

12/21/95

BRIEFING BACKGROUNDER

H.R. 2749

CHILD PROTECTION AND ETHICS IN EDUCATION ACT OF 1995

**Prepared By
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Americans bestow authority--and billions of tax dollars--upon science in the belief that scientists will make important contributions to society. There is the further belief that scientists, in their responsibility and trust, will behave ethically, especially in research that involves human subjects.²

That scientists could conduct sexual experiments on children or could allow or encourage child molesters to conduct such experiments is almost beyond imagining for civilized men and women. The possibility that this actually occurred--and indeed that the claimed results of such experiments might play a role in law and public policy--has led Congress to submit legislation that would lead to an examination of the relevant facts. The legislation focuses on the research and publications of Dr. Alfred Kinsey and his colleagues.

This legislation is known as H.R. 2749, the; "Child Protection and Ethics in Education Act of 1995."

MOLESTING CHILDREN IN THE NAME OF SCIENCE

1. The Pedophile with the Stopwatch

Four excerpts from a taped interview with Dr. Paul Gebhard, former head of the Kinsey Institute and a co-author of Dr. Alfred Kinsey.

Interviewer: So, do pedophiles normally go around with stopwatches?

Dr. Paul Gebhard: Ah, they do if we tell them we're interested in it!

Interviewer: And clearly, [the orgasms of] at least 188 children were timed with a stopwatch, according to....

Dr. Gebhard: 188, no that's not true. Only a small number were timed.

[The interviewer calls Dr. Gebhard's attention to page 178 of Kinsey's Male book]

Interviewer: . . . It says below, Table 32, the legend says, duration of stimulation before climax, observations timed with second hand or stopwatch.

Dr. Gebhard: So, second hand or stopwatch. OK, well, that's, ah, you refreshed my memory. I had no idea that there were that many.

Interviewer: These experiments by pedophiles on children were presumably illegal.

Dr. Gebhard: Oh yes.

Interviewer: . . . back in 1977, where you were talking about an example of criminality in the Kinsey research, and I'm quoting, "An example of criminality was our refusal to cooperate with the authorities in apprehending a pedophile we interviewed who was being sought for a sex murder." Do you think that's defensible ethically?

Dr. Gebhard: Yes....When we promised people absolute confidentiality we meant it....

2. Dr. Alfred Kinsey's Research on Child Orgasm

Dr. Alfred Kinsey's research on child orgasm is described in Chapter 5.³ of his book *Sexual Behavior in the Human Male* (1948). Some of the observations are summarized in Tables 30-34 of the book. The numbers of the children in the five tables were, respectively, 214, 317, 188, 182, and 28. The minimum ages were, respectively, one year, two months, five months, (ages of children not recorded for Table 33) and five months. The tables identify sex experiments, for example, Table 32: "Speed of pre-adolescent orgasm; Duration of stimulation before climax; observations timed with second hand or stop watch."

Did Kinsey instigate or encourage these practices among the pedophiles who provided the data for Tables 30-34? In his book, Kinsey did not clearly describe his own role. However, Kinsey's close colleague, C. A. Tripp, made a revealing statement in a 1991 televised interview by Phil Donahue:

Dr. Tripp: [Reisman] is talking about data that came from pedophiles, that he [Kinsey] would listen only to pedophiles who were very careful, used stopwatches, knew how to record their thing, did careful surveys....[T]hey were trained observers.⁴

One question cries out for an answer: What was the nature of the training given to these "trained observers"? Perhaps Dr. Tripp or others can answer this question.

A 1991 book review in the respected British medical journal *The Lancet* noted:

[T]he important allegations from the scientific viewpoint are the imperfections in the [Kinsey] sample and unethical, possibly criminal observations on children....Kinsey...has left his former co-workers some explaining to do.⁵

3. Defective and Possibly Fraudulent Research Techniques

In *Sexual Behavior in the Human Male* (1948), Dr. Kinsey reported that the data on the 317 children came from "9 of our adult male subjects."⁶ However, Dr. John Bancroft, current Director of the Kinsey Institute, contradicted this claim. After examining the data, Dr. Bancroft indicated that the data for Table 31 came from a single adult male subject.⁷ There are a number of other instances where Kinsey's published claims about numerical or factual data--claims with important implications if true--are now believed to be misleading or false.^{8 9 10} A review of Kinsey's original data and claims is long overdue.¹¹

4. Taxpayer Funding of the Kinsey Institute

In most of their recent news releases, Indiana University denied they received any federal money which served to support Dr. Kinsey's research efforts.

