



The Freeman Institute

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— This Issue Features —

- A Social Revolution in America
- The Amazing Carnegie Minutes
- A National Education System
- The Power Behind Foundations



TAX-EXEMPT FOUNDATIONS

THEIR IMPACT
ON THE WORLD

The Foundation World

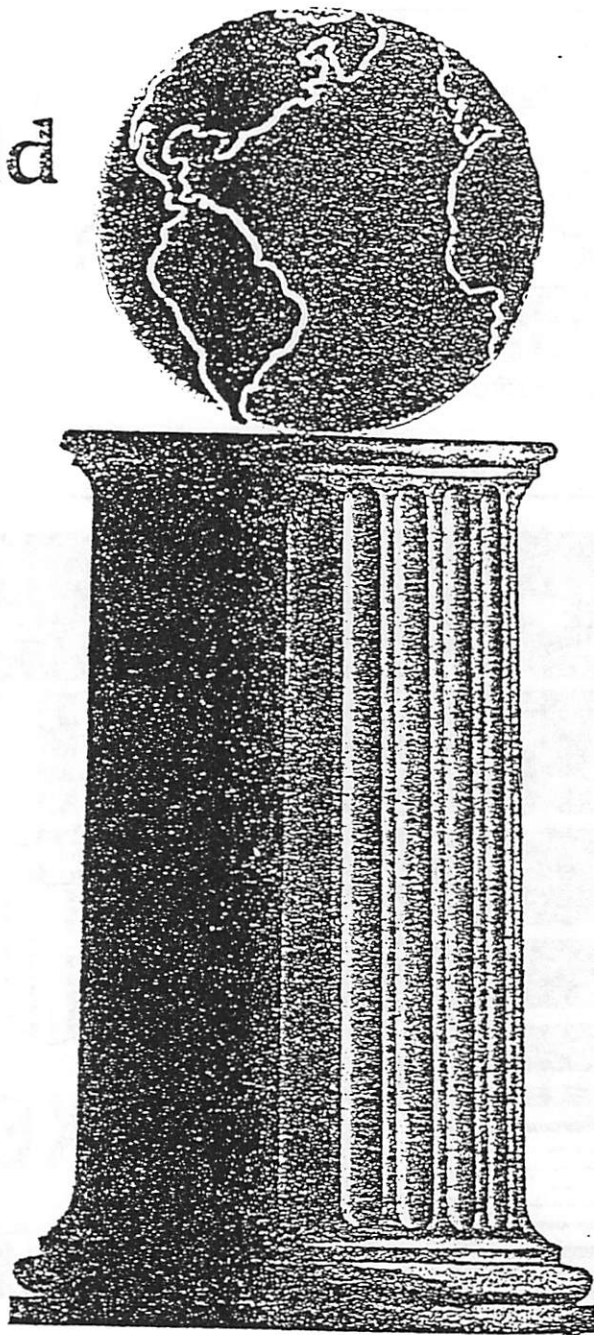
Its Impact and Influence on America

by
Michael Loyd Chadwick
Editor

Between 1933 and 1953 a change took place in the United States which was so drastic it could be accurately described as a "revolution." It was during these critical years that the nation's worst depression occurred and the American people became involved in a catastrophic world war. Shortly afterwards they found themselves in a no-win "undeclared war" in Korea. As crisis piled upon crisis significant changes took place in the structure of American life. One of the more obvious changes was the rapid shifting of ultimate responsibility for the economic welfare of the people from the private sector to the Executive Branch of the Federal Government.

Rather amazingly, this revolutionary transfer of power was achieved without violence and in a propaganda climate which led the majority of the American people to give it their full consent.

By the early 1950's, however, there were many people both in and out of government who felt that something was seriously wrong. It was charged that the resources of America's vast educational system had been misappropriated to teach concepts which were destructive to the entire fabric of the American constitutional system. It was also felt the schools were being utilized to promote the acceptance of economic ideas which are diametrically opposed to the open society of the American free enterprise system.



The question automatically arose, "Who is responsible for all of this?" A preliminary inquiry indicated that the main thrust was coming from several private foundations which had spent hundreds of millions of dollars in tax-exempt funds to promote textbooks and teachings which were "socialistic" in domestic affairs and "one-world" in foreign affairs. The three principal offenders were said to be the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, the Rockefeller Foundation and the Ford Foundation.

So much public indignation had been generated by 1952, that the 82nd Congress passed House Resolution 561 to set up a special "Select Committee to Investigate Foundations and Comparable Organizations." Many considered this to be one of the most important investigations in the nation's history. The Committee was instructed to determine whether or not any of the foundations had been "using their resources for un-American and subversive activities or for purposes not in the interest of the tradition of the United States." (House Report No. 2514, January 1, 1953, p. 2)

The Cox Committee

This Committee was named after its chairman and became known as the "Cox Committee," but unfortunately it did not accomplish a great deal. The time factor was rather limited and the unexpected death of the chairman resulted in a very superficial inquiry being conducted. Nevertheless, it did establish that there were signs of strong subversive influence on the decision-making level of several leading foundations. However, the impact of this discovery was virtually nullified in the Committee's final report by giving considerable weight to the testimony of the foundation officers who had insisted that the subversive elements on their boards were not of any particular significance.

The Minority Views of Congressman B. Carroll Reece



Congressman B. Carroll Reece was a member of the Cox Committee and was not at all satisfied with the final report. He added an appendage which urged that "if a more comprehensive study is desired, the inquiry might be continued by the 83rd Congress. . . ." (Ibid., p. 14)

Congressman Reece felt that the hasty and superficial inquiry of the Cox Committee left the nation without the answers it needed. He therefore introduced House Resolution 217, which was

passed by a vote of 209 to 183 on July 27, 1953. The resolution provided that:

"The Committee is authorized and directed to conduct a full and complete investigation . . . to determine which of such foundations and organizations are using their resources for un-American and subversive activities; for political purposes; propaganda, or attempts to influence legislation."

(House Report No. 2681, December 16, 1954, p. 1)

First Attempt To Block the Investigation

The members of the new Committee were: B. Carroll Reece of Tennessee, Chairman; Jessie P. Wolcott of Michigan; Angier L. Goodwin of Massachusetts; Wayne L. Hays of Ohio; and Gracie Pfost of Idaho.

It is important to note that three of these five individuals had voted against the Reece resolution in order to prevent this Committee from coming into existence. This was the first attempt by the powerful influences working behind the foundations to control and block the investigation.

Second Attempt to Block the Investigation

The resolution directed the new Committee to prepare a report by January 3, 1955. On August 1, 1953, the Committee was granted \$50,000 with the agreement that additional funds would be forthcoming after the first of next year. Committee counsel was obtained on September 1, 1953 and the compilation of a staff began on September 15th. However, it was soon apparent that the promised funds would not be forthcoming. The second attempt to block the investigation of the Reece Committee by the foundation world therefore came in the form of starving the Committee by lack of sufficient funds.

Committee Research Directed by Norman Dodd

Between September 15, 1953 and April 29, 1954 the Reece Committee operated, in essence, under the direction of its Research Director Norman Dodd.

