

Sex Study Approved
Poll Result on the Kinsey Report
 By GEORGE GALLUP
 Director, American Institute of Public Opinion

Dr. A. C. Kinsey's multi-million-dollar study on human sex behavior has won a 15-11 majority from 1,000 college students in a poll conducted by the American Institute of Public Opinion.

Dr. Kinsey's study is the most comprehensive ever made on the subject of human sex behavior. It is based on the answers of 10,000 men and women to a questionnaire which was mailed to them in 1947 and 1948.

The study shows that 75 per cent of the men and 65 per cent of the women are sexually satisfied. It also shows that 15 per cent of the men and 11 per cent of the women are sexually dissatisfied.

The study also shows that 15 per cent of the men and 11 per cent of the women are sexually dissatisfied. It also shows that 15 per cent of the men and 11 per cent of the women are sexually dissatisfied.

SPEAKERS ASSAIL KINSEY ON REPORT
Dr. Eisenbud Charges Biologist With Deep Biases, Dr. Mead With Important Omission
OTHERS DISCUSS THE BOOK
Social Hygiene Executives Here for a Three-Day Conference Enliven Opening Session

A psychoanalyst, an anthropologist, a sociologist, a statistician and a lawyer took a detailed look yesterday into the much-discussed Kinsey Report on Sexual Behavior.

Social Hygiene Leaders Debate Kinsey Report
Speakers Voice Praise and Criticism, but Fail to Agree on Its Importance
 By Albert Deutsch

The Kinsey Report—Is It a Nihilistic Attack on the Family?

The professional world in the United States is presently agog with some commotion over the Kinsey Report on Sexual Behavior. The report, written by Dr. Alfred C. Kinsey and his colleagues, is a massive study of human sex behavior in the United States. It is a study of the most comprehensive kind, based on the answers of 10,000 men and women to a questionnaire which was mailed to them in 1947 and 1948.



EFFECTS WEIGHED OF KINSEY REPORT
Religious, Educational Aspects Taken Up by Specialists Here at Social Hygiene Session

The religious and educational aspects of the Kinsey Report were taken up by specialists here at a session of the Social Hygiene Council.

DR. KINSEY DEFENDS STATEMENTS IN BOOK
Dr. Alfred C. Kinsey Replied Yesterday to Critics, Chiefly Psychiatrists and Sociologists, who have Attacked his Book, "Sexual Behavior in the Human Male."
The attacks were made principally because he described as "normal" and "natural" practices they maintain are abnormal and the result of individual emotional disturbances.

PERT AND INEXPERT OPINION ON KINSEY FILLED THE PUBLIC PRESS AND RANGED FROM HIGHEST PRAISE TO DRASTIC CONDEMNATION

Report on Kinsey

Indiana expert on the private lives of gall wasps and American men has irred up the greatest biological commotion in the U.S. since Darwin

by FRANCIS SILL WICKWARE

NOT only as a marathon best-seller but more as a phenomenal source of talk and controversy, *Sexual Behavior in the Human Male* within a few months virtually has attained the status of a new American institution. In spite of its price (\$6.50) and massive proportions (a 3-volume of 804 pages), the now famous Kinsey Report immediately topped the nonfiction best-seller lists after publication early in January and has stayed at or near the top ever since. Sales in July crossed the 1,000,000 mark and there is no visible ceiling; an eventual total of a million copies seems not impossible. To find another purely scientific book with a word which even approaches this, it probably is necessary to go back to Darwin's *On the Origin of Species*, published in 1859.

Nevertheless there is still a good deal of confusion surrounding the report. For instance, it is loosely referred to as "the last word" in sex lies, whereas in fact it does not purport to be anything of the sort. *Sexual Behavior* is the product of nine years' labor by Dr. Alfred C. Kinsey, Dell B. Pomeroy and Clyde E. Martin, all of Indiana University, and is based on the sex histories of some 5,300 American men of various ages, occupations, and social, economic and educational levels—histories obtained through extensive personal interviews and supplemented and embodied by a copious text. The Kinsey group expects to accumulate 1,000 such histories and plans to publish at least eight additional studies by 1968.

In preparation is *Sexual Behavior in the Human Female*, which probably will appear early in 1950. This will be followed by studies on the sex habits of prostitutes, of married couples, sexual problems in institutions and so forth, until the Indiana researchers feel that they really have exhausted their subject. Meanwhile the current report should be regarded as an interim progress report and not as a completed work.

