

Dr. Kinsey and
The Children of

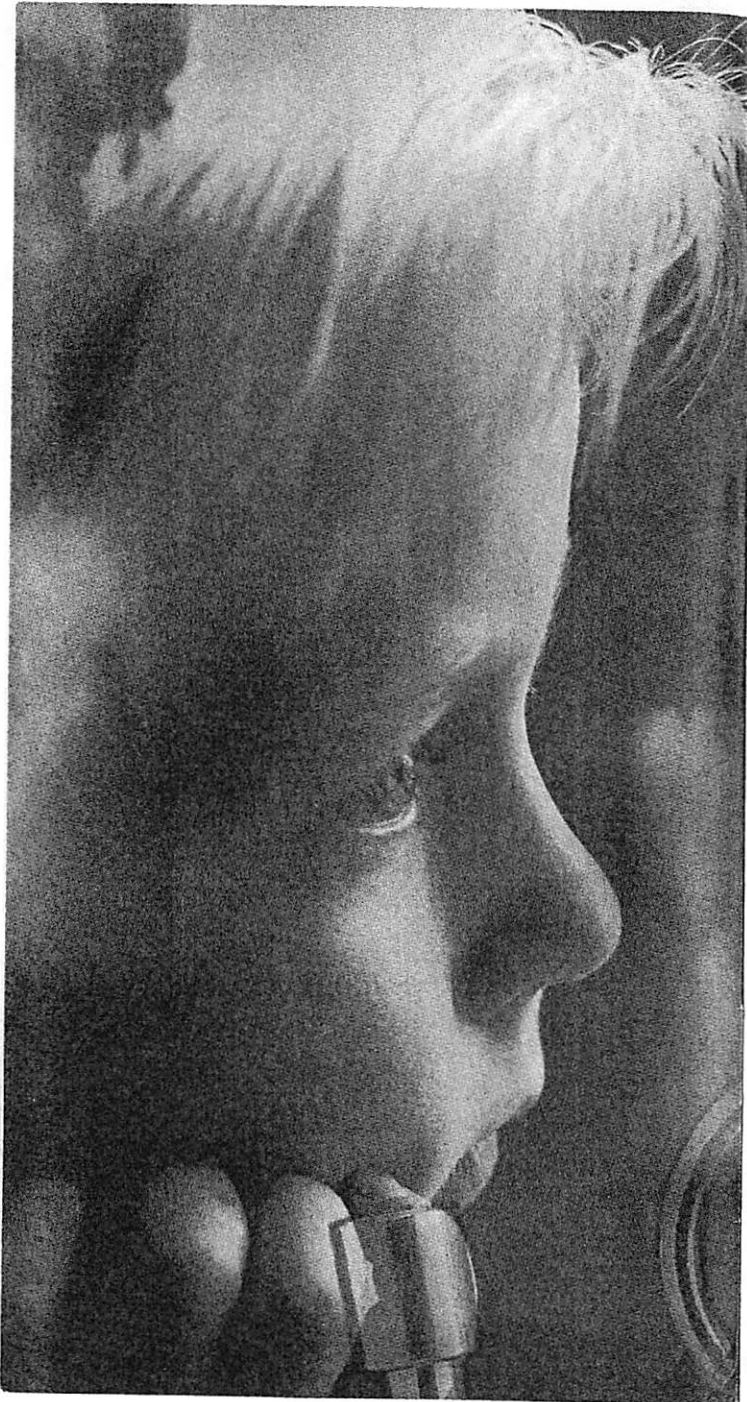
Table 34



by

Robert H. Knight





Dr. Kinsey and the Children of Table 34

In 1948, Alfred C. Kinsey shocked the world with the publication of *Sexual Behavior in the Human Male*, the most comprehensive sex survey ever taken of American men. In 1953, the companion volume, *Sexual Behavior in the Human Female*, was published. Both books ignited a controversy over sexual morality that persists to this day. Both painted a picture of Americans of all ages awash in secret sexual experimentation.

Kinsey's overall thesis of "outlet sex" placed all sexual acts on the same moral, social and biological level whether in or out of wedlock, between two people of the same sex or opposite sex, or even when sex involved children or animals. By declaring that "science" had found no value in traditional sexual morality, the Kinsey Reports, as they came to be known, provided the "scientific" foundation for America's sexual revolution.

