



The Freeman Institute

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TAX-EXEMPT FOUNDATIONS

THEIR IMPACT
ON THE WORLD

The Foundation World

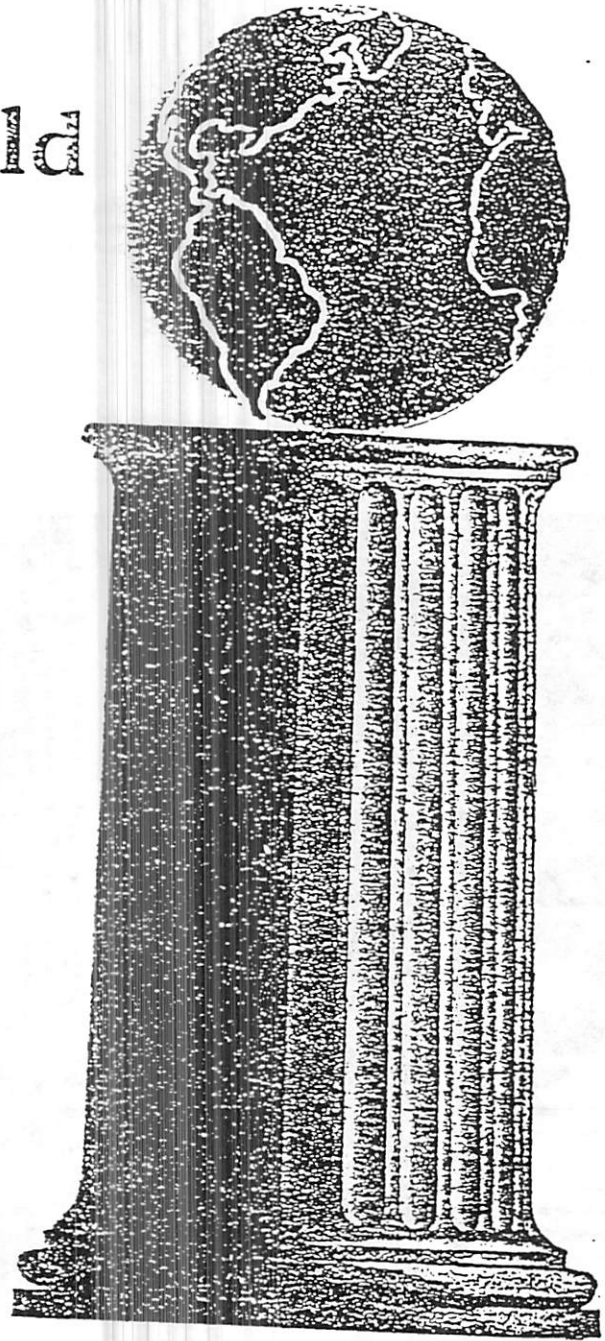
Its Impact and Influence on America

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 propoganda 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 Pfof 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)

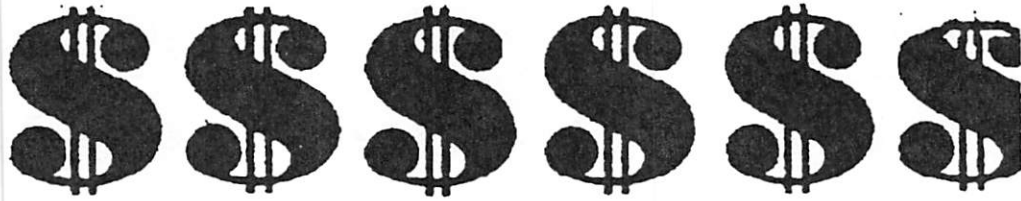
After Norman Dodd's Preliminary Report appeared, powerful individuals in America made their move to insure that the Committee would be permanently terminated. It was obvious that the Reece Committee had already gone too far. This Committee was about to officially document for the first time in history 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 Carol 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

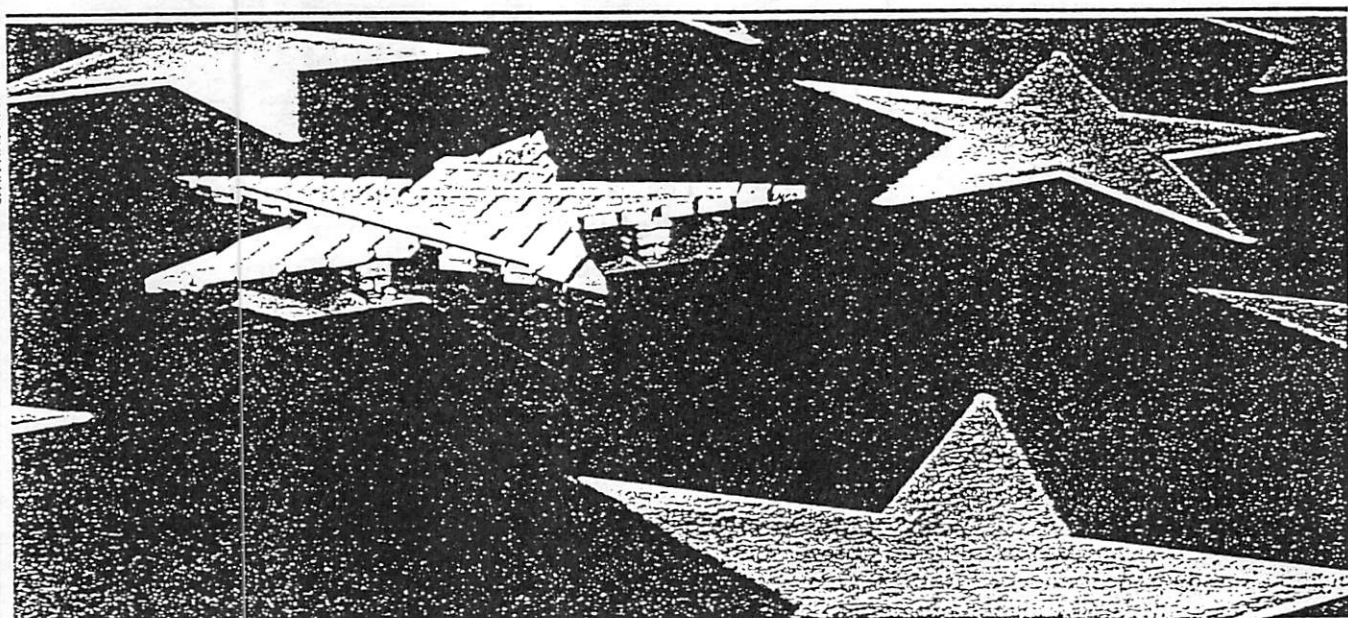
The Wormser book devotes 79 pages exclusively to the Ford Foundation. Even in 1958 Wormser sensed that the newest and largest of the dynastic foundations was being harnessed to the team of global internationalism and that its guns were quick to blast away at any traditional Americans who were bold enough 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 Brigit 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 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.

The New York Times

Midwest
partly
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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-

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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 geni-

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.

Emphases 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 ver-

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

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.

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 pre-

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

ance.

"A person who knows that Jan I, Francis Bacon, Oscar Wilde, Henry James, Marcel Proust, Gertrude Stein, Virginia Woolf, John Maynard Keynes, E. M. Forster, Pyotr Ilyich 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, 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

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-

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

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

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 defini-

tion 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.

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The Sunday Observer, London, England, August 9, 1998



They abused children (but only for research purposes)

**Alfred Kinsey revolutionalised ideas of sexual development.
What he did not reveal is that his data was supplied by paedophiles.**

By Tim Tate

Rex King, who molested at least 800 children, supplied the "research" that supported Alfred Kinsey's claim that children could enjoy sex from infancy. Photograph by Mo Palmer, Albuquerque Photo Museum[PHOTO ABOVE]

I have apparently developed "incurable brain damage". I have also abandoned documentary film-making in favour of "sensational twistings" and "cheap controversy", in the company of America's rabid Christian right. My "sins", I am advised, are "considerable".

This enlightening diagnosis is made by Dr. Clarence Tripp, psychoanalyst, sometime photographer and close confidant of the world's most famous sex scientist, the late Professor Alfred Kinsey.

My symptoms are simple enough: I have produced a documentary film that dares to challenge the scientific validity and morality of one part of Kinsey's monumental research into human sexuality (*Secret History: Kinsey's Paedophiles*--channel 4, tomorrow).

Kinsey, a professor of zoology at Indiana University, began his research in the Thirties--a time when, as his colleague Paul Gebhard explained, "everything was illegal except wet dreams". Over two decades Kinsey and his team carried out the biggest survey of sexual attitudes and behavior every undertaken. Kinsey published the data in impressive scientific detail in two books, *Sexual Behavior in the Human Male* (1948) and *Sexual Behavior in the Human Female* (1953).

Each book included separate chapters on child sexuality. Chapter 5 of the 'Male' volume set the tone by concluding that children were fully fledged sexual beings from birth. Kinsey specifically denounced the prevailing Freudian view that child sexuality was latent--and that during this period they needed protection. Kinsey insisted that--with the right assistance--children could enjoy "orgasms" from the moment they were born.

Curiously no one seemed to question the basis of this revolutionary claim. For almost 40 years it was simply accepted at face value. Then, in the Eighties, Judith Reisman, an American academic researching sex in the media, re-examined the seemingly scientific tables and text of Chapter 5. Reisman quickly discovered that up to nine paedophiles had sent Kinsey diaries detailing their abuse of children; he had reproduced their contents as scientific "proof" of children's sexuality.

Reisman was particularly concerned by four tables in Chapter 5 which described children's capacity for orgasms. Depending on how the tables were interpreted, between 317 and

1,800 boys—from two months to 15 years—seemed to have been used in experiments designed to discover the precise time it took them to achieve orgasm. Since the tables showed infants of five months achieving multiple orgasms, it seemed likely that an adult had been involved. Reisman wrote to the Kinsey Institute seeking clarification. She received a remarkably frank letter back from the then director—and former colleague of Kinsey—Dr. Paul Gebhard. In it he confirmed her suspicions:

Since sexual experimentation was illegal we have had to depend upon other sources of data Some of these were homosexual males interested in prepubertal children. One ... had numerous contacts with male and female infants and children and being of a scientific bent kept detailed records of each encounter.

Gebhard went on to explain that the paedophiles had masturbated the children—manually or orally—to produce the orgasms Kinsey described in Chapter 5. It was to be the last frank and revealing letter Reisman would receive from the Kinsey Institute. She wanted to know who the paedophiles were—and how they had got access to the children. Instead of receiving answers, she found herself on the receiving end of a hostile press campaign by the new director of the Kinsey Institute. “I had clearly touched on something they didn’t want dealt with in public. I was questioning the unquestionable—Kinsey’s research and his reputation as a reliable scientist. And for that they were clearly out to get me.”

Reisman remains a highly unpopular figure with Kinsey’s surviving colleagues, and with the Institute he founded. They accuse her of being part of the coalition of groups aligned to America’s Christian Right. And it’s certainly true that these groups—from Concerned Women of America to RSVP—have adopted her and her campaign.

But Reisman is her own woman. “I was born a Jew and raised a [communist]”. And what is beyond doubt is that behind Kinsey’s prolix phrasing is something very nasty indeed: the abuse of several hundred children by men who he encouraged to mail their data to Indiana.

When we set about investigating how such a respected scientist came to public accounts of child abuse by paedophiles as evidence that children enjoy sex with adults, we discovered that Kinsey’s relationships with habitual child molesters was considerably more extensive than had ever been revealed.

Curiously, Kinsey’s colleagues did not want to deny his relationships with paedophiles; they wanted to celebrate them. Clarence Tripp—hired by Kinsey to make films of men masturbating—is particularly proud of his mentor’s association with a man who abused 800 pre-pubescent boys and girls.

Describing the paedophile—whom we discovered to have been a US government land examiner called Rex King—as “super scientific”, Tripp insisted his victims “all thought he was wonderful.” Pausing for a minute he corrected himself, “There were two young girls who....agreed to the sexual contact but then found it very painful. This was because they were very young and had small genitalia and [King] was a grown man with enormous genitalia. And there was a fit problem.”

Paul Gebhard defends Kinsey’s use of King’s data because it was unique—which is rather the point. If, as the Institute now maintains, much of Chapter 5 of the “Male” volume was provided by Kinsey with no independent verification, in purely scientific terms how can it be relied on?

The current Kinsey Institute director, John Bancroft, somewhat grudgingly accepts that it might be dubious, but has republished both volumes with no qualification or caveat. His predecessor Paul Gebhard insists that King’s reports were trustworthy “because he reported his failures [children who rejected his sexual overtures] as well as his successes.”

And, Clarence Tripp is adamant that Kinsey’s diaries of sexual abuse contained such precise detail that they were self-evidently scientific—though he concedes that while simultaneously writing them and molesting children, the paedophile was also masturbating himself.

As we laboured on our film I was struck by the seemingly rational way Tripp makes his extraordinary claims. I had to consult the tapes again to be sure we have transcribed them correctly. When I did I came to the reluctant conclusion that it wasn’t me who had suffered damage to my mental faculties.

BRITISH TELEVISION'S PROGRAM, "SECRET HISTORY:" "KINSEY'S PAEDOPHILES"

EXCERPTS FROM TRANSCRIPTS TAKEN FROM VIDEO TAPED INTERVIEWS
USED IN THE PRODUCTION OF THE DOCUMENTARY,
"KINSEY'S PAEDOPHILES."

WORKING PAPER FOR DISCUSSION PURPOSES ONLY
COMPILED BY JUDITH REISMAN, PH.D., 8/26/98

[The Kinsey Institute] already moved Kinsey's notorious sex-films to a secret location. And they have vowed to destroy painstakingly accumulated material (including a \$40 million erotic art collection almost never seen) if the police arrive with warrants--as the Tate documentary suggests is desirable....I'm afraid a lot of material has probably already been destroyed.... I think it's inevitable that things will be got rid of. They're under siege.....Tate.....marks Kinsey down as a fifth-columnist gay man--the very image of deceit and lies.

Jonathan Gathorne-Hardy, Kinsey Institute insider and Kinsey biographer in the London *Independent*, "Its Time To Ditch The Dirt" August 10, 1998)

NOTE: "INT" refers to the interviewer, Tim Tate, the producer/director of "Kinsey's Paedophiles" for Yorkshire Television, London, England. "**JAR**" refers to the author, Judith A. Reisman. All items in capitals are words spoken by the interviewer. Unless in brackets [] all of the text is spoken by the designated interviewee. The quotes that are in bold and italics indicate the remarks that are especially revealing.

Full transcripts are in the archives of the Yorkshire Television and copies are in the author's archive.

INTRODUCTION: The following are excerpts from some transcribed interviews taken from a recent documentary produced by Tim Tate and the English Yorkshire Television. The documentary was broadcast in England on August 10, 1998. The series is entitled, "*Secret History*", the broadcast: "*Kinsey's Paedophiles*." Current Kinsey Institute Director Dr. Bancroft and Dr. Judith Reisman's interviews are not included here but are forthcoming.

Dr. Paul Gebhard, Kinsey co-author, states on camera that the Kinsey team solicited child abusers and obtained child "sexuality" data from pedophiles as well as a pedophile organization. Off camera Gebhard mentions that this organization was either NAMBLA (the North American Man Boy Love Association) or its predecessor. Kinsey's "technically trained" sex researchers, a group of criminal sexual psychopaths, were redefined by Kinsey as his child sex experts, men whose sexual 'expertise' was knowingly used to abolish American laws and to change public opinion regarding attitudes toward human and animal sexuality. According to the Yorkshire television research department, the correct name of Kinsey's Arizona serial pedophile rapist is "Rex King." Wherever Green appears the actual name of the pedophile is King.

The quotes are excerpted from interviews with 1) Paul Gebhard, Kinsey co-author, past director of the Kinsey Institute and long-term courtroom and legislative expert witness, 2) Jonathan Gathorne-Hardy, a current British Kinsey biographer; 3) James Jones, author of *Alfred C. Kinsey: A Public/Private Life* (1997); 4) William Dallenback, Kinsey Institute photographer and Kinsey's sex performer/partner; 5) Clarence Tripp, Kinsey photographer and subsequent expert witness, psychologist, pornography and human sexuality "expert;" 6) Esther,

testifying to her incestuous abuse for Kinsey's study and 7) press clippings about the trial of Dr. Fritz von Balluseck, Kinsey nazi war criminal, serial pedophile rapist and Kinsey child sex "expert." End

1) DR. PAUL GEBHARD INTERVIEWED BY TIM TATE AT INDIANA UNIVERSITY, IN THE KINSEY INSTITUTE LIBRARY UNDER THE AEGIS OF JOHN BANCROFT, KINSEY INSTITUTE DIRECTOR. GEBHARD IS KINSEY CO-AUTHOR & PAST DIRECTOR OF THE KINSEY INSTITUTE (May 1998)

GEBHARD: [A German wrote] to Kinsey, telling him that he was a paedophile....[Kinsey] wrote him questions in the letter and they carried on quite a correspondence....Police [seeking a child sex murderer] went through his possessions....found his correspondence with Kinsey....they got Interpol....and the FBI....put....pressure on Kinsey to reveal the guy's....sexual diary....Kinsey said, absolutely not....[T]he poor paedophile...had his reputation destroyedfinally quit corresponding with us. [More detail at the conclusion of these interview quotes].