However, in addition to the grants cited in this endnote, in 1957 the National Institute of Mental Health granted approximately \$50,000.00 per year for three years to the Institute, several years before Kinsey's sex study concluded.^{12 13 14} Furthermore, many millions of dollars from tax-free institutions were diverted to Dr. Kinsey's research during his lifetime, and millions of federal, state and tax-free funds continue to be funneled into the Kinsey Institute.

5. What Congress Could Do

H.R. 2749, the Child Protection and Ethics in Education Act of 1995, is a bill to determine if Kinsey's two principal books on human sexual behavior "are the result of any fraud or criminal wrongdoing."

Clearly a useful step would be the gathering of facts on the work of Kinsey and his colleagues and a public disclosure of these facts in a responsible fashion. The U.S. Congress is in a strong position to carry out this kind of fact-finding as a precursor to legislation. An attempt should be made to answer certain questions that bear directly or indirectly on H.R. 2749:

- Did Kinsey and his colleagues behave in an ethical fashion in the way they collected and published data from human subjects, especially children?
- Apart from the ethical considerations, did they analyze and publish their data correctly from the scientific point of view?
- Were federal funds solicited, used, and accounted for appropriately?
- Do the answers to the preceding three questions indicate any violations of federal law?
- If the information collected and published by Kinsey proves, on examination, to be badly flawed or to involve fraud or criminal wrongdoing, what are the implications for the use of this information in science, education, law and public policy? Specifically, to what extent should the federal government fund the dissemination and use of this information?

Further information is presented on the following pages, and more detail is included in the endnotes.

SOME ADDITIONAL TALKING POINTS

6. Citizens Have the Right to Know

These are serious questions. "How did the Kinsey team know an 11-month-old had 10 orgasms in one hour". How did they verify these data. Where were the children's parents. Who did these experiments. Have attempts been made to locate the children. Who were the subjects of Table 34.¹⁵ As noted, the Kinsey team reported on a cadre of "trained observers:"

Better data came from adult males who have had sexual contacts with younger boys and who, with their adult backgrounds, are able to recognize and interpret the boys' experience... Unfortunately [only] 9 of our adult male subjects have observed such orgasm. Some of these adults are technically trained persons who have kept diaries or other records which have been put at our disposal....on 317 pre-adolescents who were either observed masturbating or with other boys or older adults (Male report, p. 177).

7. Kinsey Team Describes The Children's Orgasms

Kinsey's "trained observers" tested babies "5 months in age," for repeated orgasms via:

empirical study and statistical procedures... which resulted in...reported observations¹⁶ on such specifically sexual activities as erection, pelvic thrust and several other characteristics of true orgasm in a list of 317 pre-adolescent boys, ranging between infants of 5 months and adolescence age.¹⁷

Dr. Kinsey reported some pedophile observers "induced....erections....over periods of months or years"¹⁸ but they interviewed no "psychotics who were handicapped with poor memories, hallucination, or fantasies that distorted the fact."¹⁹ Orgasm was defined as follows:

Extreme tension with violent convulsions:....sudden heaving and jerking of the whole body ... gasping ... hands grasping, mouth distorted, sometimes with tongue protruding; whole body or parts of it spasmodically twitching ... violent jerking of the penis ... groaning, sobbing, or more violent cries, sometimes with an abundance of tears (especially among younger children)....hysterical laughing, talking, sadistic or masochistic reactions ... extreme trembling, collapse, loss of color, and sometimes fainting of subject....some....suffer excruciating pain and may scream...if the penis is even touched....some....before the arrival of orgasm, will fight away from the partner and may make violent attempts to avoid climax although they derive definite pleasure from the situation.²⁰

Lester Caplan, M.D., Diplomate, the American Board of Pediatrics, reviewing Kinsey's Chapter 5 (as above) said "One person could not do this to so many children—these children had to be held down or subject to strapping down, otherwise they would not respond willingly,"²¹ especially if, as Dr. Gebhard notes, a cinema record was being made.²²

