

75

years

Kinsey Institute

INDIANA UNIVERSITY

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What the Future Holds



Staff of the Institute for Sex Research, 1947. Back: Paul Gebhard. Second row left to right: Hedwig Leser (translator), Helen Mathews, Vincent Nowlis, Clyde Martin. Front, left to right: Wardell Pomeroy, Elizabeth Murnan (secretary and calculator), Alfred C. Kinsey.

COVER

Following the publication of *Sexual Behavior in the Human Male*, Dr. Alfred Kinsey was invited to speak at the University of California Berkeley campus in February 1949. Pictured here addressing the overflow crowd in the Men's Gymnasium.

75  **Kinsey Institute**
INDIANA UNIVERSITY

Pioneers of Early Sex Research

In the early nineteenth-century, moralists and legal authorities defined the state of sexual knowledge and appropriate practice, often focused primarily on sex in the context of marriage. In the second half of that century and into the early decades of the twentieth-century, physicians, psychiatrists, criminologists, and other clinicians dominated theory and research through a lens of sexual disease and deviancy. After the First World War, biologists led the study of sexuality and birth control and strongly shaped the development of early sexology.

LATE 19TH CENTURY

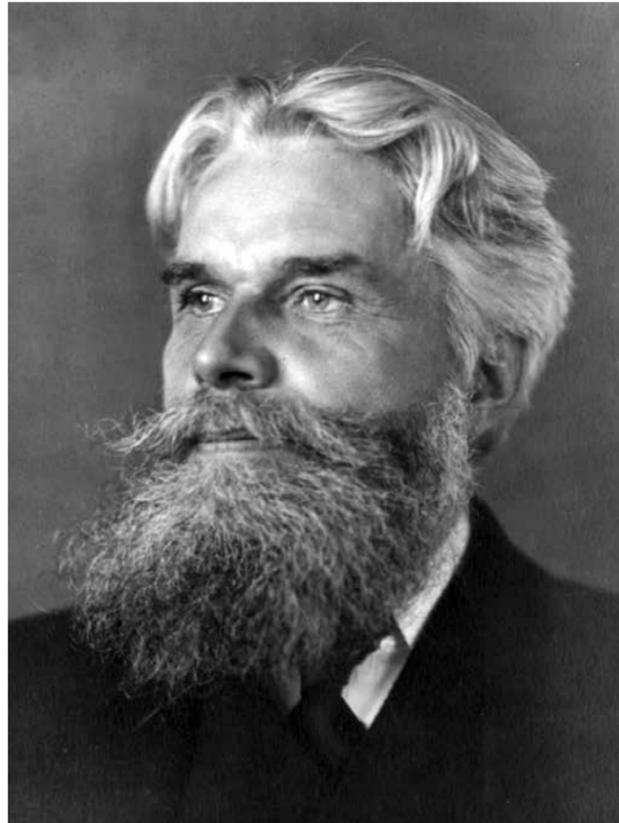
Lawyer, jurist, theologian, and historian, **Karl Heinrich Ulrichs** (1825-95) published twelve volumes (1864-79) collectively titled *Research on the Riddle of Man-Manly Love*.

Sex research founders, **Dr. Richard von Krafft-Ebing** (Austro-German psychiatrist, 1840-1902) and **Havelock Ellis** (British physician, 1859-1929), both explored sexual psychology and pathology:

- Krafft-Ebing's best-known book, *Psychopathica Sexualis* (1886), introduced the concept of sadism, as well as a wide range of other erotic practices, which he classed as "perversions."
- Ellis explored the lives and experiences of "inverts," a prevailing term for patients reporting same-sex attraction.