It is interesting to note that after the Committee

was organized the members wanted to study the data collected by the Cox Committee, especially on the subversive aspects of the foundations. For some mysterious reason the entire file dealing with the subversive activities of the foundations had disappeared.

A Preliminary Report by Norman Dodd

On April 29, 1954, Norman Dodd prepared a preliminary report for presentation to the members of the Reece Committee. This report was exploratory in character and outlined the pattern of inquiry which the research staff would be pursuing.

Third Attempt to Block Investigation

The effect of Dodd's preliminary report was electrifying. Within a matter of hours, steps were taken by powerful forces to block the rest of the Committee's investigation. The Establishment media deluged the nation with stories that the investigation was futile and should be terminated.

The smear job on the Committee was the third major tactic utilized by the foundation world to harass and terminate the committee. It soon became obvious why the Reece Committee was considered such a threat. Congressman Reece later described the situation in these words:

"The evidence that had been gathered by the staff pointed to one simple underlying situation, namely, that the major foundations by subsidizing collectivistic-minded educators, had financed a socialist trend in American Government.

"We informed the foundations in advance that our findings suggested that the foundations had for a long time been exercising powerful, although sometimes indirect political influence in both domestic and foreign policy, predominantly toward the left—to say nothing of the support by the foundations of the Institute of Pacific Relations which led the movement to turn China over to the Communists and which was admittedly Communist dominated.

"The doubts and reservations concerning the validity of the complaints against the large foundations were largely dispelled by the almost hysterical reaction of the foundations to the summary presented to the committee by the committee staff on the opening day of the hearings.

"The excitement bordered on panic; as was observed by the demonstrations through the public relations channels of the large foundations and this convinced me, and others of the American public, judging from the letters received . . . that the general picture which had taken shape was not very far from the truth." (Speech before National Press Club Luncheon, February 23, 1955, p. 3)

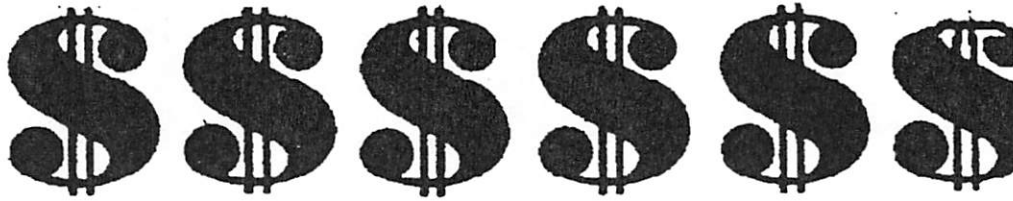
After Norman Dodd's Preliminary Report appeared, powerful individuals in America made their move to insure that the Committee would be permanently terminated. It was obvious that the Reece Committee had already gone too far. This Committee was about to officially document for the first time in history that the United States was the victim of a deliberate conspiracy to dismantle the Constitutional rights of the people. This conspiracy is aiming at no less than the creation of centralized supranational institutional mechanisms from which it will rule the world under collective management.

Committee Hearings Brought to A Standstill

After nineteen days of hearings, powerful political machinery behind the scenes was deployed at the Capitol to stop the Reece Committee completely. The last hearing was held on July 9, 1954.

The hearings were canceled partly because of the abrasive and uncontrollable actions of Congressman Wayne Hays, who later admitted to Norman Dodd that Major Persons from the White House had been up to see him. "He wanted me to cooperate in dusting up this investigation," Hays stated. (Interview with Norman Dodd, November 12-13, 1977)

Even though the hearings were discontinued, a sufficient quantity of evidence was accumulated by the Committee's staff to clearly demonstrate that the major foundations had been spending hundreds of millions to divest the United States of her traditional system of values and replace them with socialist goals designed to prepare America for provincial status in a global world government. The remainder of this issue will be devoted to examining the evidence gathered by the Reece Committee. It seems to be entirely apparent that these events of the past were a clearly defined prelude to the present. □



THE NAKED CAPITALIST

**A review and commentary on Dr. Carroll Quigley's book
TRAGEDY AND HOPE**

Reviewed by
W. CLEON SKOUSEN

"As a student at Georgetown, I heard that call clarified by a professor
named Carrol Quigley..."

William Jefferson Clinton, 1992 Democratic National Convention

TAX-EXEMPT FOUNDATIONS INVOLVED IN WEAKENING AND SUBVERTING THE CONSTITUTIONAL AND IDEOLOGICAL FABRIC OF THE AMERICAN CULTURE

Now we turn to the vast reservoirs of wealth—the tax-exempt foundations—which Dr. Quigley describes as the major base of operations for the Establishment bosses as they launch their catastrophic attack on the basic framework of the whole American society.

Dr. Quigley's disclosure that the Council on Foreign Relations and the Institute of Pacific Relations were responsible for what turned out to be a paroxysm of world-wide political subversion, is no more shocking than his bold declaration that the global collectivists of the London-Wall Street axis were equally successful in attacking the whole foundation of the American culture through the exploitation of the millions made available by certain tax-exempt foundations.

Generally speaking, the Rockefeller Foundation, the Carnegie Foundation, the Ford Foundation and a host of other Wall Street philanthropies have always been looked upon as generous, capitalistic santa clauses. Let us repeat a previous quotation in which Dr. Quigley admits the development of an explosive situation back in the early 1950's when the use of tax-exempt foundations for U. S. subversion ALMOST spilled out into public view. In fact, public hearings were heard, but the Establishment's choke-hold on the press was sufficient to keep the public from becoming aware of the scandalous proportions of the facts which were discovered. Here is the way Dr. Quigley describes what happened:

Tax-Exempt Foundations Caught Red-Handed:

"It must be recognized that the power that these energetic Left-wingers exercised was NEVER their own power nor Communist power but was ultimately THE POWER OF THE INTERNATIONAL FINANCIAL COTERIES, and, once the anger and suspicions of the American people were aroused, as they were by 1950, it was a fairly simple matter to GET RID OF [HIDE ELSEWHERE] THE RED SYMPATHIZERS. Before this could be done, however, a congressional committee, following backward to their source the THREADS WHICH LED FROM ADMITTED COMMUNISTS like Whittaker Chambers, through Alger Hiss, and the Carnegie Endowment to Thomas Lamont and the Morgan Bank, FELL INTO THE WHOLE COMPLICATED NETWORK OF INTERLOCKING TAX-EXEMPT FOUNDATIONS." (pp. 954-955, emphasis added)

How the Scandal Was Kept From Reaching the Public:

"The Eighty-third Congress in July 1953 set up a Special Committee to Investigate Tax-Exempt Foundations with Representative B. Carroll Reece, of Tennessee, as chairman. IT SOON BECAME CLEAR THAT PEOPLE OF IMMENSE WEALTH WOULD BE UNHAPPY IF THE INVESTIGATION WENT TOO FAR and that the 'most respected' newspapers in the country, CLOSELY ALLIED WITH THESE MEN OF WEALTH, would not get excited enough about any revelations to make the publicity worth while, in terms of votes or campaign contributions." (p. 955, emphasis added)

