

**TESTING A NEW
PARADIGM
EROTOTOXIC FALLOUT**

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DRAFT

A WORK IN PROGRESS

TESTING A NEW PARADIGM: EROTOTOXIC FALLOUT

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Perhaps the sentiments contained in the following pages, are not yet sufficiently fashionable to procure them general favor. A long habit of not thinking a thing wrong gives it a superficial appearance of being right and raises at first a formidable outcry in defense of **custom**. But the tumult soon subsides. Time makes more converts than reason (Thomas Paine, *Common Sense*, 1776).

Indeed!

The unprecedented growth of new technologies is changing our understanding of who we are and how we behave. As developments in imaging techniques provide insight into the structure and processes of the brain, the rise in mobile and electronic communications and the growth of virtual environments promise to radically alter the structure and process of social relationships. (*The Psychologist*, London, February 2001)

“New Scientific Discoveries About The “Custom” Of Legalized Erototoxins Now Inform The Stated Purpose Of American Law”

...to establish Justice, insure domestic Tranquility, provide for the common defense, promote the general Welfare, and secure the Blessings of Liberty to ourselves and our Posterity...

“Amendment I: Congress Shall Make No Law Abridging The Freedom Of Speech, Or Of The Press...”

The *Miller test* is the [United States Supreme Court](#)'s test for adjudicating speech (*or expression*, a word absent from the First Amendment definition) as obscene/illegal. The Miller (1973) test has three parts:

- Whether the **average person**, applying contemporary community standards, would find that the work, taken as a whole, **appeals to the prurient interest**,
- Whether the work depicts/describes, in a **patently offensive** way, sexual conduct **specifically defined by applicable** state law,
- Whether the work, **taken as a whole**, lacks **serious literary, artistic, political, or scientific** value.

- The *SLAPS test*. The work is considered obscene only if all three conditions are satisfied.¹

“Amendment XIV: No state shall...deprive any person of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law; nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws...”

The Primary Erototoxin Hypothesis

That Erototoxins arouse states of anger, fear, hate and lust in spectators; that these emotions are documented as non-speech and thus as subversive of the left hemisphere, frontal cortex speech domain and the First Amendment; and that the behavioral fallout from said Erototoxins are prejudiced against women and children as a class, denying them equal Justice, equal protection of the law, threatening and often even taking their lives, their liberty and their property under cover of law, and corrupting and ravaging the nation’s Domestic Tranquility.

“Erotic” images “turn on” the brain’s “prurient interest” receptors at the cellular level. Among vulnerable spectators this is commonly followed by a coarsening of emotional affect and, if pursued, frequently, by severe conduct disorders, including crime and violence.

Without informed consent, the organism is restructured and misled by sadosexual fantasy images cellularly engraved as “real” by the human brain. The neuroimmunoendocrine data can now demonstrate, in high 3D resonance color, how and where Erototoxins flood the nervous system--brain/mind/body--via endogenously (naturally) produced psychotropic drugs.

Erototoxic spectators are misinformed “test subjects,” unwitting victims who self-medicate via their own natural endogenously produced forms of morphine, heroin, adrenalin and a cocktail of other hallucinogens that destabilize the cognitive, emotional and physical health of the organism and, when mainstreamed, the survival of individuals and the civil society. Children are especially vulnerable to a lifetime of sexual psychopathology when their undeveloped, plastic brains are exposed to Erototoxins in school (sex education, eroticized field trips), home (Internet, television, video, music) or public space (media displays, film, billboards, shows, etc.).

The Federal Government Admits Addiction And Harm

In *Cries in the Desert*, 2007, John Glatt reported the tragic suicide of FBI Agent Patty Rust. In 1999, Rust was tasked to “prepare detailed drawings and diagrams of every item inside” the torture collection of David Ray, a pornographically addicted killer. Officer Rust was a “former Captain in the U.S. Army, an experienced FBI agent with a degree in criminology.”

After five days in a trailer viewing the sadosexual evidence, Agent Rust “walked out of the TOY BOX and shot herself in the head with her service revolver, dying instantly.” A state official involved in the investigation stated, “She most probably couldn’t handle what she had seen and was exposed to in that trailer.” The FBI, however,

officially ruled that her suicide was unconnected to her isolated week of viewing and copying, re-drawing the grisly scenes.

The FBI disclaimer was a bit hasty and ignored the impact that images have on the mind. Art historian David Freedberg documents people being “sexually aroused by pictures and sculptures; they . . . mutilate them, kiss them, cry before them.” Sir Kenneth Clark notes that all nudes arouse “some vestige of erotic feeling” in lookers. Neurologist Richard Restak points out that “the more bizarre the visual image the more likely we are to see and remember it.”

Apparently the FBI forgot my presentation to its Quantico behavioral science unit in 1983 on child pornography, crime, and violence in *Playboy* and *Penthouse*. After my briefing, they purged both magazines from their commissary—the FBI behavioral science director had grasped the *causal role of sexual images on behavior*. Aristotle likened mental images to “tracing with a signet ring on wax.” Neuroscientists now define this brain-body response as “mirroring.” Could Patty Rust sleep at night with these bizarre, mental images of torture cruising through her brain, her body, her memory?

Viewers at Risk

Although the FBI may now claim no causal link between pornographic images and behavior, the National Center for Missing and Exploited Children (NCMEC) has faced reality. It established a “Safeguard” program to offset job trauma resulting from visual sadosexual exposure. NCMEC’s Director of Family Advocacy Services, Marsha Gilmer-Tullis said, “Law enforcement and the legal profession have come to understand the importance of ensuring that staff involved in this work must be taken care of emotionally and psychologically.” “This work” refers to pornography, especially, but not only, to child pornography.

