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Liam Neeson portrays Dr. Alfred Kinsey in the movie *Kinsey*, which opens in theaters tomorrow.

## KINSEY'S FICTION

Movie tells story of controversial sex researcher

BY NINIE HAMMON  
Executive Editor

The movie is called simply *Kinsey*.

The story of the founder of the Kinsey Institute at Indiana University in Bloomington, and author of 1948's *Sexual Behavior in the Human Male* and 1953's *Sexual Behavior in the Human Female*, will be released in Louisville theaters tomorrow.

Under the headline "Carnal Knowledge," a story about the movie in Saturday's Louisville *Courier-Journal*, said that actor Liam Neeson "already is generating Oscar buzz" for his portrayal of the man credited with starting the sexual revolution in America."

Early reviews of pre-screenings describe the film as "the story of a beleaguered scientist under attack by the 'Morality Police'" and "a movie about one of America's greatest unsung heroes."

Riette Smith, a marriage and family therapist in Bloomington, described Kinsey in the *Courier* story as "a phenomenal pioneer."

"I don't think we'd have the world full of information we have today without him," she said.

Kinsey expert Dr. Judith Reisman agrees that Kinsey provided a wealth of information about sex. But the problem with the information, said Reisman in her book *Kinsey: Crimes Consequences*, is that all of it is false.

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## Faulty studies carry nation from 'chastity to condoms' in a generation

BY NINIE HAMMON  
Executive Editor

The 2004 film *Kinsey* is not the first movie made about the famed sexologist. In 2000, an investigative, 60-Minutes-type documentary about Dr. Alfred Kinsey was broadcast on television in Great Britain. It was called *Secret History: Kinsey's Pedophiles*, and it revealed information about both the researcher and his methods.

Specifically, the film details how many of the children whose "sexuality" was quantified in Kinsey's studies were abused by a U.S. government land examiner; a predator who roamed Arizona, New Mexico and Texas looking for young victims.

Most of the film is in stark black and white images—told with 1950s-era news footage or still photographs. Dr. Alfred Kinsey is shown in a variety of still pic-

tures—smiling here, somber and contemplative there. What looks like a home movie shows Kinsey playing outside with his two children.

As the images flash on screen a narrator's voice tells the how Kinsey skewed the results of his research to further his personal agenda. That agenda is stated early in the film:

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"And we know that in all things God works for the good of those who love him, who have been called according to his purpose."—Romans 8:28

# KINSEY ▶ Hollywood movie tells story of scientist's groundbreaking research

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The famous *Kinsey Reports* were fundamentally flawed, she said in her book, and during a visit to Louisville several years ago. "They used unrepresentative samples, fraudulent data, invalid methodology, and even accepted as fact information from habitual child molesters on the sexual habits of children."

"Science is supposed to be objective, unbiased and validated," Reisman said. "Honest science tests hypotheses and looks for the truth. The data from Kinsey's reports were never replicated or validated."

Roughly 80 percent of Kinsey's male subjects were sexual deviants.

"Kinsey admitted to including 1,600 prison inmates who were sex felons in his research," Reisman said. "A 1997 book by biographer James Jones said

that Kinsey gathered subjects by trolling gay bars and nightclubs. In his scholarly textbooks, however, Kinsey portrayed those men as normal. Fathers and married men were systematically excluded from Kinsey's studies."

Much of the data defied common sense, yet the scientific community openly embraced the model of sexuality put forth by Kinsey, a entomologist whose only previous scientific credentials came from his study of the gall wasp.

In the 1930s, Kinsey's 'scientific' studies' claimed that all children, 100 percent, were physically capable of enjoying sexual experiences. Kinsey reported that "95 percent of males engaged in sexual acts that would classify them as 'sex offenders,' that 50 percent of all American men routinely committed adultery, that 65 percent of the men and 50 percent of the women

engaged in premarital sex, and that 90 percent of single women were having abortions," Reisman said. "Studies done on people living in the anything-goes sexual freedom of the 1990s don't show anything like those numbers. And we're supposed to believe all that was going on 60 years ago. Come on!"