Note how this last sentence reveals the Achilles Heel in the secret society's operations. The whole concern of the globalist conspiracy is to do their work in such a way that the public will not become sufficiently aroused to use their "votes and campaign contributions" to knock the agents of the Establishment out of political power in Washington. As long as the Constitution remains in effect the American people still have an opportunity to wake up and "throw the rascals out." As we shall see later, Dr. Quigley was horrified, along with his fellow "insiders" when this earth-shaking possibility almost became a reality in 1964. But we shall discuss that tremendously interesting incident a little later. Now, back to Dr. Quigley:

The Scandalous Congressional Findings Were Not Shocking To Dr. Quigley:

"An interesting report SHOWING THE LEFT-WING ASSOCIATIONS of the interlocking nexus of tax-exempt foundations was

issued in 1954 RATHER QUIETLY. Four years later, the Reece committee's general counsel, Rene A. Wormser, wrote a shocked, BUT NOT SHOCKING book on the subject called *Foundations: Their Power and Influence.* " (p. 955, emphasis added)

Note that Dr. Quigley fully appreciates that the Reece Committee hearings turned up some shocking information and that the book written by its general counsel, Rene A. Wormser, was intended to shock the public. But Dr. Quigley had been on the inside for many years so it was not shocking to him.

This reviewer has studied the Wormser book (Devin-Adair, New York, 1958) and has concluded that while the findings of the Reece Committee might not be disturbing to an "insider" like Dr. Quigley, they are certainly sufficient to raise the blood temperature of any ordinary American who might be anxious to preserve his basic rights and preserve the American way of life in an open society. The Reece Committee found that tax-exempt foundations were deliberately attacking the whole basic structure of the Constitution and the Judaic-Christian American culture.

A CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEE VERIFIES WHAT DR. QUIGLEY SAYS CONCERNING THE POWER OF TAX-EXEMPT FOUNDATIONS

For the sake of brevity, the facts set forth in the Wormser book on the findings of the Reece Committee will be summarized. The various references to the specific pages where the details can be read are provided:

1. Political maneuvering to prevent the hearings from being effective. (pp. 341-377)
2. Completely disruptive tactics employed by Congressman Wayne Hays. (pp. 359-366)
3. How rich banking and industrial families give their money to foundations without losing control of their funds. (pp. 11-12)
4. Who actually runs the tax-exempt foundations? (pp. 41-54)
5. How the major foundations are all interlocked into a monolithic monopoly of power to carry out globalist policies. (pp. 57-80)
6. Money of the foundations used to take over the Social Sciences:
 - a. Social Sciences looked upon as a potential political

- instrument. (pp. 83-86)
- b. Suppressing social scientists who disagree or criticize. (pp. 86-89)
- c. Developing an elite corps of social engineers with a compulsive drive to "remake the world" along socialist lines. (pp. 90-100)
- d. Foundation-sponsored Kinsey report deliberately designed as an attack on Judaic-Christian morality. (pp. 100-105)
- e. Using social science to sabotage the structure of military services. (pp. 105-110)
- f. Employing a Marxist Socialist to produce and promote the social science classic, "A Proper Study of Mankind." (pp. 110-114)
- g. Importing a Swedish Socialist to produce a study on the American Negro which has created the current climate of revolution and violence. (pp. 114-119)
- h. Financing *The Encyclopedia of the Social Sciences* as a vehicle for the spreading of socialist concepts. (pp. 119-125)
- i. Developing a Marxist elite in academic social science circles. (pp. 125-129)
- j. Policy of continually emphasizing pathological aspects of American society to discredit its culture. (pp. 129-131)
- k. Foundation-sponsored research often slanted to conform with pre-conceived objectives. (pp. 75, 131-138)
- 7. Foundations use their funds to subvert and control American education.
 - a. "Conform or no grant!" (p. 140)
 - b. The birth of Educational Radicalism. (pp. 143-145)
 - c. Carnegie finances a Socialist charter for education. (pp. 146-152)
 - d. The radical educators. (pp. 152-155)
 - e. The Progressive Education Association. (pp. 155-156)
 - f. Financing and promoting socialist textbooks. (pp. 156-167)
 - g. Financing Left-wing reference works. (pp. 167-171)
 - h. The National Education Association not designed to advance "American" education. (pp. 142, 145, 160, 164-165, 216-217)
- 8. Tax-Exempt Foundations as instruments of subversion:
 - a. Communist influences in foundations. (pp. 174-177)
 - b. Socialist influences in foundations. (pp. 177-184)

- c. Helplessness of the average citizen. (pp. 186-187)
 - d. Ridiculing the American idea of free markets and free enterprise. (pp. 187-188)
 - e. The Socialists receive voluminous foundation-support in launching their League for Industrial Democracy. (pp. 188-193)
 - f. Foundations push a long-range program to radicalize American labor. (pp. 193-196)
 - g. Foundations provide Communists, Socialists and similar collectivist mentalities to serve in government. (pp. 196-199)
9. Foundations finance the betrayal of America's best interest to achieve collectivist internationalism:
- a. Foundation policies fixed on global schemes. (pp. 200-201)
 - b. Rhodes scholars fed into Government service by foundations. (pp. 201-202)
 - c. The Carnegie Endowment for International Peace caught promulgating war. (p. 204)
 - d. International Relations Clubs sponsored by Carnegie to promote socialist internationalism and speakers such as Alger Hiss. (pp. 207-208)
 - e. The Foreign Policy Association as an instrument of opinion-molding to the Left. (pp. 208-209)
 - f. History books which keep Americans from learning the truth. (pp. 209-210)
 - g. Promoting the United Nations as the home base for the Socialist-Communist coalition. (pp. 214-216)
 - h. Alger Hiss describes how foundation agencies should be used to affect U. S. policy decisions. (pp. 218-219)

