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List A B C D E

Dear Mr. Quells

I'm writing to express support for the strengthening of the Children's Television Act of 1990. Kids would benefit for years! If you all can't do it then who can?! Thanks for your help - Cyndy Perkins

VENI VIDI VENI AD INFINITUM

I came, I saw, I returned again and again.

WASH. FILE 200-211-1000

We ask you to beef up the regulations on the Children's Television Act. People producing shows for children should know to make them as educational as possible. Years ago, Children's Television was far more instructive.

Zigi Mocz
Box 496
Chester, NY 10918

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LISTENERS

© Disney

Lake Buena Vista, Florida

Post Card

ADDRESS

REC-11
James J. Mallo
Federal Communications
Commission
1919 1957
Washington, D.C.

FCC MAIL ROOM

MMK

MM 93-



MM93-48

Mr Quello:

Please strengthen the regulations on the Children's Television Act.

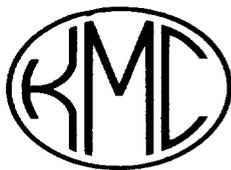
Our entire family is distressed by the poor quality children's programs that are being ~~xxxxxx~~ aired at present.

Thank you for your time.

Mr & Mrs D Joseph Mocz
Route 17M MD 1
Chester, NY 10918

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List ABCDE

MM 93-48



April 29, 1993

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Dear Mr. Quello,

I strongly favor the strengthening of the regulations on the Children's Television Act which the FCC is currently reviewing. I support the view that the entire child audience needs to be served with 7 to 10 hours of educational programming a week.

~~Thank you for your efforts in considering~~
this issue.

RECEIVED

MAY 04 1993

FCC MAIL ROOM

Sincerely,
Karen C. Miles
Karen C. Miles

Mr. Quello:

MM93-48

Children need better television programming.
Children are our future. If all they see is violence, corruption and sin on TV, that is how they will treat us all when we are older and they are adults.

Please, strengthen the regulations on the Children Television Act. You will be doing all of us adults a great service.

Thank you.

Bless you.

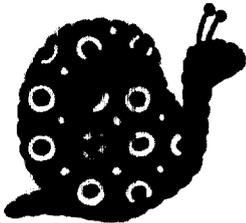
Mrs. Elise
c/o Basketball Team
P.O. Box 177, Corner Goodwood
Creston, N.Y. 10918

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MAY 04 1983

ECC MAIL ROOM
Dear Sirs I am mad that politics
sticks its nose in cartoon's
where do you get off saying that
Cartoon's hurt educational
There are other nation on television
that deal with Education
Let the kids decide what to watch
Parents don't know what kids like
They grew up with Radio I am 20
years old and still like cartoon's
but not educational ones why must
politicks be involved with star
or cartoon's I like Saturday
morning cartoon's don't slap
the nation with change
you have some heart for cartoon's
all fun in cartoon's have value



No Education in cartoon's
Especially in Saturday
Morning ones

MM93-48

May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December
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TUESDAY 18	No. of Copies rec'd List A B C D E	1 169/196	WEDNESDAY 19	170/195
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Dear Sir

4-27-93

I am writing about letter programs for children. We never had programs when we were young. Children are no different now than when were younger. Children are children they absorb what they see or hear. So I would appreciate your help that the outcome will be. I could go on & on.

RECEIVED

MAY 04 1993

Thank you
Martin K. Amis

FCC MAIL ROOM

THURSDAY 22	174/191
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MM93-48

1007050

JUN 7 3 20 PM '93

RADIO SERVICES
DIVISION

144 Hawthorn Dr.

Haworth, NJ. 07641

April 29, 1992

James Quello, Chairman
Federal Communications Commission
1919 M St.
Washington, D.C. 20554

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MAY 04 1993

FCC MAIL ROOM

Dear Sir:

As the mother of three children, I'm writing to you about the lack of quality children's programming. In my area, 3:30 p.m. to 6 p.m. is filled with cartoon shows with no educational value, talk shows and soap operas with adult themes, and news programs featuring violent and racial problems and crimes.

Saturday morning is a wasteland of shows dedicated to merchandising the featured figures, sweet snacks and sweet cereals. At best, public service announcements might account for one minute out of every 30. The afternoons may include movies inappropriate for children.

My real pet peeve is kids shows that say "Stay tuned, we'll be right back" - then feature 3 minutes of commercials - then return to the closing credits. My kids are fooled every time - always thinking the show will continue.