EARLY 20TH CENTURY

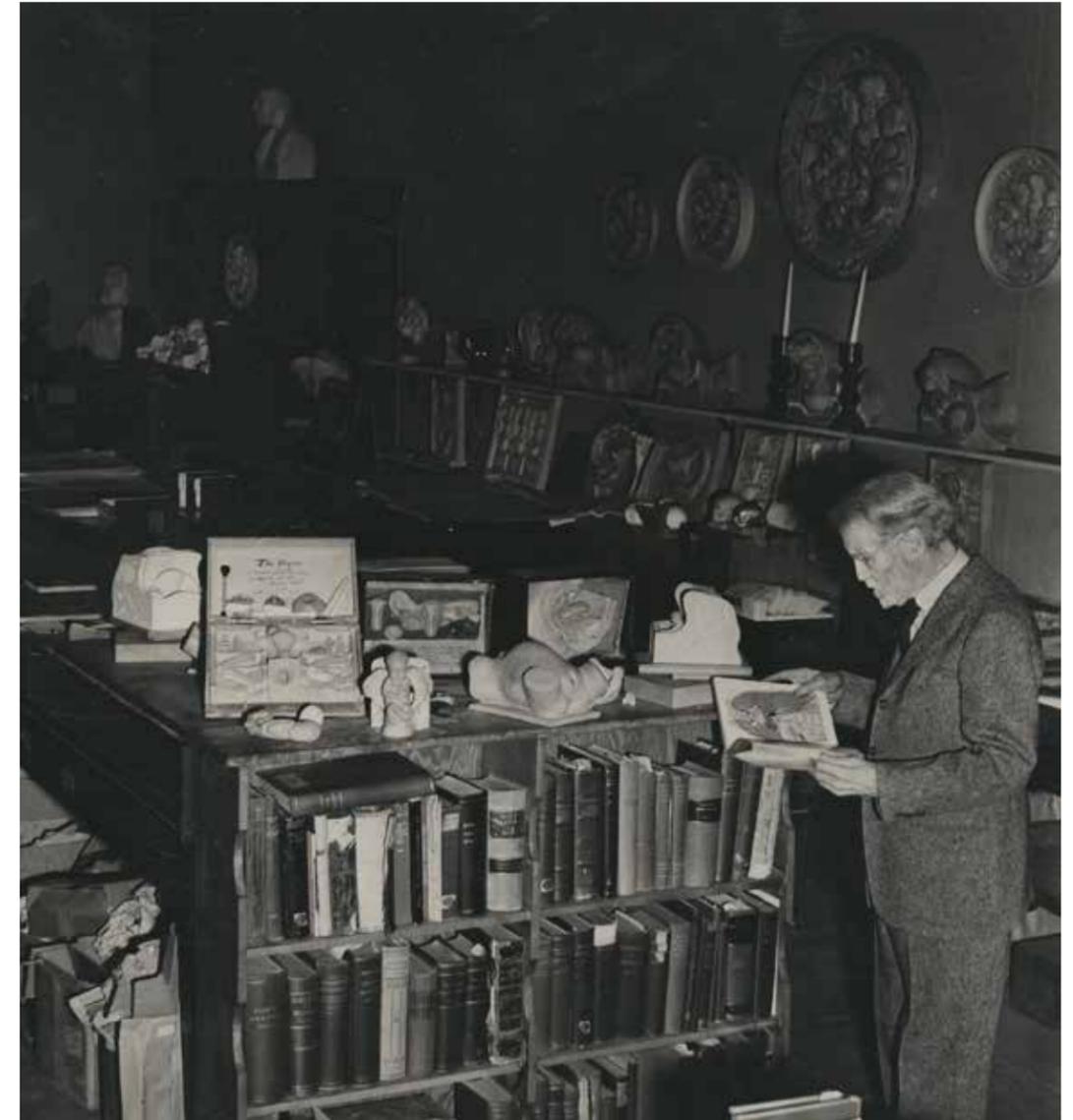
Dr. Robert Latou Dickinson (1861-1950), founder of the American Gynecological Association and the National Committee on Maternal Health, undertook clinical exploration of sexual anatomy, physiology, variation, and diversity.



Dr. Havelock Ellis.



Dr. Richard von Krafft-Ebing.



Dr. Robert Latou Dickinson examining items in the Institute for Sex Research collections, circa 1950.

Dr. Clelia Duel Mosher (1863-1940), a Stanford University professor of hygiene, began sex research as an undergraduate zoology student at the University of Wisconsin. She collected questionnaires from 47 women over 20 years, publishing her findings in her book, *Woman's Physical Freedom* (1923).

