RESEARCH ON VIOLENCE AND TERRORISM
IN THE MASS MEDIA

AN ANNOTATED BIBLIOGRAPHY

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RESEARCH ON VIOLENCE AND TERRORISM IN THE MASS MEDIA

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Abel, John D. and Maureen E. Beninson. "Perceptions of TV Program Violence by Children and Mothers." Journal of Broadcasting, Vol. 20, No. 3, 1976, pp. 355-363.

Schoolchildren aged 10-11 and their mothers completed questionnaires on perceived violence and viewing habits. Results of the analysis contradicted the prediction that the mothers would perceive more violence in the programs than the children. In fact, the children's mean ratings of perceived violence were higher than those of their mothers for 15 of the 21 most violent programs.

Abramson, Paul R. and Haruo Hayashi. "Pornography in Japan: Cross-Cultural and Theoretical Considerations." In Neil M. Malamuth and Edward Donnerstein (eds.), Pornography and Sexual Aggression. Orlando, FL: Academic Press, 1984, p. 173-183.

A review of Japanese pornography and a discussion of differences in comparison to American pornography. Important differences are the degree to which pornographic material is available and the level of consistency in media presentations of sexuality. The relatively low frequency of rape in Japan is striking, given the existence of abundant rape stimuli within the society. The cross-cultural variations are accounted for by a difference in emphasis on internal and external restraints on individual behavior. A number of policy directions for the United States are proposed.

Adams, William C. "The Beirut Hostages: ABC and CBS Seize an Opportunity." Public Opinion, August-September, 1985, pp. 45-48.

Adoni, Hanna, Akiba A. Cohen and Sherril Mane. "Social Reality and Television News: Perceptual Dimensions of Social Conflicts in Selected Life Areas." Journal of Broadcasting, Vol. 28, No. 1, 1984, pp. 33-49.

Young people in Israel served as respondents in the
examination of the perception of social, political, and
economic conflicts in society and as portrayed on television
news. The results revealed that young people are able to
differentiate between social reality and television reality.
Contrary to the authors' expectation was the fact that social
conflicts in reality were perceived as more intense than in
television news.

Albert, James A. "Constitutional Regulation of Televised
Violence." Virginia Law Review, Vol. 64, No. 8, 1978,
pp. 1299-1345.

Recapitulates the media violence issue as outlined by
research findings and congressional action (the 1977 Report
of the U.S. House of Representatives Subcommittee on
Communications). This perspective assigns primary
responsibility for content regulation to the networks, with
secondary responsibility assigned to television production
staff, advertisers, station licensees, and the viewing
public. The author presents a challenge to legislative
inaction. He argues that the Federal Communications
Commission has a constitutionally legitimate role to play in
regulating program content in the existing regulations
concerning licensing, the fairness doctrine, and public
service, and lists court decisions supporting this view.

Albert, Robert S. "The Role of Mass Media and the Effect of
Aggressive Film Content upon Children's Aggressive Responses
and Identification Choices." Genetic Psychology Monographs,
Vol. 55, 1957, pp. 221-285.

An experiment testing the effects of children's
identification with film characters and of the fictional
outcome of characters' aggressive actions. Children aged
8-10, categorized as high- or low-aggressive, were shown
versions of a Western featuring different outcomes or
sanctions for aggressive behavior (either the hero won, the
villain won but was not punished, or the victory was
ambiguous). All versions resulted in a decrease of
aggression among high-aggressive children, but not among
low-aggressive children. Younger children and those with
lower IQs were affected more than were older children.

Alexander, Yonah. International Terrorism: National, Regional,
and Global Perspectives. New York: Praeger, 1976.

The collaborative efforts of U.S. and Canadian scholars to present a general overview of the problem of international terrorism. This collection of essays presents views on national, regional and international perspectives of terrorism. The main questions addressed are what acts constitute terrorism, the underlying causes for this phenomenon, and how society can and should deal with it.

Altheide, David L. "Iran vs. U.S. TV News: The Hostage Story Out of Context." In William C. Adams (ed.), Television Coverage of the Middle East. Norwood, NJ: Ablex, 1981, pp. 128-158.

The objective of this analysis was to determine the degree to which network news reports reflected "reality" and various production values by examining format, mode of emphasis, themes, topics, and visual images of reports about the holding of American hostages in Iran. Clusters of 375 reports included in network early evening newscasts from November, 1979 to June, 1980 were analyzed. Overall, the content and style of these reports--including emphasis on release of the hostages rather than on socio-political conditions in Iran and emphasis on conflict--served to support official U. S. policy during the crisis, documenting an important role of the media in diplomacy.

Altheide, David L. "Three-in-One News: Network Coverage of Iran." Journalism Quarterly, Vol. 59, No. 3, 1982, pp. 482-486.

Analysis of a saturation sample of 368 evening newscast reports concerning the holding of United States hostages in Iran. The sample, from the Vanderbilt University Television News Archive, dates from November, 1979 to June 1980. There was overall similarity among networks in the number of reports devoted to the hostage situation and similar patterns of fluctuation in this measure of coverage over the period examined. However, amount of time devoted to coverage varied considerably during sampled clusters of broadcasts for all three networks and, overall, for one network. There was general consistency in emphasis of various topics, with reports about the hostages themselves the most prominent. Activities of Iranian students in the United States received more attention than did internal socio-political events in Iran. The effect of this homogeneity in coverage amounts to a "national news service," which presents a very limited view of events and issues.

Altheide, David L. "Impact of Format and Ideology on TV News Coverage of Iran." Journalism Quarterly, Vol. 62, No. 2, 1985, pp. 346-351.

A content analysis of 925 reports about Iran from two waves of selected newscasts broadcast from August 4, 1979 to June 7, 1980 and from July 3, 1980 to January 24, 1981. The Iranian hostage crisis of 444 days received extensive coverage by the major American networks. The reporting of selected events was consistent with production considerations such as accessibility, visual quality, drama and action, and thematic unity. This corresponded with selection of themes resonant with cultural stereotypes and images already familiar to the journalists. In this way, political and ideological value judgments became part of news coverage.

Andison, F. Scott. "TV Violence and Viewer Aggression: A Cumulation of Study Results 1956-1976." Public Opinion Quarterly, Vol. 41, No. 3, 1977, pp. 314-331.

This review of 67 studies involving more than 30,000 subjects conducted between 1956 and 1976 documents a slight-to-moderate relationship between viewing of televised violence and violent behavior. The relationship is strongest in laboratory settings, with adult subjects, and in studies conducted in the United States--where viewers are exposed to more television violence than are viewers in other countries.

Atkin, Charles K. "Effects of Realistic TV Violence versus Fictional Violence on Aggression." Journalism Quarterly, Vol. 60, No. 4, 1983, pp. 615-621.

A comparison of the impact of real news violence and fictional violence on aggressive responses of pre-adolescents. Three versions of a specially prepared television stimulus tape were presented to randomly assigned groups of 98 10-13 year old children in a Michigan school. Athough both types of TV violence increased aggression above the baseline of the nonexposed group, violent incidents presented as realistic news had greater impact on aggressiveness than the same scene portrayed as fantasy entertainment.

Atkin, Charles K., John P. Murray, and Oguz B. Nayman. "The Surgeon General's Research Program on Television and Social Behavior: A Review of Empirical Findings." Journal of Broadcasting, Vol. 16, No. 1, 1972, pp. 21-35.

An annotated guide to the surgeon general's research program.

Atkin, Charles, Bradley Greenberg, Felix Korzenny, and Steven McDermott. "Selective Exposure to Televised Violence." Journal of Broadcasting, Vol. 23, No. 1, 1979, pp. 5-13.

This project tests the selective exposure hypothesis (TV violence is selected by viewers predisposed to aggressive behavior). Subjects were 227 children aged 9-13. Data on their exposure to programs containing physical and verbal aggression and on their aggressive behavior were collected from self-reports and interviews with mothers in 1976 and again in 1977. Children's level of aggression at the first testing was a strong predictor of level of exposure to violent programming. This relationship was strongest for younger children and boys and for children with relatively unrestricted access to television.

Atwater, Tony. "Network Evening News Coverage of the TWA Hostage Crisis." Terrorism and the News Media Research Project, Paper No. 6, Louisiana State University (undated).

Australian Broadcasting Tribunal. Children's Television Standards: Report and Determination. Sydney, Australia: Australian Broadcasting Tribunal, 1984.

Guidelines set up to ensure better children's programming between 4 p.m. and 5 p.m. each day. One concern was that programs broadcast during this time period did not present images or events in ways that were unduly frightening or disturbing to children.

Avallone, Franco. "Analisi Psicologico-Sociale del Comportamento Comunicativo del Rotocalco Televisivo Sul Terrorismo." [Social-Psychological Analysis of Communicative Function of Television Programs on Terrorism]. In RAI Radiotelevisione Italiana, Terrorismo e TV, Vol. 1, 1982.

A psychological perspective on portrayal of terrorism on television supporting Ronci's analysis, explaining the reductionist image of terrorism as a distortion inherent in the medium. The author also discusses the public service function in the representation of terrorism.

Bailey, George A. and Lawrence W. Lichty. "Rough Justice on a Saigon Street: A Gatekeeper Study of NBC's Tet Execution Film." Journalism Quarterly, Vol. 49, No. 2, 1972, pp. 221-229, 238.

The decisions involved in NBC's production and broadcasting of the famous execution by General Loan (chief of the South Vietnamese National Police) of a captured Viet Cong officer on February 1, 1968 are examined using a cybernetic gatekeeping model. Gatekeeping decisions were influenced by journalistic subcultural norms, by informal and formal communication decision networks, by executive producers' conceptions of audiences, and possible reactions to the newsstory. The study found most gatekeeping decisions in this case were determined by the criterion of taste in editing. The audience response, however, revealed that viewers objected to the film as being in bad taste. None of those surveyed questioned the truthfulness of the NBC film.

Bailyn, Lotte. "Mass Media and Children: A Study of Exposure Habits and Cognitive Effects." Psychological Monographs, Vol. 73, No. 1, 1959, pp. 1-48.

The viewing habits of children aged 10-11 were related to psychological characteristics and environmental factors in this study. As compared to lighter viewers, heavier viewers, particularly among boys, showed more rebellious attitudes, were less subject to restricted television viewing, and preferred aggressive heroes. The psychological determinants were somewhat more important than amount of viewing.

Baker, Robert K. and Sandra J. Ball. Mass Media and Violence, Vol. 9 (A Report of the Task Force on Mass Media and Violence to the National Commission on the Causes and Prevention of Violence). Washington, DC: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1969.

The research reported in this volume grew out of concern with racial and political disturbances in the United States during the 1960s and media coverage of these disturbances. Discussion of the development of various media and the early role of sensationalism leads into consideration of media access and responsibility for coverage of underlying causes of social conflict. Research is presented concerning the prevalence of violence in television drama in 1967 and 1968 in comparison to real-world statistics, violent content in other media, and effects on behavior and attitudes. The task force called for industry support of research and self-regulation of content.

Baker, Robert K. and the Media Task Force Staff. "The Views, Standards and Practices of the Television Industry." In Robert K. Baker and Sandra J. Ball, Mass Media and Violence, Vol. 9. Washington, DC: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1969, pp. 593-614.

Responsibility of the television industry for research on the
social consequences of violent content is a major focus of
this article. Industry personnel feel they meet this
responsibility by evaluating and using relevant research
generated outside the industry and by controlling treatment
of violent incidents in dramatic programs. The authors
discuss the shortcomings of the National Association of
Broadcasters' Code and of network standards and practices
departments, citing lack of meaningful sanctions and absence
of control of the number of violent programs.

Baldwin, Thomas F. and Colby Lewis. "Violence in Television: The
     Industry Looks at Itself." In George A. Comstock and Eli
     A. Rubinstein (eds.), Television and Social Behavior,
     Vol. 1: Content and Control. Washington, DC: Government
     Printing Office, 1972, pp. 290-373.

     Interviews with 48 producers, writers, and directors
     associated with 18 action series featuring violence.
     Creative personnel felt that violent conflict was essentiawl
     in drama, and that the audience both expects and looks for
     violence. Censors play the role of a buffer between
     producers, networks, and the public but were unaware of or
     unconcerned with research dealing with effects of televised
     violence. Creators of programs did not believe that violent
     portrayals had a harmful effect upon most children; many
     subscribed to the catharsis hypothesis.

Bandura, Albert. "What TV Violence Can Do to Your Child." In
     Otto N. Larsen, Violence and the Mass Media. New
     York: Harper and Row, 1968, pp. 123-139.

     Discussion of a series of experiments carried out at the
     Stanford psychological laboratories to provide a basis to
     evaluate the impact of televised aggression on preschool
     children. Results indicate that violence on television or in
     the movies affects viewers by reducing their inhibitions
     against violence, by increasing aggressive behavior, and by
     teaching them how to be aggressive or attack others.

Bandura, Albert. "A Social Learning Theory of Aggression."
     Journal of Communication, Vol. 28, No. 3, 1978, pp. 12-29..

     This theory of aggression stresses that people are not born
     with preformed repertoires of aggressive behavior; rather
     they must learn them. A complete theory of aggression must
     explain how aggressive patterns are developed, what provokes
     people to behave aggressively, and what sustains such actions
     after they have been initiated. The theory stresses the
     importance of observational learning in this process. In
     both laboratory and controlled field studies exposure to

filmed violence shapes the form of aggression and increases interpersonal aggressiveness in children and adolescents.

Bandura, Albert. "Psychological Mechanisms of Aggression." In M. von Cranach, K. Foppa, W. Lepenies, and D. Ploog (eds), Human Ethology: Claims and Limits of a New Discipline. Cambridge, MA: Cambridge University Press, 1979.

A review of social-psychological research on aggression. The neurobiological and psychological mechanisms of aggression are explored. Aggression is discussed as a multifaceted phenomenon that has many determinants and serves diverse purposes. The author outlines a schema of three components of aggression in social learning theory; the origins of aggression, the instigators, and the regulators of aggressive behavior.

Bandura, Albert. "Self-Efficacy Mechanism in Human Agency." American Psychologist, Vol. 37, No. 2, 1982, pp. 122-147.

Reviews research showing that the self-efficacy mechanism may have wide explanatory power. Perceived self-efficacy helps to account for such diverse phenomenon as changes in coping behavior produced by different modes of influence, level of physiological stress reactions, self-regulation of refractory behavior, resignation and despondency to failure experiences. The influential role of perceived collective efficacy in social change is analyzed, as are the social conditions conducive to development of collective inefficacy.

Bandura, Albert. "Social Diffusion and Innovation." In Social Foundations of Thought and Action, Englewood Cliffs, NJ: Prentice-Hall, 1985.

A discussion of the impact of the electronic media on social diffusion. Understanding how new ideas and social practices spread within a society, or from one society to another, has important bearing on personal and social change. Extraordinary advances in technology of communications, which expands the range of social influence, have transformed the social diffusion process. Social practices are not only being widely diffused within societies, but ideas, values, and styles of conduct are being modeled worldwide.

Bandura, Albert, Bill Underwood, and Michael E. Fromson. "Disinhibition of Aggression through Diffusion of Responsibility and Dehumanization of Victims." Journal of Research in Personality, Vol. 9, 1975, pp. 253-269.

This study tested derivations from social learning theory on the disinhibition of aggression. Subjects were provided with opportunities to aggress when confronted with groups of people who treated them in either a respectful, neutral, or dehumanizing way. Subjects were further divided into two groups of lesser or greater responsibility. Both dehumanization and lessened responsibility enhanced aggressiveness, with dehumanization the more potent disinhibitor. The uniformly low level of aggression directed at humanizing groups, regardless of variations in responsibility, attested to the power of humanization to counteract punitiveness.

Bandura, Albert, Dorothea Ross, and Sheila A. Ross. "Imitation of Film-Mediated Aggressive Models." Journal of Abnormal and Social Psychology, Vol. 66, No. 1, 1963, pp. 3-11.

Subjects in this experiment observed either real-life aggressive models, a film of the same aggressive models, or aggressive cartoon characters in conjunction with experimentally-induced frustration. Imitative and non-imitative aggression in a different experimental setting was then measured. Evidence of both facilitation and modeling influence in relation to media content was found. Effects of media exposure also are a function of the sex of the child and the reality cues of the model.

Bandura, Albert, Dorothea Ross, and Sheila A. Ross. "Vicarious Reinforcement and Imitative Learning." Journal of Abnormal and Social Psychology, Vol. 67, No. 6, 1963, pp. 601-607.

Nursery school children who saw an aggressive model rewarded preferred to emulate the successful aggressor and demonstrated imitative aggression, while children who saw the punished aggressive model did not. Boys' behavior was influenced by seeing aversive stimuli given to the model; girls were influenced by the demonstration of prosocial behavior.

Barcus, F. Earle. "Communications Content: Analysis of the Research, 1900-1958." Unpublished Doctoral Dissertation, University of Illinois, 1959.

A "content analysis of content analysis." Includes the history, theories, methodologies, and actual summaries of 1,235 research studies.

Barcus, F. Earle. "A Content Analysis of Trends in Sunday Comics 1900-1959." Journalism Quarterly, Vol. 38, 1961, pp. 171-180.

Content analysis of 778 comic strips appearing in Boston newspapers during the sixty-year period revealed a sharp increase in action-adventure strips, from about 5 percent to 25 percent of the total, between 1930 and 1939. The increase peaked during the war years--1940 to 1944. There was a corresponding increase in crime/detection/violence themes and an increase in romance in other comic strips, paralleling a decline in domestic-situation strips.

Barcus, F. Earle. Saturday Children's Television: A Report of TV Programming and Advertising on Boston Commercial Television. Boston, MA: Action for Children's Television, 1971.

An analysis of Saturday morning children's programming broadcast by commercial television stations in Boston in mid-1971. About one-quarter of the broadcast time was devoted to announcements (usually commercials). Most of the programs were animated and lacked diversity. About two-thirds of the dramatic programming dealt with crime, the supernatural, or interpersonal rivalry. Almost one-third of dramatic segments were saturated with violence (71 percent included at least one instance of human violence with or without the use of a weapon). Although in 52 percent of the segments violence was directed at humans, only 4 percent of the segments showed death or injury.

Barcus, F. Earle. "Newspaper Coverage of Violence in Boston Public Schools, August 1981 - April 1983." Boston, MA: Report for the Safe Schools Commission, 1983.

Coverage of violence in Boston schools by two daily newspapers was the focus of this content analysis. Of approximately 1,000 newspaper items pertaining to Boston schools, 13 percent dealt with school-related violence. These stories were not given more prominence than other education items.

Baron, Larry and Murray A. Straus. "Sexual Stratification, Pornography, and Rape in the United States." In Neil M. Malamuth and Edward Donnerstein (eds.), Pornography and Sexual Aggression. Orlando, FL: Academic Press, 1984, pp. 185-209.

Despite the theoretical importance attributed to
macrostructural factors (political, economic, and ideological
institutions) in the feminist explanation of rape, research
using social system level data is sparce. Three hypotheses
are tested. It is suggested that rape is precipitated by the
combination of social characteristics denoted by the struggle
to secure equal rights for women, the large readership of sex
magazines which potentially legitimize violence, and a
societal context with a high level of nonsexual violence.
Social policies designed to mitigate the role of these
factors are proposed.

Baron, Larry, Murray A. Strauss, and David Jaffee. "Legitimate
    Violence, Violent Attitudes, and Rape: A Test of the Cultural
    Spillover Theory." Annals of the New York Academy of
    Sciences, in press, c. 1987.

    An examination of the relationship between cultural support
    for "legitimate violence," and the incidence of rape in the
    50 American states and the District of Columbia. Legitimate
    violence was measured by an index combining 12 indicators of
    noncriminal violence, and by a Violence Approval Index. A
    theoretical model hypothesizing the relationship of these two
    measures of cultural support for violence (and seven control
    variables) to rape was developed and tested using path
    analysis. The results show that legitimate violence is
    directly related to the rape rate. The degree of social
    disorganization, urbanization, economic inequality, and
    percent of single males are also directly related to rape.
    The youthfulness of the population and the percent black
    affect rape indirectly through their association with
    legitimate violence. These findings are interpreted as
    providing support for structural explanations of the origins
    of cultural support for violence and for a "cultural
    spillover" theory of rape.

Bassiouni, M. Cherif. "Terrorism, Law Enforcement, and the Mass
    Media. Perspectives, Problems, Proposals." Journal of
    Criminal Law and Criminology, Vol. 72, No. 1, 1981.

    Comparison of the scope of impact of acts of terrorism with
    that of a widespread condition such as common crime suggests
    that the psychological effect of terrorism is more
    significant than the specific violent action. This effect
    may be more a creation of the media than an intrinsic element
    of such violence.

Bassiouni, M. Cherif. "Media Coverage of Terrorism: The Law and
    the Public." Journal of Communication, Vol. 33, No. 2, 1982,
    pp. 128-143.

    An examination of the issues involved in the media's coverage
    of terrorism -- when the public's right to know interferes
    with their protection; when the First Amendment privileges
    of the media conflict with law enforcement; and how the
    media should regulate themselves when it comes to portraying
    terrorism.

Baxter, Richard L., Cynthia DeRiemer, Ann Landini, Larry Leslie,
    and Michael W. Singletary. "A Content Analysis of Music
    Videos." Journal of Broadcasting and Electronic Media,
    Vol. 29, No. 3, 1985, pp. 333-340.

    A content analysis of a random sample of 62 music videos
    broadcast during one week in 1984. Violence and crime
    appeared in more than half of the videos, often depicted in
    innuendo and stopping short of completion of a violent act.

Bear, A. "The Myth of Television Violence." Media Information
    Australia, Vol. 33, 1984, pp. 5-10.

    Examination and questioning of the interpretation of research
    indicating a positive relationship between television viewing
    and aggressive behavior.

Beattie, Earle. "Magazines and Violence." Report of the Royal
    Commission on Violence in the Communications Industry,
    Vol. 4, Violence in Print and Music. Toronto, Canada: The
    Royal Commission, 1977.

    Violence was a significant element in a cross-section of
    magazines, including family magazines. Police file magazines
    were a particularly violent medium, featuring beatings and
    torture. Men's and women's magazines blend violence, sex,
    and stereotyping in ways that dehumanize and set the stage
    for violent conflict.

Becker, Jorg. "Communication and Peace: The Empirical and
    Theoretical Relation between Two Categories in Social
    Sciences." Journal of Peace Research, Vol. 19, No. 3, 1982,
    pp. 227-240.

    In a theoretical discussion of the representation of peace in
    the mass media, the author observes that the most promising
    approach begins with perception of the system as an index of
    structural violence generated by an emerging
    military-industrial complex. Advertising for the weapons

industry in trade journals and crime reporting in the mass
media are discussed. Democratization of the media is
proposed as a means of changing their function to
peace-making.

Becker, Jorg. "Methodological Problems of Dealing With
    Disarmament in the Press." Current Research on Peace and
    Violence, January, 1983.

    Available scientific literature reveals that the press in
    developing countries reports rather little about the arms
    race, nuclear threat, disarmament negotiations or the peace
    movement in the US or in Western Europe. An international
    and culturally comparable content analysis of the
    presentation of disarmament and armament in the press makes
    scientific sense only if it is stringently embedded in an
    analysis of the historical and social structure of the
    national system.

Bell, J. Bowyer. "Terrorist Scripts and Live-Action
    Spectaculars." Columbia Journalism Review, No. 17, 1978,
    pp. 47-50.

    The author expands the conventional description of the
    media-terrorism relationship as one of mutual gain in
    presenting the view that the amount of coverage of their
    actions is more important to terrorists than consideration of
    any underlying issues. Whether the action itself succeeds or
    fails is less important than causing sensation among the
    public, which is implemented by the communications media.

Belmans, Jacques. "Cinema et Violence." Paris: Renaissance du
    Livre, 1972.

Belson, William A. Television Violence and the Adolescent Boy.
    Westmead, England: Saxon House, 1978.

    This CBS-funded survey of long-term viewing and behavior
    profiles of 1,565 teenaged boys in London documents a
    positive relationship between heavy exposure to televised
    violence and aggressive or violent behavior. Of the 50
    percent who reported involvement in violence during the
    preceding six months, 12 percent were involved in ten or more
    serious acts. High-violence viewers were more often involved
    in serious violent behavior than were low-violence viewers.
    Violence depicted in the context of close personal
    relationships corresponded most strongly with serious violent
    behavior. Differences in historical setting, amount of
    justification, and centrality to the plot did not appear to

moderate the relationship between violent content and aggressive behavior.

Berkowitz, Leonard. "Violence in the Mass Media." In Leonard Berkowitz, Aggression: A Social Psychological Analysis. New York: McGraw Hill, 1962, pp. 229-255.

A cohesive review and evaluation of many early experimental studies and surveys concerning short- and long-term effects of media violence. The author covers effects on behavior and attitudes; viewer identification with characters, predisposition to aggressive behavior, and ability to distinguish between fantasy and reality; the influence of justification of aggressive acts and other "cues" in media portrayals. The overall conclusion documented by this body of research is that there is no positive relationship between viewing media violence and commission of serious violence, except for a small number of particular individuals under certain conditions.

Berkowitz, Leonard. "The Effects of Observing Violence." Scientific American, Vol. 210, No. 2, 1964, pp. 35-41.

Results from a number of experiments suggest that aggression depicted in television and motion picture dramas, or observed in actuality, can arouse certain members of the audience to violent action.

Berkowitz, Leonard. "Some Aspects of Observed Aggression." Journal of Personality and Social Psychology, Vol. 2, No. 3, 1965, pp. 359-369.

In 3 experiments male college students were either angered or treated in a neutral fashion by a person who had been labeled either as a college boxer or a speech major, and they were then shown a short film. Expts. I and II were designed to test the thesis that the anger instigator would evoke the strongest overt hostility from the frustrated subjects when he had been introduced as a boxer and they had seen a prize-fight film; by associating this person with the aggressive scene, the "boxer" label had presumably heightened his cue value for aggressive responses. Expt. I, employing questionnaire ratings as the hostility measure, confirmed this theoretical expectation. In Expt. II, using electric shocks as the aggressive response, however, there was also an indication that the label "boxer" could have strengthened the person's cue value for aggression regardless of the nature of the film witnessed by subjects. The findings in Expt. III confirmed the results obtained in earlier investigations by showing that the angered subjects' inhibitions against aggression varied with the apparent justification for the

observed aggression.

Berkowitz, Leonard. "Some Determinants of Impulsive
     Aggression: The Role of Mediated Associations with
     Reinforcements for Aggression." Psychological Review,
     Vol. 81, No. 2, 1974, pp. 165-176.

     A review of research documenting the influence of certain
     characteristics of media events in eliciting aggressive
     behavior. Among these characteristics are prior association
     of the stimulus with reinforced (rewarded) aggression and
     cues linking the target of aggressive behavior with the
     portrayed aggressive action.

Berkowitz, Leonard, and Joseph T. Alioto. "The Meaning of an
     Observed Event as a Determinant of its Aggressive
     Consequences." Journal of Personality and Social Psychology,
     Vol. 28, No. 2, 1973, pp. 206-217.

     Angered college males demonstrated more aggression if the
     observed filmed aggression (sports contests) was described as
     involving justified intent to injure rather than as a match
     between professionals. Subjects also were more aggressive
     after viewing a war scene described as realistic rather than
     fictional, while perception of media events as unreal allows
     dissociation between the viewer and these events.

Berkowitz, Leonard, and Russell G. Geen. "Film Violence and the
     Cue Properties of Available Targets." Journal of Personality
     and Social Psychology, Vol. 3, No. 5, 1966, pp. 525-530.

     88 male university students were either angered or treated in
     a neutral fashion by the experimenter's accomplice who had
     been introduced either as "Kirk" or "Bob." Subjects then saw
     either a 7-minute prize-fight scene, in which the actor, Kirk
     Douglas, received a beating, or an equally long exciting
     movie about a track race. Finally, all subjects were given a
     socially sanctioned opportunity to administer electric shocks
     to the accomplice. The greatest number of shocks were sent
     by the angered men who had witnessed the prize-fight and who
     had been informed that the accomplice's name was Kirk. The
     latter's name-mediated association with the witnessed
     aggression had apparently heightened his cue value for
     aggressive responses causing him to evoke the strongest
     volume of aggression from the men who were ready to act
     aggressively.

Berkowitz, Leonard, and Edna Rawlings. "Effects of Film Violence on Inhibitions Against Subsequent Aggression." Journal of Abnormal and Social Psychology, Vol. 66, No. 3, 1963, pp. 405-412.

This study examines the effects of existing emotional state and justification of aggression in portrayal on viewer aggressive behavior. Half of the college students serving as subjects were angered by means of insult prior to viewing justified or unjustified violence in a short film of a prize fight. The subjects who had been insulted and viewed justified violence demonstrated more aggression (measured by rating their antagonist) than other subjects. Viewing unjustified aggression did not have this effect. Media justification of aggression in portrayals lowers viewer inhibitions against aggressive behavior in real life, or lack of justification increases restraints against such behavior.

Berkowitz, Leonard, Ronald Corwin, and Mark Heironimos. "Film Violence and Subsequent Aggressive Tendencies." Public Opinion Quarterly, Vol. 27, No. 2, 1963, pp. 217-229.

An experimental test of the influence of existing anger and of seeing violence that is justified or unjustified on behavior, employing attitude measures of 90 college males. Subjects who were angered and who then viewed a film in which aggressive action was justified displayed more aggression than subjects who viewed relatively unjustified aggression.

Berkowitz, Leonard, Ross D. Parke, Jacques-Philippe Leyens, and Stephen G. West. "Reactions of Juvenile Delinquents to 'Justified' and 'Less Justified' Movie Violence." Journal of Research in Crime and Delinquency, Vol. 11, No. 1, 1974, pp. 16-24.

This experiment was designed to determine whether juvenile delinquents' response to justified or unjustified filmed violence approximates that of non-delinquent subjects. Delinquents who were angered (insulted by the experimenter) and who then viewed justified violence administered stronger electric shocks to a confederate than delinquents who saw no film. There was less difference in aggression between those who saw justified violence and those who viewed a version of the film in which violence is unjustified. There were no significant differences among non-angered subjects. These findings are similar to those for non-delinquents.

Boemer, Marilyn Lawrence. "An Analysis of the Violence Content of the Radio Thriller Dramas and Some Comparisons with Television." Journal of Broadcasting, Vol. 28, No. 3, 1984, pp. 341-353.

A content analysis of 25 radio "thriller-dramas" using the methodology and definitions of the Cultural Indicators project. The type and amount of radio violent content was simimlar to that found on television. Certain aspects of radio violence context reflected a simpler way of life. Values were clearly black or white, rather than subtle shades of gray. In this sample the message of "crime does not pay" was, in many cases, backed by death for the criminal.

Bogart, Leo. "Violence in the Mass Media." Television Quarterly, Vol. 8, No. 3, 1969, pp. 36-47.

The author expands consideration of the effects of media violence to include the diffusion of anxiety within a society.

Bogart, Leo. "Warning: The Surgeon General Has Determined That TV Violence is Moderately Dangerous to Your Child's Mental Health." Public Opinion Quarterly, Vol. 36, No. 4, 1972, pp. 491-521.

A review of the history of this project and the 5 volumes of studies that contributed to the final report.

Bollen, Kenneth A., and David P. Phillips. "Suicidal Motor Vehicle Fatalities in Detroit: A Replication." American Journal of Sociology, Vol. 87, No. 2, 1981, pp. 405-412.

Daily Detroit mortality statistics from 1973 to 1976 and front page suicide stories appearing in the two large Detroit daily newspapers were studied; earlier findings, in which Phillips found that publicized suicide stories trigger a rise in suicides (1979), were replicated.

Bollen, Kenneth A., and David P. Phillips. "Imitative Suicides: A National Study of the Effects of Television News Stories." American Sociological Review, Vol. 87, 1982, pp. 404-412.

Using a quasi-experimental technique and regression analysis to examine the relationship between U.S. daily suicides between 1972 and 1976, and concurrent television news coverage of the events, the authors found that the effect of a publicized suicide might extend as far as the 75th day following the report. Results also suggested that the rise in suicides occurs after and not before the appearance of a

televised suicide story.

Bonfadelli, Heinz. "Der Einfluss des Fernsehens auf die
    Konstruktion der Sozialen Realitat: Befunde aus der Schweiz
    zur Kultivierungshypothese." Rundfunk und Fernsehen,
    Vol. 31, 1983, pp. 415-430.

    A 1980 cultivation analysis in Zurich of 348 fifteen-year
    olds revealed a relationship between heavy TV viewing and
    exposure to televised violence and fear. However, viewer
    gratifications from the medium were more significant in
    explaining cultivation than amount of viewing. The influence
    of user gratification, social framework, and perception of
    the reality or unreality of the television world mediate the
    cultivation effect.

Bowers, James R. "Violence on Television and Violent Crime in
    Japan." Anthrotech: A Journal of Speculative Anthropology,
    Vol. 5, No. 3, 1981.

    Analysis of TV programming in Japan in relation to amount and
    type of violence, coupled with statistics on actual violent
    crime, indicates that the positive relationship found
    elsewhere (for example, in the U.S.) may not typify all
    countries and cultures.

Brody, Stephen R. "Screen Violence and Film Censorship: A Review
    of Research." London: Home Office Research Unit, 1977.

    An extensive review of the directions, findings, and
    conclusions of research in Britain and the United States
    concerning violence in film and television programs and its
    effects. The review is organized in sections pertaining to
    impact (imitative aggression, anxiety, habituation or
    desensitization, attitudes), influence of viewer and content
    variables, violent content, and viewer perceptions of such
    content. Operation of the British Board of Film Censors is
    discussed in relation to the issue of media violence.

Bryant, Jennings and Dolf Zillmann. Perspectives on Mass Media.
    Hillsdale, NJ: Lawrence Erlbaum Associates, Publishers, 1986.

Bryant, Jennings and Dolf Zillmann. "Sports Violence and the
    Media." In Jeffrey H. Goldstein (ed.), Sports Violence. New
    York: Springer-Verlag, 1983.

Bryant, Jennings, Rodney Corveth, and Dan Brown. "Television
    Viewing and Anxiety: An Experimental Examination." Journal
    of Communication, Vol. 31, No. 1, 1981, pp. 106-119.

    Two groups differing in measured anxiety were exposed to
    "light" versus "heavy" doses of televised fare for six weeks.
    At the conclusion of the six week period, measures of anxiety
    were obtained; three independent assessments of viewers'
    voluntary selective exposure to further action-adventure fare
    were also made. Overall, heavy viewing of action-adventure
    programs increased anxiety and fearfulness even among
    initially less anxious viewers. A steady diet of programs in
    which justice is not served especially affected anxiety.

Burnet, Mary. The Mass Media in a Violent World (1970 Symposium
    Proceedings). Paris: UNESCO, 1971.

    Specialists in mass media, sociology, psychology,
    criminology, social work, and education from 18 countries met
    to examine the definition of violence, the relationship
    between real-life and media violence, and the means of
    expanding the use of reason in the conduct of human
    relations. Topics included content and impact of civil
    disturbance and personal violence in news; the dramatic
    context of violence in media entertainment; and the
    particular status of media and related problems in developing
    countries. Participants called for examination of industry
    processes which determine content and of the political,
    economic, and social influences of these processes. They
    also sought media promotion of increased understanding of
    social and international conflict.

Cairns, Ed. "The Television News as a Source of Knowledge About
    the Violence for Children in Ireland, North and South."
    Current Psychological Research and Reviews, c.1985.

    Two studies explored how much children in different parts of
    Ireland knew about the civil disturbance in the North of
    Ireland and examined the role of television news broadcasts
    in providing such knowledge. In the first study 488 children
    living in five different areas on a continuum of increasing
    distance from the actual scenes of violence, were asked to
    complete an 11-item multiple choice questionnaire concerning
    detailed knowledge of matters closely related to the troubles
    and to indicate how often they watched the television news.
    Results indicated that the closer children lived to the
    violence the higher their scores, and that the more they
    watched television news the higher their scores. The results
    of the second study virtually replicated the first study in
    that children in the South of Ireland knew less than did
    children in the North; no difference emerged between the
    children in the two different areas in the North of Ireland.

Cairns, Ed, Dale Hunter, and Linda Herring. "Young Children's Awareness of Violence in Northern Ireland: The Influence of Northern Irish Television in Scotland." British Journal of Social and Clinical Psychology, Vol. 19, 1980, pp. 3-6.

This study gauged Northern Irish childrens' awareness of violent events outside of Northern Ireland. They were tested via an indirect, picture story method, in which they were asked to interpret violent scenes based on their own experiences. It was hypothesized that children from a virtually troublefree area of Northern Ireland would respond similarly to children from a South London suburb. The results indicated, however, that the young children in the quiet Northern Irish town did appear to be influenced by violent events outside of Northern Ireland. The two groups differed in the way they used violent terms; most of the references by the Northern Irish children to bombs had obvious terrorist connotations while several London children mentioned "bombs dropped from airplanes a long time ago."

Canadian Government. Report of the Royal Commission on Violence in the Communications Industry, 7 Vols. Toronto, Canada: The Royal Commission, 1977.

The LaMarsh Commission conducted 61 public hearings and foreign consultations and commissioned 28 independent studies of violent content, its effects, and regulation in several media industries. The Report includes a volume summarizing the conclusions, recommendations, and public comment. Recommendations included decreasing the exploitation of violence by increasing accountability and professionalism; restructuring programming to reflect Canada's own cultural identity; and providing for public input to various media. Reports of research are presented in six other volumes, including an extensive bibliography.

Canadian Government. Report of the Royal Commission on Violence in the Communications Industry, Vol. 2, Violence and the Media: A Bibliography. Toronto, Canada: The Royal Commission, 1977.

This volume contains approximately 3,000 citations of research in 26 countries relating to violent content, effects, and regulation of print, music, film, radio, and television.

Canadian Radio-Television and Telecommunications Commission (CRTC), Social Communications Division Research Branch. "Violence on English-Language Television in a Canadian City During Periods of High Child Viewing." Ottowa, Canada: CRTC, 1974.

Content analysis of 55 programs broadcast by two urban
English language stations revealed 108 violent episodes
involving half of major characters with the highest hourly
rate of violence in Saturday morning programs. More than 95
percent of the violent episodes occurred in programs not
originating in Canada. These imported programs comprised 88
percent of the programs with violence, and the majority were
produced in the U.S.

Canadian Radio-Television and Telecommunications Commission
    (CRTC), Social Communications Division Research Branch.
    "Audience Preferences and Programming Strategies From 4:00 to
    8:00 p.m. in the Toronto Area." Ottawa, Canada: CRTC, 1975.

A survey conducted to assess the popularity of violent
programming among Toronto's television audience and the
proportion of violent programming during "family viewing
time." The study included all programming between 4:00 and
8:00 p.m. from September 22 to September 26, 1975. Reruns of
six-to eight-year-old situation comedies were very successful
in competition with either violent drama or programming in
the 4:00 to 6:00 PM time slot. Action drama, either violent
or non-violent, competed favorably only in special
circumstances during the time periods surveyed.

Canadian Radio-Television and Telecommunications Commission
    (CRTC), Social Communications Division Research Branch.
    "Three Measures of Public Attitudes Towards Television
    Violence." CRTC 1975 Symposium on Television Violence,
    Queen's University. Ottawa, Canada: CRTC (in French and in
    English), 1976.

