

Cultural Mythology and Gun Control:

An Annotated Bibliography

Rocque, Michael. "Exploring School Rampage Shootings: Research, Theory, and Policy." The Social Science Journal 49 (2012): 304-313. JSTOR. Web. 15 September 2012.

This article shows the historical way of the mass shootings in the USA. It describes the development of the educational system and school violence from colonial America till nowadays. Rocque focuses on situational school crime prevention and pays less attention to different theories about the reasons in school violence emergence. At the same time, the article analyzes the possible background of the children's violent behavior. Analyzing this published work, a reader understands that mass shootings occurred throughout formal education history, and the current situation has its historical basis.

"Analysis of Mass Shootings." Everytown. Everytown, 20 August 2015. Web. 31 Aug. 2016.

The article analyzes the mass shootings cases in the USA between 2009 and 2015 years based on FBI data. This analysis showed that nearly 133 mass shootings took place in America and five of them (4%) happened in primary and secondary schools, and college campuses. This statistic data of the article support the general opinion the level of mass shootings in the USA is rather high. It needs the immediate solutions because these shootings occur on a regular basis no more than three months interval between.

Christensen, Jen. "Why the U.S. Has the Most Mass Shootings." CNN. CNN, n.d. Web. 12 June 2016.

This article states that Americans have more opportunity to die from the weapons if they are at school or at work. Some researchers try to find the possible reasons in such events and think that shooters behavior has contagious nature. Moreover, they underline

the relationship between mass media, American desire for fame, the free possession of weapons and mass shootings. This article supports the idea that the United States of America have more mass shootings than any country does. Moreover, it includes 31% of all world mass shootings, and this statistics bothers American citizens.

Tufekci, Zeynep. "The Virginia Shooters Wanted Fame. Let's not Give It to Him." The New York Times. The New York Times, 26 Aug. 2016. Web. 27 Aug. 2016.

This article pays the reader's attention to the possible reasons of American mass shootings and states that they have imitation effect. The Columbine massacre was the main push became the action to follow for such persons as Adam Lanza and others. Moreover, mass media too vividly describes any of murders in particular mass shootings affected on humans who can have some mental diseases. For example, many pages of the Virginia shooter placed in ABC News brightly described this terrible murder. Thus, the mass media has to stop airing alarming photographs, writing and videos glaringly describing mass killings of the people.

LaFrance, Adrienne. "How 'Gun Control' Became a Taboo Phrase." The Atlantic. The Atlantic, n.d. Web. 11 Jan. 2016.

This article describes a close relationship between weapons and American culture. Moreover, the author shows changes in gun control policy from the first American until the Barack Obama's presidency. Gun culture had its long development, but it is a part of American nation and identity, and exists in their minds. They use weapons meaning at any their speeches, actions, and it seems usual and normal for the US citizens. This article points on weak sides of American gun control policy that needs correcting, development and improvement.

Pappas, Stephanie. "Why America Is Prone to Mass Shootings." *Live Science*. *Live Science*, n.d. Web. 26 Aug. 2015.

This article describes the American fame obsession caused mass shootings in the USA. The shooters have a strong desire to broadcast their crimes on the Internet or on TV because they want to be popular. According to this article, mass shooting and firearm ownership do not have such powerful relationship. Moreover, Pappas states that mass shootings take place at workplaces, businesses, and schools but not at military installations, and changed social norms of people influenced them. The children have less empathy and more selfish and conceited, young people or teenagers kill themselves only for the sake of self-promotion. The information in the article can be applied for the better understanding the reasons of mass shootings and searches of their reduction or even cessation.

Fox, James A., and Monica J DeLateur. "Mass Shootings in America: Moving Beyond Newtown." *Homicide Studies* 18(1) (2014):125 – 145.SAGE, 18 December 2013. Web. 20 December 2013.

This article deeply analyzes all possible reasons of American mass shootings. It studies the psychological characteristics of shooters, their mental problems, and interests. Moreover, it was interesting fact that Columbine shooters have chosen the Hitler's birthday for their terrible massacre supporting the idea of imitation, and this imitation is traced on shootings of Adam Lanza, Sandy Hook, and others. The authors destroy many existed myths about mass murders background. Although expanded psychiatric services, reinforced security measure and improved gun control policy cannot solve problems related to mass shootings, the government has to try their implementation because people should not wait for some solution but as a result.