Please, help us get family shows on! Shows that teach about nature, or character, ecology, problem solving. Shows could feature biographies of real heroes - not superheroes - scientists, athletes, religious people. The media could lead us to a better America, instead of throwing the T away.

Sincerely,
Christine Contillo

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HM 93-48

April 26, 1993

James Quello, Chairman
Federal Communications Commission
1919 M Street
Washington, D.C. 20554

RECEIVED

MAY 04 1993

FCC MAIL ROOM

Dear Mr. Quello,

I would like to see the the regulations in the Children's Television Act of 1990 strengthened to provide more education shows for children. I would like to see more choices for childrens viewing. My grandchildren are not allowed to watch commercial programming that is designed only to make consumers of them. Even the two-year-old loves Beakman's World! There just needs to be more of valuable, mind broadening TV available. We have a nation at stake. Help educate our children instead of making drones of them.

Sincerely,

Susan Emge Blair

Susan Emge Blair
P.O. Box 4532
Arcata, CA 95521

(707) 733-5069

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MM 10-10

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MAY 04 1963

FCC MAIL ROOM

Please be informed that I would like the regulations for the "Childrens Television Act" to be strengthened.

It is obvious that the T.V. has a large influence on the American way of life. Please do not allow so much garbage to be fed to our children. America needs entertainment that is educational.

Sincerely

Robin Mayer
40041 Milkwood LN
Murrieta, CA 92562

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List ABCDE

100-93-48
0005000

3321 Perry Lane
Austin, TX 78731
April 28, 1993

James Quello, Chairman
Federal Communications Commission
1919 M Street
Washington, DC 20554

RECEIVED
MAY 04 1993
FCC MAIL ROOM

Dear Mr. Quello:

Congratulations on any improvements you can make to children's T.V. Television educates whether we intend it to or not, and the lessons we have allowed it to impart are for the most part appalling.

The Austin American Statesman's article of April 24, 1993 stated that you were looking for suggestions. Here are a few:

Two "junk" half hours should be set (5:00-5:30 A.M. and 9:30-10:00 P.M.) during which all networks can show whatever mindless shows they feel they must. ALL the networks must share the same time slot, so they vie for their audience: a child will not be able to watch eight continuous hours of junk by switching to a different channel every half hour. All other programming, especially from 3:00-7:00 week-days and 5:30 A.M.-1:00 P.M. week-ends, should conform to guidelines which will produce shows of the caliber of Sesame Street, 3-2-1 Contact, Reading Rainbow.

Previews and advertising should match the show being viewed: advertising blood and guts war toys and previewing torture and massacre cartoon-hour should only be allowed during the junk half hours.

Nielson ratings should not be the criteria for determining what is interesting. A group of National Honor Society students who view less than one hour a week, should be the panel for deciding what is interesting.

Junk shows should be preceded and followed by public service announcements decrying the poverty of their content. Coupled with this should be a massive

INVESTIGATION
SENTINEL
MAY 11 9 00 AM '93

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campaign that smart is great. Contests, prizes and mail-in participation, heroes, games, tee shirts and toys should all give honor and reverence to the smart, not the violent.

Educational shows should be subsidized by violent ones. In the enclosed article Pulitzer Prize winner, George F. Will, quotes statistics: violence on Television accounts for more than an 80% increase in the homicide rate, and a 160% increase in violent behavior in children. Therefore, just as cigarettes and alcohol carry a sin tax because of their detriment to our society, violence on T.V. should be taxed.

Consider the cost of law enforcement, lawyers, court costs, incarceration, rehabilitation, counseling..not to mention the loss of potential citizens turned law-breakers. Add to this the trauma to the criminal's family and the often-ignored devastation to the victim and his family. Consider also the state of apprehension we all must live in, and the fear we must instill in our children.

Violence on television should be taxed at every level of production: screenwriters, producers, actors, prop manufacturers, make-up artists, car manufacturers of any car used in a chase or crash, distributors, networks and of course advertisers; and for the right to sponsor one of these violent shows the advertiser should not only have to pay higher prices but should be required to contribute an equal amount to support public service messages decrying violence, and to help offer educational programs to networks at a reduced cost.

Cable companies should let the viewer choose the stations wanted instead of offering only packages which include violence, sex and mediocrity. If packages are offered, they should be comprised of programs of similar interest, such as arts and education; science and public information; health and sports; MTV and sexually explicit programs. The viewer should not be forced to have all of the above programs if arts and education are the only interests. Packages including violent programs should be far more expensive and heavily taxed.

