

How to Talk about Games, Today Moral Panic and Misunderstanding

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Salon NEWS & POLITICS

What's leisure and what's game addiction in the 21st century?

Are these people suffering from a disorder - or just having fun?



LINDSAY GRACE JULY 1, 2018 5:30PM (UTC)

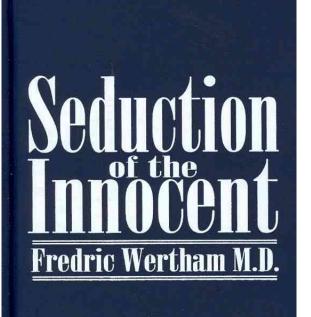




We've been here in the past







"I think Hitler was a beginner compared to the comic-book industry,"

- psychiatrist Frederic Wertham



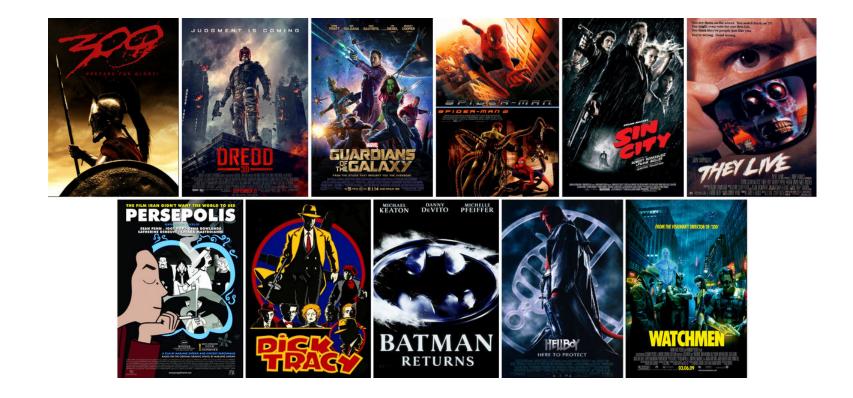
Widely debated-Comic books as the source of Juvenile Delinquency





Comic books were dangerous







At some point, all leisure seems subject to moral panic



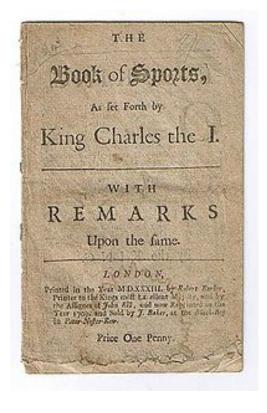
Sport



The Puritans "accepted the King James Bible, but they had the common hangman **burn the Book of Sports**, in which James I commended the games to be played after Sunday service

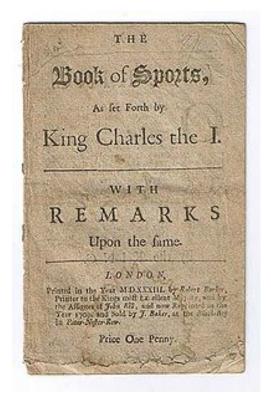
Sports illustrated, 1962





GDC

A guide to Sunday **sports and recreations**



A guide to Sunday **sports and recreations**

Publicly burned in England, 1643



Sport was evil and dangerous



LEISURE IN THE INDUSTRIAL REVOLUTION

c. 1780-c. 1880

R

Hugh Cunningham

ROUTLEDGE LIBRARY EDITIONS: THE VICTORIAN WORLD Class, religious, and ideological tensions of leisure from 1780-1880

GDC

LEISURE IN THE INDUSTRIAL REVOLUTION

c. 1780-c. 1880

Hugh Cunningham

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North



Travel, Music, Racing:

Linked to anti-social behavior

Dungeons and Dragons



The great 1980s Dungeons & Dragons panic



BBC

Dungeons and Dragons

"a fantasy role-playing game which uses **demonology**, witchcraft, voodoo, murder, rape, blasphemy, suicide, assassination, insanity, sex perversion, homosexuality, prostitution, satanic type rituals, gambling, barbarism, cannibalism, sadism, desecration, demon summoning, necromantics, divination and other teachings"



AP

Life Sentence Given In 'Dungeons & Dragons' Killing Case

May 31, 1985



RELATED TOPICS

Archive

CLAYTON, Mo. (AP) _ A man who said the fantasy game "Dungeons and Dragons" played a role in the killing of a college student has been sentenced to life in prison.