The authors report results of studies conducted by the CRTC
in assessing the extent of public concern over televised
violence. About 40 percent of 532 letters received by the
Commission from viewers related to program content. Of
these, televised violence was the largest category. A review
of Bureau of Measurement diaries indicated that about 4
percent of over 5,000 TV-related comments were negative about
televised violence.

Canadian Radio-Television and Telecommunications Commission
    (CRTC), Social Communications Division Research Branch.
    "Violent Motion Pictures; Crime Radio Programs, and Crime
    Comic Books -- 3 Controversies in the Scholarly and Popular
    Press 1909-1953." CRTC 1975 Symposium on Television
    Violence, Queen's University. Ottawa, Canada: CRTC, 1976.

Current controversy over behavioral effects of television has similarities to and differences from previous controversies about motion pictures, radio, and comic books. Each medium generated concern about short-term and long-term social consequences of anti-social behavior elicited by particular content as well as anxiety over parental/adult supervision of children in competition with what was perceived as an intruding, impersonal agent of socialization.

Canino, Glorisa, Maritza Rubio-Stipic, Milagros Bravo-Corrada, and Juana M. Rodriguez. A Content Analysis of Puerto Rico's Radio and Television Prime Time Programming. San Juan, Puerto Rico: Departamento de Salud, c.1984.

An analysis of samples of Puerto Rican television and radio programming broadcast in 1981 including a week of prime-time (6 p.m. to 9 p.m.) television, and 55 hours of radio news. When compared with mainland U.S. television programming, Puerto Rican dramatic programming was considerably less violent. Fewer characters were involved in violence in Puerto Rican programs, but those involved exhibited patterns of committing violence and victimization similar to those found in studies of mainland U.S. programming. Violence was the third most frequent theme on both Puerto Rican radio and television news programs.

Caplan, Richard E. "Violent Program Content in Music Video." Journalism Quarterly, Vol. 62, No. 1, 1985, pp. 144-147.

Content analysis of 139 music videos (fifteen hours) broadcast on MTV Music Television in 1983 revealed a mean number of violent acts per video of .84 or about 10 per hour. This is about twice as violent as programming on commercial television. Women were about as likely as men to be portrayed as victims of violence. These videos appear on several commercial network and cable television stations.

Carlson, James M. "Crime Show Viewing by Pre-Adults: The Impact on Attitudes toward Civil Liberties." Communication Research, Vol. 10, No. 4, 1983, pp. 529-552.

A positive relationship between heavy viewing of crime shows and bias against civil liberties was found in a study of 619 teenagers. Heavy viewers of crime shows had more conservative attitudes relating to punishment and bail, and use of brutal and unconstitutional tactics by police. This relationship also was influenced by age, social class, and total amount of television viewing. The strongest effect was on older and middle- or upper-middle-class families.

Caron, Andre H. with Marie Couture. "Images of Different
    Worlds: An Analysis of English- and French-Language
    Television." Report of the Royal Commission on Violence in
    the Communications Industry, Vol. 3, Violence in Television,
    Films and News. Toronto, Canada: The Royal Commission, 1977,
    pp. 220-341 (in French) and pp. 343-463 (in English).

    Programming preferences in four Canadian TV markets
    (Montreal, Toronto, Ottawa, and Sudbury-Timmins-North Bay)
    were compared by demographics with program ratings data for
    each area. In 1975-76, locally-produced French language
    programming was preferred in Montreal. Areas with large
    English-speaking audiences such as Toronto received a greater
    proportion of American programs, especially crime drama. In
    1975, the proportion of crime drama varied from 6 percent in
    Sudbury-Timmins-North Bay to 16 percent in Toronto and was
    the third most prominent category after news and movies. The
    proportion increased to 10 percent in Sudbury-Timmins-North
    Bay in 1976. Content analyses of seven French-language
    serials popular in Quebec (teleromans) indicated that the
    majority of conflict presented in the serials was
    nonviolent--argument, for example. In the 27 percent of
    conflict scenes that did involve physical violence, the
    violence was usually humorous and off-camera, with the
    characters involved back on good terms in the following
    scene. When serious violence occurred, it was usually
    crime-oriented, involving strangers, and focusing on the
    repercussions in relationships rather than on the crime.

Cater, Douglass and Stephen Strickland. TV Violence and the
    Child: The Evolution and Fate of the Surgeon General's
    Report. New York: Russell Sage Foundation, 1975.

    A concise history of the Surgeon General's Advisory Committee
    on Television and Social Behavior and its 1972 Report--from
    concerns about media influence voiced during Senate hearings
    on television and juvenile delinquency in the 1950s and 1960s
    to a second round of hearings concerning the Report in 1974.
    Included is a candid discussion of the politics and
    compromises between and within various interest groups
    involved in the preparation of the Report (representatives of
    government, the broadcasting industry, and the various
    sciences and researchers). Major studies commissioned by the
    Committee are summarized.

Catton, William R. "Militants and the Media." Indiana Law
    Journal, Vol. 53, 1978, pp. 705-713.

New threats posed by the media's availability to terrorists.
The author addresses the possiblility of preventing
terrorists from taking illicit advantage of the existence and
nature of the mass media. He suggests that denial of access
to the media to these groups challenges the nature of the
first amendment of the United States Constitution. The
trends in terrorism and the media's role in terrorism in
light of these issues are examined.

Catton, William R., Jr. "Value Modification by Mass Media." In
     Robert K. Baker and Sandra J. Ball, Mass Media and Violence,
     Vol. 9. Washington, DC: U.S. Government Printing Office,
     1969, pp. 285-299.

     A sociological perspective on the role of various media in
     the establishment of a literate elite and in the
     socialization process, including a review of research on
     attitudes concerning crime and violence and their
     relationship to media content.

Cawelti, John G. "Myths of Violence in American Popular Culture."
     Critical Inquiry, Vol. 1, No. 3, 1975, pp. 521-541.

     Heroic violence has been legitimized in several U.S. popular
     culture genres--the western, the detective story, the
     gangster chronicle, and the police melodrama. These genres
     have perpetuated five violence-related myths: crime does not
     pay, equality through violence, the code of the duty-driven
     and unemotional hero, regeneration through violence, and the
     reluctant, justice-seeking vigilante. Current debate about
     TV violence should be viewed in the light of earlier
     controversies about gangster movies and comic books.

Chaffee, Steven H. "Television and Adolescent Aggressiveness
     (Overview)." In George A. Comstock and Eli A. Rubinstein
     (eds.), Television and Social Behavior, Vol. 3, Television
     and Adolescent Aggressiveness. Washington,
     DC: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1972, pp. 1-31.

     Comparataive overview of 8 field studies of adolescents
     examining the relationship between the viewing of televised
     violence and aggression among teenagers. Concludes that
     viewing is one of several variables that show a mild positive
     association with such behavior.

Chaffee, Steven H. and Albert R. Tims. "Interpersonal Factors in
     Adolescent Television Use." Journal of Social Issues,
     Vol. 32, No. 4, 1976, pp. 98-115.

A sample of adolescents and teenagers indicated that they were most likely to view crime, western, and adventure dramas (programs which depict a significant amount of violence) in the presence of a parent. The analysis focuses on the tendency of adolescents to modify their viewing patterns and behavior in a way that reflects the nature of their communication patterns with parents and friends.

Chaney, D.C. "Involvement, Realism, and the Perception of Aggression in Television Programmes." Human Relations, Vol. 23, No. 5, 1970, pp. 373-381.

This study examined children's perceptions of the degree of violence and extent of realism in television programs as related to sex, IQ, and record of delinquent behavior. The relationship between these perceptions and degree of involvement in viewing was also analyzed. Based on interviews of twelve-year-olds, there was no relationship between liking and frequency of viewing certain TV programs and demographic variables. However, analysis of involvement in viewing indicated that boys who were highly involved in aggressive aspects of programs were the most likely to believe violent programs were realistic.

Clark, Cedric. "Race, Identification and Television Violence." In George A. Comstock, Eli A. Rubinstein, and John P. Murray (eds.), Television and Social Behavior, Vol. 5, Television's Effects: Further Explorations. Washington, DC: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1972, pp. 120-184.

This two-part study consisted of the development of a model based upon racial identification of blacks in the mass media and an experiment to test this model. A sample of 71 teenagers, half white and half black, participated in an experiment where the stimulus was a half-hour tape of a show from a police series featuring a black militant, a black policeman, and a white policeman. Blacks identified with the white policeman more than whites. Evidence also indicated that black subjects rated the two policemen as more friendly than the white subjects.

Clark, David G., and William B. Blankenburg. "Trends in Violent Content in Selected Mass Media." In George A. Comstock and Eli A. Rubinstein (eds.), Television and Social Behavior, Vol. 1, Media Content and Control. Washington, DC: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1972, pp. 188-243.

An analysis of summaries of evening television programs listed in TV Guide for one week in October for the years 1953-1969. Violent programs accounted for 17 to 41 percent of the yearly samples. There were no major trends toward overall increase or decrease; but violent content increased in correspondence with profitability for the networks and decreased in correspondence with public apathy or dislike at four-year intervals. Violence in movies, magazines, newspapers, and television news also was examined.

Cline, Victor B., Roger G. Croft, and Steven Courrier. "Desensitization of Children to Television Violence." Journal of Personality and Social Psychology, Vol. 27, No. 3, 1973, pp. 360-365.

Boys aged 5-14 viewed a 14-minute sequence of film segments including violent and nonviolent action. Continuous recording of physiological responses indicated that those subjects with significant previous exposure to violent television drama were less affected emotionally by violent sequences.

Clutterbuck, Richard. The Media and Political Violence. London: The MacMillan Press, 1981.

An examination of the power and role of the media in the context of political violence. The author discusses the influence of television on scenes of violent demonstrations, and asks if one of the aims of such violence is to provoke or discredit the police, and whether the media unwittingly further this aim. He also debates whether the BBC should broadcast interviews with terrorists, and examines the effect of the media on violence in Northern Ireland. Finally, the author discusses the issue of whether the journalistic profession should enforce its own standards, or whether there should be Parliamentary legislation regulating the conduct of the media.

Cohen, Akiba A., Hanna Adoni, and Gideon Drori. "Adolescents' Perceptions of Social Conflicts in Television News and Social Reality." Human Communication Research, Vol. 10, No. 2, 1983, pp. 203-225.

This study is based on the assumption that television news coverage distorts social conflicts in terms of complexity, intensity, and solvability. The authors test the hypothesis that age and degree of remoteness from specific social conflicts affect perception of these conflicts. Approximately 1,000 Israeli teenagers differentiated, by age, between television news portrayal and real-world perception of school integration, labor disputes, and political

terrorism--older teenagers to a greater degree than younger
ones. The greatest differentiation between TV and real-life
conflict for both age groups involved conflict surrounding
school integration, with which respondents were presumably
most familiar in real life. The least amount of
differentiation was in relation to political terrorism.

Cohen, Akiba A. and Hanna Adoni. "Children's Fear Responses to
    Real-Life Violence on Television: The Case of the 1973 Middle
    East War." Communications: International Journal of
    Communication Research, Vol. 6, 1980, pp. 81-94.

    This study examined the fear response of children to
    televised war films. 96 Israeli children were shown
    war-related film clips or neutral scenes, after which each
    subject was asked to respond verbally to four questions
    designed to measure tension. The results supported the
    hypothesis that authentic background war sounds increased
    fear. The pattern of sex differences found in the study
    fully supported the hypothesis that girls would verbally
    express more fear than boys, but would not show it facially.
    Hypotheses regarding age and social class were not supported.

Collins, W. Andrew, Thomas J. Berndt, and Valerie L. Hess.
    "Observational Learning of Motives and Consequences for
    Television Aggression: A Developmental Study." Child
    Development, Vol. 45, No. 3, 1974, pp. Q799-802.

    The authors examined the relationship between age and level
    of cognitive development of viewers and nature of evaluation
    of characters and characters' behaviors in action-adventure
    programs. Subjects were primary school children and 10- and
    13-year olds who viewed an aggressive TV program. The
    youngest children recalled aggressive behaviors concretely or
    along with consequences; their evaluation of characters was
    based on these factors only. Older children recalled
    character motives as well as aggressive behaviors and the
    consequences and made corresponding evaluations. These
    cognitive factors may affect behavioral response to media
    violence.

Columbia Broadcasting System. "Network Primetime Violence
    Tabulations for the 1975-76 Season." New York: CBS Office of
    Social Research, 1976.

    Tabulations of the amount of violence in a full season (13
    weeks) of network, prime-time programming. Overall, the
    amount of violence isolated in this analysis was less than
    the amount isolated in similar academically-related projects.

Comics Magazine Association of America. "The Role of the Code
    Administrator" and "Applying the Comic Book Code." In Otto
    N. Larsen (ed.), Violence and the Mass Media. New
    York: Harper and Row, 1968, pp. 244-252.

    The development of the comic book trade and the origins and
    objectives of the Comics Code (industry self-regulation) are
    discussed. The author outlines specific policies concerning
    depiction of authority figures such as law enforcers and
    parents, and of violent themes and actions in war, western,
    and fantasy comics.

Comstock, George A. "New Research on Media Content and Control
    (Overview)." In George A. Comstock and Eli A. Rubinstein
    (eds.), Television and Social Behavior, Vol. 1, Media Content
    and Control. Washington, DC: U.S. Government Printing
    Office, 1972, pp. 1-27.

    A summary of TV violence-related research. Data on trends in
    amount and nature of violence in dramatic programs and the
    institutional framework which generates and controls this
    violence in several countries is brought together in a
    useful, concise report. The author concludes that
    substantive control of violent content in a competitive,
    commercial broadcasting structure, such as that in the United
    States, would require changes in the dynamics of that
    structure.

Comstock, George A. "Types of Portrayal and Aggressive Behavior."
    Journal of Communication, Vol. 27, No. 3, 1977, pp. 189-198.

    Variations in results of research on the relationship between
    televised violence and imitative behavior is explained in
    terms of attention to details of portrayal that increase the
    likelihood of imitative or other aggression in certain
    viewers. Summarizes findings relating to these factors:
    reward or lack of criticism of the violent model; and
    portrayal of violence as intentional, justified, with
    similarities in setting or character to the viewer, in a
    highly exciting manner. Cartoon violence, though somewhat
    less effective than realistic portrayal, still increases the
    probability of aggressive behavior.

Comstock, George A. "New Emphases in Research on the Effects of
    Television and Film Violence." In Edward L. Palmer and Aimee
    Dorr (eds.) Children and the Faces of Television: Teaching,
    Violence, Selling. New York: Academic Press, 1981,
    pp. 129-148.

The empirical study of the influence of film and television
violence has supported the hypothesis that such portrayals
increase viewer aggressivenes . While there is no compelling
demonstration that such portrayals contribute to harmful
crime and violence, we cannot interpret this as null evidence
because such linkages are likely to be quite complex. Even
if effects seldom transgress the boundary from tolerable
interpersonal aggression into proscribed action, one may
question whether additional abrasiveness is a social good.

Comstock, George A. "Violence in Television Content: An
    Overview." In David Pearl, Lorraine Bouthilet, and Joyce
    Lazar (eds.), Television and Behavior, Vol. 2, Technical
    Reviews. Rockville, MD: National Institute of Mental Health,
    1982, pp.108-125.

    Traces the development of governmental attention to
    television's effects on the public from initial congressional
    hearings in 1952 to the 1982 update of the Surgeon General's
    Report. Summarizes major research and controversies about
    methods and results in documenting violent program content
    and cultivation effects such as fearfulness and pessimism.

Comstock, George A., Eli A. Rubinstein, and John P. Murray (eds.).
    Television and Social Behavior (Technical Reports to the
    Surgeon General's Advisory Committee), 5 Vols.. Washington,
    DC: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1972.

    Five volumes of research supplementing Television and Growing
    Up, the Report to the Surgeon General of the United States,
    focusing on media content and control, and effects of
    televised violence on viewers' attitudes and behavior. Many
    of these studies are annotated in this bibliography under
    their respective authors.

Comstock, George A., Steven Chaffee, Natan Katzman, Maxwell
    McCombs, and Donald Roberts. Television and Human Behavior.
    New York: Columbia University Press, 1978.

    An overview of research relating to violence on television.
    Violence in network television drama emphasizes victimization
    and the prowess of the white male. Between the late 1960s
    and 1970s violence remained at consistently high levels,
    especially in children's programs. Evidence suggests that
    the amount of interpersonal physical and verbal abuse in
    programs is unrelated to audience popularity or viewers'
    expressions of liking a program.

Conradie, D. P. and J. C. Malan. Aggression and Violence on TV1, 1976-1981. Pretoria, South Africa: Institute for Communication Research, Human Sciences Research Council, 1983.

A content analysis to investigate the incidence of aggression and violence in samples of television programs broadcast by the SABC on TV1 between 1976 and 1981. The total number of aggressive and violent incidents as well as the number of violent incidents broadcast per hour increased from 1976 to 1981. Most of the increases were found in programs broadcast in the late evening. The most noticeable increase was that of verbal aggression.

Cony, Edward R. "Conflict-Cooperation Content of Five American Dailies." Journalism Quarterly, Vol. 30, No. 1, 1953, pp. 15-22.

A test of the hypothesis that newspapers emphasize conflict to a degree that presents a false reality. Six issues of several U.S. daily newspapers were analyzed in 1952. Overall, 53 percent of "relational" stories (involving humans in contact with one another) were conflict-oriented; 43 percent were cooperation-oriented. Crime and politics were the major conflict categories. Natural disasters and accidents accounted for about 5 percent of the stories. There was some difference among newspapers--one or two presented up to 10 percent more conflict than the others.

Cook, Thomas D., Deborah A. Kendzierski, and Stephen V. Thomas. "The Implicit Assumptions of TV Research: An Analysis of the 1982 NIMH Report on Television and Behavior." Public Opinion Quarterly, Vol. 47, No. 2, 1983, pp. 161-201.

Compares the 1982 National Institute of Mental Health research program and report, Television and Behavior, to the existing body of research and to a model of television in a context of socio-cultural institutions and processes. The research program placed emphasis on individual psychological effects of televised violence, particularly in regard to children. More attention was given to the pro-social uses of television than in the past. Relatively little attention was given to the structure and functions of the television industry, to institutions that interface with it (advertising, government regulation, advocacy groups), and to leverage for change.

Cooper, Anne Messerly. "Third World News on Network
    Television: An Inclusion/Exclusion Study of Violence ."
    Presented to the Association for Education in Journalism and
    Mass Communication, International Division, University of
    Florida, Gainesville, 1984.

    Data from a content analysis of network news in 1978 was
    compared with newsworthy events in the Conflict and Peace
    Data Bank (international events classified according to their
    neutrality or conflict orientation). Violence in Third World
    regions (Latin America, Africa, Asia, and the Middle East)
    was only minimally related to inclusion or exclusion of
    events, failing to support a hypothesis that Third World
    violence would be used to portray a negative image.

Cornell, George W. "La Television: Un Modelo de Desigualdad y
    Dominacion." [Television: A Model of Inequality and
    Domination]. La Nacion (Argentina), October, 1984.

Court, John H. "Correlational and Cross-Cultural Studies on
    Pornography and Aggression." In Neil M. Malamuth and Edward
    Donnerstein (eds.), Pornography and Sexual Aggression.
    Orlando, FL: Academic Press, 1984, pp. 143-172.

    The possibility of a negative correlation between the
    availability of pornography and the incidence of sexual
    offenses was widely accepted in the 1970s; this position now
    lacks experimental support. Porno-violence is identified as
    a subcategory of pornography which is especially powerful in
    its potential to generate antisocial sexual behavior and
    attitudes. Experimental work suggests that porno-violence
    directly affects specific types of response and attitude
    change. In other respects, a ripple effect (propagation of a
    hostile, exploitive view of women) is believed to occur. The
    containment of porno-violence, especially in view of the
    increasing exposure of young people to pornography, is
    advocated.

Covert, Lorrie Schmid. "A Fantasy-Theme Analysis of the Rhetoric
    of the Symbionese Liberation Army: Implications for
    Bargaining With Terrorists." Dissertation, University of
    Denver, 1984.

    Analysis of the "vision" of the Symbionese Liberation Army
    illustrated in its rhetoric, identifying and explaining the
    motives that compelled its members to action.

Dader, Jose Luis. "Periodismo Y Pseudocomunicacion
    Politica: Contribuciones del Periodismo A Las Democracias
    Simbolicas." [Journalism and Political
    Pseudo-Communication: Contributions of Journalism to Symbolic
    Democracies]. Pamplona, Spain: Ediciones Universidad de
    Navarra, 1983.

    Various theses on the use of the communications media by
    terrorists are discussed.

Dahl, Asle Gire. "Norwegian Statement on Violence in the Media."
    Typescript, 1985.

    Film censorship and codes for editors and broadcasters have
    limited violence in Norway's media. Of more than 500
    articles concerning video violence published in daily
    newspapers in 1982, 67 percent were negative. Children and
    young people were the focus of 45 percent of the articles.
    Regulation by authorities was recommended in the majority of
    cases. Legislation enacted in 1983 requiring censorship of
    violence in film/video is being enforced in the courts.

Dahlgren, Peter. "Television in the Socialization
    Process: Structures and Programming of the Swedish
    Broadcasting Corporation." In George A. Comstock and Eli
    A. Rubinstein (eds.), Television and Social Behavior, Vol. 1,
    Media Content and Control. Washington, DC: U.S. Government
    Printing Office, 1972, pp. 533-546.

    Outlines the structure of Sveriges Radio (broadcasting), a
    limited company, and the policies under which it
    operates--the Radio Act of 1966 and Agreement of 1967. These
    regulations underlie TV1's own policy of avoiding needless
    brutality in programs and attempting to "foster an atmosphere
    where intolerance and prejudice would have no part". TV2
    recognizes the existence of violence as a real-world fact but
    insists that the social and human context be considered,
    including explicit motives and consequences. Analysis of a
    week's programming in 1971 indicated relatively few violent
    incidents. These are described and appear to meet the
    guidelines.

Dale, Edgar. The Content of Motion Pictures. New York:
    MacMillan, 1935.

    Content analysis of 1500 feature films from the years 1920,
    1925, and 1930 indicated that crime and war were significant
    themes. Murder techniques were frequently portrayed, and
    actual murder was depicted in about one-quarter of the films.

Davis, David Brion. "Violence in American Literature." In Otto
    N. Larsen (ed.), Violence and the Mass Media. New
    York: Harper and Row, 1968, pp. 70-82.

    Explores the presence of violence in American literature from
    Cooper, Poe, Twain, and Steinbeck to Mickey Spillane. The
    author provides thematic interpretations of several types of
    violent characters: brothers or social classes in conflict,
    the western hero, and American Indians and blacks and
    discusses the philosophical view of violence as an "act of
    creation."

Davis, F. James. "Crime News in Colorado Newspapers." American
    Journal of Sociology, Vol. 57, No. 4, 1952, pp. 325-330.

    Crime stories in four newspapers were sampled over a two-year
    period. Items concerning theft, rape, murder, assault and so
    forth were compared to FBI crime reports for the period and
    to public opinion concerning criminal activity. There was no
    relationship between changes in actual rates of crimes and
    amount of coverage of the particular type of crime. Public
    opinion concerning certain types of crime--theft and violent
    crimes except rape--was more similar to newspaper coverage
    than to actual occurrance.

deKoning, T. L., D. P. Conradie, and E. M. Nel. The Effect of
    Different Kinds of Television Programming on the Youth.
    Pretoria, South Africa: Institute for Communication Research,
    Human Sciences Research Council, 1980.

    A long term field experiment designed to investigate the
    relative effect of different kinds of television programs on
    certain aggressive and pro-social behavior and attitudes of
    school-going and pre-school children in South Africa. Groups
    of randomly selected television-naive subjects were shown a
    series of either aggressive, pro-social, or neutral
    television programs. A control group saw no programs. Using
    a test-retest design, pre- and post-exposure data were
    generated on a number of measuring instruments. In regard to
    the Berkowitz Arousal Theory, some evidence indicates that
    watching certain television content (eg., humor) may lower
    the excitatory potential and lead to a reduction of
    aggressive behavior. Variables such as age, sex, home
    language, and program interest, however, modified the effect
    of the programs. The results reveal that a single simple
    explanation or theory is probably inadequate to explain the
    relative effects of different kinds of television content.

Deleon, Dennis L. and Robert L. Naon. "The Regulation of
     Televised Violence." Stanford Law Review, Vol. 26, No. 6,
     1974, pp. 1291-1325.

     A concise review of laboratory and field studies centering on
     the issue of the impact of television violence prefaces this
     outline of the sources of regulation. The author discusses
     the potential and limitations of the industry and the Federal
     Communications Commission to control violent content and
     proposes new legislation, especially in regard to programming
     for children, which would involve scheduling and censorship.
     The author argues that such legislation, if carefully drawn
     by Congress and carefully administered by the Federal
     Communications Commission, could be consistent with First
     Amendment freedoms.

Dembo, Richard. "The Media and Violence in Society."
     International Journal of Communication Research, No. 3, 1974,
     pp. 420-442.

Diener, Ed and Darlene DeFour. "Does Television Violence Enhance
     Program Popularity?" Journal of Personality and Social
     Psychology, Vol. 36, No. 3, 1978, pp. 333-341.

     No correlation was found between violent content of two
     evening police/detective action series and Nielsen ratings of
     the series. Also, no separate objective categories were
     significant predictors of popularity. More complex factors
     and/or factors unrelated to content, such as scheduling of
     programs, are implicated. This research was supplemented by
     an experiment involving 100 college students. A high-action,
     low-violence edited version of a police-action program was
     shown to half the subjects; the others viewed a high-action,
     high-violence version. Neither episode was preferred
     significantly to the other. Analysis of subject personality
     characteristics revealed that highly-aggressive males were
     most likely to enjoy the violent episode.

Dominick, Joseph R. "Crime and Law Enforcement in Prime-Time
     Television." Public Opinion Quarterly, Vol. 37, No. 2, 1973,
     pp. 241-250.

     A content analysis of one week of dramatic and comedy
     television programs. Two-thirds of prime-time programming
     portrayed at least one crime and violent crimes were most
     prevalent. Murder, assault, and armed robbery accounted for
     60 percent of TV crimes. Compared to real life, crimes
     against property and violent crimes against family members
     were underrepresented on television.

Dominick, Joseph R. "Children's Viewing of Crime Shows and
     Attitudes of Law Enforcement." Journalism Quarterly,
     Vol. 51, No. 1, 1974, pp. 5-12.

     371 fifth grade children in 4 New York City schools (2 in
     blue-collar areas and 2 in white-collar areas) completed
     questionaires in May, 1972. The amount of time a child spent
     watching crime and police shows was unrelated to the judged
     importance of television as an information source. For boys
     and girls, viewing crime shows was positively correlated with
     (1)identification with a TV character associated with law
     enforcement; (2) belief that criminals usually get
     caught; and (3) knowledge of civil rights when arrested. For
     both boys and girls the strongest predictors of general
     evaluation of police were the perceived attitude of friends
     and family. For boys only, more personal contact with police
     was associated with negative evaluation. Legal terms and
     processes frequently seen on TV were better known than those
     things not commonly portrayed.

Dominick, Joseph R. "Crime and Law Enforcement in the Mass
     Media." In Charles Winick (ed.), Deviance and Mass Media,
     Beverly Hills, CA: Sage, 1978, pp. 105-128.

     A review of content analyses examining the portrayal of crime
     and law enforcement in newspapers, broadcast news, and
     broadcast entertainment. Also discusses the special problems
     of media coverage of terrorism because in many of these
     episodes the medium itself is manipulated by the individuals
     or terrorist group involved.

Dominick, Joseph R. "Videogames, Television Violence and
     Aggression in Teenagers." Journal of Communication, Vol. 34,
     No. 2, 1984, pp. 136-147.

     250 high school students received questionnaires in which
     they estimated the amount of time per week that they spent
     playing video games. They were also asked if they usually
     went to the arcades alone, or with friends. Additional data
     were gathered on aggression and self-esteem. Videogame
     playing is neither the menace it is purported to be nor free
     of possible negative consequences. Heavy videogame players
     were not necessarily more aggressive; but boys who
     frequently played arcade videogames had significantly lower
     self-esteem.

Dominick, Joseph R. and Bradley S. Greenberg. "Attitudes Toward
     Violence: The Interaction of Television Exposure, Family
     Attitudes, and Social Class." In George A. Comstock and Eli
     A. Rubinstein (eds.), Television and Social Behavior, Vol. 3,
     Television and Adolescent Aggressiveness. Washington,

DC: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1972, pp. 314-335.

This study assessed the impact of televised violence on the aggressive attitudes of a sample of 434 boys and 404 girls between the ages of 9 and 11. Children who perceived that their parents clearly disapproved of violence were less likely to approve of aggression or to believe that violence was an effective means of solving problems. They also expressed less willingness to use violence. Children exposed to a higher level of TV violence indicated more willingness to use it and to suggest it as a means of resolving conflict, particularly among the boys. The most positive attitudes toward violence and aggression were found among heavy violence viewers who perceived no definite parental stand on aggressive behavior.

Donnerstein, Edward and Leonard Berkowitz. "Victim Reactions in Aggressive Erotic Films as a Factor in Violence Against Women." Journal of Personality and Social Psychology, Vol. 41, No. 4, 1981, pp. 710-724.

An investigation of how the behavioral characteristics of the people in erotic films and the nature of the targets available for later aggression can affect subsequent aggression. Eighty male subjects were angered by a male or female confederate. They were then shown a neutral film or one of three erotic films. The erotic films differed in terms of their aggressive content and the reactions of the female victim. Subjects were then allowed to aggress against the confederate via electric shock. Results indicated that the films had no effect on male targets whereas both types of aggressive erotic films increased aggression toward the female.

Donnerstein, Edward and Neil Malamuth. "Pornography: Its Consequences On The Observer." In L. Schlesinger and E. Revitch (eds.), Sexual Dynamics of Anti-Social Behavior. Springfield, IL: C. C. Thomas, 1983.

A review of research dealing with the relationship between aggressive erotica and violence against women. The authors find highly consistent data which indicate that exposure to aggressive forms of pornography can change attitudes concerning violence against women and increase the probability that male subjects will overtly aggress against females.

Donnerstein, Edward. "Aggressive Erotica and Violence Against
    Women." Journal of Personality and Social Psychology,
    Vol. 39, No. 2, 1980, pp. 269-277.

    In an examination of the effects of aggressive-erotic stimuli
    on male aggression toward females, 120 male subjects were
    angered or treated in a neutral manner by a male or female
    confederate. Subjects were then shown either a neutral,
    erotic, or aggressive-erotic film and given an opportunity to
    aggress against the confederate via the delivery of electric
    shock. Results indicated that the aggressive-erotic film was
    effective in increasing aggression overall, and it produced
    the highest increase in aggression against the female. Even
    non-angered subjects showed an increase in aggression toward
    the female after viewing the aggressive-erotic film.

Donnerstein, Edward. "Pornography and Violence Against
    Women: Experimental Studies." Annals of the New York Academy
    of Sciences, Vol. 347, 1980, pp. 277-288.

    A review of experimental research on pornography and violence
    against women. While research has been directed at the
    effects of erotic media presentations on behavior, the issue
    of whether such presentations can in some manner be related
    to increased aggressive attacks against women has been only
    recently of concern. It is generally believed by a large
    proportion of the population that many sexual materials can
    precipitate violent sexual crimes.

Donnerstein, Edward. "Aggressive Pornography: Can It Influence
    Aggression toward Women?" In C. Albee, S. Gordon, and
    H. Leitenberg (eds.), Promoting Sexual Responsibility and
    Preventing Sexual Problems. Hanover, NH:, 1983.

    This paper examines recent research on the effects of
    aggressive pornography and subsequent aggression toward
    women. The author suggests that nonaggressive erotic or
    pornographic images have really no measurable effect on
    aggression toward women; it is only the aggressive forms
    that seem to produce negative effects.

Donnerstein, Edward. "Erotica and Human Aggression." In Russell
    G. Geen and Edward Donnerstein (eds.),
    Aggression: Theoretical and Empirical Reviews, Vol. 2. New
    York: Academic Press, 1983.

    A review of research on the subject of the effects of erotica
    on human aggression. It is acknowledged that research
    strongly supports the position that exposure to certain types
    of erotica can actually reduce aggressive responses in people
    who are predisposed to aggress. The differing aspects of

erotic material -- arousing versus nonarousing, pleasing versus disturbing -- all seem to affect the way in which individuals respond to the material.

Donnerstein, Edward. "Pornography: Its Effect on Violence Against Women." In Neil M. Malamuth and Edward Donnerstein (eds.), Pornography and Sexual Aggression. Orlando, FL: Academic Press, 1984, pp. 53-81.

Overview of research reveals that it is difficult to make a straightforward definitive conclusion about the relationship between pornography and aggression toward women. Certain types of pornography can influence aggression and other asocial attitudes and behaviors toward women; others, especially nonaggressive pornography, do not. The aggressive content of pornography is the main contributor to violence against women.

Donnerstein, Edward, Marcia Donnerstein, and Gary Barrett. "Where Is The Facilitation of Media Violence: The Effects of Nonexposure and Placement of Anger Arousal." Journal of Research in Personality, Vol. 10, 1976, pp. 386-398.

This study examined the conditions under which media violence would facilitate aggression in angered individuals. It was predicted that increased aggression would occur only under the condition of viewing an aggressive film prior to anger arousal (compared to a no-film control). When subjects were angered prior to film exposure, neutral films reduced aggression; but aggressive films did not differ from the no-film control.

Doob, Anthony H. and Robert J. Climie. "Delay of Measurement and Effects of Film Violence." Journal of Experimental Social Psychology, Vol. 8, No. 2, 1972, pp. 136-142.

College students who viewed a violent film segment displayed a greater degree of aggression than subjects who viewed a neutral segment when measured immediately after exposure. This difference was not found for subjects who performed an unrelated task during a 20-minute period after viewing, which was determined to be the result of a decrease in arousal.

Doob, Anthony N. and Glenn E. Macdonald. "The News Media and Perceptions of Violence." Report of the Royal Commission on Violence in the Communications Industry, Vol. 5, Learning from the Media. Toronto, Canada: The Royal Commission, 1977, pp. 171-226.

In Toronto, the public overestimates the incidence of
violence. Public anxiety is lower in response to media
violence when background information is provided or when
violent events are identified as rare. Complex socio-
economic, geographic, and cultural factors are involved in
establishing these perceptions, along with media exposure.

Doob, Anthony N. and Glenn E. Macdonald. "Television Viewing and
Fear of Victimization: Is the Relationship Causal?" Journal
of Personality and Social Psychology, Vol. 37, No. 2, 1979,
pp. 170-179.

A test of cultivation of fear via TV exposure to violence
using a Toronto sample of 300 adults (70 percent female)
based on responses to 25 questions. The questions related to
the nature and frequency of crime and violence and chances of
personal involvement in crime. Responses to some of the
questions were related more strongly to area of
residence--that is, high-crime urban area versus low-crime
urban or suburban area--than to TV viewing.

Dorr Leifer, Aimee and Donald F. Roberts. "Children's Responses
to Television Violence." In John P. Murray, Eli
A. Rubinstein, and George A. Comstock (eds.), Television and
Social Behavior, Vol. 2, Television and Social Learning.
Washington, DC: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1972,
pp. 43-180.

Report of a series of studies that explored the role of
motivation for and consequences of aggressive acts in
modifying the effects of exposure to such acts. Children, as
they grow up, understand more and more about the television
programs they view. There is rather clear evidence that
exposure to television programs that include aggressive acts
produces greater subsequent aggression than one would find
without such exposure.

Dorr, Aimee and Peter Kovaric. "Some of the People Some of the
Time--But Which People? Televised Violence and Its Effects."
In Edward L. Palmer and Aimee Dorr (eds.), Children and the
Faces of Television: Teaching, Violence, Selling. New
York: Academic Press, 1981, pp. 183-199.

A brief review of results of studies dealing with the effects
of televised violence on individuals grouped according to
age, cognitive ability, sex, ethnicity, social class,
personality characteristics, and propensity for aggression.
Evidence of a direct relationship between TV violence and
aggressive behavior is mixed in each case, although certain
groups are more likely to be heavier viewers of violence.
The authors conclude with consideration of alternatives for

policy and action, including responsibilities of parents, teachers, creators of programs, and viewers themselves.

Dowling, Ralph E.   "Terrorism and the Media: A Rhetorical Genre." Journal of Communication, Vol. 36, No. 1, 1986, pp. 12-24.

  Only certain terrorist activities fall within the domain of rhetorical acts. Therefore, crusaders, who practice terrorism for political ends, are the essay's subject. The author identifies the situational demands influencing political terrorists, the recurrent forms of a terrorist genre, the rhetorical purposes of terrorists, and the probable results of proposed responses to terrorism. The violent acts required to obtain media access constrain terrorist rhetoric while at the same time achieving rhetorical purposes that ordinary forms of discourse could never achieve. The violent deeds and distinct messages to the two main audiences of terrorism: the dedicated followers of the movement (insiders) and the mass audience (outsiders). Having succeeded in gaining the attention of the mass audience, crusader terrorists then seek to make themselves credible. Although this credibility is intended to create "an emotional state of extreme fear in target groups," terrorism has not succeeded in creating a climate of repression in Western nations, because terrorists have failed to create sufficient fear.

Drabman, Ronald S. and Margaret Hanratty Thomas.   "Does Media Violence Increase Children's Toleration of Real-Life Aggression?" Developmental Psychology, Vol. 10, No. 3, 1974, pp. 418-421.

  Children aged 8-9 who viewed a violent film took longer to seek adult assistance when confronted with increasingly violent behavior of younger children (visible on a videotape monitor) than did children in a control group.

Drabman, Ronald S. and Margaret Hanratty Thomas.   "Children's Imitation of Aggressive and Prosocial Behavior When Viewing Alone and In Pairs." Journal of Communication, Vol. 27, No. 3, 1977, pp. 199-205.

  Male preschoolers observed either an aggressive modeling film or a prosocial modeling film. The impact of the exposure was assessed by observing the behavior of the boys in a free-play session with the same clown as in the movie. Half of the boys viewed and played in pairs, half individually. The results suggest that the likelihood of children imitating modeled aggressive behavior may be increased when viewing and performance take place in the presence of peers. Imitation of prosocial behavior was not enhanced when the boys viewed

in pairs. The boys in this condition, however, exhibited
relatively high prosocial scores.

Dunand, Muriel, Leonard Berkowitz, and Jacques-Philippe Leyens.
    "Audience Effects with Viewing Aggressive Movies." British
    Journal of Social Psychology, Vol. 21, 1984, pp. 69-76.

    A study of 54 male college students in Brussels demonstrated
    the influence of a group setting on tendencies toward
    violence in response to violent movie content. The presence
    of another, actively excited spectator served to reduce
    inhibitions against aggressiveness, increasing the
    aggressiveness of subjects' response.

Dworkin, Mark. "Theme Usage as an Indicator of Agency Bias."
    Paper presented to the International Communication
    Association, Intercultural and Development Communications
    Division, San Francisco, California, 1984.

    An examination of Western wire news services to determine
    degree of bias in coverage of the Third World. The
    thirty-three International Association for Mass Communication
    Research themes were employed in a content analysis of AP and
    UPI wire stories to Asia during the summer of 1980. Three of
    five hypotheses that assertions referring to the Third World
    would be more negative were supported--including the
    hypothesis that a greater proportion of conflict-oriented
    assertions would refer to the Third World.