THE FORD FOUNDATION RECEIVES SPECIAL ATTENTION

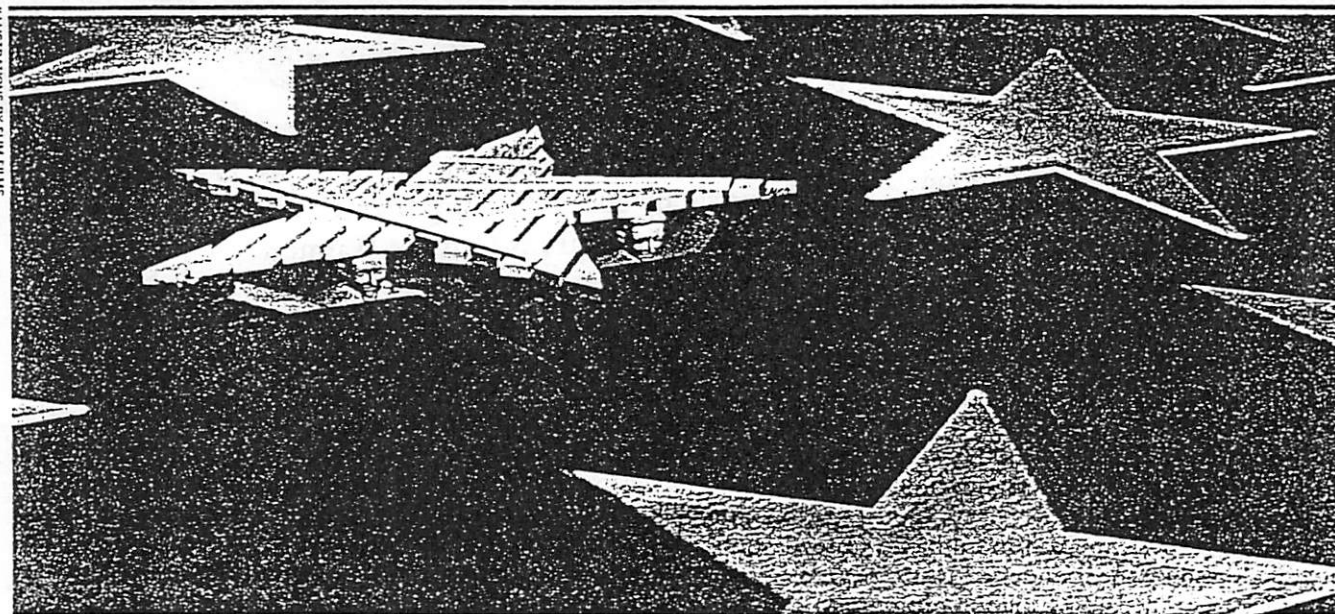
The Wormser book devotes 79 pages exclusively to the Ford Foundation. Even in 1958 Wormser sensed that the newest and largest of the dynastic foundations was being harnessed to the team of global internationalism and that its guns were quick to blast away at any traditional Americans who were bold enough to suggest that the open society of the United States might be preferable to the great new society of controlled collectivism.

The irony of this tragic abuse of Ford Foundation funds was

Big foundations are imposing their private agendas on state governments. How? By thinly disguised bribery.

Trojan horse money

By Brigid McMenamin



IN THE SUMMER OF 1993 Betsy Grice of Owensboro, Ky. took her 11-year-old daughter to the local elementary school for the checkup she needed before starting sixth grade. Grice was shocked to learn that the doctor intended to give the child a genital examination. Turns out it's required by the Department of Education. Why? "The reason they said was to catch abuse at an early age," recalls Grice (not her real name.) Who authorized the intrusive program? Not the state legislature. The program, imposed by state bureaucrats, was bankrolled by a private foundation, the Annie E. Casey Foundation.

"They abuse them [the girls] to see if anybody else is abusing them?" asks Camille Wagner, leader of a grassroots movement of Kentucky parents and teachers opposed to school officials usurping parents' rights.

Last fall researchers at the University of Pittsburgh's Western Psychiatric Institute and Clinic convinced Monroeville, Pa. school superintendent Wayne Doyle to let

them use some 900 elementary schoolchildren as guinea pigs in a series of psychological tests and experiments. Who paid for this nonsense? A private foundation whose identity is known only to the psychiatric institute.

Among other things, teachers were required to report how frequently each 6-to-10-year-old child tended to use obscene language, "con" other people, forge signatures, break into houses or force sexual activity on others. Teachers also rated each child as to how "normal" he or she seemed. When parents found out what was going on, school officials pulled the plug. But parents haven't been able to retrieve their children's records, which are being held at the psychiatric institute until the school board can figure out what to do with them.

U. S. charitable foundations dole out about \$100 million each year to state and local governments. Today virtually every state accepts social agenda grants from private foundations.

"They bribe governments to take on projects they would not otherwise do," says Kim Dennis, until recently executive director of the Philanthropy Roundtable, an Indianapolis-based trade association for grantmakers.

Bribe may not be too strong a word. "The government's for sale," says attorney Kent Masterson Brown, who is suing on behalf of Kentucky citizens to void the state's \$299,500 contract with the Robert Wood Johnson Foundation.

The 1994 contract provided that the foundation would fund the design of a comprehensive health care program for the state. The foundation, pursuing its own long-standing agenda, steered the state toward an ambitious health care reform plan that's a virtual copy of Hillary Clinton's failed program.

"Clearly the money provided by [the Johnson Foundation] is in exchange for 'influence,' in explicit violation of Kentucky bribery laws," says lawyer Brown. After accepting the money, he charges, the state permitted the foundation to influence the direction of its health care regulations. Kentucky has moved to dismiss the action, which is pending in state court.

In order to get the foundation money, former Kentucky governor Brereton Jones gave the foundation rights to use and even sell all of the data to be collected from patients, doctors and hospitals. Think about that for a moment: In a very real sense the state was selling confidential data about its citizens to a private foundation in return for a grant.

Former governor Jones says he doesn't recall seeing that provision in the contract when he signed it in 1994.

Carpetbagger Robert Van Hook, a longtime Johnson Foundation operative, headed up the state's new Health Policy Board—at a salary of \$80,000 a year, \$20,000 of which was paid by the Johnson Foundation. Presumably he would see to it that the board carried out the foundation's big-government agenda. Less than a year later Van Hook moved, back to Maryland, but the foundation's legacy lives on in Kentucky.

Also in Kentucky, the Baltimore-based Casey Foundation, endowed by the founder of United Parcel Service, James Casey, seeded a \$74 million program to put social workers in every public school. Among other things, the workers train new parents and make sure the children get all the health and social services they need, including referrals to get pregnancy tests and condoms. Some local officials initially balked at making referrals for contraceptives without parental consent. But Kentucky educators cracked down, telling them they had no choice. Thus, without debate, an important new policy was imposed on the state's students.

The manager of the program at the time was Ronnie Dunn, author of *The Factory Fable*, a screed that compares children to the "raw materials used in the manufacturing process." Dunn made her bent for social engineering even blunter when she added: "When all citizens 'own' the children and work together to support and empower families, our society becomes a better place." Better for whom? By what standard? The state never asked. It just took the money.

Kentucky bureaucrats recently imposed emergency reg-



"They abuse them [the girls] to see if anybody else is abusing them?" asks concerned parent Camille Wagner.

ulations permitting schools to treat children for both mental and physical ailments and bill everything to Medicaid, all expected to cost taxpayers another \$80 million a year.

Wait a minute. Isn't this lobbying by private foundations—a practice prohibited by federal law? Can't a foundation be fined or lose its Internal Revenue Code Section 501(c)(3) tax-free status if the IRS thinks it's getting too cozy with a government?

Yes, but six years ago—after listening to the pleas of the big foundations—the Treasury Department relaxed the lobbying rules to permit virtually everything short of actually buttonholing a legislator or voter to support a certain bill.

That change in the law opened the doors to every foundation with an agenda it wishes to impose. Swooping to take advantage was Lauren Cook, director of state technical assistance at Washington, D.C.-based, foundation-sponsored Council of Governors' Policy Advisors. In November 1991 Cook organized a weekend mixer at the Wingspread Center in Racine, Wis. for foundation leaders eager to meet and mingle with state officials.

James Joseph, then president of the left-leaning Council on Foundations, fired the starting gun. He proclaimed that "We now stand ready to 0... usher in a new era of collaborative efforts to form a more perfect union and promote the general welfare." The general welfare? By whose definition?