NCMEC’s Child Victim Identification Program (CVIP) is the USA clearinghouse “for child-pornography cases and also serves as the main point of contact to international agencies for victim identification.” Gilmer-Tullis says folks in law enforcement, the military, social work, etc. whose job included viewing these images, *feared admitting they needed emotional help*, lest this reveal “an inability to perform one's job or prevent one from advancing in their career.” That fear has been changing, she says. “Level minded professionals understand that this work . . . could create incredible psychological challenges for the viewer at present and possibly in the future.”

In other words, viewing pornographic images, especially of abused children, is toxic, an *eroto-toxin*. Such “erotic” images distress even “level headed professionals,” including FBI agents. NCMEC now has a psychologist on duty to help staff who must view “this work,” this “objectionable material.” The NCMEC Quarterly Progress Report (April 23, 2009) notes that now most “agencies offer/mandate counseling” rather than moving viewers to other jobs. In detail:

The CyberTipline Safeguard Project is a multifocused program . . . designed to provide job-specific training and consultation to ECD [Exploited Children

Division] staff members to minimize potential harm *as a result of viewing objectionable material.*

This quarter 88 hours of direct psychological consultation were provided through individual and group sessions with a cumulative total of 971 hours during this 27-month OJJDP [Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention] grant period.

Through these sessions 91% of all ECD staff members and 100% of staff members with less than 1 year of experience in the division reported they were able to identify and manage potential negative issues that could arise *as a result of viewing objectionable materials on the job....*

These goals are accomplished through the use of in-house professional social workers in the Family Advocacy Division and *weekly visits by a private psychologist.* This quarter the project team continued holding individual sessions with new staff members...in an effort to provide necessary support to help them manage possible concerns that may arise. [Emphasis added]

The NCMEC study recommends interventions for child exploitation investigators viewing “Objectionable Material.” “Monitoring employees’ well-being” should be proactive to prevent “severe secondary traumatization.” Analysts need “support resources ...safeguard programs, counseling, peer support” to create “awareness of secondary trauma and compassion fatigue.”

In 2007, Juliet Francis, the NCMEC psychologist, published “Helping the Helpers: Minimizing the Psychological Impact of Investigators Viewing Objectionable Material.” This analyst defines such “objectionable material” as the toxic form of eros, erototoxins. The report concluded that, although “investigators of exploited children often experience satisfaction in their work to prevent child victimization.... viewing child pornography may increase one’s risk of exposure to the effects of secondary trauma.” Exposure to pornography fits the definition of “secondary traumatic stress disorder,” as “repeated and unwanted memories of the event, avoidance responses such as emotional numbness, and so-called arousal responses....”²

Dangerous Denial

Dr. Francis warns, “If denied or ignored,” this can change “their perspective which may impede professional judgment and interfere with one's personal life.” It could be argued that executive, judiciary and legislative denial of the toxic effects of pornography or “objectionable material” certainly puts the immature brains of juveniles, as well as the public and its public servants at risk. Vernon J. Geberth, former Commanding Officer of the Bronx Homicide Task Force with over 400 murder investigations a year stated, “This proliferation and access to pornography via the Internet in the privacy of one’s home is a catalyst for copy-cat crimes and disaster. We are in a

sad state and it will get worse.” During one recent week an FBI Agent, a Sheriff’s Deputy and a Mayor were arrested for child sexual abuse and/or child pornography.

The elephant in the middle of the room that no one wants to notice is that viewing “objectionable materials” once diagnosed as a form of “peeping,” is deviant conduct; and that viewing such material can and has, led “investigators of exploited children” into copycat sexual crimes against the very children they pledged, and planned, to protect. How many jury members, judges, police, scientists have been and are now being traumatized in the line of duty, their brains neurochemically restructured by erototoxins unleashed by viewing pornography?

“Seeing is believing.” “Monkey see, monkey do.” If NCMEC staff had not experienced “emotional and psychological” harm from seeing “this objectionable material,” there is no justification for the costly investment in time, money, and national resources for the Safeguards in place. Inquiries NCMEC receives from other protective organizations about their own traumatic staffs, suggest the far-reaching impact of these stimuli among professionals.

The children, teenagers, women, and men who are consuming “objectionable material” at home, in the office, schools, prisons, hospitals, and other institutions are not being counseled by a full time psychologist. No one is on duty to hear their “so-called arousal responses,” sexual trauma, lust, fear, and shame. Clearly the NCMEC needs to safeguard *its trained adult staff* from the *known toxic effects* of pornography. The court and the public need to ask if ordinary citizens, juries, judges, and especially children, are not due public protection from this modern deluge of erototoxic pollution. Indeed, one might include FBI agents such as Patty Rust among those who should have been so protected.

A Multidisciplinary Research Proposal

The proposed basic research project will require consultations with brain/mind and legal researchers, literature reviews, pilot tests, subject selection criteria (mental-physical health, age, gender), ethical experimental issues including on-going spiritual and psychological aid and the like, determination of precise research designs (natural, survey, case, experiment) statistical analyses and a report on educational, legal, social applications. It will also require extensive interaction with, among others, a professional public relations organization in order to garner the appropriate public reception. (See pages 10-11 for Ten Additional Hypotheses and Draft Test Designs)

“Testing” The Miller “Three Pronged” Obscenity Test

Webster defines “test”:

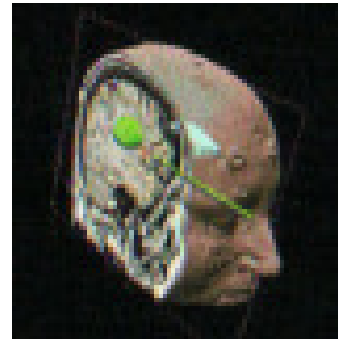
A procedure for critical evaluation; a means of determining the presence, quality, or truth of something; a trial: *a test of one's eyesight; subjecting a hypothesis to a test; a test of an athlete's endurance.* 2. A series of questions, problems, or physical responses designed to determine knowledge, intelligence, or ability.