Dworkin, Martin S. "'The Desperate Hours' And The Violent
    Screen." Queens's Quarterly, Vol. 63, No. 3, 1956,
    pp. 415-423.

    The author states that it is not new for films to debate the
    use of violence, nor to seem to decry the brutality they
    actually glorify. The nature as well as the number of these
    films suggests that we may be reaching a climax in the latest
    cycle of screen violence. At this point it may be possible
    to clarify what we mean when we judge a film to be
    gratuitously violent -- and, perhaps, to suggest ways of
    recognizing the effects violent films have upon us.

Dysinger, Wendell, S. and Christian A. Ruckmick. The Emotional
    Responses of Children to the Motion Picture Situation. New
    York: MacMillan, 1933.

Children under the age of 12 demonstrated the most intense
reactions to scenes of conflict, danger, and tragedy, with a
wide range of cognitive differences in their understanding.
The youngest children responded to concrete elements rather
than more subtle or comprehensive elements of plot.

Dziki, Sylwester, Janina Maczuga, and Walery Pisarek. World
     Directory of Mass Communication Researchers. Cracow, 1984.

Edelstein, Alex S. and Jerome L. Nelson. "Violence in the Comic
     Cartoon." Journalism Quarterly, Vol. 46, No. 2, 1969,
     pp. 355-358.

     A content analysis of cartoons in the New Yorker and the
     Saturday Evening Post indicated that cartoons expressed
     hostile and violent behavior ranging from mild to severe and
     indirect to direct. There was a tendency for the behavior
     expressing violence or hostility to be more indirect than
     direct and more mild than severe in the higher status
     magazine.

Edgar, Patricia M. Children and Screen Violence. St.Lucia,
     Australia: University of Queensland Press, 1977.

     A survey on perceptions of three types of film violence using
     a sample of Australian adolescents. The films portrayed
     either realistic, fantasy, or emotional intra-family
     violence. Response varied according to both sex and level of
     self-esteem of the subjects as well as the type of violence.
     Realistic and intense intra-family violence elicited stronger
     reactions. The author concludes that, while realistic
     violence on television may be upsetting to young people, the
     promotion of an unattainable lifestyle is a more probable
     incitement to crime and violence in real life.

Edgar, Patricia M. and Donald E. Edgar. "Television Violence and
     Socialization Theory." Public Opinion Quarterly, Vol. 35,
     No. 4, 1971, pp. 608-612.

     The authors propose a model for the study of television
     effects upon the attitudes and behavior of children that
     integrates the major findings of previous research in this
     field and also applies insights derived from socialization
     theory. The research model recognizes the need for an
     interactive view of media influence. The study based upon
     this model involved pretesting the social conditions,
     parental values, teachers' attitudes, children's interests,
     IQ scores, and attitudes toward violence in the town of
     Darwin, Australia in 1971 before the introduction of

television programming. Post-testing was scheduled to be
conducted two years later.

Edmunds, Hugh H. and John Strick. "Economic Determinants of
Violence in Television and Motion Pictures and the
Implications of Newer Technologies." Report of the Royal
Commission on Violence in the Communications Industry,
Vol. 7, The Media Industries. Toronto, Canada: The Royal
Commission, 1977, pp. 71-184.

American films account for 91 percent of all film rental fees
in Canada. American TV shows attract larger audiences than
those produced locally, and they are less costly to acquire
for broadcast. Violent material is relatively easy to make.
Situation comedy is more difficult but can draw even larger
audiences than police drama or action adventure. The
dominant position of American productions is the result of a
matrix of elements such as audience taste, market size,
oligopolistic structures and practices in the communications
industry, and economies of scale.

Ekman, Paul, Robert M. Liebert, Wallace V. Friesen, Randall
Harrison, Carl Zlatchin, Edward J. Malstrom, and Robert
A. Baron. "Facial Expressions of Emotion While Watching
Televised Violence as Predictors of Subsequent Aggression."
In George A. Comstock, Eli A. Rubinstein, and John P. Murray
(eds.), Television and Social Behavior, Vol. 5, Television's
Effects: Further Explorations. Washington,
DC: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1972, pp. 22-58.

The facial expressions of 30 boys and 35 girls, aged 5 or 6,
were correlated with their aggressive behavior toward another
child. The boys' facial expressions of happiness,
pleasantness, and interest during a violent telecast were
positively related to subsequent aggression, while
expressions of unpleasantness, sadness, anger, disgust, pain,
and surprise were negatively related to subsequent
aggression. No significant relationships were obtained for
girls.

Eleey, Michael F., George Gerbner, and Nancy Signorielli Tedesco.
"Apples, Oranges, and the Kitchen Sink: An Analysis and Guide
to the Comparison of 'Violence Ratings'." Journal of
Broadcasting, Vol. 17, No. 1, 1973, pp. 21-31.

An examination of some of the pitfalls one may encounter in
trying to use a number of different studies as alternative or
complementary approaches to a "violence rating" system.

Elliot, Philip, Graham Murdock, and Philip Schlesinger. "Lo Stato
     e il Terrorismo alla Televisione Britannica." In RAI
     Radiotelevisione Italiana, Terrorismo e TV, Vol. 2.
     Rome: RAI, Verifica del Programmi Trasmessi, 1982.

     British research for this international study of television
     and terrorism presents three points of view on terrorism as
     mediated by television. The first view, that of officials
     and authorities, regards terrorism as illegitimate and
     repression as the only political solution. The second view
     is that terrorism, while illegitimate in "liberal
     democracies," may be legitimate in other political systems.
     Social and political action based on an understanding of the
     causes of political violence is proposed as the most
     effective approach. The third view, that of opponents of the
     state, justifies violent action by general condemnation of
     the existing system or by a claim of self-determination or
     national liberation.

Ellis, Glenn T. and Francis Sekyra. "The Effect of Aggressive
     Cartoons on the Behavior of First-Grade Children." Journal
     of Psychology, Vol. 81, No. 1, 1972, pp. 37-43.

     Violent cartoon viewing by children increases aggressiveness
     of behavior. Among 51 six-year olds, those who viewed a
     violent cartoon about a football game demonstrated increased
     physical aggression in a normal school setting. Those who
     viewed a nonviolent cartoon or had a discussion instead of
     viewing showed no increase in aggression.

Ellison, Jerome and Franklin T. Gosser. "Non-Fiction Magazine
     Articles: A Content Analysis Study." Journalism Quarterly,
     Vol. 36, 1959, pp. 27-34.

     Crime stories increased sharply from relative absence in
     general magazines such as Life, Reader's Digest, The New
     Yorker, and Ladies' Home Journal between 1947 and 1957.

England, Claire. "Violence in Literature for Children and Young
     Adults." Report of the Royal Commission on Violence in the
     Communications Industry, Vol. 4, Violence in Print and Music.
     Toronto, Canada: The Royal Commission, 1977, pp. 115-160.

     Death, maiming, and cruelty have been elements of literature
     since the 16th century. Violence may be exploited by writers
     under pressure of competition with television and of demands
     of a child market oriented primarily to TV.

Eron, Leonard D. "Relationship of TV Viewing Habits and
    Aggressive Behavior in Children." Journal of Abnormal and
    Social Psychology, Vol. 67, No. 2, 1963, pp. 193-196.

    A study of 875 eight-year-olds in New York state correlated
    peer ratings of aggressive behavior with parental reports of
    amount of viewing and favorite programs. A strong positive
    relationship was found for boys between aggression and liking
    violent programs.

Eron, Leonard D. "Parent-Child Interaction, Television Violence,
    and Aggression of Children." American Psychologist, Vol. 37,
    No. 2, 1982, pp. 197-211.

    Two large-scale longitudinal studies revealed that the
    relation between television violence and aggression in boys
    and girls was corroborated in two areas of the United States
    as well as in Finland, Poland, and Australia. Moreover, it
    held for both boys and girls. The causal effect was seen as
    circular, with television violence affecting children's
    aggression and aggressive children watching a greater amount
    of televised violence. Important intervening variables were
    child's identification with aggressive characters and the
    extent to which television was perceived as an accurate
    portrayal of life. Parents' role as well as the child's
    intellectual ability and social relationships also were
    important variables.

Eron, Leonard D., L. Rowell Huesmann, Monroe M. Lefkowitz, and
    Leopold O. Walder. "Does Television Violence Cause
    Aggression?" American Psychologist, Vol. 27, No. 4, 1972,
    pp. 253-263.

    A follow-up of Eron's earlier study of 8-year olds, aged
    18-19 at the time of this later research. The more violent
    the program preferences of boys at age 8-9, the more
    aggressive their behavior at that age and especially at age
    18-19. Preference for violence and heavy viewing at age 19
    also corresponded with belief that violent programs were
    realistic and that violent methods are appropriate in real
    life. Viewing of TV violence was not proposed as a single
    influencing factor, but it explained more variance than any
    other single factor analyzed.

Eron, Leonard D., L. Rowell Huesmann, Patrick Brice, Paulette
    Fischer, and Rebecca Mermelstein. "Age Trends in the
    Development of Aggression, Sex Typing, and Related Television
    Habits." Developmental Psychology, Vol. 19, No. 1, 1983,
    pp. 71-77.

A 3-year longitudinal study was conducted with two large
samples of elementary school youngsters overlapping in one
grade. It was thus possible to trace developmental trends
from Grades 1 through 5 on the following
variables: aggression; frequency of television
viewing; extent of violence viewed on television; judged
realism of television programs; and preference for masculine,
feminine, or neutral activities. These data support the
theory that there is a sensitive period during which the
effect of television can be especially influential on
children's behavior. Further, since the correlation between
violence viewing and aggression tends to increase until age
10-11 years, a cumulative effect beyond the sensitive period
is suggested.

Estep, Rhoda and Patrick T. Macdonald. "Crime in the
    Afternoon: Murder and Robbery on Soap Operas." Journal of
    Broadcasting and Electronic Media, Vol. 29, No. 3, 1985,
    pp. 323-331.

    Crime in soap operas was assessed through interviews with
    soap opera viewers (informants) and through a content
    analysis of issues of Soap Opera Digest published between
    1977 and 1984. The depiction of suspects and victims in
    daytime serials was compared with the image derived from
    official records. Overall crime in the daytime serials is
    not presented realistically. Females and whites are
    represented more often as robbery and murder suspects and
    victims than would be expected from official records.

Eysenck, Hans J. and D. K. B. Nias. Sex, Violence and the Media.
    New York: Harper and Row, 1978.

    A comprehensive review of research relating to the effects of
    media violence in both the United States and the United
    Kingdom. Examines the possible influence viewing and reading
    overtly pornographic and violent material may have on
    behavior. It examines the methodology used in this area of
    research and the results of field and experimental field
    studies, and laboratory experiments. Evidence indicates that
    media violence increases viewer aggression, and perhaps
    viewer sexual libido; that effects of pornography, while
    variable, cannot be disputed; and that the portrayal of
    violence in media can incite some viewers to violence.

Feilitzen, Cecilia von, Leni Filpson, and Ingela Schyller. Open
    Your Eyes to Children's Viewing: On Children, TV and Radio
    Now and in the Future. Stockholm: Swedish Broadcasting
    Corporation (in Swedish and in English), 1977.

A review of fifteen years of research concerning children's
use of TV and radio, the influence of television programs
imported into Sweden, and the lack of resources for
children's broadcasting. The summary, directed to the
Swedish Commission on Broadcasting, includes proposals to
improve the status of programming for children and adults.

Fenigstein, Allan. "Does Aggression Cause a Preference for
    Viewing Media Violence?" Journal of Personality and Social
    Psychology, Vol. 37, No. 12, 1979, pp. 2307-2317.

    College students were classified according to their
    expression of aggressive or non-aggressive fantasies and then
    given a choice of film clips for viewing. Aggressive
    fantasies in males corresponded with preference for viewing
    violence, and males chose films that were more violent than
    those chosen by females. Males given an opportunity to be
    aggressive were more likely to choose violent content than
    males not given this opportunity. Results are linked to a
    bi-directional relationship between aggressive behavior and
    the viewing of media violence.

Ferracuti, Franco and Renato Lazzari. La Violenza nei Mezzi di
    Comunicazione di Massa. [Violence in the Mass Media]. RAI
    Radiotelevisione Italiana. Torino: ERI, 1968.

    An extensive critical review of mass media effects,
    concluding that effects are minimized among the normal
    population.

Feshbach, Seymour. "The Stimulating Versus Cathartic Effects of a
    Vicarious Aggressive Activity." Journal of Abnormal and
    Social Psychology, Vol. 63, No. 2, 1961, pp. 381-385.

    An experimental test of the effect of initial state of
    arousal on reaction to media violence. Male college students
    were angered prior to viewing; others were treated
    neutrally. Subjects then viewed a neutral or an aggressive
    film of a prize fight. Those who had been angered and saw
    the aggressive film demonstrated decreased aggressive
    attitude toward the experimenter. Non- angered subjects did
    not show increased aggressive attitudes. Catharsis occurs
    for viewers who are in a state of arousal prior to viewing
    violent material.

Feshbach, Seymour. "Reality and Fantasy in Filmed Violence." In
    John P. Murray, Eli A. Rubinstein, and George A. Comstock
    (eds.), Television and Social Behavior, Vol. 2, Television
    and Social Learning. Washington, DC: U.S. Government
    Printing Office, 1972, pp. 318-345.

Following up on experiments designed to measure the cathartic
effect of film and TV violence, primary school children
viewed either neutral (baseball or circus films), fantasy
aggression (war films), or real aggression (police/college
student riots). Results of this series of experiments were
inconclusive.

Feshbach, Seymour, and Robert D. Singer. Television and
    Aggression: An Experimental Field Study. San Francisco:
    Jossey-Bass, 1971.

A field experiment analyzing the relationship between
televised violence and imitative behavior. Boys in
residential schools (academies and care facilities) were
assigned to either violent or non-violent television fare for
a six-week period. Personality and attitude measures were
taken before, during, and after the viewing period. In three
schools, those who were in the non-violent content group were
significantly more aggressive with peers and with school
authorities than boys in the other schools. Viewing of
violence corresponded with a lower level of aggression among
boys in the care facilities only. The role of fantasized
aggression was also examined by the authors and was
incorporated in their interpretation of the results as the
effect of catharsis.

Foulkes, David, Edward Belvedere, and Terry Brubaker. "Televised
    Violence and Dream Content." In George A. Comstock, Eli
    A. Rubinstein, and John P. Murray (eds.), Television and
    Social Behavior, Vol. 5, Television's Effects: Further
    Explorations. Washington, DC: U.S. Government Printing
    Office, 1972, pp. 59-119.

Dream content was used to assess effects of television
fantasy violence on 40 ten to eleven year old boys. Half of
the subjects were heavy viewers of TV violence and the other
half seldom watched these types of shows. On one night they
viewed a relatively violent episode from a children's Western
series and on another night they saw a non-violent episode.
Subjects slept in the laboratory and their REM periods were
monitored. The results showed that exposure to a violent
film before sleeping did not have any systematic effect on
dream hostility, anxiety, guilt, hedonic tone, or overall
vividness and intensity.

Fouts, Gregory T. "Effects of Television on Children and Youth: A
    Developmental Approach." Report of the Royal Commission on
    Violence in the Communications Industry, Vol. 6. Toronto,
    Canada: The Royal Commission, 1977, pp. 1-123.

Examination of the influence of variables which mediate the
effects of viewing televised violence among children.
Interviews conducted in the homes of 300 children and their
parents and at the time of viewing specific programs provided
information about viewer characteristics (age, birth order,
personality traits, motives for viewing) and perceptions of
televised and real-life violence; about family
characteristics (family size, choice of programs, comments
about programs); and program type.

Freedman, Jonathan L. "Effect of Television Violence on
    Aggressiveness." Psychological Bulletin, Vol. 96, No. 2,
    1984, pp. 227-246.

Reviews and evaluates the design and results of field
experiments and correlational surveys dealing with the
relationship between TV violence and real-life aggression.
The marginal relationships documented by these studies cannot
be interpreted as causal. Nor is there clear evidence that
those individuals labeled "predisposed to violence" are more
likely than other individuals to respond to televised
violence with aggressive or violent behavior.

French, Philip. "Violence in the Cinema." In Otton N. Larsen
    (ed.), Violence and the Mass Media. New York: Harper and
    Row, 1968, pp. 59-70.

One of the earliest violent film sequences portrayed the
beheading of Mary, Queen of Scots (1893). While violence
always has been an element of films and one of interest to
the public, disapproval has been expressed since 1897, when
criticism arose over early films of prize fighters. The
issue is presented as a struggle between
reformers/moralists/legislators and artists/exploiters. The
author argues that the form and intensity of film violence
have changed more significantly than the amount and that
different countries have experienced eras in which violence
appeared more blatant. An interpretation of a violent theme
in two different films reveals that the theme lends itself to
exploration as well as exploitation.

Friedlander, Robert A. "Iran: The Hostage Seizure, the Media, and
    International Law." In Abraham H. Miller (ed.),
    Terrorism: The Media and the Law. New York: Transnational
    Publishers, 1982, pp. 51-66.

Examination of events during the 14.5 month (Nov. 1979 to
Jan. 1981) period in which 52 Americans were held as
hostages in Tehran, with particular reference to the impact
of these events on the U.S. political administration. The
media's role in this event is described as one of

exploitation.

Friedman, Herbert L. and Raymond L. Johnson. "Mass Media Use and
    Aggression: A Pilot Study." In George A. Comstock and Eli
    A. Rubinstein (eds.), Television and Social Behavior, Vol. 3,
    Television and Adolescent Aggressiveness. Washington,
    DC: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1972, pp. 336-360.

    A comparison of aggressive and nonaggressive adolescents
    revealed heavier viewing and preference for somewhat more
    violent programs among the more aggressive adolescents.

Friedrich, Lynette Kohn and Aletha Huston-Stein. "Aggressive and
    Prosocial Television Programs and the Natural Behavior of
    Preschool Children." Monographs of the Society for Research
    in Child Development, Vol. 38, No. 4, 1973.

    97 children (52 boys and 45 girls) were used as subjects in
    an experiment conducted during a 9-week nursery school
    program. Observations of aggressive and prosocial behavior
    were made during free play periods. During the middle 4
    weeks the children saw either 12 aggressive television
    programs, 12 prosocial programs, or 12 neutral films. The
    aggressive programs produced more aggressive behavior during
    the free play periods. Aggressive programs also influenced
    inter-personal aggression, but only for those children who
    were initially above the group average in aggression. By
    contrast, prosocial programs produced a number of positive
    changes in the children's behavior -- they showed increased
    task persistence, role obedience, and tolerance of delay,
    especially among the more intelligent children.

Fulford, Robert. "Speaking the Unspeakable: Violence in the
    Literature of Our Time." Report of the Royal Commission on
    Violence in the Communications Industry, Vol. 4, Violence in
    Print and Music. Toronto, Canada: The Royal Commission,
    1977, pp. 105-114.

    Elite literature is not exempt from violent content. The
    author links it with cataclysmic violent events such as the
    bombing of Japan in World War II and the decimation of
    ethnic/economic/political populations.

Garofalo, James. "Crime and the Mass Media: A Selective Review of
    Research." Journal of Research in Crime and Delinquency,
    July, 1981, pp. 319-350.

Documents amount of newspaper and television coverage of
crime, including entertainment programs, by reviewing studies
from the earliest periods available. Newspaper coverage of
crime-related topics has been consistent from the 1930s to
1980 (about 5 to 10 percent of news space), but with
variations from area to area and newspaper to newspaper.
There is no relationship between amount of crime coverage and
number of actual crimes. News media in several countries
over-represent violent crimes by individuals, especially
murder. Studies dealing with effects of media violence,
including effects on behavior and attitudes, indicate that
early exposure to TV violence, especially by aggressive
males, is related to aggressive behavior later in life.

Geen, Russell G. "The Meaning of Observed Violence: Real Versus
    Fictional Violence and Consequent Effects on Aggression and
    Emotional Arousal." Journal of Research in Personality,
    Vol. 9, 1975, pp. 270-281.

    Sixty male subjects were either attacked or treated neutrally
    by a confederate, after which each saw a videotape of two men
    fighting. Subjects were informed that the fight was either
    real or fictitious or were given no explanation of it.
    Subjects who had previously been attacked and had observed
    the fight under a set to perceive it as real were
    subsequently more punitive in their treatment of the
    confederate than subjects in all other conditions. The
    combination of prior attack and observation of real violence
    also sustained blood pressure at near the level produced by
    the attack, whereas the blood pressure of attacked subjects
    in the other conditions declined during the time the fight
    was observed. Palmar sweat measures revealed that
    observation of real violence was more arousing than
    observation of fictitious fighting. The results are
    discussed in terms of the effects that the reality of
    observed violence has on emotional arousal.

Geen, Russell G. "Observing Violence in the Mass
    Media: Implications of Basic Research." In Russell G. Geen
    and Edgar C. O'Neal (eds.), Perspectives on Aggression. New
    York: Academic Press, 1976.

Geen, Russell G. and David Stonner. "Context Effects in Observed
    Violence." Journal of Personality and Social Psychology,
    Vol. 25, No. 1, 1973, pp. 145-150.

Sixty male subjects watched a movie of a prize fight, having first been attached (via electric shock) or neutrally treated by a confederate. One-third of the subjects were told that the fight was motivated by revenge; one-third understood it to be purely professional; one-third were shown the film without prior comment. Findings of the study suggest that aggression following the observation of violence depends partly upon the degree to which the subjects motive state compares with that of actors in the film viewed. Interpretations of observed violence apparently play a role in raising or lowering inhibitions against aggression on the part of the observer.

Geen, Russell G. and Leonard Berkowitz. "Some Conditions Facilitating the Occurrence of Aggression After the Observation of Violence." Journal of Personality, Vol. 35, No. 4, 1967, pp. 666-676.

An experiment in which male college students viewed a film about boxing. Subjects then were introduced to a confederate in the experiment having the same name as one of the boxers. Subjects angered by a confederate who assumed the name of the filmed victim were more aggressive than those angered by a confederate who assumed the name of the victor.

Gerbner, George and Larry Gross. "Living With Television: The Violence Profile." Journal of Communication, Vol. 26, No. 2, 1976, pp. 173-199.

Description of Cultural Indicators research project, including findings from Violence Profile No. 7. Findings from the message system analysis of week-long annual samples of prime-time and weekend-daytime network drama revealed that there has been no significant reduction in the overall Violence Index despite some fluctuations in the specific measures and a definite drop in early evening violence in the 1975 season. Findings from the cultivation analyses revealed that those who view four or more hours of television each day were more likely to give "televison answers" to questions about the proportion of people employed in law enforcement, whether or not most people can be trusted, and one's chances of being involved in violence during any given week.

Gerbner, George and Larry Gross. "The Scary World of TV's Heavy Viewer." Psychology Today, Vol. 9, No. 11, 1976, pp. 41-45, 89.

Report of ongoing Cultural Indicators research reveals that
television dramatically demonstrates the power of authority
in society. Violence-filled programs show who gets away with
what, and against whom. It teaches the role of victim, and
the acceptance of violence as a social reality. Research
shows that people who watch a lot of television see the real
world as more dangerous and frightening than those who watch
very little. Heavy viewers are less trustful of their fellow
citizens and more fearful of the real world.

Gerbner, George and Larry Gross. "The Violent Face of Television
and its Lessons." In Edward L. Palmer and Aimee Dorr (eds.),
Children and the Faces of Television: Teaching, Violence, and
Selling. New York: Academic Press, 1981, pp. 149-162.

The presentation of findings and the implications of the
long-range research project, Cultural Indicators. Suggests
that what children and other viewers learn about violence
from television is not necessarily learned from just seeing
acts of violence. Violence presents a scenario of power --
it tells who will come out on top instead of on the bottom.
The results of surveys of both adults and children indicate
that violence-ladden television not only cultivates
aggressive tendencies in a minority but, perhaps more
importantly, also generates a pervasive and exaggerated sense
of danger and mistrust. Findings from numerous analyses
provide considerable support for the conclusion that heavy
television viewers perceive social reality different from
light television viewers, even when other factors are held
constant.

Gerbner, George. "Press Perspectives in World Communications: A
Pilot Study." Journalism Quarterly, Vol. 38, No. 2, 1961,
pp. 313-322.

Comparative study of the coverage of the United Nations 1960
"summit" General Assembly in The New York Times and the
Hungarian communist daily Nepszabadsag.

Gerbner, George. "Dimensions of Violence in Television Drama."
In Robert K. Baker and Sandra J. Ball (eds.), Mass Media and
Violence, Vol. 9. Washington, DC: U.S. Government Printing
Office, 1969, pp. 311-340.

Report of a content analysis of all network dramatic
television programs broadcast during prime-time and Saturday
morning during the weeks of October 1-7 in 1967 and 1968.
The analysis revealed that some violence occurred in 8 out of
every 10 programs. The average rate of violent episodes was
5 per play and 7 per program hour. Violence was often an
integral part of the plot and usually serious. There was no

decline in violence between 1967 and 1968. The analysis also revealed that at least half of all major characters inflict some violence upon others; there was also widespread victimization.

Gerbner, George. "The Film Hero: A Cross-Cultural Study." Journalism Monographs, No. 13, 1969.

Analysis of violent incidents in 341 films from the United States, France, Italy, Yugoslavia, Poland, and Czechoslavakia revealed differences among countries and between the two political-economic blocs represented by these countries.

Gerbner, George. "Cultural Indicators: The Case of Violence in Television Drama." The Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science, Vol. 388, 1970, pp. 69-81.

Findings of studies of the portrayal of violence in network television drama reveal that violence is not a simple or single dimension of behavior. It is a question of public assumptions about the role of force and the distribution of justice.

Gerbner, George. "The Structure and Process of Television Program Content Regulation in the United States." In George A. Comstock and Eli A. Rubinstein (eds.), Television and Social Behavior, Vol. 1, Media Content and Control. Washington, DC: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1972, pp. 386-414.

The Federal Communications Commission and the NAB Code Review Board have authority but little effective power in regard to program content and control. Power lies in the chief client relationships between major national advertisers and the management of the three national networks. With an emphasis on frequency and explicitedness rather than on the substance of what violence demonstrates about life, the codes are public relations instruments whose applications protect and enhance the social and commercial functions of programming.

Gerbner, George. "Violence in Television Drama: Trends and Symbolic Functions." In George A. Comstock and Eli A. Rubinstein (eds.) Television and Social Behavior, Vol. 1, Media Content and Control, Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1972, pp. 28-187.

Analysis of violent content in TV drama illuminates the power hierarchy of the fictional world. Data for week-long annual samples of prime-time weekend-daytime network dramas were collected in 1967, 1968, and 1969. There were 1355 violent episodes in 281 programs sampled over the three-year period. Although the incidence of killing involving major characters dropped significantly from the earliest sample year, the overall levels of violence as percentage of programs containing violence and rate of violent episodes per hour remained relatively stable. Cartoons increased in violence over the period, remaining the most violent of all program types. Male characters were more than twice as likely as female characters to be involved in violence. However, female characters were more likely than males to be portrayed as victims rather than initiators of violence.

Gerbner, George. "Scenario for Violence." Human Behavior, October, pp. 91-96. Also in Robert Atwin, Barry Orton, and William Verterman (eds.) American Mass Media: Industry and Issues, New York: Random House, 1975, pp. 102-107.

A discussion of some of the political issues surrounding the study of violence on television. Notes how the chief social function of symbolic violence is in what it teaches about types of people and power.

Gerbner, George. "The Real Threat of Television Violence." In Judy Fireman (ed.), TV Book: The Ultimate Television Book. New York: Workman Publishing Company, 1977, pp. 358-359.

Television presents a distorted picture of its violence. The leading causes of injury and violent death are highway and industrial accidents, but we rarely see those on television. Rather, television presents such violence as can best serve its dramatic and social functions: to demonstrate how power works in society and show who can get away with what. Notions of fear, prejudice, and power are enhanced by television violence. Evidence from ongoing research shows that heavy viewing of television, independent of other facts of life, induces an exaggerated sense of danger, mistrust, and vulnerability. Symbolic violence achieves the purposes of real violence in setting up a scenario of domination and control through the manipulation of our fears.

Gerbner, George. "Death in Prime Time: Notes on the Symbolic Functions of Dying in the Mass Media." The Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science, Vol. 447, 1980, pp. 64-70.

The cultural (and media) significance of dying rests in the symbolic context in which representations of dying are embedded. An examination of that context of mostly violent representations suggests that portrayals of death and dying serve symbolic functions of social typing and control and tend, on the whole, to conceal the reality and inevitability of the event.

Gerbner, George, Larry Gross, Marilyn Jackson-Beeck, Suzanne Jeffries-Fox, and Nancy Signorielli. Cultural Indicators: Violence Profile No. 9 Journal of Communication, Vol. 28, No. 3, 1978, pp. 176-207.

A discussion of the diversification of the Cultural Indicators project and findings from Violence Profile No. 9. Detailed content analyses of annual week-long samples of prime-time and weekend-daytime network dramatic programs revealed that the amount of violence decreased in the fall 1977 season. Nevertheless, violence still appeared in more than two-thirds of all prime-time programs and in 9 out of 10 weekend-daytime (children's) programs. Between 1969 and 1977 63 percent of all major characters were involved in violence with victims outnumbering those who commit violence. Women, minorities, and older women are especially likely to be victimized. Those who commit violence are usually white, middle-class men in the prime of life. Cultivation analyses revealed that more heavy viewers tend to respond in terms of the world of television than do light viewers in the same demographic groups, in regard to questions about violence and mistrust. Analyses of data from a sample of New Jersey school children and the 1975 and 1977 NORC General Social Surveys are presented.

Gerbner, George, Larry Gross, Michael F. Eleey, Marilyn Jackson-Beeck, Suzanne Jeffries-Fox and Nancy Signorielli. "TV Violence Profile No. 8: The Highlights." Journal of Communication, Vol. 27, No. 2, 1977, pp. 171-180.

Summary of the annual report of the Cultural Indicators project shows increases in the amount of violence on television, including early evening and weekend-daytime (children's) programs. The profile also reveals the unequal structure of power and risk in the world of television drama, and showed children's particular vulnerability to the effects of television. Heavy viewers revealed a significantly higher sense of personal risk, mistrust, and suspicion than did light viewers in the same demographic groups, exposed to the same real risks of life. The results also showed that television's independent contributions to the cultivation of these conceptions of a "mean world" and other aspects of social reality are not significantly altered by sex, age, education, income, newspaper reading, and church attendance.

Gerbner, George, Larry Gross, Michael Morgan and Nancy
    Signorielli. The "Mainstreaming" of America: Violence
    Profile No. 11 Journal of Communication, Vol. 30, No. 3,
    1980, pp. 10-29.

    Findings of the Cultural Indicators project research support
    the hypothesis that television makes specific and measurable
    contributions to viewers' conceptions of social reality.
    Violence continued as an important thematic element and as a
    demonstration of power in the television world. Cultivation
    analyses revealed that many differences between groups of
    viewers could be explained in terms of one of two systematic
    processes -- mainstreaming (the sharing of a relative
    commonality of outlooks) or resonnance (the congruence of
    aspects of one's social environment with television's
    messages).

Gerbner, George, Larry Gross, Michael Morgan and Nancy
    Signorielli. "Charting the Mainstream: Television's
    Contributions to Political Orientations." Journal of
    Communication, Vol. 32, No. 2, 1982, pp. 100-127.

    Report of the team's ongoing Cultural Indicators project.
    The results from the message analysis of annual week-long
    samples of prime-time and weekend-daytime network dramatic
    programming revealed that enforcing the law on TV takes
    nearly three times as many characters as the number of
    characters in all blue-collar and service worker roles. The
    average viewer sees over 30 police officers each week.
    Threats abound and crime, in prime-time, is at least ten
    times as rampant as in the real world. An average of 5 to 6
    acts of overt physical violence involve over half of all
    major characters. Symbolic violence demonstrates power; it
    shows victimization, not just aggression, hurt but not
    therapy; it shows who can get away with what against whom.
    Results of cultivation analyses focusing upon political
    orientations reveal that although television brings
    conservatives, moderates, and liberals closer together on
    numerous issues, the liberal position is the weakest among
    heavy viewer. On issues dealing with minorities and personal
    rights viewing tends to blur traditional differences and
    blends them into a more homogeneous mainstream.

Gerbner, George, Larry Gross, Michael Morgan, and Nancy
    Signorielli. "Gratuitous Violence and Exploitive Sex: What
    Are the Lessons?" Phila, PA: The Annenberg School of
    Communications, 1984.

The overall Violence Index for the 1981-82 and 1982-83
seasons remained close to the average rate found in Cultural
Indicators monitoring results since 1967. While prime time
violence fell slightly below the 17-year average, weekend
daytime (children's programs) violence rose far above it.
There was a record high for violence in children's programs
in 1982-83. The rates of violence per hour and per program
remained equally high. Violence continued to reflect the
structure of power in society with women, young and old
people, and some minorities ranking as the most vulnerable to
victimization.

Gerbner, George, Larry Gross, Michael Morgan, and Nancy
    Signorielli. "Television's Mean World: Violence Profile,
    No. 14-15." The Annenberg School of Communications,
    University of Pennsylvania, 1986.

This update revealed that the Violence Index for 1984-85 was
the higheset and for 1985-1986 the fourth highest on record.
The Violence Index for the last two seasons was considerably
above the average of Cultural Indicators monitoring since
1967. In addition, in the 1984-85 and 1985-86 seasons, the
early evening "family hour" (when most children are in the
audience) had the second and third highest Violence Indices
ever recorded. Violence continued to reflect the structure
of power in society with women, young and old people, and
some minorities ranking as the most vulnerable to
victimization. Heavy viewers were more likely than
comparable groups of light viewers to express the feeling of
living in a self-reinforcing cycle of a mean and gloomy
world.

Gerbner, George, Larry Gross, Nancy Signorielli, and Michael
    Morgan. "Television Violence, Victimization, and Power."
    American Behavioral Scientist, Vol. 23, No. 5, 1980,
    pp. 705-716.

Research conducted as part of the group's ongoing Cultural
Indicators project has revealed that violence plays an
important role in television's portrayal of the social order.
It provides a calculus of life chances in conflict and shows
the rules by which the game is played. It demonstrates the
relative distributions of power and of the fear of power. In
generating among the many a fear of the power of the few,
television violence may achieve its greatest effect. The
results of adult and child surveys show consistent learning
and children's particular vulnerability to television. These
results also confirm that violence-laden television not only
cultivates aggressive tendencies in a minority, but also
generates a pervasive and exaggerated sense of danger and
mistrust. Heavy viewers revealed a significantly higher
sense of personal risk and suspicion than did light viewers

in the same demographic groups.

Gerbner, George, Larry Gross, Nancy Signorielli, Michael Morgan, and Marilyn Jackson-Beeck. "The Demonstration of Power: Violence Profile No. 10." Journal of Communication, Vol. 29, No. 3, 1979, pp. 177-196.

   Annual progress report sums up findings suggesting that fear and inequity may be television's most pervasive lessons. Message system analyses of week-long samples of prime-time and weekend-daytime network dramatic programs reveal that violence in weekend-daytime children's and late evening programs on all three networks rose to near record levels in the fall of 1978. Violence is the simplist and cheapest dramatic means to demonstrate who wins in the game of life and the rules by which the game is played. It demonstrates who has the power and who must acquiesce to that power. Cultivation analyses revealed that in samples of adolescents in suburban New Jersey and New York City heavy viewers were more likely than light viewers to overestimate the number of people involved in violence, the proportion of people who commit serious crimes, and to express more fear.

Gerson, Walter M. "Violence as an American Value Theme." In Otto N. Larsen (ed.), Violence and the Mass Media. New York: Harper and Row, 1968, pp. 151-162.

   A discussion of media violence in a socio-cultural context, citing the reciprocal relationship between mass media and public opinion in a democratic society. The dimensions of violence are outlined, along with qualities that distinguish legitimate and non-legitimate forms. Violent real-world events and circumstances contribute to media themes of speed, force, and violence.

Ginpil, Stephen. "Violent and Dangerous Acts on New Zealand Television." New Zealand Journal of Educational Studies, Vol. 11, No. 2, 1976, pp. 152-157.

   A content analysis of one week of afternoon and evening programs broadcast in New Zealand in 1975. Violent actions were classified to determine the number and type of actions that were most likely to be imitated by children, considering such factors as actual availability of weapons and effectiveness of the dramatic act. The average hourly rate was about 7 violent acts, the majority of which were assaults. About one or two acts during each evening of viewing had an increased probability of being imitated. This study also documented the impact of imported television programs. Of the 99 programs surveyed almost two-thirds were produced in the U.S. (these were above average in violence).

Only 5 programs originated in New Zealand.

Glucksmann, Andre. "Rapport sur les Recherches Concernant les Effets sur la Jeunesse des Scenes de Violence au Cinema et a la Television." Communications, t. 7, pp. 74-119. Published in English as Violence on the Screen: A Report on Research into the Effects on Young People of Scenes of Violence in Films and Television. London: British Film Institute, 1971, 1966.

A review and evaluation of early research in several countries concerning the impact of film/television violence on young people. ' The author posits different levels of effects of media violence and concludes that the direct, immediate behavioral effects hypothesized in much of the research had not been substantiated among the general viewing public in contrast to effects on adolescents' values, particularly relative to age.

Goban-Klas, Tomasz. "Dyfuzja Informacji O Zamachu Na Jana Pawla II 13 Maja 1981." Zeszyty Prasoznawcze, R. XXIII, nr. 3 (93), 1982.

A survey of 228 respondents conducted by the Polish Center for Public Studies to establish the rate of news diffusion following the shooting assault on Pope John Paul in 1981.

Goddard, Peter. "Violence and Popular Music." Report of the Royal Commission on Violence in the Communications Industry, Vol. 4, Violence in Print and Music. Toronto, Canada: The Royal Commission, 1977, pp. 223-239.

Elements of music performance prone to violent effect are examined: the sound of certain music, lyrics, stage presentation, packaging and marketing styles. The evolution of rock music during successive counter-cultural movements in the 1950s and 1960s is discussed. While the countercultural value of certain music and performance style can be accepted, such values and techniques have also been used to manipulate audiences without concern for social consequences.

Goodrich, Herbert. "Man and Society in Mass Media Fiction: The Pattern of Life in the Mass Media as Revealed by Content Analysis Studies." Unpublished Doctoral Dissertation, University of Illinois, 1964.

Comprehensive review and analysis with special reference to demographic and action categories.

Goodrich, Herbert. "Man and Society in Mass-Media Fiction: The Pattern of Life in the Mass Media as Revealed by Content Analysis Studies." Dissertation Abstracts, Vol. 25,1965, p. 4851.

Goranson, Richard E. "Media Violence and Aggressive Behavior: A Review of Experimental Research." In Leonard Berkowitz (ed.), Advances in Experimental Social Psychology, Vol. 5. New York: Academic Press, pp. 1-31. See also, Robert K. Baker and Sandra J. Ball, Mass Media and Violence, Vol. 9. Washington, DC: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1969, 1970, pp. 395-413..

Examines research on media violence in regard to four issues: learning effects, emotional effects, catharsis, and impuslive aggression. Aggression in the mass media is often presented as a highly effective form of behavior. Children learn novel, aggressive behavior sequences through exposure to realistic portrayals of aggression on television or in films. Behavior may be retained, especially if practiced at least once. Frequent exposure also produces emotional habituation to media violence. The symbolic aggressive catharsis hypothesis has not proved tenable.