Thank you for your kind attention to my letter and once again, congratulations in advance for anything you can accomplish in improving children's television.

Sincerely,



TV helps spawn epidemic of violence

AN Indiana school board had to issue an advisory to children, who had been crawling into storm drains, that there were no Teenage Mutant Ninja Turtles down there. To understand why this was necessary is to understand one of the causes of America's epidemic of violence.

And the path to understanding that Indiana advisory can begin in a remote Canadian community that in 1973 (signal reception problems having been overcome) was due to ac-

quire television. Social scientists seized the opportunity to investigate the effects of television on this community's children, using for comparison two similar towns that had long had television.

Before television was belatedly introduced, they monitored rates of inappropriate physical aggression among 45 first- and second-graders. After two years of television, the rate increased 100 percent, in both boys and girls, and in both those who were aggressive to begin with and those who were not. The rate in the two communities that had had television for years did not change.

Other researchers studied third-, fourth- and fifth-grade boys in two Indian communities in northern Manitoba. One got television in 1973, the other in 1977. The aggressiveness of boys in the first community increased immediately, in the second it increased four years later.

A study from 1960 to 1961 of 875 children in a semirural American county (controlled for baseline aggressiveness, intelligence and socioeconomic status) found that among persons subsequently convicted of crimes, the more television they had watched by age 8, the more serious their subsequent crimes. A "second generation effect" was that the more television a parent had watched as a child, the more severely that parent punished children.

Seven U.S. and Canadian studies es-



George F. Will

establish correlations between prolonged childhood exposure to television and a proclivity for physical aggressiveness that extends from pre-adolescence into adulthood. All this is reported in the Public Interest quarterly by Brandon S. Centerwall, an epidemiologist at the University of Washington.

He used a historical oddity — because of disagreement between Afrikaner- and English-speaking South Africans, that nation had no television prior to 1975 — to study the effect of television on violence rates in the prosperous industrial society of white South Africans.

He studied homicide rates among white South Africans, white Americans and all Canadians. From 1945 to 1974 the white homicide rate in the United States increased 83 percent; in Canada, 92 percent; in South Africa, the white homicide rate declined 7 percent.

Neither economic growth, civil unrest, age distribution, urbanization, alcohol consumption, capital punishment nor the availability of firearms explain the short span between the introduction of television and the doubling of the homicide rate in the United States and Canada — or the similar lag in South Africa. Furthermore, Centerwall believes that the introduction of television helps explain different rates of homicide growth for American whites and minorities.

White households began acquiring television sets in large numbers approximately five years before minority households. White homicide rates began increasing in 1958. A parallel increase in minority homicide rates began four years later.

A 14-month-old infant can adopt behavior it has seen on television. Because young children are unable to distinguish fact from fantasy, they regard television as information about how the world works. (Hence the need for the Indiana school board's advisory.) And, Centerwall says, in the world as television presents it, violence is ubiquitous, exciting, charismatic and effective:

"In later life, serious violence is most likely to erupt at moments of severe stress — and it is precisely at such moments that adolescents and adults are most likely to revert to their earliest,

most visceral sense of the role of violence in society and in personal behavior. Much of this sense will have come from television."

So what can be done? Centerwall believes that violence is a public health problem deserving measures as practical as nutrition, immunization and bicycle helmet programs. He suggests requiring all television sets to be manufactured with locking devices by which parents can control children's access to a set or to particular channels. But such devices presuppose the sort of parents who would not need them: parents alert to the dangerous degradation of taste and behavior by entertainment saturated with violence.

Wiser parents are the only hope because, as Centerwall understands, there is no hope for cooperation from the television industry. It exists to draw audiences for advertisers. Desensitized Americans are attracted by ever stronger doses of ever more graphic violence. A decline of 1 percent of advertising revenues would cut the television industry's revenues a quarter of a billion dollars.

So as Centerwall says, it is as idle to expect television to help combat the epidemic of violence that is derivative from violent entertainment as it is to expect the tobacco industry to help combat the epidemic of lung cancer that is a comparable sign of that industry's sickening health.

Will is a Pulitzer Prize-winning syndicated columnist, based in Washington, D.C.