An objective analysis of the Miller three-pronged test for obscenity is a misguided attempt to establish scientific certainty by misappropriating scientific terms. A “test” should result in an objective, verifiable measure of the thing being tested. One can test the strength of a metal or of a human by chemical or physical trials and compare these results to similar metals and people for a judgment of relative and absolute strength. One can test the mathematical knowledge of a child by the number of “correct” answers to math questions.

Problems With the Miller “Test” Protocol

- 1) **Average Person:** First, Miller does not define the “average person.” Statistically, *“the average person” is a married, 35 year old, high school graduate, a heterosexual mother who prays and attends church regularly³ and who usually says she wants stronger laws, including media laws, to protect herself and her children.*⁴

Physiologically and neurologically women and men tend to view pornography and obscenity differently since heterosexual sex materials commonly display women as sex performers and men as sex spectators. Based on the objective gender specific brain data, any adjudication of pornography or obscenity should fully reflect the female “average person.” (Test: survey data on male vs. female responses to legalized pornography, literature search examining the profile of a pornography performer, experiences of these women, etc.)⁵



- 2) **Work taken as a whole:** When dealing with images the “work” can be documented via the chosen scanner to mean that each image, on its own, is a “whole work.” (see Mapplethorpe and the scientific literature). Each image can be measured for “neural activity on blood volume, flow and oxygen consumption.” Static or connected, the image remains a unique entity. Each image has an individual brain, mind, body imprint and memory. (**Test:** Using the fMRI, screen film clips and replay days later mixed with films never seen for rate of recognition and emotional responses—compared to text measure and recall, etc.)
- 3) **Appeals to the prurient interest as well as patently offensive:** Both claims can be tested with the fMRI, measuring how spectators process neutral, kindly, aggressive, humorous and Erototoxic images and/or text, documented in multicolor radiography. Erototoxins should show overlapping neurochemical sites in the brain that link lust with fear and anger, absent empathy or cognition. Such hard fMRI evidence will “unmistakably” define “appeals to,” “prurient,” “patently offensive” (even Douglas’ challenge of “taste”) for the first time in a courtroom.
- **Appeals to:** can be defined psychopharmacologically by what neurotransmitters and hormones in the nervous system Erototoxins “turn on.” The hypothesis is that the Erototoxic “appeal” is really a heightened state of somatic fear, etc., arousal, cognitively mislabeled as “sexual arousal.” Neuropharmacologically, Erototoxins

can be documented as “turning on” endogenous morphine, steroids, adrenalin, PCP, oxytocin, glucose, heroin, steroids (testosterone) and a cornucopia of other hormones and neurotransmitters. The argument can be made that what “**appeals to**” the spectator is an unwitting, non consenting fear-anger psychosomatic state experienced as an endogenous drug “high.” (**Test:** e.g., how pornographic sex cues neurochemically differ from normal, love based sex cues. Use empathetic films, e.g.: Jimmy Stewart and Donna Reed telephone scene in *It’s a Wonderful Life* (1946), *For Whom the Bell Tolls* (1943), or *As You Like It* when Claudio sees Hero, the final scene in *Paths of Glory* and X films).

- **Prurient:** Inordinately interested in matters of sex; lascivious... *prurient thoughts* ...itching...lustful...The eye of the vain and prurient is darting from object to object of illicit attraction. (I. Taylor. [Source:](#) *Webster’s Revised Unabridged Dictionary*, © 1996, 1998 MICRA, Inc. (Test: with fMRI, e.g., a *Playboy* or Victoria Secret, Abercrombe & Fitch catalogues “X,” “R,” “PG” film clips, images of loving couples, families, hospital brochure on sick children, a series of happy children, Family of Man, etc, to be addressed further)
- **Patently Offensive:** unmistakably...[syn: [plain](#)] Disagreeable to the senses: *an offensive odor* Causing **anger, displeasure, resentment, or affront:** *an offensive gesture*. Of, relating to, or designed for attack: *offensive weapons*. See also synonyms at [hateful](#). (Test: plainly, this should include noxious sexual media that cause anger, as above. Probably must show males and females gradations of pornography via fMRI, SPECT, PET, EEG, etc. Use the films and images already adjudicated by the courts, compared to text (even James Joyce’s *Ulysses*) and which the court ruled were or were not obscene.)

* * * *

The Miller “test” offers no “proof” or “evidence” to confirm the liberal or illiberal ruling of what is “prurient” and “offensive,” etc. Indeed, the mainstreaming and public conditioning of Erototoxins now renders Justice Potter Stewart’s famous opinion, “I know it when I see it,” oldthink. In sum, the “Miller Test” does not fulfill the replicable and verifiable standards of a scientific test. On the other hand, it is adequate evidence of the emotional and political standards and “customs” of the judiciary at that point in time.

However, state-of-the-art brain scanning technology finally allows us to “test” the Miller “test” employing in-time photographs of the brain responding to a given image; Mona Lisa, bucolic landscapes, old western “shoot um ups” or contemporary “Lethal Weapon” films. Films can be used to demonstrate the psychopharmacological effects of media to arouse myriad emotions, including feelings of empathy.⁶

Justice Douglas’ Public Arguments On Obscenity Laws

[Paris Adult Theatre I v. Slaton](#) “Art and literature reflect tastes; and tastes, like musical appreciation, are hardly reducible to precise definitions. That is one reason I have always felt that “obscenity” was not an exception to the First Amendment. For matters of taste, like matters of belief, turn on the

idiosyncrasies of individuals. They are too personal to define and too emotional and vague to apply....” (Douglas, J., dissenting).