The larger problem with Kinsey's findings is that "bogus studies and pseudo science," have been used to "move America from chastity to condoms in a single generation," she said.

Riesman pointed out that statistics gathered from interviews with "sex offenders and perverts," and annotated by a "bug doctor" using research techniques "that wouldn't fly in a third grade science fair," had radically reformed American thought and culture concerning sex.

Over the years, Kinsey's research

seeped into the American psyche. It influenced both public attitudes and policies. It was cited as authoritative by educational and legal journals. As recently as 1993, his work was the basis of a Rand Corporation report that supported the "don't ask, don't tell" policy toward homosexuals in the military.

Kinsey insisted that children should engage in sex joyfully, and his model of children as sexual creatures was used to formulate much of the sex education curriculum in many public schools across America.

And the data about childhood "sexuality" was bought at a terrible price, she said. It was collected from the sexual abuse of as many as 1,800 children.

Reisman discovered in Kinsey's Sexual Response of the Human Male tables that detailed the sexual responses of children 2 months of age

to 10 years old. While other scientists saw charts and figures, Reisman saw children hundreds upon hundreds of them—molested to prove Kinsey's view of child sexuality.

"Kinsey elevated a group of pedophiles to the status of child sex experts," she said

To gather data, Reisman said the "Kinsey team sought, used, encouraged and paid men to sexually molest children." Through those bogus reports, Kinsey defined the "normal sexual response of children."

It was the sexual abuse of children, ignored by the scientific community for almost half a century, that piqued the interest of British investigative reporter Tim Tate.

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# STUDIES ▶ Author says methods of infamous sex researcher are questionable

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"Kinsey was in a personal war against all legal and moral restraint on sex of any kind."

The film also contains on-camera interviews with Kinsey's biographers, his surviving colleagues, his supporters—and even one of the victims of the sexual abuse he fostered. It opens with a description of the impact Kinsey's two books, *Sexuality in the Human Male* and *Sexuality in the Human Female* had on the American psyche.

Kinsey biographer James Jones compares the publication of Kinsey's research in 1948 to an atom bomb in society. He describes how the research was front page news in the every major American newspaper for months, how Kinsey himself became a celebrity—a guru, with his picture on the cover of *Time* magazine and his expertise sought after by congressional committees.

"Kinsey changed the way America and Americans viewed sex," Jones says. "He appeared to reveal the reality of sexuality in America, with irrefutable scientific research to back him up. Kinsey was an instant celebrity—a hero."

But there was a darker side to the Indiana University zoologist's life and research, Tate continues, describing how Kinsey cultivated relationships with pedophiles to obtain data for the previously un-researched area of children's sexuality—and how Kinsey accepted the molesters' interpretations of their encounters with children.

One of those pedophiles was a man named Rex King, a government land examiner

whose code name for Kinsey's purposes was Mr. Green.

The senior member of Kinsey's research team, Paul Gebhart, describes Green as "a man whose interest in sex was his main calling in life."

As King traveled the American Southwest, he left a trail of sexually abused children in his wake—600 to 800 of them. The diaries he kept, cataloguing 20 years of sexual abuse, were so incriminating he buried them in the desert. Alfred Kinsey convinced him to dig them up.

"Kinsey worshiped data," Gebhart says. "He saw those diaries as a scientific gold mine."

Kinsey associate Clarence Trip still defends the use of the diaries in Kinsey's research, where the claims of a child molester become scientific "proof" that children are sexual from birth.

"Why didn't this Mr. Green get into trouble?" he asks, smiling into the camera. "Here's this man who's had hundreds of contacts with children and yet he was never arrested. He said that the children did not complain. He said they enjoyed it."