Drs. Hannah Mayer Stone (1893-1941) and **Abraham Stone** (1890-1959), of New York's Margaret Sanger Clinic, conducted clinical birth control and marriage counseling research, publishing *A Marriage Manual: A Practical Guide-Book To Sex And Marriage* in 1935.

Dr. Raymond Pearl (1879-1940), a biostatistician, biogerontologist, and eugenic theorist at Johns Hopkins University, researched fruit flies, domestic fowl, and cattle in studies of reproduction and longevity and published on contraception and fertility.



Portrait of young Alfred C. Kinsey.

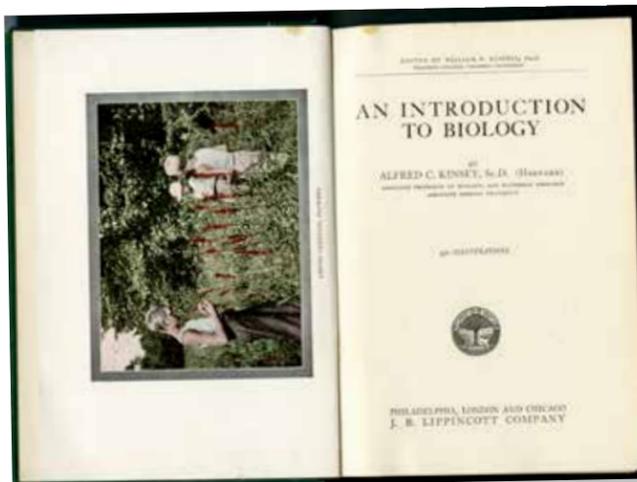
Alfred C. Kinsey, ScD

Alfred Charles Kinsey was born in Hoboken, New Jersey, June 23, 1894. He attended Bowdoin College, Brunswick, Maine (1914-1916), graduating magna cum laude with a B.S. in biology and psychology. He received his Sc.D. in biology from Harvard University in September 1919.

Dr. Kinsey arrived at Indiana University in 1920 as an assistant professor of zoology and established a solid academic reputation for his 1926 high school biology textbook, *An Introduction to Biology*, and his research in taxonomy and evolution. He spent the 1920s and '30s traveling across North America collecting specimens of gall wasps (also called gallflies) and their galls from 36 states and parts of Mexico, and painstakingly measuring the differences between them. Altogether, he amassed a collection of more than 7.5 million gall wasps that is still available to researchers through the Division of Invertebrate Zoology of the American Museum of Natural History. This extensive work of discovery made him the world's premier expert on gall wasps. The scientific value of this painstaking work earned him a star in *American Men of Science* in 1937 and solidified his research credentials — a professional reputation that proved invaluable once he began the controversial task of studying human sexual behavior.