In the midst of the uproar over Volume I, however, this explicit limitation generally has been ignored by both Kinsey praisers and Kinsey panners. The Report has been hailed as a "milestone of science," among other things, and has been attacked as a cult on the family as the basic unit of society, as a negation of moral law, as a celebration of licentiousness and as a bad influ-



NEW WORLDS of suspicion, as shown by this Herb Williams cartoon, were opened to doubting wives by Kinsey's revelations on men.

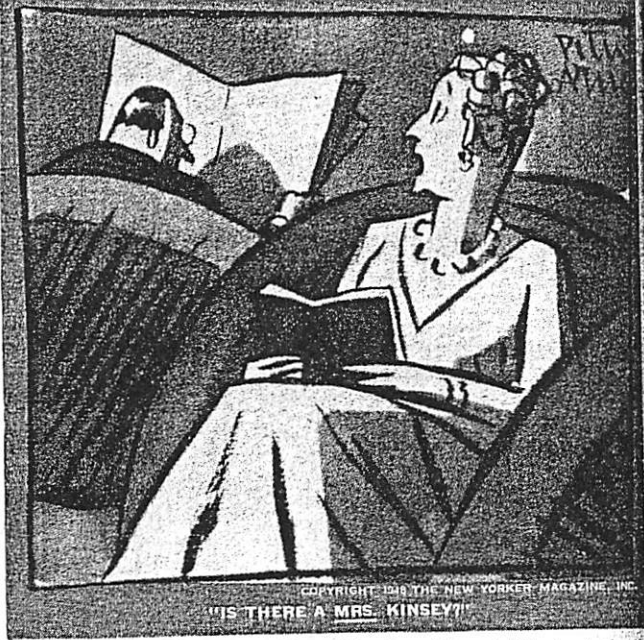
ence generally. The extravagant communiqués from both pro- and anti-Kinsey camps rarely made note of the qualified nature of the Report.

Far from subsiding with the passage of time, the initial excitement created by the Report has been stimulated by an astounding number of reviews, critiques, summaries, interviews and "think pieces" which have saturated every level of journalism, from the tabloids to the most recondite scientific publications. The Report likewise has been the subject of innumerable forums, round tables and debates, both on and off the radio, and it already has spawned a respectable library of satellite subreports, or keys to Kinsey. Two were published less than 24 hours apart, after a breakneck publishing race: *Sex Habits of American Men*, a symposium of articles edited by pro-Kinsey Albert Deutsch, and *American Sexual Behavior and the Kinsey Report*, a watered-down résumé by Morris L. Ernst and David Loth, wherein Attorney Ernst pleads in part for a revision of the laws governing sex offenses. Lately it even has been reported that imposters representing themselves as Kinsey interviewers have approached students at Columbia University and have obtained data from workers in a New York office building, including most of the girls at a well-known model agency there. (When in doubt, get in touch with Dr. Kinsey at Bloomington, Ind.)

Besides the literary and forensic to-do, everybody but a few favorably situated hermits must be painfully aware that the Kinsey Report has been a godsend to radio comedians, nightclub jokers, gin-mill raconteurs and connoisseurs of the shady quip. Such expressions as "hotter than the Kinsey Report" and "too old for Peter Rabbit and too young for the Kinsey Report" became commonplace, and Kinsey jokes of course are legion. As a subject of conversation the Report can be depended on to nose out Wallace, Russia, the elections and the high cost of living for the better part of an evening.

All of this is, of course, highly gratifying to the W. B. Saunders Company of Philadelphia—the world's largest publishers of medical books exclusively—as well as to Kinsey and his coworkers, even though none of them gains a penny from the sales. Their policy is to plow all royalties back into the general research fund (officially known as the Institute for Sex Research, Inc.) in

"LIFE" AUG. 2, 1948 p. 87-98



PUBLIC CURIOSITY aroused by publication of *Sexual Behavior in the Human Male* extends to the author's private life, has inspired a flood of cartoons.



AT HOME Mrs. Kinsey knits a sock for her husband while they listen to records from their large collection. On weekends they often give concerts for guests.

KINSEY REPORT CONTINUED

order to help finance the continuing studies. The hubbub over the Report also has given much aid and comfort to the Kinsey Distilling Corp. of Linfield, Pa., which reports a goodly increase in sales and is making no effort whatever to dispel an apparently widespread belief that there is some tie-in between the Report and the distillery. Dr. Kinsey himself has disavowed any relationship—family or otherwise—with the distillery, the founder of the company.