The states eagerly took the bait. After the meeting Robert Haigh, special assistant to the secretary of Pennsylvania's Department of Public Welfare, organized a

committee of Pennsylvania officials and grantmakers that in turn enlisted foundation-junkie Cook. Her job: Advise Pennsylvania how to tap the foundations. Cook's match-making paid off. Since 1990 Haigh has hauled in some \$75 million in private foundation grants to Pennsylvania and state-sponsored social projects.

The money comes with ideological strings attached. Pennsylvania was one of 15 states selected by the Johnson Foundation in 1993 to receive money to craft schemes to push primary medical care. In order to get the \$100,000 seed money, Governor Robert P. Casey and state health officials had to agree to buy certain computer equipment from a Johnson shill, collect and input information about hospitals, doctors and patients, and give Johnson the right to use and even sell those data. If the Johnson Foundation liked the plan, the state could get another \$2.4 million more, plus a \$4.2 million loan to implement the plan.

Six weeks after Pennsylvania applied, Governor Casey called a special session of the legislature and passed a law providing for free or cut-rate medical care for children whose families are too affluent to get Medicaid but have no insurance—a typical Johnson ploy. The Pennsylvania health department then set up a new bureaucracy called the Bureau of Primary Care Resources & Systems Development to carry out Johnson's agenda, with seven new positions, two paid out of foundation funds.

In April 1994 Governor Casey wrote to Johnson boasting that he'd spent some \$4.4 million in taxpayer dollars and would spend at least \$5.6 million more on the foundation's agenda, which included putting health clinics in public schools. For his efforts the foundation gave Pennsylvania another \$874,505.



Governor Casey boasted that he'd spent \$4.4 million on the Johnson Foundation's agenda and promised \$5.6 million more.

Today Pennsylvania boasts 38 full-service school clinics. Health department officials are pushing for more. And Pennsylvania requires schools to see that every child gets everything from dental exams to complete physicals. Worst of all, the folks at the Johnson Foundation showed them how to get virtually all schools designated Medicaid providers so they can bill everything to taxpayers.

Result? Pennsylvania officials can just keep imposing more and more intrusive medical and psychological procedures without getting authorization from parents or the legislature.

Smelling a rat, the Pennsylvania legislature recently appointed a commission to investigate. Last spring it came to light that in March 11-year-old girls at East Stroudsburg's J.T. Lambert Intermediate School were pulled out of class and required to submit to genital exams as part of routine physicals. Outraged, parents have already filed a lawsuit charging assault, battery, invasion of privacy and intentional infliction of emotional distress. The school district insists the exams are required by Pennsylvania law.

State Representative Sam Rorer is introducing a bill to make it harder for state agencies to accept grants without legislative approval.

In 1991 the folks at the Casey Foundation decided that states should do more to make sure children grow up mentally healthy. Whatever that means. They invited state health officials to compete to come up with clever new ideas for helping children who are abused, neglected or in trouble with the law. Each of the top seven would receive a \$150,000 "planning grant," with the promise of up to \$3 million if their plans pleased the foundation. In effect, the Casey Foundation was paying state officials to lobby for new government programs.

Virginia was one of the states that received a planning grant. In 1992 Virginia bureaucrats got the legislature to pass the Comprehensive Services Act for At-Risk Youth & Families. The act set up a new bureaucracy to monitor children and coordinate all kinds of money and services.

Foundation officials claim they don't meddle with policy. But consider the letter the Casey Foundation wrote to Virginia Governor Lawrence D. Wilder in 1993 telling him his modest demonstration plan for monitoring children was barely adequate. Come up with a more ambitious plan and commit some taxpayer money, the Casey Foundation's executive director, Douglas Nelson, threatened, or he would give Virginia no more foundation money.

The governor snapped to attention. The legislature earmarked \$60 million to do what the Casey Foundation wanted done. Placated, the foundation has given Virginia about \$3 million to set up community centers to monitor children and figure out how to shift the entire cost to taxpayers once the grant money runs out next year. Last year alone, the tab for all this was up to \$90 million. In other words, an ideologically driven foundation plan quickly becomes an embedded state bureaucracy that nobody voted for.

In 1995 the Kellogg Foundation hired as its new president William Richardson, a 56-year-old former Maryland bureaucrat. Since then, Kellogg, too, has started bribing more state agencies to adopt its agenda. This year Kellogg



Even after conservative Governor Pataki took office, state officials continued to do the bidding of liberal foundations.

teamed up with the Johnson Foundation to offer state policymakers \$24.25 million to come up with new ways to "transform and strengthen the public health infrastructure." Sounds innocent, but no one is fooled. The whole purpose is to lure states into expanding their bureaucracies and increasing spending, all in the name of improving public health.

Sometimes states bend the rules in order to get the grants. Pennsylvania welfare official Haigh says he was applying for a Casey Foundation grant in 1992 to reform foster care. But there was a hitch. The foundation required that the state's welfare department enter into a contract with a specific county—Philadelphia.

That would have been a violation of Pennsylvania laws that require competitive bidding. No problem. Then-Secretary of Public Welfare Karen Snider just decided to skip the competitive bidding process by pretending there was no other possible bidder.

Four years ago the Pew Charitable Trusts set out to induce states to overhaul all health and social services so as to track all children from birth to adulthood. The Children's Initiative, it was called.

The competition began with states applying for \$100,000 "planning grants," followed by another \$250,000 for the states whose plans best met Pew's biases in favor of expanding and enlarging government programs. Pew's charter doesn't permit grants to state governments. Again, no problem. Pew simply laundered the planning grant money through a Bala Cynwyd, Pa. not-for-profit outfit called the Center for Assessment and

Policy Development. No matter that this subterfuge was an obvious violation of the intent of Pew's founders. Five states won the planning grants.

Pew later canceled the Children's Initiative program when it became clear it would take decades and cost billions to implement, but Casey, Johnson and Kellogg were already beginning similar programs. These folks have never seen a government program they don't like, and you can count on them to try to keep this one alive.

As anyone knows who has ever paid the least attention to government, a program once launched has a tendency to go on forever; so it is with these foundation-financed projects, which tend to go on with taxpayer money long after the foundation tap has been turned off.

In New York, for instance, in the final years of Mario Cuomo's administration, money poured in from left-leaning foundations determined to promote socialized medicine in the fertile soil of this most liberal of states. Projects under way included Johnson Foundation plans to set private doctors' fees, pool information on patients and even cap private spending on health care.

Now that Republican George Pataki is governor, are those liberal plans shelved? No way. Pataki's health commissioner, Barbara DeBuono, who had enjoyed a generous Johnson Foundation grant in Rhode Island, supplements her \$102,335 annual salary with an extra \$50,000 from a state agency, Health Research, Inc., supported almost entirely by private foundation and federal grants.

Since Pataki took office, DeBuono and other health officials have accepted millions more in grants from the foundations—always for projects aimed at getting the state government deeper into people's private lives.

New York deputy health commissioner, Judith Arnold, recently wrote to the Johnson Foundation's grant administrator. Arnold promised that even if the legislature stops funding health care reform, Johnson-seeded reforms will continue. She didn't specify where the money would come from, but the implication was: We bureaucrats will find a way.