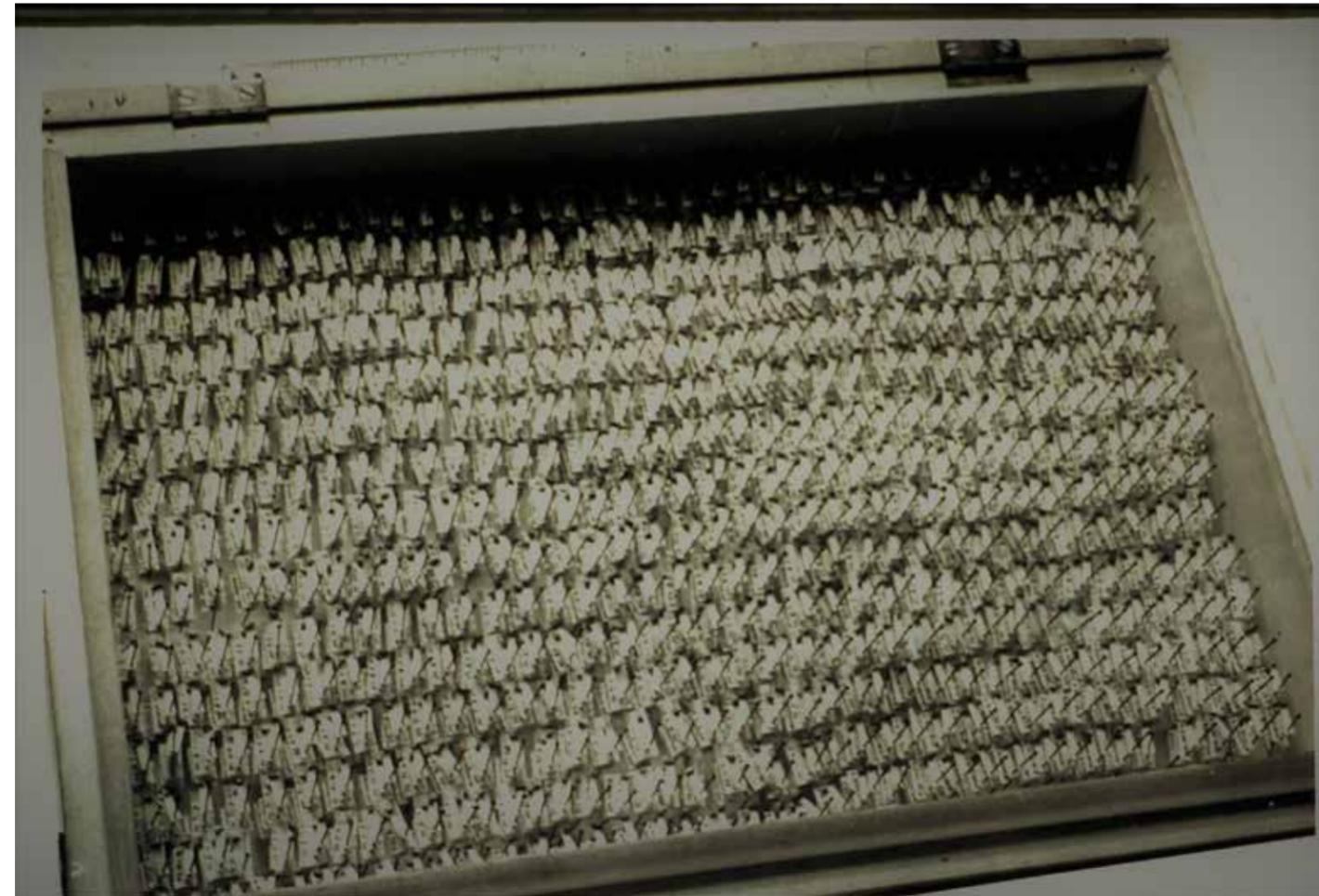
During his work on gall wasps, Dr. Kinsey developed many of the techniques for recording and organizing data that would come into play in his later research into human sexuality. He took dozens of precise measurements on each tiny wasp and recorded the data in his notes, later developing his own coding system for the information - precursors to the detailed sex history questionnaires and recording codes he developed for use by his sex research team.

Alfred Kinsey met Clara Bracken McMillen on a visit to Indiana University before joining the faculty. They were married on June 3, 1921. Clara, whom Alfred called "Mac," was known for a love of the outdoors which she shared with her biologist husband. Clara graduated as a chemistry major from Indiana University with honors including Phi Beta Kappa and Sigma Xi, but left graduate school after she married Alfred. She was a strong supporter of his research, transcribing participant diaries and other documents, and playing host to Institute visitors and research staff. She died in 1982, and is buried with her husband in Bloomington, Indiana.



Left: Alfred Kinsey examining galls, circa 1935.

Below: Gall wasps mounted and ranged in a Schmitt box. Photo by William Dellenback.





Alfred Kinsey, Indiana University President Herman B Wells, and George Corner. Photo by William Dellenback, 1951.

small samples from clinical trials.

From the outset of the course, students began asking him questions about their own sex lives. And behind many of the questions was the same anxiety, "Am I normal?" Dr. Kinsey noted that he could not always answer such questions with certainty, and he turned the conversation back to the students and started asking them questions. What had they done sexually? When did they begin? What excited them? His interest in the topic was piqued by this "gap in our knowledge," and he began taking sex

histories, first from his students, and then from groups and individuals in Bloomington and throughout Indiana. He went to great lengths to ensure the anonymity of all his research subjects, developing a sophisticated data coding scheme that only a few people were trained to decipher.