GEBHARD: [We are committed to] destroying the records...*I even thought about it, recently, when somehow the politicians started getting interested in the institute....a senator from Texas....a local senator in Indiana, Burton, he wanted the institute investigated.* They said, oh, you probably have case histories of sex criminals and we'd like to get those records so we can catch these people....*then we seriously thought what would happen if we started facing court orders and if the search people came in with a warrant to seize what we had....we've made precautionsI had to turn down the FBI....the police....had a warrant out for my arrest.*

GEBHARD: Kinsey spoke to the....Wolfenden Committee....*to revise English sex law....he testified before various committees that were interested in law reform, particularly the Wolfenden Committee.That caused quite a change in British law and notably in law in the United States.* The changes that were made, the first changes were *to decriminalize consenting behavior between heterosexual adults.* And then....many of the States dropped their *sodomy laws*, because they considered any mouth/genital contact sordid, even in marriage....[which] *changed quickly.* And the penalties for *pre-marital intercourse* were largely *dropped or ignored.* *Homosexuality* still remained taboo until even after Kinsey's death and finally, thanks to the *American Psychiatric Association, they dropped it from the list of mental disorders.*

GEBHARD: [The Arizona pedophile who raped 800 children, Rex King--known in the Kinsey files as "Green" had sex with men, women, children and animals.... Nursery school people....parents....couldn't give us the extraordinary detail that Green did . It was illegal and we knew it was illegal and that's why a lot of people are furious....they say we should have turned him in instantly....*if we had turned him in it would have been the end of our research project.*

GEBHARD: Any good scientist that studies knows children are sexual beings....*little males get erections even in the uterus. They are sexual from the word go....Green....contributed a fair amount to our knowledge....and medicine's knowledge of sexuality in children.* We made our point that children are sexual from birth.

GEBHARD: Judith Reisman....[on] this famous table 34 that had the data on children....hit the ceiling....the data came from....a good piece of it came from Green....parents....physicians....we just added it all together.

INT: HOW DID KINSEY COME IN CONTACT WITH SAY, THE PAEDOPHILES?

GEBHARD: *That was rather easy. We got in prisons, a lot of them....we'd go after them....Then there was also a paedophile organization in this country....they cooperated....some....not incarcerated, they came and gave us information....You had one in Britain...a British Paedophile Organization.*

GEBHARD: We made no secret that we were studying sex offenders....Nobody, no one complained....[Y]ou've gotta study criminals so we can combat crime.... *Most of the bizarre cases didn't get in the main volume, frankly.*

2) JONATHAN GATHORN HARDY, KINSEY'S MOST RECENT ENGLISH BIOGRAPHER (June 1998)

HARDY: We know in 1940 that he was telling his team you should experiment sexually.... *People didn't know how babies were born....[or] whether masturbation might kill you, most of them....*

HARDY: The laws in America about sex were outrageous...Kinsey [said] the whole of America would go to prison, 95% of Americans for what they normally did in bed together.... *In Indiana there was even a law against an offense called encouraging to masturbate.... this was horrifying....outrageous....filled Kinsey with great anger....Until we know what people do we can't help them.*

HARDY: He was astonished at the number of homosexuals....[Kinsey was] sexually excited....[He went] to urinals....had sex in....tearooms....It would have been disastrous....He could have gone to prison....to protect his particular desires from the outside world....A lot....was done in the War....the War restricted him...as to petrol and things....

HARDY: Kinsey....[was] tentative about asking someone to have sex with him....Pomeroy....with whom...Kinsey did have sex....The team slept together and had sex together both the wives and the husbands and Kinsey had both. The sex and the staff....took place in Kinsey's house. Where else I don't know. It had to be kept secret.

HARDY: Amateurs sent films...Kinsey was incapable of delegation. He delegated nothing....he did everything....the Methodist preacher....emerging with a religion he believes in, a scientific religion....towards sexual behavior...do what you want. This is a field where you are not going to hurt people....provided everyone consents it doesn't matter what you do.

HARDY: *He was deeply affected by five paedophile headmasters who....had....loving relationships with young adolescent boys of twelve or thirteen.... You certainly cannot take the word of paedophile headmasters.....*

HARDY: All the papers except the *New York Times* with whom he'd had a row, had it either on the *front pages* or very very big in the middle pages. *All the magazines, Life, Time*, had six or seven page spreads about it...It was compared to the Atom Bomb....papers, all the magazines, all the radio stations were covering it massively and then recovering it to answer the readers letters. It was, it was like a President dying. Perhaps that's putting it rather strongly but it was far greater than any other book had ever been or has ever been since.

PART II HARDY TAPE

HARDY: The reason the Kinsey Institute is so careful....is that some of the things they have [are]....evidence of sexual behaviors that even now are illegal. *They are nervous that sons or grandsons will sue them if they let this information out.* So they had to be very, very careful that names are not revealed in that way.

HARDY: [Re: Rex King, the pedophile] Eight or nine typewritten volumes [were] typed up by Kinsey's wife....prior to 1945, which was, you know, before Kinsey admitted. Green [the pedophile] went on having sex with everybody until the end....long after Kinsey got the journals. The material in that chapter almost entirely [chapter 5] came from Green's journals which Kinsey got in 1944/45.

HARDY: *He would masturbate little boys, tiny little boys, babies at 15 or 16 months. People don't normally do that....Very small children can have orgasms, tiny children. There are even scans of a boy sort of playing with his cock in the womb. He knew the material would be less scientifically considered if he did reveal his source.*

INT YOU READ THESE [PEDOPHILE] JOURNALS?

HARDY: The point is this....*I daren't put this on film. I did read them, but Bancroft doesn't want me to say I read them. Bancroft says that if the people know I read them they will go to him and say, you've let one scholar have them, and I'm not going to do that.* So what I had to say in my book is that I closely questioned Bancroft and Gebhard about the contents of the journals, but I didn't read them. *In fact, I did read them. But I can't say I read them.*

HARDY: The journals....*Green describing having sex with this....little girl, this little boy or this man or this pig....I think the Kinsey Institute felt....right wing figures.... would pluck out things....I think they are right to keep them undercover because they*

are not dealing with scrupulous scholars, they are dealing with people out to wreck them....don't put this in but there are descriptions of Green bugging boys nigh on 13....boys sort of enjoys it but doesn't enjoy it. I mean it's quite sort of harsh stuff some of it.

HARDY: They [The Kinsey Institute] are nervous, *people will read the journals and identify someone in them....*

INT: SUPPOSING SOMEBODY...FOUND ONE OF THESE PEOPLE THAT GREEN..THEY MIGHT WELL SUE YOU...PRESUMABLY THE KINSEY ... IN REPRODUCING THESE IN THE VOLUME, MADE MONEY OUT OF IT.

HARDY: You mean [the data] in that chapter? I don't think you can sue for that can you? You can sue for defamation of character and slander, but if you are unidentified, if your are just a statistic?....As a scientist I thought he was marvelous, exemplary.

**3) DR. JIM JONES—KINSEY'S AMERICAN BIOGRAPHER (June 1998),
ROCKEFELLER AND KINSEY INSTITUTE GRANTEE, DOCTORAL
DISSERTATION ON KINSEY INSTITUTE**

JONES: The only sex sanctioned by society and its legal strictures in the 20s and 30s is sex between *people who are married* and even then, there are some...arcane laws about even husbands and wives....the whole thrust of the society is towards *social control....Masturbation is illegal, fornication is illegal, adultery is illegal, homosexuality is illegal....sex outside of marriage is pathology, sin and crime.*

JIM JONES, PART II

JONES: *The Kinsey myth....he cultivated....[the] official version that Kinsey was prevailed upon by students to offer a sex education class....part of a larger [mythology] of the disinterested scientist, the person with no ax to grind, no vested interest, no desire to influence policy one way or the other, a kind of simple 19th century empiricist who is just collecting, assembling, and presenting data, a Victorian metric minded, morally neutral, totally dispassionate investigator who simply sees a hole in the literature....to just serve his students and science.....*

JONES: *Kinsey is in a war, okay, with middle class morality as it prescribes and constrains sexual behavior....Kinsey's cultivation of the image of the disinterested scientist was....the scientific armour that he put on to....keep individuals....off the trail....And it enables the state legislature to believe the University when it talks about academic freedom and academic integrity....all part of the strategy that President Wells....used when explaining, justifying Kinsey before the state legislature....*

shielding, protecting an investigator against a potentially hostile environment. With Kinsey the personal is always political. I don't think his personal needs are always very far from the work.

JONES: *When Kinsey becomes a sex researcher he picks up the heaviest club he can find, which is science, to fight back against prescribed morality....he wants [his staff] to understand that as scientists they are not bound, okay, by bourgeois morality....he builds a staff where there is some wife swapping....gay contacts....[for] both professional and private [needs].*

[IF THE PUBLIC KNEW]

JONES: *There is no way that the American public in the 1940s and the 1950s would have sanctioned any form of behavior that violated middle class morality on the part of the scientist who was telling the public that he was disinterested and giving them the simple truth....Any disclosure of any feature of his private life that violated middle class morality would have been catastrophic for his career....For Kinsey, life in the closet came complete with a wife, children, a public image that again he preserved at all cost. Kinsey's reputation still in large measure rests upon an image of him that he cultivated during his lifetime...the official mystique....*

JONES Kinsey and other members of the Institute staff show[ed] up in Vincent Nowlis's room, inviting him to disrobe with the clear understanding that sexual activity would follow....[Two male students, Brayland and Coons]....worked under Kinsey's supervisionin 1934/35....numerous episodes....nude....and whatnot nude....[There is an explicit] photograph of Kinsey in the buff....on that trip....masturbation sessions....group masturbationBoth of the young men....are....trying to keep Kinsey at arms length....

INT: DID BRAYLAND'S WIFE....HAVE A VIEW ON THIS?

JONES I can tell you that....she didn't like Alfred Kinsey. [She responded] that they were just kids from Mississippi and that Alfred Kinsey hurt them.

JONES Kinsey, in one report circumcised himself with a pocket knife without anesthesia or anything else....pretty heavy masochistic behavior....tying a rope around his scrotum and throwing the rope over a pole and trying to suspend himself using that rope and sort of jumping off a chair....in Wiley Hall....he had pain for sex...

JONES: Kinsey and the people who were close to him were very proud of the [sex] filmingthe risk that felon behavior entailed....The filming that goes on involves both staff members themselves and a few invited guests.

INT: JUNE REINISCH SWORE IN AN AFFIDAVIT SAYING THAT THE KINSEY INSTITUTE NEVER FILMED ANY SEXUAL EXPERIMENTATION.

JONES: *I saw some of the films...when I took Paul Gebhard's class on human sexual behavior, when I was a graduate student...[After Reisman's] charges were made that Kinsey was a pedophile I was asked by June Reinisch, she was the director of the Kinsey Institute at that time, to investigate those charges and report back to her....when I did see films of Kinsey masturbating. I saw films of Mrs. Kinsey masturbating. If memory serves I saw some films of staff having sex 12 or 13 years ago. Whether they exist today or not I can't say because I don't know.*

JONES: *Kinsey relied upon this [pedophile]...for the chapter on childhood sexuality in the male volume.....I think that he was in the presence of pathology at large and...Kinsey....really disgraced...elevated to, you know the realm of scientific information....what should have been dismissed as unreliable, self serving data provided by a predatory pedophile.*

INT: WHAT DAMAGE MIGHT HAVE BEEN DONE TO THOSE CHILDREN BY THAT MAN?

JONES: *I don't have any doubt in my own mind that man wreaked havoc in a lot of lives. Many of his victims were infants and Kinsey in that chapter himself gives pretty graphic descriptions of their response to what he calls sexual stimulation. If you read those words, what he's talking about is kids who are screaming. Kids who are protesting in every way they can the fact that their bodies or their persons are being violated....a large number.*

INT: DO YOU THINK IT IS RIGHT THAT THE INSTITUTE CONTINUES TO PROTECT HIM? WHICH IS MORE IMPORTANT, CONFIDENTIALITY OR THOSE CHILDREN?

JONES: *In my mind those children.*

INT: FROM THE POINT OF VIEW OF THE CHRISTIAN RIGHT... THIS MAN... ABUSED THESE CHILDREN, CAUSED THEM PAIN, SUFFERING, AND KINSEY USED HIS MATERIAL AS A SUBSTANTIAL PART OF THE CHAPTER ON CHILD SEXUALITY.

JONES: *I don't think the Christian right is wrong on that. I think they have their right to be outraged....political ideology really doesn't have much to do with people's reactions to child abuse....a civil evil.*

INT: FORMER COLLEAGUES OF KINSEY SAY THIS MAN CAN'T HAVE DONE ANY HARM BECAUSE NO ONE EVER COMPLAINED.

JONES: *I find that argument vacuous and unpersuasive. How did they know they didn't complain. The person who was rendering that information is the same person who abused them. It seems to me that they have as much credibility as a rapist would have, saying that the victim enjoyed the rape.*

4) BILL DALLEENBECK, KINSEY PHOTOGRAPHER, FELLOW PORNOGRAPHY PERFORMER, STILL IN RESIDENCE AT INDIANA UNIVERSITY, MAY 4, 1998

DALLEENBECK: You don't find out about what pedophiles think and do [unless] you talk to a man who has done pedophile....there is nothing like going to first sources and photographing you see....I photographed everything in the human animal when we could arrange it....if the FBI were to come, demand to see our histories, I would destroy them first.

DALLEENBECK: Jones....injected all of this other moralistic stuff....outrageous....The horrible thing is that some of the important people in the United States joined ReismanI heard that lecture that Reisman gave here and it was incredible.

DALLEENBECK: Nothing has been destroyed to my knowledge. *We haven't had that necessity yet to do that....I quoted you what Kinsey told me and we all felt the same way and we would never willingly give information away to anybody....*

INT: RE: STAFF-SEX SESSIONS, MUTUAL PLAY...DID YOU TAKE PART IN THOSE AND IF NOT WHY NOT?

DALLEENBECK: I would prefer not to talk about it....to some extent this does not belong in the hands of the public. That was directly personal and scientifically done in that way so I'd rather not even talk about that.

5) DR. CLARENCE TRIPP, KINSEY'S PHOTOGRAPHER, LATER A PSYCHOLOGIST, PORNOGRAPHY & HOMOSEXUALITY EXPERT WITNESS

TRIPP: The sexual climate...was very uptight both here and in England....inhibition is greatly damaging to sex research....morality, whatever, on sex research....People were put in jail for almost nothing...He was an established professor who could go anywhere and do anything.

TRIPP: Even [Kinsey's] enemies today, people like Judith Reisman and Concerned Women of AmericaThese moralists go around, horrified at the fact that quote unquote, Kinsey used pedophiles to get information.

Well, its true that Green....had intercourse with hundreds of males and females of every conceivable age....It was Mr. Green's girlfriend who did the whole thing [the stop watch records of table 34] her own daughter [but the tables were all of boys].

TRIPP: *The children [with whom he had sex] thought he was wonderful, all the mothers thought he was wonderful. There was no force, no damage, no harm, no pain....[just] two instances in which a young boy or girl – agreed to the sexual contact but then they found it very painful and yelled out when it actually took place. This was because they were very young and had small genitalia and Green was a grown man with enormous genitalia and there was a fit problem. *But even there, there was no, never enough complaint to get him into any trouble. A very important observation.**

TRIPP: Green was absolutely super clever. He rented himself out as a baby sitter part of the timeHe did everything....Kinsey...has a thing in there defining six kinds of orgasm....alerted to by Green. *Then he [Kinsey] looked for himself....and it turned out that Green's observations were terribly feasible....*So, before the book was published, they packed off the galleys to Green....[and] Green...patched it all up again....Kinsey was himself a super-expert at child sexuality, a super observer....[Green] was the only man I ever knew who could, who was more sensitive than Kinsey at looking at that [child sex] material... Most of this material eventually got transferred to the Institute for Sex Research.

INT: HOW SCIENTIFIC WAS THE DATA?

TRIPP: The best in the world. Kinsey had a huge store of films done by myself, Bill Dallenbeck and other people....Kinsey...would say show me, or do you mind if I watch, or let me come over....Yes, yes. Whenever possible Kinsey did validate it....

INT: WHAT YOU'RE SAYING THEN IS THAT IT IS POSSIBLE THAT KINSEY PERSONALLY VALIDATED GREEN'S MATERIAL [THE SEX WITH CHILDREN]?