Child interviews were unusually long. Kinsey said after two hours "the [adult] becomes fatigued and the quality of the record drops."²³ Still, Kinsey reported 24 hour orgasm "interviews" of a four-, a 10- and a 13-year-old,²⁴ a four-year-old for 10 hours; a nine and 13-year-old for eight hours, and so on.²⁵ Dr. Gebhard's taped phone interview further details some of these techniques.²⁶

Further, Gebhard claimed in his letter to Reisman, that they did no follow-up on these children since it was "impossible or too expensive"²⁷ Later Gebhard said Kinsey was correct, some children were followed-up and "we do have some names" of the children.²⁸ There is still no answer to the question,

BRIEF ENDNOTES

- ¹ See Brief Bio. at end of Endnote section, and Exhibit A: Dr. Reisman's findings were presented to the sexology field at the 5th World Congress of Sexology in Jerusalem, Israel, in 1981 and reported by *Sexuality Today*, May 1983.
- ² *Science Magazine* editorial, January 9, 1987.
- ³ See Exhibit B: Key pages from Kinsey's Male book, pages. 157-192, "Early Sexual Growth and Activity."
- ⁴ Exhibit F; December 5, 1990.
- ⁵ Exhibit J: *The Lancet*, March 2, 1991, p. 547.
- ⁶ Male volume, p. 177: The nine men "have observed such orgasm. Some of these adults are technically trained persons who have kept diaries or other records which have been put at our disposal; and from them we have secured information on 317 pre-adolescents who were either engaged in self masturbation, or who were observed in contacts with other boys or older adults." *The Washington Post* (December 8, 1995, p. F1, F4) reports Dr. Bancroft saying, "Kinsey gives the impression that the data came from three or four men, but it was just the one," Bancroft said. He speculates that Kinsey kept that bit to himself because he thought the public might not react well to his use of data from a sex criminal." Elsewhere Bancroft is reported saying "I have looked at the data on which these tables appear to be based, and I am fairly confident that the data for all 317 cases came from the one old man ..." (September 19, 1995, *Indianapolis Star*, A1, A4), etc.
- ⁷ See Exhibit D, *The Indianapolis Star*, September 19, 1995, p. 4, col. 1, "an elderly scientist."
- ⁸ Activities such as "forcing" correct answers from subjects and suggesting that investigators might find some way to treat the data should they find these answers unacceptable, may or may not be poor science, Male volume, Op. cit., p. 55
- ⁹ Ibid., p. 58.
- ¹⁰ Pomeroy, Wardell, *Dr. Kinsey and The Institute For Sex Research*. Harper & Row, New York (1972), pp. 208-209. "By 1946, he, Gebhard and I had interviewed about 1,400 convicted sex offenders in penal institutions scattered over a dozen states." (On this page Pomeroy notes Kinsey's explanation that all American males are really sex offenders, by law, hence the need to largely eliminate sex offender laws). Kinsey's data included these deviants and prisoners as average American men. In court documents, former Kinsey Institute Director, Dr. June Reinisch writes that Kinsey "never used data from the special samples, derived from such populations as the gay community or prisons, to generalize to the general public" and Dr. Gebhard replied, "I fear that your final paragraph will embarrass you and the university if it comes to Reisman's attention. . . . This statement is incorrect. Kinsey did mix male prison inmates in which his sample used in" the Male volume." However, it is perhaps most relevant here to note the "Interviewing young children."
"For younger children, especially for those under eight years of age....One of the parents has been present in all of our interviews....The technique is one in which the interviewer looks at dolls, at toys of other sorts, joins in games, builds picture puzzles, romps and does acrobatics with the vigorous small boy, tells stories, reads stories....candies and cookies, and withal makes himself an agreeable guest...An interview with a young child becomes an information test rather than an examination of the child's overt activity." [Emphasis added.]
- ¹¹ See Maslow and Sakoda, "Volunteer Error in the Kinsey Study," *Journal of Abnormal and Social Psychology*, 47, 1952 (pp. 259-262).
- ¹² "[I]n 1957, under Gebhard's leadership, new sources of federal and private funding were found....During the 1970s, with funding from the National Institute of Mental Health, the Kinsey Institute was able to develop an information service," SIECUS Report, September 1985, 6-7.
- ¹³ Official Brochure, *Institute for Sex Research, Indiana University*, 1970, "News of Kinsey's efforts reached the National Research Council's Committee for Research on Problems of Sex when he applied for a grant....in late 1940 [and was awarded] \$1,600, the monies being provided by the Medical Division of the Rockefeller Foundation....increased to \$7,500....by 1946, reached \$35,000....the National Institute of Mental Health awarded the Institute the first in a series of grants which were destined to continue for years and to constitute the major financial support of the [Kinsey] research. In the Customs case a federal district court ruled in favor of the Institute, empowering it to import for research purpose any sort of erotic material and allowing such materials to be sent through the mails....regarded as a landmark in the history of the relationship between science and law." pp. 3, 8. (Emphasis added.).
- ¹⁴ Pomeroy, Wardell, *Dr. Kinsey and The Institute For Sex Research*. Harper & Row, New York, 1972, pp. 403 - 425: Kinsey insisted that 80 decibels, not 40 were needed for his work to proceed; 30 is