Darren Lee Molitor, 19, of St. Louis, was sentenced Thursday for the strangulation death of Mary C. Towey, 18, in April 1984. He had been convicted earlier of first-degree murder.

Another man, Ronald G. Adcox, is awaiting trial on a capital murder charge.

Molitor told St. Louis County Circuit Judge Alphonso H. Voorhees before he was sentenced that his trial was not fair because he was not permitted to present expert witnesses to give evidence

"It is a way of letting tension and anxieties loose .. But subjecting the mind to the **amounts of violence involved** isn't. It is far more bad than it is good. Especially to a young mind. And an 18 or 20 year old still has a young mind. Its effects are both mental and physical. It is in comparison to drugs, alcohol or tobacco. **It is very possessive**, **addictive and evil.** Evil may sound wrong or peculiar to explain a game, but there is no other way to describe it. It is a device of Satan to lure us away from God. It is an occult."

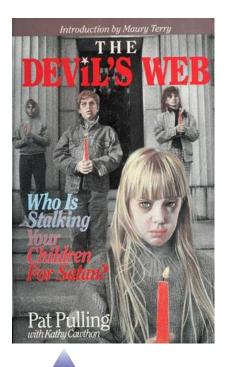
- The "Darren Molitor" letter, 1985



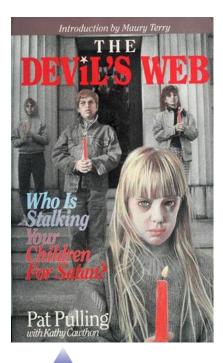
D & D was addictive and inspired violence





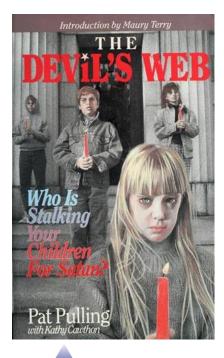






Director: National Coalition on TV Violence





Director: National Coalition on TV Violence

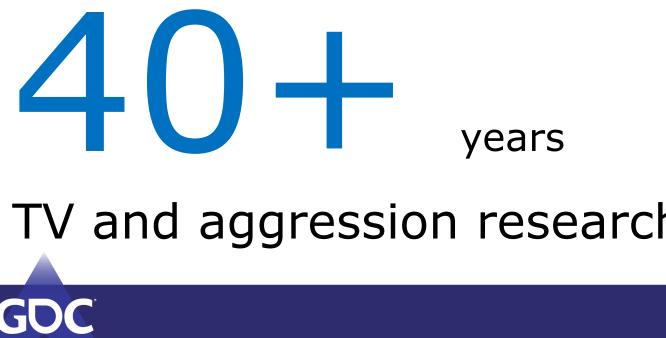
Earned support of US Surgeon General



Television







TV and aggression research



Eron, L. D., Huesmann, L. R., Lefkowitz, M. M., & Walder, L. O. (1972). Does television violence cause aggression? *American Psychologist*, *27*(4), 253-263.

"3rd graders who preferred violent TV programs were rated more aggressive in school by peers. In a 10-year follow-up . . . [it] was even more strongly related to aggression 10 years later. "



PAIK, H., & COMSTOCK, G. (1994). The Effects of Television Violence on Antisocial Behavior: A Meta-Analysis1. *Communication Research*, *21*(4), 516–546.

"We find a positive and significant correlation between television violence and aggressive behavior"



Science proves television fosters aggression?



" Mean effect sizes from aggregate and experimental studies **do not suggest that media violence and criminal aggression are positively associated**, but findings from prospective longitudinal studies are more **ambiguous**"

Savage, J., & Yancey, C. (2008). The effects of media violence exposure on criminal aggression: A meta-analysis. *Criminal Justice and Behavior, 35*(6), 772-791.



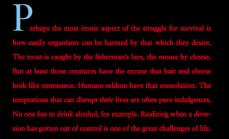
No link between Violence and TV

- Kaplan, R. M., & Singer, R. D. (1976). Television violence and viewer aggression: A reexamination of the evidence. *Journal of Social Issues*, 32(4), 35-70.
- Freedman, J. L. (1984). Effect of television violence on aggressiveness. *Psychological bulletin*, *96*(2), 227.
- Savage, J., & Yancey, C. (2008). The effects of media violence exposure on criminal aggression: A meta-analysis. *Criminal Justice and Behavior*, 35(6), 772-791.