TRIPP: *Oh I don't doubt it. He poked into, he looked at everything. If he had time....he often had to have these things photographed because he simply didn't have time....[Kinsey] was in the market for everything....people who are into special things, love to document it. And it seems to rev them up if they mark it down on a calendar....*

TRIPP: *Kinsey had at least ten motility studies going.*

JAR: Note: ["Motility" studies would be microscopic studies of sperm, commonly studied by Kinsey to see at what age small boys and youths create mature sperm capable of fertility. This would involve sex experimentation among children, encouraging masturbation or adult manipulation of the boys to yield ejaculate which would be studied for sperm content and motility].

TRIPP: *If you go out and masturbate dogs—I was very good at this when I was a boy--the dog will love you to pieces because the dog has no efficient way to masturbate. He loves the orgasm as much as anybody else but he can't self produce it. Now you just do this a time or two. The dogs do various....things. You try this on all the neighborhood dogs....Some dogs will always expect or try to talk you into doing it....Other dogs will come to any human and say, please touch me here in a certain kind of way.*

INT: DO YOU BELIEVE THAT KINSEY VIEWED GREEN'S ACTIONS AND MATERIAL AS ETHICALLY ACCEPTABLE?

TRIPP: *Totally.....he is clean as a whistle. Where it counts he is very clean. Nobody is objectinghe had sex with all these relatives and brothers and sisters and aunts....but nobody is objecting. He makes it pleasant.*

PART II: TRIPP INTERVIEW

INT: IF KINSEY STATES SOMETHING AS A FACT, CAN WE BE CERTAIN THAT HE OBSERVED IT HIMSELF?

TRIPP: *Almost always....there is no mention of his observing people. But he did. He wanted to see everything. This is a hands-on scientist.... he had to see it to really believe it.*

TRIPP: Reisman is outraged and has been from the first. She was treated very nicely by Gebhard who didn't know any better at first and she wrote questions in her letters and he tried to answer every question until she asked that he send her Xeroxes of peoples history. Then he knew what he was dealing with.

JAR: TRIPP GIVES SPEECH HERE ABOUT REISMAN WHO HE SAYS CLAIMS KINSEY'S DATA CAUSED GIRLS & BOYS TO LOSE THEIR VIRGINITY.

INT: I'VE PROBABLY GOT THIS WRONG BUT I THOUGHT SHE WAS COMPLAINING ABOUT THE USE OF CHILDREN.

TRIPP: Oh she throws....in anything that might do damage to Kinsey...that he took histories of young children, which is true....which sounds like there was sex going on....She instantly....he took from criminals this knowledge and pumps it into his research and spoils everything....

TRIPP: [Lectures on female orgasm] *If we could only get those children with some kind of masturbation or something that would rev up their sexual substrate at an early time it would fix people like Judith Reisman immediately because then they'd respond and then they'd know what the rest of the world was like.*

TRIPP: I got hold of a young....German boy....prostitute....photographed this German boy who was having an affair with one of the younger ones....This is the picture.

INT: WHAT DO YOU THINK SOMEONE LIKE REISMAN WOULD MAKE OF YOU HOLDING A PICTURE LIKE THAT?

TRIPP: Oh she would turn it into the next lovely statement. I enjoy all of her statements however. They're mostly lies but they're interesting lies!This would probably be the

epitome of child corruption in her mind....In Reisman's mind this would probably be the epitome of adolescent or child corruption of some kind...

TRIPP: This *backlash* against Kinsey....will make him non-considered by laymen out there. *It won't affect the sex researchers* because they'll know better....

INT: ITS BEEN SAID THAT KINSEY SHOULD HAVE TURNED IN PAEDOPHILES.

TRIPP: Oh yes, I love that the best....Kinsey's answer was beautiful. You are talking about 95% of our sample which is the number who have committed jailable offenses. So, you want the whole batch done or only particular ones....

TRIPP: Paedophilia is an almost non-existent kind of crime ... For instance they use words like *child molestation*. What is that? Nobody knows. Abuse of children? Are they talking about *boxing them against the ear or hitting them with a stove pipe*? Are they talking about *tickling them a little*? Are you talking about *fondling*?

TRIPP: *I hesitate to even call Green a paedophile. It is true he had some children, his girlfriend did most of the really young ones....If you have paedophilia between an older male and a young boy is that homosexual?...It's that they are playing in a way ...*

TRIPP: [Kinsey] is irreplaceable...touched things and did things that haven't been matched. Jones [offered] to share the royalties with [the Kinsey Institute]....he wrote out a cheque for \$16,000, sent it to the Institute....

TRIPP: I remind you that Judith Reisman and her Family Services group, not to mention the Concerned Women of America....under her aegis also, go and do things like give lectures at the Indiana University....And you have this continual torture.

INT: THE INSTITUTE SAYS THAT KINSEY NEVER HAD ANY CONTACT WITH PAEDOPHILES, IT WAS JUST ONE MAN.

TRIPP: *Kinsey had contact with all that he could find.* It's true that nobody would he trust as much as Green but who would?

6) ESTHER, INCEST SURVIVOR REPORTING HER ABUSE AS NON-CONSENSUAL CHILD SEX "DATA"

FOR KINSEY'S REPORT FILMED IN FRONT OF I. U. BUILDINGS

Following are excerpts from Esther's interview taken during the video taping at the Indiana University in various cites including at Indiana University.

ESTHER: My grandfather was a student here...when Alfred Kinsey was here....in a biology class in 1922....My father actually did mail some questionnaires....I believe, to the Kinsey Institute about the sexual abuse that he was doing on me....since 1938, which

makes me about four years old....I found the papers on the table and [my father] grabbed them quickly and said, he had to send them back, there was a deadline he had to make. I hadto meet with him and with Alfred Kinsey....Alfred Kinsey asked me some questions, was I happy....did I love my daddy? Of course, I was instructedto be very nice to this man, that he was a very famous man....the conflict of emotions [in the sex abuse] actually ended up in convulsions....it was crying and uncontrollable shaking....

ESTHER: At the very peak of when all the abuse was going on, there was a time when there was a paper in a brown envelope and it....had little questions on it, with little blocks in front of it...but I didn't understand one of the words....orgasm....my father explained to me what an orgasm was. And he asked me to let him know when there was an orgasm. He always looked at his watch.....he said, he had a deadline to meet and you had to send [the paper] away. So he put it in this envelope and I have never seen it since.....

ESTHER: But about 1947....he had this book....Alfred Kinsey's book--The Sexual Behavior of a Human Male. He told me there were typographical errors in it, that it wasn't quite finished....it was a pre-published edition....He said, this book will change the way the world looks at sexuality....I know he had a....camera that he used, but I don't know how much he took....one incident he could have taken...in the act....There was one time that may have been photographedthere was one time when I do remember it [a movie camera] was running and he says, oh, don't pay attention to that. So, I don't know whether a film was made or not that he sent to Alfred Kinsey.....You could only be a little girl to understand that it couldn't possibly be enjoyed. That was slavery....

ESTHER: I was manipulated into telling Alfred Kinsey that I was a happy child. I was not a happy child. I was an obedient child....There is no science in that. There is lust. There is sin....it had to be educational and so he had to be able to say that children were sexual if you were going to have sex with children....in his own family I am sure. Anyone who writes a book like that has got to be doing it himself....Alfred Kinsey set up his little empire to abuse children. I feel I was raped by Alfred Kinsey.

ESTHER: I'm looking for who paid my father the \$6,000 down payment on that little house.... If the files were open, I would know...I walk through the campus [of Indiana University] and find it beautiful. But I was struck by the evil that comes out of that building...even now. I'm sorry....the harm it's doing our children today....There has got to be power in some very high places, because some very important people have tried and failed. And I know that I have a right to find out.....

ESTHER: They are fanning the flames of pedophilia. I know there is a lot of money in pornography and the trafficking of children....50 years ago...they published

the human sexuality of the American male. That wasn't the....American male; that was a lie....I think what he did, at least in my case was use the figures for incest in the 1953 book he did. Now I understand, they have passed on that incest information onto someone else who is publishing a book and that makes me angry....They didn't ask my permission to publish....It isn't just the United States, it's the world that they keep publishing these books in

ESTHER: I really would like to know the truth....It's going to take an act of congress to do that. It was tried once, but it didn't go far enough. It didn't actually open up the files of the Kinsey Institute....[T]hey are perpetuating that information through the psychological association....telling the psychologists of this country and this world and giving them awards in perpetuating the lie that children like to be molested and that's a lie....I went into a psychologist myself and I found Kinsey's lies coming right back at me. And then I realized that the Kinsey Institute is teaching the psychologist, I just got through paying money to see....most people seek [help] in psychology or a psychiatrist that was trained by Alfred Kinsey....when I saw the agenda that they had for the Quad S Association, I realized why that psychologist didn't help me, and the children that are left to deal with this.

ESTHER: I'm sure that some of them committed suicide....multiple divorces....lives have been ruined. My life has been ruined....Those children from Kinsey's booksare probably still suffering. I am still suffering....it pains me to think about it but those children are probably my age now

ESTHER: [The Kinsey books] are republished. I would like to stop that....I'm seeing evidence of that in our curriculum. I do research of curriculum for the public schools in our school district. I am right now reviewing a health text book, I have reviewed other health text books and they quote Alfred Kinsey's book of fifty years ago....if a new book is published, reams of that information is going to be used in our public schools and perpetuate the lie again. Who is financing it....it had nothing to do with science. It had to do with perversion.

ESTHER: *Those archives need to be opened up so people can understand that if they feel they were connected with the Kinsey Institute that they can go back and know for sure....they used me and they used those children and that is a terrible way to feel, to feel that you've been used for a lie, and they perpetuated it so that it would happen again....* Those archives need to be opened to find out who financed this, where the money went and when we find that out I think we'll find out that the pornography industry has benefited....Kinsey had an awful lot of people who helped him with this. They are all across this country, the fathers and the people who gave him, whatever statistics that he took down....lies....I blame whoever helped him.

ESTHER: My grandfather's perpetuation to my father was generational, and I think that's what Alfred Kinsey was after....[The Kinsey Institute] priority was what they wanted to do, not what was right. Their whole willingness to publish a book was paramount in their minds....They didn't think that molesting children was wrong, so they didn't want to interrupt it, the abuse that was going on. They wanted that to continue, that is what they are doing this book for....evil people perpetuating evil....They don't know what right is....whatever they do is okay in their eyes because they don't have any sense of anything except what they want to do.

7) PRESS CLIPPINGS REPORTING ON DR. VON BALLUSECK, KINSEY'S GERMAN NAZI CHILD ABUSE COLLABORATOR, ON TRIAL FOR CHILD SEX ABUSE AND CHILD MURDER, BERLIN GERMANY, 1957

**THREE PARAGRAPH INTRODUCTION BY
Judith A. Reisman, Ph.D.**

JAR: Two of Kinsey's *documented* nazi sex collaborators were the convicted spy for the Germans in the halls of power in America, the infamous George Sylvester Viereck and Dr. Friedrich Karl Hugo Viktor von Balluseck. The former, Viereck, was "one of the...masterminds of the propaganda cabinet that Germany set up here early in the war," while the latter, Balluseck, was tried in Berlin in 1957 for a child murder.

Nazi scientists commonly¹ supported their right to experiment on anyone and Dr. von Balluseck, who collaborated with Kinsey on his child sex abuse was a nazi aristocrat,² an incest offender who raped and sodomized his own kin, as well as Jewish, Polish and German children for "three decades," beginning roughly in 1927.

JAR: Dr. von Balluseck's trial for the murder of 10-year-old Loiselotte Has, "found....naked and throttled....on a piece of wasteland" was widely covered in Germany. The trial was described as "completely unprecedented in the moral history of the post war era" and von Balluseck, "the most important pedophile in the criminal history of Berlin." Balluseck, a Kinsey collaborator, was tried for the abuse of 50 or "more than 100" or, "several hundred" and it was noted that von Balluseck also had sexually violated children for "over the last three decades" (*Frankfurter Allegemane Zeitung*, May 22, 1957). Moreover, his was "The most significant sex trial of Berlin's post war history" (*Faz*, May 16, 1957).

The news of Kinsey's role in this abuse was splashed across the headlines of the largest German newspapers. Judge Berger: "emphasized again and again the important

¹ Max Weinreich, *Hitler's Professors: The Part of Scholarship in Germany's Crimes Against the Jewish People*, Yiddish Scientific Institute—Yivo, New York, 1946

² A photocopy of Dr. von Balluseck's nazi membership card, dated August 1, 1930, obtained from the German document center, is on file in the author's archive.

function played by the press in warning the public against paedophiles like Balluseck, who approach children as understanding friends and helpers in their sexual need" (*Frankfurter Allegmaine Zeitung*, May 22, 1957). Still, despite the encouraging role of Alfred C. Kinsey "the most famous man for a decade" (1948-1958), ("Biographies" A&E, 1997/8), the USA press was uniformly silent on Kinsey's-role in this explosive trial. It was as if these proceedings of the nazi/German/American collaboration on child sex crimes were censored to protect an international military secret.

JAR: According to the Yorkshire Television research department, from 1942 to-1944, Dr. von Balluseck was the Department of Justice District Kreishauptmina, the controller of a small Polish town, Jedrzejow, where Balluseck selected children to sexually assault, warning them, "It is either the gas chamber or me." *The Encyclopedia Judaica*, fully quoted below,³ reports that all Jedrzejow Jews ended up in the gas chambers. All, including the children, were under the control of Dr. Fritz von Balluseck, Kinsey's war crimes colleague, Kinsey's "technically trained" sex researcher.

THE ENCYCLOPEDIA JUDAICA 1972: Holocaust Period. The German army entered on Sept. 4, 1939. In the spring of 1940 an "open" Jewish ghetto was established. In January 1941 about 600 Jews in the vicinity were concentrated in Jedrzejow. During the summer of 1942 another 2,000 Jews were transferred to the town from other towns nearby, increasing the Jewish population to about 6,000. The entire Jewish population was deported in an *Aktion* on Sept. 16, 1942 to Treblinka death camp and only 200 men remained in a camp established inside the former ghetto. In February 1943 all 200 were deported or shot, and Jedrzejow was proclaimed "*Judenrein*."⁴ A number of Jews had succeeded in escaping from the ghetto before the *Aktion* took place but only a few survived in hiding: Polish gangs murdered most of them. After the war the Jewish community in Jedrzejow was not renewed. Organizations of former Jedrzejow residents exist in Israel, the U.S.A., Canada, and Argentina. *Encyclopedia Judaica*, 1972.

Berger "After a lengthy reading from Balluseck's diaries, Dr. Berger exclaimed: "This is no longer human! What was this all for? To tell Kinsey about?" *Morgenspost*, May 16, 1957 "Perverse Correspondence with the US Sexologist, Kinsey."

GERMAN NEWS CLIPS RE: BALLUSECK &/OR KINSEY: SOURCE AND DATE INCLUDED

* * * * *

The nazis knew and gave him the opportunity to practice his abnormal tendencies in occupied Poland on Polish children, who had to chose between Balluseck and the gas ovens. After the war, the children were dead, but Balluseck lived. (NZ, May 15, 1957).

³ The Encyclopedia Judeica, Keter Publishing, Vol. 9, 1972, p. 1310-1311.

⁴ *Judenrein*, a German nazi term meant "free of Jews."

Balluseck's career catapulted because he was a fanatical member of the Nazi party....he was a Nazi Occupational officer in Poland and he abused 10-12 year old girls....he was in the infamous civil administration....By force they took millions of Polish nationals to Germany [for slave labor]. (*Neues Deutschland* (East Berlin), May 17, 1957).

Balluseck....corresponded with the American Kinsey Institute for some time, and had also got books from them which dealt with child sexuality (*Tagespiegel*, October 1, 1957).

[N]ot only did he commit his crimes in Germany, but also during the war as an occupation officer, he committed numerous sexual crimes against Polish girls of between 10 & 14 years old. (*Der Morgen*, May 15, 1957).

Dr. Balluseck.... [recorded measurements] of his crimes committed against children between 9 and 14 years old....in four thick diariesof a pseudo-scientific character....while in correspondence with the American sexual researcher Kinsey....about his research results which as he said himself, took place over three decades. (*Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung*, May 22, 1957)

JAR: The press described the early attempts to "cover up" who Balluseck really was, citing the court description of this powerful attorney as a "shop-worker" and the effort to keep his photograph secret. Post WW II von Balluseck sexually assaulted the eleven-year-old son of a vicar and forced the boy to write down the acts for Kinsey. The following courtroom exchange was reported:

Judge Berger: "I had the impression that you got to the children in order to impress Kinsey and to deliver him material."

Balluseck: *"Kinsey himself asked me for that [asked me to do so]"*

As a role model for his perverse actions Balluseck named the so-called sexual psychologist Kinsey....(*Neues Deutschland* (East Berlin), May, 17, 1957).

Today the court has got four diaries, and in these diaries, with cynicism and passion, he recorded his crimes against 100 children in the smallest detail. He sent the detail of his experiences *regularly* to the US sex researcher, Kinsey. The latter was very interested and *kept up a regular and lively correspondence* with Balluseck....(*NZ*, May 15, 1957).