Goranson, Richard E. "Observed Violence and Aggressive Behavior: The Effects of Negative Outcomes to the Observed Violence." Dissertation, University of Wisconsin, 1970.

This laboratory study involved the participation of 48 male introductory psychology students, with two variations in the experimental design. In the context of a learning experiment, all subjects were first angered, then shown a brief, highly violent film sequence. Each subject then viewed one of three alternative film endings -- the outcome of the violence, a positive outcome, and a control version. The experimental hypothesis -- that the level of aggression following the observation of aggressive action will be reduced if that action is followed by a depiction of its tragic outcome -- was upheld.

Goranson, Richard E. "Television Violence Effects: Issues and Evidence." Report of the Royal Commission on Violence in the Communications Industry, Vol. 5, Learning from the Media. Toronto, Canada: The Royal Commission, 1977, pp. 1-29.

A review of research on various effects of televised violence
organized around twelve issues. These include influence on
imitative behavior, desensitization, cultivation of
attitudes, limiting circumstances such as the portrayal of
consequences, and parental influence. The bibliography is
organized in sections relating to each issue.

Gordon, Donald R. and Benjamin D. Singer. "Content Analysis of
the News Media: Newspapers and Television." Report of the
Royal Commission on Violence in the Communications Industry,
Vol. 3, Violence in Television, Films and News. Toronto,
Canada: The Royal Commission, 1977, pp. 581-675.

Analysis of 8,000 news items published in 10
large-circulation newspapers during one week in 1976. Of
these, 45 percent were conflict/violence related. Of 2,400
news items broadcast on 15 Canadian and American TV stations,
48 percent were conflict/violence related. However, almost
60 percent of lead items in both media were violence/conflict
related. Direct, physical violence (including natural and
man-made disasters) is about 10 percent more common in TV
news than in the newspaper. Ideological conflict and war are
more likely to be depicted in newspaper accounts than on TV.
Television is more likely to personalize violence in terms of
private gain or deviance. Consequences of conflict/violence
are depicted about half the time, somewhat more often in
newspaper accounts. When consequence is specified, it is
death in 40 percent of these items, particularly on
television. Canadian television presented more
conflict/violence items, but U.S. television emphasized
physical violence to a greater degree.

Gordon, Donald R. and T. Lynn Ibson. "Content Analysis of the
News Media: Radio." Report of the Royal Commission on
Violence in the Communications Industry, Vol. 3, Violence in
Television, Films and News. Toronto, Canada: The Royal
Commission, 1977, pp. 677-703.

A content analysis of 1,400 news items in 140 radio newscasts
on seven Ontario and two American radio stations in 1976.
Over 63 percent of the items were violence/conflict related
(similar to the lead item percentage in TV and newspaper news
found by Gordon and Singer). There were other similarities:
greater American emphasis on death, especially murder, and
other physical violence as opposed to Canadian emphasis on
nonviolent forms of conflict and property damage.

Gordon, Margaret T. and Linda Heath. "The News Business, Crime, and Fear." Reactions to Crime, Vol. 16, 1981, pp. 227-251.

A content analysis of 8015 articles about crime in newspapers published in Philadelphia, Chicago, and San Francisco between Nov. 1977 and May 1978 revealed that crime news is easy news. Crime stories permit the police to function as gatekeepers. Circulation figures for these newspapers revealed that crime is competitive news. Telephone interviews with a random sample of residents in each city (N=1,389) revealed that the fear of crime among readers of newspapers that exploit crime as easy, competitive news is higher than among readers of newspapers that give less prominence to crime coverage. Data also revealed that more readers of newspapers that present a lot of crime consider crime to be the major problem facing their neighborhoods than do readers of newspapers that present less crime news.

Graalfs, Marilyn. "Violence in Comic Books." In Otto N. Larsen (ed.), Violence and the Mass Media. New York: Harper and Row, 1968, pp. 91-96.

A 1954 sample of 351 comic books was analyzed for violent content. Crime comics comprised 28 percent of the total (humor and romance were other major categories). A violent physical act was portrayed in 14 percent of the frames (20 percent for crime and war comics and 6 percent for humor comics). Striking with a weapon was the most frequently presented type of physical violence, appearing in 25 percent of violent frames. Another 25 percent of frames depicted death or injury. These findings pre-dated self-regulation by the comics industry.

Graber, Doris A. "Evaluating Crime-Fighting Policies: Media Images and Public Perspective." In Ralph Baker and Fred A. Meyer, Jr. (eds.), Evaluating Alternative Law-Enforcement Policies. Lexington, MA: Heath Lexington Books, 1979, pp. 179-199.

Comparison of amount of coverage of types of crime in several Midwestern United States newspapers and television newscasts with public perceptions concerning the frequency of these crimes during 1976-1977. Reports of political terrorism accounted for 5 percent of press reports and 8 percent of television news reports and ranked fourth out of eight news topics. Respondents' daily viewing diaries, in which summaries of news items were recorded, revealed a similar pattern.

Graber, Doris A. Crime News and The Public. New York: Praeger, 1980.

   Knowledge about the nature of crime news and its impact on the images that people form about crime were the focus of this study. Through field interviews and content analyses of major print and electronic news sources during a one-year period, several hypotheses about learning about politically significant news from the mass media were tested. Results confirmed the hypothesis that exceptionally large amounts of crime information desensitize audiences to the extent that significant amounts are ignored. The opposite was true for the hypothesis that personal images of crime are more strongly influenced by media images than by official crime data.

Granzberg, Gary and J. Steinbring. Television and the Canadian Indian. Technical Report. Department of Anthropology, University of Winnipeg (Canada), 1980.

   Analysis of the effect of the introduction of television in a Cree community indicated increased aggressiveness among heavy viewers.

Greenberg, Bradley S. "The Content and Context of Violence in the Mass Media." In Robert K. Baker and Sandra J. Ball, Mass Media and Violence, Vol. 9. Washington, DC: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1969, pp. 423-452.

   A summary of studies on violent content in print media and broadcasting since the early 1950s. Large circulation newspapers and magazines contained about 10 percent violence-related material (crime and accidents), with notable differences among them. About half of paperback books on newsstands featured violence and/or sex in cover illustrations. After 1954, there was a significant increase in the percentage of televised action-adventure programs in late afternoon and evening hours. About half of network programs in major urban areas made violence a predominant means of conflict resolution as of 1968. Characteristics of young people and adults associated with heavy television use generally--and violent content specifically--are listed.

Greenberg, Bradley S. "Televised Violence: Further Explorations (Overview)." In George A. Comstock, Eli A. Rubinstein, and John P. Murray (eds.), Television and Social Behavior, Vol. 5, Television's Effects: Further Explorations. Washington, DC: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1972, pp.1-21.

This overview presents statements of the principal questions
raised by the investigators, a description of the variables
and methods used in these studies, and a summary of the major
findings and limitations of each of these studies.

Greenberg, Bradley S. "British Children and Televised Violence."
Public Opinion Quarterly, Vol. 38, No. 4, 1974, pp. 531-547.

Research was conducted in 1972 to assess the relationship
between viewing violent television content and aggressive
behavior among London schoolchildren aged 9-15. Sampled
children indicated that they regularly watched half of the
listed programs with frequent violent incidents (they watched
about half of the listed non-violent programs, also). Older
children were more likely to concentrate their viewing on
particular program types. The correlations between exposure
to violent material and attitudes concerning the
effectiveness and likelihood of use of violence were low (.15
to .17) and vary by age and social class. These figures are
similar to those reported in comparable correlational studies
conducted in the United States.

Greenberg, Bradley S., Nadyne Edison, Felipe Korzenny, Carlos
Fernandez-Collado, and Charles K. Atkin. Antisocial and
Prosocial Behaviors on Television In Bradley S. Greenberg
(ed), Life on Television: Content Analyses of U.S. TV Drama,
Norwood, NJ: Ablex Publishing Corp, 1980, pp. 99-128.

A content analysis of one episode of each prime-time and
Saturday morning fictional television series broadcast during
3 seasons (1975-76, 1976-77, and 1977-78) to isolate
antisocial acts (physical aggression, verbal aggression,
deceit, and theft) and prosocial acts (altruism, affection,
delaying gratification, controlling other's antisocial
behavior, and self-control). Verbal aggression was the
single largest category of antisocial acts, occurring about
20 times an hour (overall there were about 40 antisocial acts
per hour). Antisocial behaviors were committed by major
characters rather than minor ones and were heavily
concentrated among those characters more easily labeled as
villains or lawbreakers. A substantial number of prosocial
behaviors were concentrated among major, regularly-appearing
"good" characters.

Greenberg, Bradley S. and Thomas F. Gordon. "Perceptions of
Violence in Television Programs: Critics and the Public." In
George A. Comstock and Eli A. Rubinstein (eds.), Television
and Social Behavior, Vol. 1, Media Content and Control.
Washington, DC: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1971,
pp. 244-258. See also Journal of Broadcasting, Vol. 15,
1971, pp. 24-43.

The ranking by degree of violence of 65 network evening
series by sampled TV critics and viewers was fairly stable,
regardless of whether a definition of violence was provided.
Ranking was more stable among critics than among viewers.
Respondents given a definition of violence perceived more
violence in the programs.

Greenberg, Bradley S. and Thomas F. Gordon. "Social Class and
     Racial Differences in Children's Perceptions of Television
     Violence." In George A. Comstock, Eli A. Rubinstein, and
     John P. Murray (eds.), Television and Social Behavior,
     Vol. 5, Television's Effects: Further Explorations.
     Washington, DC: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1972,
     pp. 185-230.

     Ten year old children were exposed to different versions of a
     45-minute film. There was more acceptance of television
     violence and greater perception of such violence as realistic
     among lower class boys and among black boys.

Groebel, Jo and Dagmar Krebs. "A Study of the Effects of
     Television on Anxiety." In C. D. Spielberger and
     R. Díaz-Guerrero (eds.), Cross-Cultural Anxiety, Vol. 2. New
     York: Hemisphere-Mcgraw-Hill, 1983.

     A self-report scale was constructed to measure the
     probability of occurence of anxiety in two situations --
     interpersonal ego threat and physical threat. These
     categories were compared with ratings of a number of
     fear-evoking situations in television programs by more than
     1200 eleven-to-fifteen-year-old children. Relatively high
     correlations were found between physical threat factors of
     the programs and viewer characteristic variables such as
     neuroticism, extraversion, and self-concept.

Groebel, Jo. "Federal Republic of Germany: Aggression and
     Aggression Research." In Arnold, P. Goldstein and Marshall
     H. Segall (eds.), Aggression in Global Perspective. New
     York: Pergamon Press.

     One major world-wide stereotype of the German is that of an
     aggressive human being. Different periods in German history
     contributed to this picture, especially the Third Reich and
     the holocaust. Aggression is considered in two ways, one
     that describes the different forms of actual aggressive or
     aggression-related acts, and one that primarily deals with
     the variety of scientific approaches to the problem.

Groebel, Jo. "Cognitive Dimensions of Environmental Threat."
    Paper presented to the International Council of
    Psychologists, University of California at Los Angeles
    (UCLA), 1981.

    Data from a longitudinal field study on TV, aggression, and
    anxiety were used to test the dimensionality of environmental
    threat items. Personal experience with threatful situations
    was rated by 405 11-to-15 year olds. No cognitive
    distinction was made by boys between personally experienced
    threat and imagined threat. However, threat elements were a
    common category and independent of personal environment for
    girls.

Groebel, Jo. "Vielseher und Angst." [Fear and the Heavy Viewer].
    Fernsehen und Bildung, Vol. 15, 1981, pp. 136-144.

    A longitudinal study of the influences of television on
    children and youth, with major focus on attitudes toward
    aggression. Questionnaires designed to assess daily viewing
    habits, anxiety levels, and other personal and environmental
    variables were distributed among pupils aged 11-15. The
    author suggests that the relationship between fear and heavy
    viewing results from an interaction of cognitive
    discrimination, neuroticism, media-socialization, and prior
    learning. The findings of the study showed that while
    personality traits and situational factors have a greater
    influence on fear than does amount of television viewing,
    information conveyed by television plays a central role by
    reinforcing fear and developing mechanisms to cope with it.

Groebel, Jo. "Mass Communication and Personal Communication."
    International Psychologist, Vol. 1, 1984, pp. 17-18.

    A summary of West German research on the individual
    compatibility of mass communication and personal
    communication. Short-term effects versus long-term effects
    of personal communication's influence on media use are
    addressed. In a longitudinal field study, the author
    investigated the long-term relationship between social
    anxiety and television use. It was found that, while
    physical anxiety in general decreased over time, for heavy
    viewers with higher anxiety, TV reinforced physical activity.
    This result confirms the hypothesis that electronic media may
    serve as a substitute for personal contacts.

Groebel, Jo. "Determinants of Science Reporting In Europe." In
    J. H. Goldstein (ed.), Reporting Science: The Case of
    Aggression. Hillsdale, NJ: Lawrence Erlbaum Associates,
    1985.

Aggression research must deal with complex phenomena and the interaction of many different factors (biological, psychological, sociological, etc.). Aggression researchers must also make a distinction between the different kinds of media they are dealing with. The more mass-oriented a specific medium, the more likely that it will select spectacular aspects of reported research that fit into a given formula or context and meet specific news values.

Guarda, Guido. "La Televisione Come Violenza." [Television as Violence]. Bologna, Italy: Edizione Dehoniane (in Italian), 1970.

Gunter, Barrie and Adrian Furnham. "Personality and the Perception of TV Violence." Journal of Personality and Individual Differences, Vol. 4, No. 3, 1983, pp. 315-321.

An experiment to investigate relationships between individuals' personality characteristics and their perceptions of violent TV portrayals. A panel of 40 viewers rated brief violent episodes from 5 categories of programming, contemporary British crime-detective series, American police series, westerns, science-fiction series, and cartoons on eight scales. These responses were then related to viewers' scores on the Neuroticism (N), Extraversion (E), and Psychoticism (P) dimensions of the Eysenck Personality Questionaire (EPQ). Results showed that violent scores from contemporary settings were rated as more serious than scores from non-contemporary and fantastic settings. In addition, viewers exhibited individual differences in ratings of TV violence which were related to certain of their EPQ scores. In particular high N scores tended to perceive violence generally, but especially that from contemporary British drama, as more serious than did low N scorers. This study indicates the need to include personality measures in the analysis of audience reactions to TV violence.

Gunter, Barrie and Adrian Furnham. "Perceptions of Television Violence: Effects of Programme Genre and Type of Violence on Viewers' Judgements of Violent Portrayals." British Journal of Social Psychology, Vol. 23, 1984, pp. 155-164.

This paper reports two studies which examined the mediating effects of programme genre and physical form of violence on viewers' perceptions of violent TV portrayals. In the first experiment, a panel of British portrayals from five program genres: British crime-drama series, U.S. crime-drama series, westerns, science-fiction series, and cartoons which feature either fights or shootings. In the second experiment, the same viewers rated portrayals from British crime-drama and

westerns which featured four types of violence (fist-fights,
shootings, stabbings, and explosions). All scenes were rated
along eight unipolar scales. Panel members also completed
four subscales of a personality hostility inventory. Results
showed that both fictional setting and physical form had
significant effects on viewers' perceptions of televised
violence. British crime-drama portrayals, and portrayals
that featured shootings and stabbings, were rated as most
violent and disturbing. Individuals who were more physically
aggressive tended to perceive unarmed, physical violence as
less violent than did individuals who were more verbally
aggressive.

Gunter, Barrie and Mallory Wober. "Television Viewing and Public
Perceptions of Hazards to Life." Journal of Environmental
Psychology, Vol. 3, 1983, pp. 325-335.

A representative sample of viewers from one region of Britain
was asked to estimate the likelihood of personal risk from a
number of hazards, which were then related to how much
television they watched--particularly news programs and
documentaries. In the presence of controls for sex, age, and
socioeconomic status, the overall amount of viewing--but not
of news or documentary viewing in particular--was related to
perceptions of personal risk on four out of twelve hazards of
life. Heavy television viewers more often perceived higher
risks from lightning, flooding and terrorist bomb attacks
than did light television viewers; medium viewers most often
perceived higher risk from cancer.

Gunter, Barrie and Mallory Wober. "Television Viewing and Public
Trust." British Journal of Social Psychology, Vol. 22, 1983,
pp. 174-176.

Data were collected from a large British sample on TV viewing
behaviors and levels of personal fearfulness, impersonal
mistrust, anomie, and belief that the world is a just place.
Program appreciation diaries with attached opinion
questionnaires were sent out to 800 members of IBA's London
region panel during one week of November, 1980. Results
showed that vewing of action-adventure programs and of
U.S. programs was related to belief in a just world. This
relationship suggests that the message assimilated by viewers
from action-drama programs relates to the triumph of justice
rather than the harm inflicted by criminals on innocent
people.

Gunter, Barrie.   Dimensions of Television Violence.   New
     York: St. Martin's Press, 1984.

Gunter, Barrie.   "Measuring Television Violence: A Review and
     Suggestions for a New Analytical Perspective." Current
     Psychological Review, Vol. 1, 1981, pp. 91-112.

Gurevitch, Michael.   "The Structure and Content of Television
     Broadcasting in Four Countries: An Overview." In George
     A. Comstock and Eli A. Rubinstein (Eds.), Television and
     Social Behavior, Vol. 1, Media Content and Control.
     Washington, DC: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1972,
     pp. 374-385.

     A comparison of the studies of broadcasting structure and
     policies governing violent content in Sweden, the United
     States, Great Britain, and Israel. The author points out the
     pre-eminence of "power roles" and corresponding hierarchies
     of sensitive issues that transcend broadcasting policy
     statements in each country. What is clear from the four
     content analyses of violence in programming that accompany
     the structural analyses is that a greater proportion of
     programs produced in the United States contain violence.
     Also, programs produced in the United States tend to dominate
     program markets in smaller countries.

Hagenauer, Fedor and James W. Hamilton.   "Straw Dogs: Aggression
     and Violence in Modern Films." American Imago, Vol. 30,
     No. 3, 1973, pp. 221-249.

     A psychoanalytic interpretation of the 1971 movie frequently
     considered one of the most violent films ever produced which
     relates details of theme and action to complexities of human
     aggression and violence. The authors discuss the way in
     which violence in this film is used to initiate and structure
     a change in a dramatic character and to depict core conflicts
     in personality and social relationships.

Haines, H.   Violence on Television: A Report on the Mental Health
     Foundation's Media Watch Survey. Auckland: Mental Health
     Foundation of New Zealand, 1983.

     Patterns of violent content in Australia generally are
     similar to those in the United States and the United Kingdom:
     66 percent of programs sampled contained violence. In the
     U.S. about 80 percent of programs contain violence and in the
     U.K. about 56 percent contain violence.

Hallin, Daniel C. and Paolo Mancini. "Political Structure and Representational Form in U.S. and Italian Television News." In Lars Furhoff and Pertti Hemanus (eds.), New Directions in Journalism Research. University of Stockholm School of Journalism, 1985, pp. 48-66.

Compares the presentation of television news as related to the political and institutional structure of media in the two countries.

Halloran, James D. "Studying Violence and the Mass Media: A Sociological Approach." In Charles Winick (ed.), Deviance and Mass Media, Beverly Hills, CA: Sage, 1978, pp. 287-305.

The portrayal of violence by the media, especially television, is seen as a major social problem in North America and Western Europe. The process of media influence is more complex and probably more far-reaching than commonly realized. It also cannot be adequately assessed by most conventional research designs. Suggests some of the social and political consequencees that may result from the ways the media deal with violence and related phenomenon.

Halloran, James D., Roger L. Brown, and David Chaney. Television and Delinquency. Leicester: Leicester University Press, 1970.

Report of a study conducted in Great Britain on television viewing behavior of juvenile delinquents. Most of the significant differences were found in regard to the uses of television by these children (mostly boys). Data were not sufficient either to offer proof of or to disprove any suggested causal relationship between media content and deviant or law breaking behavior. Research points to the mass media as playing a contributory role rather than being the sole cause of delinquent behavior.

Halloran, James D. and Paul Croll. "Television Programs in Great Britain: Content and Control." In George A. Comstock and Eli A. Rubinstein (eds.), Television and Social Behavior, Vol. 1, Media Content and Control. Washington, DC: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1972, pp. 415-492.

A comparison of the non-commercial British Broadcasting Corporation (BBC) and the commercial Independent Television Authority (ITA). Corporate structure (decision-making and accountability, finance, and channels for public influence) and its relation to programming policy is outlined in detail. Content codes are considered guides, but often concentrate on proscribed details rather than a larger context of ideas. Program decision-making is centered on avoiding offense and

is a complex of decisions concerning program mix, financing, and competition for audiences. Analysis of one week of late afternoon and evening programming in 1971 revealed that over half the programs contained violence (a larger percentage on BBC than on an independent station). Of programs originating in the U.K., 45 percent contained violence. U.S.-originated programs comprised about 30 percent of total programming in the U.K., and 75 percent of these (generally action-adventure episodes, films, and cartoons) contained violence.

Haney, Craig and John Manzolati. "Television Criminology: Network Illusions of Criminal Justice Realities." In Elliot Aronson (ed.), <u>Readings About the Social Animal</u>. San Francisco: W. H. Freeman, 1980.

Common themes in television drama are not representative of criminal justice realities such as frequency of types of crime and underlying causes of crime. Examples of such themes are: criminality as a result of personality traits rather than as a response to social conditions such as unemployment; emphasis on street crime rather than offenses related to intoxication or white-collar crime; and police violations of law as justified in the apprehending of criminals. A cultivation study of several hundred viewers revealed that heavy viewers were more likely to express attitudes reflecting these themes, such as automatic presumption of guilt of a suspect; belief that legal rights protect the guilty rather than the innocent; and the belief that police are not restricted by law in their efforts to apprehend suspected criminals.

Hapkiewicz, W. G. "Children's Reactions to Cartoon Violence." <u>Journal</u> <u>of</u> <u>Clinical</u> <u>Child</u> <u>Psychology</u>, Spring, 1979, pp. 30-34.

Hapkiewicz, Walter C. and Aubrey H. Roden. "The Effect of Aggressive Cartoons on Children's Interpersonal Play." <u>Child</u> <u>Development</u>, Vol. 42, 1971, pp. 1583-1585.

60 second-grade children were randomly assigned to same sex pairs, and each pair was randomly assigned to one of three treatment groups: aggressive cartoon, nonaggressive cartoon, and no cartoon. Results indicated that there was no difference among the groups on measures of interpersonal aggression, although boys exhibited significantly more aggression than girls. Although boys also demonstrated more prosocial behavior (sharing) than girls, boys who viewed the agressive cartoon performed this response at a reduced rate.

Harris, Frank. Presentation of Crime in Newspapers: A Study of
    Method in Newspaper Research. Hanover, New
    Hampshire: Sociological Press, 1932.

    This early analysis of emphasis on crime was conducted using
    Minneapolis newspapers in three periods: 1890, 1904-05, and
    1921 (years when the largest number of papers were
    available). The author found uniformity of coverage of types
    of crime, with emphasis on "offenses against the person,"
    particularly murder. Analysis of emphasis (front-page
    placement) revealed concentration on local rather than
    outside crime, although outside crime was presented more
    regularly. Coverage was compared to court records of
    percentages of arrests for specific types of crime.

Hart, Henry O. "Emergent Collective Opinion and Upheaval in East
    Europe and the Role of Radio Communication: A Further
    Extension of Basic Models." Munich, 1980.

    Theoretical analysis of models of communication in relation
    to the role of interpersonal and mass media channels in
    organizing and maintaining political dissent, using five
    Eastern European communist bloc countries as examples and
    with particular reference to events in Poland from 1956 to
    1977. The author outlines the contribution of Radio Free
    Europe in the containment of civil violence in conjunction
    with reinforcement of traditional values at odds with a new
    socio-political system.

Hartnagel, Timothy F., James J. Teevan, Jr., and Jennie
    J. McIntyre. "Television Violence and Violent Behavior."
    Social Forces, Vol. 54, No. 2, 1975, pp. 341-351.

    The relationship between exposure to television violence and
    violent behavior was examined with questionnaire data
    obtained from adolescents. Respondents' sex and school
    performance accounted for more of the variance in aggressive
    behavior than did amount of violent TV viewing. Those who
    perceived violence in their favorite program as an effective
    means to a goal were more violent than others, indicating an
    indirect relationship between viewing and behavior.

Harvey, Susan E., Joyce N. Sprafkin, and Eli Rubinstein. Prime
    Time Television: A Profile of Aggressive and Prosocial
    Behaviors Journal of Broadcasting, Vol. 23, No. 2, 1979,
    pp. 179-189.

A sample of 66 regularly-scheduled prime-time programs
broadcast in 1975 was used to study the impact of family
viewing time policy on program content and the appearance of
pro-social behaviors. Violence appeared at an overall rate
of about 13 acts per hour. The level of violence was reduced
during family viewing hours but not during other times. Only
two pro-social behaviors appeared with any meaningful
frequency: sympathy and explaining feelings (about 8 acts
per hour) and altruism (about 4 acts per hour). Both types
of pro-social acts were more likely to be seen between 8 and
9 p. m. (family viewing time).

Haskins, Jack B. "The Effects of Violence in the Printed Media."
In Robert K. Baker and Sandra J. Ball, Mass Media and
Violence, Vol. 9. Washington, DC: U.S. Government Printing
Office, 1969, pp. 493-502.

A brief review of violent content analyses and effects
studies. The author concludes that laboratory-type
experiments of questionable generalizeability indicate a
possible triggering effect on a small percentage of the
population who are predisposed to violence under certain
conditions.

Haskins, Jack B. "'Cloud with a Silver Lining' Approach to
Violent News." Journalism Quarterly, Vol. 50, No. 3, 1973,
pp. 549-552.

An experiment testing level of reader interest in crime- and
violence- related news items altered to provide a
constructive treatment--that is, news about violence
supplemented by information that provided greater
understanding or suggested improvement in the situation.
Constructive treatment was found more interesting than
straight news treatment on two test topics, moreso for one
concerning a high-school riot than for one about rates of
violence and crime.

Hawkins, Robert P. and Suzanne Pingree. "Some Processes in the
Cultivation Effect." Communication Research, Vol. 7, No. 2,
1980, pp. 193-226.

Cultivation data for a 1977 study of Australian school
children is used to analyze the influence of perceived
reality of television, real-world sources of confirmation of
beliefs, developmental differences, and variations in program
content. Older children, while more able to discriminate
between fantasy and reality in programs, appear to be more
susceptible to complex, subtle messages about the world
delivered via dramatic characters and events. Viewing is
discussed as a relatively low-level experience, with effects

determined by salience and repetition of content and
short-term memory processes of the viewer.

Hawkins, Robert P. and Suzanne Pingree. "Uniform Content and
    Habitual Viewing: Unnecessary Assumptions in Social Reality
    Effects." Human Communnication Reseasrch, Vol. 7, No. 4,
    1981, pp. 291-301.

    Analysis of television's cultivation effect on Australian
    primary-school children and teenagers in 1977 revealed many
    differences related to program type, particularly in regard
    to beliefs about the level of violence in society. Among ten
    types of program content, viewing of crime programs was most
    strongly related to belief in a more violent world and lack
    of trust. Viewing may be more selective than previously
    thought. These findings, while challenging the hypothesis
    that messages are consistent across all television programs,
    supports the cultivation hypothesis and may account for
    cultivation of different beliefs and attitudes in different
    segments of a population.

Hawkins, Robert P. and Suzanne Pingree. "Television's Influence
    on Social Reality." In David Pearl, Lorraine Bouthilet, and
    Joyce Lazar (eds.), Television and Behavior, Vol. 2,
    Technical Reviews. Rockville, MD: National Institute of
    Mental Health, 1982, pp. 224-247.

    A thorough review of cultivation effects research,
    synthesizing the common findings and explaining the
    disagreements--with particular attention to methodology, such
    as use of sequential versus simultaneous controls. The
    article includes an overview of the cognitive/experimental
    processes that may influence the extent of cultivation of
    beliefs and values by television. The authors conclude that
    the cultivation effect is most strongly supported in regard
    to perceptions about demographics of content (such as amount
    of violence and crime, and number of policemen). Analysis of
    value systems is considerably more complex.

Haynes, Richard B. "Children's Perceptions of 'Comic' and
    'Authentic' Cartoon Violence." Journal of Broadcasting,
    Vol. 22, No. 1, 1978, pp. 63-70.

    Schoolchildren aged 10-11 were randomly placed in one of two
    experimental groups. The respondents perceived the actions
    of comic and authentic cartoons as being significantly
    different. The comic cartoon was perceived as more violent
    and less acceptable than the authentic. Violent content in
    comic cartoons is recognized as violent by children. The
    findings also point to the possibility that comic violence is
    seen as more violent, possibly more feared by the child

viewer, and less acceptable than violence occurring in
authentic cartoon programs.

Head, Sydney W. "Content Analysis of Television Drama Programs."
    Quarterly of Film, Radio and Television, Vol. 9, 1954,
    pp. 175-194.

A content analysis of 209 episodes of 64 network dramatic
series broadcast in 1952. Crime/aggression in children's
programs was above the average for crime programs. General
drama and situation comedy were low in violence. More than
half of acts coded were violent, and more than half of these
involved use of weapons. There were 110 homicides.
Proportionately, killers were more often major characters
than were victims. Compared to real life, homicide was
considerably over-represented in television drama. However,
real-life events such as birth, health failure, natural
death, and rape were not dealt with in TV drama.

Heath, Linda, Margaret T. Gordon, and Robert LeBailly. "What
    Newspapers Tell Us (And Don't Tell Us) About Rape."
    Newspaper Research Journal, Vol. 2, No. 4, 1981, pp. 48-55.

A content analysis of 8,015 crime stories in newspapers
published in Philadelphia, Chicago, and San Francisco
revealed that newspapers give a fairly accurate picture of
rape when they present the details. Newspapers must rely
upon police blotters for information thus many rapes or
attempted rapes are not reported. A serious concern is that
rape stories often lack details and thus hinder the public's
understanding of rape. Readers must then fill in the details
which can lead to a very frightening and erroneous view of
rape. Newspapers need to run stories that will more
adequately inform the public about rape.

Heinrich, Karl. "Filmerleben, Filmwirkung, Filmerziehung: der
    Einfluss des Films auf die Aggressivitaet bei Jugendlichen."
    [Film Experience, Film Effects, Film Education: The Influence
    of Films on Aggressiveness of Youth]. Berlin: H. Schroedel,
    1961.

Three types of films were shown to 2,000 German children aged
12 to 16: aggression-arousing, appeasing (featuring pleasant
action), and ambivalent (with no dominant aggression theme
and characters not easily identified with). A Thurstone
measure of aggressive attitudes indicated that aggressive
attitudes were stimulated by aggressive films that were
dynamic and realistic, featuring characters with whom viewers
easily identified. One of the appeasing films reduced
aggressive attitudes. The ambivalent films had no influence
on viewers' aggressive attitudes.

Heller, Melvin S. and Samuel Polsky. Studies in Violence and
    Television. New York: American Broadcasting Company, 1976.

    Presentation of the results of a number of studies examining
    the responses of disturbed children (e.g. emotionally
    vulnerable children, young male offenders, children from
    broken or unstable homes) to television viewing. The results
    revealed that television depicted violence was correlated
    more with aggressive fantasy than with aggressive behavior.
    Television was also found to be highly effective in
    suggesting technique but not actually causing or aggrevating
    antisocial behavior. Finally, studies revealed that the most
    disturbed children were more attuned to the prosocial
    elements of whatever kind of television program they were
    shown.

Hennigan, Karen M., Marlyn L. DelRosario, Linda Heath, Thomas
    D. Cook, J. D. Wharton, and Bobby J. Calder. "Impact of the
    Introduction of Television on Crime in the United
    States: Empirical Findings and Theoretical Implications."
    Journal of Personality and Social Psychology, Vol. 42, No. 3,
    1982, pp. 461-477.

    An analysis of Federal Bureau of Investigation statistics on
    homicide and aggravated assault during the years 1949-1952 in
    34 U.S. cities in which television had been introduced and
    34 comparable cities in which TV licenses were restricted
    during that period. All geographical areas of the country
    were represented in the sample. No consistent effect of
    television on violent crime was found in four independent
    tests. These results may not be generalizeable to later
    periods, since the nature of depicted violence may have
    changed over time.

Herman, Edward S. The Real Terror Network. Boston: Southend
    Press, 1982.

    Examination of the ways in which western media emphasize a
    network of terrorist action which challenges important
    western interests rather than that of supported authoritarian
    states.

Hicks, David J. "Imitation and Retention of Film-Mediated
    Aggressive Peer and Adult Models." Journal of Personality
    and Social Psychology, Vol. 2, No. 1, 1965, pp. 97-100.

    The relative effect of peer and adult models as transmitters
    of novel aggressive responses was investigated. Children
    viewed either male or female adult or male or female peer
    models presented on film and a test for imitative aggression
    was made. Six months after seeing the films the same

children were reobserved in order to assess the long-term influence of the models. In addition, a test of retention was made after the six month interval. It was found that the male peer had the most immediate influence in shaping children's aggressive behaviors while the adult male had the most lasting effect. A significantly greater number of the models' behaviors were retained after six months than were performed.

Hicks, David J. "Effects of Co-observer's Sanctions and Adult Presence on Imitative Aggression." Child Development, Vol. 39, No. 1, 1968, pp. 303-309.

The effects of film-mediated aggression of a co-observer's positive, negative, or nonsanctions and his subsequent presence or absence during performance opportunities were investigated. It was found that positive and negative sanctions produced corresponding disinhibition and inhibition effects only when the experimenter remained with the children during a postexposure test of imitative performance. The results seemed related to social-learning theory in that the children's expectations for receiving various consequences appeared to determine the amount of imitation.

Himmelweit, Hilde T., A. N. Oppenheim, and Pamela Vince. Television and the Child: An Empirical Study of the Effect of Television on the Young. London: Oxford University Press, 1958.

Content analysis of 20 western and crime programs in Britain revealed stylized presentation of weapons, with infrequent portrayal of moral consquences. These consequences were most remote in westerns, but realistic and personal in crime shows. Crime shows were a preferred program type among children aged 10-14. Children younger than age six often were frightened by violence on television, according to reports by mothers. Beyond that age, media violence was accepted as fantasy. Children were most upset by violence that was similar to their real-life situation. Analysis of ratings of aggressive behavior of children, personality inventories, and viewing habits revealed no relationship between TV viewing and aggressive behavior. While media violence may effect emotionally-disburbed or already aggressive children, a more general effect may be a limitation of children's awareness of consequences of aggression and acceptance of aggression as a means of conflict resolution.

Hirsch, Kenneth William. "Children's Discrimination Between and
    Reaction to Actuality and Make-Believe in Violent Television
    Film Messages." Dissertation, University of Oregon, 1969.

Hirsch, Kenneth William. "Research Findings and Theoretical
    Trends: Mass Media Violence." Sacramento, CA: The California
    Commission on Crime Control and Violence Prevention, 1982.

    The bulk of this report examines research findings concerning
    the effects of media content containing violence on audience
    members.

Hoge, James W. "The Media and Terrorism." In Abraham H. Miller
    (ed.), Terrorism: The Media and the Law. New
    York: Transnational Publishers, 1982, pp. 89-105.

    An examination of the media's responsibilities in covering
    terrorism using specific examples in several countries to
    back a claim for expanded rather than restricted coverage of
    such events. While calling for professional restraint and
    outlining those guidelines that exist among the various news
    organizations, the author points to the similarity in effect
    of voluntary guidelines and enforced censorship.

Hogg, Peter W. "Constitutional Jurisdiction over Violence in the
    Mass Media Industries." Report of the Royal Commission on
    Violence in the Communications Industry, Vol. 7, The Media
    Industries. Toronto, Canada: The Royal Commission, 1977,
    pp. 229-325.

    This article outlines the several jurisdictions involved in
    regulating content in Canadian film, theatre, print, records
    and tapes, radio, and television. Included are relevant
    sections of the 1867 Constitution (the British North American
    Act) and the parliamentary power of "peace, order, and good
    government" vis a vis a somewhat limited grant of freedom of
    speech and press in the Canadian Bill of Rights. The
    balancing of national and provincial responsibilities
    regarding media content is explained in a discussion of
    several specific legal cases involving censorship from 1938
    to 1976.

Hoult, Thomas F. "Comic Books and Juvenile Delinquency."
    Sociology and Social Research, Vol. 33, No. 4, 1949,
    pp. 279-284.

This survey of groups of delinquent and nondelinquent boys and girls in the Los Angeles area revealed that both groups read about the same number of "harmless" comic books (romance and animal cartoons). The delinquent children, however, read many more "harmful" (crime and gangster) and "questionable" (jungle adventure, cowboy and indian) comics than the nondelinquents.

Howitt, Dennis and Guy Cumberbatch. "Audience Perceptions of Violent Television Content." Communication Research, Vol. 1, No. 2, 1974, pp. 204-223.

Viewers stratified by social class provided ratings on several descriptive variables for a number of television programs, including violent content, fantasy-reality orientation, and justification of violence. It was hypothesized that these variables might influence the effect of televised violence. Certain types of programs were perceived as less violent than others, despite the actual amount of physical violence depicted. Fictional and humorous violent sequences were rated less violent than violence with a realistic orientation. Viewers also distinguished between justified and unjustified violence.

Howitt, Dennis and Guy Cumberbatch. Mass Media, Violence and Society. New York: Wiley and Sons, 1975.

Review of media violence/effects research generally reveals that effects are limited to a very small segment of a given population.

Howitt, Dennis. The Mass Media and Social Problems. Oxford: Pergamon Press, 1982.

Posits that mass media research has been social problem oriented (role of the mass media in causing crime, violence, civil disturbances, etc.) rather than academic and theoretical. Looking at research in Great Britain and the United States, the author emphasizes the "no effects" point of view. Likewise the review of research on sex, eroticism, and pornography suggests that evidence is not really available to support a link between pornography and sexual deviance or sexual crime. Finally, the review of research on crime and the mass media revealed no simple relationship between amount of exposure to crime in the media and criminal behavior and no simple link between coverage of crime in the news media and the audience's perception of the amount of crime in society.

Howitt, Dennis, and Guy Cumberbatch. "Affective Feeling for a
    Film Character and Evaluation of an Anti-Social Act."
    British Journal of Social and Clinical Psychology, Vol. 11,
    1972, pp. 102-108.

    Adolescents viewed a 20-minute film edited to portray a
    likeable character (a street-corner boy) or another character
    as having performed a violent act. Liking a media character
    does not influence a child to accept more easily the violent
    behavior of that character.

Huesmann, L. Rowell. "Television Violence and Aggressive
    Behavior." In David Pearl, Lorraine Bouthilet, and Joyce
    Lazar (eds.), Television and Behavior, Vol. 2, Technical
    Reviews. Rockville, MD: National Institute of Mental Health,
    1982, pp. 126-137.

    Outlines the uses of cognitive psychology in studying and
    explaining the relationship between televised violence and
    aggressive behavior. Summarizes much of the research
    conducted in the fields of psychology and child development
    since the 1972 Surgeon General's Report. Of five
    hypothesized psychological processes, recent longitudinal
    field studies lent increased support to imitation of observed
    behavior and attitude change as processes that influence
    response to televised violence. Emotional/physiological
    arousal and justification of pre-existing aggressiveness
    (selective exposure to violent programs) are also supported
    by research, but their role is not yet clearly defined.
    Catharsis (discharge of aggression through vicarious
    experience) has not been convincingly supported.