[Miller v. California](#), 413 U.S. 15 (1973) “The Court has worked hard to define obscenity and concededly has failed.” (Douglas, J., dissenting).

Key words, Art; literature; tastes; **too emotional** to define; or apply. **“The Court has worked hard to define obscenity and concededly has failed.”**

Taste: A personal preference or liking: *a taste for adventure.*

1. The faculty of discerning what is aesthetically excellent or appropriate.
2. A manner indicative of the quality of such discernment: *a room furnished with superb taste.*
3. The sense of what is proper, seemly, or least likely to give offense in a given social situation. *The American Heritage Dictionary of the English Language, Fourth Edition, Houghton Mifflin 2000.*

Despite Justice Douglas’ inventiveness, he was fully aware that there has never been a call to ban Mozart, Bach, flower wallpaper, blue paint, fish or any non-sexual literature or art for Constitutional violations. The **“taste”** issue that distinguishes obscenity is *sexual*. When private sexual “taste” invades public life the State is required to measure the **public costs** of alleged **private sexual “taste.”**

For it is arguably unjust for private sexual “taste” to cause injury--as in rape, incest and “illegitimate” births, AIDS and other venereal disease--that cost innocent lives as well as billions of tax dollars better invested elsewhere. Emergency care doctors regularly treat men, whose “taste” yields objects or small animals lodged in their rectums, forcing the medical neglect of innocent others in need of their care.

Those whose sexual “taste” is for children or other sex crimes and who are encouraged or driven to such “taste” by films advocating same, bring the State into the fray. The State must determine whether Erototoxins caused the criminal “taste” feedback loop that went from the optical cortex to the brain/mind/body, triggering copy-cat crime enacted via the motor cortex. Hence, the State has a legitimate interest in public and private sexual “taste.”

“Patently Offensive” Triggers States of Fear, Often Becoming Anger, Aggression

Psychologist-neurosemanticist Michael Hall addresses the cellular unity of fear and anger:

[F]ear...alerts me to potential threats and so activates my whole mind-body system.....So with anger. The thoughts-and-feelings of anger signals a danger that I sense *out there in the world*, and involves the same General Arousal

Syndrome as fear, **except that cognitively, I think I can take on the endangering object, event, or person.** So instead of moving away from and avoiding the danger as in the fear posture, I take on a going-at or "aggressing" posture. [A]ccurate thinking makes the anger ...enhancing, inaccurate thinking makes the anger inappropriate and therefore limiting.

These fear-anger responses represent *primary states* of consciousness because the focus of these mind-body states references something *out there*. But when ***consciousness reflects back onto itself (as it always and inevitably does)***, then ...it generates entirely new constructions, new configurations of experiences, and a new layeredness [explanations].⁷

So, do Erototoxins increase the population of "patently offensive" individuals, people whose fear, "provoked" by erotic stimuli, engage in patently offensive, angry, aggressive behavior? How much of the growing sex crime pandemic is due to copy-cat crimes? State of the art brain scanning studies should allow "hard data" to begin to answer these questions with replicable data.

Functional magnetic resonance imaging: "MRI scans can see the indirect effects of neural activity on blood volume, flow and oxygen consumption. The result is a map of the brain's anatomy that can also point to changes in brain activity." (*Science Magazine*, February 2004)⁸



Erototoxins are documented as releasing testosterone, a sex, fear and aggression hormone, possibly by inhibiting serotonin or oxytocin. Dr. Daniel Amen addresses "anger and aggression":

Many studies have reported blood flow and metabolic abnormalities in the temporal lobes of violent individuals, generally in the left hemisphere....temporal lobe abnormalities, usually left-sided....[Other] SPECT and MRI scans [found] impulsively violent subjects showed some hypoperfusion in the temporal and/or frontal lobes. [While many have no structural abnormalities] violent individuals show atypical SPECT patterns in the medial aspects of the frontal lobesdecreased perfusion of the prefrontal cortex and left temporal lobe...[and] *increased* perfusion of the anterior cingulate gyrus, a pattern associated with problems of cognitive inflexibility and repetitive negative thoughts.

neuropsychiatryreviews.com/feb01/npr_feb01_spect.html

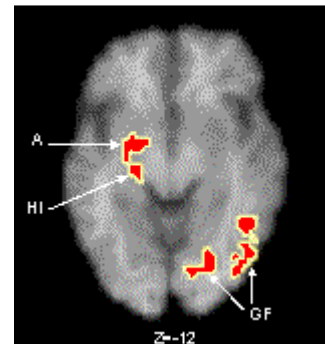
Further, anger contributes to heart disease...[apparently also due to] stress-related release of extra catecholamines....substances, such as adrenaline, that prepare the body to meet emergencies...by constricting blood vessels and forcing the heart to work harder to supply the body with fresh blood. news.bbc.co.uk/1/hi/health/1939094.stm⁹

Anger is Fear Turned Protective and/or Offensive

One is “provoked” to fear and anger, not love. So too the “sexually provocative” female provokes fear and anger—a neurochemical/endocrine defense by the spectator, against the feared sexual provocateur (**Test:** for neurotransmitter and hormone production associated with states of fear and/or anger and compare to other fear/anger stimuli that does not have a sexual component.) “Provoke: To incite to anger or resentment,” etc. *The American Heritage Dictionary of the English Language, Fourth Edition, Houghton Mifflin, 2000.*