Sharp criticism of American sex researcher by presiding Judge....Heinrich Berger....because of the correspondence between Regierungsrat Dr. Fritz von Balluseck, accused of many counts of sexual crimes, and Kinsey. The presiding judge exclaimed, *"Instead of answering his sordid letters, the strange American*

scholar should rather have made sure that Mister von Balluseck was put behind bars... (Morgenpost, May 16, 1957).

The connection with Kinsey, towards whom he'd showed off his crimes, had a disastrous effect on [von Balluseck]...[I]n his diaries he'd stuck in the *letters* from the sex researcher, Kinsey in which he'd been *encouraged to continue his research* He had also started relationships....*to expand his researches*. One shivers to think of the lengths he went to (TSP, May 17, 1957)....

Kinsey had asked the paedophile specifically for material of his perverse actions. The presiding judge, Dr. Berger noted that it was Kinsey's duty to get Balluseck locked up, instead of corresponding with him. (Berliner Zeitung, May 16, 1957).

He made statistics of all these experiences and he sent them with comprehensive reports to the American sex researcher, Kinsey. In one reply, which apart from a "thank you," contained the warning "be careful" (or "watch out") Balluseck cut out the signature from this letter, and stuck it in his diary. (TGSP, May 16, 1957).

In the diaries, described as volume 1 & 4, he described with pedantic exactness, how he committed his crimes (NZ, May 15, 1957).

Balluseck had close contact with the so called American sex researcher, Kinsey, to whom he'd repeatedly and explicitly reported his perverse crimes. Balluseck had also described those in pedantic detail in his diaries. (NZ, May 15, 1957).

JAR: Ordinarily, a university press office would immediately deliver international press mentions of the school (especially damaging information) to the administration. IU and President Wells were already aware of Kinsey's collaboration with Balluseck, as Kinsey Institute Director, Paul Gebhard said, for the FBI had sought Kinsey out for aid and he refused to give the FBI the evidence they knew he had on Balluseck's crimes.

JAR: Considering the "pressure" Gebhard claims was applied to Kinsey, it is more than likely that the FBI appealed to IU officials for aid, informing them of Balluseck's child sex crimes and of Kinsey's letters encouraging these crimes. Even after serving his sentence for massive child sex abuse (they claimed a lack of adequate evidence for the murder conviction), Balluseck continued corresponding with Gebhard, the latter indignantly protesting that this "poor pedophile" had trouble obtaining a job after his release from prison.

JAR: At a seminar on *The Ethics of Sex Research*, (Masters, Johnson & Kolodny, 1972) Gebhard told the attending learned sexology "experts," that it was ethical to use

child sex data from Balluseck (a man the Kinsey team knew to be a nazi, pedophile, war criminal). No attending sex "expert" challenged the Kinsey team ethics when Gebhard reported they "interviewed" von Balluseck, carefully purging "child" from his report of a "sex murder."

We [were] amoral at best and criminal at worst....An example of our criminality is our refusal to cooperate with authorities in apprehending a pedophile we had interviewed who was being sought for a sex murder.⁵

Dr. Paul Gebhard

JAR: Yorkshire TV Tim Tate's location of the Nazi pedophile who was Kinsey's child sexuality expert, sheds light upon the Kinsey team's World War II draft evasions--none of Kinsey's healthy research team joined America in defending the USA in that war. On the evidence, Kinsey's racist call to sterilize American "lower classes" was in keeping with the views of the German-American Bund, a fascist traitorist organization. Kinsey knowingly solicited and used the descriptions of "more than 100" children who Balluseck raped and sodomized, relabeling Balluseck's brutal, inhuman crimes as "scientific" data.

JAR: It is correct to ask if Dr. von Balluseck obtained and possibly photographed the "orgasm" data from the 1,888 boys and 147 girls exterminated in Treblinka. It is correct to ask if these were included in the records which von Balluseck "repeatedly and explicitly" mailed to Alfred Kinsey for his two reports. And it is correct to ask if these war records subsequently informed the continuing sexual revolution which changed American lives, laws and public policies, yielding the current blight of sociosexual disorders visibly crippling and neutering this nation of the people, by the people and for the people.

⁵ Masters, Johnson and Kolodny, Ed., *Ethical Issues in Sex Therapy and Research*, Little Brown and Company, Boston, 1977, p. 13.

Kinsey, Rockefeller and the Nazi doctors

Reisman's latest research on the man who seduced America presents sinister material

KINSEY, CRIMES & CONSEQUENCES:
The Red Queen & The Grand Scheme
By Judith A. Reisman
The Institute For Media Education,
Arlington, Va*
326 pages; softcover; US\$24.95

The 1960s' sexual revolution was based on the most elaborate and carefully crafted scientific fraud of this century, writes author Judith Reisman. Early sexologist Alfred C. Kinsey, with his two famous reports just 50 years ago, seemingly legitimized both profligacy and deviancy, and thus established "the sexual licence he [personally] espoused." *Sexual Behaviour in the Human Male* (1948) and its female equivalent (1953) kicked off no-fault divorce, the wife-swapping era, the gay rights movement, classroom sex education, sex "therapy" as a growth industry, explicit imagery in the media and entertainment industry, and an avalanche of pornography and obscenity.

Although Kinsey was a sexual revolutionary, Dr. Reisman contends, he was falsely portrayed by Indiana University where he worked, and the Rockefeller Foundation which funded him, "as just a normal American guy/husband/family man who simply 'discovered' that 'really' most American men commonly engaged in sexually aberrant and outlaw behaviour. Kinsey's 'research' alleged that 10% of American males were homosexual, that all of us were bisexual, that children were sexual from birth and could engage in sexual activity with adults without harm, plus a whole broad spectrum of things taught today in our schools and practised today in courts of law as fact and as true...It was fraud then, it is fraud now and it revolutionized this nation and turned us into Kinsey's [psychological] clones."

His "Grand Scheme" was to eliminate normal families in favour of selective breeding predicated upon racial and sexual eugenics, she charges, and his "sci-

entific conclusions" were concocted to advance it. The reference is to the Red Queen in *Alice in Wonderland* who wanted the sentence (beheading) carried out first and the verdict pronounced afterwards.

Disturbing information about Kinsey's work and private life has been accumulating since his death in 1956 at age 62. (The official cause was pneumonia due to overwork, but his extensive homosexual and sado-masochistic activities were likely contributors.) Dr. Reisman revealed much of it in 1990, for example, in *Kinsey, Sex and Fraud*. Even last year's resolutely non-condemnatory biography by fellow Indiana University scholar James H. Jones—*Alfred C. Kinsey: A Public/Private Life* (Norton)—is replete with gruesomely shocking details.

Kinsey: Crime and Consequences cannot be described as non-condemnatory. Its central figure, Dr. Reisman asserts, "fits the classic definition of a sexual psychopath." Had the public known that he "and his male population were sexually abnormal, the popular use of their data to change [our] law, education and public policy would have come to a screeching halt." He was able, however, to blackmail into silence associates who knew about "his extensive use of deviants, his large prison population or, worse, his active child molesters."

Still, she thinks his "findings" should have roused suspicion. "When I first read Kinsey's research, I thought this man is not reporting on America—he's reporting on himself and then projecting that onto the nation. Kinsey prostituted his own wife Clara...into acts of sodomy with fellow 'researchers,' which Kinsey filmed. He seduced his own students at Indiana University—male, not female students. He devised sexual activities with his 'co-workers,' who then became his co-authors. He [personally] engaged in violent sadistic activity, in which he harmed himself terribly... and appears to have died, frankly, as a result of the trauma to his body."

But his famed reports

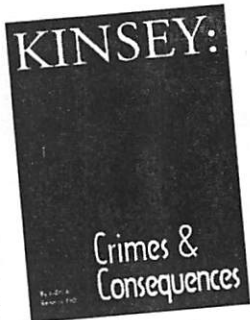
were carefully phrased to obscure the fact that words like "contacts," "partners" and "sex play" could signify grown men sodomizing children. He was also both racist and cautious about his colleagues, avoiding Jews, blacks and moral traditionalists. Dr. Reisman quotes Kinsey co-author Wardell Pomeroy (*Kinsey and The Institute for Sex Research*, Harper & Row, 1972), on his hiring technique: "As usual...we took his sexual history first...[Then] Kinsey put down his pen and said, 'I don't think you want to work for us.' 'But I do,' the researcher insisted. 'Well, Kinsey observed, 'you have just said that premarital intercourse might lead to later difficulties in marriage, that extramarital relations would break up a marriage, that homosexuality is abnormal, and intercourse with animals is ludicrous. Appar-

"No man of our century may have contributed so much to the public acceptance of his own private disordered imagination, and harmed America and all of its citizens, as much as Indiana University sexologist Alfred C. Kinsey... America's pioneering sexologist practised what he preached."

ently you have all the answers....Why do you want to do research?"

Biographer Jones describes Kinsey as "one of the scholarly eugenicists of pre-WW II" who favoured mass sterilization for the lower classes and selective breeding for the "better classes." Moreover, Judith Reisman emphasizes, the Rockefeller Foundation was early interested in population control and in using the media to popularize it. The Reece Committee, investigating U.S. tax-exempt foundations in 1953-54, concluded that this "plutocratic control" was accomplished by "funding the 'right' university research by the 'right' researchers, then by funding mass media dissemination of the 'right' science data to the public." Kinsey's numbers made him a perfect fit for anyone eager to alter what he would call human "breeding patterns."

Dr. Reisman, a specialist in content analysis studies of written and visual media, lost many family members in the Holocaust.



Author Reisman: Condemnatory.

In that context she raises further sinister questions about Kinsey's data. For instance, who was the "lone pedophile," the "elderly gentleman" cited by Kinsey for his sexual molestation of 800 children? Who were "The Children of Table 34" and what became of them? How did Kinsey's "technically trained" observers gain access to the claimed 1,800 American children for illegal genital experiments? "To this day," she observes, "the Kinsey Institute and Indiana University have repeatedly...refused to reveal any names of the subjects or the experimenters." Nor has any one of these children ever come forward, although the institute seems an excellent target for lawsuits.

Even in the destitute 1930s, at the cited rate of a dollar a day, she doubts that children as young as three months were obtainable in such numbers around Bloomington, Indiana. She suggests an ominous but credible alternative: a collaborative link between Kinsey and Nazi Germany, then a police state where such "experimentation" could easily be conducted "as part of an ongoing collegial, cross-cultural, multinational, 'fact-finding' research project." She cites significant links, such as one George Sylvester Viereck, who worked for the German embassy in Washington, D.C., in those years, setting up Nazi front groups, and who is known to have been a Kinsey correspondent. Furthermore, the Rockefeller Foundation was simultaneously funding eugenics projects in Berlin.

Kinsey consistently kept secret his hypotheses and the basic facts upon which his conclusions rested, Dr. Reisman charges. "Neither Kinsey nor any of his team can rightly be termed 'scientists.' Their methodology was not scientific, for it was neither able to be replicated nor validated. Their data was anonymous, forced, secretly altered at will, and fraudulent. With the aid of the elite academic world and institutions and the support of public funds and the social planning foundations, Kinsey and his associates, who served as his own private male harem, conducted thousands of sexual interviews to present a false view of American sexual behaviours."

Amazingly, however, use of Kinsey data as authoritative has never been seriously challenged—until now. It must not continue, Dr. Reisman declares: "There [must] be a full and open public investigation into Kinsey's fraudulent data and its impact upon lawmakers, the military, the church, the press, the academic world, the family and all our institutions."

—Kevin E. Abrams

Vancouver writer Kevin E. Abrams is co-author of *The Pink Swastika: Homosexuality In The Nazi Party*.

Kinsey, Crimes and Consequences can be ordered by calling 1-800-837-0544.

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Ashcroft's Priorities

In the aftermath of the Clinton administration's lawlessness, there are many urgent matters desperately in need of an attorney general's attention — including Chinagate, Pardongate, the matter of the more than 900 purloined FBI files, and still-simmering questions about Waco and Oklahoma City. When asked about his priorities during the February 6th edition of CNN's *Larry King Live* program, newly confirmed Attorney General John Ashcroft chose instead to offer a safely "bipartisan" answer.

"I want to stop gun violence, to reinvigorate the war on drugs, [and] to end discrimination wherever I find it," announced Ashcroft. Also mentioned among his top concerns were "racial profiling" and **violence against women**. Elaborating upon Ashcroft's statement after the program, spokeswoman Mindy Tucker added that the attorney general also wants to "take a serious look at hate crimes."



Newsweek

Ashcroft's agenda: "I want to stop gun violence, to reinvigorate the war on drugs. [and] to end discrimination wherever I find it." said the attorney general during a February 6th appearance on *Larry King Live*.

ARE CHILD ABUSE LAWS IN AMERICA ENFORCED? ***The American Bar Association Reports Child Predator Protections***

In 1990, the American Bar Association referred to the handling of child sex abuse offenders as a "continuing theoretical debate."¹ They report that according to a 1987 ABA study, over four-fifths of child sex abuse offenders are sentenced to probation, with the most common condition being that the offender receive "treatment for his sexual orientation to children."²

Admitted in the Introduction of the report, little consensus exists about what type of treatment works best; nor do any standards exist concerning type of treatment or administration. Regarding prosecution, there were "mixed opinions" about whether incest should be treated less punitively than other child abuse. There was "considerable consensus...that most child sexual abuse cases terminated with negotiated outcomes rather than trials."³ In terms of sentencing, "the preparer of the pre-sentence report yielded considerable power in determining the fate of the defendant..., and most offenders were sentenced to probation conditioned on ...treatment for the offender's sexual orientation to children."⁴

Unfortunately, the study points out, there is a lack of treatment alternatives, and long waiting lists for programs. None of the sites studied had written standards for treatment, or any qualifications for the therapist, and many programs would not accept offenders without payment.⁵ "Officials were quick to point out that these probationers pose serious potential harm for one compelling reason: their sexual orientation to children usually includes a long, pervasive and active history which is extremely difficult to change."⁶ "The primary reason given [for specialized supervision] was that these offenders are especially likely to re-offend and pose such a potential danger to children that extraordinary monitoring and supervision is appropriate."⁷

The study lamented the lack of monitoring by both probation officers and therapists. "[T]reatment providers need probation officers to respond quickly and seriously to any reports of the offender's failure to either attend or progress...probation officers need to be kept informed in a timely manner when the offender is not attending treatment."⁸ Furthermore there are "usually no standards to guide them [judges] in selecting from among available out-patient programs."⁹ "Standards should be developed...These standards are best developed by criminal justice officials and treatment providers working as a team. Judges and probation officers who are responsible for recommending specific treatment providers/approaches should be given training to help them select the most appropriate options for individual offenders."¹⁰

"Most practitioners interviewed...worried that abusers were re-offending without being detected, and there were even more concerned that abusers were refraining from sex with children only because they were being 'watched' and would regress once probation was terminated. More careful monitoring may help alleviate the first concern. The second point is moot in a due process system of justice."¹¹

¹ American Bar Association. 1990. *The Probation Response to Child Sexual Abuse Offenders: How Is It Working?* Executive Summary. State Justice Institute, Grant, SJI-88-11J-E-015, p. 1.

² Id.

³ Id., p. 6.

⁴ Id., p. 7.

⁵ Id., p. 8.

⁶ Id., p. 9.

⁷ Id., p. 10.

⁸ Id.

⁹ Id., p. 11.

¹⁰ Id., p. 12.

¹¹ Id.

In recommending research, the study suggested that probation and therapists keep statistics on the number of probationers who are successful and unsuccessful. There should be mental health research on child sexual abuse offenders. "Officials raised many disturbing doubts about whether it is indeed possible to change a person's sexual orientation and behavior towards a child and about the long-term prognosis for reunifying offenders with their families...justice officials frankly admitted that offenders are being sent to one type of treatment versus another without benefit of any hard evidence to indicate which option might be better."¹²

Conclusions

This study by the prestigious American Bar Association identifies the sorry plight of children in light of a justice system which has abandoned its role. In spite of the complete failure of the system, it asks tax payers to support a program with the following track record.

1. Over 4/5 of child abusers serve NO time for crime.
2. Corrections Practitioners deny any value in therapy for child abusers.
3. Treatment programs, popularized for over 30 years, still provide no data whatsoever to show any benefit, improvement or cure.
4. There are no standards to define what treatment should be or who is best provider.
5. Corrections Practitioners strongly affirm that child abusers are confirmed in their behavior and remain a continuing threat to children.
6. Presentencing therapeutic evaluation of child abusers has usurped the authority of judges.
7. The only solution is more time and more therapy perpetuating therapy's failed experiment at great risk to our nation's children.
8. The academic and legal elites in their "theoretical debate" have lost touch with the reality that skyrocketing child abuse statistics represent defenseless children abandoned by an unresponsive legal system.
9. Under the common law it was not a "moot point," as it is under the ALI Model Penal Code, that child abusers were likely to re-offend and be apprehended within a few years.
10. Low crime rates were statistically documented in the 50's for child rape and abuse, when there were strong penalties (from death to a minimum of decades).