Before *Sexual Behavior* was published, many experts who reviewed the material predicted that it would provoke a grievous outcry if the book were released to the public at large, and the Kinsey group and the Saunders Company anticipated a considerable amount of protest from educators, professional moralists and other arbiters of American thought. This protest simply did not develop—possibly because these gentry were incoherent from shock—but it may now be in the making. Only a minuscule fraction of the heavy mail received by Kinsey contained anything but praise and most of the critical letters were from obvious crackpots. A Gallup poll showed that the man in the street approved publication of the Report by a ratio of about five to one.

Indeed it is more than likely that the major objection to the Report was registered by purchasers who thought they were getting a volume of scientific pornography and instead found themselves halfheartedly toying with a tome of statistics.

The contrasting manner of men and women buyers of the Report offers an interesting footnote to the dictum that women—not men—are the hardheaded realists of the world. It seems that the ladies approach the bookstalls with confidence and determination and ask for *Sexual Behavior* in clear, firm tones, whereas men are apt to skulk and snoop and indulge in furtive circumlocutions like "that book by that Indiana professor" or "you know, that Report."

Certain it is that the Kinsey phenomenon could have bloomed as it has nowhere but in America; most Europeans are frankly amazed by the sensation created by the Report. "What is it all about?" one puzzled U.N. delegate demanded. "Why do you people make so much of this? Is there anything new?" The answers, it appears, are to be found on several different levels. One undoubtedly is the veneration accorded to science in the average man's thinking, and the Report is "scientific." Not only that, but its material was assembled by the sampling and interviewing methods which have come to enjoy such high favor among American laymen in recent years. The Report thus differs from such pioneer works as Havelock Ellis' *Studies in the Psychology of Sex* just as a Gallup-poll election forecast differs from the observations or prognostications of individual experts.

One of the commonest questions asked about the Report is how Kinsey enlists his interviewees and how he then persuades them to furnish truthfully the highly detailed and intimate histories on

which the studies are based. During the early days of the project Kinsey encountered a good many obstacles in the form of protests from educators and doctors and even occasional harassment by the police, but he says that volunteers always were fairly plentiful, once the serious purpose of the research was explained to them. Kinsey found that persons of every level are eager to aid a scientific undertaking and that most of them are motivated, in the words of the Report, by "... the measure of altruism that is to be found—if one knows how to find it—in nearly all men." Of course the altruism is pretty deeply buried in the criminal groups, and Kinsey recounts long and patient efforts to gain the confidence of key members of the underworld. For example, he once spent days on a Broadway corner making friends with bookies, hoodlums and other fragrant characters. Once they had contributed their histories, many of them proved useful as contact men in securing other interviews in these recondite circles.

On the other hand, he readily obtained several thousand histories from members of his many lecture audiences, and he likewise accumulated a large number of so-called "100% samples"—that is, all members of certain limited communities such as college fraternities, reformatories and similar institutions. Since publication of the Report it has become quite fashionable to be interviewed by Kinsey, and consequently there has been a waiting list of volunteers.

Sympathetic and absolutely confidential

AS for actual taking of histories, the Report says, "There are, after all, only two reasons why anyone should hesitate to contribute his sex history to a scientific project. He may hesitate because he fears that the interviewer will object to something in his history, and he may fear a loss of social prestige, or legal penalties, if his history were to become a matter of public knowledge." One of the most important of the many tough requirements for a Kinsey interviewer is the ability to adapt himself to any and all sorts of persons; he never must show the slightest surprise at whatever he may hear but always must maintain a completely impartial—though sympathetic—attitude. After gaining the subject's confidence and putting him at ease, the interviewer assures him of the absolutely confidential nature of the proceedings. The questionnaire is delivered from memory, and the answers are recorded in an elaborate secret code to which only Kinsey and his immediate colleagues have the key. Likewise they alone may consult the files and records, which are stored in special vaults, presumably burglar-proof. Kinsey has said that he would at once destroy this material if he ever had reason to believe that it might fall into the hands of prying outsiders.

The average interview lasts about 90 minutes and consists of between 300 and 521 questions, starting with simple statistics concerning age, place of birth, marital status, education, etc., and

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perience and his recollections of dawn sexual activity in early youth. At various stages in the rapid-fire interview there are subtly disguised questions designed to check the validity of such recollections, as well as the general honesty of the subject's answers. In addition Kinsey has done repeat interviews with samples of his original subjects and claims that there is no important discrepancy between the first and second sets of answers. On the whole the laboriously developed questionnaire has been hailed as a masterpiece, and there is no doubt that the Kinsey people handle it with superlative effectiveness.