Guy, Fiona. "The Columbine Effect and Mass School Shootings." *Crime Traveller*. *Crime Traveller*, n.d. Web. 4 Oct. 2015.

The article describes the strange process called the Columbine Effect. Affecting on adolescents' minds, their desire to follow Eric Harris and Dylan Klebold's behavior, and desire to be famous, the Columbine Effect caused many new deaths in the USA. It is supported the fact that after 1999 the American people have the growing level of mass shooting in particular in schools and school campuses based on a desire to exceed Columbine shooters. The article includes the Arizona State University researchers that mass killings in the USA spread 'contagiously.' This publication helps to better explore the impacted on teenagers psyche factors for development activities to existed problem solution.

Leary, Mark R., Robin M.Kowalski, Laura Smith, and Stephen Phillips. "Teasing, Rejection, and Violence: Case Studies of the School Shootings." *Aggressive Behavior* 29 (2003): 202-214. Web. n.d.

Media commentators have put forward the idea that school shootings were caused by social rejection but there is no any empirical research related to this issue. Thus, this article describes the researches of 15 school shootings from 1995 until 2001 for the supporting facts of such idea. Chronic or acute rejection and/or romantic rejection were present in almost all incidents. Moreover, the shooters were characterized by weapons interest, or psychological problems, or a fascination of Satanism or death. Thus, this article supports the idea that not only desire for fame or other reasons could be a motivation at school shootings.

Savastana, Marissa A. "Tattle-Telling on the United States: School Violence and the International Blame Game." Penn State International Law Review 21(3) (2003): 649-668. Heimonline. Web. 05 January 2003.

Last years the entire world saw the dramatic increase in violence at rural schools of America. Moreover, the media played more negative role than positive one affecting the public's perceptions. Additionally, this article points to the parents' role in children's education, and parents of victims should be like original catalysis in preventive measures development for avoidance the next mass shootings at schools. This article one more time supports the opinion that mass media has to control its product and more carefully give the information about murders, and a role of the parents has to be at the center of educational process.

Towers, Sherry, Andres Gomez-Lievano, Maryam Khan, Anuj Mubayi, and Carlos Castillo-Chavez. "Contagion in Mass Killings and School Shootings." Plos. Ploss, n.d. Web. 2 Jul. 2015.

This article's studies focus on school shootings (killings) and their contagious. The authors mount a contagion model to late data related to these shootings in the USA, and found the pattern of their emergence. Moreover, the scientists proved in respect of coefficients that shootings will grow, and they are contagious. In addition, weapons ownership plays its negative role. Thus, this study makes you wonder about the children's future and security. Each responsible person has to look for the right ways and measures for such national problem solution.

Ayres, Ian, and John J. Donohue. "Shooting Down the More Guns, Less Crime Hypothesis." National Bureau of Economic Research 9335 (2002): 1-106. NBER Working Paper Series. Web. November 2002.

Many years American culture was closely related to gun culture, and most Americans believed that if they had more guns, they would be more protected. However, Ayres and Donohue confidently refute this hypothesis. They use regression analysis and estimate more statistically disaggregated preferred models on data. Such researches show that in most relevant states, laws were associated with more criminality and there was an apparent stimulus to crime tendency to be particularly strong for earlier adopted these laws states. Thus, this article supports the fact that the country, which has the largest number of free weapons, has the highest world level of the shootings.

Arthur L. Kellermann, and Frederick P. Rivara. "Silencing the Science on Gun Research."

JAMA Journal of the American Medical Association 309(6) (2013): 549-550. American Medical Association. SafetyLit, 2012. Web. 2013.

This article describes the imperfection of the American legislative system regarding gun policy. The authors focus on the fact that the parents who have the weapons at home have to be more responsible and careful. The reader can note that easy access to weapons at home increases home homicide risk for a family but does not reduce. Additionally, only home guns storage safe can save many lives. People have to be more carefully in their gun storage, but the government has to reconsider the gun control policy.

Howard, Shanie. "USU Officials Talk Security Measures for an Active Shooter." The Utah

Statesman (2015): 9. The Utah State University. Web. 5 October 2015.

This article describes fatal campus shooting in Roseburg (Oregon) at Umpqua Community College. This event took nine lives, and the article includes their names and age. Howard states that it was the fourth terrible American shooting since August and she pays attention to the fact that Umpqua does not have weapons policy on campus. People

do not know what to do and how to fight with such current problem of modern America. The article highlights well the mass killing in Oregon forcing to experience deeply each written word. It only supports the opinion that Americans cannot find the right way of 'shooting contagious' solution.