The Figure (right) shows activity in the Amygdala and Hippocampus of the limbic system in response to perception of a fear stimulus (...in the visual brain cortices... reflecting the visual nature of the stimuli...arousal associated with fear perception). These findings have important implications for:

- a) Understanding how our emotional memories develop
- b) Understanding disorders of these emotional brain networks¹⁰



Knowing your loved one is in pain automatically activates the subjective pain-processing regions of your brain, which leads to empathy. Now, although Erototoxins commonly mimic the act of “love,” in soliciting millions of young and old male spectators of all dispositions and backgrounds, a rigorously designed scientific experiment should identify little or no “empathy” among Erototoxic spectators.¹¹

Instead, although the Anterior Cingulate Gyrus (ACG) should, as the attention manager, respond to Erototoxins, the key arousal states may locate in the Amygdala (primal emotions); the Thalamus and Hypothalamus (sensory switchboard and internal regulator) the Hippocampus (for memory) and the “flight-fight” response for sex, hate or fear. Context-dependent aspects of pain (including the anterior insula) should not be affected.

Ten Supplementary Hypotheses

(EEG and EKG for heart rate and skin conductivity data.)

- 1) “Erotic” images, and all images, are universally decoded by children and illiterates, meaning, such images are non-speech and instead *subvert* the “speech” purpose of the First Amendment (arguably, the ability to engage in debate on an equal playing field so as to determine a right decision).
 - a. **Test:** Record fMRI/SPECT/PET scans; Flash (3/10 sec) three 4-year-old subjects neutral pictures and text, repeat with non-English speakers; document and record their analyses. Follow with “erotic” images and text simultaneously (to adult subjects only). Record hard data and compare with subjects’ own analyses. Repeat 3 months later for memory data.
- 2) “Erotic,” right hemisphere images, shut down left hemisphere speech and frontal cortical judgment, impulse control and analysis.
 - a. **Test:** Record fMRI/SPECT/PET scans; Flash (3/10 sec) erotic images and text simultaneously to 6 male, 6 female subjects in groups and individually. Record hard data and compare with subjects’ own analyses.

- 3) “Erotic” images fuse emotions of lust with fear, violence and inevitably, with shame.
 - a. Test: Record fMRI/SPECT/PET scans of subjects (6 male, 6 female) shown random film clips, photos, cartoons of rape, murder, mother love, lust, hope, etc. and measure the effects on brain, mind and memory. Record hard data and compare with subjects’ own analyses. Repeat 3 months later for memory data.
- 4) “Erotic” images trigger mind-altering opiates absent the viewers’ conscious awareness and consent.
 - a. Test: Record fMRI/SPECT/PET scans; Have 6 male, 6 female subjects answer a questionnaire about what kind of arousal they experienced during image test protocol. Repeat same questions on one-on-one with same sex interviewer for verbal versus non-verbal responses.
- 5) “Erotic” images change the structure of the brain absent the viewers’ conscious awareness and consent.
 - a. Test: Record fMRI/SPECT/PET scans; After analyzing the neurotransmitters and hormones that “turned on,” ask subjects if they were aware that “X” chemicals were “turned on.” Would they have wanted to know this prior to study (the ethical issues here need to be addressed).
- 6) Regular use of Erototoxins undermine the homeostasis of the body/mind and are therefore implicated in a myriad of behavioral and immunological dysfunctions; from anxiety, depression, increased rates of venereal disease/AIDS, heart attacks, impotence, prostate and other stress-anxiety related disorders, to criminal conduct.
 - a. Survey: Record data, if possible, from Dr. Cline and the sex addiction agencies regarding the kinds of illnesses and diseases suffered by sex addicts and compare to normals.
- 7) “Erotic” images are, on the evidence, a common agent associated with homosexual conduct. It is thus hypothesized that these media directly or indirectly compromise the homosexual immune system and increase susceptibility to disease; from alcoholism and drug addiction to a cornucopia of venereal diseases to cancers (women), AIDS (men) and heart attacks.
 - a. Test: We could test with homosexual subjects but I am unsure about that...Perhaps just a meta-analysis of the research literature.
- 8) “Erotic” images should impact the religious more than those with few moral absolutes. The capacity for shame/conscience should yield stronger Erototoxic responses than the cynical misanthrope. Hence, religious believers should be more susceptible to Erototoxic addiction than less morally convicted subjects. Greater neurochemical/endocrine susceptibility should inform the significant problem of Erototoxic addiction among the clergy and subsequent acting out of sexually abusive conduct.
 - a. Test: Unsure how to handle this, beyond survey questions for clergy, and, those clergy that will allow anonymous questionnaires on the clergy porn problem. Personal testimony and illness records?
- 9) “Erotic” media appear to attack empathy, faith and hope, the spiritual centers (psyche—soul) of emotion, of the limbic system, and thus to compromise the organism’s immune system at the subconscious level (see p. 8 on “hope”).
 - a. Test: If Erototoxins undermine the biochemistry of hope, thus the soul, the psyche, following depressing news and tales of hopelessness. Does the brain release enkephalins and endorphins in the same manner during Erototoxic exposure as clinical experiments document are released in the “hope” state.¹²

- 10) "Erotic" media cause "emotional contagion" as defined by Dr. Richard Restak.
- a. Test: If "the brain is changing its modus operandi,"¹³ and if as Restak argues, negative emotions are the most contagious (citing to road rage and subsequent car assaults) design "tests" for Erototoxins as "emotional contagion." Both hetero and homosexual "arousal" are contagious. Observed sexual conduct is neurochemically processed by spectators and "felt" by those in sexual proximity.