Kinsey accepted Green's explanation of the children's cries of pain—that they were experiencing pleasure. He included the data in charts that describe in great detail the sexual encounters with children as young as 2 months.

Biographer James Jones points out as the documentary continues that Kinsey's description of the children's "pleasure," was merely interpretation.

"These kids are screaming, protesting that their bodies are being violated and Kinsey

accepted Green's description of the behavior as pleasure," Jones says. "He harmed a large number of children."

It was the descriptions of those children's responses to sexual contact with an adult, collected in Table 34 in Kinsey's *Sexuality of the Human Male*, that first caught the eye of American researcher Judith Reisman. She sounded an alarm within the scientific community in 1981 and described Kinsey's exploits in a book published in 1998 called *Kinsey: Crimes & Consequences*.

"At a minimum, 317 children were molested to produce the data for those tables," she said. "And maybe as many as 1,800. They were raped, around the clock, their responses timed with stop watches."

Gebhart admits that the researchers knew the information from Mr. Green had been illegally collected but agreed with Kinsey that it should be used as "scientific research."

But one of Kinsey's colleagues, Vincent Noles, protested the inclusion of all the data gathered from pedophiles, calling it "an absurd page in science."

"It was so gross I didn't feel it had any place in the book," he says.

Noles was overruled. The director of the Kinsey Institute, John Bancroft, defends the inclusion of the material.

"There was scientific value in it," he says. "What Mr. Green did was not good, but Kinsey was justified in using his data."

When asked why Kinsey did not turn Green over to the police, Bancroft replies that the bond of confidentiality between researcher and subject was sacred. To turn Green

in would have been "immorality of the highest order," he says.

Reisman calls what Kinsey did "morally indefensible—pointing out that the abuse was continuing during the time Kinsey dealt with Green.

"He can't claim it all happened before he was involved, that he didn't cause any of it," she explains. "Green was still abusing children in 1954 and Kinsey's last book was published in 1953. All that violence, all that abuse was going on the entire time Kinsey was collecting data."

Tate then changes the documentary's focus from Kinsey's work to his life in an effort to understand how a man raised in a religious home could completely overturn a society's view of sexual morality.

"Kinsey was in a personal war against all legal, moral restraint on sex of any kind," says Gebhart. "He turned with fury on religion because of what he saw as its sexual repression. That anger was with him his whole life."

As time went on, Kinsey's personal life began to disintegrate," Tate explains. "His research became increasingly bizarre. Kinsey's interest was not solely scientific, and he was increasingly attracted to men. He sought out homosexual relationships and kept that part of his life strictly private—developing a secret life apart from the one the world saw with a wife and two children.

He encouraged staff members to have sex with each other—even hired a man named Clarence Trip to film the encounters "to satisfy Kinsey's twin motives of personal sexual gratification and scientific research," Tate says.

As Kinsey sank ever deeper into sexual depravity, with behavior that was increasingly self destructive, he even circumcised himself with a pocket knife, "the act of a desperate man whose private boundaries had started to erode," Tate says.

The final chapter in the film involves a woman named Ester White who was abused as a child by her grandfather and her father. Her father kept diaries of the abuse—diaries she believed he sent to Kinsey.

White cries as she tells her story. Tears roll down her face as she described being molested by her father and "sobbing so hard my sinuses were filled up and I couldn't breathe, my ears were filling up with my tears, and I was afraid I was going to die."

Ester White pushed for an inquiry, asking that Kinsey's archives be opened for inspection. But IU adamantly refused, citing Kinsey's original guarantee of anonymity to the people who sent the diaries.

The film concludes with Gebhart admitting that he had considered destroying those diaries, and other records that serve as the only proof of Kinsey's crimes.

"I thought about that recently," he says. "When they start talking about congressional investigations, court orders and warrants...we took precautions, you know. If I destroy one code and card file, all the case histories would be unreadable. Nobody would ever know. Ever."

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