With few exceptions Kinsey's findings came as no great surprise to psychiatrists, sociologists, doctors, law-enforcement officers and other students of human behavior; on the contrary, the Report generally documented and confirmed long-held theories, suppositions and beliefs. The over-all finding of the Report is that male sexual activity commences earlier in life than is sometimes supposed, continues into a ripe old age in most cases and takes several forms other than the obvious. Confirming Freud's theories of infantile sexuality, Kinsey reports sexual response in boys as young as five months, while at the other end of the scale he says that only 30% of males are impotent by age 70. By age 15, 95% of the adolescents are regularly engaging in sexual activities of one kind or another, and the next few years mark the lifetime peak of such activity.

Some of Kinsey's findings are of sociological interest for their revelation of the wide gap between the moral standards based on America's Puritan tradition and the actual behavior of Americans. For instance about 85% of the men in the sample had premarital sexual experiences and the virginity of many others depended on the flimsiest of technicalities. Also, after marriage about 50% of the males are unfaithful to their wives at some time. About 70% of Kinsey's males patronize prostitutes at one time or another. Kinsey believes that there probably are just as many prostitutes now as in the old red-light days of a generation or so ago, but he says that the place of prostitution in masculine thinking about sex undoubtedly is less important than it used to be. Just about the same proportion of males utilize prostitutes as in the past, but the frequency of visits has fallen off by a third or more, partly because of the increased availability of nonprostitutes.

Preferences and prejudices

PERHAPS the most interesting Kinsey finding is that sexual habits and prejudices vary from one social level to another as widely as do vocabularies, table manners and social niceties in general. Certain practices which are viewed tolerantly by the upper level are considered taboo by the lower, which is even apt to be prejudiced against kissing and likewise has an aversion to nudity. In the main, lower-level males (referring to educational levels) restrict themselves to simple sex with a minimum of preliminary faldral, and they view with disdain the "perverted" build-up activities prevalent in the upper level. The upper level frowns on premarital experience while the lower level not only takes it for granted but deems it the only logical and natural activity for unmarried males. Among lower-level males extramarital adventures are most frequent at younger ages and tend to decline later on, whereas the reverse is true in the upper level. Anent these and other class differences, Anthropologist Geoffrey Gorer comments, "... Dr. Kinsey has supplied a great number of tables by which one can rate oneself, and, in an appendix, has thoughtfully broken them down by age, education, marital status, etc. With a little trouble one can find out how one stacks up in frequency of 'outlet,' variety of 'outlet,' and even more intimate anatomical details with one's peers. 'Keeping up with the Joneses' acquires a new and perhaps slightly ribald significance."

Kinsey finds that there is a direct connection between the onset of adolescence and the male's total lifetime sexual activity; the earlier adolescence is attained, it appears, the more vigorous will be the individual's sex life and the longer will he retain potency. In this connection he finds another difference between his upper and lower levels. Males who go to high school but not beyond show the highest rates of activity, followed by grade-school graduates and finally—at a considerably lesser rate—the college group; this relative position is true of all ages from 16 to 40. Kinsey states that his grade-school figures are reduced by the large number of malnourished, physically retarded males in this group, who mature comparatively late and therefore have a lower rate of activity. The physically and mentally fit grade-schoolers have more activity than any other group. By occupations Kinsey ranks semiskilled laborers

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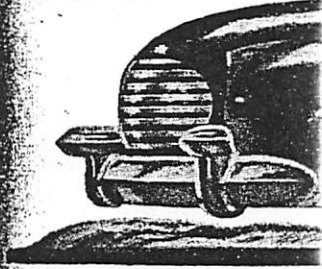


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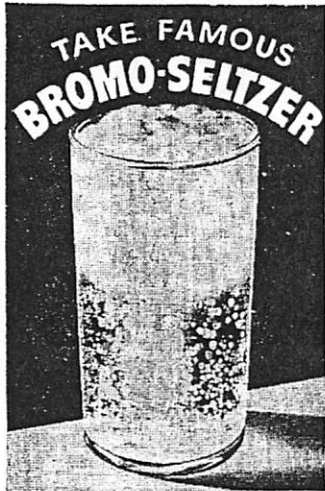
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SORTING MACHINERY tabulates sexual experience data collected by Kinsey and Assistants Pomeroy (center) and Martin. Code used on cards is secret.

KINSEY REPORT CONTINUED

first, followed by professional men, white-collar workers, and skilled workers in last place.