Some Legal Considerations

**Class Action lawsuits to file against a defendant to be determined;
Some possibilities: Nickelodeon, MTV, Playboy, other pornographers, The Kinsey
Institute, Planned Parenthood, SIECUS, etc.**

QUI TAM

The **Qui Tam Information Center** is a place for whistleblowers and attorneys to gain information and help in pursuing qui tam actions. Qui Tam ("who sues on behalf of the king as well as for himself") is a provision of the Federal Civil False Claims Act that allows a private citizen to file a suit in the name of the U.S. Government charging fraud by government contractors and other entities who receive or use government funds, and share in any money recovered.

- 2. Planned Parenthood Receives Government Funds**¹⁴
- Started when:** 1970
- By whom:** President Nixon and a Democratic Congress.
- Why:** To subsidize domestic birth control and pregnancy testing, but supposedly not abortion.
- What it does:** Health and Human Services funds nearly 5,000 family planning clinics around the country, some of which are operated by Planned Parenthood. It also funds Planned Parenthood through Medicaid grants and Social Services block grants. The Washington Times reported in 1997 that of the approximately five million women who visit HHS clinics each year, more than 1.2 million are adolescent girls. Because money is fungible, HHS in effect not only subsidizes the distribution of birth control to teenage girls but also abortions. In addition to running HHS family planning clinics, Planned Parenthood is the nation's leading abortion provider.
- Cost:** In 2001, according to the General Accounting Office, Planned Parenthood Federation of America and its affiliates received \$162 million in federal funding.
- Constitutional provision:** "We're part of the Executive Branch, and the part of the Constitution that establishes the Executive Branch," said HHS spokesman Steve Barber. [See also SEICUS for many millions as well as the recent funds granted to The Kinsey Institute--roughly \$1.5 million for three years.]

Cost Benefit Analysis Of Pornography To Society

See *Images of Children, Crime and Violence in Playboy, Penthouse and Hustler*.
See the Tobacco Model of success.

Extant Surveys, Planned Surveys

NEWS RELEASE from MORALITY IN MEDIA, Inc.

AMERICANS STILL WANT FEDERAL OBSCENITY LAWS ENFORCED AGAINST HARDCORE INTERNET PORNOGRAPHY, ACCORDING TO POLL RESULTS

NEW YORK (18 March 2004) –Americans continue to believe that the Federal laws against Internet obscenity should be vigorously enforced, according to results of a new poll conducted by Wirthlin Worldwide for Morality in Media.

Eighty-two percent of adult Americans surveyed in March 2004 said that the Federal laws against Internet obscenity should be vigorously enforced. In a virtually identical question asked by Wirthlin in March 2002, 81 percent said yes to that question. The following table shows survey responses to the 2002 and 2004 Wirthlin polls:

Percentage saying “Yes” to vigorous obscenity law enforcement

	<u>2004 poll</u>	<u>2002 poll</u>
Yes – Strongly	72%	70%
Yes – Somewhat	9%	12%
No – Somewhat	6%	9%
No – Strongly	12%	7%
Don’t Know/Refused	1%	2%

Percentage saying “Yes” to vigorous obscenity law enforcement

	<u>2004 poll</u>	<u>2002 poll</u>		<u>2004 poll</u>	<u>2002 poll</u>
Women, overall	89%	90%	Some H.S. education	81%	80%
Men, overall	73%	72%	High school grads	88%	86%
Republicans	83%	82%	Some college ed.	82%	81%
Democrats	82%	81%	College grads	73%	79%
Independents	78%	79%	Postgraduate ed.	80%	73%
Registered voters	83%	82%			

Robert W. Peters, President of Morality in Media, commented:

A Draft Survey on Erototoxins

“Would you object to your brain/mind/memories being restructured without your conscious consent?”

Yes – Strongly
Yes – Somewhat
No – Somewhat
No – Strongly
Don't Know/Refused

“Would you object to having your brain/mind/memories unconsciously reshaped in ways that caused you to be accepting of or addicted to a particular product?”

Yes – Strongly
Yes – Somewhat
No – Somewhat
No – Strongly
Don't Know/Refused

“Would you want a label like: “Warning: This product has been proven to reshape your brain/mind/memories outside your conscious awareness” to be attached to this product wherever it was being distributed?”

Yes – Strongly
Yes – Somewhat
No – Somewhat
No – Strongly
Don't Know/Refused

“Would you want the law to criminalize the reshaping of children’s nonconsensual brain/mind/memories by any agency should there be any question of harm to the child?”

Yes – Strongly
Yes – Somewhat
No – Somewhat
No – Strongly
Don't Know/Refused

“Would you want the law to criminalize the unconscious reshaping of adult brain/mind/memories by any agency for any reason?”

Yes – Strongly
Yes – Somewhat
No – Somewhat
No – Strongly
Don't Know/Refused

Crafting questions that would define the connections between pornography and exogenous drugs and joining a class action and/or RICO lawsuit.

Excerpts From ?Violent Video Games And Other Media Violence’

Craig A. Anderson, Ph.D. Professor & Chair Department of Psychology, Iowa State University, Copyright 2002 by Craig A. Anderson.¹⁵ In, Anderson, C.A. (2002). FAQs on violent video games and other media violence: Part I. *Small Screen*, 179, September, pp. 1-2, 7-8. Anderson, C.A. (2002). FAQs on violent video games and other media violence: Part II. *Small Screen*, 180, October, pp. 1-1, 7-8. small screen is the news digest of the Australian Council on Children and the Media (trading name: Young Media Australia).¹⁶

1. You have been reviewing 50 years of research on media violence and aggression: what have the main research steps been?