Schildkraut, Jaclyn, and Tiffany Cox Hernandez. "Laws That Bit The Bullet: A Review of Legislative Responses to School Shootings." American Journal of Criminal Justice 39(2) (2014): 358-374. JSTOR. Springer Link, 04 June 2013. Web. 2014.

Based on the recent mass shooting in Newtown, Connecticut at Sandy Hook Elementary School, this article once again underlines the imperfection of gun control policy. Moreover, it states that after each mass shooting like Virginia Tech. Columbine and Jonesboro, the policymakers more discuss than do. It examines different considerations of the current problem solution, and proposes continued research directions in this understudied and critical area. This article tries to find needed direction for address the school shootings problem, analyzing deeply gun control policy.

Schildkraut, Jaclyn, and Glenn W. Muschert. "Media Salience and the Framing of Mass Murder in Schools: A Comparison of the Columbine and Sandy Hook Massacres." Homicide Studies (2014). SAGE. 22 November 2013. Web. 13 January 2014.

This article describes the two-dimensional analytic background that was an introduction by Chyi and McCombs. They used this framework for the examination of frame-changing alterations between Sandy Hook and Columbine massacres. According to these researches, these two shootings have many impacted factors. Like the other articles, this one describes the additional information for finding the optimal solution on the existing US problem. It helps to understand some patterns and while two fatal massacres study.

Kimmel, Michael S., and Matthew Mahler. "Adolescent Masculinity, Homophobia, and Violence: Random School Shootings, 1982-2001." American Behavioral Scientist 46 (10) (2003): 1439-1458. SAGE. Univ Massachusetts Lowell, 2003. Web. 19 January 2011.

This article highlights the violence problem at schools. The author links school shootings, homophobia and masculinity of teenagers, and states that their violence is a legitimate response to a different perceived humiliation. Moreover, he analyzes this issue and underlines that gun control policy does not play such an important role as mass media because of its too brief murders description. The article underlines that violence is a protective reaction of people who do not have power. This article is written rather available for perception, and its information is important enough for the researchers and state officials.

Graham, James, Steve Shirm, Rebecca Liggin, Mary E. Aitken, and Rhonda Dick. "Mass-Casualty Events at Schools: A National Preparedness Survey." American Academy of Pediatrics 117(1) (2007): 2006. Gateways. 5 July 2005. Web. 2006.

Each American school has to be well prepared and protected for the possible school shootings or terrorist events. Using statistics, this article points to many different shortcomings in such an issue, showing that many schools do not have elementary precautions, and nearly half of school administrations never met with local ambulance officials for emergency planning discussion. Thus, the state and local power have to set right numerous weaknesses of school protection against shootings and other tragic events. To my mind, it is rather helpful information and each of American schools has to pay attention to it for the positive results getting in the future.

O'Hara, John Fitzgerald. "The man who started the killings at Kent State: the Myron Pryor lie detector test." Taylor & Francis 9(1) (2016): 79-114. Taylor & Francis. 8 March 2016. Web. 01 August 2016.

This article returned the reader into the mass shooting of students at Kent State University, Ohio on the fourth of May, 1970. The main discussed person is Ohio National Guard Sergeant Myron Pryor who was supposedly an initiator of those murders and the first one who opened fire on the unarmed students. At the same time, that article's author underlines that Pryor was only lightning rod in Kent State event covering the main suspects. Thus, this article supports the fact that the government would like to suppress students' anti-war protest using Pryor as a cover.

Metzl, Jonathan M., and Kenneth T. MacLeish. "Mental Illness, Mass Shootings, and the Politics of American Firearms." The American Journal of Public Health 105(2) (2015): 240-249. NCBI. Web. February 2015.

Various modern politicians say that not guns kill the people but ill people. This article questions the associations between mental illness and guns. Of course, many of shooters were diagnosed as people who have mental diseases, but many other factors like race or ethnicity influence them. In this article the authors critically address four central assumptions that often arise after mass shootings. However, the relationship between gun violence and mental illness are more complex and less causal than most US people believe. This article profoundly analyzes the interconnection between guns and mental illnesses pointing on many wrong opinions of the ordinary people and the US politicians.