As a scientist Kinsey eschews passing any judgments on the behavior of his male sample and for the most part refrains from offering opinions or conclusions. However certain conclusions are implicit in the Report or have been read into it by critics and reviewers. The most widely publicized "conclusion" is that there should be a general revision of the laws governing sex offenders. By and large the American legal code in this sphere is based upon the ancient English common-law precept that no form of sexual activity is permissible unless it can lead to reproduction within wedlock. American males do not conduct their sexual lives in conformance with the code, nor did their fathers and grandfathers, for Kinsey's figures show that there has been no material change in the pattern of masculine sexual activity during the last generation or two. As pointed out in *American Sexual Behavior and The Kinsey Report* by Morris Ernst and David Loth, our sex laws vary from state to state almost as widely as the divorce laws. For instance Nevada considers adultery "no crime" while in Michigan adulterers are subject to four years in jail and/or a \$2,000 fine. In Georgia seduction may be punished with a 2-to-20-year prison term, whereas in adjacent Florida it is "no crime"—with the Federal Mann Act standing guard at the border.

Kinsey estimates that if all the sex laws were rigidly enforced, and if all the sex-lawbreakers were apprehended, practically all (95%) American males would have served prison terms; likewise, in the periodic "sex clean-up" drives, if the dragnet caught all the legally erring fish in a community, most of the men would be behind bars. Furthermore, says Kinsey, the sex offencity who actually is hauled up may be caught between the abrasive grindstones of upper- and lower-level morality. In another generalization Kinsey states, "On sex cases, the decisions of the judge on the bench are often affected by the mores of the group from which he originated. Judges often come from better educated groups, and their severe condemnation of sex offenders is largely a defense of the code of their own social level." These judges, he avers, are most severe in their punishment of the casual intercourse which is so acceptable at the lower level, whereas the lower-level cop takes an easy view of this "normal sex" but a much more severe view of anything "abnormal."

Some Kinsey critics

As was noted before, the initial reaction to *Sexual Behavior* was a chorus of praise for the Report and loud huzzahs for Kinsey, with little or no criticism developing in quarters where it had been expected. However there were those who took a dim view of the project, and lately the Report has come in for some fairly severe and widespread censure. Within recent months three mass-circulation magazines carried articles attacking the book. Much more significant than these general protests are the specific objections and criticisms made by sociologists, anthropologists, statisticians, psychiatrists and others. It should be said that no responsible scientists have issued any over-all denunciation of Kinsey's work, but

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many of them have raised fundamental points which sharply qualify the acceptability of the Report as a whole. The more important criticisms can be summarized as follows:

Nature of the sample. A number of reviewers have remarked that the title *Sexual Behavior in the Human Male* is misleading since Kinsey's sample is virtually confined to white U.S. males, and the group involved with the survey is far from representative of the total U.S. male population. Thus 56% of Kinsey's sample are men in college; in the population they are only 15%. The median age of the population is around 30; less than a fifth of Mr. Kinsey's men are over that age. Certain groups—notably the Catholics and the farmers—are inadequately represented, whereas male prostitutes, psychoanalysts, institution inmates and others are encountered in the sample with far greater frequency than they are found in the population. The Report makes no pretense of reflecting possibly wide differences between the regions of the U.S., since practically all the interviews were obtained in a few north-eastern and upper-tier Midwestern states. Furthermore, regardless of the distribution of the sample, it has been suggested that many of the males who volunteered for the Kinsey interview may have been psychologically unrepresentative—that is, motivated by exhibitionism or some unconscious drive to tell all.

Statistical method. One feature of Kinsey's handling and presentation of the figures in the Report has been criticized as leading to distortions. Kinsey's interpretations generally are based on the mean, instead of the median or the mode. With the distributions of sexual outlets found by Kinsey the mean is invariably the highest of the three, because it reflects unduly the influence of the exceptional subjects—in this case, the "sexual athletes" who have a high rate of outlet, and those who are completely extreme. Thus, where the commonest figure for most people, as reflected in the mode, might be one outlet a week, and the median, or midmost figure, might show 1.99, the figure for the mean might be 2.74—all the figures being based on precisely the same set of data.