- normal conversation; 40 is light traffic; 70, normal traffic; quiet train; 80, rock music, subway; 90, thunder; 100 jet plane at takeoff. *The World Almanac*, 1993. Funk and Wagnalls. (A child's scream is only "30 times louder than normal conversation.")
- ¹⁵ See Exhibit C: After Dr. Reisman asked these questions in 1981, the Kinsey Institute launched a 12-year-long national campaign to undermine her investigation. The 87-page Kinsey Institute "confidential" package mailed worldwide, and especially to those who might interview Reisman on the issue are available.
- ¹⁶ Writing in *Our Sexuality*, (2nd edition), Menlo Park, California: The Benjamin/Cummings Publishing Co. sexologists, Crooks & Baur, offer a sexological view of the term "direct observation:" A third method for studying human sexual behavior is direct observation. [Original emphasis.] This type of research may vary greatly in form and setting, ranging from laboratory studies that observe and record sexual responses to participant observation where the researchers join their subjects in sexual activity," (p. 64).
- ¹⁷ Kinsey, Male Volume, p. 181.
- ¹⁸ Ibid., p. 37. Moreover, as Lewis Terman pointed out in his critique of Kinsey, "The author lists (p. 39) "many hundred" persons who brought in "delinquent groups: male-prostitutes, female prostitutes, bootleggers, gamblers, pimps, prison inmates, thieves and hold-up men. These, presumably, would have brought in others of their kind, but in what numbers they did so we are not told." Terman also notes "a dozen prison populations" included "a state school for feeble-minded, two children's homes, and two homes for unmarried mothers....plus "more than 1,200 persons who have been convicted of sex offenses." (Kinsey's "Sexual Behavior in the Human Male: Some Comments and Criticisms," Lewis Terman, *Sexual Behavior in American Society: An Appraisal of the First Two Kinsey Reports*, NYC: W.W. Norton & Co., 1955, p. 447).
- ¹⁹ Ibid., p. 37.
- ²⁰ Ibid., pp. 160-161.
- ²¹ See Exhibit H: Letter to Judith Reisman from Lester Caplan M.D., Diplomate, the American Board of Pediatrics, reviewing the child data.
- ²² See exhibit E, Pomeroy's letter to Reisman, para 2, "Some of these sources have added to their written or verbal reports photographs, and, in a few instances, cinema." The Kinsey Institute is on record as possessing a selection of child pornography films and photographs.
- ²³ Ibid., p. 181.
- ²⁴ Ibid., p. 180.
- ²⁵ "Was Kinsey a Fake and a Pervert?," *The Village Voice*, December 11, 1990, p. 41.
- ²⁶ See Exhibit I: of an audio taped phone discussion between J. Gordon Muir, editor of *Kinsey, Sex and Fraud*, and Paul Gebhard on November 2, 1992.
- ²⁷ See Exhibit D, Ibid.
- ²⁸ In the Male volume, Kinsey describes the children's trauma (which he saw as orgasmic), claiming to also have data on "a smaller percentage of older boys and adults which continues these reactions throughout life," p. 161.