AMERICA

Restoring Social Virtue & Purity to America

Recommendations

- Restore the common law:
- Death penalty for rape of a child, with mandatory imprisonment for all child abuse felonies.
- All child abuse should be prosecuted as charged, without plea bargaining options.
- All therapy without hard data to prove its success cannot be supported by tax dollars; thus current programs must be de-funded.
- A jury of peers and a presiding judge should decide the guilt or innocence and sentence for the offender.

RSVPAmerica, A CAMPAIGN TO RESTORE SOCIAL VIRTUE AND PURITY TO AMERICA.

¹² Id., p. 13.

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THE PROBATION RESPONSE TO CHILD SEXUAL ABUSE OFFENDERS: HOW IS IT WORKING?

Executive Summary



AMERICAN BAR ASSOCIATION

**THE PROBATION RESPONSE TO CHILD SEXUAL ABUSE OFFENDERS:
HOW IS IT WORKING?**

A Study of the
American Bar Association
Criminal Justice Section

Barbara E. Smith
Susan W. Hillenbrand
Sharon R. Goretsky

Funded by the State Justice Institute
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January 1990

5/1/90

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Interview-based studies such as this necessarily depend on the willingness of persons "in the field" to share their time and expertise with project staff. In this instance, several hundred people -- probation officials, prosecutors, defense attorneys, judges, corrections officials, social workers and therapists -- spoke with us about their first-hand experience with child sexual abuse cases. An attempt to thank each individually would risk failing to mention at least one. We therefore extend a heartfelt, though "generic," thank you to each and every individual who participated in our telephone and mail surveys and who assisted us with our on-site visits.

We do wish to single out several individuals for their contributions to the project as a whole. Advisory Board members who provided invaluable assistance in the development of our survey instruments and in the identification of sites for in-depth study were Sandy Baker, Sacramento, California; Monica Benton, Alexandria, Virginia; Penelope Clute, Plattsburg, New York; Adele Harrell, Washington, D.C.; Norman Helber, Phoenix, Arizona; Nan Huhn, Washington, D.C.; Malcolm MacDonald, Austin, Texas; James Mead, Brea, California; and Ted Wieseman, Rockville, Maryland. While our on-site work involved interviewing and observing many practitioners, in each site several individuals took the lead in identifying them and arranging meetings for us. In Austin, these included Director Jerry Millsapps and Administrator Tess Lawson of the Travis County Community Supervision and Corrections Department and District Attorney Ronald Earle; in Vermont, Maureen Buell, Director of the Probation Department Sex Offense Unit and William Pithers, Director of the Vermont Treatment Program for Sexual Aggressors; in Salt Lake County, Probation Supervisor Brent Lovell, District Attorney Bud Ellett, and (then) Utah Department of Corrections Regional Administrator Raymond Wahl; and in St. Joseph County, Chief Probation Officer Jerry Johnson, District Attorney Michael Barnes, and Director of Family and Children's Services, Inc., Thomas Balthazar.

In addition, we would like to extend our appreciation to our State Justice Institute Monitor Kathy Schwartz for her thoughtful guidance throughout the project period. Finally, we thank ABA Criminal Justice Section Chairperson Sheldon Krantz, former Chairperson Terence F. MacCarthy, and Director Laurie Robinson for their encouragement and support for the project.

Barbara E. Smith
Susan W. Hillenbrand
Sharon R. Goretsky

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I. INTRODUCTION

The number of child sexual abuse cases adjudicated in our nation's courts is large and increasing dramatically. As the number of child sexual abuse cases grows, so does concern over the best ways for the criminal justice system to respond to such cases. While some advocate a strong response by the criminal justice system and stiff punitive sentences, others suggest alternatives to the criminal justice system and treatment-oriented sentences (MacFarlane and Bulkley, 1982; Harshbarger, 1986). While theoretical debates continue, criminal courts are already facing these complex cases in record numbers and are forced to make wise sentencing decisions now. How are they responding? What is the result?

According to a 1987 American Bar Association (ABA) study, the primary response to these cases was to sentence the defendant to probation. The study, conducted in Trenton, New Jersey, Fairfax County, Virginia, and Santa Cruz, California, documented that of the 159 child sexual abuse cases sampled in these counties, over four-fifths resulted in orders of probation. The most commonly imposed offense-specific condition of probation was that the offender receive treatment for his sexual orientation to children. A full 89% of the cases involved court-mandated treatment as a condition of probation, and 56% of those sentenced to some jail time were also required to serve a probationary period upon their release with the condition that they receive treatment (Chapman and Smith, 1987a and 1987b).

An earlier study sponsored by the American Humane Association (DeFrancis, 1969) in Brooklyn and the Bronx, New York, found less reliance on the use of probation, but they still found it was used for 40% of convicted child abuse offenders. (That study did not, however, examine specific conditions associated with the probation orders.)

Previous research documents that criminal courts are sentencing many, if not the majority, of those convicted of sexually abusing children to probation. What happens to these cases when they are turned over to probation departments? Probation departments are being given the enormous task of monitoring abusers' probationary conditions. This comes at a time when these departments are assuming ever-increasing responsibilities and maintaining tremendous caseloads due to prison overcrowding. Do probation officers have the time, expertise, and resources to monitor child sexual abusers adequately? How important is supervision by probation officers of offenders in treatment programs? What exactly does monitoring involve and how time-consuming is it? What happens when abusers fail to fulfill the conditions of probation? Does anyone even know if they fail? If so, what happens?

In addition to issues related to supervision, probation officers are being asked to address difficult treatment issues. Little consensus exists about what type of treatment works best, yet probation officers must often decide, or at least participate in deciding, complex treatment issues, largely without benefit of extensive training on these issues. For example, who is "qualified" to treat these offenders? What standards, if any, should be used to select treatment providers? Who should select the treatment program -- the judge, the probation officer, the defendant (or his lawyer), or the prosecutor? Should the treatment be administered in prison, in a half-way house or on an out-patient basis? When is someone considered "treated" and who makes that decision? This study sought answers to these key questions and to those related to supervision in order to explore what court-ordered probation for child sexual abusers actually means in practice, and to make recommendations for improving the response of the criminal justice system to child sexual abuse offenders.

II. PROJECT DESIGN

The research included two methodologies: (1) a national telephone survey of chief probation officers in 100 randomly selected counties, supplemented by a mail survey of the state director of probation (or another state representative in states without a state director), and (2) case studies in four sites. The surveys were designed to elicit a national picture about the supervision and monitoring of child sexual abusers sentenced to probation; the special conditions associated with their probation; the use of specialized caseloads for these offenders; problems associated with monitoring these offenders; treatment of offenders; and revocation issues. The case studies were designed to explore these same issues in greater depth with judges, probation officers, prosecutors, defense attorneys, therapists, and victim advocates.

III. SURVEY RESULTS FROM PROBATION DEPARTMENTS

Telephone surveys with 100 representatives of county probation departments revealed the following:

- o Fewer than half of the county probation departments surveyed had any special regulations or guidelines for handling probationers convicted of child sexual abuse.
- o Chief probation officers expressed concern that their staff caseloads were too high generally, and were specifically too high to supervise child sexual abuse probationers adequately.

- o Only one-quarter of the probation departments had a specialized unit or officer(s) designated to supervise child sexual abuse offenders.
- o One-third of probation representatives surveyed believed that the training provided to their staff on child sexual abuse was inadequate.
- o The majority of jurisdictions placed child sexual abuse offenders on probation for an average of three to five years. Most thought this length of probation was "about right."
- o The vast majority of child sexual abuse probationers were required to report to their probation officers in person; "surprise" and collateral contacts were also frequently used to monitor these probationers.
- o Psychological counseling for the abuser was the offense-specific condition most often ordered for child sexual abuse probationers; also common was an order to stay away from the victim.
- o Most probation officers were satisfied that the special conditions ordered by the judge were sufficiently clear and specific.
- o Public mental health programs were utilized most often in the treatment of child sexual abusers; private counselors were also frequently used.
- o Fewer than one-quarter of the probation officials reported that there were sufficient numbers of "good" treatment programs either for those who were indigent or for those with the means to pay. Most departments had no standards by which to approve treatment programs.
- o Few child sexual abusers were brought back to court for reoffending or other "major" violations, according to those surveyed. The few offenders who were brought back to court most often had their probation modified or revoked.

Mail surveys with representatives from each of the 50 states produced similar results to the telephone surveys. However, the state representatives were even more pessimistic about the quality of treatment facilities and staff training available on child sexual abuse than were the county officials.

IV. DESCRIPTION OF CASE STUDIES

Advisory Board members and probation directors interviewed in the national survey were asked to recommend sites where criminal justice officials and therapists were making concerted and effective efforts to handle offenders who sexually abuse children. Four of these were chosen for on-site study: Travis County, Texas, Salt Lake County, Utah, the state of Vermont, and St. Joseph County, Indiana.

During the on-site visits, project staff conducted open-ended person-to-person interviews with probation officials, prosecutors, judges, defense attorneys, therapists, and victim witness personnel. Staff also visited residential correctional facilities and both in-patient and out-patient treatment programs. Finally, a number of group therapy sessions were observed.

The sites provided an interesting contrast in terms of the type and length of typical sentences, the nature of the supervision by probation officers, and the availability and approaches of treatment programs.

TRAVIS COUNTY, TEXAS

In Travis County, child sexual abuse offenders generally receive ten years of probation, often preceded by up to 180 days of "shock" incarceration. For the first several years of their probation, they meet two or three times a month with specialized probation officers. Even when placed on the regular probation caseload, they are supervised more closely than are most other probationers.

While on probation, offenders are required to undergo treatment by probation-approved therapists. Therapists' specific treatment approaches vary considerably, from the relatively confrontational, focusing almost exclusively on controlling sexually deviant behavior, to the more "holistic," focusing on the numerous therapy needs of the client.

SALT LAKE COUNTY, UTAH

Despite a mandatory minimum sentencing law, most child sexual abuse offenders serve a short period in a local jail (three to six months) and are then placed on probation for approximately two and a half years. Depending on the severity of the offense, the first year to year and a half is spent either in a residential half-way house or in an out-patient treatment program. Specialized probation officers are assigned to these cases. Since residents in the half-way houses have counselors who perform many of the functions typically provided by probation officers, there is little one-on-one contact between probation

officers and residents although probation officers have regular contact with residents' therapists. Out-patient probationers are on maximum supervision for at least nine months, during which time they meet with their probation officers at least twice a month.

Several counseling facilities in the community provide most of the in-patient and out-patient treatment. Programs are highly structured, with specific goals offenders must meet before progressing to less restrictive levels of treatment. Therapy addresses both sex offense-specific and other problem areas. Successful completion of the treatment program may result in early termination of probation.

VERMONT STATE

In Vermont, the only state-wide system included in the study, rapists and the more serious sexual assault offenders are typically given a "split" six to twelve year sentence, with part to be served in a correctional facility and part to be spent on probation. Nonviolent pedophiles charged with "lewd and lascivious" contact are generally sentenced to two or three to five years on probation, and frequently remain on probation for the entire five-year period. While practices vary around the state, larger counties have specialized probation officers to supervise these offenders. Child sexual abuse probationers are usually on medium to high supervision for at least a year, requiring them to meet twice a month with their probation officers. Upon reassessment, the required number of visits may be reduced to one a month and, after two or three years, to one every 90 days.

As elsewhere, probationers must be treated by probation-approved therapists. Despite state-wide coordination provided by the legislatively created Vermont Treatment Program for Sexual Aggressors and the existence of a "pool" of approved therapists in every county, therapy approaches vary considerably from therapist to therapist, with some highly structured and others considerably less demanding. Therapy lasts a minimum of 18 months but typically terminates at least a year prior to the end of the probationary period.

ST. JOSEPH COUNTY, INDIANA - South Bend just east of Chicago

Most convicted offenders who sexually abuse children receive three or four years of probation, sometimes accompanied by 30 to 60 days of incarceration to be served on weekends. These offenders are supervised by the same probation officers who supervise other felony offenders. Most are on maximum supervision for at least six months, during which time they must meet with their probation officer at least twice a month.

Probationers are required to receive treatment from probation department-approved treatment providers. Most treatment is provided on an out-patient basis by a program which concentrates on controlling offenders' responses to deviant arousal. Treatment usually lasts two to four years.

V. RESULTS FROM THE CASE STUDIES

Interviews were conducted with over 60 probation officers, judges, defense attorneys, prosecutors, victim witness advocates, and treatment providers in four sites. The opinions of those interviewed varied, sometimes widely, and consensus on most issues was hard to find, not only among the four sites but often within the individual sites as well. Some common themes emerged, however, and can be summarized as follows.

Prosecution

Although prosecution was not the specific focus of study, the prosecution of child sexual abuse cases is often intricately tied to sentencing outcomes. Four issues were discussed during the interviews:

- o Intrafamilial versus other child sexual abuse offenders. Opinions were mixed among those interviewed about whether individuals who sexually abuse children within the nuclear (or extended) family should be treated differently than other offenders. While some argued that intrafamilial offenders should be treated less punitively by the system (in order, for example, to preserve the family structure, to comply with the family's wishes, or to obtain family therapy), others contended that the offender's violation of a sacred trust warranted more punitive action.
- o Difficulty of prosecution. Despite innovations in the prosecution of child sexual abuse cases, most officials reported that prosecution of these cases remains difficult.
- o Trial versus plea-bargain. Considerable consensus existed in all four sites that most child sexual abuse cases terminated with negotiated outcomes rather than trials.
- o Assessing the offender's "treatability." Consideration of the offender's amenability to treatment was a key factor in officials' decisions regarding case outcomes. Offenders who admitted to some type of sexual abuse with children were much more likely to be viewed as

good candidates for treatment. Those who denied the abuse were much more likely to be incarcerated.

Sentencing

Sentencing issues related primarily to the presentence report, the types of sentences imposed, and the conditions of probation.

- o The presentence report. Presentence reports played a key role in determining the outcome of child sexual abuse cases. The preparer of the presentence report yielded considerable power in determining the fate of the defendant since most judges indicated that they usually follow the presentence recommendations.
- o Types of sentences imposed. While many prosecutors and a number of judges expressed the view that incarceration was indicated for many abusers, prison overcrowding was frequently given as a prime reason for reserving scarce prison beds for the most violent offenders and those who denied the abuse. Most offenders were sentenced to probation conditioned on receiving either in-patient or out-patient treatment, sometimes accompanied with short periods of "shock" incarceration in a local jail.
- o Conditions of probation. By far the most commonly ordered offense-specific condition of probation was treatment for the offender's sexual orientation to children. Also common were orders to stay away from the victim or other minor children.

Supervision of Probationers

Issues discussed included the length of the probationary period, the intensity of the supervision, the use of specialized caseloads, and confidentiality issues related to supervision.

- o Length of supervision. Despite the disparity among the sites in the length of probation (from two to ten years), officials within each site were generally satisfied that the length of probation in their jurisdiction was adequate and appropriate.
- o Intensity of supervision. The most intensive form of supervision outside of jail or prison was that provided in residential half-way houses. This type of supervision was available in two of the four sites visited. All four sites used intensive or maximum supervision for child sexual abuse offenders initially placed on probation. Such supervision included

collateral contacts with the probationer's employer, therapist, family members, and associates; "surprise" or unannounced visits to their home or place of employment; and frequent in-person meetings between the probation officer and the offender. Almost without exception, practitioners held that intensive supervision was important in these cases, at least initially.

- o Specialized caseloads. Three of the four sites had specialized probation officers assigned to child sexual abuse offenders. These officers had a reduced caseload and some specialized training on the sexual abuse of children. Most practitioners interviewed thought specialization was important.
- o Confidentiality issues. Across the sites, most child sexual abuse offenders were required to sign a waiver of confidentiality with the probation officer. Most officials felt such a waiver was important because it allowed the probation officer to receive progress reports from treatment providers and to obtain otherwise confidential material from employers and government agencies.

Treatment

Discussion about treatment issues focused on three key topics: the availability of treatment, types of treatment approaches, and the coordination between probation and treatment providers.

- o Availability of treatment. Although practitioners generally were able to secure some type of treatment for child sexual abuse offenders, they were disturbed by the relative lack of alternatives and sometimes long waiting lists for programs. Almost universally the need was reported for more therapists and more alternative therapy settings -- half-way houses, therapy within prison, and therapy within jails.
- o Treatment approaches. With few exceptions, the therapists interviewed said they would not accept anyone in their program who absolutely denied sexual conduct with children. Most firmly believed that individuals who denied the abuse were not amenable to treatment. Treatment approaches varied considerably both within and across the four sites. Styles ranged from holistic "support" therapy to very confrontational therapy. None of the sites had established written standards to address the qualifications needed by therapists treating child sexual offenders. Probation

officers relied heavily on their own assessments of the quality of available treatment providers and the assessments of their colleagues in the probation department.