Most of the early research focused on two questions: 1. Is there a significant association between exposure to media violence and aggressive behavior? 2. Is this association causal? The results, overall, have been fairly consistent across types of studies (experimental, cross-sectional (often called "correlational"), and longitudinal (which are also a type of "correlational" study). There is a significant relation between exposure to media violence and aggressive behavior. Increased exposure leads to increased aggressive behavior. A single exposure can increase aggression in the immediate situation. Repeated exposure leads to general increases in aggressiveness over time. This relation is causal.

2. How does exposure to media violence increase later aggressive behavior?

...We now have a pretty clear picture of how exposure to media violence can increase aggression in both the immediate situation as well as in long term contexts....1. Aggressive thoughts increase, which in turn increase the likelihood that a mild or ambiguous provocation will be interpreted in a hostile fashion. 2. Aggressive (or hostile) affect increases. 3. General arousal (e.g., heart rate) increases, which tends to increase the dominant behavioral tendency. 4. People learn new aggressive behaviors by observing, and will reenact them almost immediately afterwards if the situational context is sufficiently similar.....5 Repetition increases learning, including learning how to aggress.

1. Is there a difference between the effects of TV/movie violence versus Video-Games violence?

[T]he existing research literature on violent video games has yielded the same general types of effects as the TV and Cinema research....there are reasons to believe that the violent video game effects may prove larger than TV and Cinema effects.

4. Are results of video game studies consistent? Are some social groups more susceptible to the negative effects of violent video games than others? Are some groups immune to these effects?

...the negative effects of exposure to media violence in general (including TV/movies) may be larger for some groups than others. Occasionally, they appear larger for boys than girls, but that may no longer be true (at least, in U.S. society)....Two additional points are worth remembering. 1. No one has ever identified a group of people who consistently appear immune to the negative effects of media violence....Of course, cigarette smoking is not a necessary and sufficient cause of lung cancer, even though it is a major cause of it.

5. How important is the distinction between realistic violence versus fantasy violence?

....One of the great myths surrounding media violence is this notion that if the individual can distinguish between media violence and reality, then it can't have an adverse effect on that individual....many studies have used young adult participants who knew that the TV show, the movie clip, or the video game to which they were exposed was not "real." These studies still yielded the typical media violence effect on subsequently aggressive behavior.

6. Aren't there studies of violent video games that have found no significant effects on aggression?

Yes, such studies do exist. In any field of science, some studies will produce effects that differ from what most studies of that type find. If this weren't true, then one would need to perform only one study on a particular issue and we would have the "true" answer....So, given that we know that scientific studies of the same question will yield somewhat different results, purely on the basis of chance, how should we go about summarizing the results of a set of studies? One way is look at the average outcome across studies. This is essentially what a meta-analysis does. And when one does a meta-analysis on the media violence research literature, the clear conclusion is that the results are quite consistent. Similarly, meta-analyses of the violent video game studies also yield surprisingly consistent results. On average there is a clear effect: exposure to media violence (including violent video games) increases subsequent aggression....any general statements about a research domain must focus on the pooled results, not on individual studies.

7. But what about the claims made by the media industries and by some other media violence experts, who say that the existing research evidence shows no effects of violent media?

The various entertainment media industries have lots of money to spend on trying to convince the general public as well as political leaders that there is nothing to worry about. And they do spend large sums on this.James Steyer titled "The Other Parent: The Inside Story of the Media's Effect on Our Children," reveals much about how this works in the U.S. I suspect that most people would be shocked by many of the revelations contained in this book (published by Simon & Schuster, 2002). I personally have witnessed media industry lobbyists lie about a factual issue, watched them get caught in that lie, and then seen the same lobbyist deliver the same lie to a different group a year later. So, one must distinguish between real vs. industry experts.

8. But haven't other media violence experts also claimed that there is no valid scientific evidence linking media violence to aggression?

Yes, and no. The media industries seek out, promote, and support "experts" who will make such claims.....Many do not have any research training in an appropriate discipline. Of those who do have advanced degrees in an appropriate discipline (for example, social psychology), almost none of them have ever conducted and published original empirical research on media violence. That is, they have never designed, carried out, and published a study in which they gathered new data to test scientific hypotheses about potential media violence effects. In other words, they are not truly experts on media violence research. Again, to get at the truth, one must distinguish between actual vs. self-proclaimed (and often industry-backed) experts.

9. Are there any evaluations of the media violence research literature done by groups who have the appropriate expertise but who are not themselves media violence researchers?

...."Joint Statement on the Impact of Entertainment Violence on Children," issued by six medical and public health professional organizations at a Congressional Public Health Summit on July 26, 2000.....noted that "...entertainment violence can lead to increases in aggressive attitudes, values, and behavior, particularly in children.....overwhelmingly to a causal connection between media violence and aggressive behavior in some children." The six signatory organizations were: American Academy of Pediatrics, American Academy of Child & Adolescent Psychiatry, American Medical Association, American Psychological Association, American Academy of Family Physicians, and the American Psychiatric Association. Along the same line, several reports by the U.S. Surgeon General have concluded that exposure to media violence is a significant risk factor for later aggression and violence.

10. The claim has been made that in terms of the general public's beliefs about media violence effects, we are currently in a situation that is very similar to where the public was some 30 years ago in the tobacco/lung cancer issue. In what ways are these two cases similar? Dissimilar?

The medical research community knew that cigarette smoking causes lung cancer long before the general public came to hold such beliefs.... There have been several lawsuits filed in the U.S. against various video game companies in recent years. As far as I know, none have been successful yet.