To understand what is going on here, it is important to recognize that bureaucrats have an all-too-human tendency to enhance their importance by spending more money. More often than not, too, they are recruited from the ranks of people committed to using governments to redistribute the wealth by raising taxes. Consider, for example, Brian Roherty, former Minnesota budget officer, now president of the National Association of State Budget Officers. He has called on state budget officers all over the country to bend the law as far as possible to advance a liberal agenda. Roherty complains that the top 20% of households own 85% of the nation's wealth.

Roherty is at least refreshingly frank: "How things are distributed will become the next battleground in American politics," he says on the trade association's Web site.

Roherty proceeds to throw down the gauntlet to those who think it is time to roll back or at least stabilize the government's grab at the taxpayer. "State budgets will be the primary vehicle for this change, which will be directed by men and women of courage who are prepared to 'go where no one has ever gone.'" With a little help, of course, from tax-exempt private foundations.

Study of Sex Experiencing 2d Revolution

By ETHAN BRONNER

Half a century after a mild-mannered Midwestern biology professor named Alfred C. Kinsey essentially created a new academic discipline with publication of his best-selling tome "Sexual Behavior in the Human Male," the study of sexuality on American campuses is again being revolutionized.

Over the past five years, courses examining the origin and meaning of sexual identity have appeared in nearly every catalogue of American liberal arts colleges, and the area is still growing. Unlike the short health classes taught at colleges in the past, what is now available permits students to specialize in sexuality, especially as a cultural phenomenon.

The University of Chicago initiated a lesbian and gay studies project this past fall; the University of Iowa will offer a certificate program — short of a major but more than a minor — in sexuality starting next September; Brown University is in the fourth year of offering a full major called Sexuality and Society; the University of Minnesota is establishing, with a pledged half-million-dollar endowment, a Center for Gay, Lesbian, Bisexual and Transgender Studies; the University of California at Riverside, the University of Wisconsin at Milwaukee, New York University and the University of Pennsylvania are among a growing number of institutions with graduate or undergraduate programs focused on sexuality.

Some of the sessions are surpris-

Continued on Page 11

A Half-Century After Kinsey, the Study of Sex Is Generating Keen Interest

Continued From Page 1

ingly explicit. At the University of Virginia, undergraduates in a course called Sexuality Today gather in co-educational pairs and sculpture genitals from Play-Doh. At Brown University, the owner of a female-oriented sex shop uses a latex replica of female sex organs to demonstrate new paraphernalia. And at the State University of New York at New Paltz, sadomasochists were invited to discuss their practices, drawing criticism from, among others, Gov. George E. Pataki.

What is noteworthy about nearly all these courses is that they spring from an area of the humanities, like history or English. The fascinating cross-cultural questions they raise have invigorated these fields, given birth to journals and established scholarly conferences. For example, they ask: When was the term homosexual invented? How does society define manhood? What is the difference between sex and gender?

By contrast, what they rarely involve is pure science. As sexuality has grown into a field of keen scholarly and societal interest, the frontiers of scientific knowledge around it, while more advanced than half a century ago, have not expanded correspondingly.

"There is still a lack of good, basic research into the fundamentals of human sexualities," said Dr. John Bancroft, an English medical researcher who now heads the Kinsey Institute at Indiana University.

"We don't understand why some people are likely to engage in high-risk sexual behavior while other people sensibly keep out of trouble," Dr. Bancroft said. "It is probably socio-cultural, but there may be individual differences in physiology and neurobiology. We still know very little about the orgasm physiologically, relatively little about the extent to which men and women differ in patterns of physiological sexual response. We know little about why some people abuse children."

Dr. Bancroft added: "In other important aspects of behavior, you find a much more consistent body of scientific endeavor. It is regarded as something we need to know about. Sex is not like that. There has been a longstanding fear of knowledge in that area."

Susan Tate, who teaches the three-year-old Sexuality Today course at the University of Virginia, said it was that fear that she sought to address when she had the students build genital from Play-Doh. "If we can dis-

without embarrassment," she said, "we should be able to talk about the penis, clitoris and vagina without laughing."

"I'm trying to tell the students what's good about sex," she said of her weekly, 25-student course. "All they hear is what's bad about it, how it can kill you. I want them to understand how it can be fantastic. I also want them to choose their own boundaries."

Issues Evolving From Women's Studies

Some of the material offered under sexuality today on college campuses flows from women's studies. Where at one time women's studies raised issues about equal pay, today the field is often recast as gender studies and examines societal construction of sexual identity. Whole sections of campus bookstores are taking the newly coined label lesbian and gay topics.

Much of the scholarship is grouped under the sardonic, defiant rubric of queer theory and challenges the view that sexuality and gender are the same thing. In other words, said David Savran, an English professor at Brown and director of its sexuality courses, sexual identity and desire are socially constructed, not innate. This school of thought is known as social constructionism.

Emphasis is placed on the changed view of sex over history, on the apparent fact, for example, that men in Athens in the 5th century B.C. were not judged by whether they had sex with other men, only whether they were seen as the penetrator or penetrated. And, Professor Savran said, "Three hundred years ago, a great many women and men were having same-sex relations but they were not necessarily labeled Sodomites." Homosexuality in the animal kingdom is also brought to bear on the issue.

There is another school of thought, essentialism, which argues that one's sexual orientation is innate, biologically determined. In the academy, at least among the gay theorists, many of whom are gay, this view is typically rejected as wrong and potentially harmful. It is seen to cast homosexuality as a kind of disability that may merit sympathy but fails to challenge the faulty bases of society.

"What I really like about queer theory is that rather than looking at minority or dissident sexuality versus the mainstream, we question a

about sexuality," said Marshall Miller, a 23-year-old recent graduate of Brown's program who now works in a gay health center in Boston.

The curriculum for Mr. Miller and others who major in the area include a requirement to take three of four core courses: the biology of gender, an introduction to gay and lesbian literary and cultural studies, the history of sexuality and a course that is called Queers and Culture but that appears on transcripts as Identities/Communities for fear that potential employers would be put off by the real name.

Those in this field say that learning about the fringes of sexual practice, like sadomasochism and prostitution, offers insight into issues like power and money. Tania Israel, who is studying toward a doctorate in psychology and teaching at Arizona State University, focused on strippers and found them both empowered and degraded by their work, depending on several external factors.

"It is very difficult to get at people's sexuality because the issue is so taboo," she said. "But if we want to understand sexual assault, for example, we need to understand how men and women experience their sexuality, how they internalize messages."

That is not how critics see it. Roger Kimball, managing editor of New Criterion, a conservative monthly journal, drew angry attention to a sex conference at SUNY New Paltz this fall when The Wall Street Journal published a caustic article by him under the headline, "Syllabus for Sickos."

"There is something profoundly dehumanizing about this stuff," he said in an interview. "And what a way to waste your college years. Here you have four unrepeatable years where you can spend a great deal of money to become educated. You have to make choices. Is it better to spend time learning to use dildos or reading Kant? If you look at the amazing ignorance of people in college today, it is appalling."