- o Coordination between the treatment provider and probation. Most officials thought that coordination between the therapist and probation officer was critical to successful treatment of the offender. Most bemoaned, however, that heavy caseloads precluded as much coordination and contact as would have been beneficial.

Revocation/Success Rates

Officials in all four sites noted that there were few known instances of reoffending by child sexual abuse offenders during the period of probation. But officials were also quick to point out that these probationers pose serious potential harm for one compelling reason: their sexual orientation to children usually includes a long, pervasive and active history which is extremely difficult to change. As a result, many cautioned that just because revocation rates are low and known reoffenses are few in number while the offender is on probation, a sigh of relief may not be warranted. Many expressed concern that offenders who will not abuse children while they are on probation will regress to their abusive behavior once that period is over. These concerns generated considerable debate among professionals who handle child sexual abuse offenders. Some suggested that lengthy periods of probation (such as the ten years used in Texas) are appropriate and fair sentences for these offenders. Others, however, contended that prolonged probationary periods are unfair and unrealistic in terms of available resources, and that shorter periods of intensive probation (such as two or three years) would be a better use of limited resources.

VI. CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The primary goals of the research were to examine how well probation departments were coping with their responsibility to monitor child sexual abuse offenders and to develop recommendations to improve the response of the criminal justice system to these cases. The exploratory research design included telephone and mail surveys with 150 representatives of probation departments and site visits to four jurisdictions to conduct open-ended interviews with probation officers, judges, prosecutors, defense attorneys, therapists, and victim advocates. General conclusions and specific recommendations can be drawn from the research.

(1) CHILD SEXUAL ABUSE PROBATIONERS REQUIRE SPECIALIZED SUPERVISION BY PROBATION OFFICERS.

The telephone and mail surveys, as well as the interviews from the four sites, provided conclusive evidence that officials perceive that child sexual abuse probationers require special attention. Most officials adamantly believed that these probationers should be handled by officers in a specialized unit that has the following characteristics: reduced caseloads, officers with intensive training on child sexual abuse issues, and intensive supervision of the probationer. The primary reason given was that these offenders are especially likely to reoffend and pose such a potential danger to children that extraordinary monitoring and supervision is appropriate. Unfortunately, many lamented limited resources which precluded such a specialized response, especially given burgeoning probation caseloads due in large measure to prison overcrowding. Nevertheless, their opinion about the need for a special response was clear and leads to the following specific recommendations:

1.1. Probation departments should establish specialized units to monitor child sexual abuse offenders.

1.2 The specialized unit should have reduced caseloads (as compared with generalized units in the department) to allow more careful monitoring of these offenders.

1.3 The specialized unit should establish guidelines for frequent contact between the probationer and his probation officer. The contact should include both in-person office visits as well as "surprise" visits and collateral contacts between the officer and the probationer's therapist, employer, family members and associates.

1.4 The officers in the specialized unit should be given intensive training on issues related to child sexual abuse and the monitoring of such abusers.

(2) CLOSE COORDINATION BETWEEN PROBATION OFFICERS AND TREATMENT PROVIDERS IS VITAL.

Both the surveys and the site visits produced ample evidence that close communication and coordination between probation officers and treatment providers is important to monitor the offender adequately. For example, treatment providers need probation officers to respond quickly and seriously to any reports of the offender's failure to either attend or progress in treatment in order to encourage "reluctant" offenders to change their behavior. On the other hand, probation officers need to be kept informed in a timely manner when the offender is not attending treatment in order to supervise the offender and

protect future potential victims adequately. Effective communication, coupled with an understanding of each other's roles, is often critical in these cases, according to the vast majority of those interviewed. Therefore, the following are recommended:

2.1 Regular telephone, written, and in-person communication between probation officers and therapists should be required by the probation department. Probation officers and therapists should be encouraged to work together to establish the most effective means of communication.

2.2 The probation department should require probationers to sign confidentiality waivers to facilitate access to relevant information and insure meaningful communication between treatment providers and therapists.

2.3 Joint training is recommended between probation officers and treatment providers to clarify roles and responsibilities and to establish mutually advantageous interaction between the two.

(3) A VARIETY OF SENTENCING OPTIONS AND APPROACHES ARE NECESSARY TO ADDRESS THE NEEDS OF ALL CHILD SEXUAL ABUSE OFFENDERS.

Officials across the country are faced with very few sentencing options in child sexual abuse cases. While treatment is often the preferred choice for offenders who appear amenable to it, many judges indicated that the sentencing goals of punishment and public protection would best be served by providing that treatment in a correctional facility or other secure setting, such as a half-way house. Unfortunately, few judges have the luxury of selecting the "best" possible sentence. Prison overcrowding and the lack of any (or enough) treatment beds within incarcerated or half-way house settings often leave judges with the uncomfortable dilemma of imposing treatment without incarceration or incarceration without treatment. Judges frequently attempt to alleviate this situation by the use of "shock" incarceration.

In addition to limited in-patient treatment options, many judges face limited out-patient options. Many out-patient programs are overcrowded or are unable (or unwilling) to accept indigent offenders. Further, most judges are not trained to assess the efficacy of various treatment approaches and there are usually no standards to guide them in selecting from among available out-patient programs. This conclusion leads to the following recommendations:

3.1 Sentencing options for child sexual abuse offenders must be expanded in most communities to include sufficient numbers of placements in both out-patient facilities and in-patient facilities, including half-way houses, jails, and prisons.

3.2 Standards should be developed to establish the qualifications required to treat child sexual abusers. These standards are best developed by criminal justice officials and treatment providers working as a team.

3.3 Judges and probation officers who are responsible for recommending specific treatment providers/approaches should be given training to help them select the most appropriate options for individual offenders.

(4) "SUCCESSFUL" AND "UNSUCCESSFUL" TERMINATION OF PROBATION AND TREATMENT NEEDS TO BE BETTER DEFINED AND DOCUMENTED.

Most practitioners interviewed by telephone, mail, or in person indicated that child sexual abusers usually complete their probation with no known reoffenses. They were also quick to point out, however, that they believe these offenders are at high risk for reoffending (based on their long history of abusive behavior and their continuing attraction to children) and that "known" reoffenses were not the only concern. They worried that abusers were reoffending without being detected, and they were even more concerned that abusers were refraining from sex with children only because they were being "watched" and would regress once probation was terminated. More careful monitoring may help alleviate the first concern. The second point is moot in a due process system of justice. Once the offender's probation is terminated, the criminal justice system's hold over the abuser is terminated (unless, of course, the individual is rearrested for a new offense).

Officials were concerned about the paucity of information available on the numbers of offenders who "successfully" and "unsuccessfully" terminate treatment and probation. Therefore, the following are recommended:

4.1 Treatment providers should maintain and distribute to probation departments, judges, and other interested parties, statistics on the number of individuals accepted and rejected for treatment; the number of individuals who fail to complete treatment (and reasons why the individual dropped out or was terminated by the treatment provider); and any available statistics on long-term follow-up success rates.

4.2 Probation departments should maintain and distribute to judges, treatment providers, and other interested parties, statistics on the number of child sexual abuse probationers who successfully and unsuccessfully terminate their periods of probation and the reasons for unsuccessful terminations.

(5) **MORE RESEARCH IS NEEDED TO SYSTEMATICALLY EXAMINE EFFORTS TO IMPROVE THE RESPONSE TO CHILD SEXUAL ABUSE OFFENDERS.**

The conclusions and recommendations above were based on findings from an exploratory study. Important questions remain and are worthy of more rigorous study methods. Three key issues deserve particular note.

First, many suggestions were raised to improve the response of the criminal justice system generally and probation departments specifically to child sexual abusers. The specific recommendations in this report should be rigorously tested using an experimental or quasi-experimental design in a number of jurisdictions. The potential for improving the response of the criminal justice system is great and deserves serious consideration.

Second, while the above suggested research would focus directly on the day-to-day operation of probation departments, the criminal justice system could also benefit from mental health research on child sexual abuse offenders. In order for criminal justice officials to reach equitable and fair sentencing decisions, they need sound input from the treatment community. Specifically, longitudinal studies are needed to assess the long-term effects of treatment on the offender, the victim, and the family. Officials raised many disturbing doubts about whether it is indeed possible to change a person's sexual orientation and behavior towards a child and about the long-term prognosis for reunifying offenders with their families.

Third, research is needed on the relative "success" of various types of treatment for different types of offenders. Most criminal justice officials frankly admitted that offenders are being sent to one type of treatment versus another without benefit of any hard evidence to indicate which option might be better. Unless such research is forthcoming, this unfortunate situation is likely to continue.

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HOME BACK PRINT

How Many Dead Children Are Needed to End the Rhetoric?

by Andrew Vachss

Originally published in *New York Daily News*, August 12,
1994

Megan Kanka was 7 years old when she died. Jesse Timmendquas, a twice convicted sex offender, has been charged with rape and murder. When the child was first reported missing, Timmendquas volunteered to sketch posters with the child's likeness. It was the neighborly thing to do—Timmendquas lived right across the street.

As usual, the public gets the facts about a recently released sexual predator about the same time the autopsy is performed on his victim. Yes, child molesters were in the neighborhood—not just passing through as they stalked their prey, but living there, openly. Another predator released on an unsuspecting society. Another dead child. Another desperate search for solace and solutions.

As public outrage builds, politicians remain calm—they know (from long experience) that the public is easily appeased by naming (still another) hollow law after (still another) dead child. Remember the "Little Lisa" law? If you don't, I rest my case. And if you do, tell me what impact it has had on child abuse. The law, named after Lisa Steinberg, attacked bogus adoptions rather than the child abuse that led to her death.

Absent the cash-oiled machinery of a special interest group, no politician ever feels that much pressure to actually perform. There is one exception to this rule: When the media adopt a cause, the cries for change echo immediately throughout the back rooms where politics is actually practiced. Soon, there will be "action." Let no citizen sleep easy at this prospect. A new law requiring "community notification" of the release of a previously incarcerated child rapist will provide plenty of "anti-crime" publicity for politicians. But although such a law is overdue, its passage should not fool us into believing that we have de-fanged the beast.

No matter what voodoo statistics are employed, it's beyond dispute that previously convicted sex offenders constitute a significant risk to children.

Even if their recidivism rate was less than 50 percent—a claim only the most deluded would make—there is no question but that a previously convicted child rapist is a ticking bomb. All that is in question is the target.

Even the most rabid retailers of "rehabilitation"—and make no mistake, sex offender "treatment" is *the* growth industry of the '90s—no longer claim they can "cure" sex offenders, especially those who target children.

Today, the claim is that, with proper treatment, the behavior of some of the offenders will change. Do they know which offenders will change their behavior? Well, not exactly. The way they find out is to release them and see what happens. No community should be forced into becoming a testing laboratory for the assessment of sex offender "treatment."

The real problem with "treatment" for sex offenders is that they like what they do. Psycho-babble aside, the motive for sexual assault *is* sexual assault. So sex offenders don't volunteer for treatment unless it will avoid prison or

shorten their sentence (which it often does), and they don't continue "treatment" a minute longer than the law requires. An offender can "max out" his sentence and be released without the annoyance of a parole officer to monitor his conduct.

Without supervision of the released offenders, notice to the community is likely to produce a few isolated demonstrations ... and no change. What is the "community," anyway? Where does the "notice" get posted? Will we tie up our already over-burdened courts with claims that such "notice" laws discriminate against released felons?

The National Child Protection Act of 1993, better known as the "Oprah Bill," provides for a national registry of all those convicted of crimes against children. But while that law, properly utilized, will guard against the highly stylized stalking of pedophiles who use employment or volunteer activity as cover, it will have no effect on the anonymous predator living in a dense urban environment who pounces without warning.

It's not only politicians who fear the media. Prosecutors do, too, especially those prosecutors who are politicians in disguise. How many rapists are allowed to plead guilty to "burglary?" How many child molesters are allowed to plead to "endangering the welfare of a child?" How many predatory pedophiles are allowed to serve their sentences for dozens of separate crimes concurrently?

If the media continue to abdicate its responsibility and cover only the high profile cases or those which actually go to trial, if the media continue to ignore plea bargaining, if the media continue to report so-called "conviction rates" and print a district attorney's press releases without any investigation of their own, we will continue to have a

system where a prosecutor can give away the courthouse and claim it as a "victory."

It's all well and good to say Timmendequas maxed out (completed his sentence) to explain why no parole officer was involved. But the truth can be found in the length of his original sentence. Any time you see a sex offender plead guilty, beware—they don't call them plea bargains for nothing.

The death of Megan Kanka demands two fundamental changes in the way we deal with sex offenders:

- For certain designated crimes—and this means actual criminal conduct of the offender, not whatever crimes he was allowed to plead to—there must be specialized post-release surveillance, ideally by parole officers familiar with sex offender patterns and trained in the warning signs.
- A "community notification" law for the maxed-out sex offender will only protect the community to which he is first released. When the predator moves on, he takes his cloak of anonymity with him. This is not a "civil liberties" issue. The idea that those who prey upon children have "paid their debt to society" by serving their sentence is as ludicrous as confusing a politician with a public servant. Sex offenders are no more entitled to privacy than stalkers are to camouflage.

We must begin to attack the enemy at both ends of the continuum. Sexual psychopaths are not born to their evil—we make our own monsters, and we build our own beasts. If there is one compelling theme in the backgrounds of sex predators, it is early, chronic, intense child abuse. The connection between today's abused child and tomorrow's predator is ignored at our peril. Child protective services are the front line of the war against

predators, but still we continue to send the troops out with inadequate training, supervision and support.

We can no longer tolerate empty rhetoric—the stakes are too high. Child protection is crime prevention. We cannot have one without the other.

The only rational response is two-pronged: a massive, focused, properly funded child protective effort aimed at saving abused children before some grow up to prey upon us. And whenever individuals demonstrate by their conduct that they are sexually dangerous to children, our response must be incarceration for a lengthy period, followed by surveillance upon release. Close surveillance.

If Megan Kanka's death is to have meaning, so must any political response be meaningful. Politicians are counting on the public's anger to subside ... until the next child's death. Yes. we need surveillance of sex offenders, but we also need surveillance of politicians. This is not a parochial issue. It's not about neighborhoods, it's about our future. What good is a "community notification" law if there is no "community?" Take a few minutes tonight. Look up the names and addresses of your political representatives. Then sit down and write them a letter. Tell them you want an increase in the child protection budget. Together with enhanced penalties for sex predators, together with lifetime surveillance when they are released. And, on Election Day, *remember their names.*

If our community accepts another media-genic "solution" to the horror of dangerous sex predators targeting our children, we have only ourselves to blame.

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Please Read: **Megan's Law Deceptive,**
Experts Say 'It Tends To Give People A False Sense Of

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325,000 U.S. children in sex trade, study says

USA Today

WASHINGTON — An estimated 325,000 U.S. children age 17 or under are prostitutes, performers in pornographic videos or have otherwise fallen victim to "commercial sexual exploitation," University of Pennsylvania researchers will report today.

Their three-year, \$400,000 study is based on research in 17 cities. The work includes interviews with 200 child victims, most already in the legal system, and more than 800 state, federal and local officials. Experts on juvenile law say it is the deepest investigation yet into the extent of the problem. There are 72 million children age 17 or under in the United States.

"The depth of the problem almost took my breath away at times," says Richard Estes, a professor of social work at Penn and one of the report's co-authors.

Among the findings:

■ The largest group, about 122,000, is made up of children who have run away from home and turned to prostitution or pornography to get money for food or drugs.

■ The second-largest group, about 73,000, is made up of children who live at home and are used by family or friends in exchange for money, food, drugs or other benefits.

■ The third-largest group, about 52,000, is made up of children who have been abandoned by parents or guardians and turned to the sex trade to survive.

■ About 90 percent of the children are U.S.-born.

The research by Estes and Neil Weiner of Penn's Center for the Study of Youth Policy was funded by grants from the Justice Department, the W.T. Grant Foundation, the Fund for Nonviolence and Penn's Research Foundation. Previously, there were few estimates of the number of children involved in the illegal commercial sex trade.

U.S. child-sex exploitation an 'epidemic,' study finds

By Catherine Edwards
SPECIAL TO THE WASHINGTON TIMES

Between 300,000 and 400,000 American children are victims of the sex trade annually, according to a new study released yesterday.

"We project one out of every 100 American children is involved in sexually exploitative activities. This is an epidemic," the study's co-author Richard J. Estes told a news conference yesterday.

Authored by Mr. Estes and Neil Alan Weiner of the University of Pennsylvania School of Social Work, the study is the first to track the growing problem of child pornography, street prostitution and trafficking in children for sexual purposes in North America.

While other studies have reported the nature of this problem overseas, the extent of these activities in the United States has been unknown.

"This is not a problem only in poor, distant, developing countries," Mr. Estes said. "It is a home-grown problem."

The research team interviewed hundreds of children and youth under the age of 18 in 17 cities in the United States, and met with some 800 officials at federal and local law enforcement agencies and human services departments during a two-year period.