Judith A. Reisman, Ph.D. President, The Institute For Media Education, received her doctorate in Communication in 1980 from Case Western Reserve University in Cleveland, Ohio. In 1981, at the 5th World Congress of Sexology in Jerusalem, Reisman exposed the crimes against children involved in Kinsey's data on sexual behavior--data which laid the foundation for modern sex education, sex laws and public policies. She was a member of the Sociology/Anthropology faculty at Haifa University, Israel; Visiting Professor of Education at American University, Washington, D.C.; and Adjunct faculty in Communications at George Mason University in Virginia. The British medical journal, *The Lancet*, said that "In *Kinsey Sex and Fraud*, Dr. Judith Reisman and her colleagues demolish the foundations of the two [Kinsey] reports." Dr. Reisman provided expert testimony to parliaments and legislatures in Australia, Canada, New Zealand, Israel and South Africa, as well as to federal and state courts in the USA. She is listed in *Who's Who in Science and Engineering*, *International Who's Who in Education*, *International Who's Who in Sexology*, *Who's Who of Women*, etc., and was awarded the "Save Our Children Scientist of the Year Award" by the Save Our Children National Alliance. In 1994 Reisman assisted in two successful *Amici Curiae* briefs: *USA v. Knox* (child pornography) and *Steffan v. Secretary of Defense, et al.* Reisman is author of the Department of Justice, Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention report, "Images of Children, Crime and Violence" (1989); *Kinsey, Sex and Fraud* (Reisman & Eichel, 1990) and *Soft Porn Plays Hardball* (1991). Her work has appeared in refereed scientific journals, including *Ethology and Sociobiology*, *the New Universities Quarterly* (England), *The New York University*.

EXHIBITS

H.R. 2749



THE CHILD PROTECTION AND EHTICS IN EDUCATION ACT OF 1995

Founded by Alfred C. Kinsey

Paul H. Gebhard, Director

March 11, 1981

Reisner
Judith Bat-Ada, Ph.D.
Recanati St. 1/2
Ramat Aviv
Israel

Dear Dr. Bat-Ada:

Dr. Gagnon left the Institute a dozen years ago and so I am responding to your February 8 letter addressed to him. You pose more questions than I could fully answer in anything less than a monograph, but perhaps my brief reply will be satisfactory.

Since sexual experimentation with human infants and children is illegal, we have had to depend upon other sources of data. Some of these were parents, mostly college educated, who observed their children and kept notes for us. A few were nursery school owners or teachers. Others were homosexual males interested in older, but still prepubertal, children. One was a man who had numerous sexual contacts with male and female infants and children and, being of a scientific bent, kept detailed records of each encounter. Some of these sources have added to their written or verbal reports photographs and, in a few instances, cinema. We have never attempted any follow-up studies because it was either impossible or too expensive. The techniques involved were self-masturbation by the child, child-child sex play, and adult-child contacts chiefly manual or oral.

We omitted incest, except for one brief mention, because we felt we had too few cases: 47 white females and 96 white males, and most of the incest was with siblings. We have turned our incest data over to Warren Farrell to supplement his larger study which I think is still unpublished.

We have not yet done any analyses (except for some study of pregnancy, birth and abortion) of our female prison sample, but someday I hope to do so.

We have done little with our Black case histories because they are so diverse and atypical that a distorted picture might emerge. Only the Black college-educated males and females could be truly labeled a sample. Their data are published in Gebhard and Johnson, The Kinsey Data:... Philadelphia, W.B. Saunders Co.; 1979. This volume also gives our incest data in table 279.

As to non-human mammals, prepubertal sexual activity is common in males, but rare in females below the primate level. Female primates seem partly emancipated from hormonal control and do display some prepubertal sexual activity.

The anthropological data we gleaned from the ethnographic literature and from several compendia such as Ford and Beach, Karsch-Haack, etc, and this Human Area Relations Files.

Sincerely,

Paul Gebhard
Paul H. Gebhard
Director

PG:1b

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Kinsey Institute Directors Have Conflicting Stories About Dr. Kinsey's "Trained" Pedophile(s)

WASHINGTON, D.C.- Were 317 infants and children sexually molested for Kinsey, Pomeroy, Martin and Gebhard's book's *Sexual Behavior in the Human Male* (1948) and *Female* (1953)?

In 1981 Dr. Judith Reisman exposed the Kinsey team as having authorized sex experiments on at least 317 children and in 1995, the Family Research Council joined with her to produce *The Children of Table 34*, an expose of Kinsey's influential data. All four Kinsey Directors; Alfred Kinsey, his successor Paul Gebhard, the third Director, June Reinisch, and the current Director, John Bancroft, tell different stories about the use of pedophiles for Kinsey's research.