Huesmann, L. Rowell, Kirsti M. J. Lagerspetz, and Leonard Eron.
    "Intervening Variables in the Television Violence-Aggression
    Relation: Evidence from Two Countries." Developmental
    Psychology, Vol. 20, 1984, pp. 746-775.

    A cross-cultural study of the complex relationship between
    media violence and aggression. Children aged 6 to 8 were
    observed over a three-year period in the United Staties and
    in Finland. Information was provided by children's
    self-reports as well as by peers, parents, and schools. In
    the U.S., a positive correlation was observed for boys
    (r=+.25) and for girls (r=+.29) over a three-year period,
    with stronger correlations among older children. In the
    smaller Finnish sample, a significant positive correlation
    between viewing and aggression was found only for boys
    (r=+.22).

Huesmann, L. Rowell, Leonard D. Eron, Monroe M. Lefkowitz, and
     Leopold O. Walder. Causal Analysis of Longitudinal Data: An
     Application to the Study of Television Violence and
     Aggression. Technical Report. Department of Psychology,
     University of Illinois at Chicago, 1979.

Huesmann, L. Rowell, Leonard D. Eron, Monroe M. Lefkowitz, and
     Leopold O. Walder. "Stability of Aggression Over Time and
     Generations." Developmental Psychology, Vol. 20, No. 6,
     1984, pp. 1120-1134.

     Demonstrates the stability of level of aggression over time
     and generation within a family in relation to the role of
     situational variables such as the viewing of televised
     violence. The authors recapitulate the findings of the
     22-year research project begun by Eron in 1960, when the
     subjects were approximately eight years old. The latest data
     on aggression was gathered in 1981 when the subjects were
     about age 30 and utilized interviews with spouses and
     children as well as information from police records.

Huesmann,L. Rowell, Leonard D. Eron, Rosemary Klein, Patrick
     Brice, and Paulette Fischer. "Mitigating the Imitation of
     Aggressive Behaviors by Changing Children's Attitude About
     Media Violence." Journal of Personality and Social
     Psychology, Vol. 44, 1983, pp. 899-910.

     A sample of 169 first and third grade children, selected
     because of their high exposure to television violence, was
     randomly divided into experimental and control groups. Over
     the course of two years the experimental subjects were
     exposed to two treatments designed to reduce the likelihood
     of their imitating the aggressive behaviors they observed on
     television. The control group received comparable neutral
     treatments. By the end of the second year, the experimental
     subjects were rated as significantly less aggressive by their
     peers, and the relation between violence viewing and
     aggressiveness was diminished.

Hughes, Norman and Douglas Jefferson. "Census of Murder." In
     Martin S. Allwood (ed.), Studies in Mass Communication,
     1950-1951, 1951, pp. 26-27.

     Analysis of detective magazine character profiles compared to
     real-life criminals indicated that two-thirds of fictional
     murderers were college-educated and many were professionals.
     Three-quarters of real-life murderers, on the other hand,
     completed only grade school and few finished college.

Huston-Stein, Aletha. "Televised Aggression and Prosocial Behavior."
    In Psychology: From Research to Practice. New York: Plenum,
    1978.

    A review of research funded by Congress after the 1968 hearings
    held by the National Commission on the Causes and Prevention of
    Violence.

Huston-Stein, Aletha, and Lynette Kohn Friedrich with Fred Vondracek.
    "Television Content and Young Children's Behavior." In John
    P. Murray, Eli A. Rubinstein, and George A. Comstock (eds.),
    Television and Social Behavior, Vol. 2, Television and Social
    Learning. Washington, DC: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1972,
    pp. 202-317.

    A naturalistic experiment testing the effects of both aggressive
    and prosocial television programs on the social behavior of 97
    preschool children in a nursery school over a nine-week period.
    Overall results indicated that children who were adjudged to be
    initially somewhat more aggressive became significantly more
    aggressive as a result of viewing Batman and Superman cartoons.
    Children who viewed 12 episodes of Mister Rogers' Neighborhood
    became significantly more cooperative, willing to share toys, and
    to help other children. Children who were initially below
    average in aggression did not respond differentially to the three
    television conditions.

Huston-Stein, Aletha, Sandra Fox, Douglas Greer, Bruce A. Watkins, and
    Jane Whitaker. "The Effects of TV Action and Violence on
    Children's Social Behavior." Journal of Genetic Psychology,
    Vol. 138, 1981, pp. 183-191.

    Experimental test of the independent contributions of TV action
    (rapid movement by characters) and violence (physical aggression
    by characters) on the attention and social behavior of 66
    preschool children. Children who viewed high-action programs
    gave greater visual attention; visual attention was not affected
    by amount of violence. When children's free play before and
    after viewing was compared, fantasy play increased for children
    who viewed low action-low violence or who did not watch
    TV; fantasy play decreased for those who viewed high action-high
    violence. Aggressive behavior was greater for children viewing
    high action regardless of amount of violence.

Hutchinson, Bruce D. "Comic Strip Violence 1911-66." Journalism
    Quarterly, Vol. 46, No. 2, 1969, pp. 358-362.

Examination of yearly samples of over 5,000 comic strips in one U.S. city newspaper revealed that about 30 percent of the strips and 13 percent of the picture panels portrayed actual or threatened violence. There was considerable variation over the 50-year period, ranging from 90 percent in 1918 to 15 percent in 1966 and fairly constant at about 25 percent since 1925. Comparison with samples from several other newspapers revealed some differences of 5 percent or less in amount of violence depicted. These figures were compared to a declining homicide rate between 1930 and 1963.

Independent Broadcasting Authority. "Experience of Television, and of the World at Large: Some Scottish Evidence." IBA, Audience Research Department, 1979.

Research conducted in Central Scotland which challenges the theory of cultivation in regard to televised violence. It is suggested on the basis of audience surveys that what people knew about real levels of violent crime in their locality was what actually kept them indoors; consequently in violent cities or neighborhoods people stay in and see more television.

Independent Broadcasting Authority. "Use of Television in Relation to Events in the Environment: More Evidence on Violence." IBA, Audience Research Department, 1980.

There is evidence for a small measure of selectivity of viewing in Northern Ireland. There is less viewing of action/adventure material in Ulster than in other sections of Northern Ireland. Those who view action/adventure programs however, report enjoying them more.

Independent Broadcasting Authority. "'Death Wish' -- Can Violence Defeat Violence?" IBA, Audience Research Department, 1981.

An audience study of ITV's "Death Wish" in Great Britain. The results suggest that when people are aroused in a particular way, these emotions can be counteracted by viewing a particular film. Subjects in this study, for example, exhibited a switch from fear to anger after viewing "Death Wish."

Indian Institute of Mass Communication. "Audience Reactions to Six Films on Violence: A Study in Delhi, Dept. of Mass Communication, Indian Institute of Mass Communication, D-13, South Extension Part II, New Delhi, India, 1974.

A survey of audience reactions by the Indian Institute of Mass Communication to six films produced to indicate that violence and strikes are bad in themselves and against the larger interests of the country (India). The study found that the overwhelming

majority of the respondents believed these films would be
effective in influencing the views of the common man favourably,
and would help in weaning them away from violence, strike, and
andi-social activities.

Iozzia, Giovanni and Graziella Priulla. Dal Silenzio al
    Rumore: L'Informazione Quotidiana e Due Delitti di Mafia. [From
    a Whisper to a Roar: Daily Media Coverage and Two Mafia
    Incidents]. RAI Radiotelevisione Italiana, Verifica dei
    Programmi Trasmessi. Rome: RAI, 1984.

    A comparative study of the Italian daily press and television
    coverage at two points in time -- 1980 and 1983 (after the
    killings of two Sicilian magistrates and of General Dalla Chiesa,
    Prefect of Palermo, in September 1982). Between 1980 and 1983
    television reporting on the Mafia tripled and press coverage was
    two-and-one-half times as great. There was also greater use of
    photographs and film clips in 1983. Both Sicilian newspapers and
    television echoed official versions of events despite the broader
    coverage allowed by the print media.

Israel, Harold, W. R. Simmons and Associates, and John P. Robinson.
    "Demographic Characteristics of Viewers of Television Violence
    and News Programs." In George A. Comstock and Eli A. Rubinstein
    (eds.), Television and Social Behavior, Vol. 4, Television in
    Day-to-Day Life: Patterns of Use. Washington,
    DC: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1972, pp. 87-128.

    Male heavy viewers of violence are disproportionately from lower
    income groups and have less education. They also tend to be over
    50 and black. Males between 18 and 24 who are high school
    dropouts are especially heavy viewers of violence. Race seems to
    be the major determinant of violence viewing among women;
    education, income, and age play less important roles. Most
    viewers of news programs are older, regardless of their
    educational level or overall television viewing.

Iwao, Sumiko and Ithiel de Sola Pool. "International Understanding
    via TV Programmes: The Case of 'Shogun'." KEIO Communication
    Review, No. 4, 1983, pp. 3-12.

    Millions of Americans and Japanese saw "Shogun" on television in
    1980-81. Viewers were interviewed in person in Japan and via
    telephone in the United States the morning after the first
    episode and again after the final episode. Japanese viewers were
    most concerned with unfavorable, violent scenes; American viewers
    were most concerned about how the final episode ended.

Iwao, Sumiko, Ithiel de Sola Pool, and Shigeru Hagiwara. "Japanese
    and U.S. Media: Some Cross-Cultural Insights into TV Violence."
    Journal of Communication, Vol. 31, No. 2, 1981, pp. 28-36.

    A sample of 139 Japanese evening entertainment programs broadcast
    in 1977 was examined. Half were children's programs, including
    many cartoons. There were 24 imported programs, mostly from the
    United States. Violence which arouses viewer compassion,
    expecially that suffered by good characters, was common in
    Japanese programs. In most U.S. programs, however, villains are
    more likely to be subjected to violence. 80 percent of the
    Japanese programs contained violence (similar to the percentage
    found in studies of U.S. programming)

Jackson, Robert J., Michael J. Kelly, and Thomas H. Mitchell.
    "Collective Conflict, Violence and the Media." Report of the
    Royal Commission on Violence in the Communications Industry,
    Vol. 5, Learning from the Media. Toronto, Canada: The Royal
    Commission, 1977, pp. 227-314.

    A review of U.S. Government-sponsored research on the
    relationship between media coverage of conflict and violence in
    society prefaces this analysis data for 19 countries, including
    Canada. The U.S. finding of no direct relationship is supported
    by the cross-cultural data. Newspaper coverage in Ontario of 129
    incidents of collective violence and 9 incidents involving
    individuals during 1965-1975 was examined to determine amount of
    emphasis given these events. Violence- and crime-related items
    accounted for 20 percent of first-page coverage, including 8
    percent relating to political violence. Initial coverage of
    individual violence was three times as extensive as that of
    collective violence. The authors recommended policies and
    practices by which media and law enforcement agencies could limit
    the potential for aggravating conflict situations.

Jaehnig, Walter B. "Journalists and Terrorism: Captives of the
    Libertarian Tradition." Indiana Law Journal, Vol. 53, No. 4,
    1978, pp. 717-744.

    A discussion of the ethical dilemmas confronting the news media
    surrounding terrorism, hostage-taking, and other violent
    incidents. Those who use violence or threats of violence to
    attain their objectives, have recognized that the best guarantee
    of coverage lies in appealing to traditional news values, making
    full use of the news industry's attraction to dramatic,
    conflict-laden, and tragic events. News judgments regarding the
    coverage of terrorism are made quickly, often with less than full
    cooperation of police authorities, and usually under the pressure
    of commercial competition.

Jaehnig, Walter B. "Terrorism in Britain: The Limits of Free Expression." In Abraham H. Miller (ed.), Terrorism: The Media and the Law. New York: Transnational Publishers, 1982, pp. 106-129.

An examination of media-law enforcement-government relationships in regard to the coverage of terrorism. Violent acts related to the political dispute between England and Northern Ireland is covered specifically. Media self-regulation by the British Broadcasting Corporation is examined against the background of the 1974 Prevention of Terrorism Act and a 1979 agreement with London's Metropolitan Police concerning "sensitive" programming.

Jaehnig, Walter B., David H. Weaver, and Fred Fico. "Reporting Crime and Fearing Crime in Three Communities." Journal of Communication, Vol. 31, No. 1, 1981, pp. 88-96.

A panel of 45 adults in each of three communities of different sizes and in different regions was recruited in January, 1976. Data on fear of crime was supplemented by content analyses conducted from January-August, 1976, of each community's major newspaper. The rankings of concern over crime were identical to the rankings of both newspaper emphasis on crime and the number of violent crimes per person in the three communities, suggesting that both fear of crime and newspaper coverage of crime may be more a consequence of the frequencies of all kinds of crime. The percentages also indicate that the level of fear is associated more strongly with newspaper emphasis on violent crime than with the actual frequency of violent crime in the community.

Johnson, Paula B., David O. Sears, and John B. McConahy. "Black Invisibility, the Press, and the Los Angeles Riot." American Journal of Sociology, Vol. 76, No. 4, 1971, pp. 698-721.

Content analysis of two major Los Angeles newspapers from 1892 to 1968 indicated that little attention was given to blacks in the press. Coverage relative to their increasing proportion of the Los Angeles population decreased from 1892 until just prior to the 1965 riot. The considerable increase in coverage at the time of the riot was reduced to the earlier level by early 1966, although the focus changed from stereotypical characterizations and activities to role in social activism after World War II to interracial conflict. Analysis of opinions held by white residents and leaders revealed a lack of understanding of the problems of the black community and a racism of indifference or fear.

Johnson, Raymond L., Herbert L. Friedman, and Herbert S. Gross. "Four Masculine Styles in Television Programming: A Study of the Viewing Preferences of Adolescent Males." In George A. Comstock and Eli A. Rubinstein (eds.), Television and Social Behavior, Vol. 3, Television and Adolescent Aggressiveness. Washington, DC: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1972, pp. 361-371.

This study of the program preferences and viewing habits of a racially mixed group of 80 adolescent males examined the role of television violence in delinquent behavior. Half of the boys were labeled by school officials as aggressive, and they spent about 20 percent more time viewing television than their non-aggressive peers. The aggressive young men more frequently named violent programs as their favorites, and tended to dislike family comedy shows.

Jones, Dorothy B. "Quantitative Analysis of Motion Picture Content." Public Opinion Quarterly, Vol. 6, 1942, pp. 411-428.

This early content analysis of films focusing on the goals of characters, documented the prominence of mystery/murder and gangster movies as general categories. The quest for safety is presented as a central goal, along with material and psychological benefits. A death rate of 10 percent for heroes and heroines is linked to the dramatic impact of such depictions.

Jowett, Garth, Penny Reath, and Monica Schouten. "The Control of Mass Entertainment Media in Canada, the United States, and Great Britain: Historical Surveys." Report of the Royal Commission on Violence in the Communications Industry, Vol. 4, Violence in Print and Music. Toronto, Canada: The Royal Commission, 1977, pp. 1-104.

The authors trace violent content of several media from 16th-century pamphlets and newspapers along with legal control of such content from the 19th century Victorian era. Chapters are devoted to discussion of the sensation novel, the American penny press, comic strips, radio, film, and thematic differences in treatment of violence in Canadian and U.S. fiction. An extensive bibliography contains sections pertaining to each medium.

Joy, Leslie A., M. Kimball, and Merle L. Zabrack. "Television Exposure and Children's Aggressive Behavior." In Tannis MacBeth Williams (ed.), The Impact of Television: A Natural Experiment Involving Three Towns. New York: Academic Press, 1985.

A Canadian field experiment that examined aggressive behavior of children living in three towns with and without television (Notel, Unitel, and Multitel) and reassessment of the children in notel two years after the introduction of television. Results of the longitudinal study of 44 children observed at time 1 and time 2 indicated that there were no differences across the three towns at time 1 but, at time 2, the children in the former Notel were significantly more aggressive, both physically and verbally than the children in Unitel or Multitel. Only children in Notel showed any significant increase in physical and verbal aggression from time 1 to time 2.

Kaplan, Robert M. and Robert D. Singer. "Television Violence and Viewer Aggression: A Re-examination of the Evidence." Journal of Social Issues, Vol. 32, No. 4, 1976, pp. 35-70.

Evaluates the existing body of research on the effect of television violence on aggressive behavior and raises questions about external validity in relation to particular elements of methodology such as setting, composition of samples of viewers, and measures of aggression. Summaries of studies which support three general effects of media violence--imitation, catharsis, and no effect--are provided. The authors consider the evidence supporting the null hypothesis the most acceptable.

Karp, Etta E. "Crime Comic Book Role Preferences." Dissertation, New York University, 1954.

Katzman, Natan I. "Violence and Color Television: What Children of Different Ages Learn." In George A. Comstock, Eli A. Rubinstein, and John P. Murray (eds.), Television and Social Behavior, Vol. 5, Television's Effects: Further Explorations. Washington, DC: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1972, pp. 253-308.

Boys in the 4th, 5th, and 6th grades served as subjects in this study using 4 versions of a detective program (high-low violence and color-black and white presentation) as the stimulus materials. Overall, the high violence presentation was perceived as significantly more violent than the low violence presentation. Moreover, the color format had no significant effect on perceived violence or on measures of liking the program. After a two-week period the high violence version was rated as significantly more violent that it was rated immediately after presentation. The low violence version was rated at the same level both times. In general, color does not improve the learning of visual material that is central to a presentation.

Klapper, Joseph T.   "Effects of Crime and Violence in the Media."
     In Joseph T. Klapper, Effects of Mass Communication.   New
     York: Free Press, 1960.

     Research has shown that crime and violence are depicted in
     virtually all mass media.   Research also suggests that crime
     and violence in the media are not likely to be prime movers
     toward delinquency, but that such fare is likely to reinforce
     existing good and evil behavioral tendencies of individuals.

Klapper, Joseph T.   "The Impact of Viewing 'Aggression': Studies
     and Problems of Extrapolation."   In Otto N. Larsen (ed.),
     Violence and the Mass Media.   New York: Harper and Row, 1968,
     pp. 131-139.

     A review of media-stimulated aggression studies by Columbia
     Broadcasting System's research staff.   The author raises
     questions about validity arising from definitions and
     measures employed in this research, and from the
     generalizeability of results.   Specific studies are outlined
     as examples of these methodological issues.

Knight, Graham and Tony Dean.   "Myth and the Structure of News."
     Journal of Communication, Vol. 32, No. 2, 1982, pp. 144-161.

     An analysis of Canadian press coverage of the British
     recapturing of the Iranian embassy in London.   The work
     reveals that myths work through news accounts by developing
     abstract notions of expertise and legitimacy.   The authors
     compare the accounts of the embassy takeover in two of
     Toronto's leading dailies -- the Globe and Mail and the Sun.

Knopf, Terry Ann.   "Media Myths on Violence."   Columbia Journalism
     Review, Spring, 1970, pp. 17-23.

     The media tend to equate bad newes with big news and to
     confuse the obvious with the relevant.   The use of the word
     "riot" and "disturbance" are often used incorrectly by
     journalists.   The system of reporting ensures that errors of
     fact and interpretation may be repeated, compounded, and
     reformulated as myths.   Different media tend to reproduce
     rather than examine one another's views.

Koelle, B. S.   "Primary Children's Stories as a Function of
     Exposure to Violence and Cruelty in the Folk Fairy Tale."
     Dissertation, University of Pennsylvania.   Dissertation
     Abstracts International, Vol. 42, 1981, p. 1203b.

Krattenmaker, Thomas G., and L. A. Powe, Jr. "Televised Violence: First Amendment Principles and Social Science Theory." Virginia Law Review, Vol. 64, 1978, pp. 1123-1297.

Review of research on television and violence from a legal perspective. Concludes that available research does not warrant, from a legal or constitutional perspective, the implementation of a regulatory program to inhibit violent programming.

Lamberti, Amato. Camorra: Analisi e Stereotipi - Televisione radio e giornali in Campania. [Organized Crime: Analysis and Stereotypes - Television, Radio and Press in Campania]. Rome: RAI Radiotelevisione Italiana, Verifica Programmi Trasmessi, 1985.

An examination of the ways in which the criminal activities of the "Camorra" have been presented in radio, television, and the press. Coverage of these events and the institutional reaction to them in each communications medium resembled that of general crime stories: reports were stereotyped and sensational and failed to consider underlying social, political, economic, and cultural factors which generate organized crime. Challenged institutions were portrayed as sound. Media focus on the judiciary and law enforcement agencies served to legitimize these institutions rather than to mobilize community action against organized crime.

Lang, Gladys Engel and Kurt Lang. "Some Pertinent Questions on Collective Violence and News Media." Journal of Social Issues, Vol. 28, No. 1, 1972, pp. 93-110.

News coverage that focuses on the violence of confrontations has been considered inflammatory; yet this has not been documented by communications research. Some specific effects of media presence, practices, and coverage in relation to potentially violent situations are discussed. Examples drawn from civil protests during the 1960s are employed to demonstrate ways in which media can inhibit as well as incite or aggravate political violence. A more significant effect may be the impact on public attitudes and responses relating to organized protest.

Langham, J. and W. Stewart. "Television Viewing Habits and Other Aggressive Characteristics of Normally Aggressive and Non-Aggressive Children." Australian Psychologist, Vol. 16, No. 1, 1981, pp. 123-133.

Among 7-11 year-olds in this Australian study, those identified as aggressive by teachers preferred more aggressive television programs.

Larsen, Otto N. (ed.). <u>Violence and the Mass Media</u>. New York: Harper and Row, 1968.

An overview of the issue of violent content in media, containing perspectives and reports of research. Most of the articles examine the question of how the nature and incidence of real violence might be affected by exposure to mass media violence.

Larsen, Otto N. "Controversies About the Mass Communication of Violence." <u>Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science</u>, Vol. 364, 1966, pp. 37-49.

Few would dispute that American mass communication dispenses large doses of violence to ever growing audiences. Two related controversies stem from this fact. One concerns the question of effects and the other the problem of control. An inventory of relevant research is inconclusive about effects, partly because of varying conceptions of what constitutes evidence. A dynamic opinion process leads to control efforts. Critics play a vital part in defining discontent. A reciprocal relationship emerges between the public, the critic, and the media. American media respond to controversery and threat of censorship with systems of self-regulation. These grow out of public opinion and are sustained by it in a delicate balance dependent somewhat on developing knowledge of the effects of violence.

Larsen, Otto N., Louis N. Gray, and J. Gerald Fortis. "Achieving Goals Through Violence on Television." In Otto N. Larsen (ed,), <u>Violence and the Mass Media</u>. New York: Harper and Row, pp. 97-111. See also <u>Sociological Inquiry</u>, 1963, Vol. 33, 1963, pp. 180-196.

Analysis of 18 TV dramas aimed at audiences of different ages indicated that violence was the most common means used by characters to achieve goals such as property, power, and self-preservation. Violence was used 47 percent of the time in shows with a predominantly child audience, compared to 32 percent of the time in programs directed to adults.

Larson, James F. "Television and U. S. Foreign Policy: The Case of the Iran Hostage Crisis." <u>Journal of Communication</u>, Vol. 36, No. 4, 1986, pp. 108-127.

Lavin, Michael, and Deborah A. Hanson. "Desensitization and Television Violence: Does It Generalize to Non-Media Situations?" Thesis, Department of Psychology, Saint Bonaventure University, Saint Bonaventure, New York, 1984.

The results of this experiment using 54 undergraduates as subjects indicate that emotional desensitization (measured by physiological responses) generalizes to neutral and real violence settings. The finding of no desensitization effect in the fantasy violence condition limits, however, the ability to state with confidence that desensitization generalizes to non-media situations.

Lefkowitz, Monroe M., Leonard D. Eron, Leopold O. Walder, and L. Rowell Huesmann. "Television Violence and Child Aggression: A Follow-Up Study." In George A. Comstock and Eli A. Rubinstein (eds.), Television and Social Behavior, Vol. 3, Television and Adolescent Aggressiveness. Washington, DC: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1972, pp. 35-135.

This correlational field study of long-term effects of television violence over a ten-year period began in 1955. It employed measures of aggressive behavior and subjects' preferences for violent media content at age 8 and again at age 18. Among boys, the correlation coefficient for preference for violent material and aggression was .21 at age 8-9 and .31 at age 18-19. The significant predictor of aggression was preference for violent content at the earlier age. Such preference at the later age, of itself, did not correspond to aggressive behavior at that age.

Lefkowitz, Monroe M., Leonard D. Eron, Leopold O. Walder, and L. Rowell Huesmann. Growing Up To Be Violent: A Longitudinal Study of the Development of Aggression. New York: Pergamon Press, 1977.

Summarizes findings on the relationship between viewing television violence and aggressive behavior using a large sample of eight-year-olds in 1960, about half of whom were studied in a follow-up ten years later.

Lefkowitz, Monroe M., Leopold O. Walder, Leonard D. Eron, and L. Rowell Huesmann. "Preferences for Televised Contact Sports as Related to Sex Differences in Aggression." Developmental Psychology, Vol. 9, No. 3, 1973, pp. 417-420.

As part of a study of 8-year-olds and media, authors tested the hypothesis that preference for viewing aggressive contact sports would correspond to aggressive behavior in real life. The analysis revealed a significant relationship for girls, but not for boys.

Lefkowitz, Monroe M. and L. Rowell Huesmann. "Concomitants of Television Violence Viewing in Children." In Edward L. Palmer and Aimee Dorr (eds.), Children and the Faces of Television: Teaching, Violence, Selling. New York: Academic Press, 1981, pp. 165-182.

Author suggests that findings of the Surgeon General's report and subsequent empirical and observational studies have demonstrated the contribution of television portrayals to the escalation of violence within American society. Four concomitant categories of violence-viewing effect -- aggression, socialization and values, physiological responses, and mood -- are discussed. So far none of this evidence has lead to a significant decrease in television violence. Suggests three possible strategies for regulation: parents of children's exposure to television, self-regulation of the industry in regard to amount and type of violence presented, and government regulation of violent television programming.

Levy, Sheldon G. "A 150-year Study of Political Violence in the United States." In Hugh Davis Graham and Ted Robert Gur (eds.), The History of Violence in America. New York: Praeger, 1969, pp. 84-100.

A quantitative analysis of the historical levels of political violence in the United States. All politically-violent events were coded in a sample of 6,000 issues of the New York Times and the Washington Intelligencer published between 1819 and 1968, all politically-violent events were coded. The number of events and the number of people injured and killed were measured, as well as the motivations for political violence. Adjustments for both newspaper size and population indicate that this period of history did not witness more internal political violence than previous periods, although the absolute number of violent events increased greatly in recent years.

Leyens, Jacques-Philippe, Ross D. Parke, Leoncio Camino, and Leonard Berkowitz. "Effects of Movie Violence on Aggression in a Field Setting as a Function of Group Dominance and Cohesion." Journal of Personality and Social Psychology, Vol. 32, No. 2, 1975, pp. 346-360.

A Belgian study using groups of boys at a residential
secondary school. The groups saw either a violent or a
neutral film every evening for a one week period and behavior
was observed before, during, and after exposure to these
films. There was an immediate short-term increase in
aggressive behavior among boys in the groups who viewed
violent films.

Liebert, Robert M., John M. Neale, and Emily S. Davidson. The
    Early Window: Effects of Television on Children and Youth.
    New York: Pergamon Press, 1973.

    This book provides a comprehensive account of contemporary
    theory and research concerning television and children's
    attitudes, development, and behavior. It also explores the
    political and social questions that surround these issues and
    the implications of research findings for social policy.
    Laboratory and field studies pertaining to television and
    aggression as well as studies focusing on the ability of the
    medium to foster prosocial behavior are reviewed.

Liebert, Robert M. "Television and Social Learning: Some
    Relationships Between Viewing Violence and Behaving
    Aggressively (Overview)." In John P. Murray, Eli
    A. Rubinstein, and George A. Comstock (eds.), Television and
    Social Behavior, Vol. 2, Television and Social Learning.
    Washington, DC: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1972,
    pp. 1-42.

    Review of research on the relationship between children's
    viewing of television violence and their aggressive behavior.
    The data suggest consistently that children are exposed to a
    heavy dose of violence on television. It is also clear that
    they can and do retain some of the aggressive behaviors which
    they see, and are often able to reproduce them. Studies show
    better recall with increasing age. Violent content appears
    to be learned and remembered at least as well as nonviolent
    fare.

Liebert, Robert M., Joyce N. Sprafkin, and Emily S. Davidson. The
    Early Window: Effects of Television on Children and Youth.
    (2nd Edition). New York: Pergamon Press, 1982.

    The second edition of this book presents a history of
    research conducted on the effects of television violence both
    prior to and subsequent to the Surgeon General's Report. The
    commercial structure of television and the impact of
    television advertising are also discussed.

Liebert, Robert M. and Robert A. Baron. "Short-Term Effects of
    Television Aggression on Children's Aggressive Behavior." In
    John P. Murray, Eli A. Rubinstein, and George A. Comstock
    (eds.), Television and Social Behavior, Vol. 2, Television
    and Social Learning. Washington, DC: U.S. Government
    Printing Office, 1972, pp. 181-201.

    As a follow-up to Bandura's studies of media-induced
    aggressive behavior in children, the authors employed a real
    person as a target of anticipated aggression and real
    television programs rather than experimental ones. In this
    experiment, children viewed a brief segment of a
    crime/violence-oriented program or a taped sports competition
    (races, hurdles). Those who viewed the violent dramatic
    segment were more likely than the other subjects to choose to
    "hurt" an unseen child. The effect was stronger for younger
    children.

Linne, Olga. "Reactions of Children to Violence on TV."
    Stockholm: Swedish Broadcasting Corporation, Audience and
    Program Research Department, 1971.

    An examination of the influence that fictional violence has
    on children. A distinction is drawn between short-term
    effects (measured in an experimental stimulus-response
    situation) and long-term effects (studied via an analysis of
    children's reactions to violence.) Data on media habits,
    aggression, and reactions to a popular TV western were
    collected for 34 five- and six-year-olds and their mothers.
    Results indicated that there were no significant differences
    in aggression between children who were shown the film and
    those who were not. Hence the film caused no short-term
    effects regarding aggressiveness. A larger proportion of
    high-exposed children than low-exposed children, however,
    chose aggressive behavior in a conflict situation regardless
    of whether they had seen the test film.

Linne, Olga. "The Viewer's Aggression as a Function of a
    Variously Edited Film." Stockholm: Swedish Broadcasting
    Corporation, Audience and Programming Research Department,
    1974.

    A sample of Stockholm viewers who saw a violent film edited
    to be more exciting demonstrated more aggressive behavior
    after seeing the film than subjects who saw a less exciting
    version of the same film (with the same amount of violence).
    Depiction of physical harm as a result of violence did not
    appear to influence the level of viewer aggression.

Linton, James M. and Garth S. Jowett. "A Content Analysis of Feature Films." Report of the Royal Commission on Violence in the Communications Industry, Vol. 3, Violence in Television, Films and News. Toronto, Canada: The Royal Commission, 1977, pp. 574-580.

An extensive content analysis of 25 feature films released in Canada in 1975. The great majority of these films were produced outside of Canada, most notably in the United States. Among the dimensions analyzed were incidents of conflict, character profiles, and interpersonal relationships. Of all incidents involving conflict and anti-social behavior, 50 percent depicted violence, with an average of 13.5 violent incidents per film. Non-Canadian films contained about twice as many violent incidents as those produced in Canada. These incidents occur most frequently in action films, including crime drama. Thematic elements of these depictions are examined as well as various characteristics of the fictional participants. One-third of the violent incidents occurred between members of different national, ethnic, or racial groups; one-quarter of the incidents involved law agents.

Linz, Daniel, Charles W. Turner, Bradford W. Hesse, and Steven Penrod. "Bases of Liability for Injuries Produced by Media Portrayals of Violent Pornography." In Neil M. Malamuth and Edward Donnerstein (eds.), Pornography and Sexual Aggression. Orlando, FL: Academic Press, 1984, pp. 277-304.

This article explores the possibility for a plaintiff to claim injury through a third party as a result of exposure to violent pornography. An overview of tort law is provided highlighting cases dealing with the effect of television violence and subsequent injury. The means by which current psychological research on violent pornography might be incorporated within a civil trial is explored. Greater reliance by the courts upon researchers working on the relationship between exposure to violent pornographic material and behaviors is predicted. A successful civil suit of this nature might have important ramifications in limiting the proliferation of violent pornographic matter at a broad social level.

Linz, Daniel, Edward Donnerstein, and Steven Penrod. "The Effects of Multiple Exposures to Filmed Violence Against Women." Journal of Communication, Vol. 34, No. 3, 1984, pp. 130-147.

A continuation of research on pornography and attitudes toward women. Five commercially-released, feature-length R-rated movies depicting violence against women were shown to 52 men. The impact of this exposure on judgments about the victim of a violent sexual assault was measured. As

predicted, subjects' perceptions of the violence portrayed in
the films changed over the five days of the study. The films
were perceived to be significantly less violent by the last
day of viewing; ratings of how degrading the films were to
women and of offensiveness also were significantly lower by
the last day.

Lovaas, O. Ivar. "Effect of Exposure to Symbolic Aggression on
    Aggressive Behavior." Child Development, Vol. 32, 1961,
    pp. 37-44.

    An experimental test of the effect of viewing filmed violence
    on a small sample of five-year-old children. Children viewed
    either a 5-minute cartoon depicting a significant amount of
    aggression or a non-aggressive nature film. In two
    experiments measuring the children's later aggression in the
    use of a particular toy, there were no significant results.
    A third experiment involving choice of a ball or dolls that
    could hit showed a positive relationship between viewing
    violence and aggressive behavior within the acceptable
    probability range.

Lovibond, S. H. "The Effect of Media Stressing Crime and Violence
    upon Children's Attitudes." Social Problems, Vol. 15, No. 1,
    1967, pp. 91-100.

    Comic book use and film attendance by 354 Australian
    adolescents in the days before television showed positive
    correlation with scores measuring negative humanitarian goals
    such as belief in the necessity of preventive war, and
    perception of Army life as "fun" and crime as acceptable
    under certain circumstances. Comic books were more blatant
    in portrayal of such themes. A similar procedure then was
    used to investigate the relationship between these values and
    television use. Heavy viewing and preference for
    crime/violent programs also correlated positively with
    acceptance of violence. High exposure to such values could
    reinforce acceptance of delinquency by others in real life
    for most children.

Loye, David, Roderic Gorney, and Gary Steele. "An Experimental
    Field Study." Journal of Communications, Vol. 27, No. 3,
    1977, pp. 206-216. See also American Journal of Psychiatry,
    Vol. 134, No. 2, 1977, pp. 170-174.

This 1974 study was designed to test the hypothesis that
measurable psycho-social effects result from viewing specific
types of program content. Subjects were 183 men assigned to
20 hours of a particular TV diet for one week--provided in
their homes via cable TV in Los Angeles. The diets
were: prosocial, violent, neutral (light entertainment),
mixed (prosocial and violent), and natural (free choice).
Subjects' moods and behavior were recorded during the week by
their female partners. While positive mood (social
affection) significantly decreased for both the prosocial-
and violence-viewing groups, aggressive mood increased over
the week-long period for the violence-viewing group and
decreased for the prosocial-viewing group. High levels of
hurtful behavior were found among subjects assigned to the
violent and especially to the natural TV diets. There were
no significant differences in amount of helpful behavior.

Lyness, Paul I. "The Place of the Mass Media in the Lives of Boys
and Girls." Journalism Quarterly, Vol. 29, 1952, pp. 43-55.

An early study of newspaper reader preferences among children
and adolescents employing classroom questionnaires for 1400
respondents in midwestern United States. In this period,
prior to general availability of television, the majority
expressed interest in reading about murders, robberies, and
accidents. Boys were about 10 percent more likely than girls
to report these preferences.

Maccoby, Eleanor E., Harry Levin, and Bruce M. Selya. "The
Effects of Emotional Arousal on the Retention of Aggressive
and Nonaggressive Movie Content." American Psychologist,
Vol. 10, 1955, pp. 359.

Each of five classes of 5th and 6th grade children was
divided into two teams for a spelling bee, shown a chapter in
a serial movie featuring the Dead-End Kids and Junior G Men,
and a week later tested for recall of four types of content.
The "red" team (discriminated against in the spelling bee by
being given very difficult words to spell) recalled
significantly more aggressive central content than the "blue"
team (consistently given easy words). The "blue" team
recalled significantly more neutral central, detailed
neutral, and detailed aggressive material than did the "red"
team.

Maccoby, Eleanor E. and William C. Wilson. "Identification and
Observational Learning from Films." Journal of Abnormal and
Social Psychology, Vol. 55, 1957, pp. 76-87.

This research analyzed the relationship between children's identification with particular media characters and recollection of violent content. Adolescents viewed movies with various types of characters and later were interviewed. Recollection depended on subjects' identification choice and the relevance of the content to their needs. The adolescents tended to identify with characters of the same sex and of the social class to which they aspired. Overall, boys remembered aggressive action in the portrayals more than girls did; aggression by female characters appeared to be less salient than other forms of portrayed interaction for adolescent girls.

Malamuth, Neil M. "Aggression against Women: Cultural and Individual Causes." In Neil M. Malamuth and Edward Donnerstein (eds.), Pornography and Sexual Aggression. Orlando, FL: Academic Press, 1984, pp. 19-52.

Analysis of the causes of male violence against women requires consideration of the interaction among three types of factors: cultural factors, the psychological makeup of individuals more likely to commit such acts of violence, and situational factors that may suppress or trigger the actual expression of aggressive responses. The author describes data from a research program designed to investigate cultural and individual causes of aggression against women. The primary focus is on the general population rather than on individuals arrested for crimes such as rape.

Malamuth, Neil M., and Edward Donnerstein. "The Effects of Aggressive-Pornographic Mass Media Stimuli." In Leonard Berkowitz (ed.), Advances in Experimental Social Psychology, Vol. 15. New York: Academic Press, 1982, pp. 103-136.

A review of the literature on "aggressive" pornography (depictions in which physical force is used or threatened to coerce a woman to engage in physical acts).

Malamuth, Neil M., and Edward Donnerstein. Pornography and Sexual Aggression. Orlando, FL: Academic Press, 1984.

A collection of articles focusing upon pornography and sexual aggression. Includes experimental, correlational, and cross-cultural studies. Implications for men and women and the role of the mass media are also explored.

Malamuth, Neil M., and James V. P. Check. "The Effects of Mass Media Exposure on Acceptance of Violence Against Women: A Field Experiment." Journal of Research in Personality, Vol. 15, No. 4, 1981, pp. 436-446.

An experiment on the effects of exposure to films portraying sexual violence as having positive consequences employed 271 students as subjects. The subjects were randomly assigned to view, on two different evenings, either violent-sexual or control feature-length films. Results indicated that exposure to films portraying violent sexuality increases male subjects' acceptance of interpersonal violence against women. For females, there were nonsignificant tendencies in the opposite direction--women exposed to the violent-sexual films tended to be less accepting of interpersonal violence and of rape myths than control subjects.

Manning, Sidney A. and Dalmas A. Taylor. "The Effects of Viewing Violence and Aggression: Stimulation and Catharsis." Journal of Personality and Social Psychology, Vol. 31, 1975, pp. 180-188.