They found that the problem was much more widespread than previously reported.

"Official reports of sexually exploited children in the United States have seriously underesti-

mated both their numbers and types," the report said.

The largest groups of children affected were runaways and homeless youths, many of whom "use 'survival sex' to acquire food, shelter, clothing and other things needed to survive on America's streets," Mr. Estes said.

The report found most of the sexual exploiters to be men, although some women and juveniles are involved.

Of the 300,000 to 400,000 children who are sexually exploited each year, the study reported that some 73,000 children resort to sex for material profit, as a way to buy better clothes and consumer goods, even drugs, while continuing to live at home.

Many of these children come from "secure" middle-class homes, although poorer children are at a somewhat higher risk of commercial sexual exploitation.

Another 30,000 children are trafficked as prostitutes, according to the report. Ninety percent of those children are U.S. nationals, who are trafficked across state lines and abroad to other economically advanced countries, while the other 10 percent are smuggled in from abroad.

"We discovered well-worn national trafficking circuits: the East Coast corridor and the West Coast corridors, for example," said Mr. Estes. "Customers are always looking for new, young faces, so many of the kids are transported to a new city every few weeks."

Twenty percent of the children

encountered in the study were trafficked by large and well-established criminal networks with backgrounds in prostitution, where child traffickers can earn up to \$30,000 in trafficking fees. The children have false identity papers, and the majority of them use and sell drugs.

Last year, Congress passed the Trafficking Victims Protection Act of 2000 to provide assistance to foreign victims of trafficking brought to the United States. It was signed into law by President Clinton.

Sen. Sam Brownback, Kansas Republican, was one of the bill's primary sponsors. His office said Friday that the staff had been waiting anxiously for this report and hoped now to draw attention to the problem of child sexual exploitation at home.

"The sexual exploitation of children is the dark side of globalization," Mr. Brownback said.

"To know that hundreds of thousands of children are being abused through trafficking, forced juvenile prostitution and child pornography is staggering. It's a tragedy that demands our attention and our intervention."

Mr. Estes said that the biggest problem was equipping local law enforcement, government agencies and nongovernmental organizations (NGOs) with adequate resources and staff to combat the problem.

The report recommends that the government and NGOs start by de-emphasizing the arrest of prostitutes, with a greater emphasis on arresting customers of prostitutes and consumers of child pornography.

Reduce Recidivism (Letter Report, 06/21/96, GAO/GGD-96-137).

Pursuant to a congressional request, GAO reviewed research results on the effectiveness of sex offender treatment programs in reducing recidivism.

GAO noted that: (1) all of the research studies reviewed provided qualitative and quantitative summaries of sex offender treatment programs; (2) nearly all of the studies identified limitations in evaluating treatment effectiveness; (3) there was no consensus as to which treatment reduces recidivism; (4) the cognitive-behavioral treatment approach works well in treating child molesters and exhibitionists, but treatment effectiveness depends on the type of offender and treatment setting; (5) researchers did not engage in comparison studies to measure recidivism rates because of the studies' inconsistent measurements; (6) the research reports lacked sufficient descriptive information on how program participants are selected and recidivism measured; and (7) definitive conclusions could not be drawn about deviant sexual behavior because certain methodological weaknesses have underscored inferences.

----- Indexing Terms -----

REPORTNUM: GGD-96-137
TITLE: Sex Offender Treatment: Research Results Inconclusive About What Works to Reduce Recidivism
DATE: 06/21/96
SUBJECT: Children
Sex crimes
Sexual abuse
Research reports
Recidivism
Offender rehabilitation
Criminals
Crimes or offenses
Comparative analysis

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Cover
 ===== COVER

Report to the Chairman, Subcommittee on Crime, Committee on the
 Judiciary, House of Representatives

June 1996

SEX OFFENDER TREATMENT - RESEARCH
 RESULTS INCONCLUSIVE ABOUT WHAT
 WORKS TO REDUCE RECIDIVISM

GAO/GGD-96-137

Sex Offender Treatment Research Results

(182021)

Abbreviations
 ===== ABBREV

Letter
 ===== LETTER

B-272097

June 21, 1996

The Honorable Bill McCollum
 Chairman, Subcommittee on Crime
 Committee on the Judiciary
 House of Representatives

Dear Mr. Chairman:

This report responds to your request that we review and synthesize the current state of research knowledge on ways to prevent sex crimes against children. We subsequently agreed with your staff to cover sex crimes against both children and adults and to issue two reports to you. This report describes and synthesizes reviews of the research literature on the effectiveness of treatment programs for sex offenders. Specifically, we describe the reviews, report their findings on the effectiveness of treatment in reducing recidivism, and report their assessments of the supportability of conclusions drawn from existing research studies.

The second report, which we plan to issue later this year, will synthesize reviews of the research literature on education programs

designed to prevent sexual abuse. It will also review research literature on the likelihood of child victims becoming adult offenders and what may be done to prevent that.

BACKGROUND

----- Letter :1

In 1993, the most recent year for which published Uniform Crime Reporting data were available, there were 142,520 arrests in the United States for forcible rape and other sexual offenses.\1 Public alarm about sex crimes has prompted legislative activity at both the state and federal levels. Since 1994, 49 states have enacted laws requiring sex offenders to register their addresses with state or local law enforcement officials, and 30 states have adopted provisions for notifying citizens of the presence of a sex offender in their community. In December 1995, Public Law 104-71, the Sex Crimes Against Children Prevention Act of 1995, was passed. This act increased penalties against those who sexually exploit children either by engaging in certain conduct or via computer use, as well as those who transport children with the intent to engage in criminal sexual activity. In May 1996, the Violent Crime Control and Law Enforcement Act of 1994 was amended to require the release of relevant information to protect the public from sexually violent offenders who reside in their communities. The act, Public Law 104-145, also known as "Megan's Law,"\2 requires community notification of the presence of convicted sex offenders.

A 1994 survey by the Safer Society,\3 a resource and referral center for sex offender assessment and treatment, indicated that there were 710 sex offender programs in the United States that treated adult pedophiles, rapists, and other sexual offenders. This number represented a 139-percent increase in the number of treatment programs since 1986. Of these, 137 were residential treatment programs (90 being prison-based), and 573 were outpatient or community-based programs.

There are three general types of treatment approaches:

- the organic, biological, or physical approach includes surgical castration, hormonal/pharmacological treatment, and psychosurgery;
- the psychotherapeutic approach includes individual, group, and familial counseling; and
- the cognitive-behavioral approach covers a variety of cognitive and skills training methods and includes behavior control techniques.\4

Psychotherapeutic treatment was the primary approach to treating sex offenders before the 1960s. Today, cognitive-behavioral approaches predominate. According to the Safer Society's 1994 survey, 77 percent of sex offender programs used the cognitive-behavioral approach, 9 percent used the psychotherapeutic approach, and 14 percent used other treatment models. No program reported using the organic model alone as the basis for treatment.

Conducting rigorous research on the effectiveness of sex offender treatment is difficult for methodological and ethical reasons.

Methodological obstacles include difficulty in selecting a sample of offenders for treatment who are representative of all sex offenders, obtaining adequate comparison or control groups against which to compare offenders receiving treatment, determining how to deal with offenders who withdraw or are terminated from treatment, and determining what criteria to use for judging the success or failure of treatment and information sources to use in making this determination.\5

According to Furby, Blackshaw, and Weinrott (1989), conditions are not often conducive to doing rigorous sex offender treatment research. Rather than designing study samples and data collection procedures to meet the information needs of their studies, evaluators are often forced by short time frames and inadequate funding into using samples and data sources that are readily available.

Ethical issues arise when researchers must decide which offenders should be admitted into the treatment program. If treatment is withheld from some eligible offenders, they may be precluded from receiving the benefits of a potentially therapeutic intervention. If treatment is provided to all offenders, then the treatment's efficacy cannot be well-tested empirically, and scarce resources may be expended on an ineffective program. Comparing alternative treatment conditions is one way to resolve the ethical dilemma.

 \1 Excludes prostitution.

\2 Megan Kanka was a child who was raped and killed in 1994, allegedly by a twice-convicted sex offender who lived on her street.

\3 Robert E. Freeman-Longo et al., 1994 Nationwide Survey of Treatment Programs and Models (Brandon, Vt.: Safer Society, 1994).

\4 See glossary for a further description of treatment approaches.

\5 Janice K. Marques et al., "Effects of Cognitive-Behavioral Treatment on Sex Offender Recidivism: Preliminary Results of a Longitudinal Study," Criminal Justice and Behavior, Vol. XXI, No. 1 (1994), 28-54.

RESULTS IN BRIEF

----- Letter :2

We identified 22 reviews that provided qualitative and quantitative summaries of research on sex offender treatment. The reviews discussed the studies in terms of treatment effectiveness and methodological adequacy.

There was no consensus among the reviews about what treatment works to reduce the recidivism of sex offenders. The cognitive-behavioral approach was most often reported to be promising, particularly with child molesters and exhibitionists. However, because of methodological limitations inherent in the studies, a quantitative estimate of the impact of cognitive-behavioral treatment on recidivism was not attempted in these reviews. Psychotherapy was generally viewed as not being effective except, in certain cases, when administered in combination with another treatment approach.

Most research reviews identified methodological problems with sex offender research as a key impediment to determining the effectiveness of treatment programs. As a result, little is certain about whether, and to what extent, treatments work with certain types of offenders, in certain settings, or under certain conditions.

Nearly all of the reviews identified study design weaknesses, two of which were most recurrent. First, the reviewers found that comparison groups (against which to compare treated groups) were often absent. This made it difficult to judge whether recidivism results were attributable to the treatment, to the method used for selecting certain types of offenders for treatment, or to other factors unrelated to treatment that could affect recidivism. Another major methodological problem identified in the reviews was inconsistent and inadequate follow-up periods. Meaningful comparisons between study results are difficult to make when offenders are tracked for different periods of time and no attempts are made to statistically adjust for such time differences. Further, if sex offenses are underreported, as research has demonstrated, a short period of follow-up cannot provide the basis for an accurate assessment of recidivism.

The other two limitations identified in the research reviews pertained to recidivism measures and how research is reported. With respect to those measures, weaknesses included inconsistent ways of measuring recidivism and the fallibility of too few data sources as the basis for making estimates of recidivism. With respect to the reporting of research, weaknesses included insufficient descriptive information to permit the integration and/or comparison of findings across studies.

Research reviews that reported some promising areas of treatment agreed with those that did not on the need for rigorous research to clearly establish the efficacy of sex offender treatment.

SCOPE AND METHODOLOGY

----- Letter :3

We collected, reviewed, and analyzed information from 22 research reviews on sex offender treatment issued between 1977 and 1996. These reviews were identified through a multistep process that included contacting known experts in the sex offense research field, conducting computerized searches of several online databases, and screening hundreds of studies on sex offender treatment. We sent the list of reviews to seven experts in the field to confirm the comprehensiveness of our list of research reviews.\6

We used a data collection instrument to systematically collect information on treatment settings and types, offender types, recidivism measures, methodology issues, follow-up periods, and conclusions reached from these reviews. (See app. I for a more detailed description of our methodology.)

We sent a draft of this report to three of the experts previously consulted to ensure that we had presented the information about the reviews fairly and accurately.\7 Their comments were incorporated where appropriate. We did not send a draft to any other agency or organization because we did not obtain information from such

organizations for use in this study. We did our work between October 1995 and March 1996 in accordance with generally accepted government auditing standards.

 \6 Appendix III contains the list of experts we used for this effort.

\7 Appendix III lists the experts who reviewed this report.

DESCRIPTION OF THE RESEARCH
 REVIEWS

----- Letter :4

The 22 research reviews covered about 550 studies on sex offenders. Of these studies, 176 were cited in 2 or more reviews, and 26 were cited in 5 or more reviews. Given the widely varying levels of detail provided in the research reviews, we could not always determine whether reference was being made to a study of sex offender treatment or to other types of studies on sex offenders (e.g., recidivism studies on untreated offenders and studies attempting to identify sex offender characteristics). Therefore, we could not precisely determine the total number of studies on sex offender treatment covered in these research reviews. We also did not determine how many studies covered in the 22 research reviews were duplicative in terms of researchers publishing multiple articles based on the same set of data. At least 10 reviews were authored or coauthored by individuals affiliated with a sex offender treatment program. The earliest study included in a research review was published in 1944, the most recent in 1996.

Almost all of the research reviews provided narrative assessments of original research studies, with approximately one-half also providing a tabular summary of at least some of the studies covered. Only one review performed a meta-analysis, which is a statistical aggregation of the results from multiple studies to derive an overall quantitative estimate of the effectiveness of treatment.

Most research reviews did not restrict their coverage to a single type of treatment, treatment setting, or offender type. Two focused primarily on a specific treatment setting--one on prison-based treatment programs and the other on hospital-based programs. Nine focused primarily on cognitive-behavioral approaches, five on organic treatment, and one on psychotherapeutic treatment methods. Half of the reviews included studies on offenders who committed intrafamilial crimes, while others were not always clear whether the offense was intrafamilial or nonfamilial.

In assessing recidivism results, most research reviews considered whether findings were based on official (e.g., parole violation, rearrest, reconviction) or unofficial (e.g., self-report, report from family members) indicators of outcome. When official data sources were described in the research reviews, conviction for a new sex crime was the single most frequently cited recidivism measure. In many cases, however, the review did not specify whether the original study used arrest and/or conviction for a sex or nonsex crime as the recidivism measure. As indicated earlier, sometimes this was because the original study itself was unclear about how recidivism was measured.

RESEARCH REVIEWS VARIED IN
THEIR CONCLUSIONS ABOUT
TREATMENT EFFECTIVENESS

----- Letter :5

Some of the research reviews concluded that treated offenders had lower recidivism rates than untreated offenders. Others felt that the studies undertaken were so flawed that no firm conclusions could be drawn. Many reviewers seemed to be somewhere in between. They tended to conclude that, while some recent treatment approaches appeared promising, more rigorous research was needed to firmly establish their effectiveness. These reviewers asserted that the more rigorous research should employ larger and more representative samples of treated and untreated offenders, with longer follow-up periods and with better indicators of recidivism.

Eighteen of the 22 research reviews included some discussion of cognitive-behavioral programs, and 12 of the 18 concluded that such programs were at least somewhat effective. These types of programs typically involved satiation, aversion conditioning, covert sensitization, and relapse prevention techniques either used alone or, more often, in combination with one another.\8

Reviewers who concluded that cognitive-behavioral programs were effective often emphasized different components as being the source of their efficacy and differed in terms of what types of offenders they were most effective in treating. One reviewer, for example, concluded that deviant sexual behavior could be reduced by techniques involving covert sensitization, aversion therapy, and a combination of the two.\9 Another set of reviewers concluded that comprehensive cognitive/behavioral programs, particularly when administered to exhibitionists and molesters, held the greatest promise for effective sex offender treatment.\10

The National Research Council reported in 1994 that anger management may be appropriate for dealing with violent individuals, but that "it has not been demonstrated that, in fact, such techniques can alter a long-term pattern of sexually aggressive behavior."\11

Seventeen of the 22 research reviews discussed organic treatments, and 6 of the 17 concluded that there was some evidence of effectiveness. However, there was no consensus even among these reviewers about a particular drug being most effective, nor about the duration of positive effects from such interventions.

Fifteen of the 22 research reviews discussed psychotherapeutic approaches to treatment. None concluded that the various forms of counseling that characterize this approach were sufficient by themselves to substantially alter the behavior of sex offenders. However, a number of reviewers indicated that psychotherapy was useful in diminishing recidivism when used in conjunction with other treatments.

Only two reviews attempted to quantify the overall benefit of treatment programs. A 1990 report by the Canadian Solicitor General stated: "A reasonable conclusion . . . is that treatment can be effective in reducing recidivism from about 25% to 10-15%." The only known and available meta-analysis, or statistical aggregation, of

treatment studies to date concluded that "the net effect of the sexual offender treatment programs examined . . . is 8 fewer sexual offenders per 100" (Hall, 1995). Both of these reviews included a range of sex offender types, treatment settings, and programs. They did not identify any particular subgroup of sex offenders for whom treatment was more effective.

Most reviewers, even those who were quite positive about the promise of sex offender treatment programs, felt that more work was needed before firm conclusions could be reached. They cited the methodological limitations of studies as the major obstacle to drawing firm conclusions about treatment effectiveness. Even those reviewers who appeared to be among the most positive and optimistic (at least regarding cognitive/ behavioral programs) echoed the general sentiment that "there are no conclusive data available from completely methodologically sound research" (Marshall and Anderson, unpublished).

 \8 See glossary for a description of these treatment methods.

\9 Grossman, 1985.

\10 W. L. Marshall and H. E. Barbaree, 1990.

\11 Albert J. Reiss and Jeffrey A. Roth, eds., *Understanding Violence* (Washington, D.C.: National Academy Sciences, 1994), p. 113. This study was not one of the 22 reviews we synthesized for this report because it was not a review of multiple research reports on sex offender treatment.