Kinsey's work has been popularized by *Playboy* publisher Hugh Hefner and others whose self-proclaimed mission is to overthrow traditional sexual morality. Lost amid the publicity, however, is a short chapter in the *Male* volume called "Early Sexual Growth and Activity" (pp. 157-192). In 1981, Dr. Judith A. Reisman, in a paper delivered at the Fifth World Congress of Sexology in Jerusalem, examined the Kinsey data on child sexuality. She began asking questions that have yet to be answered: How did the Kinsey team obtain the data on children? Did parents give consent? Was there any follow-up on the recorded experiments? Where are the children now?

In 1990, Dr. Reisman and Edward W. Eichel wrote the groundbreaking book *Kinsey, Sex and Fraud: The Indoctrination of a People*, which reveals shocking evi-

dence that children were sexually abused by adults in the name of science.

AGE	NO. OF ORGASMS	TIME INVOLVED	AGE	NO. OF ORGASMS	TIME INVOLVED
5 mon.	3	?	11 yr.	11	1 hr.
11 mon.	10	1 hr.	11 yr.	19	1 hr.
11 mon.	14	38 min.	12 yr.	7	3 hr.
2 yr.	7	9 min.	12 yr.	3	3 min.
2 yr.	11	65 min.	12 yr.	9	2 hr.
2.5 yr.	4	2 min.	12 yr.	12	2 hr.
4 yr.	6	5 min.	12 yr.	15	1 hr.
4 yr.	17	10 hr.	13 yr.	7	24 min.
4 yr.	26	24 hr.	13 yr.	8	2.5 hr.
7 yr.	7	3 hr.	13 yr.	9	8 hr.
8 yr.	8	2 hr.	yr.	3	70 sec.
9 yr.	7	68 min.	13 yr.	11	8 hr.
10 yr.	9	52 min.	yr.	26	24 hr.
10 yr.	14	24 hr.	14 yr.	11	4 hr.

Table 34. Examples of multiple orgasm in pre-adolescent males
Some instances of higher frequencies.

Several Kinsey tables depict data on child sexuality, including Table 31 (p. 176), Table 32 (p. 178), Table 33 (p. 179) and Table 34 (p. 180). Table 31 chronicles attempts to bring to "orgasm" children as young as 2 months old and as old as 15 years old, while Table 34 features "multiple orgasm" observed in children aged 5 months to 14 years old.

According to Kinsey, the data were gathered by "adult males who have had sexual contacts with younger boys" (pp. 176-177). As for "pre-adolescent reactions," Kinsey observed that "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 pre-adolescents who were either observed in self masturbation, or who were

observed in contacts with other boys or older adults. . . ." (p. 177)

"The most remarkable aspect of the pre-adolescent population is its capacity to achieve repeated orgasm in limited periods of time. . . . Typical cases are shown in Table 34. The maximum observed was 26 climaxes in 24 hours, and the report indicates that still more might have been possible in the same period of time" (pp. 179-180).

Kinsey also notes on p. 178, "Orgasm is in our records for a female babe of 4 months." Since sexual abuse of children was then and still is illegal everywhere in the United States, the names of the subjects are not provided, nor are the names of the "trained" adult "partners" who administered the "contacts."

The Kinsey Impact

Although the activities were recorded in Tables 31 and 34 in the 1940s, they have enormous implications for America today. The Kinsey data are the sole source of child sexuality data, since no other researchers have been willing to risk criminal prosecution for reporting on or conducting systematic molestation of children. The Kinsey conclusions, based on the data, have permeated America's educational institutions and are the major behavioral model on which sex education programs are designed for children.

In Kinsey's view, children are sexual from birth, are as fully capable and deserving of sexual relations at any age as are adults, and society should reflect this scientifically validated view by radically altering its moral

codes. Posthumously, Dr. Kinsey has gotten his wish, as more and more school districts have begun teaching children about sexuality as early as kindergarten. Often promoted as "AIDS education," the programs systematically strip children of sexual modesty, ridicule the idea of sexual restraint by teaching children how to use condoms and other contraceptives, and reduce parents' roles to that of consultants, not authorities in their children's lives. The justification for this radical departure from traditional sexual morality begins with the Kinsey reports, cited often in primary and secondary sources used in most sex education programs and in teachers' manuals.

Kinsey's work remains an underpinning for many ongoing federally-sponsored research programs, according to a National Research Council 1989 study on AIDS: "Despite their limitations, the Kinsey data published in 1948 and 1953 remain the most widely known and referenced data on American sexual behavior. Portions of the studies have been used as historical benchmarks for the estimation of sexual change over the last half century."¹ The National Research Council is a branch of the National Academy of Sciences, a private, nonprofit society of scholars and researchers.