The 'Dark Side' Of Enlightenment

"Then there is the moral question," he continued. "Is this a good thing, to look at the sex organs as essentially a complicated piece of plumbing? Should one's sex life be treated in an objective way, turning sex into an activity like jogging? I don't think so. What worries me is the way sex studies tend to get rid of

A CLOSER LOOK

A Sample of Courses in Sexuality

From course catalogues at colleges and universities around the nation:

"QUEER HISTORIES," AT YALE:

Examination of a recent category of analysis for gender studies and the study of sexuality, situated within a historical framework. Readings examine different aspects of what is commonly regarded as "queer," including gender and sexual nonconformity, compare and contrast past and present notions of that nonconformity, and examine how a historical perspective can influence understanding of modern categories, as well as the reverse.

"QUEER LIVES" AT HAMPSHIRE COLLEGE IN MASSACHUSETTS:

This course is envisioned as an introduction to thinking about the lives and work of lesbians, gay men, transsexuals, and transgendered people (groups currently allied politically under the term "queer") mainly through their autobiographies and their work as artists and political activists. The course will trace the social and cultural history of queer people from the end of the 19th century, when sexologists coined the term "homosexual," to

the queer liberation movement of the present day, stressing issues of race and class as well as gender.

"SEXUALITY TODAY" AT THE UNIVERSITY OF VIRGINIA:

This course will provide an increased understanding and appreciation for human sexual behavior through learning concepts, principles and facts regarding sexual health. Topics will include: human sexual behavior and relationships, reproductive systems, contraception and unintended pregnancy, sex under the influence of alcohol, regretted sex, media influences on sexual behavior, sexually transmitted infections (including H.I.V.), sexual health and sexual assault.

LESBIAN, GAY AND BISEXUAL STUDIES MINOR AT THE UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA AT RIVERSIDE:

The curriculum will address such issues as: sexual identity and orientation; gay, lesbian and bisexual representation; gay, lesbian and bisexual perspectives on the arts; retheorizations of gender; sexuality and cultural diversity; intersections of sexualities and ethnic identities.

ance.

"A person who knows that James I, Francis Bacon, Oscar Wilde, Henry James, Marcel Proust, Gertrude Stein, Virginia Woolf, John Maynard Keynes, E. M. Forster, Pyotr Ilich Tchaikovsky, George Santayana, T. E. Lawrence, Alan Turing and Ludwig Wittgenstein were homosexuals," he wrote, "and that Sophocles, Socrates, Plato, Shakespeare, Christopher Marlowe, Alexander the Great, Julius Caesar and Richard the Lionhearted may have been, is not so likely to believe that homosexuality is merely a ghastly blight."

Changing Views Toward Homosexuality

There appears to be good reason to attribute the growing tolerance toward homosexuality in America at least partly to changes in education. George Chauncey, a historian at the University of Chicago, is writing a book arguing that increased acceptance of homosexuals is one of the most fundamental changes of the second half of the 20th century.

Professor Chauncey says that the first American academic conference on gay and lesbian studies was held at Yale University in 1987 and drew 200 participants. Two years later, some 600 people attended. By 1991, when the conference was held at Harvard University, there were 1,600 participants and the following year, at Rutgers University, 2,000 scholars participated and 200 papers were presented, making it one of the largest academic conferences in the country, Mr. Chauncey said.

Judith R. Shapiro, an anthropologist who is president of Barnard College, has watched the growth of gender studies with some concern but also with enthusiasm.

On the one hand, she worries that because it is such a personal issue, it encourages students to turn further inside themselves. But Ms. Shapiro also sees a great value in it because by comparing what may seem like one's most natural and inherent tendencies and feelings with historical and cross-cultural practices, students are obliged to turn outward.

"Through such studies, students are forced to ask the most basic questions about how society organizes itself and that is the very essence of a liberal education," Ms. Shapiro said. "Remember what Erik Erikson told us about Martin Luther's private demons. They were fundamental to his thought. People's personal obsessions can lead to great

tion and intimacy in the name of emancipation. The idea is to increase pleasure by divorcing it from all those customs and rituals and social embedding in which sexuality has always been understood. This removes the decent drapery of life. Enlightenment has a dark side."

Richard A. Posner, a conservative but iconoclastic legal scholar, who is chief judge of the Federal Court of Appeals for the Seventh Circuit in Chicago, is not, however, very impressed with these concerns. He says that ignorance of things sexual by members of the judiciary, and by society generally has produced woe-ful results.

This was brought home to him about eight years ago, Judge Posner

his knowledge, he picked up Plato's "Symposium." He said he knew at the time only that it was about love.

"I was surprised to discover that it was a defense, and as one can imagine a highly interesting and articulate one, of homosexual love," he wrote in the book that emerged, "Sex and Reason" (Harvard University Press, 1992). "It had never occurred to me that the greatest figure in the history of philosophy, or for that matter any other respectable figure in the history of thought, had attempted such a thing."

He added that "Symposium" and a year's worth of subsequent reading made him re-evaluate much of what had been written about homosexuality into American law. His book

Kinsey's Legal Legacy

America's post-World War II generation lived through the sexual revolution of the 1960s. Now, sadly, most of them are living with the consequences of its devastation: abortion, skyrocketing disease, divorce, and sexual dysfunction. Most Americans are unaware that their nation's moral foundation was supplanted, nor do they appreciate that a deliberate effort was engineered to derail American common law, which was constructed on biblical principles to protect and order society's most important building blocks — marriage and family.

Fifty years ago this month, Indiana University zoologist and Rockefeller grantee Alfred Kinsey, the widely acknowledged "father of the sexual revolution," published his unprecedented report on human sexuality, *Sexual Behavior in the Human Male*. Kinsey's theme of "free love" was reinforced by a well-timed media blitz, and the American public was receptive. For the next decade, Kinsey was one of the nation's most popular celebrities (until his premature death in 1956). Cole Porter's hit song popularized Kinsey's sexual liberating anthem of "Anything Goes." But over the second half of the 20th century, America and the Western world learned the hard lesson that, seductive though it be, free love is not free.

In 1954, Tennessee Congressman B. Carroll Reece could clearly see that revolutionary changes were forming on the horizon of our nation's social landscape, and that a principal source of the change was foundation grants encouraging collectivism and internationalism. When Reece began to investigate Kinsey's report and the background of its funding, he discovered a trail leading back to the Rockefeller Foundation. While the Reece Committee was stopped by a bipartisan effort from further investigation, it did offer the following warning regarding the enlarging mission of social scientists in changing our society:

... that there are no absolutes, that everything is indeterminate, that no standards of conduct, morals, ethics,

and government are to be deemed inviolate, that everything, including basic moral law, is subject to change, and that it is the part of the social scientists to take no principle for granted as a premise in social or juridical reasoning, however fundamental it may hereto have been deemed to be under our Judeo-Christian moral system.



Kinsey: Working for an amoral new order.

Kinsey was a vital agent in the transformation of America. The Russian, German, and French revolutions were all preceded by an embrace of sexual anarchy. In such revolutionary models, marriage is undermined first, then the family, followed by private property and governments. Kinsey facilitated, with the fraudulent data of his "studies," the abandonment of absolutes in the "social or juridical reasoning" of America's "Judeo-Christian moral system."