MM 93-48

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MAY 04 1993

Dear Mr. Quello,

FCC MAIL ROOM

As a taxpayer and mother of an eight year old boy, I'm once again disgusted by "Big Brother's" insistence on dictating societies needs. Now comes the threat to revoke Broadcaster's licenses if they don't increase educational television for children. My son spends 5 days a week in school, and an additional 30 minutes to an hour each day completing homework assignments. He has been a straight A student since first grade, and if he chooses to unwind by watching 1 hour of "mindless" cartoon shows in the afternoon, then so be it.

Educational T.V. should be a voluntary gesture by local Broadcasters, NOT a government mandate. Where do we draw the line between freedom of choice and Government censorship? To all those parents who complain about the lack of educational television geared towards children, I have this piece of advise; quit using television as a baby sitter, and involve your children in more physical and creative endeavors.

In these times of ever changing social and economic conditions, children have been forced to grow up before their time. Society has placed too much pressure on them to be adults without giving them the opportunity to just be kids. Have we forgotten the pure enjoyment of watching the crazy antics of Rocky and Bullwinkle, or the possibility of befriending a Ghost like Casper? Today more than ever before, children need this escape too. Stop trying to cram adulthood down their throats. Tell the Government to stay out of our private lives, and for the children's sake, give them a break. Let them enjoy the innocence of childhood while it lasts.

Sincerely,

Trish Bennett

Trish Bennett

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MM 93-48

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MAY 04 1993

FCC MAIL ROOM

4/23/93

Mr. James Quello, Chairman
Federal Communications Commission
1919 M St.
Washington, D.C. 20554

RE: Children's Television Act

Dear Mr. Quello,

We urge you to strengthen the Children's Television Act. Public television has proved there is a strong demand for "Quality" children's television. Do the right thing for the children, we desperately need improvement in our children's TV.

Sincerely,



David / Juliette Mallon
Round Rock, TX

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MM 93-48

0005000

April 26, 1993

James Quello
FCC
1919 M St.
Washington, D.C. 20554

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MAY 04 1993
FCC MAIL ROOM

Dear Sir:

I'm writing to express my concern that KOTV in Tulsa, Oklahoma is not providing enough children's TV programs. Their license is up for review and I want to voice my displeasure with their continued commercial children's shows.

They may have 3 hours of "educational programs" for kids. I would like for your office to insist KOTV provide quality children's programs in the future.

We receive their programming from a cable company in Independence, Kansas and my two daughters watch the better educational programs.

As a concerned citizen, I ask you to protect us from the continued mindless children's shows that KOTV provides to our community.

Sincerely,



Dan Sparkman
1617 Woodland View
Independence, KS 67301

COMMUNICATIONS
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MM 93-48

Chris W. Rocco & Co.
3600 Starline Drive Ste A
Austin, Texas 78759
(512) 258-5637

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MAY 04 1993

FCC MAIL ROOM

April 30, 1993

James Quello, Chairman
Federal Communications Commission
1919 "M" Street
Washington, D.C., 20554

Dear Commissioner Quello:

As the father of 4 children ages 4, 8, 12 and 19, I am well aware of the importance of "bird-dogging" the broadcasters to make sure they offer more than just "what sells" to the children of the United States.

Unlike adults, most children do not have the will power to avoid the "sugar-coated" offerings and usually don't include "whole-grained" offerings in their diet of TV. I feel confident that we still have the opportunity to modify the viewing behavior of our children but we are at a cross-road.

We must not allow the industry to police itself; that's like the fox guarding the henhouse. The corporate giants that own most of the TV stations in the U.S. employ executives whose first responsibility is to maintain corporate profits, through viewer share points. Do you really think that a broadcast executive is going to chance loosing viewer share points IF HE IS NOT APPROPRIATELY MOTIVATED TO DO SO ? He'd much rather "squabble" with your organization about the interpretation of current regulations than answer to Board members about declining share. Additionally, although the argument that parents must take a bigger role in restricting viewing of certain children's TV is laudable and personally embraced, we need to be met half-way.

To conclude, WE NEED MORE REGULATION OF WHAT THE BROADCASTERS SHOW OUR CHILDREN !!!!!!! They must be required to increase the number of hours a day of educational programs, period.

I appreciate the opportunity to voice my opinion.

Sincerely,



Chris W. Rocco

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MM 93-70

PHILIP B. DAVIS
Attorney at Law

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MAY 04 1993

FCC MAIL ROOM

505-242-1904
FAX: 505-242-1864

814 Marquette, N.W.
Albuquerque, N.M. 87102

April 30, 1993

James Quello, Chairman
Federal Communications Commission
1919 M Street
Washington, D.C. 20554

Re: Children's Television Act

Dear Mr. Quello:

Now that we have an administration that actually cares about children instead of simply claiming to, please implement regulations with regard to the Children's Television Act that has some teeth and authorize your agency to carry out its mission by acting to yank the licenses of those television stations that believe educational TV consists of the Flintstones and Homer Simpson.