For example, in New York, the National Center for Education, with funding from the Centers for Disease Control of the U.S. Public Health Service, created a health education curriculum called "Growing Healthy." Aimed at kindergarten to seventh-graders, "Growing Healthy" teaches students about diet, personal hygiene, exercise and risk-prevention regimes. More than 7,000 schools in 41 states use the curriculum. The program is being promoted by the federal government through the Department of Education's National Diffusion Network (NDN), an educational "bulletin board" of recommended programs

that is sent to all public schools in the nation. "Growing Healthy" is on a special list of model curricula for which NDN provides grants to assist schools in obtaining and administering the programs.

Although curricula must be approved by at least two Department of Education panels to be recommended on NDN, curricular revisions do not receive the same scrutiny. In 1989, an "AIDS integration" section was added to "Growing Healthy" to help teachers tell children about the disease. Utilizing a question-and-answer format, the section includes the question "What does homosexual mean? heterosexual?" and provides this Kinsey-derived answer:

"Probably about one in ten persons is homosexual. Most people fall somewhere on a continuum between having an exclusively homosexual and an exclusively heterosexual orientation. Toward the middle are people who are attracted to and/or practice sexual behaviors with both sexes; they are described as bisexual."

The Kinsey ideology also has been promoted by the Sex Information and Education Council of the United States (SIECUS), an influential nonprofit foundation that advocates early, graphic sex education and the teaching of nonconjugal "outercourse" (sex play, including orgasm, without normal intercourse) to adolescents. SIECUS was founded with the help of Kinsey report co-author Wardell B. Pomeroy, who served on the SIECUS board of directors. In the spring of 1994, SIECUS was awarded a U.S. Centers for Disease Control grant of \$214,972 to evaluate sex education programs throughout the United States and to make recommendations to the federal government.²

In 1980, according to *Ob. Gyn News*, SIECUS co-founder Dr. Mary Calderone told the Association of Planned Parenthood Physicians that SIECUS's primary mission was to educate society "very broadly and deeply with awareness of the vital importance of infant and childhood sexuality."³ Later, she advocated in the SIECUS Report that children's sexuality be "developed—in the same way as the child's inborn human capacity to talk or to walk, and that [the parents'] role should relate only to teaching the child the appropriateness of privacy, place and person."⁴

Such advice has found its way into government-sanctioned sex education curricula. "Affirming Diversity: A Conference on Health Education and Risk Reduction with Sexual Minority Youth" was held in Woodlawn, Maryland, in the early 1990s with the support of the federal government and several state agencies. The Kinsey studies were cited throughout the program, and early exposure to graphic sexual materials was justified, often through Kinsey citations.

One workshop summary for "Making Sexuality and HIV Education Real: Strategies Which Empower Students," urges educators to "demystify sexuality" in a curriculum beginning in kindergarten. Recommended techniques include "brainstorming" sessions to get children's "creative juices flowing. Students are warmed up and ready to participate more freely in discussing the issue at hand," which is: "The advantages and disadvantages of being gay and lesbian."⁵ The video also recommends that sex educators go beyond the confines of sex education curricula (which is usually available for parental inspection) by initiating discussions in classes "other than for sexuality education."⁶ The practical effect

of this is to encourage educators to circumvent parents who might object to inclusion or treatment of certain topics.

In 1990, the federally sponsored National Commission on the Role of the School and the Community in Improving Adolescent Health issued a report, "Code Blue: Uniting for Healthier Youth," which recommended that public schools adopt the "Growing Healthy" curriculum.⁷ Funded by a \$251,627 grant from the Department of Education to the National Association of State Boards of Education, the commission also received federal money through the Division of Adolescent and School Health of the Center for Chronic Disease Prevention and Health Promotion, Centers for Disease Control.

Among other things, "Code Blue" recommends that all schools institute health clinics to provide teenagers with a broad range of information on sexuality and drug use. Parents who object are to be excluded from the process. Says the report: "Parent involvement is valuable and should be sought, but it should not prevent adolescents from obtaining services directly."