Inconsistencies in the results of tests of the catharsis hypothesis may be due to the use of two types of response measures -- aggressive and hostile. This study involved a direct comparison of the two types of responses under conditions of instigation versus no instigation and aggressive versus neutral film. A main effect of instigation was found with subjects in the instigation condition having higher scores than those in the non-instigation condition. A main effect of film was found with subjects having lower scores in the aggressive film condition than in the neutral film condition. A significant film-response outlet interaction was found which offered support for the predicted catharsis effect on the hostility measure. There was no support for the predicted stimulation effect on the aggression measure. Results offer support for the main thesis that in examining the effects of viewed violence, separation of hostile responses and aggressive responses is necessary for full understanding.

Marotta, Gemma. "La Violenza Nella TV Statunitense: Recenti Recerche." [Violence in U.S. Television: Recent Research]. Estratto da Rassegna dell' Arma dei Carabinieri, n. 2, 1976.

Martin, L. John. "The Media's Role in International Terrorism." Paper presented to the Association for Education in Journalism and Mass Communication, Corvallis, Oregon, 1983.

This study revealed that the mass media may quote someone
using "terror" or "terrorism" in reference to an act
performed by a group toward which the medium is either
neutral or opposed. The press, however, will never use these
terms in a headline unless it not only disapproves of the act
but has no sympathy for its perpetrators. Five newspapers
were studied, four foreign and one American, on five
alternate days in late June and early July, 1983.

McCann, T. E. and Peter W. Sheehan. "Violence Content in
    Australian Television." Australian Journal of Psychology,
    c. 1984.

A content analysis of 80 Australian television programs
broadcast in 1981, studied as part of a larger longitudinal
study on the relationship between TV violence viewing and
aggressiveness in children. About 50 percent of the programs
contained some form of violence, which was considerably less
than the 80 percent level in the U.S. and Japan, and
comparable to rates in Canada and the United Kingdom. About
one-third of the violence was unnecessary. Strong sex bias
was observed in violence portrayals; and contemporary
settings heightened the dramatic context.

McCarthy, Elizabeth D., Thomas S. Langner, Joanne C. Gersten,
    Jeanne G. Eisenberg, and Lida Orzeck. "Violence and Behavior
    Disorders." Journal of Communication, Vol. 25, No. 4, 1975,
    pp. 71-85.

This five year follow-up study of children (N=732) in New
York City found heavy viewing related to disasdvantaged
social and cultural backgrounds and to "behavior disorders,"
including aggression. The study supplies potential support
for the hypothesis of a causal relationship between exposure
to television violence and aggression.

McIntyre, Jennie J., James J. Teeven, Jr., with Timothy Hartnagel.
    "Television Violence and Deviant Behavior." In George
    A. Comstock and Eli A. Rubinstein (eds.), Television and
    Social Behavior, Vol. 3, Television and Adolescent
    Aggressiveness. Washington, DC: U.S. Government Printing
    Office, 1972, pp. 383-435.

This study examined the relationship between amount of
violence in four favorite TV programs and self-report
measures of deviant behavior and approval of aggression in a
sample of 2270 teenagers. There was a significant positive
correlation between preference for TV violence and indices
for petty delinquency, fighting with parents, and aggressive
deviance such as fighting with peers (r=+.11), and serious
delinquency involving contact with the police (r=+.16).

These associations remained after the implementation of
statistical controls. There were similar correlations
between violent favorites and approval of adult violence,
teenage violence, and police violence. Those who preferred
violent programming also tended to perceive a higher
incidence of serious crimes in real life.

McLeod, Jack M., Charles K. Atkin, and Steven H. Chaffee.
"Adolescents, Parents, and Television Use: Adolescent
Self-Report Measures from Maryland and Wisconsin Samples."
In George A. Comstock and Eli A. Rubinstein (eds.),
Television and Social Behavior, Vol. 3, Television and
Adolescent Aggressiveness. Washington, DC: U.S. Government
Printing Office, 1972, pp. 173-313.

There was a clear, if moderate, positive association between
adolescents' level of violence viewing and their level of
self-reported aggression -- the correlation between
self-reports of frequency of viewing violence and an index of
aggresion was +.31.

Menard, Bernard S. and Thibodeau-Gervais. "Suicide et Mass
Media." L'Union Medicale du Canada, 1974.

The authors compared monthly suicide rates for a six-year
period with newspaper accounts of suicides during the same
months. Although there was a significant overall
relationship, month-to-month variation made generalization
difficult. Results for certain types of suicide--by means of
firearms and hanging--yielded more conclusive results.

Meyer, Timothy P. "Effects of Viewing Justified and Unjustified
Real Film Violence on Aggressive Behavior." Journal of
Personality and Social Psychology, Vol. 23, 1972, pp. 21-29.

Study tested the effects of viewing justified and unjustified
film violence on aggressive behavior. Subjects were angered
by an accomplice by means of electric shocks; the subjects
saw a nonviolent film segment, a violent film segment, or no
film; the subjects then were allowed to return shocks to the
accomplice. Measures of the subjects' aggressive behavior
included number of shocks returned and shock intensity.
Results showed that angered college students who viewed
justified real film violence returned significantly more
shocks and more intense shocks than angered subjects viewing
unjustified real or fictional film violence, a nonviolent
film, or no film. The findings suggest that the effects of
increased aggression demonstrated for angered viewers of
justified fictional violence are also applicable to angered
viewers of real film violence.

Meyer, Timothy P. "Some Effects of Real Newsfilm Violence on the Behavior of Viewers." Journal of Broadcasting, Vol. 15, No. 3, 1971, pp. 275-285.

Male college students were angered experimentally by means of electric shocks before viewing a 1969 network news report from South Vietnam in which a South Vietnamese soldier executed a North Vietnamese prisoner of war. The violent action was described as either justified or unjustified. Other groups of subjects viewed a non-violent film or no film. Those who viewed the justified violence behaved more violently, returning a greater number of shocks and more intense shocks than did other subjects.

Meyer, Timothy P. "Children's Perceptions of Justified/Unjustified and Fictional/Real Film Violence." Journal of Broadcasting, Vol. 17, No. 3, 1973, pp. 321-332.

A test of age as a factor in discriminating between justified and unjustified motives depicted in media violence. Seven- and eight-year-old children were more likely than six-year-olds to distinguish correctly between justified and unjustified violence. Boys who viewed justified realistic violence (war scene) were considerably more likely to report that they would act the same way in a similar situation than were boys who viewed unrealistic fictional violence. About one-third of the boys said they would act similarly when the violence was depicted as unjustified.

Meyerson, Leonard J. "The Effects of Filmed Aggression on the Aggressive Responses of High and Low Aggressive Subjects." Dissertation, University of Iowa. Dissertation Abstracts International, Vol. 27, No. 9B, 1967, p. 3291.

Eight-year-olds rated by peers as high- or low-aggressive viewed a film portraying aggressive behavior by adults either with another person or with a machine. Low-aggressive subjects were more aggressive after viewing both types of media violence compared to high-aggressive children. The author concludes that increase of aggression following observation of filmed violence requires similarity between the film and real-life settings, which facilitates the learned response.

Mickolus, Edward F. Transnational Terrorism: A Chronology of Events, 1968-1979. Westport, Conn: Greenwood Press, 1980.

A massive and authoritative compilation, including lists of
locations of incidents and organizations believed to be
involved.

Midgley, Sarah and Virginia Rice (eds.). Terrorism and the Media
in the 1980s (Conference Proceedings). Washington, DC: The
Media Institute and Institute for Studies in International
Terror, 1984.

A discussion of the relationship between news coverage and
terrorist events. Many experts in this field propose
guidelines, such as those used at CBS, that leave the media
responsible for policing its own actions and using its
judgment as to what extent coverage will be given to each
terrorist act. However, others feel that the media, by
virtue of their nature, will not be firm enough and suggest
that formal legislation is necessary to keep the media in
hand. There is strong support for the position that the
public's right to know is secondary to the safety of the
people involved.

Milavsky, J. Ronald, Ronald Kessler, Horst Stipp, and William
S. Rubens. "Television and Aggression: Results of a Panel
Study." In David Pearl, Lorraine Bouthilet, and Joyce Lazar
(eds.), Television and Behavior, Vol. 2, Technical Reviews.
Rockville, MD: National Institute of Mental Health, 1982,
pp. 138-157. See also, New York: Academic Press, 1982.

The study is described as a lagged, longitudinal
quasi-experiment testing the hypothesized causal relationship
between TV violence and increased aggressive behavior in
young people. It examines relatively short-term behavior and
TV viewing patterns at several intervals ranging from three
months to three years (about 10 percent of the subjects were
observed over a full three-year period). Subjects were 2400
urban elementary school boys and girls and 800 urban high
school boys. The index of aggressiveness for subjects used
peer reports for younger children and self-reports of the
previous month's behavior for teenaged boys. Exposure to
violent TV programs was measured by self-reports of frequency
of viewing a list of programs. There were few statistically
significant regression coefficients of violent TV viewing
predicting increased aggression at a certain interval among
the younger children or the teenaged boys or among various
subgroups.

Milgram, Stanley and R. Lance Shotland. Television and Social
Behavior: Field Experiments. New York: Academic Press, 1973.

Discussion of a series of field experiments run in New York, St. Louis, Detroit, and Chicago to determine if the depiction of antisocial behavior on television stimulates imitation among viewers. Specially designed and produced television programs were shown to subjects in preview theaters. Subjects were later tested at a gift distribution center. While the results of most of the experiments were negative, there was a trend (not statistically significant) that one of the anti-social programs engendered imitation. The authors present a number of reasons to explain the negative findings.

Miller, Abraham H. "Terrorism, the Media, and the Law: A Discussion of the Issues." In Abraham H. Miller (ed.), Terrorism: The Media and the Law. New York: Transnational Publishers, 1982, pp. 13-50.

A brief discussion of several of the issues relating to media coverage of terrorism. Media access to sources, relationships with government and law enforcement are examined, including ways in which these relationships are moderated by the law. Specific terrorist incidents are used to elucidate areas of conflict between institutions. The author also provides an overview of questions concerning the depiction of terrorists in the media.

Miller, Abraham H. (ed.). Terrorism: The Media and the Law. New York: Transnational Publishers, 1982.

Journalists, legal scholars, and police officers address the issues of media access and portrayal in relation to terrorist groups, with particular reference to the holding of American hostages in Iran (1979-1981) and coverage of the IRA in England. A number of guidelines enacted by particular stations, newspapers, and organizations are included, along with results of three surveys of U.S. police and media representatives evaluating coverage of terrorism.

Miller, Judith Beinstein. "Television Viewing and Cultivation of Interpersonal Mistrust." Manuscript. Oberlin College, Department of Communication Studies, 1984.

Data from the National Opinion Research Center General Social Surveys of 1975, 1978, and 1980 were used to examine the relationship between peoples' mistrust of others and their satisfaction with interpersonal relationships, and to discover whether satisfaction would condition the relationship between their mistrust and exposure to television. Results indicated that in each year, satisfaction with friends, family, and marriage accounted for significant portions of variance in their mean world scores, as did their exposure to television. The greater their

satisfaction with interpersonal sources of support, the lower their mean world scores.

Mirams, Gordon. "Drop That Gun!" Quarterly of Film, Radio and Television, Vol. 6, No. 1, 1951, pp. 1-19.

Analysis of crime and violence in 100 feature films in New Zealand in 1950, the majority of which were U.S. productions. About 85 percent contained one or both of these elements, with an average of 6.6 acts per film. The rate of crime and violence in U.S. films was about twice that in British films. Of 659 instances of crime and violence, 168 were murders or attempted murders--a considerable proportion of which occurred in 17 Westerns. Heroes contributed over one-third of the deaths, in bringing criminals to justice or in self-defense.

Morcellini, Mario and Franco Avallone. Il ruolo dell' informazione in una situazione di emergenza - 16 marzo 1978: il rapimento di Aldo Moro. [The role of information in an emergency situation - March 16, 1978: The Kidnapping of Aldo Moro]. Rome: RAI Radiotelevisione Italiana, Verifica Programmi Trasmessi, 1978.

A content analysis of news reporting in public and private broadcasting and in both the Italian and foreign press on March 16-17, 1978. On this day, Aldo Moro, president of the Christian Democratic Party, was kidnapped and his escorts killed by the Red Brigades.

Morcellini, Mario. "L'Informazione Periodica in Televisione" and "L'Attualita' Televisiva: Struttura Dell'Offerta Informativa Sul Territorio." In RAI Radiotelevisione Italiana, Terrorismo e TV, Vol. 1, Italia. Immagini del Terrorismo nel Rotocalco Televisivo. Rome: RAI, Verifica dei Programmi Trasmessi, 1982.

Results of content analysis on terrorism in evening information and cultural programs on Italian television networks during November 1980 - August 1981. Terrorism accounted for slightly more than 2 percent of the thematic content. Terrorism in other countries (particularly Ireland and Germany) was given wide coverage.

Moreland, Richard L., and Michael L. Berbaum. "Terrorism and the Mass Media: A Researcher's Bibliography." In Abraham H. Miller (ed.), Terrorism: The Media and the Law. New York: Transnational Publishers, 1982, pp. 191-215.

The fields of communications, journalism, law, psychology, and sociology are represented in this bibliography of approximately 500 works relating to media violence and the coverage of terrorism.

Morgan, Michael. "Symbolic Victimization and Real World Fear." Human Communication Research, Vol. 9, No. 2, 1983, pp. 146-157.

This study examines the relationship between relative victimization in television drama and variations in susceptibility to the cultivation of a sense of personal risk in the real world. Over 300 demographic subgroups defined by all combinations of age, sex, race, marital status, and class categories were constructed from data gathered in a 1979 national probability survey. Viewers whose fictional counterparts were more likely to be shown as victims showed stronger associations between viewing and perceived vulnerability. Moreover, the relative power hierarchy of television drama (derived from the "risk ratio" of committing violence to being victimized) strongly matches the real-world hierarchy of susceptibility to violence.

Motto, Jerome. "Newspaper Influence on Suicide." Archives of General Psychiatry, Vol. 23, 1970.

Analysis of the suicide rate in Detroit during a period of 268 days in 1967-68 during which there were no newspapers. This rate was compared to rates for the preceding four years and the following year. The period in which newspapers were not available had a significantly lower suicide rate for females under age 35, but not for males.

Mueller, Charles W., Edward Donnerstein, and John Hallam. "Violent Films and Prosocial Behavior." Personality and Social Psychology Bulletin, Vol. 9, No. 1, 1983, pp. 83-89.

Forty-two female college students were treated in either a positive or neutral manner by a confederate and then watched a violent, arousing film, a neutral non-arousing film, or no film. Following this, participants were given the opportunity both to aggress against or reward the confederate. As predicted, individuals treated in a positive manner and shown the violent film were more generous in administering reward to the confederate than were similarly treated individuals exposed to the neutral film or no film.

Murray John P. and Susan Kippax. "From the Early Window to the Late Night Show: International Trends in the Study of Television's Impact on Children and Adults." In Leonard Berkowitz (ed.), Advances in Experimental Social Psychology, Vol. 12. New York: Academic Press, 1979, pp. 253-320.

Review of research on television conducted in 16 countries. Television has made a world-wide impact upon daily life activities as well as viewers' behavior, attitudes, and values. Television acts as a socializing agent; it is a source of information and attitudes for both children and adults. Numerous experiments clearly document that viewing televised violence causes increased aggressive behavior as well as anxiety and fear. Despite controversies surrounding interpretation of the results of specific studies, the pattern of results from this extensive body of literature is sufficiently robust to suggest that television content can and does influence the viewer at various levels from changing attitudes and values to modifying interpersonal behavior.

Murray, John P. "Television and Violence: Implications of The Surgeon General's Research Program." American Psychologist, Vol. 28, 1973, pp. 472-478.

Discussion of the many research projects conducted as part of the Surgeon General's Research Program. The major implication of the results of these studies is the clear need for a reduction in the level of violence portrayed on television. It is also equally important to modify programming to reflect more prosocial content.

Murray, John P. Television and Youth: 25 Years of Research and Controversy. Boys Town, NE: Boys Town Center for the Study of Youth Development, 1980.

A review of much of the research on television and children, including that dealing with violence, aggression, and prosocial behavior. Included is an extensive bibliography.

Murray, John P. "Children and Television Violence." In The Future of Children's Television: Results of the Markle Foundation/Boys Town Conference, New York: Markle Foundation, 1982.

A discussion of the history of research addressing the impact of televised violence on children. The author defends criticisms directed at the validity and accuracy of these reports, stating that the almost 1,000 field and laboratory studies conducted provide enough evidence that TV violence can cause aggression.

Murray, John P. "Impact of Televised Violence On Children."
Testimony on behalf of the American Psychological Association
before the U.S. Senate Subcommittee on Juvenile Justice,
1984.

A brief summary of thirty years of research on TV violence.
Murray presents evidence of a correlation between televised
attitudes, values, and behaviors. He also cites several
longitudinal studies that suggest that watching televised
violence can cause an increase in viewers' aggressive
behavior, whereas watching pro-social programs can foster
cooperative behaviors. Included is a description of several
Federal policy initiatives aimed at increasing the number of
educational and pro-social childrens' TV programs and
countering the possible negative impact of violent programs.
The proposed policies include tax incentives for
corporations, regulations for the networks to encourage
pro-social children's programs, and mandatory public service
announcements to warn viewers about the potential negative
impact of violent programs.

Murray, John P. "Children and Television--What Do We Know?" In
A. Burns, J. Goodnow, R. Chisolm, and J. P. Murray (eds.),
Children and Families in Australia: Contemporary Issues and
Problems. Sydney, Australia: Allen & Unwin, 1985.

An overview of various aspects of television and its effects
on child viewers, with particular reference to televised
violence. Summarizes results of research in several
countries, including Australia and the U.S., concerning
levels of TV violence and the relationship between viewing
and aggressive attitudes and behaviors. The author points to
the important influence of individual personality and
environmental factors on response to media content.

Murray, John P., Oguz B. Nayman, and Charles K. Atkin.
"Television and the Child: A Comprehensive Research
Bibliography." Journal of Broadcasting, Vol. 16, No. 1,
1972, pp. 3-20.

A bibliography based on work completed for the surgeon
general's scientific advisory committee on television and
social behavior. Includes sections on content and
programming, viewing patterns and general effects, impact of
televised and filmed violence.

Mussen, Paul and Eldred Rutherford. "Effects of Aggressive
Cartoons on Children's Aggressive Play." Journal of Abnormal
and Social Psychology, Vol. 62, No. 2, 1961, pp. 461-464.

This study tested the hypothesis that exposure to aggressive
fantasy in an animated cartoon may intensify children's
impulses to aggression. Subjects were 36 first grade
children of middle class origin. The intensity of the
child's aggressive impulses was inferred from his/her
responses to questions concerning desire to "play with" or
"pop" a large yellow balloon held by a tester. The
experimental findings clearly supported this hypothesis. Two
possible explanations for these results were discussed: that
intensification of institgation to aggression may have
resulted from the child's identification with the aggressive
cartoon characters, with accompnaying assumption of their
motives; that the relaxed "fun" context of animated cartoons
may lead to a reduction of inhibitions against aggressive
expression in a permissive play situation.

National Coalition on Television Violence. NCTV News. Champaign,
IL: NCTV, 1980 to date.

This newsletter reports on many aspects of violence in
society: research on media content and effects, ratings and
reviews of programs, scholarly and popular commentary,
citizen and governmental action relating to media, industry
viewpoints, and crime statistics vis a vis TV portrayal.
Monitoring results of violent content--classified by network,
program, and sponsor--are a regular feature, along with
reviews of current theatre films. NCTV also expresses
concern about other aspects of violence and aggression in
society, including violence-related toys and games, sports,
pornography, and interpersonal aggression.

Nelson, Edward C. "Pornography and Sexual Aggression." In
Maurice Yaffe and Edward C. Nelson (eds), The Influence of
Pornography on Behavior. London: Academic Press, 1982,
pp. 171-248.

Discussion of research regarding effects of exposure to
sexually explicit material upon sexually aggressive attitudes
and behavior. Discusses definitional problems, different
research approaches, measures of sexual arousal, exposure,
sexual fantasies, sex and aggression, aggression toward
women, sex offenses and offenders, deviant sexual arousal.
The research clearly shows that observing violent sexuality
can facilitate aggression in the observer.

Noble, Grant. "Effects of Different Forms of Filmed Aggression on
Constructive and Destructive Play." Journal of Personality
and Social Psychology, Vol. 26, No. 1, 1973, pp. 54-59.

This study employed two measures of behavioral effect of
filmed violence. Children aged 6-7 played less
constructively (a measure of anxiety) after viewing film
segments depicting realistic violence and violence filmed
with sight of the victim than after viewing unrealistic
fictional violence and violence filmed at a distance.
Children's play also was more destructive after realistic
than after unrealistic fictional violence, although this
variable did not appear to be affected by distance of camera
from the violent action.

Osborn, D. K. and R. C. Endsley. "Emotional Reactions of Young
    Children to TV Violence." Child Development, Vol. 42, No. 1,
    1971, pp. 321-331.

    Short televised films were viewed by 25 four- and five-year
    old children. The films were either violent (with a
    realistic aggressor or a fantasy-character aggressor) or
    nonviolent (images of children on a farm or a nonviolent
    cartoon). Measurement of Galvanic Skin Response indicated
    that violent programs increased emotional/physiological
    reaction. Nonviolent programs did not have this effect.

Otto, Herbert A. "Sex and Violence on the American Newsstand."
    Journalism Quarterly, Vol. 40, 1963, pp. 19-26. Also in Otto
    N. Larsen (ed.), Violence and the Mass Media. New
    York: Harper and Row, 1968, pp. 82-90.

    Analysis of print material available at a city newsstand in
    1961 to determine the extent of coverage of sex and violence.
    A significant increase was found for the preceding ten years
    in the number of magazines specializing in sexual and violent
    themes. Police-detective and men's magazines contained the
    largest amount of violent incidents--including torture and
    rape--followed by romance magazines, which frequently linked
    sex and violence. Examination of paperback book covers
    revealed that these books, including those in the
    police-detective category, were more likely than similar type
    magazines to portray sexual themes; while violence was a less
    significant element. On the sample day, the ten major daily
    newspapers allotted about 5 percent of column inches to
    violent topics--including war (the most common category).
    One newspaper contained a significantly greater amount of
    violence-related material (33 percent).

Ozyegin, Nejat. "Construction of the 'Facts' of Political
    Violence: A Content Analysis of Press Coverage." Unpublished
    Master's Thesis, The Annenberg School of Communications,
    University of Pennsylvania, 1986.

A study of the role played by the Turkish press in the creation of public images of political violence during five years of rising political turbulence prior to the 1980 military coup.

Paczkowski, Andrzej. "Few Remarks on the Subject of Violence in Polish Mass-Media." Manuscript, 1985.

The problem of the presentation of violence in the Polish media appears to be more complicated than in those instances where the media are guided by more-or-less commercial principles observing laws of demand and supply. Criminal violence is considered separately from political violence. Polish media, particularly those with a national range, avoid providing any information about criminal violence if it takes place in Poland or another socialist country.

Paddock, Alfred H. "Psychological Operations, Special Operations, and U.S. Strategy." In Frank R. Barnett, B. Hugh Tovar, and Richard H. Schultz (ed.), Special Operations in U.S. Strategy. New York: National Strategy Information Center, 1984, pp. 231-251.

A comparison of the Soviet media and American media. The former adheres strictly to the Bolshevik concept of socialist realism -- reporting not what is but what should be. The latter is passive, leaving itself vulnerable to terrorist exploitation.

Paletz, David L., Peter A. Fozzard, and John Z. Ayanian. "The I.R.A., the Red Brigades and the F.A.L.N. in The New York Times." Journal of Communication, Vol. 32, No. 2, 1982, pp. 162-171.

This study analyzes the New York Times' coverage of the I.R.A., the Red Brigades, and the F.A.L.N., during the period from July 1, 1977 to June 30, 1979. The authors found that despite charges from several quarters, there is no evidence to suggest that media coverage (as exemplified by that of the Times) legitimizes the cause of terrorist organizations. Although violent organizations can influence frequency of news coverage by the nature of their actions, authorities hold greater influence over how violence is portrayed because of the frequency with which they are sources and the interpretations they offer.

Paletz, David L. and Robert Dunn. "Press Coverage of Civil
    Disorders: A Case Study of Winston-Salem." Public Opinion
    Quarterly, Vol. 33, No. 3, 1969, pp. 328-345.

    The civil unrest on which this study centers occurred two
    years after major racial disturbance in Los Angeles. The
    authors present the view that guidelines designed to restrict
    sensational coverage of urban riots may have unexpected and
    possibly negative consequences and outline details of the
    1967 Winston-Salem riot as a case study. Coverage of the
    four-day riot by one local, racially-progressive newspaper
    was analyzed and compared to coverage by two other
    newspapers, including the New York Times, and to interview
    data provided by press personnel and participants in the
    riots. The role of local media in maintaining a
    sociocultural consensus, in delaying rather than inciting
    violent conflict, is revealed in this analysis. However, the
    authors interpret such a role as a subtle, possibly
    inadvertant form of hostility in that it fails to contribute
    to better understanding of the black community.

Palmer, Edward L. and Aimee Dorr (eds.). Children and the Faces
    of Television: Teaching, Violence, Selling. New
    York: Academic Press, 1981.

    Violence, one of three "faces" of television, is examined in
    one section of this book. Included is a historical
    perspective, examination of research on violence and
    television, and issues relating to social policy.

Palmerton, Patricia R. "Terrorism and the Media: A Call for
    Rhetorical Criticism." Paper presented to the Speech
    Communication Association, Mass Communication Division, 1983.

    The author discusses the media-terrorism interaction, arguing
    that terrorism is a rhetorical endeavor and that the rhetoric
    of terrorism is in part created by the response of the news
    media.

Palmerton, Patricia R. "Terrorism and Institutional Targets as
    Portrayed by News Providers." Paper submitted to the Speech
    Communication Association, Mass Communication Division, 1985.

    Terrorism, to be an effective strategy depends upon coverage
    by the news media for part of its impact. This study
    examined the news media's portrayal of terrorist action upon
    governmental representatives and institutions. Includes an
    analysis of CBS evening news coverage of the taking of
    American hostages in Iran from 1979-1981. Results indicated
    that CBS news' image of the situation showed that while
    actions taken by the United States were responsible for

whatever happened to the hostages, control over the outcomes
of actions remained external to the United States.

Parke, Ross D., Leonard Berkowitz, Jacques-Philippe Leyens,
Stephen G. West, and Richard J. Sebastian. "Some Effects of
Violent and Nonviolent Movies on the Behavior of Juvenile
Delinquents." In Leonard Berkowitz (ed.), Advances in
Experimental Social Psychology, Vol. 10. New York: Academic
Press, 1977, pp. 135-172.

A study involving two groups of American boys in residential
schools. During a five-day period, one group of boys viewed
violent films and the other viewed nonviolent films. There
was a short term (one-week) increase in aggressive behavior
(verbal and physical) for the boys exposed to violent films.
There was a longer term effect for boys initially more
aggressive and for low-aggressive boys who viewed non-violent
films.

Pearl, David, Lorraine Bouthilet, and Joyce Lazar (eds.).
Television and Behavior: Ten Years of Scientific Progress and
Implications for the Eighties, Vol. 2, Technical Reviews.
Rockville, MD: National Institute of Mental Health, 1982.

These technical reviews form the documentation for the update
of the Surgeon General's Report. A perspective by Eli
A.Rubinstein prefaces major studies relating to televised
violence--its forms and its contributions to the
socialization process. The projects address past problems
and differences in research design and indicate the direction
of the most current research.

Penrod, Steven and Daniel Linz. "Using Psychological Research on
Violent Pornography to Inform Legal Change." In Neil
M. Malamuth and Edward Donnerstein (eds.), Pornography and
Sexual Aggression. Orlando, FL: Academic Press, 1984,
pp. 247-275.

An historical overview of current American law on the
regulation of pornography and obsencity. Differences between
Great Britain and the United States are discussed.
Utilization of social science research in legal proceedings
within both countries has met with little success. Newer
research on pornography and the possibility of its
incorporation into current constitutional law are examined.

Pfuhl, Erdwin H., Jr. "Mass Media and Reported Delinquent
    Behavior: A Negative Case." In Maravin E. Wolfgang, Leonard
    Savitz, and Norman Johnston (eds), The Sociology of Crime and
    Delinquency. New York: Wiley, 1970, pp. 509-523.

    Data do not substantiate the notion that mass media dealing
    with crime and violence are an inducement to criminal and
    delinquent behavior, or that techniques of criminal behavior
    displayed in the media will be adopted by youth, thus
    promoting a delinquent career. There was also no
    consistently significant difference between the more and less
    delinquent in patterns of interest in or exposure to crime
    themes in the mass media.

Phillips, David P. "The Influence of Suggestion on Suicide:
    Substantive and Theoretical Implications of the Warner
    Effect." American Sociological Review, Vol. 39, June, 1974,
    pp. 340-354.

    Data from national postwar suicide statistics, The New York
    Daily News, the Chicago Tribune, and the London Daily Mirror
    for each month during the period 1946 to 1968 were used in an
    investigation of the impact of front page suicides on suicide
    trends. The number of suicides increased proportionately
    with the amount of publicity devoted to a suicide story.

Phillips, David P. "Suicide, Motor Vehicle Fatalities, and the
    Mass Media: Evidence Toward a Theory of Suggestion."
    American Journal of Sociology, Vol. 84, No. 5, 1979,
    pp. 1150-1173.

    Daily motor vehicle fatalities in California, from 1966 to
    1973, and front page suicide stories from five major
    California newspapers were examined to test the sociological
    theories of suggestion and imitation. The author found that
    three days after a publicized suicide, mobile fatalities
    increased by thirty-one percent. The more the suicide was
    publicized, the more the automobile fatalities increased.

Phillips, David P. "Airplane Accidents, Murder, and the Mass
    Media: Towards a Theory of Imitation and Suggestion." Social
    Forces, Vol. 58, No. 4, 1980, pp. 1001-1023.

    A selected number of eighteen noncommercial plane accidents
    between 1968 and 1973 (provided by the U.S. National
    Transportation Safety Board) were investigated to identify a
    link between publicizing murder-suicides disguised as plane
    crashes (intentionally caused by the pilot) and ensuing
    increases of fatal airplane accidents. The largest newspaper
    from each of nine states containing operative civilian
    aircraft were additionally examined following the occurence

of a murder-suicide plane crash. Results showed that after murder-suicide stories there is an increase in noncommercial and airline crashes. This increase persists for approximately nine days, and then the level of crashes returns to normal.

Phillips, David P. "The Deterrent Effect of Capital Punishment: New Evidence on an Old Controversy." American Journal of Sociology, Vol. 86, No. 1, 1980, pp. 139-147.

Weekly homicide statistics in London between 1858 and 1921 and The London Times during this period were analyzed to test for a relationship between publicizing executions and subsequent homicides. On the average, homicides decreased by 36 percent immediately following a publicized execution. The more publicity devoted to the execution, the more homicides decreased thereafter.

Phillips, David P. "Strong and Weak Research Designs for Detecting the Impact of Capital Punishment on Homicide." Rutgers Law Review, Vol. 33, No. 3, 1981, pp. 790-798.

A discussion of some methodological shortcomings of many studies in the deterrent effect of capital punishment. The author suggests that, to determine whether capital punishment influences the homicide rate, the effect of capital punishment must be disentangled from the effect of other variables on homicide. This can be accomplished by using a controlled experiment.

Phillips, David P. "The Impact of Fictional Television Stories on U.S. Adult Fatalities: New Evidence on the Effect of the Mass Media on Violence." American Journal of Sociology, Vol. 87, No.6, 1982, pp. 1340-1359.

Evidence that fictional violent television stories trigger imitative deaths and near-fatal accidents is provided in this study which compared National Center for Health Statistics on Suicides with occurence of fictional suicide on television. In 1977, suicides, motor vehicle deaths, and non-fatal accidents all rose immediately following soap opera suicide stories. Female suicides increased proportionately more than male suicides.

Phillips, David P. "The Impact of Mass Media Violence on U.S. Homicides." American Sociological Review, Vol. 48, No. 4, 1983, pp. 560-568.

The author attempts to apply behavior modeling theory, as
related to media-aggression studies, to real life. This
"found experiment" time series regression analysis is applied
to U.S. homocide statistics and 18 heavyweight prizefights
betwteen 1973 and 1978. Championship fights occurring
outside the U.S. and publicized in network newscasts
accompanied increases in the homocide rate within 10 days of
the broadcast, and particularly on the third day. Other
aggressive events linked to gambling, such as football
championships, do not appear to have a similar effect on
violent behavior.

Phillips, David P. "The Found Experiment: A New Technique for
    Assessing the Impact of Mass Media Violence in Real World
    Aggressive Behavior." Public Communication and Behavior,
    Vol. 1, 1985.

    A detailed discussion of the strengths and limitations of
    "found experiments," in which nature, rather than the
    researcher, creates the experimental and control groups.
    Thus instead of creating the experiment, the researcher has
    "found" it. Also, a review of Phillip's research on the
    effects of publicized violence.

Phillips, David P. and John E. Hensley. "When Violence is
    Rewarded or Punished: The Impact of Mass Media Stories on
    Homicide." Journal of Communication, Vol. 34, No. 3, 1984,
    pp. 101-116.

    An examination of the media-coverage of more than 140,000
    United States daily homicides before and after prizefights,
    innocent verdicts, life sentences, death sentences, and
    execution. The authors found evidence that publicized
    punishments have a short-term deterrent effect on the
    homicides of white victims.

Picard, Robert G. "The Conundrum of News Coverage of Terrorism."
    Terrorism and the News Media Research Project, Paper No. 1,
    Louisiana State University, (undated), .

    General discussion of the dynamics of terrorism from a
    political perspective. Concludes that the media support the
    existing social, political, and economic orders.

Piepe, Anthony J., Joyce Crouch, and Miles Emerson. "Violence and
    Television." New Society, Vol. 41, September, 1977,
    pp. 536-538.

A test of TV cultivation effect in Great Britain analyzed data for a representative sample of 842 men and women. Fear of crime and suspicion were related more strongly to location of respondents' home than to TV viewing. Cultivation effect appeared to influence liberal-conservative attitude leading authors to hypothesize socio-cultural differences in the specific attitudes influenced by exposure to television.

Pietila, V. "Some Notes About Violence in Our Mass Media -- Especially in Fictitious TV Programmes." Research on Peace and Violence, Vol. 4, 1976.

Violence is associated with crimes against property among those who watch American and English detective and crime series, while violence is associated with crimes against the society or state among those who watch Russian programs.

Pingree, Suzanne and Robert Hawkins. "U.S. Programs on Australian Television: The Cultivation Effect." Journal of Communication, Vol. 31, No. 1, 1981, pp. 97-105.

Questionnaires addressing media beliefs and habits, opinions, and knowledge were administered to 1,385 public school children in Western Australia. Included were measures of beliefs about violence in society and general "meanness" in the world. The results of the study indicated that the Mean-World and Violence-in-Society scores correlated significantly with viewing U.S. programs, but not with viewing non-U.S. programs. Contrary to expectations, the Australian children seemed to accept the biases of U.S. television as relevant to Australia. The authors conclude that cultivation of beliefs about the world--at least beliefs about violence and crime--occurs even when the messages are imported from another country.

Potts, Richard, Aletha C. Huston, and John C. Wright. "The Effects of Television Form and Violent Content on Children's Attention and Social Behavior." M.A. Thesis, 1982.

Pairs of preschool boys participated in two experimental sessions in which they saw television programs that varied in violent content (high or low), formal features (high or low action level), and format (animated or live). They then played with toy materials that contained cues for either aggressive or prosocial interaction. The children's visual attention to the programs were recorded, and various categories of aggressive and prosocial behavior was recorded in the play session. Rapid character action and animated format facilitated visual attention to the programs; violent TV content did not facilitate attention. Violent TV content led to increases in subjects' social interaction,

interpersonal aggression, rule negotiations, and cooperation, in the presence of aggressive cue toys. TV action level and format had few effects on social behavior. Results of the television treatment effects were discussed within the theoretical frameworks of observational learning and general arousal.

Pritchard, David. "Race, Homicide, and the News: A Longitudinal Study." Paper presented to the Association for Education in Journalism and Mass Communication, 1984.

Report of a longitudinal study examining the hypothesis that the race of homicide suspects and victims influences the way in which newspapers cover these events. The study includes an examination of the coverage of 90 non-vehicular prosecutions in Milwaukee between January 1981 and June 1982. All available police and court records on each case were reviewed. The main finding indicated that homicides allegedly committed by blacks or Hispanics were likely to be covered less extensively than homicides allegedly committed by whites. Results also showed that the race of the suspect was a far better predictor of coverage than the race of a victim.

Purnell, Susanna W. and Eleanor S. Wainstein. "The Problems of U.S. Businesses Operating Abroad in Terrorist Environments." Rand Report R-2842-DOC, November, 1981.

Terrorist assaults on United States business firms abroad have become an escalating threat. As U.S. investments have grown, so has terrorists' dissatisfaction with local regimes and U.S. business interests, which are seen as allies of the Government they are trying to overthrow. Among the demands that terrorists impose upon kidnap victims is payment for newspaper or press conference statements, in which a corporate representative admits guilt for exploiting workers, supporting an oppressive regime, and promoting the terrorists' cause.

Rabe, Robert L. "The Journalist and the Hostage: How Their Rights Can Be Balanced." In Abraham H. Miller (ed.), Terrorism: The Media and the Law. New York: Transnational Publishers, 1982, pp. 69-75.

An argument for the primacy of law enforcement agencies in responding to terrorist actions, citing court decisions which limit the constitutionally-granted freedom of the press. These decisions involve restricting access to information. This perspective, in which the safety of hostages is central, calls for limiting the media's role to factual reporting of information made available by police public information

offices.

Rabinovitch, Martin S., Malcolm S. McLean, Jr., James W. Markham, and Albert D. Talbott. "Children's Violence Perception as a Function of Television Violence." In George A. Comstock, Eli A. Rubinstein, and John P. Murray (eds.), Television and Social Behavior, Vol. 5, Television's Effects: Further Explorations. Washington, DC: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1972, pp. 231-252.

57 sixth grade children observed violent or nonviolent slides after viewing a violent or nonviolent television program. Those who viewed an episode of a detective program tended to perceive less violence in the slide presentations than those who viewed a situation comedy. Children in the control group that saw no film at all were most likely to perceive violence. The findings contradicted the hypothesis that children who had been exposed to violence portrayls would perceive more violent slides than those in the nonviolence group or the control group.

RAI Radiotelevisione Italiana. Metodi di Ricerca e Risultati Sul Rapporto Tra Violenza in Televisione e Criminalita'. [Research Methods and Results Concerning the Relationship Between Violence in Television and Criminality]. Torino, Italy: ERI, 1975.

The record of proceedings of a meeting in Florence in September, 1974, organized by the Prix Italia Secretariat. Various studies conducted in several countries were discussed at this meeting.

RAI Radiotelevisione Italiana, Verifica dei Programmi Trasmessi. Terrorismo e TV: Italia, Gran Bretagna, Germania Occidentale [Terror and TV: Italy, Great Britain, West Germany], 2 Vols. Rome: RAI, 1982.

Research proposed at a 1980 seminar on the way terrorism is presented on television. Descriptive, comparative studies provide information on the delicate and important role television plays in the ambit of socially- and politically-complex phenomena. The first volume incorporates studies relating to portrayal of terror in Italy. Terrorism in Great Britain and West Germany is the focus of research reported in the second volume.