Kinsey's evaluations. The most provocative criticisms of the Report are those concerned with what has been called Kinsey's "atomization of sex"—that is, his exclusive preoccupation with the "outlet" as the whole of sexuality and his seeming determination to reduce a highly complicated psychological and emotional phenomenon to a mere biological reaction with as little significance as sneezing. To this Kinsey might well reply that he deliberately and necessarily limited himself to the study of overt behavior and that the other aspects of sex are no concern of the Report. But, among others, Dr. Robert P. Knight has asked whether a study as pretentious as this one is justified in making any such arbitrary limitation. Suppose, for example, Kinsey undertook a study of the behavior of the adrenal glands, and for his yardstick selected some measure of the quantity of adrenal secretion. If he merely reported the amount of adrenalin put forth with no mention of the way the adrenals react to emotions of fear and rage, and the way the body reacts to the adrenalin, the report would be considered misleading, to put it mildly.

The question of "normality"

PART and parcel of the Report's biological simplification of sex is its implication that because something is commonplace it therefore is "normal." The sociologist or the psychiatrist would judge the "normality" of any act or practise in context with the circumstances and manner in which it occurs, and more particularly in the light of its effect on the individual. In its obsession with "outlet" as the be-all and end-all, this context is ignored by the Report, and its own assumption of "normality" on the basis of incidence has been denounced as nonsense. As more than one reviewer has pointed out, homosexuality and the common cold have about the same incidence; and, according to the reasoning of the Report, if homosexuality is to be considered "normal" on the basis of numbers, then the common cold ought to be equally "normal."

Also stemming from its biologic approach are the frequent attempts of the Report to justify certain human activities simply because they have been observed in lower animals, and there are references to "basic mammalian behavior," behavior that is "normal among other anthropoids," and so forth. In his commentary on the Report, Lionel Trilling says, "But the argument *de animalibus* must surely stand by its ability to be inverted and extended. . . . The female mink, we learn, fiercely resists the male and must be actually coerced into submission. Is it she who is unnatural or is her defense of her chastity to be taken as a comment on the females, animal or human, who willingly submit or who merely play at escape?" In his summary of a critique by A. H. Hobbs and R. D. Lam-

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New York Times, Waldemar Kaempffert, has this to say: "If we are to accept this kind of reasoning . . . we shall have to consider speech, abstract thought, writing, driving an automobile, wearing clothes and making studies of sexual behavior as reprehensible in the sense that they are not 'normal' among lower animals . . ."

While the controversy over the Report goes on apace, Kinsey and his fellow probers move imperturbably toward their ultimate goal of 100,000 interviews and the full series of nine volumes. As mentioned before, the next publication will be *Sexual Behavior in the Human Female*, which doubtless will be the best seller of 1950. Until it is ready to appear—or nearly ready—Kinsey understandably refuses to give out any previews of the material. However, as a general observation it appears that women are erotically responsive to fewer sexual stimuli than men and are far less active sexually. Indeed, the interviewers have encountered so many females with no appreciable sexual activity of any kind in their histories that they probably will have to collect at least 7,500 female cases to approximate the sample of 5,300 males in the current Report. Despite traditions of maidenly modesty Kinsey finds that the ladies are quite as approachable as the men and just as willing to talk. Asked whether she had been embarrassed by the interview, one girl replied, "It was a relief to tell someone impersonally what I could never tell anyone else." With a few modifications, the female questionnaire is the same as the male.

Kinsey and his work

THE entire Kinsey project had its origins in 1938 when, as a professor of zoology at Indiana University, he was approached by a group of serious-minded students who wanted to ask some questions about sexual adjustment in marriage and human sexual behavior generally. Kinsey listened carefully and then shook his head. No man to answer a serious question glibly, Kinsey decided that he simply didn't have the information. So he put off his students until he had read a score or more of books on sex, and found them unsatisfactory; he still couldn't answer the questions with what he considered scientific accuracy. At that point he determined to seek the facts in life rather than in books. His eager students petitioned the university to institute a "marriage class." This was devoted in part to giving instruction, but it also served as a fact-finding organization for Kinsey, who conducted intensive sex-quizzes among the students. Soon he began to expand the quizzes and give them to other students and faculty members who had taken an interest in the course. In 1938 he secured 62 histories and during 1939 he added more than 10 times that number—still mostly from students and faculty members plus a few personal friends. In this period Kinsey himself did all the interviewing and paid all expenses out of his own pocket. Indeed for some time he continued financing the project out of savings, even to paying the modest salary of his assistant. From the start he resolutely refused to capitalize on the undertaking, although he probably could have made a small fortune from lecture fees alone.