Changing the Law

In 1950, Alfred Kinsey testified before the California General Assembly's Subcommittee on Sex Crimes on behalf of liberalizing state laws regarding sex offenders. Kinsey argued specifically for granting immediate paroles to child molestation suspects, and also counseled that parents should not warn children about strangers because it might frighten them. In his testimony, he included no information about sex-crime victims, and noted that societal disapproval of the acts posed more harm than the acts themselves.⁸

Kinsey also worked with other state legislatures to liberalize sex crime laws, and openly called for changes in molestation laws in his second study, *Sexual Behavior in the Human Female*: "It is difficult to understand why a child, except for its cultural conditioning, should be disturbed at having its genitalia touched, or disturbed at seeing the genitalia of other persons, or disturbed at even more specific sexual contacts."⁹

Following the advice of such a prominent scientist, federal and state officials began altering the penalties for molestation and other sex crimes. In 1977 and 1985, the U.S. Department of Justice's National Survey of Crime Severity, a perennial list of more than 200 crimes that is used by the legal community to establish sentencing guidelines, omitted child rape, child pornography and child prostitution as serious crimes.¹⁰

Writing in *Scientific Monthly* shortly after the female study was released, law enforcement scholar Morris L. Ernst, who was also a lawyer for Planned Parenthood, explained Kinsey's importance: "The Kinsey report is the single greatest contribution of science to the rule-making part of the law in my lifetime."¹¹

Criticism of Kinsey

Criticism in scientific journals at the time of the report's release had little impact. Kinsey's essential findings—that children are sexual from birth, that most of the population is bisexual, and that sexual norms have no biological basis and therefore no validity—were cultural bombshells that are still exploding.

Although Kinsey generally has been portrayed as a dispassionate, objective researcher, his methodology and assumptions have been severely criticized by other scientists, including psychologist Abraham Maslow.

Walter Stewart of the National Institutes of Health, a scientific detective who hunts out fraud, is calling for an investigation of Kinsey's work. Says Stewart: "Serious questions have been raised about the validity and ethical basis [Kinsey used] and these questions are not going to go away without investigation. This is a golden opportunity for scientists to exercise their professional role in policing their own ranks."¹²

Although some of Kinsey's more famous conclusions have since been discredited, such as the estimate that 10 percent of the population is homosexual, the child sexuality data were not given a serious examination until Dr. Judith Reisman began her research in the early 1980s.

In 1990, Dr. Reisman, along with sex therapist Edward Eichel, psychologist John Court and research scientist Gordon Muir, M.D., wrote *Kinsey, Sex and Fraud: The Indoctrination of a People*. The book examines the child sexuality data and chronicles the use of the Kinsey data and ideology in the development of programs advocated by SIECUS, Planned Parenthood and other organizations that promote contraceptive-based sex education.

According to a review of the book in the respected British medical journal the *Lancet*:

{T}he important allegations from the scientific viewpoint are imperfections in the {Kinsey} sample and unethical, possibly criminal, observations on children. . . . Dr. Judith A. Reisman and her colleagues demolish the foundations of the two {Kinsey} reports. . . . Kinsey, an otherwise harmless

*student of the gall wasp, has left his former co-workers some explaining to do.*¹³

In February 1981, Dr. Reisman wrote to the Kinsey Institute and asked about the child sexuality data. Dr. Paul Gebhard, then director of the Institute, replied in a letter of March 11, 1981. He declined to identify the "technically trained persons" who conducted the experiments on the children in Tables 31 and 34, and did not explain how the data was collected in a manner so uniform that it lent itself for tabular presentation. His key paragraph on the child sexuality data follows:

*Since sexual experimentation with human infants 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.*¹⁴

Dr. Gebhard was interviewed for a 1977 book by sex researchers Masters and Johnson entitled *Ethical Issues in Sex Therapy and Research*. He had this to say about the morality of the Kinsey approach:

We have always insisted on maintaining confidentiality, even at the cost of thereby becoming amoral at best and criminal at worst. Examples of amorality are our refusal to

*inform a wife that her husband has just confessed to us he has an active venereal disease, and our refusal to tell parents that their child is involved in seriously deviant behavior. An example of criminality is our refusal to cooperate with authorities in apprehending a pedophile we had interviewed who was being sought for a sex murder.*¹⁵

The Kinsey research was funded largely by the Rockefeller Foundation, which donated \$40,000 annually from 1946 to 1954 to Dr. Kinsey and the Kinsey Institute through the National Research Council.¹⁶ No government organization to this point has conducted an inquiry into the Kinsey child sexuality data, despite its use in countless federally-funded programs and despite critical evidence that the Kinsey studies suffered from severe methodological flaws.

Science or Ideology?