Randall, Murray L., Richard R. Cole, and Fred Fedler. "Teenagers
    and TV Violence: How They Rate and View It." Journalism
    Quarterly, Vol. 47, No. 2, 1970, pp. 247-255.

    Teenagers categorized violence into three types (physical,
    mental, and verbal) and defined it as senseless and occurring
    without good reason. High and low users of violent content
    were identified to determine which variables best predict the
    use of violent television content and differentiate between
    them. Sex was the best predictor of violence viewing.
    Alienation and viewing of violent content, however, bore
    little relationship to each other. Telephone interviews
    revealed that few of the teens in this sample spent a lot of
    time watching television.

Rarick, David L., James E. Townsend, and Douglas A. Boyd.
    "Adolescent Perceptions of Police: Actual and as Depicted in
    Television Dramas." Journalism Quarterly, Vol. 50, No. 3,
    1973, pp. 438-446.

    A Q analysis revealed that adolescents' image of television
    police is not correlated with their image of actual police.
    Perceptions of actual police are diverse, ranging from highly
    favorable to openly hostile. Perceptions of television
    police are relatively homogeneous and positive. Adolescents
    adjudicated delinquent perceive television police in much the
    same way as non-delinquents. They also do not have more
    negative impressions of actual police.

Rarick, Galen and Barrie Hartman. "The Effects of Competition on
    One Daily Newspaper's Content." Journalism Quarterly,
    Vol. 43, No. 3, 1966, pp. 459-463.

    The authors examined a sample of issues from one daily
    newspaper during three different periods: 1948-49, when there
    was no competition; 1953-54, when there was intense
    competition with another daily; and 1962-63, when competition
    was minimal. During the period of high competition,
    sensational news items (including human interest as well as
    crime and disaster stories) received a significantly greater
    amount of non-advertising space.

Rath, Claus, and Dagmar Jacobsen. "Produzione di immagini sul
    terrorismo alla televisione tedesca occidentale."
    [Production of Images on Terrorism in the TV of West
    Germany]. In RAI Radiotelevisione Italiana, Terrorismo e TV,
    Vol. 2. Rome: RAI, Verifica dei Programmi Trasmessi, 1982.

Research on television portrayal of terrorism in West Germany examined programs broadcast from May to October in 1981. Examination of the creation of these mass media events proceeds from reflection on the concept and history of Germany's political system and the concept of political violence to dominant forms of violence on German television and the nature of terrorism as it functions in a specific society. These perspectives are incorporated into a matrix which provides a cohesive framework for the image of terrorism presented on television.

Research and Forecasts. The Figgie Report on Crime: America Afraid. Willoughby, Ohio: A-T-O, Inc., 1980.

This report is based upon telephone interviews with more than 1000 randomly selected people. Findings reveal that those who report exposure to violence both on television and in newspapers on a daily basis are likely to be fearful. Almost half of the respondents who say they read about violent crime in daily newspapers express high levels of fear compared with only about a third who read about crime less often. Similarly, 43 percent of those who see such reports on television daily exhibit a high level of fear compared with only 35 percent of those who see violent televised news reports less often.

Roberts, Churchill. "Children's and Parent's Television Viewing and Perceptions of Violence." Journalism Quarterly, Vol. 58, No. 4, 1981, pp. 556-564, 581.

415 children in the fourth, fifth, and sixth grades in northwest Florida served as the subjects in this study. Results suggest that to a limited extent parents' viewing behavior and attitude toward violence are related to the viewing behavior and attitude of their children. The best predictor of the amount of time children spent watching television each week was parental viewing. Likewise, children's expressions of fear of walking alone at night seemed to some degree to reflect their parents' fear. But for the most part, children's perceptions of violence were explained by their age and sex. Younger children were more likely than older ones to think it is all right to hit someone when you are mad at them, and girls were more likely than boys to be afraid to walk alone near their home at night.

Robinson, Deanna Campbell. "Young Adults' Assessment of Dramatic Television Violence." Manuscript based on 1980 presentation to the International Communication Association, Acapulco, Mexico, 1981.

A study designed to assess what viewers, rather than
researchers or activist groups, consider to be television
violence. 258 young adults rated the violence of edited
television program segments. Questionnaires provided data on
subjects' demographic characteristics, media habits, and
attitudes. Segment ratings indicated that response to TV
action as violent is greater when viewers identify with the
plight of the characters involved. In additon, viewers
regard some shows generally considered violent as silly and
unreal.

Robinson, Deanna Campbell, Jerry F. Medler, and B. K. L. Genova.
    "A Consumer Model for TV Audiences: The Case of TV Violence."
    Communication Research, Vol. 6, No. 2, 1979, pp. 181-202.

A telephone survey of viewers in Eugene, Oregon and Syracuse,
New York employed a consumer behavior measure developed by
A. O. Hirshman to explore attitudes about TV violence and
behavior related to those attitudes. Excessive violence was
one of four distinct viewer complaints. Notable concern was
also expressed about sexual content, which was perceived as
displacing some degree of violence. However, concern about
TV violence did not correspond to altered viewing habits or
to complaints to the television industry.

Robinson, John P. and Jerald G. Bachman. "Television Viewing
    Habits and Aggression." In George A. Comstock and Eli
    A. Rubinstein (eds.), Television and Social Behavior, Vol. 3,
    Television and Adolescent Aggressiveness. Washington,
    DC: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1972, pp. 372-383.

A comparison of teenaged boys grouped according to the amount
of violence in their favorite TV programs indicated that
those who preferred programs with the most violence tended to
be more aggressive.

Ronci, Donatella. "Terrorismo e Sistema Politico nel Rotocalco
    Televisivo." In RAI Radiotelevisione Italiana, Terrorismo e
    TV, Vol. 1, Italia. Immagini del Terrorismo nel Rotocalco
    Televisivo. Rome: RAI, Verifica del Programmi Trasmessi,
    1982.

This analysis of TV portrayal of terrorism examines the
relationship between terrorism, information, and power. The
way in which information mediates the representation of the
institutional political sphere when this sphere is challenged
by another, negative, political power is clarified.

Rosene, J. M. "The Effects of Violent and Sexually Arousing Film Content: An Experimental Study." Dissertation, Ohio University, 1971.

Rosenfeld, Erica, Susan Maloney, L. Rowell Huesmann, Leonard D. Eron, Paulette Fisher, Vita Musonis, and Ann Washington. "The Effect of Fantasy Behaviors and Fantasy-Reality Discriminations on the Observational Learning of Aggression." Aggressive Behavior, Vol. 5, No. 2, 1979, pp. 216-217.

Aggression and television violence viewing profiles of primary school children were correlated with measures of fantasy orientation and of perceived reality of television programs. Negative-aggressive fantasy orientation corresponded to levels of overt aggression for girls and boys. Degree of perceived realism appeared to mediate the positive relationship between viewing TV violence and aggressive behavior, particularly for girls. A supplementary experiment explored the effect of training on fantasy-reality discrimination.

Rosengren, Karl Erik. "Media Panel." In School Research Newsletter, Stockholm, Sweden: National Board of Education, November, 1984.

A review of the Media Panel's longitudinal research exploring children's uses of the mass media. The Media Panel comprises two groups of schoolchildren, on whom data was collected on four occasions concerning mass media habits. The Panel has attempted to combine two research traditions -- effects and utilization research. Although the final data on these children has not been reported yet, certain results have emerged from data analyses. Children watch more television between the ages of 10 and 12 and less between the ages of 15 and 16. Also, the use of mass media by children and young persons is very dependent upon the social position of the family and the situation of the individual child.

Rosenthal, N. "Crime et Violence dans les Programmes de Television." Revue Internationale de Filmologie, t. 13, 1963, pp. 85-91.

Roshier, Robert J. "Selection of Crime News by the Press." In Stanley Cohen and Jock Young (eds.), The Manufacture of News, Beverly Hills, CA: Sage Publications, 1973, pp. 28-39.

A content analysis of crime news in the press and a survey of adults in a town in Great Britain. Selection of crime news by the press involves two processes: (1) the extent to which crime news is selected for publication in competition with other categories of news and (2) the way particular types of crimes (and criminals) are selected for publication out of the total pool of potentially reportable crime. The findings suggest that although the press do present a consistently biased impression of crime and criminals through their process of selection, there is little evidence to suggest that this is found in public perceptions of, and opinions about, these phenomenon.

Rothenberg, Michael B. "Effect of Television Violence on Children and Yout." American Medical Association Journal, Vol. 234, No. 10, 1975, pp. 1043-1046.

146 articles in behavioral science journals, representing 50 studies involving 10,000 children and adolescents from every conceivable background, all showed that violence viewing produces increased aggressive behavior in the young and that immediate remedial action in terms of television programming is warranted.

Rowland, Willard D. The Politics of TV Violence. Beverly Hills, CA: Sage Publications, 1983.

Examination of violence effects research focusing upon the roles and contributions of researchers, politicians, reformers, and the industry.

Rubins, William. "Sex and Violence on TV." Journal of Advertising Research, Vol. 21, No. 6, 1981, pp. 13-20.

Bias and superficiality of many polls of attitudes concerning television violence are cited by the author, who reports results of a Roper Organization survey supplemented by two follow-up studies of 2400 adult viewers. Attitudes about violence in 17 TV entertainment programs were solicited. Only two programs were associated with positive or negative attitudes of more than 5 percent of the sampled viewers, and considerably larger percentages of viewers rated the programs very favorably. Three percent or fewer of the respondents felt that certain programs should be taken off the air for either violent or sexual content. The follow-up surveys revealed some differences in results caused by variation in the format of the questions posed to viewers.

Rubinstein, Eli A. "Television Violence: A Historical Perspective." In Edward C. Palmer and Aimee Dorr (eds.), Children and the Faces of Television: Teaching, Violence, Selling. New York: Academic Press, 1980, pp. 113-128.

An historical overview of research on television violence conducted since the early 1950's. Discusses numerous Senate hearings, the Eisenhower Commission, the Surgeon General's Program of Research, as well as some of the public campaigns against television violence. Notes that most of the research has indicated that television violence is harmful to viewers and that television is both an important positive and negative influence upon children.

Rushton, J. Philippe. "Effects of Prosocial Television and Film Material on the Behavior of Viewer." in Leonard Berkowitz (ed.), Advances in Experimental Social Psychology, Vol. 12. New York: Academic Press, 1979, pp. 321-351.

Review of 35 experimental studies from both laboratory and naturalistic settings. Findings reveal that television programs and films can modify viewers' social behavior in a prosocial direction. These conclusions lend "construction validation" to the findings of research suggesting a relationship between television and antisocial behavior and/or violence.

Sapolsky, Barry S. "Arousal, Affect, and the Aggression-Moderating Effect of Erotica." In Neil M. Malamuth and Edward Donnerstein (eds.), Pornography and Sexual Aggression. Orlando, FL: Academic Press, 1984, pp. 85-113.

A review of research on the consequences of exposure to both nonaggressive and aggressive sexual stimuli. A two-component model, incorporating both arousal capacity and affect-eliciting qualities of an erotic stimulus, is proposed as a means of examining the impact of nonaggressive sexual stimuli on aggression. The affective component of responses to erotica emerges as the primary determinant of a stimulus's aggression-moderating effects. The major influences upon the affective responsiveness of the individual to such stimuli are also explored.

Savarese, Rossella and Antonio Perna. "Strategic Arms and Guerrilla Weapons: A Content Analysis of Articles from Italian Newspapers of the 70s." Paper presented to the International Peace Research Institute Association, Orillia, Canada, 1981.

A critical discussion of the Italian press' coverage of
armament issues and the uses of conventional or nuclear
weapons for acts of terrorism. The authors hold the view
that the Italian daily press lacks an appropriate
communication strategy concerning these issues, and that its
main objective is to "make news" and attract readers. An
analysis of about 2,700 headlines of the Corriere della Sera,
the independent mass circulation newspaper and one of the
most important newspapers of Italy, is included.

Savitsky, Jeffrey C., Ronald W. Rogers, Carroll E. Izard, and
    Robert M. Liebert. "The Role of Frustration and Anger in the
    Imitation of Filmed Aggression Against a Human Victim."
    Psychological Reports, Vol. 29, No. 3, 1971, pp. 807-810.

    Boys aged 6-7 who viewed a brief film of a boy behaving
    aggressively against a human clown displayed more imitative
    aggression in free play than did boys who did not see the
    film. Frustration induced by denial of a toy had no
    significant effect on overt aggression; pre-existing anger
    appeared to be associated with aggression regardless of film
    viewing.

Saxer, U., H. Bonfadelli, and W. Hattenschwiler. "Medienrealitat
    und Alltagswirklichkeit." In U. Saxer, H. Bonfadelli, and
    W. Hattenschwiler (eds.), Die Massenmedien im Leben der
    Kinder und Jugendlichen. Zug (West Germany), 1980.

    Subjects of this 1976 cultivation analysis were 2750 Swiss
    children aged 9-15 living in Zurich. Four cultivation
    measures yielded significant correlations with controls for
    age, sex, and socioeconomic status. User gratification was
    also an important independent variable.

Scarry, Elaine. The Body In Pain: Unmaking and Making the World.
    New York: Oxford University Press, 1985.

    A study of the inexpressibility of physical pain, including
    the political and perceptual complications. The author
    discusses torture, using publications and files from Amnesty
    International (with their depictions of torture methods,
    practices, and rationales), statements by Henry Kissinger and
    others, as well as the Old Testament (e.g., the sacrifice of
    Abraham and Isaac), the works of Marx, and U.S. Court Cases.

Schlesinger, Philip. "'Terrorism,' the Media, and the Liberal-Democratic State: A Critique of the Orthodoxy." Social Research, Vol. 48, No. 1, 1981, pp. 74-99.

The role of the state (the United Kingdom) in advancing anti-terror images is explored in this complex interpretation of the relationship between terrorists and the media. The author also examines the similarities in effects of industry self-regulation and legislative control.

Schlesinger, Philip, Graham Murdock and Philip Elliot. Televising Terrorism: Political Violence in Popular Culture. London: Comedia Publishing, 1983.

A detailed examination of television examining how different perspectives on terrorism are presented. The authors take issue with the prevailing orthodoxies of both the Right and the Left. They reject the rightist claim that television gives extensive publicity to terrorist views and mobilizes sympathy for their causes as well as the radical characterization of broadcasting as a largely uncritical conduit for official views. Rather, they draw attention to the diverse ways in which television handles terrorism and the problems this question poses for liberal democracies.

Schmid, Alex P. and Janny de Graaf. Violence as Communication: Insurgent Terrorism and the Western News Media. London: Sage Publications, 1982.

An extended study treating the relationship between insurgent terrorism and the Western news media. The authors have tried to identify those elements in the Western information order which invite the use of violence, and have suggested ways to transform this information order.

Schramm, Wilbur. "The Nature of News." Journalism Quarterly, Vol. 26, 1949, pp. 259-269.

Early research on use/gratifications of newspaper readers indicated two basic interests: stories yielding immediate reward (crime, corruption, accidents, disasters, sports, recreation, social events, and human interest) and those yielding delayed reward (public affairs, economic matters, social problems, science, education, and health). Another factor was the ability to identify one's self or family with subjects of the news story. Interest in delayed reward stories increased with education while interest in immediate reward stories declined.

Schramm, Wilbur, Jack Lyle, and Edwin B. Parker. Television in the Lives of our Children. Stanford, CA: Stanford University Press, 1961.

Report of several extensive studies in different areas of the United States and Canada in 1959, including several relating to the effects of televised violence. Questionnaire responses of children and adolescents indicated that adolescents who were frequent television viewers but infrequent readers were more aggressive than other young people. In a study involving two Canadian communities, adolescents with access to television were less aggressive than those in a town without television--there were no differences among the older children. In this research, television is seen as a contributing factor to aggression among some children rather than a primary cause.

Schuetz, Stephen and Joyce N. Sprafkin. "Portrayal of Prosocial and Aggressive Behaviors in Children's TV Commercials." Journal of Broadcasting, Vol. 23, No. 1, 1979, pp. 33-41.

An examination of the portrayal of prosocial and aggressive behaviors in a sample of 414 children's commercials. The commercials contained about 3 times the number of aggressive acts and double the number of altruistic acts found in TV programs. More than a third of the altruistic acts, however, appeared in public service announcements usually aired before 8 a.m. The commercials also rarely presented characters controlling aggressive impulses or trying to rectify damage caused by their violent behavior. All human aggression was performed by males. White characters were portrayed as more aggressive than black and nonblack minority characters. There were no race differences in the presentation of altruistic behaviors. Finally children were more likely than adults to perform both aggressive and altruistic acts.

Searle, Ann. "The Perception of Filmed Violence by Aggressive Individuals with High or Low Self-Concept of Aggression." European Journal of Social Psychology, Vol. 6, No. 2, 1976, pp. 175-190.

The subjects in this experiment were 16 and 17 year olds categorized by self-reports of aggression. They viewed one of two full-length commercial films and then rated the characters. Aggressive characters were rated as more aggressive by subjects with low-aggression self-ratings than by subjects with high-aggression self-ratings. The differences were not related to other variables. The author posits projection theory (viewers project perceptions of aggression onto media characters when appropriate cues are available) to explain these findings.

Seasonwein, Roger and Leonard R. Sussman. "Can Extremists Using Television Move an Audience?" Journalism Quarterly, Vol. 49, No. 1, 1972, pp. 61-64.

Gauged effect of abrasiveness of media personalities engaged in debate on political orientation and attitudes of college students. In 1970, members of the "Chicago 7" (political radicals) debated several journalists and a law professor on closed-circuit television. Questionnaire responses before and after the debate indicated that viewers found the abrasiveness of certain members of the Chicago 7 persuasive and that agreement with the radicals increased for certain assertions, particularly among liberal students. However, students generally agreed more with stated goals of the group than with violent methods they may have employed.

Shaw, Irene S. and David S. Newell. "Violence on Television: Programme Content and Viewer Perception." London: British Broadcasting Corporation, 1972.

An analysis of the amount and nature of violence in British television programs broadcast between November 1970 and May 1971 revealed that violent behavior was found in films and series. Programs imported from the United States were among the most violent. Cartoons, of which there were relatively few, were also quite violent. The second half of this study was a series of surveys that explored the significance of viewing violence. These surveys examined the extent to which viewers were aware of violence, their emotional responses to the programs, and especially the "uses" to which they put the programs.

Sheehan, Peter W. "Age Trends and the Correlates of Children's Television Viewing." Australian Journal of Psychology, Vol. 35, No. 3, 1983, pp. 417-431.

As part of a cross-cultural investigation of TV viewing and its effects in six different countries, 106 children in grades 1, 2 and 3 (cohort 1) and 120 children in grades 3, 4, and 5 (cohort 2) were tested in an overlapping longitudinal design which examined children's television viewing and its correlates during three successive years (1979-1981). Measures were taken of sex-typed behavior, fantasy activity, judged realism, identification with TV characters, and peer-rated aggression. Analysis of age trends revealed consistent sex differences for the older cohort. There were significant relationships between the two viewing variables and aggressive behavior, especially among boys.

Sheley, Joseph F. and Cindy D. Askins. "Crime, Crime News, and Crime Views." Public Opinion Quarterly, Vol. 45, No. 4, 1981, pp. 492-506.

Analysis of images of crime portrayed on television and in print, 1974 crime data from police records, and attitudes concerning crime in New Orleans. Violent crime accounts for 20 percent of police index crimes, while property offenses account for 80 percent. This pattern is reversed somewhat in press accounts and to a very significant degree in television accounts. Public estimation of the frequency of certain types of crime approximated media rankings more closely than police rankings, particularly the newspaper profile.

Sherizen, Sanford. "Social Creation of Crime News: All the News Fitted to Print." In Charles Winnick (ed.) Deviance and Mass Media, Beverly Hills, CA: Sage Publications, 1978, pp. 203-224.

A study of crime reporting in Chicago finds that the news gathering process, relying on police as sources, constructs an artificial picture of crime and violence in society.

Sherman, Barry L. and Joseph R. Dominick. "Guns, Sex & Rock and Roll: A Content Analysis of Music Television." Report delivered to the Speech Communication Association, Chicago, 1984.

A systematic and objective look at rock videos using content analytic techniques. MTV, WTB's "Fast Tracks", and NBC's "Friday Night Videos", were analyzed for seven weeks from April 6 to May 18, 1984. The most striking finding was the male-oriented and male dominated nature of music videos. Seventy-five percent of the solo acts and eighty-two percent of the groups were males. The male-orientation was also seen in the way females were portrayed in videos; half of all women who appeared were dressed provocatively. It is suggested that in many cases, women were presented as upper class sex objects for lower class males with visions of upward mobility.

Sherman, Barry L. and Joseph R. Dominick. "Violence and Sex in Music Videos: TV and Rock 'n' Roll." Journal of Communication, Vol. 36, No. 1, 1986, pp. 79-93.

Comprehensive examination finds that, like television, concept videos contain violence but women and nonwhites are more equitably treated.

Shinar, Dov with Pnina Parnes and Dan Caspi. "Structure and Content of Television Broadcasting in Israel." In George A. Comstock and Eli A. Rubinstein (eds.), Television and Social Behavior, Vol. 1, Media Content and Control. Washington, DC: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1972, pp. 493-532.

Description of the institutional structures and control processes of Israeli television and a content analysis of one week of programming. American and British action programs were the most violent.

Siegal, Alberta E. "The Influence of Violence in the Mass Media upon Children's Role Expectations." Child Development, Vol. 29, 1958, pp. 35-56.

This experiment using two classes of second graders tests the hypothesis that children's reality expectations are influenced by the content of dramatic presentations in the mass media. Two radio dramas were used: (A) central character resolved the dramatic conflict by personal physical aggression and (B) another solution was presented for the same conflict. Children were subsequently tested individually via a completion test (presented as an achievement test) for their role expectations. In general, the data support the research hypothesis.

Siegel, Alberta E. "Film-Mediated Fantasy Aggression and Strength of Aggressive Drive." Child Development, Vol. 27, 1956, pp. 365-378.

The behavior theory hypothesis of equivalence of forms was tested as it applies to the effects of film-mediated fantasy aggression on strength of aggressive drive in young children. The free play of like-sexed pairs of children in the absence of adults was observed under two conditions: after a highly aggressive cartoon film and after a "matched" nonaggressive film. Play was scored for aggression and for behavioral signs of guilt and anxiety. These scores did not differ significantly for the two conditions. Significant sex differences and session differences were found, and the children's aggression scores correlated significantly with teachers' ratings of habits of aggression in the nursery school.

Siegel, Alberta E. "Film-Mediated Fantasy Aggression and Strength of the Aggressive Drive." Child Development, Vol. 27, 1956, pp. 355-378.

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Siegel, Alberta E. "The Effects of Media Violence on Social Learning." In Robert K. Baker and Sandra J. Ball, Mass Media and Violence, Vol. 9. Washington, DC: Government Printing Office, 1969, pp. 261-283.

Discussion of research reveals that films and television teach that the world is a violent and untrustworthy place and demonstrates a variety of violent techniques to cope with this hostile environment.

Signorielli, Nancy. "Selective Television Viewing: A Limited Possibility." Journal of Communication, Vol. 36, No. 3, 1986, pp. 64-76.

Analyses of sample years from a fifteen-year period show that prime-time television presents a remarkably consistent portrayal of the world across program genres and offers few scheduling alternatives to avoiding the violence-laden adventure programs.

Signorielli, Nancy. "The Measurement of Violence in Television Programming: Violence Indices." In Joseph R. Dominick and James E. Fletcher (eds.), Broadcasting Research Methods. Boston: Allyn & Bacon, 1985, pp. 235-251.

Overview of most of the research conducted to assess the amount of violence on television, including a description of the Cultural Indicators Project.

Signorielli, Nancy, Larry Gross and Michael Morgan. "Violence in Television Programs: Ten Years Later." In David Pearl, Lorraine Bouthilet, and Joyce Lazar (eds.), Television and Social Behavior, Vol. 2, Technical Reviews. Rockville, MD: National Institute of Mental Health, 1982, pp. 158-173.

A focus on the methodological aspects of assessing television violence. Content analysis and ratings systems are defined, and examples of research employing these methods are provided. Particular reference is made to the Cultural Indicators Project, which has analyzed trends in television content since 1967. Definition, unitization, and sampling are discussed, with examples given of different approaches. The standardized, reliable statistics on television violence provided by the Cultural Indicators Violence Index from 1967 to 1979 are included. Over the twelve-year period, an average of 71 percent of prime-time programs contained violence; 94 percent of weekend daytime programs contained violence. The hourly rate of violence was 4.8 for prime time and 5.8 for weekend daytime dramatic programs. Finally, cultivation of beliefs and values in subgroups of viewers is discussed, with descriptions of the processes of resonance (attitude reinforcement) and mainstreaming (channeling of attitudes toward the norm emphasized on television).

Silj, Alessandro. Brigate Rosse-Stato: Lo scontro spettacolo nella regia della stampa quotidiana. [Red Brigades-State: Confrontation Spectacle Directed by the Daily Press]. Firenze: Vallecchi, 1978.

Analysis of coverage of the kidnapping of Aldo Moro, president of the Christian Democratic Party, in five Italian newspapers indicated that the press was used by various political forces for ideological ends. Results indicated that political ideology was the basis for immediate beatification of Moro in the press and denial of the authenticity of letters from the "People's prison."

Silj, Alessandro. Stampa, Radio e TV di Fronte Al Processo Moro, Ai Casi La Torre, Delcogliano, Cirillo e Ad Altre Storie Di Terrorismo. [Press, Radio and Television Before the Moro Trial, the Cases of LaTorre, Delcogliano, Cirillo, and Other Stories of Terrorism]. Rome: RAI Radiotelevisione Italiana, Verifica dei Programmi Trasmessi, 1982.

A study comparing the RAI information on the problems of Italian terrorism with information published in nationally-distributed newspapers. The study shows that the information on terrorism broadcast or published by eight media groups during a four-week period in 1982 seems to be neither a response to a concern for an exhaustive review of terrorism and related events nor, in the majority of the cases, a response to orientations and choices that are continual and coherent. It is suggested that this type of information has not yet found its own code of behaviors and that the performance of broadcast groups and newspapers is often the result of conflict.

Singer, Benjamin D. "Violence, Protest, and War in Television
News: The U.S. and Canada Compared." Public Opinion
Quarterly, Vol. 34, No. 4, 1970-1971, pp. 611-616.

A comparative content analysis of the United States' CBS news
and Canada's CBC "national news". Newscasts from both
nations were taped, transcribed, coded, and tabulated for
"aggression items". The amount of time occupied by each item
was also gauged. The major finding was that the American
television news show exceeded the Canadian program in
aggression items for every one of the 21 consecutive days
monitored.

Singer, Benjamin D. "Mass Media and Communication Processes in
the Detroit Riot of 1967." Public Opinion Quarterly,
Vol. 34, No. 2, 1970, pp. 236-245.

Interviews concerning communication behavior of 500 blacks
arrested during the 1967 Detroit riot indicate the relative
contributions of various media and personal contacts to
perceptions of the event. In recalling what they had
witnessed on television, 50 percent of respondents mentioned
violent acts and 5 percent mentioned property offenses and
attempts at control by authorities. While about half of the
respondents reported a negative reaction to the rioting as
depicted on television, one-fourth reported resentment of
whites and/or authorities. These perceptions were compared
to details of actual media coverage, including emphasis on
riot activity and location as opposed to emphasis on police
action.

Singer, Dorothy G. and Jerome L. Singer. "Television Viewing and
Aggressive Behavior in Preschool Children: A Field Study."
Annals of the New York Academy of Sciences, Vol. 347, 1980,
pp. 289-303.

A longitudinal study of the relationship between television
viewing within the family setting and possible influences of
such viewing on the ongoing patterns of aggression during
free-play situations in day care or preschool settings. 200
preschool children were studied for intelligence, capacity
for concept information, and receptive listening skills. The
children were also observed during their free-play periods,
and each family kept television log records for a two-week
period three times during the year. The findings suggested
that the heavy exposure to aggressive and also to rapid-cut
content, or to hysterical behavior by adults, may work
together to produce aggression in children.

Singer, Dorothy G. and Jerome L. Singer. "TV Violence: What's All
the Fuss About?" Television and Children, Spring, 1984,
pp. 30-41.

A review of the Yale studies which address the impact of TV
viewing on aggression in children. The unique
characteristics of televised violence are compared with
reading a violent scene: in reading about an event, the
creation of the image is in the control of the reader. When
one sees a violent image on the screen the image intrudes
with greater shock as a literal picture, relatively
uncontrolled by one's imagination or values. The authors
advise that the control of violence on television and
aggression in children is a three-pronged responsibility of
the television industry; parents who can control the hours
and kinds of programs their children watch as well as discuss
the programs with them; and educators who can teach about
television and use it in the classroom.

Singer, Jerome L. "The Influence of Violence Portrayed in
Television or Motion Pictures Upon Overt Aggressive
Behavior." In Jerome L. Singer (ed.), The Control of
Aggression and Violence: Cognitive and Physiological Factors.
New York: Academic Press, 1971, pp. 19-60.

An examination of the scientific evidence regarding the
effects of observing violence as depicted on film or TV on
child and adult viewers. Finds that evidence is not
sufficient to warrant a judgment linking increased violence
in the U.S. to the portrayal of violence in fiction or news
reporting on TV or in the movies. Research, however, does
raise the possibility that specific children or adults
strongly aroused by some external frustration immediately
after viewing violence on TV or in the movies, could imitate
some of the aggression seen in the show or film. Existing
research is mostly on a small scale that does not and cannot
duplicate actual television viewing conditions in the home.
Also measures are usually of aggressive play or simulated
aggression, not actual aggressive behavior.

Singer, Jerome L., Dorothy G. Singer, and Wanda S. Rapaczynski.
"Family Patterns and Television Viewing as Predictors of
Children's Beliefs and Aggression." Journal of
Communication, Vol. 34, No. 2, 1984, pp. 73-89.

This study reflects an effort to examine the ways in which
children's family life and television viewing combine to
predict aspects of their social interaction patterns and
behavior. Preschool children were observed during play
periods in 1977, and scored for aggression. In addition,
their parents kept logs of their children's television
viewing habits. In 1980, 1981, and 1982, interviews with

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parents were again carried out to obtain data on children's
television environments. The data suggested that later
aggression by these children was strongly predicted by a
combination of heavier viewing of violent TV shows, preschool
heavy viewing, and a family that emphasized physical
discipline and the assertion of power.

Singer, Jerome L. and Dorothy G. Singer. Television, Imagination,
and Aggression: A Study of Preschoolers. Hillsdale,
NJ: Erlbaum, 1981.

This study, analyzing the correlation between viewing
televised violence and aggressive behavior among pre-school
children, employed inter-child aggression during several free
play periods over the course of one year as the measure of
aggression. Children's viewing preferences were assessed by
use of logs kept by parents during four test periods. The
correlation coefficient between viewing violence and
aggressive behavior was .31 for boys and .54 for girls, with
an average of .35.

Singer, Jerome L. and Dorothy G. Singer. "Psychologists Look at
Television: Cognitive, Developmental, Personality, and Social
Policy Implications." American Psychologist, July, 1983,
pp. 826-834.

This article points to some issues concerning the continuing
exposure of children to television. A series of studies are
discussed dealing with the structural format and content of
commercial television and the problems that they pose for the
developing child -- the possible influences on cognitive
skills, imagination, beliefs, motor controls, and aggression.
The relationships between family life-style and television
viewing by the child are also considered. The evidence
suggests that heavy viewing of currently available television
fare by children may be harmful.

Slaby, Ronald G., Gary R. Quarfoth and Gene A. McConnachie.
"Television Violence and Its Sponsors." Journal of
Communication, Vol. 26, No. 1, 1976, pp. 88-96.

This study assessed the rate of violence in a 1974 sample
week of network television programming and determined how
much violence could be attributed to major commercial
sponsors. The rates of violence sponsored by the 65 major
advertisers on network stations ranged from a high of 22.5
violence episodes for MacDonalds Corporation to a low of no
violent eposides per hour for Sperry-Hutchinson Company.

Slade, Joseph W.   "Violence in the Hard-Core Pornographic Film: A
     Historical Survey." Journal of Communication, Vol. 34,
     No. 3, 1984, pp. 148-163.

     Analysis of erotic films in the Kinsey Institute archive
     (dating from 1920 to 1970) and of loops sampled in Times
     Square arcades during the early 1980s indicate that about 10
     percent of these films combine violence and sex. The degree
     of violence in these films increased somewhat after the
     mid-1970s, generally avoiding brutal force. The author
     posits that eroticism has unique dramatic requirements and
     that while graphic aggression is a standard element of
     "legitimate" feature films, it has been accepted only on the
     fringes of the pornography market. However, a new genre --
     pornographic feature films -- may blend sex and violence in
     increasing amount and degree.

Slater, Dan and William R. Elliott.   "Distinguishing Facts from
     Fiction: Television's Influence on Adolescents' Knowledge of
     Law Enforcement." Paper presented at Eastern Communication
     Association Meeting, Ocean City, MD., 1980.

     An examination of the effect of TV police/crime programs on
     adolescents' knowledge of real-life law enforcement and their
     ability to discern the TV "facts" from the real-life facts.
     A sample of adolescents were provided a questionaire on
     viewing habits and knowledge of real-life law enforcement.
     The major finding of the study is that some types of
     knowledge questions may be more effective in determining an
     audience's social reality. Those items in which respondents
     were asked to choose from answers involving numerical or
     statistical descriptions were not significant. Questions for
     which the answer choices involved "images" produced
     significant differences among light and heavy viewers. The
     influence of television as an instructor of statistics about
     law enforcement may not be significant. But the influence of
     television's repetitious portrayal of certain police methods
     and behaviors may very well impact on audience's social
     reality.

Smith, James R.   "Television Violence and Driving Behavior."
     Educational Broadcasting Review, Vol. 3, No. 4, 1969,
     pp. 23-28.

     Data collected from matched groups of 68 "good" and 68 "bad"
     drivers supports the hypothesis that "bad" drivers have a
     greater preference for violent TV programming than "good"
     drivers.

Snow, Robert P. "How Children Interpret TV Violence in Play
    Context." Journalism Quarterly, Vol. 51, No. 1, 1974,
    pp. 13-21.

    Interviews were conducted with 50 preadolescent children from
    4 middle class school districts in Phoenix, Arizona in the
    summer of 1971. The data revealed that preadolescent
    children were primarily play oriented in their response to
    television. Data also suggest that children associate what
    they define as make-believe or fantastic TV with their play,
    prefer make-believe over non-play or more serious programs,
    and do not seem to take make-believe behavior very seriously.
    With respect to violence, play and non-play appear to be
    especially important in that violent behavior as defined by
    adults does not affect the child viewer adversely when it is
    interpreted within a play context.

Soley, Lawrence C. and Leonard N. Reid. "Baiting
    Viewers: Violence and Sex in Television Program
    Advertisements." Journalism Quarterly, Vol. 62, No. 1, 1985,
    pp. 105-110, 131.

    An analysis of 806 program advertisements from eight regional
    issues of TV Guide published during the introductory periods
    of the 1982 and 1983 seasons. The ads for network programs
    were larger, appeared more frequently, and were more likely
    to emphasize sex and violence than the ads for programs
    broadcast on affililate or independent stations.

Somers, Anne R. "Violence, Television and the Health of American
    Youth." New England Journal of Medicine, Vol. 294, No. 15,
    1976, pp. 811-817.

    For a considerable portion of American children and youth,
    the culture of violence is both a major health threat and a
    way of life. One contributing factor is television's massive
    daily diet of symbolic crime and violence in entertainment
    programs.

Spiegelman, Marvin, Carl Turwilliger, and Franklin Fearing. "The
    Content of Comics: Goals and Means to Goals of Comic Strip
    Characters." Journal of Social Psychology, Vol. 37, 1953,
    pp. 189-203.

    A three-week sample of 1950 Sunday comic strips was analyzed
    to determine the amount and nature of depicted violence.
    Among characters in these strips, 18 percent of the males and
    9 percent of the females employed violence as a means of
    achieving a goal. This violence was generally portrayed
    unsympathetically, particularly for female characters.

Sprafkin, Joyce N., Eli A. Rubinstein, and Arthur Stone. "A
    Content Analysis of Four Television Diets." Stony Brook,
    NY: Brookdale International Institute for Applied Studies,
    State University of New York, 1977.

    A review of content differences in four distinct viewing
    diets (prosocial, aggressive, neutral, and unclassified),
    using a sample of 100 television programs. The social
    behaviors coded in the analysis generally discriminated among
    the four categories, with crime drama predominant in the
    aggressive diet. The researchers also found no relationship
    between frequencies of prosocial or aggressive behaviors and
    Nielsen ratings of the programs.

Stanley, Paul R. A. and Brian Riera. "Replications of Media
    Violence." Report of the Royal Commission on Violence in the
    Communications Industry, Vol. 5, Learning from the Media.
    Toronto, Canada: The Royal Commission, 1977, pp. 57-88.

    The authors requested information from the press and police
    departments in Canada, the United States, and Europe
    concerning examples of real-life violence that followed
    distinctive acts of film or television violence. The
    information gathered supported the high probability that
    seven specific films included scenes which caused imitative
    behavior among viewers. This violence is typically
    demonstrated by juveniles without any particular malicious
    intent; by groups accepting violence as a norm and seeking
    novel outlets for violent activity; and by the emotionally
    disturbed. Factors that increase likelihood of imitation of
    media violence are cited, such as similarity of circumstances
    and a readily-identifiable victim.

Stephens, Lowndes F. "Press and Public Reaction to 'Special
    Bulletin'." Paper presented to the Association for Education
    in Journalism, International Communication Division, 1983.

    An evaluation of "Special Bulletin", a made-for-television
    movie about a group of anti-terrorists who take hostages.
    Episodes in the movie were analyzed as a television news
    scenario. The script was also analyzed to determine if the
    fictitious news scenario had a structure similar to "real
    world" accounts of similar activities.

Steuer, Faye B., James M. Applefield, and Rodney Smith.
    "Televised Aggression and the Interpersonal Aggression of
    Preschool Children." Journal of Experimental Child
    Psychology, Vol. 11, 1971, pp. 442-447.

Two matched groups of five preschool children were exposed to
either aggressive or nonaggressive television programs for a
total of approximately 110 minutes over a period of 11 days.
Interpersonal aggressive behavior immediately following
viewing was recorded and compared with the same type of
behavior during a prior 10-day baseline period. Subjects who
viewed aggressive television programs showed significantly
greater increases in interpersonal aggression from baseline
to treatment than did subjects who viewed nonaggressive
programs. Results extended the generality of the previous
finding that children's noninterpersonal aggressive behavior
increased subsesquent to viewing filmed aggression.

Straubhaar, Joseph D. "Television and Violence in Brazil: The
    Impact of Imported American Programs, Brazilian Industry and
    the Brazilian Gov." Paper presented at the Northeast
    Conference on Latin American Studies, Dartmouth, NH, 1980.

    Analysis of sample weeks of TV programming broadcast in Sao
    Paulo at two-year intervals from 1963 to 1977 revealed that
    imported programming peaked in the late 1960s and early
    1970s, and that Brazilian programs are attracting larger
    adult and child audiences. While imported violent action
    series are still popular with Brazilian viewers, they have
    been displaced into fringes of the evening broadcast
    schedule.