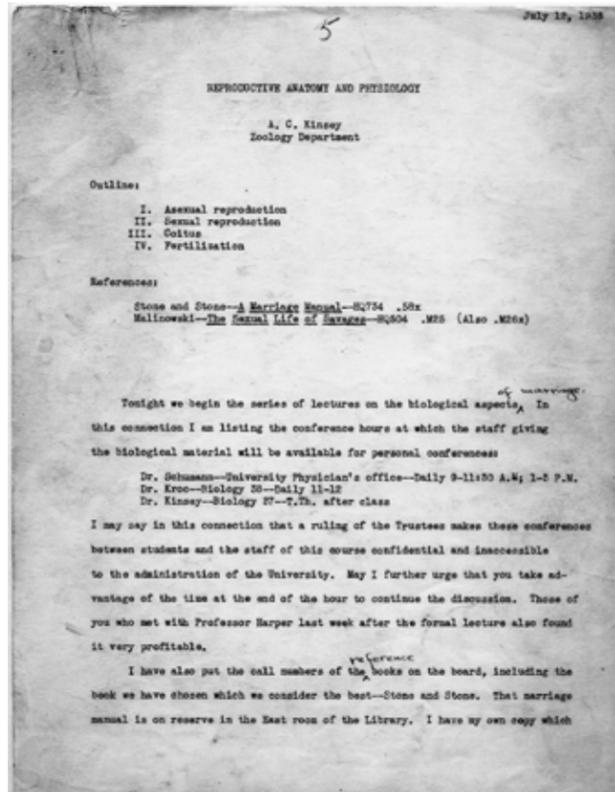
The Beginning of Sex Research at Indiana University

INDIANA UNIVERSITY'S "MARRIAGE" COURSE

In 1938, the Association of Women Students petitioned Indiana University to offer a course on marriage for students who were married or contemplating marriage, part of a nationwide demand for similar courses. Dr. Kinsey, popular with students, was invited to coordinate the new course, "Marriage and Family," which was restricted to senior and married or engaged students. Dr. Kinsey would lead the course and present six biology lectures, while other professors on campus would present the legal, sociological, economic, psychological, and religious perspectives of marriage.

"WHAT IS NORMAL?"

In preparation for teaching, Dr. Kinsey began collecting books and articles related to all facets of sex—both to answer his own questions, and to gain a broad understanding of the existing literature. He could find little scientific information on human sexual behavior that was not value-laden or based on



Lecture notes from 1938 Marriage Course.



Alfred Kinsey, Clyde Martin, and Wardell Pomeroy.

KINSEY'S CHOICE: BIOLOGY PROFESSOR OR SEX RESEARCHER?

Despite overwhelmingly positive student responses, local citizens, some parents, and several ministers objected to the marriage course content. The highly conservative *Indianapolis Star* showcased their objections, ensuring that the "scandal" would grow. Pressure from these sources and others probably would not have resulted in any action by the administration if Dr. Kinsey had not begun taking case histories.