A new Congressional bill, H.R. 2749, "The Child Protection and Ethics in Education Act of 1995" will be seeking the truth about the charts which show adult efforts to bring infants and children as young as 2 months old to "orgasm," using stop watches and cinema, under Kinsey's authority.

But, who is telling the truth? Reinisch, testified there were "no grounds" for the charge that Kinsey used pedophiles to test children for orgasm. When Bancroft wrote to the Family Research Council May 15, 1995, he did not deny Kinsey's use of pedophile's, concluding, that sex education "in the United States is [however, not] based on *these specific observations of pedophiles*" [Emphasis added].

Recently however Bancroft said "an omniphile," "an elderly scientist" was Kinsey's lone molester (*The Herald Times*, 9/15/95, A1) then demoting the "scientist" to a man trained in "forestry". (*The Washington Post* 12/8/95, F1,4, and 12/28/95, A22). Said Bancroft:

"Kinsey gives the impression that the data came from three or four men, but it was just the one." He speculates that Kinsey kept that bit to himself because he thought the public might not react well to his use of data from a sex criminal." (*The Washington Post*, 12/8/95, F1-4).

Thinking better of his admission, Bancroft protested that *The Washington Post* misquoted him, that Kinsey "made it clear" his data came from "a sex criminal. . . .a

pedophile" he said (*The Washington Post*, 12/28/95, A22). But, Kinsey's statement, which follows is so encoded that it is not surprising that no researcher is on record as realizing Kinsey used child rapists as his "technically trained" experts.

"Better data on preadolescent climax come from the histories of adult males who have had sexual contacts with younger boys and who, with their adult backgrounds, are able to recognize and interpret the boys' experiences ... 9 of our adult male subjects have observed such orgasm. Some of these adults are technically trained persons who have kept diaries or other records which have been put at our disposal; and from them we have secured information on 317 preadolescents who were either observed in self masturbation, or who were observed in contacts with other boys or other adults." Alfred C. Kinsey, *Sexual Behavior in the Human Male*, W. B. Saunders, 1948, page 177.

Yet, Paul Gebhard, Kinsey's co-author said the molesters timed child orgasms with stop watches, "at our suggestion. . . .we would ask them to watch it, and take notes, and ... report back to us" (11/2/92 phone interview audio-tape and transcript available on request). Gebhard always said "The information we got on childhood sexuality came from the observations of nursery school people, parents, and pedophiles" in a letter to Judith Reisman, Ph.D. (3/11/81). Gebhard said in *The Herald Times*, (9/6/95).

"There couldn't have been any research if we turned them in. Of course we knew when we interviewed the pedophiles that they would continue the activity, but we didn't do anything about that" (A1, 7).

Again, in his letter to Reisman, Gebhard candidly explained:

"Since sexual experimentation with human infants and children is illegal, we have had to depend upon other sources of data. Some of these were parents, mostly college educated, who observed Their children and kept notes for us. A few were nursery school owners or teachers. Others were homosexual males interested in older, but still prepubertal, children. One was a man who had numerous sexual contacts with male and female infants and children and, being of a scientific bent, kept detailed records of each encounter."

Meanwhile, June 2, 1983, then President John Ryan stated that Kinsey's integrity and research were a "stellar achievement" in which "all interviews were conducted with great integrity and guided by strict ethical standards." By 1995 Ryan was urging the public to believe it is "patently false" to suggest Kinsey's research was supported by federal funds." (*Bloomington Herald Times*, 12/8/95, p. A1,7).

Yet, among other documents confirming federal and state funding of Kinsey's research, co-author Wardell Pomeroy, testified in *Kentucky vs. Happy, Day, Inc* (1980) that Kinsey was federally funded, by at least \$150,000 just to process the Kinsey data, stating under oath, "we got a grant from the National Institute of Mental Health at Indiana University to further the Kinsey research."

Why would Bancroft, new to the United States and the Kinsey Institute, argue so vigorously that one old man molested Kinsey's 317 children? An excerpt from a Canadian television interview suggests some reasons for Bancroft's current claims, saying all charges of Kinsey's fraud or biased research are "baseless".

Interviewer: Did he [Kinsey] make it clear in the report that the conclusions, ah, on the sexual capacity of 317 children were based solely on the evidence of one criminal?

Bancroft: No he suggested that it may have been from three or four. . . . Ah, I think he was misleading. . . . Yes, I think he was misleading but I don't think it was a misleading of any consequence. . . .