RESEARCH REVIEWS IDENTIFIED
 METHODOLOGICAL LIMITATIONS IN
 EVALUATING TREATMENT
 EFFECTIVENESS

----- Letter :6

The research reviews found that conclusions about the effectiveness of treatment programs were impeded by methodological weaknesses in the implementation and reporting of the studies. The problems identified may be grouped into three broad categories: (1) limitations in the methodological design of studies, (2) limitations in the recidivism measures used, and (3) limitations in how the studies were reported.

LIMITATIONS IN STUDY DESIGN

----- Letter :6.1

Nearly all of the reviews identified weaknesses in the study design as a problem with sex offender treatment research. While numerous design problems were identified, two were most recurrent. Of the 22 reviews, 15 were critical of the absence of comparison or control groups, and 12 were critical of follow-up periods that were inadequate in duration. In addition, 5 were critical of the inconsistent duration of follow-up periods.

To meaningfully interpret recidivism results, it is important for an

employing a research design that attempts to control for many of the methodological problems besetting other studies.\12 (The design and preliminary findings from this evaluation are described in app. II.)

 \12 W. L. Marshall and W. D. Pithers, "A Reconsideration of Treatment Outcome with Sex Offenders," Criminal Justice and Behavior, Vol. XXI, No. 1 (March 1994), p. 20.

Vernon L. Quinsey et al., "Assessing Treatment Efficacy in Outcome Studies of Sex Offenders," Journal of Interpersonal Violence, Vol. VIII, No. 4 (December, 1993), p. 514.

LIMITATIONS IN RECIDIVISM MEASURES USED

----- Letter :6.2

The validity of conclusions about treatment effectiveness is greatly affected by which data sources are used to measure outcome. Given that research has indicated that sex offenses are underreported, that a single data source is likely to be incomplete, and that some data sources are less reliable than others, the fewer and less reliable the data sources on which recidivism measures are based, the greater the likelihood that recidivism rates will be underestimated.

Nearly three-fourths of the research reviews pointed out the problem of studies relying on too few data sources to measure recidivism. The reviews criticized studies that relied solely on either official records or offender self-reports to determine whether program participants had reoffended. They stated that both official records and self-reports are likely to contain measurement error. For example, both arrest and conviction records are likely to yield underestimates of recidivism if sex offenses are underreported. Self-report recidivism information may be unreliable. Such limitations in data sources would not affect the scientific validity of comparing the recidivism rates of treated and untreated offenders since both groups would be affected equally. However, these limitations could affect the accuracy of the recidivism estimates. Consequently, it is advisable to use multiple data sources to overcome the weakness of each single data source.

The operational definition of recidivism also has a significant bearing on the results obtained from outcome studies. In some cases, recidivism was defined as a rearrest or conviction for a sex offense; in others, it was defined as rearrest or conviction for any offense. In still other cases, recidivism was defined only as a rearrest, or only as a reconviction, with the nature of the crime unspecified. There seemed to be little consensus among reviewers about what an optimal indicator of recidivism would be. As a result, it was difficult to determine whether, and by how much, sex offender treatment reduced recidivism.

LIMITATIONS IN HOW RESEARCH WAS REPORTED

----- Letter :6.3

Nearly half of the reviews indicated some type of limitation in how

sex offender treatment studies were reported. The most frequently indicated limitations included inadequate descriptions of the treatment programs, failure to report the criteria used to select study participants, and inadequate descriptions of recidivism measures. In the absence of such information, it is exceedingly difficult to synthesize the state of knowledge of sex offender treatment research. For example, without knowing the contents of a program or how program participants were selected for it, the ability to replicate the study and determine whether results are generalizable is diminished. Without knowing precisely how recidivism was measured in a study renders comparisons between it and other studies meaningless.

CONCLUSIONS

----- Letter :7

A substantial number of studies have been done on sex offender treatment effectiveness, many of which were assessed in the research reviews described and synthesized in this report. The most optimistic reviews concluded that some treatment programs showed promise for reducing deviant sexual behavior. However, nearly all reported that definitive conclusions could not be drawn because methodological weaknesses in the research made inferences about what works uncertain. There was consensus that to demonstrate the effectiveness of sex offender treatment more and better research would be required.

----- Letter :7.1

Copies of this report will be made available to others upon request. The major contributors to this report are listed in appendix IV. Please call me at (202) 512-8777 if you have any questions.

Sincerely yours,

Laurie E. Ekstrand
Associate Director, Administration
of Justice Issues

SCOPE AND METHODOLOGY

===== Appendix I

We collected, reviewed, and analyzed information from available published and unpublished reviews of research on sex offender treatment. Identifying the relevant literature involved a multistep process. Initially, we identified experts in the sex offense research field by contacting the Department of Justice's Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention and Office of Victim Assistance, the National Institute of Mental Health's Violence and Traumatic Stress Branch, the American Psychological Association, the Association of Treatment of Sex Abusers, Canada's Ministry of Health, directors of research at various sex assault centers, and selected academicians. These contacts helped identify experts in the field, who in turn helped identify other experts. We also conducted computerized searches of several online databases, including ERIC (the Education Resources Information Center), NCJRS (the National Criminal Justice Reference Service), PsycINFO, Dissertation

Abstracts, and the National Clearinghouse on Child Abuse.

We screened hundreds of studies on sex offender treatment to determine their relevance to our work. This process revealed that a number of reviews of the research literature had been written. Thus, because of the level of effort involved in identifying and analyzing the large number of original research studies on sex offender treatment and our identification of a sufficient number of reviews of the research literature, we decided to base our synthesis on the research reviews.

A limitation of basing our work on the reviews is that we did not assess the original studies, but rather relied on the descriptions and assessments provided by the authors of the reviews. The reviews did not always cite the specific information, such as the types of offenders treated or whether comparison groups were used, on all studies they covered. Sometimes, this was because full descriptions of the research were not provided in the original studies themselves.

We sent the list of reviews to seven experts in the field to confirm the comprehensiveness of our list of research reviews.\13

Also, as a final check, we conducted a second search of computerized online databases in March 1996 to ensure that no new reviews had been published since our original search in October 1995.

We identified 26 research reviews on sex offender treatment issued between 1977 and 1996. We included 22 of these 26 reviews in our analysis. We were unable to obtain two reviews. These two were published more than 15 years ago and were unavailable through inter-library loan services. Two other reviews were similar to a third review written by the same author. Of the three reviews by this author, we selected the review with the most recent publication date for our analysis. Of the 22 reviews, 10 had been published since 1990, and one had been submitted for publication but was not yet published.

We developed a data collection instrument to systematically capture information on treatment settings, treatment types, offender types, recidivism measures, methodology issues, follow-up periods, and conclusions reached. Each research review was read and coded by a social scientist with specialized doctoral training in evaluation research methodology. A second social scientist then read the research reviews and verified the accuracy of the coding of every item on every completed instrument.

We sent a draft copy of our report to three of the seven experts who reviewed the comprehensiveness of our list of research reviews. Appendix III lists these experts. They generally agreed that we presented information on the research reviews fairly and accurately, and made technical suggestions that we incorporated into the report as appropriate. We did not send a draft to any other agency or organization because we did not obtain information from such organizations for use in this study.

We did our work between October 1995 and March 1996 in accordance with generally accepted government auditing standards.

\13 Appendix III contains the list of experts we used for this effort.

CALIFORNIA'S SEXUAL OFFENDER
TREATMENT AND EVALUATION PROJECT:
A TREATMENT PROGRAM WITH A
RIGOROUS EVALUATION DESIGN

===== Appendix II

One sex offender treatment study was cited in several reviews as incorporating many of the methodological features needed for a sound assessment of treatment effectiveness.\14 The study, "Sexual Offender Treatment and Evaluation Project," was mandated and funded in 1981 by the California legislature. The mandate required that a California state hospital program be established in accordance with the features of experimental design so that sex offender treatment could be appropriately evaluated. In 1985, the California Department of Mental Health developed a treatment program for sex offenders and established a long-term, scientific study to evaluate the program.

The California study is a longitudinal effort to evaluate treatment for institutionalized sex offenders. The study includes three groups: a volunteer treatment group (offenders who volunteered for and received treatment), a volunteer control group (offenders who volunteered for treatment but did not receive it), and a nonvolunteer control group (offenders who refused treatment). Only offenders with convictions for rape or child molestation were eligible. Volunteers were paired and matched in terms of age, criminal history, and type of offense. One member of each pair was randomly assigned to the treatment group, and the other remained in the control group. Offenders matched on the above characteristics who did not volunteer were later selected for the nonvolunteer control group.

A comprehensive cognitive-behavioral treatment approach primarily employing relapse prevention was used. Other treatment components included group seminars on sex education, human sexuality, relaxation training, stress and anger management, social skills, and substance abuse and behavior therapy to alter deviant sexual arousal. Pre-treatment and post-treatment measures were analyzed to assess whether participants achieved treatment goals. Members of the treatment group received treatment for 2 years.

Offenders completing the treatment program participated in an outpatient program for 1 year after release. Both official and unofficial data are used to determine recidivism. Official data include records from the federal and state Departments of Justice, the state Department of Corrections, and parole offices. A new arrest for either a sex crime or a violent nonsex crime constitutes a reoffense in this study. Unofficial data include confidential self-reports about the commission of offenses undetected by the criminal justice system. The study keeps records and follows up on participants who drop out of the treatment program before completion.

To date, preliminary results of the evaluation study have not revealed a statistically significant treatment effect. Overall, offenders completing the treatment program and the volunteer control group had approximately the same recidivism rate for new sex crimes. The nonvolunteer group had a somewhat higher recidivism rate, but it was not statistically different from the other two groups. For

violent nonsex crimes, the treatment group had a lower recidivism rate than either control group, but the differences were not statistically significant. The researchers emphasized the preliminary nature of these results and the fact that final results were about 5 years away.

Treatment under this sex offender program ended in 1995. However, follow-up of participants will continue until the year 2000. Upon completion of the study, it is anticipated that all participants will have been followed up after release from the institution for a minimum of 5 years and a maximum of 14 years.

 \14 Janice K. Marques et. al. (1994). Also see Janice. K. Marques, "How to Answer the Question, 'Does Sex Offender Treatment Work?'" (September 1995). Paper presented at the International Expert Conference on Sex Offenders, Utrecht, the Netherlands.

EXPERTS CONSULTED

===== Appendix III

The following experts reviewed our listing of research reviews to help ensure that our coverage of the literature was comprehensive. Those with asterisks next to their name also reviewed and commented on the draft report. The objective of the review was to ensure that we were presenting information fairly and accurately.

Dr. Margaret Alexander
 Clinical Director/Sex Offender Treatment Program
 Oshkosh Correctional Institution
 Oshkosh, Wisconsin

Dr. Judith Becker*
 Department of Psychology
 University of Arizona
 Tucson, Arizona

Dr. Lucy Berliner
 Director of Research, Harbor View Sexual Assault Center
 University of Washington
 Seattle, Washington

Dr. John M. W. Bradford
 Director, Forensic Service
 Royal Ottawa Hospital
 Ottawa, Canada

Dr. David Finkelhor
 Family Research Lab
 University of New Hampshire
 Durham, New Hampshire

Dr. William Marshall*
 Department of Psychology
 Queen's University
 Kingston, Canada

Dr. Vernon L. Quinsey*

is carried out using fantasies instead of through physical means.

HORMONAL/PHARMACOLOGICAL TREATMENT

----- Chapter 0:0.4

Treatment that has been called a form of "chemical castration." Although the medications used in these treatments differ somewhat in their pharmacology and work in different ways, they are intended to reduce sexual activity by chemically reducing testosterone levels. The most well-known drugs used with sex offenders are the hormonal drug medroxyprogesterone MPA and the antiandrogen drug cyproterone acetate CPA.

ORGANIC, BIOLOGICAL, OR PHYSICAL TREATMENT

----- Chapter 0:0.5

Treatments that have traditionally been used to reduce offenders' sex drives. They include hormonal/pharmacological treatment, psychosurgery, and surgical castration.

PSYCHOSURGERY

----- Chapter 0:0.6

Surgical treatment that is intended to remove the part of the brain (in the hypothalamus) believed to control sexual behavior.

PSYCHOTHERAPY

----- Chapter 0:0.7

The primary emphasis of psychotherapy is on the client gaining an understanding of the psychodynamics of sexual offending. Currently, however, there is wide variation in the types of therapy provided, which include individual, group, and family-based counseling.

RELAPSE PREVENTION

----- Chapter 0:0.8

Treatment in which offenders are told that their offense is the result of a chain of events involving various cognitions and emotional states that trigger a sequence of behaviors ending in the commission of a sex offense. Treatment seeks to reduce the risk of reoffending by providing offenders with an understanding of their problem and with skills so that the offense chain can be avoided or stopped.

SATIATION

----- Chapter 0:0.9

A procedure whereby an inappropriate response is eliminated by repeatedly eliciting it until the desire for the stimulus is abolished. In other words, the response is sought until it no longer has reinforcing properties and can even become aversive.

“go do
the
right thing!”



January 08, 2000

Pat Mitchell
Public Broadcasting System
1320 Braddock Place
Alexandria, Virginia, 22314

RE: The Yorkshire Television Production entitled, "Kinsey's Paedophiles"

Dear President Mitchell:

Attached please find a video copy of *Kinsey's Paedophiles* produced by Britain's preeminent documentary house, Yorkshire Television and directed by Tim Tate, past winner of Amnesty International and UNESCO awards for producer-director.

The contact for use of this documentary is: *Secret Histories: Kinsey's Paedophiles*: Tim Tate, Channel 4, Yorkshire Television, Television Centre, Leeds, LS3 1JS, Telephone: 44 113 222 8616 or 44 113 243 8283, e-mail, Timtate@granadamedia.com (Tate, Tim). *Kinsey's Paedophiles* tells of a true and most disturbing part of the life and work of Dr. Alfred C. Kinsey, who is recognized as the "father of the sexual revolution." The fully accurate documentary exposes the questionable source of much of the scholarly "research" and popular belief about child sexuality today. Considering the amount of British material used by PBS, it seems quite in keeping for you to contact Mr. Tate to see about negotiating a broadcast time for his production.

Tate received major kudos for *Kinsey's Paedophiles*, broadcast August 10, 1998 throughout Great Britain. Some critiques from the British Press follow but many others can be provided to you:

Alfred Kinsey has been called the father of the sexual revolution, but this deeply unsettling documentary examines his links with paedophiles. It makes a strong case that he cultivated ... active and habitual child molester[s] to provide information that Kinsey presented as scientific data....It also goes on to question the attitudes of the Kinsey Institute, which continues to protect the original research material and, to an extent, its founder's tattered reputation. (*BBC Radio Times* August 10, 1998).

[A]n infinitely...dismal and painful insight into what academics will do in the name of research came in *Secret History Kinsey's Paedophiles* (Channel 4). We have known for some time that the first "scientist" of human sexual behaviour was a flawed man. But *Secret History* laid bare just how shameless and misguided Alfred Kinsey had been to use the detailed private diaries of a predatory paedophile as the scientific evidence for his claims that children often enjoyed sexual contact with adults. (*The Times "Television"* August 11, 1998)

Dr. Laura Schlessinger
15260 Ventura Boulevard • Suite 500 • Sherman Oaks • California 91403-5339
(818) 461-5403 • Fax (818) 461-5440
www.drlaura.com

[T]he most famous expert in sexology, Professor Alfred Kinsey...[a] mad and reckless man who was exposed in last night's *Secret History* (C-4) as, amongst other things, a rabid data fetishist, is best remembered for his 1948 magnum opus, *Sexual Behavior in the Human Male*. This terrifying book sent shockwaves in its day around the civilized world.... What emerged in this deeply shocking programme, was that Kinsey had enlisted the help of a terrible pervert, a known but unindicted paedophile, to collect data for his book. He interfered with hundreds of babies and children and then passed his odious findings on to Kinsey who offered them to the world as scientific proof that children were sexual beings from birth.

The proof of that statement may or may not have been evident from the paedophile's information. What is certainly true, though, is that Kinsey himself was not only an accessory to child abuse but was also, in himself, a deeply disturbed, demonic man with a personal interest in every kind of sexual perversion. (*Daily Telegraph* August 1, 1998)

The findings made from such abhorrent, specious techniques laid the groundwork for the sexual revolution, which has left us with AIDS, high rates of STDs and related infertility, and so many numbers of fatherless children.

Taxpayers expect the PBS to submit to the legal mandates that regulate public broadcasting by providing real balance in programming and accurate information about controversial issues. If PBS were willing to present opposing data on all sexuality issues, providing prime times and repetition for *Kinsey's Paedophiles* would equalize the time and attention devoted to "It's Elementary," and "Tongues United."

I look forward to a positive response from you.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Laura C. Schlessinger". The signature is written in black ink and is positioned above the printed name.

Dr. Laura Schlessinger

cc: Dr. Judith Reisman