One big difference between the tobacco industry case and the violent media case is that the main sources of information to the public (e.g., TV news shows, newspapers, magazines) are now largely owned by conglomerates that have a vested interest in denying the validity of any research suggesting that there might be harmful effects of repeated exposure to media violence..... Indeed, a recent study that my colleague Brad Bushman and I published (*American Psychologist*, volume 56, 2001) suggests that the media

violence/aggression link was firmly established scientifically by 1975, and that news reports on this research have gotten less accurate over time.

11. The U.S. Senate invited you to deliver an expert's opinion on violent video games in March, 2000. Has anything changed in the video game research literature since then?

....It is even clearer today than it was at that earlier date that violent video games should be of concern to the general public. That is, even stronger statements can now be made on the basis of the scientific literature. There are still gaps and many unanswered questions, of course.

12. What is your advice concerning public policy towards violent entertainment media, particularly violent video games violence managing?

I try very hard to restrict my role in this debate to that of an expert media violence researcher....Nonetheless, I am willing to give a vague answer to the public policy question....I believe that we need to reduce the exposure of youth to media violence. My preference for action is to somehow convince parents to do a better job of screening inappropriate materials from their children....But of course, as long as the media industries persist in denying the scientific facts and persist in keeping the general public confused about those facts, many parents won't see a need to screen some violent materials from their children....an industry totally lacking in ethical values.

12. Does violence sell?

Clearly, violence does sell, at least in the video game market....Interestingly, in some of our studies college students have to play nonviolent video games. Some of these students report that they have never played nonviolent games, and are surprised to learn that they like some of the nonviolent ones as much as their violent games.

Endnotes

¹ <http://www.nationmaster.com/encyclopedia/Supreme-Court-of-the-United-States>.

² <http://www.medicalnewstoday.com/articles/60266.php>

³ http://www0.un.org/cyberschoolbus/days/women/i_demog.asp AND "Among persons >= 65 in 1950, there were 89 men for every 100 women. By 2000, there will be 70 men for every 100 women" AND "Life expectancy in the USA by 1996 was 79 years for women and 73 years for men..." http://www.merck.com/mrkshared/mm_geriatrics/sec1/ch2.jsp. "...The median age (with half of all Americans above and half below) reached 35.3 years in 2000, the highest it has ever been" etc, see also marriage, parental data. <http://www.usembassy.de/usa/society-demographics.htm>. Need further documentation of religious life etc.

⁴ Voting preference, etc, needs to be established via the advertising research and federal demographics.

⁵ There is extensive literature documenting the abusive and traumatic histories of young women (and some on young men) who are prostitutes/pornography performers and such. Such information belongs in the legal domain.

⁶ Eg: in "Casablanca," patrons sing "La Marseilles" switching from fear and shame to anger and bravery. In "Paths of Glory" French soldiers switch from aggressive lust to deepest empathy as they tearfully join in a gentle song with a young, frightened German girl.

⁷ <http://www.neurosemantics.com/Techniques/Journal1.htm>⁷

⁸ **Positron emission tomography** Radioactive tracers are injected into the circulatory system and concentrate in the areas of the brain where blood flow and metabolism are most active. When the radioactive material breaks down, it gives off a neutron and a positron. When the positron collides with an electron, both are destroyed and gamma rays are released. Detectors record the brain area where the gamma rays are emitted, providing a map of brain activity. PET scans can show quick changes in activity, but the machines are bulky and expensive.

Electroencephalography and magnetoencephalography The subject wears a "hairnet" of sensors that pick up electrical or magnetic impulses given off by brain waves in the cerebral cortex. Those impulses are charted over time, and a computer analysis can produce a changing two-dimensional map of cortical activity. The apparatus is less expensive and more portable than the machines used for PET or MRI scans, but the readings cannot measure activity or structure beyond the cerebral cortex. Thus, EEG or MEG is often combined with other methods. (seeking misplaced web citation).

⁹ The **pleasure center** is located in the limbic system. It is involved in sexual arousal and in the "high" derived from certain recreational drugs. Dopamine acts here. Rats with electrodes implanted into their limbic system will self-stimulate in preference over food and will eventually die of exhaustion. The limbic system is tightly connected to the prefrontal cortex. It has been conjectured that this connection is related to the pleasure obtained from solving problems. To cure severe emotional disorders, this connection was sometimes surgically severed, a procedure of psychosurgery. Patients who underwent this procedure often became passive and lacked all motivation. <http://mind-brain.com/limbic.php>

¹⁰ How your brain handles love and pain, *Science*, February 2004.

¹¹ Ibid.

¹² Of *The Anatomy of Hope* by Dr. Jerome Groopman, a professor at the Harvard Medical School and the chief of experimental medicine at the Beth Israel Deaconess Medical Center, the NYT wrote:

"True hope is clear eyed...It sees all the difficulties that exist and all the potential for failure, but through that, carves a realistic path to a better future." Dr. Groopman asserts that hope can change brain chemistry, "specifically by reducing the pain we feel, improving muscle, cardiac and respiratory function." Experiments have shown, he writes, that the emotion we call hope causes the brain to release enkephalins and endorphins that have the same effects as morphine. (Dinita Smith, *At Ease With a Pen*, but also a Stethoscope, March 16, 2004).

¹³ Richard Restak, "The Diane Rehm Show," PBS radio, Washington, DC., exact date forthcoming.

¹⁴ *Human Events*, "Here's our [annual top ten list](#) of the Worst Government Programs," Mar 5, 2004.

¹⁵ [Click here to return to Craig A. Anderson home page.](#) .

¹⁶ www.youngmedia.org.au.