Thanks very much.

Sincerely yours,



Philip B. Davis

PBD:dvv

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38 Old Fox Hill Rd.
Hampton, VA 23669
April 27, 1993

MAY 04 1993
FCC MAIL ROOM

Dear Mr. Quello,

I'm writing regarding the Children's Television Act which leaves much to be desired as far as application goes. The number of children's shows available for our children does not come near to what they need.

I believe that all broadcasters, including cable operators must be required to televise more educational and more frequent shows for children. Today's kids are saturated enough with cartoons and violence.

Programs should focus on science, math, and social problems (one that comes to mind was concerned with raising "street-wise" kids). Also, shows depicting healthy family life situations where people learn to interact, to solve common problems, and to care for each other rather than themselves.

There should be at least one but preferably two of these daily and they should be televised early evening (between 6 and 8 P.M.) so as not to interfere with bedtimes especially on school nights. As a matter of fact, it would be extremely beneficial if T.V. shows between 6 and 8 P.M. were all geared to children. Some of these programs could actually supplement the classroom learning and teachers might use them as homework.

It is appalling that those (media) having so much influence on our children, who are the leaders of tomorrow, don't care enough to feed them the information they will need to live in the society we are creating. Our kids need all the help they can get and the strongest influence should be compelled to provide the strongest positive information.

Please save our children from intellectual corruption and help build thinking, feeling, caring individuals who know right from wrong and are interested in the world around them; not for their own gain only but for the good of all.

Thank you.

Sincerely,

Therese Lambert

Mrs. Therese Lambert

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MM 93-48

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MAY 4 1993

12050100

FCC MAIL ROOM

Thursday, April 2, 1993

Dear Sir or madam,

I hear that the networks are going to have to air educational bids shows. If not the networks would loose their broadcasting license. I don't get it. Why must this be so?

As I see it bids would rather be entertained after school, and on week ends, rather than get educated some more.

I would be wrong, but it may be likely that bids could turn to cable t.v. stations and might watch Bugs Bunny reruns, for example.

Yet, some of the educational bids shows

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
COMMUNICATIONS & ENFORCEMENT

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could work.

How many educational kids shows have to be aired on a network?

Violence on t.v. shows isn't even needed. I refer to very real looking violence rather than fantasy violence.

Let's say there is a crime show on t.v. Wednesday nights at 8:00 P.M. Eastern and Pacific and 7:00 P.M. everywhere else, on CBS. Let's call it The Bandits, for example.

The show has an hour of violence that is all to real. There is very little story. Nothing can

REC-113
8-31-63

REC-113
8-31-63

save it. yet, somehow
it has high ratings. A
bunch of kids get
together and act
out the stuff in
the show. That's
sick.

By contrast to the
fictional show I
used as an example,
there's a very real
t.v. movie called
Columbo on ABC, and
reruns elsewhere. In
the Columbo stories,
somebody gets killed
for some reason. Then,
in some Columbo
to find out who
done the murder
and why. With
the fictional show,
nobody figures
out who done
what crime and
why. In the Columbo,

you get to figure
out the crime.

In short, t.v. shows
where violence is
done as the norm,
and has very little
story, aren't needed
at all. By contrast,
if a t.v. show
has limited violence,
and has a plot,
then, the show has
value.

The Mondays to
Friday t.v. shows
on the networks
and cable could
use rules governing
violence. Here are
my suggestions on
the matter.

1. Violence on the
t.v. must be
either fantasy or

part of something
that really happened.

2. Very real looking
violence must be
on late night t.v.

In number one,
I said fantasy and
real violence. Here's
what I mean in
examples.

In cases of a
werewolf movie
you find somebody
that's a werewolf -
hopefully for a
reason. The werewolf
kills and eats people
when the moon is
full. Then, the
werewolf is a huge
wolf. In and
on it goes until
he or she is that

and killed with a silver bullet.

In the case of a werewolf movie, that's fantasy violence. nobody will be able to learn an act of violence from that.

now for an act of real violence.

A case of real violence would be a movie about a battle of World War One.

The violence there is historical. Still another case of violence that could be seen would be based on an actual police case. Of course, people might get sick of the