Interviewer: It's not significant that the conclusions of a study on the sexual responses of children come solely from a man who really has a, who's a deviant? Doesn't he have a skewed perception of child sexuality? . . . Why did it take so long to set the record straight? How long have you known, in fact, that it was, the conclusions in this particular case, were from one man?

Bancroft: When I got to the Kinsey Institute and these accusations were continuing, ah, some people were expressing, ah, some otherwise reasonable people were beginning to worry about these accusations and saying well now how is it that if he's got information from three or four men he can standardize it in such a way that it goes into a table unless somehow or another he's trained these men to make these observations? People were beginning to express that concern therefore I decided to look more closely at the source of information and that's when I realized that actually, as far as the tables were concerned, that the information all came from this one man who had been collecting this information in an extraordinary methodological way throughout his life, since about 1917.

Bancroft "I worked out that it was one man involved . . . the beginning of September" 1995. Asked, wasn't that "academic dishonesty", he said:

Bancroft: There is no reason to say that Kinsey has been dishonest. He probably had a good reason for obscuring whether it was one or three men, that is a minor detail. . . ."

The interviewer suggested that Kinsey's academic dishonesty may have pushed the currently harmful sexualized view of children. By 1954, book advertisements for *Sexology, An Authoritative Guide to Sex Education, Kinsey on Sex Response in Children* (5/54), read that Kinsey had found:

"....it is possible for tiny infants only two to three months old to respond to sex stimulation in a manner as intense as that experienced by their parents."

This scientific conclusion was gounded in pedophile tests on tiny experimental subjects. Bancroft didn't "blame (the critics) for their interpretation," but feels the nation should accept his "assurance that that was not the case" (*The Herald Times*, Ibid.). If science is the search for truth, there is a need for Congress to lead this search for science

To receive a press kit, to order a copy of *The Children of Table 34* (1995) narrated by Efrem Zimbalist Jr. which documents Kinsey's fraudulent research, or *Kinsey, Sex and Fraud* by Reisman and Eichel (1990), or for interviews, call The Institute For Media Education.

Culture Wars

E. Michael Jones, Editor
206 Marquette Avenue, South Bend, Indiana 46617
Phone: (219) 289-9786 Fax: (219) 289-1461

January 27, 1996

Rep. Stephen Stockman
fax: 202-226-4750

Dear Mr. Stockman:

On Monday January 22, I arrived at the Kinsey Institute to do research on an article for *Culture Wars* magazine. Seven years ago, I tried unsuccessfully to get in to the Institute to do research on a similar article, a copy of which I am sending under separate cover. What I discovered is that even though the directorship and the strategy in dealing with research has changed, the same philosophy of thwarting access to the materials remains. A few examples will explain, I think, what I mean.

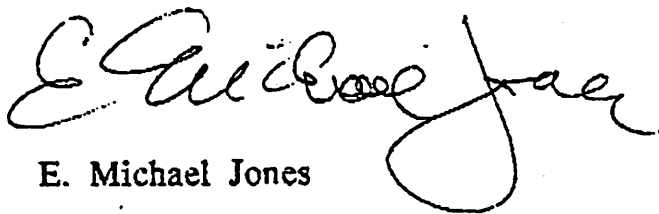
When I asked to see the Kinsey correspondence, I was told that the entire archive was being reshelfed. (Interestingly, I was told the same thing seven years ago.) When I asked to see the films, I was told that the films and the flat art—i.e., the photographs—were also being reshelfed. When I asked when the reshelfing project started, I was told December 1995 for the archives, and January 1996 for the films.

I then asked to see a list of films produced by the Kinsey Institute and was told by the head librarian, Margaret Harter, that there was no such list. I then produced a bibliographic essay on the Kinsey institute written by Miss Harter's predecessor ("Sex and Scholarship: The Collections and Services of the Kinsey Institute for Research in Sex, Gender, and Reproduction" by Gwendolyn L. Pershing, MLS, Head of Information Services, Kinsey Institute) which appeared in 1988 in a journal called *Behavioral and Social Science Librarian*, and which stated, "A list of films produced by the institute is available upon request."

Miss Harter seemed taken aback by the information I produced and shortly thereafter produced two lists of films, but neither was the one I requested. After having told me over the phone that the Institute had produced no films, she now told me that the films were being reshelfed and that there was no list of them available.