Stroman, Carolyn A. and Richard Seltzer. "Media Use and
    Perceptions of Crime." Journalism Quarterly, Vol. 62, No. 2,
    1985, pp. 340-345.

    Data from a telephone survey of 610 registered voters in 2
    counties outside Washington DC provided some support for the
    expectation that different media audiences would differ in
    their assessment of the causes of crime and their fear of
    crime. TV news viewers were more likely to view flaws in the
    court system as a major contributory factor to crime; persons
    relying on newspapers were more likely to cite poverty. Fear
    of crime did not appear to be related to media usage.

Suarez, Audelina Tineo de. El Estereotipo del Delincuente en
    Venezuela [The Stereotype of the Delinquent in Venezuela].
    Facultad de Derecho, Instituto de Criminologia, Universidad
    del Zulia, c. 1982.

    The ways in which formal and informal social control
    influences the process of criminalization and the creation of
    stereotypes are the focus of this analysis, which outlines a
    vertical model of social control incorporating stereotyped
    depictions in the national press.

Suchy, John T. "British Television and Its Viewers." Journalism
Quarterly, Vol. 31, 1954, pp. 466-472.

BBC television programming broadcast between August 12 and
August 25, 1953 had about half as much violence as a sample
of television programs broadcast in New York City in January
1953. Dramatic programs, especially children's, were most
violent in both samples. There was more violence per hour in
the children's hours than during evening adult or afternoon
housewives' time segments on both television systems. Guns,
as weapons of violence, were less popular on BBC programs
than on U.S. programs; clubs and sticks were used more often
than guns on BBC programs.

Swanson, Charles E. "What They Read in 130 Daily Newspapers."
Journalism Quarterly, Vol. 32, 1955, pp. 411-421.

This project covered the period 1939-1950 and employed about
50,000 personal interviews of adult readers of large- and
small-circulation newspapers in many regions of the United
States. Of over 40,000 news/editorial/feature items, comics
had the largest readership (attracting 56 percent of
readers). War and defense items, disaster stories, human
interest stories, and weather reports were the next largest
categories (each attracting approximately 30 percent of
readers). Crime stories and accidents attracted about 20
percent of readers. Males were about 10 percent more likely
to be interested in war and political or international
relations items than females.

Tamborini, Ron, Dolf Zillman, and Jennings Bryant. "Fear and
Victimization: Exposure to Television and Perceptions of
Crime and Fear." In Robert H. Bostrum (ed.), Communication
Yearbook No. 8. Beverly Hills, CA: Sage Publications, 1984,
pp. 492-513.

The results of an experimental study using 56 male and 59
female subjects revealed that (a) perceptions of crime and
safety varied along several dimensions, (b) exposure to a
television program dealing with crime has a different effect
on these perceptions in different dimensions and (c) the
immediate effect of such exposure disappears over time.
Exposure to a crime documentary and to the
injustice-depicting crime drama led to more exaggerated
perceptions of crime and fear of assault in urban
environments. In addition, watching the injustice-depicting
crime drama increased manifest anxiety, whereas viewing the
crime documentary elevated fear for one's mate. No effects
were found on personal fear or fear of assault in rural
environments.

Tannenbaum, Percy H. "Studies in Film- and Television-Mediated
    Arousal and Aggression: A Progress Report." In George
    A. Comstock, Eli A. Rubinstein, and John P. Murray (eds.),
    Television and Social Behavior, Vol. 5, Television's
    Effects: Further Explorations. Washington,
    DC: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1972, pp. 309-350.

    A progress report on a research program examing a theoretical
    model which posits that many communication messages, such as
    erotic or violent materials, can evoke varying degrees of
    generalized emotional arousal. Moreover, this arousal has
    drive potential and may increase the degree of subsequent
    behavior an individual may perform while still aroused. In
    experiments, elicited consequences are attributed more to the
    level of arousal elicited by the stimulus materials than to
    aggressive context cues in the message.

Tannenbaum, Percy H. and Dolf Zillman. "Emotional Arousal in the
    Facilitation of Aggression Through Communication." In
    Leonard Berkowitz (ed.), Advances in Experimental Social
    Psychology, Vol. 8. New York: Academic Press, 1975,
    pp. 149-192.

    A theoretical review of studies outlining basic assumptions
    of research on arousal and aggression. The authors discuss
    the role of anger, specifically; variations in media content
    used as a stimulus of aggression; variations in the arousal
    response; and the relationship between emotional and
    cognitive factors in the communication process.

Tannenbaum, Percy H. and Eleanor P. Gaer. "Mood Change as a
    Function of Stress of Protagonist and Degree of
    Identification in a Film-Viewing Situation." Journal of
    Personality and Social Psychology, Vol. 2, No. 4, 1965,
    pp. 612-616.

    After a period of initial buildup of stress for the
    protagonist the ending of a short film was manipulated to
    represent different degrees of stress resolution -- a happy
    ending in which this stress is reduced, a sad ending in which
    it is increased, and an ambiguous ending. A control group
    received no ending at all. Subjects exposed to the
    respective film endings reported significant degrees of the
    corresponding stress state. Subjects identifying more with
    the hero experienced significantly more stress induction than
    those identifying less. The same tendency -- more of the
    corresponding stress state within a condition in high vs. low
    identifiers -- existed in the stress resolution phase,
    although the difference was significant only in the
    happy-ending condition.

Taylor, Henry and Carol Dozier. "Television Violence,
     African-Americans, and Social Control: 1950-1976." Journal
     of Black Studies, Vol. 14, No. 2, 1983, pp. 107-136.

     To determine how television might shape audiences'
     perceptions of violence and the law-enforcement system,
     television series between 1950 and 1976 with law-enforcement
     personnel as heroes and/or other violent themes were
     examined. Violence is systematically presented within a
     framework which suggests that people have an unquestioned
     moral and/or legal right to use violence, including deadly
     force, to protect the status quo. In particular, black
     characters in violent TV programs are generally portrayed as
     policemen or collaborators with the law enforcement system
     who are projected as superheroes and social role models for
     black youth.

Taylor, James. Television Crime Drama: A Mythological
     Interpretation. In Report of the Royal Commission on
     Violence in the Communications Industry, Vol. 3, Violence in
     Television, Films and News. Toronto, Canada: The Royal
     Commission, 1977, pp. 157-219.

     The author uses the Canadian folklorist Maranda's definition
     of myth to preface his structuralist interpretation of
     several TV crime dramas: "myths display the structured,
     predominantly culture-specific, and shared semantic systems
     which enable the members of a culture area to understand each
     other and to cope with the unknown." The most important
     effects lie beyond considerations of immediate behavior, in
     ideology rather than realism. Symbolic violence represents
     contradictions about important moral structures. Use of
     violence is justified by the importance of its messages about
     institutions and motives, such as "security lies in
     bureaucracy." TV exploits only the surface potential of the
     crime drama form and should, instead, expand artistic respect
     of the genre and assure availability of other forms of
     artistic expression.

Teevan, Janes J., Jr. and Timothy F. Hartnagel. "The Effect of
     Television Violence on the Perceptions of Crime by
     Adolescents." Sociology and Social Research, Vol. 60, No. 3,
     1976, pp. 337-348.

     Secondary analysis of data reported by McIntyre et
     al. (1972), testing television's cultivation of perceptions
     of crime rates and behavior related to these perceptions.
     Exposure to TV violence did not influence adolescents'
     perception of the amount of crime in real life. Aggressive
     behavior was only weakly related to viewing of violence on
     TV, even among those who perceived TV programs as violent and
     those who perceived violence in drama as effective in

achieving a goal. The authors conclude that television plays
only a small part in influencing adolescents' perceptions and
behavior related to crime.

Terrorism and the Media. (Report of Conference Proceedings)
    Terrorism, Vol. 2, No. 3, 1979, pp. 59-60.

A general overview of modern terrorism is followed by a case
presentation and analysis of the TWA hijacking by Croation
nationalists, the Itanaf raid in Washington, D.C., and the
South Moluccan cases. The subsequent debates address the
role of the media in handling these situations. The final
section deals specifically with the role of the media, what
it has learned from experience and its responsibility for the
future.

Terrorism and the Media. (International Seminar held in Florence,
    Italy, 1978) Rome: International Press Institute with Affari
    Esteri, 1980.

This collection of papers raises fundamental questions about
the conflict between the responsibility of the media to cover
terrorism, the public's right to information, and the
necessity of low-profile police investigations. While the
media play a role in advancing terrorist aims by publicizing
their terms, editors also recognize a duty to inform the
public.

Thomas Margaret Hanratty, Robert W. Horton, Elaine C. Lippincott,
    and Ronald S. Drabman. "Desensitization to Portrayals of
    Real-Life Aggression as a Function of Exposure to Television
    Violence." Journal of Personality and Social Psychology,
    Vol. 35, No. 6, 1977, pp. 450-458.

In two separate experiments, the hypothesis that exposure to
violence in the context of television drama decreases
subjects' emotional responsivity to portrayals of real-life
aggression was tested. Subjects were shown either an excerpt
from a violent police drama or a segment of an exciting but
nonviolent volleyball game before watching a videotaped scene
of real aggression. Emotionality was measured continuosuly
by changes in skin resistance. In Experiment 1, subjects
were 8- to 10-year-old children and the real aggression was a
film of an argument and fight between two preschoolers. In
Experiment 2, college students participated and reactions to
real aggression was measured while subjects watched scenes
from news films of the riots at the 1968 Democratic National
Convention. With the exception of adult females, subjects
who previously had viewed the aggressive drama were less
aroused by the scenes of real aggression than were subjects
who had seen the control film. Further support for the

hypothesis was provided by the finding that for most groups of subjects, the amount of television violence normally viewed was negatively related to responsivity while viewing aggression.

Thomas, Margaret Hanratty and Ronald S. Drabman. "Toleration of Real-Life Aggression as a Function of Exposure to Televised Violence and Age of Subject." Merrill-Palmer Quarterly, Vol. 21, No. 3, 1975, pp. 227-232.

A replication of the Drabman and Thomas study (1974) incorporating a group of younger children in the sample and employing an excerpt of a television detective series on a TV monitor as a stimulus. The earlier finding was supported among eight-year-old subjects--those who viewed violent action were slower to seek adult assistance in stopping what appeared as real-life violence or made no response at all. The authors propose three explanations for the results: media depictions of violence convey the idea that such behavior is normal; real-life violence is trivial in comparison; and emotional reaction to real violence is reduced as a result of prior media experience.

Thomson, R. J. Television Crime-Drama: Its Impact on Children and Adolescents. Melbourne, Australia: F. W. Cheshire, 1959.

Australian teenagers viewed two crime dramas. Facial expressions indicated a buildup of tension; but behavioral response afterward revealed no increase in aggression or fear. Constant exposure to media violence is more likely to result in insensitivity or stereotyped reactions than in delinquent or criminal behavior.

Thomson, R. J. Television Crime Drama: A Report. Canberra: Australian Broadcasting Control Board, 1972.

Research conducted in 1958-59 on psychological effects of television crime/action drama on Australian teenagers employed pre- and post-exposure measures based on subjects' identification with film characters. The project was designed to assess the degree to which subjects who identify with a protagonist punished for unjustified aggression experience guilt and anxiety; the effect of uncertain perception of a character's motives; and the effect of repeated exposure to such media content. Teenagers with considerable previous experience to "high stress" crime films appeared to experience less anxiety in response to such films than did teenagers with more limited previous exposure. This was explained as a function of "film insight." High-tension films affected anxiety strongly, regardless of film type.

Tripi, Gabriele. "Considerazioni sull' Importanza dei Fattori
    Ambientali nella Profilassi dell' Aggressivita." I Films di
    Violenza nel Determinismo dell'Aggressivita." Archivio di
    Psicologia, Neurologia e Psichiatria, Vol. 29, 1968,
    pp. 557-561.

Tumber, Howard. Television and the Riots. London: British Film
    Institute Publishing, 1982.

    An investigation of British television's coverage of the 1981
    riots in a number of inner-city areas within Mainland
    Britain. News bulletins between July 3 and July 16 were
    content analyzed to assess systematically the amount and type
    of news devoted to riot coverage, the location of the report,
    how rioters were described, and causes given for the
    disturbances. There is no convincing evidence to support
    claims that television coverage of acts of violence such as
    riots incites further acts of violence.

Tyler, Tom R. "Impact of Directly and Indirectly Experienced
    Events: The Origin of Crime-Related Judgments and Behaviors."
    Journal of Personality and Social Psychology, Vol. 39, No. 1,
    1980, pp. 13-28.

    Two studies of residents of several urban areas in the United
    States measured direct experience with crime, including
    assault and forceful robbery, and indirect experience with
    crime (learned about through reports by others or through
    various media). Attitudes concerning the overall crime rate
    and perceived personal vulnerability were measured. Analysis
    revealed two independent levels of response to crime--general
    and personal. Estimates of overall crime rate were
    determined solely by indirect experience. Personal
    vulnerability appeared to be influenced by both direct and
    indirect experience and was strongly related to
    crime-prevention behavior.

UNESCO. The Effects of Television on Children and Adolescents: An
    Annotated Bibliography with an Introductory Overview of
    Research Results. Paris: UNESCO, 1964.

    This bibliography focuses on several aspects of children and
    television, including effects of violent content. The
    overview presents the conclusion that television is not the
    sole cause of asocial behavior among children generally, and
    there is no documentation that it reduces aggression
    vicariously. At most, televised violence contributes to
    delinquent behavior among maladjusted and other
    delinquency-prone children.

United States Government. "Investigation of Radio and Television Programs." House of Representatives, Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce. Washington, DC: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1952.

United States Government. Hearings. Senate Committee on the Judiciary, Subcommittee to Investigate Juvenile Delinquency. Washington, DC, 1964.

Staff studies conducted in 1954, 1961, and 1964 revealed that the extent to which violence and crime were portrayed on television was clearly excessive. It was also noted that "in the face of repeated warnings from officials directly concerned with coping with juvenile delinquency and from competent researchers that this kind of television fare can be harmful to the young viewer, the television industry generally has shown little disposition to substantially reduce the degree of violence to which it exposes the American public."

United States Government. "Commission Statement on Violence in Television Entertainment Programs." National Commission on the Causes and Prevention of Violence (Eisenhower Commission). See also Robert K. Baker and Sandra J. Ball, Mass Media and Violence, Vol. 9 (a Staff Report to the Commission). Washington, DC: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1969, 1969.

The Commission's interpretation of the research they sponsored led to their conclusion that television violence can be imitated by children to the extent that they identify with characters and that the portrayed behaviors are perceived as justified and effective in a situation. Young children, new to the television experience, are particularly vulnerable to this effect. The Commission suggested that the industry eliminate violent cartoons and reduce the time given to violent programs; that the context of portrayed violence be altered; and that research be conducted on effects. The Commission also recommended parental supervision of child viewers and public contacts with television stations.

United States Government. Television and Growing Up: The Impact of Televised Violence (Report to the Surgeon General), U.S. Public Health Service). See also George A. Comstock, Eli A. Rubinstein, and John P. Murray (eds.) Television and Social Behavior (Technical Reports to the Surgeon General's Scientific Advisory Committee, 5 Vols.) Washington, DC: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1972.

Summary of 23 research projects, including both lab and field studies, funded by the U.S. Government, to examine the effects of televised violence The Surgeon General's Advisory Committee concluded that the majority of findings supported the view that, under certain conditions, television violence causes aggressive behavior among children predisposed to aggressiveness. The number of children so affected remained to be determined.

United States Government. "Violence on Television." Report. House of Representatives. Washington, DC: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1977.

United States Government. Television and Behavior: Ten Years of Scientific Progress and Implications for the Eighties. Vol. 1, Summary Report. See also David Pearl, Lorraine Bouthilet, and Joyce Lazar (eds.), Vol. 2, Technical Reviews. Rockville, MD: National Institute of Mental Health, 1982.

A brief account of the U.S. Government's interest in televised violence and its effects on the public. Summarizes trends in violent content, results of research dealing with effects on behavior and attitudes, and the cultivation of conceptions of violence and mistrust. Methodological issues such as definition and unitization of violence are outlined. A description of the Cultural Indicators Project and a useful bibliography are included.

Valbuena, Xiomira de, and Marta Colomina de Rivera. "Los Medios de Comunicacion de Masas en una Sociedad Capitalista: El Caso Venezolano." [Mass Communication Media in a Capitalist Society: The Case of Venezuela]. In The Faces of Violence (23rd International Seminar in Criminology). Maracaibo, Venezuela: Centro de Investigaciones Criminologicas, Universidad del Zulia, 1974, pp. 239-292.

This study explores the ways in which mass media transmit supposedly stereotyped characteristics of the delinquent and how these depictions compare to the perceptions of media users. Local and national press, comic books, and television drama were examined, revealing a close associatioin between stereotypes and the ideology of the dominant social class.

Viemero, Vappa. Relationships Between Filmed Violence and Aggression. Reports from the Department of Psychology at Abo Akademi, Monograph Supplement 4, 1986.

A total of 220 subjects, originally seven and nine year old
boys and girls took part in this eight year longitudinal
study on the effects of television and video watching on
viewers. The subjects were investigated six times and their
parents twice during the course of the study. The study was
conducted between 1978 and 1985 in Turku, Finland. There
were positive, often statistically significant, relationships
between violence viewing and aggression in all phases of the
study. The amount of viewing, however, was rather
unimportant for viewers' aggression. The analyses supported
the assumption that a causal relationship exists between
violence viewing and aggression so that extensive violence
viewing significantly predicts later aggression. Both boys'
and girls' aggression was affected by violence viewing. The
effect of violence viewing was most clearly observed in the
originally least aggressive subjects.

Voort, Tom H. A. van der. Kinderen en TV-geweld: Waarneming en
beleving [Children and TV Violence: Perception and
Experience]. Lisse: Swets & Zeitlinger, 1982.

This study examined the way children between the ages of 9
and 12 perceive and experience violent television drama. The
first phase investigated how children perceive violent films,
how the perception variables interrelate, and the underlying
dimensions. A follow-up study established how the perception
dimensions are related to the children's aggressiveness.

Wakshlag, Jacob J., Leonard Bart, John Dudley, Gary Groth, John
McCutcheon, and Cheryl Rolla. "Viewer Apprehension About
Victimization and Crime Drama Programs." Communication
Research, Vol. 10, No. 2, 1983, pp. 195-217.

Sixty-one college students, assigned to high- or
low-apprehension conditions viewed two different versions of
a televised crime drama program, one in which the antagonist
was shot, the other in which the protagonist was shot.
Physiological responses indicated that apprehensive viewers
reacted more intensely to the program than their less
apprehensive counterparts. Also, apprehensive viewers found
the antagonist to be more reprehensible than their less
apprehensive counterparts. There were no significant
differences in physiological response to noncrime content
seen by the same subjects.

Wakshlag, Jacob, Virginia Vial, and Ronald Tamborini. "Selecting
Crime Drama and Apprehension About Crime." Human
Communication Research, Vol. 10, No. 2, 1983, pp. 227-242.

Subjects' initial apprehension about crime was manipulated
via exposure to a specially-edited crime documentary or
control film. They were then given an opportunity to select
films to be viewed from a list of film descriptions that
varied in the degree to which they featured victimization and
restoration of justice. Analysis of the victimization scores
revealed that the apprehensive subjects chose films with less
victimization than the control group subjects. Analysis of
the justice restoration scores indicated that apprehensive
subjects chose films that featured more justice than their
counterparts in the control group.

Walters, R. and E. Thomas. "Enhancement of Punitiveness by Visual
    and Audiovisual Displays." Canadian Journal of Psychology,
    Vol. 17, 1963, pp. 244-255.

    A series of experiments in which young adult men and women
    who were not previously angered or frustrated were shown
    either a violent clip or neutral film of the same length and
    were then asked to administer electric shocks to another
    "subject." The subjects who saw the violent clips
    administered significantly higher intensity and greater
    duration shocks to the "subject" than those who did not see
    the violent stimulus.

Wardlaw, Grant. Political Terrorism. London: Cambridge
    University Press, 1982.

    The author examines the relationship between terrorists and
    the media, which is described as a symbiotic one. In this
    perspective, terrorists gain attention to their cause, and
    media reap the commercial benefits of sensational coverage.

Warr, Mark. "The Accuracy of Public Beliefs About Crime." Social
    Forces, Vol. 59, No. 2, 1980, pp. 456-470.

    A statistical test is applied to measure the degree and
    nature of distortion in public opinion concerning amount of
    specific types of crime. Data from four independent surveys
    during 1974-1975 on amount of crime and attitudes about
    personal vulnerability in a southwestern U.S. metropolitan
    area were compared to official statistics for 1973-1974.
    Respondents overestimated the official incidence of the least
    frequent offenses (such as murder and aggravated assault) and
    underestimated the official incidence of the most frequent
    offenses (such as theft and simple assault). However, the
    ranking of crimes in order of frequency of occurrence was
    generally similar.

Warren, Donald I. "Mass Media and Racial Crisis: A Study of the New Bethel Church Incident in Detroit." Journal of Social Issues, Vol. 28, No. 1, 1972, pp. 111-131.

An analysis of immediate and longer-term perceptions of residents in black and white neighborhoods concerning a 1969 racial incident in which a policeman was killed, several people were wounded, and over 100 people were arrested. Different media sources of information were associated with different perceptual processes, moving toward either consensus or polarization. Personal sources of information as well as media sources created polarization of certain perceptions between blacks and whites.

Watt, James H., Jr. and Robert Krull. "An Examination of Three Models of Television Viewing and Aggression." Human Communication Research, Vol. 3, No. 2, 1977, pp. 99-112.

Secondary analysis of data collected by McLeod et al. for the 1972 Surgeon General's Report (U.S.) tested three psychological models of response to TV violence: facilitation (leading to imitation of behavior by providing cues), catharsis (release of emotion through vicarious experience), and arousal (physiological changes channeled into some form of behavior). Catharsis was not supported by this analysis. The facilitation model received marginal support among male adolescents. Arousal theory was supported among females. Age was an important factor influencing male response; it was not so important for females.

Weaver, James and Jacob Wakshlag. "Perceptions of Personal Vulnerability to Crime, Criminal Victimization Experience, and Television Viewing." Paper presented to the Broadcast Education Association, Las Vegas, Nevada., 1984.

Questionnaires were completed by 108 students at a midwestern U.S. university to assess the relationship between television viewing and perceptions of personal crime. The analysis revealed that the strength and direction of these associations are contingent upon the viewer's level of experientially obtained information about criminal victimization, the type of prime-time television programs viewed, and the nature of the vulnerability to crime being considered.

Weigel, Russell H. and Richard Jessor. "Television and Adolescent Conventionality." Public Opinion Quarterly, Vol. 37, No. 1, 1973, pp. 76-90.

Questionnaires were used to assess television involvement and the conventionality of high school and college students, to test the hypothesis that television reinforces the values of a white, upper- middle-class society in the United States. Involvement was an index of variables such as amount of exposure and perceived importance and influence of television. Values and attitudes analyzed included independence of decision-making; attitudes concerning deviance, drug use, and religion; and liberal/conservative orientation. Actual drug use, deviance, and activism also were analyzed. The hypothesis was supported with statistical significance for approximately half of the comparisons, with a stronger relationship among college males and among high school students.

Wertham, Fredric C. Seduction of the Innocent. New York: Rinehart, 1954.

Whaley, A. Bennet, Edmund P. Kaminski, William I. Gorden, and D. Ray Heisey. "Docudrama From Different Temporal Perspectives: Reactions to NBC's 'Kent State'." Journal of Broadcasting, Vol. 27, No. 3, 1983, pp. 285-289.

An examination of the reactions of three groups of subjects to the NBC docudrama, "Kent State." The subjects were faculty and staff members who were at the university during the time of the actual events and students currently enrolled at Kent State. Questionnaires were used to assess believability and objectivity of the program. Results indicated correspondence between the faculty and student views of the believability of the docudrama compared to the staff evaluation. Similarity in believability scores existed despite the fact that the students were separated from the event by more than ten years and had no firsthand knowledge of what happened on May 4, 1970.

Wiegman, O. "Aanstekelijkheid van gedrag." [Research Study of the Effect of Puppet Film Violence on Young Children]. In Arnold P. Goldstein and Marshall H. Segall (eds.) Aggression in Global Perspective. New York: Pergamon Press, 1975.

Four- and six-year-old Dutch children saw an aggressive, a prosocial, or a neutral puppet show on film. The children could then choose to frighten or to entertain another child by choosing a witch or a rabbit mask. Aggressive behavior increased by one-third after the aggressive film but decreased by two-thirds after viewing the prosocial film.

Wiegman, O., M. Kutlschrecter, and B. Baarda. Television Viewing Related to Aggressive and Prosocial Behavior. The Hague, The NEtherlands: Stichting voor onderzoek van het onderwijs, 1986.

   A report of the results of a Dutch survey about the effects of viewing violence on television on the behavior of children. Aggressive behavior was found to be positively related to the viewing of violence on television. There was, however, as much evidence for the hypothesis that the viewing of violence leads to aggression, as for the hypothesis that aggression leads to more television violence viewing.

Williams, Tannis Macbeth (ed.). The Impact of Television: A Natural Experiment in Three Communities. New York: Academic Press, 1986.

   Report of a natural experiment on the impact of television in three communities -- one that started with no television (Notel), one with one station (Unitel), and one with multiple stations (Multitel). A general conclusion was that television affects viewers negatively in a variety of areas via displacement. Television also affects its viewers more directly; the content of television may serve as a teacher, especially in regard to children's beliefs about appropriate behavior for boys and girls. Finally the effects of television have more to do with its presence versus absence than whether one channel of CBHC or four channels, including the three major U.S. networks, are available. The differences between Notel and the other towns were more consistent and tended to be greater than the differences between Unitel and Multitel.

Williams, Tannis MacBeth, Merle L. Zabrack, and Leslie A. Joy. "Content Analysis of Entertainment Television Programming." In Report of the Royal Commission on Violence in the Communications Industry, Vol. 3, Violence in Television, Films and News. Toronto, Canada: The Royal Commission, 1977, pp. 1-155. See also Journal of Applied Psychology, 1982, Vol. 12, pp. 360-380.

   Analysis of 109 of the television programs most popular with three age groups of Canadian viewers revealed that 76 percent of them were produced in the U.S. and 22 percent were produced in Canada. The rate of physical, verbal, or psychological aggression in these programs was approximately 9 per hour. Aggression was mostly incidental to the plot; and consequences were seldom portrayed. Aggression was effective--frequently appearing as direct attack, often with ordinary objects as weapons. Few resolutions were negotiated, even in arguments. Rather, conflicts were suspended voluntarily or in response to authority.

Aggression was usually unpunished. When punishment occurred, it was frequently death. The amount and severity of violence was affected by the type of program in which it appeared: 27 percent of animated and crime show segments contained aggression, usually physical in nature. Although 40 percent of situation comedy segments contained violence, it was usually verbal--half comic, half serious argument.

Wilson, Bryan. "Mass Media and the Public Attitude to Crime." Criminal Law Review, June, 1961, pp. 376-384.

An examination of the persuasive function of mass media in terms of attention to specific topics, diffusion of ideas, instilling of fantasies, and tolerance of deviance. The author provides examples of hostile acts inspired by the dramatic publicity given to previous, similar incidents, which can act as an incentive. Such publicity can affect public opinion about crime more than the specific crimes.

Winick, Charles. "Censor and Sensibility: A Content Analysis of the Television Censor's Comments." Journal of Broadcasting, Vol. 5, pp. 117-135. Also in Otto N. Larsen (ed.), Violence and the Mass Media. New York: Harper and Row, 1968, 1961, pp. 252-269.

Describes the origins of censorship in classical literature and social theories as a preface to consideration of communications industry self-regulation, which began with a code for radio in 1934. Particular application to television is presented in an analysis of comments about deletions and changes contained in monthly reports of a network program-screening department during 1956. Comments pertaining to violent content represented about 10 percent of the total, with details of murder or assault and sadistic descriptions the most frequent category (about third in rank after sexual material and flippant references to mental illness).

Withey, Stephen B. and Ronald P. Abeles. Television and Social Behavior: Beyond Violence and Children. Hillsdale, NJ: Erlbaum, 1980.

This collection of essays examines a number of issues relating to television that go beyond the obvious focus on violence and children. It presents reports of study groups organized by the Committee on Television and Social Behavior, including one on the need for developing and using indicators of televised violence (a violence profile).

Wober, J. Mallory,. "Televised Violence and Paranoid
     Perception: The View From Great Britain." Public Opinion
     Quarterly, Vol. 42, 1978, pp. 315-321.

     This research tested cultivation of viewer fear/mistrust in
     a representative sample of 1113 adults over the age of 16 in
     the United Kingdom. Diaries were used to assess viewing
     during one week in 1976. Interview data provided a two-item
     index of security (fear of being a victim of violence and
     interpersonal mistrust). Heavy viewers of violence were not
     more fearful than light viewers. The author suggests a
     socio-cultural difference in results of cultivation studies
     in different countries or the influence of an intervening
     variable.

Wober, J. Mallory,. "Who Views Violence in Britain?" Journal of
     Communication, Vol. 28, No. 3 1978, pp. 172-175.

     Younger viewers watched more programs containing violence and
     the strength of the association increased with higher amounts
     of viewing.

Wober, J. Mallory,. "Broadcasting and The Conflict In
     Ireland: Viewers' Opinions Of Two Series, And Their Context."
     Manuscript, 1981.

     A study of viewers' evaluations of two Irish television
     series, The Troubles, and Ireland: A Television History,
     both historical and political accounts of Ireland and
     Northern Ireland. The survey assessed the significance of
     these two series for the audience, and explored the programs'
     roles in the formation of impressions of life in Ireland.
     The two series were both positively evaluated overall.
     Protestant viewers in Northern Ireland were less likely than
     Catholics to have considered the series accurate and were
     more likely to believe that it might encourage violence.
     Overall, however, the idea that either series might encourage
     violence was rejected.

Wober, J. Mallory,. "War and Conflict: Do People Think That News
     Coverage Is Fair, Or That It Takes Sides?" IBA Research
     Paper, October, 1983.

     For a week in September 1982 London television viewers were
     sent questions on partiality in TV news. Views differed on
     whether different political events were covered fairly on
     British television. The clearest distinction was made
     concerning the conflict in Afghanistan, with the largest
     number of people reporting bias in coverage.

Wober, J. Mallory,.   "See As You Would Be Seen By: 'Video Nasty'
    Antagonists In A Personality Mirror." Psychology News & In
    Mind, 1984, pp. 7-8.

    A discussion of the controversy surrounding TV "video
    nasties," video cassettes featuring sadistic sexual violence.
    There is a division between those who are alarmed by "video
    nasties" and who wish to challenge them, and those who
    realize their unsavory nature but who believe that it is much
    more important to avoid legislation against freedom of
    cinematic expression.

Wober, J. Mallory,.   "Viewers or Vigilantes: Options on Violent
    Pornography." InterMedia, Vol. 12, No. 2, 1984, pp. 20-23.

    A comparison of American and European approaches to the
    regulation of "video nasties," prerecorded sexually-violent
    video cassettes. In the United Kingdom, the government is
    currently supporting a radical extension of statutory
    licensing powers that would be more rigid than the ones now
    in force. The British tradition of voluntary,
    self-regulatory film censorship and the tenets of the First
    Amendment of the American Constitution are discussed as
    ideological hindrances to statutory regulation. These issues
    are debated in light of recent findings on the
    aggression-arousing elements of violent pornography.

Wober, Mallory and Barrie Gunter.   "Television and Personal
    Threat: Fact or Artifact? A British Survey." British Journal
    of Social Psychology, Vol. 21, 1982, pp.239-247.

    Analysis of diaries and opinion questionnaires from 322
    viewers in the United Kingdom supported the hypothesis that a
    more general, deep-seated personality factor underlies both
    TV viewing and attitudes measured by the fear/mistrust
    variable. This personality factor ("locus of control")
    relates to subjects' belief in mastery by the self as opposed
    to belief in fate.

Wurth-Hough, Sandra.   "Network News Coverage of Terrorism: The
    Early Years." Terrorism, Vol. 6, No. 3, 1983, pp. 403-521.

    Using the Vanderbilt News Archive, this study examines the
    image of terrorist activities in reports by ABC, CBS, and
    NBC. Includes a comparison of story emphasis and depiction,
    frequency, length of coverage, and location of newscasts.
    Results indicate that the electronic media influence public
    opinion by defining which national and international issues
    become significant.

Wurtzel, Alan and Guy Lometti. "Determining the
     Acceptability of Violent Program Content at ABC."
     Journal of Broadcasting, Vol. 28, No. 1, 1984,
     pp. 89-97.

     The authors outline the operation of the Broadcast
     Standards and Practices Department at the American
     Broadcasting Company. Elements of dramatic
     programs--violent content, for example--are evaluated on
     a continuing basis. Established guidelines and critical
     professional judgments are used to classify and score
     threats, assaults, accidents, and violence occurring in
     nature. Excessive and gratuitous violence are
     identified, using baseline scores for each series as a
     standard of measurement. Changes are negotiated between
     department editors, producers and writers.

Wurtzel, Alan. "Television Violence and Aggressive
     Behavior." Et Cetera, June, 1977, pp. 212-225.

     Review of research on television violence and
     aggression. Touches on definitions and measures, types
     of studies, and three categories of findings (no effect,
     catharsis, stimulation).

Yadava, J. S. "Communicators' Perception of Social
     Tensions: A Study." Indian Institute of Mass
     Communication, D-13, South Extension Part II, New Delhi,
     India, 1980.

     Indian Institute of Mass Communicatin (New Delhi) 1979
     survey of journalists presents views on reporting
     "social tension" (mostly communal strife). Sources of
     tension, types of coverage, policies of reporting,
     presumed impact noted.

Yaffe, Maurice and Edward C. Nelson (eds.). The Influence of
     Pornography on Behavior. New York: Academic Press,
     1982.

     A collection of papers that presents a broad perspective
     on obscenity and pornography, including chapters
     focusing upon aggression and pornography.

Zillmann, Dolf and Jennings Bryant. "Effects of Massive
    Exposure to Pornography." In Neil M. Malamuth and
    Edward Donnerstein (eds.), Pornography and Sexual
    Aggression. Orlando, FL: Academic Press, 1984,
    pp. 115-138.

    Almost all experimentation to date concerning the
    consequences of massive exposure to pornography has
    concentrated on the effects on aggression directly
    subsequent to erotic stimulation. A two-component model
    of erotica effects on motivated aggressive behavior is
    proposed, modified to incorporate behavioral response
    changes which occur as a result of repeated exposure.
    The methodology employed in prolonged-exposure work is
    summarized and the research findings reported. Numerous
    non-transitory effects of massive exposure on the
    perception of sexuality and on sex-related dispositions
    are reported. Further understanding of the nature and
    consequences of these effects is predicated upon
    conducting longitudinal investigations.

Zillmann, Dolf and Jacob Wakshlag. "Fear of Victimization
    and the Appeal of Crime Drama." In Dolf Zillmann and
    Jennings Bryant (eds.) Selective Exposure to
    Communication. Hillsdale, NJ: Erlbaum, 1985.

    A review of research addressing the association between
    fear of crime and viewing crime drama. Overall, it is
    noted that apprehension can foster increased selective
    exposure. The most signficant variable in this
    relationship is portrayal of justice or injustice.
    Drama that features the restoration of justice after the
    commission of crime holds great appeal for
    crime-apprehensive persons. The research provides some
    evidence that crime-apprehensive viewers find crime
    drama more exciting than do other viewers; their
    emotional responses to drama, including enjoyment of
    favorable resolutions, are more intense.

Zillmann, Dolf, James L. Hoyt, and Kenneth D. Day. "Strength
    and Duration of the Effect of Aggressive, Violent, and
    Erotic Communications on Subsequent Aggressive
    Behavior." Communication Research, Vol. 1, No. 3, 1974,
    pp. 286-306.

    An investigation of the effect of exposure to a neutral,
    an aggressive, a violent or an erotic communication on
    provoked individuals. All communications were followed
    by a common non-involving non-aggressive communication.
    The effect of erotic communication significantly
    exceeded those of all other types, yielding more intense
    aggressiveness. Measures of excitatory changes

correlated highly with those of measured
aggressiveness; the excitation-transfer paradigm was
employed to account for this phenomenon.

Zillmann, Dolf, Richard T. Hezel, and Norman J. Medoff. "The
Effect of Affective States on Selected Exposure to
Televised Entertainment Fare." Journal of Applied
Social Psychology, Vol. 10, No. 4, 1980, pp. 323-339.

Subjects were experimentally placed in a negative,
positive, or neutral emotional state and were then
either exposed to particular types of television
programs or not exposed. Subjects in a negative state
avoided hostile comedy over a ten-minute test period,
while those in a positive emotional state were more
likely to prefer action drama. Findings supported the
hypothesis that viewers select media content that
promises the most immediate relief from a negative
affective state.

Zillmann, Dolf, Rolland C. Johnson, and John Hanrahan.
"Pacifying Effect of Happy Ending of Communications
Involving Aggression." Psychological Reports, Vol. 32,
1973, pp. 967-970.

An aggression-involving communication was manipulated
such that, with the total duration and amount of
aggression displayed held constant, one version depicted
a typical happy ending and the other version did not.
In a pretest, the happy ending significantly reduced
excitation and thus induced relaxation. Subjects were
aggravated by a confederate, exposed to one of the two
versions of the communication, and then given an
opportunity to retaliate against their earlier
tormentor. Aggressive behavior, as measured in the
intensity of ostensibly delivered electric shock, was
significantly lower after exposure to the communication
with the happy ending.

Zillmann, Dolf,. "Excitation Transfer on
Communication-Mediated Aggressive Behavior." Journal of
Experimental Social Psychology, Vol. 7, No. 4, 1971,
pp. 419-434.

An experimental test of the amount of influence of
emotional arousal apart from violent content. Angered
male subjects were exposed to neutral (non-arousing),
aggressive (moderately arousing), or erotic (highly
arousing but non-aggressive) films. Erotic material
produced the most aggressive response (measured by the
apparent administration of electrical shock to the

provoker). The effect of the aggressive film was midway between that of the erotic and the neutral film.

Zillmann, Dolf,. "Television Viewing and Arousal." In David Pearl, Lorraine Bouthilet, and Joyce Lazar (eds.), Television and Social Behavior, Vol. 2, Technical Reports. Rockville, MD: National Institute of Mental Health, 1982, pp. 53-67.

A review of research in the field of psychology extending the examination of observational learning of aggression from media portrayal to account for an existing physiological state of arousal. Certain TV fare can increase, perpetuate, or reduce level of arousal of viewers. Some behavioral effects are due to this excitatory effect regardless of content. Research on emotional habituation to violence is discussed, along with what appears to be a contradiction between media cultivation effect research (which supports a positive relationship between viewing and attitudes such as fear of crime/victimization) and behavior modification theory (which supports a negative relationship between media exposure and certain phobias).

Zusne, Leonard. "Measuring Violence in Children's Cartoons." Perceptual and Motor Skills, Vol. 27, No. 3, 1968, pp. 901-902.

The frequency and duration of violent episodes in children's animated cartoons broadcast between August 30 and September 7, 1968 on the ABC and CBS affiliates in Tulsa, Oklahoma were measured. There was a significant difference in the amount of violence between the two networks and, on both networks, dramatic cartoons were, on the average, more violent than comic (slapstick) cartoons.