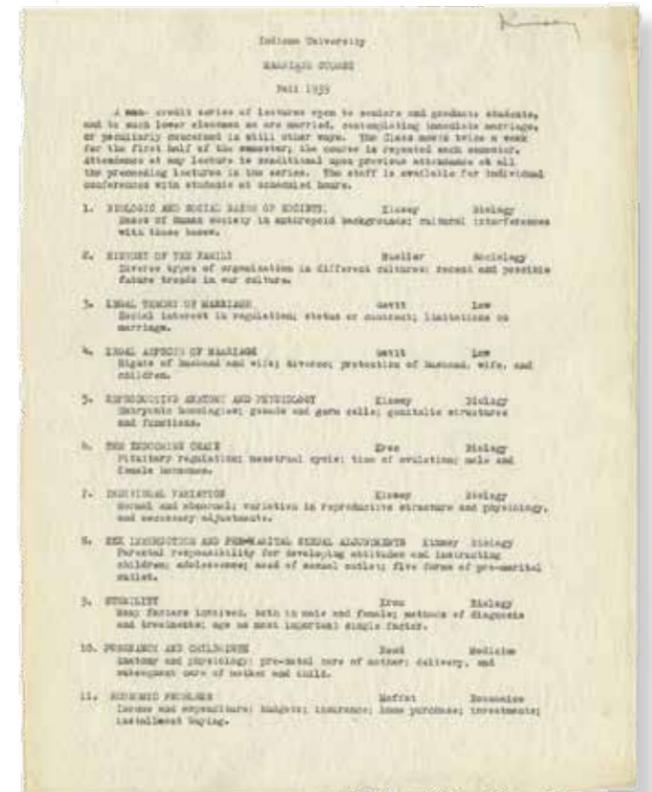
The Indiana University Board of Trustees, and Indiana University President Wells in particular, defended Dr. Kinsey's research. In 1940, President Wells gave Kinsey a choice: He could continue teaching the marriage course, or he could conduct his research, taking sex histories and developing his new project further. But he could not do both. Kinsey, ever the scientist, chose sex research, ceding the marriage course to others, and he again began crisscrossing the United States, this time to conduct sexual behavior interviews.

DEVELOPING DATA AND COLLECTIONS

Alongside collecting sexual histories and the books he had assembled for the Marriage course, Dr. Kinsey began to seek out diverse source materials, with a premium on information and data of early, pioneer sex researchers. He also valued examples of both prevalent and rare cultural representations of sexual expression — poetry, novels, and other literary expressions of sex; as well as photography, art, ephemera, films, magazines, and cartoons — considering all of these as sources of valuable insight into a culture's interests and sexual expression.



The thousands of sexual history interviews generated massive amounts of data to be analyzed, and the research team were early adopters of the emerging technology of computers and punch card machines. Pictured here is Clyde Martin examining punch cards.



Syllabus from 1939 Marriage Course.

The Institute For Sex Research

ASSEMBLING A RESEARCH TEAM

The Medical Division of the Rockefeller Foundation created the Committee for Research in Problems of Sex (CRPS) to fund researchers who were exploring sex problems. Dr. Kinsey began receiving CRPS support in 1941, which enabled him to hire highly trained interviewers to connect with people from diverse social and economic backgrounds and reach his ambitious goal of gathering 100,000 sex histories. First to join the team were research assistants Clyde E. Martin (1918-2014) and Glenn V. Ramsey (1910-1988). Psychologist Wardell B. Pomeroy (1913-2001) joined the team in 1941, followed by anthropologist Paul H. Gebhard (1917-2015) in 1947. Contacts with sex research pioneers such as Robert Latou Dickinson soon multiplied the clinical and professional network, increased resources, and supplied expert advice for research problems to keep the emerging project moving forward.

INSTITUTE FORMALLY ESTABLISHED IN 1947

In 1947, in order to guarantee absolute confidentiality to interview subjects and to provide a secure, permanent location for the growing collection of interview data and other materials Dr. Kinsey was collecting on human sexuality, officials of the Rockefeller Foundation, a major financial backer of Dr. Kinsey's research, advised incorporating the project into a research institute and IU President Wells agreed. The Institute for Sex Research (ISR) was established on April 8, 1947 as a not-for-profit corporation affiliated with Indiana University.



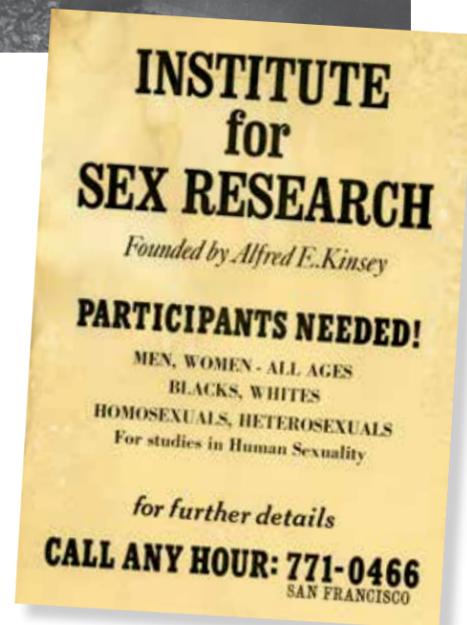
ESTABLISHING THE LIBRARY AND SPECIAL COLLECTIONS

By this time, Dr. Kinsey's personal collection of books, art, and cultural artifacts had grown to become the largest research collection of sex-related materials in the world, and Dr. Kinsey sold it to the fledgling institution for \$1, providing the core of the Institute's library and research collection.

