



Staff Photo / Susan Ferguson

**YES TO BURTON, NO TO KINSEY:** Rep. Woody Burton, R-Greenwood, urges the House to pass a resolution that opposes state funding for the Kinsey Institute. Among those listening were House GOP Leader Paul Mannweiler (front, center) of Indianapolis.

## Resolution urges end to Kinsey funding

■ Some lawmakers are upset about allegations children were used to conduct sex research.

By Stuart A. Hirsch  
STAFF WRITER

It seemed as if the nays had it Wednesday when the Indiana House voted on a resolution urging lawmakers to revoke state funding for the Kinsey Institute for Research in Sex, Gender and Reproduction.

But that's not the way it worked out.

Introduced by Rep. Woody Burton, R-Greenwood, the resolution passed after a ruling by House Speaker John R. Gregg, D-Sandborn.

The ruling came even though opponents of the measure sounded louder than supporters during a voice vote.

Although House Majority Leader Mark Krizan, D-Bloomington, disagreed with Burton's proposal, he didn't challenge the outcome.

"My recommendation was to let it go because it doesn't do anything," said Krizan, whose district is home to the Indiana University-based institute.

The resolution is merely a recommendation and does not have the effect of law. Krizan said he would be prepared to do battle when funding for the institute becomes a budget issue, possibly next year.

Burton and other conservatives are angry about allegations that the institute's founder, Alfred Kinsey, based some of his research on information obtained from sexual deviants, sex criminals and children.

The resolution says public funds shouldn't be used to support institutions that "further the claims made by Alfred Kinsey's research."

In addition, the resolution demands that the institute:

■ Disclose Kinsey's research design and methods for experiments on minors.

■ Identify the gender and age of minors.

■ Identify the location of the

experiments.

■ Disclose the methods used by Kinsey and his colleagues.

"I'd like to see Indiana University disclaim Kinsey," Burton said. "A lot of the things he did were totally out of line with today's standards."

Burton met for more than an hour recently with the institute's director, John Bancroft, and IU's vice president for public and governmental affairs, Christopher Simpson.

But he isn't satisfied.

"I think they're trying to hide some of the things that he did do," Burton said.

For Peg Bishop, area director for Concerned Women of America, the issue is clear enough: Most sex education classes are based on research conducted by Kinsey.

"We don't want our taxpayers having to pay for research like this," Bishop said.

Bancroft could not be reached for comment Wednesday. But in an extensive response posted on the Internet, he said Burton and others want to close the institute because of Kinsey's controversial

work 50 years ago.

"Whether the Kinsey Institute was doing important and useful work today was apparently irrelevant," he said.

Bancroft said Kinsey can be criticized for using information about children's sexual responses obtained from people who were criminally involved with children.

Before his death in 1956, Kinsey hoped to finish a study based on interviews with small children conducted in the presence of their parents.

"He was not involved in any form of sexual experimentation involving children, nor were any of his colleagues at the institute," Bancroft said.

While Burton's resolution passed the House, legislation that actually attempts to deny funding to the institute is headed for oblivion.

Senate President Pro Tempore Robert D. Orrison, R-Columbus, said he will deny the bill a hearing, effectively killing it. The measure is sponsored by Sen. John M. Waterman, R-Sheffields.

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# EDITORIALS

*"Let the people know the facts  
and the country will be saved."*

ABRAHAM LINCOLN

## Assaulting the most vulnerable

**JAMES  
PATTERSON**

It happened when no one was around, that way the dark secret could be kept safe.

It was in the child's self-interest not to let anyone know what was being done to him. Most times, it occurred when his mother had left the house.

The boy was good at keeping their secret "because I never want my brother or sister to get hurt by him," he said. "I was afraid that my mother was going to get hurt too."

His fears were soon evident. He painstakingly recalls how he witnessed his dad's repeated rapes of his sister and younger brother. When she became pregnant, she was quietly taken out of state to have an abortion.

"I don't know if it was going to be a boy or a girl," he said. "Now we don't have it."

A repeated victim of his father's lust, the boy finds himself attracted only to members of the same sex. He doesn't see how he can ever live with his family again.

He would prefer to move far away among strangers. He loves his family, but it will take time to get over the hurt caused by the abuse they suffered. He is among the millions of children all over the world who are victims of sexual abuse every day.

### Difficult to catch

As a result, many suffer emotional scars for life so their attackers, often close relatives, can have a few moments of gratification.

Pedophiles are difficult to catch, much less convict. Often they terrify their young victims by threatening to harm them or their families if the "secret" is told. When children come forward with allegations that they are the victims of sexual abuse, guardians are often reluctant to put them through the emotional degradation of testifying in public about what has been done to them.

Sexual predators are usually allowed to go free and practice their treachery on other unsuspecting victims. Laws in some states that require convicted pedophiles to register with police are helpful, but because such laws aren't in effect everywhere the impact is limited.

In Indiana, those convicted of a sex act against a child must register with local law enforcement.