By the end of 1940, however, the survey was costing more than Kinsey could stand and he approached the National Research Council for assistance. This body's Committee for Research on Problems of Sex approved a cautious grant of \$1,600 for a year's work. Later the council asked the Rockefeller Foundation to underwrite the Kinsey research on a more suitable scale, and through the Foundation's Medical Sciences Division, Kinsey was guaranteed \$40,000 annually for at least three years. Before the grant was made both the research program and Kinsey himself were carefully scrutinized by the foundation, which concluded that he was not merely well but superbly qualified for his undertaking.

As a matter of fact, most of Kinsey's life has been spent in making elaborate surveys in the field, utilizing "the taxonomic approach," which—in Kinsey's words—"is primarily concerned with the measurement of variation in series of individuals which stand as representatives of the species in which he (the scientist) is interested." Kinsey's specialty was wasps, particularly a diffuse variety (there are approximately 3,000 different kinds) called the gall wasp. He was attracted to them partly because no one else in this country knew much about them, and partly because they live in woods and bramble patches, and collecting them made it necessary for him to be outdoors a good deal of the time, which he liked. Twenty-five years passed before he was satisfied that he had really got to the bottom of the subject. In the first dozen years he traveled 200,000 miles in the U.S. and Mexico and ultimately collected a total of 5 million specimens.

In 1921 Kinsey married Clara Bracken McMillen, a 24-year-

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old graduate student in chemistry, and in the richness of his
daughters (Joan and Anne) and a son (Bruce) were born (a fourth
child died in infancy). All the Kinseys were enlisted in the pursuit
of the gall wasps, and when the little ones reached an age where they
could contribute more assistance than distraction the family spent
holidays roaming the country, everyone on the lookout for a particu-
lar kind of scrub oak tree which the gall wasp favors for laying
its eggs.

Despite the ruggedness of life with Kinsey in the gall wasp
Mrs. Kinsey now looks back on it with a certain nostalgia. In those
days she at least was with her husband most of the time, whereas
now Kinsey is so often away from Bloomington and so busy at the
sex research laboratory when he is in Bloomington that she sees
much less of him than she would like. One evening while Kinsey was
off interviewing she remarked to a group of friends, "I hardly ever
see him at night any more since he took up sex." The little Kinseys
are full grown and tolerantly refer to the current project as "Data
sex period." Joan is married to an Indiana medical student, while
Anne Kinsey is a dress designer for Hyman & Company in Chicago.
Son Bruce is a junior at Oberlin College in Ohio.

Everyone who knows the Kinseys reports that they are not only
happily but ideally married. Kinsey calls Mrs. Kinsey "Mac" (from
her maiden name) and Mrs. Kinsey calls Kinsey "Prok," a nickname
invented by Kinsey students who joined the "pro" in profes-
sor with K, his last initial. At parties Mac and Prok usually behave
as though they had just met and are trying to impress each other
and unless the general conversation is pretty stimulating Kinsey
is apt to devote his whole attention to his wife. For their part
the Kinseys entertain each Sunday evening with a two-hour
phonograph concert, with records from Prok's large collection
of serious music. This has been their pleasant custom for the
past 20 years.

Ever since his Spartan boyhood in a poor and tough section of
Hoboken, N.J., Kinsey has driven himself like a dray horse but
never harder than at present. With the sex project now virtually a
major industry he not only devotes anywhere from 10 to 15 hours
per day to interviewing but in addition is saddled with a huge load
of correspondence, administrative detail, public-relations work
and assorted activities. However, this routine seems to agree with
him and he looks much younger than his 54 years. He is a rugged,
tweedy man with a shock of sandy hair which usually is completely
out of control and a pleasant, easily smiling manner which covers
an intensely serious nature. In the years of interviewing people of
every kind for the Report he has picked up a wide range of obscure
vocabularies and in conversation can switch from highly technical
language one minute to the argot of a race-track tout—or a street
walker—the next. He is given to wearing bow ties and moccasin-
type shoes, and his suits almost never are in press.

Kinsey has the monolithic serenity of a man who believes com-
pletely in the importance of his work and who at the same time has
complete confidence in himself. The job he has started is immense
and he knows that he will be lucky to survive until it is finished.
Asked once about the "message" of the first Report, Kinsey reluc-
tantly answered, "If I had any ulterior motive in making this study
it was the hope that it might make people more tolerant." Per-
haps when all the Kinsey books are written he will have succeeded



A HUMAN FEMALE is interviewed by Kinsey for his next volume, now be-
ing researched. Although he wants to expand his small research staff, Kinsey is
having difficulty in finding candidates who can meet his rigidly high standards.

THE BAI



IF YOU ASK ME...
THIS IS GOING ABOUT
MAKING 60
HOME RUNS THE
HARD WAY!