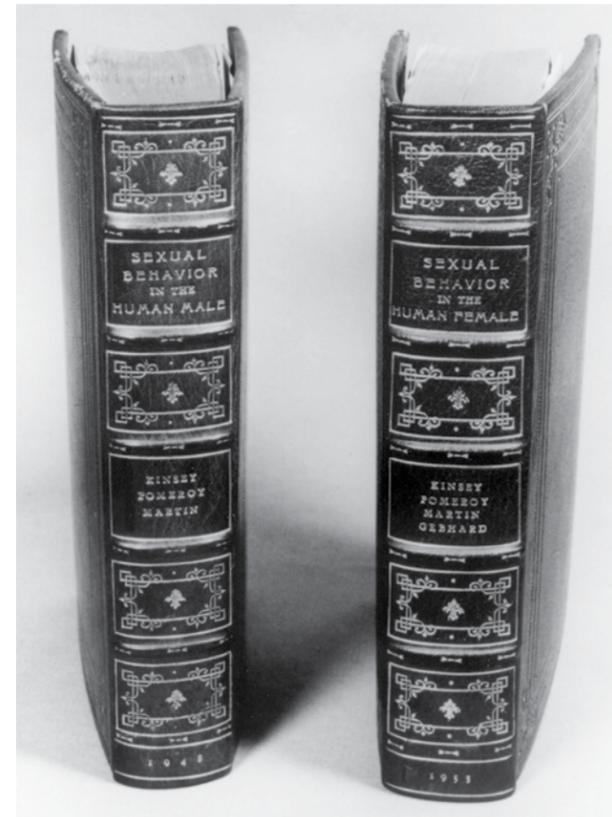


As the research project grew in scope, the research team crisscrossed America collecting sex histories throughout the country. Here, Alfred Kinsey, Clyde Martin and Wardell Pomeroy pack for a history taking road trip in 1948.

Left: The bookplate for the new Institute for Sex Research was designed in 1948 by Dr. Robert Latou Dickinson, founding President of the American Gynecological Association and a mentor of Dr. Kinsey.



In the following years, royalties from the ISR's first two publications were used to augment the collection. Kinsey also received items from many of his research subjects, who knew of his interest in collecting art and popular culture materials for data. In 1948, Jeannette H. Foster became the first ISR Librarian, serving until 1952.



Sexual Behavior in the Human Male and Sexual Behavior in the Human Female.

THE "KINSEY REPORTS"

Shortly after the establishment of the Institute for Sex Research, Kinsey's interview-based research was published in the 1948 bestselling book, *Sexual Behavior in the Human Male*, which was met with excitement and acclaim. The companion volume, *Sexual Behavior in the Human Female*, was published five years later in 1953. Together, these books are popularly known as "The Kinsey Reports."