A recent Kinsey biography by James H. Jones, a Rockefeller grantee and former adviser to the Kinsey Institute, reveals that Kinsey himself was a sado-masochistic homosexual on a perverted mission. Trolling through homosexual bars and nightclubs, Kinsey gathered the subjects for his research, drawing disproportionately from those participating in sexual perversions and

other criminal acts. Those acts were then portrayed by Kinsey as both commonplace and natural. Kinsey's mission, Jones writes in *Alfred Kinsey: A Public/Private Life*, was to free America from Victorian "repression." But his wider goal was an amoral new order — possible only if human life is unhinged from the divine.

Kinsey, like Margaret Sanger and population planners of the early 20th century, was a eugenicist who eschewed biblical standards of morality. According to one Kinsey associate: "Kinsey knew a great deal about the Judeo-Christian tradition and he was indignant about what it had done to our culture."

How did the acceptance of criminal sexual behaviors and perversions begin in America? Kinsey's studies were accepted as "scientific authority" to alter the American common law view of marriage. Life's most intimate and personal act was equated with degenerative behaviors as long as it was done between "consenting adults."

Kinsey found help in his effort from liberal French lawyer Rene Guyon of "sex by age eight or else it's too late" infamy. Dr. Harry Benjamin, an international sexologist and an associate of both Kinsey and Guyon, wrote in the introduction to Guyon's 1948 book *Sexual Ethics*:

Many ... sex activities, illegal and immoral, but widely practiced, are recorded by both investigators ... Guyon speaking as a philosopher, and Kinsey, judging merely by empirical data ... [upset] our most cherished conventions. Unless we want to close our eyes to the truth or imprison 95% of our male population, we must completely revise our legal and moral codes.... It probably comes as a jolt to many, even open-minded people, when they realize that chastity cannot be a virtue because it is not a natural state.

With such philosophical inspiration, Guyon developed a deconstructed legal theory, fortifying it with Kinsey's "scien-

Archive Photos

tific" data. It was put into the hands of legal radicals like Morris Ernst, an advocate for the new sexual order, who handled revolutionary cases in his war against the American legal order.

Ernst was well credentialed as a legal radical for his service as the American Civil Liberties Union (ACLU) attorney for Alfred Kinsey, the Kinsey Institute, the Sex Information and Education Council of the United States (SIECUS), and Planned Parenthood of America. He had close ties to Supreme Court Justices Brandeis, Brennan, and Frankfurter, and Judge Learned Hand — all influential progressives in moving American law away from the absolute "Judeo-Christian moral system" which protected the sanctity of life, marriage, and family.

In Ernst's 1948 book *American Sexual Behavior and the Kinsey Report*, Kinsey colleague Robert Dickinson noted that "an era of hush-and-pretend in the life of our nation may end" through Kinsey's *Sexual Behavior in the Human Male* and that "virtually every page

of the Kinsey Report touches on some section of the legal code ... a reminder that the law, like ... our social pattern, falls lamentably short of being based on a knowledge of facts."

Ernst explained in *Scientific Monthly* why the Kinsey reports were making major inroads in changing American law: "[R]ecently law has reached for scientific tools to aid in its search for truth.... I now say that the Kinsey Report is the single greatest contribution of science to the rule-making part of the law in my lifetime.... The Kinsey Report broke through a mass of taboo."

Ernst advised that every bar association in the country "should establish a Committee on the Laws of Sexual Behavior and consider its own State's legal system in this field...." Soon Committees were established with funding from the Rockefeller Foundation in an effort to overturn the American way of life.

In 1955, the Model Penal Code was completed under the auspices of the Carnegie- and Rockefeller-seeded American Law Institute (ALI), the education arm of the American Bar Association. This "model" was then submitted to state

legislatures for their consideration, with plenty of authoritative support for its implementation provided by Kinsey's flawed scientific analysis. Adoption of the Model Penal Code eliminated and/or trivialized prior sex offenses, eventually aiding the reduction of penalties for abortion, rape, wife and child battery, desertion, seduction, adultery, prostitution, contributing to the delinquency of a minor, soliciting for masturbation, sodomy, public sexual exhibitions, "unfit" parentage, alienation of affection, and obscenity, as well as infanticide, premeditated AIDS/STD transmission, etc.

At the very time the ALI's Model Penal Code was being developed, there was

been apprehended. This recognition that there is nothing very shocking or abnormal in the sex offender's behavior should lead to other changes in sex legislation.... Penalties should be lightened. In the first place, it should lead to a downward revision of the penalties presently imposed on sex offenders.

Biographer James Jones reports that Kinsey died believing that his crusade to promote more enlightened sexual attitudes had not succeeded. Yet in 1957, a year after Kinsey's death, the Supreme Court in *Roth v. U.S.*, a case handled by Ernst, relaxed the once protective American legal definition of obscenity. In

1961, Illinois became the first state to repeal its sodomy statute, and today less than half of the states retain sodomy statutes. In 1973, Dr. Mary Calderone, a leading Kinseyan, was cited in the *Roe v. Wade* decision which legalized abortion. Since *Roe* a staggering 34 million babies have been aborted. Also in 1973, the

American Psychiatric Association removed homosexuality from its list of psychopathologies, and in 1995, pedophilia was removed. Today, Kinsey's fingerprints are all over the current literature of law, medicine, and the social sciences. For example, in Westlaw, a database of the major national law journals, during the period 1982-96, 499 authors cite Kinsey versus 71 citations for the more recent Kinseyans, Masters and Johnson. In the *Science Citation and Social Science Citation Indices*, Kinsey rates thousands of listings, twice as many as Freud.

Continued belief in and use of Kinsey's data may be viewed as a contributing factor to the current exhaustion of our criminal justice system. Authorities who permit the killing of the unborn and release sadistic rapists/murderers back into society, to typically repeat their crimes, represent a system adrift in an amoral abyss and bent on anarchy and national destruction. ■

— COL. RONALD D. RAY, USMC (RET.)

Col. Ray, a former Deputy Assistant Secretary of Defense, is the author of Military Necessity and Homosexuality. In writing this article, the author largely drew from Dr. Judith Reisman's definitive book on Kinsey, which is scheduled for release in early 1998.

Trolling through homosexual bars and nightclubs, Kinsey gathered the subjects for his research, drawing disproportionately from those participating in sexual perversions and other criminal acts.

a growing public outcry for tightening, not loosening, sexual psychopath laws. But respected magistrate Morris Plascowe, the model code's principal author, argued (based on Kinsey's findings of course) that "When a total clean-up of sex offenders is demanded, it is, in effect, a proposal to put 95 percent of the male population in jail.... Of the total male population 85 percent has had pre-marital intercourse...."

As America's common law was supplanted, legal penalties were "lightened" and new sentencing guidelines were developed. For example, prior to Kinsey rape was extremely serious, a death sentence being required in three states and life in prison in over 18 states. But Plascowe introduced to the legal profession what Kinsey and Guyon had certainly envisioned:

One of the conclusions of the Kinsey report is that the sex offender is not a monster ... but an individual who is not very different from others in his social group, and that his behavior is similar to theirs. The only difference is that others in the offender's social group have not