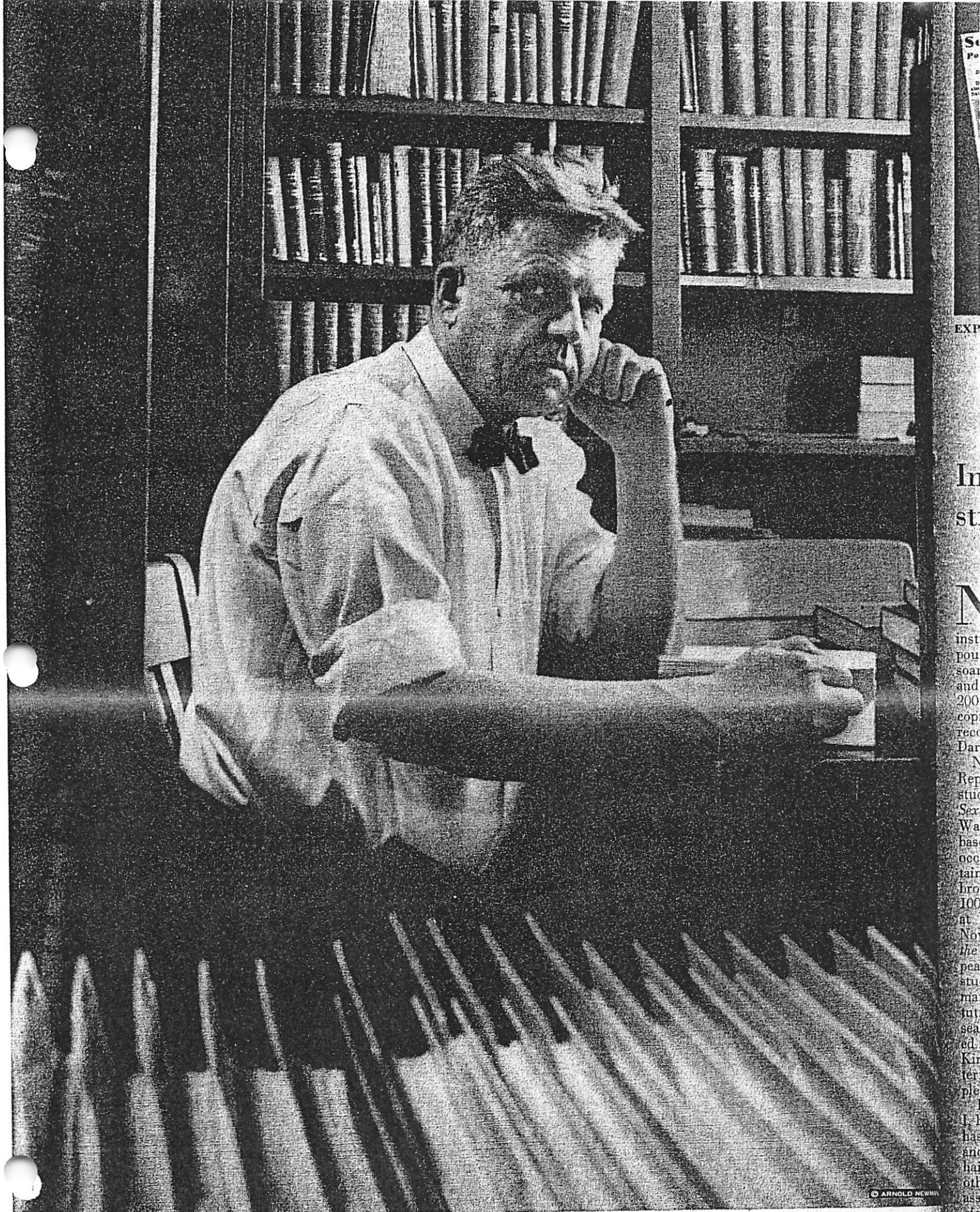


ENJOY ROYAL CROWN COLA

BENDIX WAS A NATURAL
RIGHTHAND
HITTER IN
SEMI-PRO
BALL...

...SO LEARNING
TO BAT LEFTY
WAS A TOUGH
THREE-WEEK GRIND





IN HIS OFFICE at the Institute for Sex Research at Bloomington, Ind. Dr. Alfred C. Kinsey has an extensive collection of books concerning human sexual behavior, the

subject he has been investigating scientifically for the past 10 years. The files on the bottom contain some of the detailed case histories he has been using as source material.

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