My experiences at the Institute this past Monday have convinced me that the same policy of thwarting research in existence seven years ago is still in existence now. The Kinsey Institute gets to have its cake and eat it, too. It gets money from the state, but acts as if it is a private collection. This allows it to favor only those who share its agenda of undermining sexual morals and the social order. It claims in its materials that it is interested in disseminating information on sexuality, but yet thwarts anyone who does not share the agenda of the Institute. We know from published accounts (Pomeroy 1972, Stewart 1980) that the Kinsey Institute was involved in making films and that the Stewart film involved criminal activity. What we don't know at this point is whether that material has been destroyed (or is now in the process of being destroyed) or whether the material in the Institute is ever going to be open to unbiased research. I think access to the Kinsey archives is important because two of the major changes in our culture, the promotion of sex education and the promotion of homosexuality, are directly traceable to supposedly "scientific" Kinsey data which has never been subjected to independent verification. Since there is a prima facie case for both criminal activity and fraud here involving state money, I urge you to pursue your investigation. If I can be of any help in your investigation, please let me know.

All the best,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "E. Michael Jones". The signature is fluid and cursive, with a large loop at the end of the last name.

E. Michael Jones

cc: Judith Reisman
Vincent McCarthy

104TH CONGRESS
2ND SESSION

H.R. _____.

A Bill to establish "The Scientific Research Integrity Act of 1996."

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

January --, 1996

Mr. Stockman (for himself, etc.,.....)

A BILL

A Bill to establish "The Scientific Research Integrity Act of 1996."

SECTION 1. FINDINGS.

The Congress finds the following:

The impact on society of scientific research can be substantial; that the temptation to abridge basic human rights in order to test certain hypotheses is often great, and that the integrity of scientific research is fundamental to the health, safety, and welfare of the people.

SECTION 2. PROHIBITION ON USE OF ILLEGALLY DERIVED DATA.

No federal funds shall be used, to either directly or indirectly disseminate by any means, data findings or educational materials, derived, in whole or in part, from experiments or activities conducted without the informed consent of the human subjects. Participation, knowledge or encouragement in such experiments by researchers is illegal, and the burden of proof of informed consent is on the researches.

SECTION 3. DEFINITIONS: INFORMED CONSENT.

Informed Consent means the human subject must be 18 years of age or older and must be made aware of the experimental procedures proposed and the long and short term risks of those procedures. Parents or legal guardians may *not* give consent to a minor's participation in any experiments which might violate any applicable law.

SECTION 4. Private Right Of Action.

Any person who has personally, or whose child or legal ward has personally been exposed to data or findings disseminated in violation of this act, shall have the right to file suit in Federal District Court to enjoin such dissemination. The federal department whose funds were used in the experiment, shall pay the reasonable attorney's fees of a prevailing plaintiff.

LEGISLATIVE HISTORY:

"The Scientific Research Integrity Act of 1996" is offered to establish the general principle that government of the United States will allow, nor will it use its funds to make any use of scientific data, derived from experiments where informed consent was not obtained. This legislation is written to specifically address at least four disparate sets of data and findings which have come to Congressional and public attention in recent years.

- 1) The proposed use by the EPA of data obtained by scientists in Nazi Germany from experiments on Jewish and other death camp prisoners during W.W. II, on the effect of various fertilizers on humans.
- 2) The discovery of experiments conducted without the informed consent of U.S. Servicemen on the effect of ingesting LSD.
- 3) The recent focus on the fact that Alfred Kinsey based many of his conclusions about human sexuality found in his influential book, *Sexual Behavior in the Human Male* (1948), on illegal sexual experiments conducted on children from the age of 2-months to fourteen-years. Clearly neither the underage children nor their parents could have given informed consent to allow their children to be party to any such illegal experiments.
- 4) The non-therapeutic experiments conducted on poor syphilitic black men carried out in Tuskegee, Alabama.
- 5) A series of lesser-known unethical and harmful experiments were conducted on humans, including children, without informed consent. Many of these are outlined in the *Law-Medicine Institute of Boston* anthology "Clinical Investigation in Medicine: Legal, Ethical and Moral Aspects," in 1963.

(Contact Judith Reisman, 703 237 5455 or Jim Wootton 202 822 8100 or fax 202 822 8149)