By Robert Kubey and Mihaly Csikszentmihalyi Photoillustrations by Chip Simons



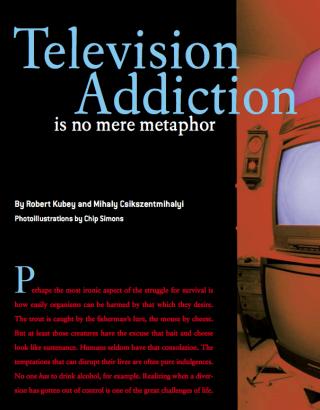
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FEBRUARY 2002

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F Convright 2002 Scientific American, Inc. "Most of the criteria of substance dependence can apply to people who watch a lot of TV."

-Robert Kubey & Mihaly Csikszentmihalyi



TV is the **Dominant Leisure** Time Activity

Table 2.4. Watching television is the preferred leisure activity across all surveyed OECD countries

Prevalence of different types of leisure activities percentage shares of total leisure time

| | TV or radio at home | Other leisure activities | Visiting or entertaining friends | Participating / attending events | Sports |
|----------------|------------------------|-----------------------------|-------------------------------------|----------------------------------|--------|
| Australia | 41 | 47 | 3 | 2 | 6 |
| Belgium | 36 | 42 | 8 | 8 | 5 |
| Canada | 34 | 34 | 21 | 2 | 8 |
| Finland | 37 | 40 | 7 | 8 | 8 |
| France | 34 | 45 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
| Germany | 28 | 46 | 4 | 15 | 7 |
| Italy | 28 | 48 | 6 | 10 | 8 |
| Japan | 47 | 42 | 4 | 0 | 6 |
| Korea | 35 | 41 | 16 | 1 | 7 |
| Mexico | 48 | 33 | 10 | 4 | 5 |
| New Zealand | 25 | 45 | 24 | 2 | 5 |
| Norway | 31 | 33 | 14 | 15 | 8 |
| Poland | 41 | 38 | 6 | 8 | 6 |
| Spain | 31 | 41 | 4 | 12 | 12 |
| Sweden | 31 | 42 | 7 | 11 | 8 |
| Turkey | 40 | 25 | 34 | 0 | 2 |
| United Kingdom | 41 | 39 | 7 | 10 | 4 |
| United States | 44 | 32 | 16 | 2 | 5 |
| OECD18 | 36 | 40 | 11 | 6 | 7 |

Source: Secretariat estimates based on national and multinational time-use surveys (2006 where available). It is important to point out that conclusions derived from these figures should be tentative: national time-use surveys' methodologies differ in the way they choose to include or exclude the measure of secondary activities.
StatLink and http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/551081652177

39%

of leisure time in 19 countries

https://www.oecd.org/berlin/42675407.pdf



Meta-analysis "results suggest there is a smaller effect of violent video games on aggression than has been found with television violence on aggression."

Sherry, J. L. (2001). The effects of violent video games on aggression: A meta-analysis. *Human communication research*, *27*(3), 409-431.

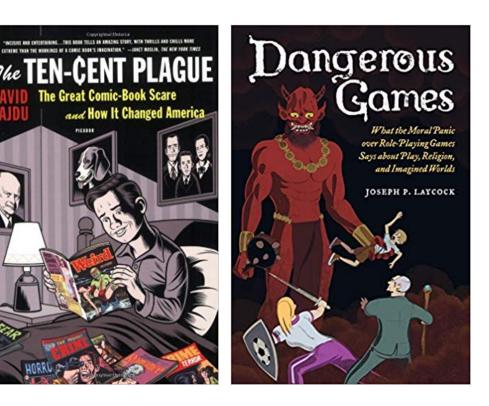




One way to talk:

Remind people of our worldwide **political past** with **leisure**





LEISURE IN THE INDUSTRIAL REVOLUTION

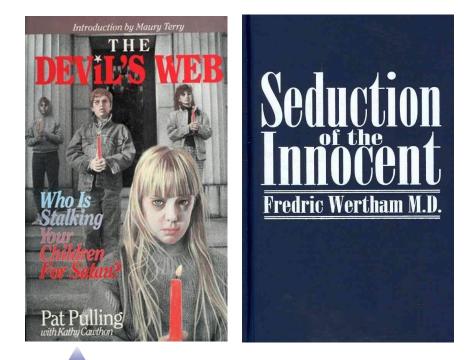
c. 1780-c. 1880

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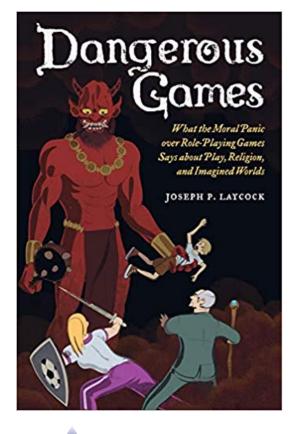
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North State









The dangerous game of pitting leisure against **morality**



Leisure is political

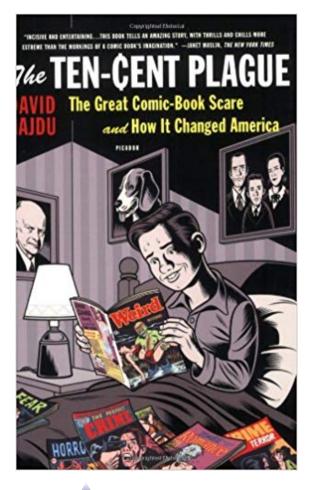


Leisure is political Attacking Leisure is an opportunity to chip at culture



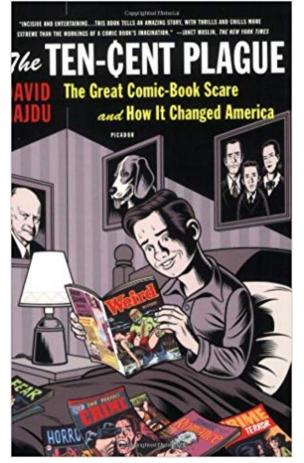
Attacking Leisure is an opportunity to chip at culture and enforce your own culture





"psychiatrists, politicians, and editorial writers feared the most extreme comic books – filled with crooks, monsters, and voluptuous women – would drive innocent children into the clutches of juvenile delinquency."





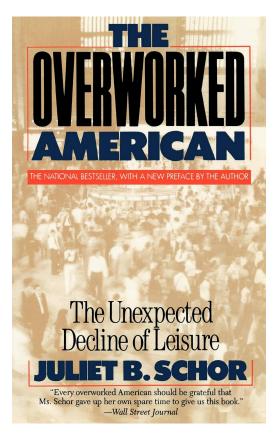
"Comic books . . . attracted a **high quotient of creative people** who thought of more established modes of publishing as foreclosed to them"

David Hajdu



Attacking games mirrors past attacks on leisure









IDEAS Workism Is Making Americans Miserable

For the college-educated elite, work has morphed into a religious identity—promising transcendence and community, but failing to deliver.

FEB 24, 2019



Derek Thompson Staff writer at *The Atlantic*

Report finds work has become the new religion



BuzzFeed News Ho

How Millennials Became The Burnout Generation





Maybe, we should not attack leisure



We should ask about the root of our discord



Like TV, **it's going to take a long time** to determine Aggression, Addiction link



Games don't need to be burned, to be erased.



Erasing our cultural contribution is often much easier



On games, censorship and bans

Discomfort Design: Critical Reflection through Uncomfortable Play

Lindsay Grace

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Abstract

Consider that uncomfortable moment in life when people discover a playful experience ceases to be worth playing. Just as an arm is broken on the playground, or a relationship can no longer be mended, there are explicit moments when art transgresses some unforeseen territory leaving us with fear of its potential. This paper explores the potential of taboo game design.

Introduction

Taboo is a construct that defines borders. It tells us where we can and cannot go. The social more is as much a looking glass to reflect on our values as it is a place to test our mettle. This paper seeks to explore how games offer unique critical experience through socially prohibited play. It simply seeks to discuss how play through taboo gameplay exposes that which we may not want to discuss. Taboo game experiences are more than just uncomfortable situations, they are opportunities in rhetoric. They punctuate an experience and offer opportunities for thoughtful reflection on social values. Grace, L. 2011. <u>Discomfort</u> <u>Design: Critical</u> <u>Reflection through</u> <u>Uncomfortable Play</u>, <u>17th</u> <u>International Symposium</u> <u>on Electronic Art</u> (ISEA), Istanbul, Turkey



Thanks for listening! Lindsay Grace

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