Kinsey relied heavily on data gleaned from criminal sex offenders and extrapolated his findings to the general population.¹⁷ In his two major studies, Kinsey openly criticized traditional mores and supported unorthodox sexual behavior, including sex between adults and children, and between humans and animals.¹⁸

Moreover, according to Kinsey biographer Paul Robinson, Kinsey consistently favored nontraditional forms of sexuality in the way he constructed his books. Marital intercourse was "rudely confined to a single chapter in the back of the book, where it received about one third the attention devoted to homosexual relations. . . a remarkable feat of sexual leveling. . . the fundamental categories of his analysis clearly worked to undermine the traditional sexual order."¹⁹

The 1989 National Research Council report explains: "[Kinsey] attempted to counter the traditional religious view that sexual virtue was entirely composed of heterosexual activity in the pursuit of reproduction inside the bonds of marriage, as well as the orthodox psychoanalytic revision of this traditional view, which admitted the existence of other forms of sexual expression but treated them as either perversions from or precludes to the sexual 'normality' found in mature heterosexual committed relationships."²⁰

The National Research Council report also observes:

*It has long been recognized that one of the greatest faults of the Kinsey research was the way in which the cases were selected: the sample is not representative of the entire U.S. population or of any definable group in the population. This fault limits the comparability and appropriateness of the Kinsey data as a basis for calculating the prevalence of any form of sexual conduct.*²¹

Nonetheless, despite its own warning, the NRC report itself cites and uses the Kinsey data repeatedly.

In 1954, a committee appointed by the Commission on Statistical Standards of the American Statistical Association was assigned to review the sampling and methodology of Kinsey's *Sexual Behavior in the Human Male*. The committee consisted of William Cochran of Johns Hopkins University, Frederick Mosteller of Harvard University and John Tukey of Princeton University. The committee was appointed at the behest of the National Research Council, which was the "major source of financial support for Dr. Kinsey's work."²²

The committee reported these statistical flaws:

1. "[Kinsey's] interpretations were based in part on tabulated and statistically analyzed data, and in part on data and experience which were not presented because of their nature or because of the limitations of space. Some interpretations appear not to have been based on either of these. We feel that unsubstantiated assertions are not in themselves inappropriate in a scientific study. The accumulated insight of an experienced worker frequently merits recording when no documentation can be given. However, [the Kinsey team] should have indicated which of their statements were documented or undocumentable and should have been more cautious in boldly drawing highly precise conclusions from their limited sample."²³

2. "Many of [Kinsey's] findings are subject to question because of a possible bias in the constitution of the sample. This is not a criticism of their work (although it is a criticism of some of their interpretations)."²⁴

3. "Many of [Kinsey's] findings are subject to question because of possible inaccuracies of memory and report, as are all studies of intimate human behavior among broad segments of the population."²⁵

The review's authors suggested that Kinsey change his methods in subsequent studies and noted that Kinsey promised statistical improvements in his *Sexual Behavior in the Human Female*, released in 1953. But the improvements apparently weren't enough for two doctors—one gynecologist and one psychoanalyst—who published their own critique of Kinsey's female book, released later that year.

In another critique, *Kinsey's Myth of Female Sexuality*, Drs. Edmund Bergler and William Kroger write of Kinsey's work: "The psychiatric and medical-gynecological misconceptions of female sexuality which it contains are so extensive and so fundamental that prompt correction seems advisable; myths have been created and perpetuated in the past through sheer popular repetition."²⁶ Bergler, the psychiatric co-author, lists psychological reasons why Kinsey's subjects seemed to have a bottomless urge to relate their sexual experiences. He concludes: "Not one of these pathologic reasons was seriously taken into account by Kinsey. He accepted the depositions of his volunteers at face value."²⁷

Conclusion

The video *The Children of Table 34* reveals how the flawed Kinsey "science" is still being used to promote an agenda, specifically the pedophilic idea that children ought to be having sex at any age, even "across generational lines."

Fifty years after their inception, the Kinsey studies continue to have an enormous impact on cultural values and public policies, particularly with regard to how and when sex education is taught. The Kinsey studies need to be investigated in detail. And several questions must be answered:

- Who are the Children of Table 34?
- How were they procured for the experiments?
- Where are they now?

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"I was both shocked and moved by *The Children of Table 34*. We cannot allow Kinsey's beliefs that incest and pedophilia are acceptable and even good to be perpetuated. It's time sex educators have a new model!"

—Jerry Kirk, National Coalition Against Pornography

Dr. Judith Reisman, the first scientist to highlight Table 34 and other accounts of child sex abuse in Kinsey's own published data, and to identify their significance, labored 15 years to bring disturbing questions about the Kinsey research to public attention. Dr. Reisman is a researcher, commentator, author and lecturer. She can be reached at P.O. Box 7407, Arlington, VA 22207. Or call toll-free 1-800-837-0544.

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