Research conducted by the late Indiana University Professor Alfred C. Kinsey may have helped perpetuate the notion among child sex abusers that their behavior is "natural."

### More than 50 years

For more than 50 years, what's now called the Kinsey Institute for Research in Sex, Gender and Reproduction has tacitly endorsed the studies of its namesake.

Kinsey's work, if it can be called that, promoted all forms of sexual contact without discrimination, including sodomy, bestiality, incest and sex with children.

Observations recorded by Kinsey detailed sexual experiments with more than 300 minors ages 2 months to 15 years. He detailed the systematic molestation of infants and children from interviews with people who had had sex with children or observed the sexual responses of young people.

The body of Kinsey's research, as the pioneer effort in human sexuality, is defended by today's Kinsey Institute. It reportedly utilized sexual predation upon infants and children in the name of science, as did the experiments of Josef Mengele, infamous Nazi war criminal. All criminal acts in the name of science, especially sex crimes against children, should be condemned.

The Kinsey Institute at IU in Bloomington has been supported, at least in part, by tax dollars. That is unfortunate. The legislature subtly condones its work by failing to pass legislation that would strip the Institute of all public funding and its affiliation with a state university.

No public monies should be used to operate its erotica library or any other part of this institution. The sexual exploitation of children is bad enough as it is. Do we need to study it in college?

Patterson is an editorial writer for *The Star*.

## HOUSE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION

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A CONCURRENT RESOLUTION urging the general assembly not to appropriate public funds to support the research of the Kinsey Institute of Indiana University.

*Whereas, The research of Alfred Kinsey, the founder of the Kinsey Institute of Indiana University, was based upon data derived from sexual deviants, sex criminals, and children;*

*Whereas, Today's Kinsey Institute stands behind the research conducted 50 years ago by Alfred Kinsey and promotes the ideology of Kinsey that all sexual contacts are legitimate;*

*Whereas, Research employing criminal acts to obtain data in the name of science, especially sex crimes against children, should be denounced; and*

*Whereas, No public funds should be used to operate or support institutions that further the claims made by Alfred Kinsey's research: Therefore,*

*Be it resolved by the House of Representatives  
of the General Assembly of the State of Indiana,  
the Senate concurring:*

1 SECTION 1. That on the 50th anniversary of the Kinsey Institute,  
2 it is incumbent upon the Kinsey Institute to fully disclose all of the  
3 following information to the public, whose funds are being used to  
4 support the Institute:





OP. STAFF

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- 1 (1) The history and sources of all public funding.
- 2 (2) The research design or protocol for experiments on minors.
- 3 (3) The experimental methods used by Alfred Kinsey and
- 4 colleagues.
- 5 (4) The experimental subjects who were minors, identified by
- 6 gender, age, and location of experimentation.
- 7 (5) The researchers, by name and address at the time of the
- 8 experimentation.
- 9 (6) The research sites involving minors, by name and address at
- 10 the time of experimentation.
- 11 (7) The training materials for research on minors and adults.
- 12 (8) The trainers, by name and address at the time of
- 13 experimentation.
- 14 (9) All payments made to researchers and trainers, specifying
- 15 amount, date, and source of funds.
- 16 (10) All payments made to officials, agencies, institutions, and
- 17 caretakers for the use of minors for sexual experiments.
- 18 (11) The officials and caretakers who consented to sexual
- 19 experimentation on minors, by name and address at the time of
- 20 experimentation.
- 21 (12) All documents giving consent for sexual experimentation on
- 22 minors or wards.

## **Prohibition of Public Funding of the Kinsey Institute.**

(a) No public funding shall be used for the administration, operation, and programs of the Kinsey Institute for Research in Sex, Gender, and Reproduction, located on the campus of Indiana University, Bloomington, Indiana, and hereinafter referred to as the "Kinsey Institute." For purposes of this section, "public funding" includes any funding, direct or indirect, provided through or by Indiana University, or from any other source utilizing public funds.

(b) "Administration, operation, and programs" of the Kinsey Institute shall be defined as any of the following with respect to the Kinsey Institute:

- (1) any on-campus or off-campus facilities provided for the use of the Kinsey Institute or any program or activity which it sponsors;
- (2) any equipment, furniture, furnishings, or office supplies used by the Kinsey Institute for any purpose;
- (3) any land or property;
- (4) any utilities;
- (5) any advertising, listings, or any promotional materials included in Indiana University literature or media presentations;
- (6) any loans, grants, special accounts, or funds;
- (7) any programs, special projects, or research;
- (8) any maintenance of facilities;
- (9) any administration costs, operation costs, rentals, or mortgages;
- (10) any materials;
- (11) any printing, duplicating, or copying;
- (12) any publications of materials;
- (13) any restoration, maintenance, or housing of Kinsey Institute research documents, including photographs, audiovisual tapes or films, and printed materials;
- (14) any exhibits or displays, public or private.

(c) Violation of this section shall constitute a Class A misdemeanor.