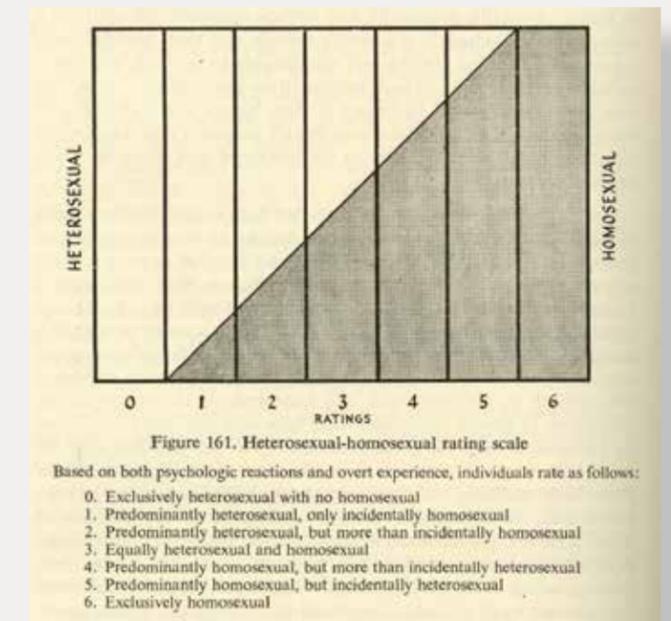
RESPONSE TO THE MALE VOLUME

Sexual Behavior in the Human Male was an academic tome full of scientific analysis and data tables, but the novel topic of sex propelled it to number 2 on the *New York Times* bestseller list. Within two months, it sold more than 200,000 copies and was widely reviewed in newspapers and popular magazines as well as in clinical and scientific publications. As the primary author and Director of the ISR, Dr. Kinsey became a celebrity and household name. He was a much-sought-after speaker across the U.S. and was asked by scientific colleagues and government officials

The Kinsey Scale

Dr. Alfred Kinsey, Dr. Wardell Pomeroy, and Clyde Martin developed the Heterosexual-Homosexual Rating Scale—more commonly known as "The Kinsey Scale." First published in *Sexual Behavior in the Human Male* in 1948, the scale accounted for findings from the thousands of interviews they conducted that showed that people's sexual behavior, thoughts, and feelings towards the same or other sex were not always consistent across time.

Instead of assigning people to two exclusive categories—heterosexual or homosexual—the team used a seven-point scale. The sexual outlets reported by the interview subjects were graphed from 0 to 6, with an additional category of "X" when participants reported no socio-sexual contacts or reactions. This finding of variation in sexual behavior remains one of the most important influences from the Institute for Sex Research on our understanding of human sexuality, and the Kinsey Scale continues to be referenced, debated, and adapted today.



to comment on proposed or current legislation related to sexual behavior in America and abroad. People wrote letters, often seeking advice or expressing opinions on his work. The valuable insights from the public into everyday experiences and the prevailing social conditions influenced his research.

For post-war America, *Sexual Behavior in the Human Male* presented an innovative reframing of male sexuality. The range of average “sexual outlets” the interviewees had reported (which they measured by their physiological response of orgasm), and the early age at which most men began their sexual lives generated surprise and controversy.

An array of peer scientists, academics, professionals, clinicians, writers, and reform advocates challenged some of the Male volume’s assumptions and interpretations. The core finding in the volume that different patterns in men’s sexual behavior resulted from their degree of education and class position – “social level” was Dr. Kinsey’s preferred term – also provoked debate. Critics maintained that explanations of difference in sexual behavior pointed toward cultural factors, which were quite outside the expertise of Dr. Alfred Kinsey, a zoologist. Correspondents presenting Dr. Kinsey with alternative evidence, theories, methods, and findings included



gynecologists, obstetricians, infertility specialists, marriage counselors, birth-control educators, sociologists, psychologists, artists, writers, and journalists.

Several women’s rights advocates and female medical professionals also criticized the assumptions of Dr. Kinsey’s limited discussion of female sexuality in the Male volume. Dr. Kinsey’s careful consideration of their critiques was evident as he began processing and interpreting the data for the Female volume. He realized that far more research was needed, and central research questions had to be reformed.

In 1950, he brought the first woman to join the Institute’s research associates – Alice Withrow Field (1905-60) a sociologist and criminal justice specialist. Cornelia Christenson, literary scholar, joined the collections staff in 1950/51. Dr.

Jean Brown, Dorothy Collins, Cornelia Christenson, and Paul Gebhard working on the index for the Female volume. Date unknown. Photo by William Dellenback.

Dorothy Collins (1912-2010) served as statistician for work on the Female volume between 1951 and 1956. Dr. Frances E. Shields (1893-1964), infertility specialist, along with Dr. Emily Hartshorne Mudd (1898-1998), marriage counseling researcher, joined the staff in the early 1950s and reviewed drafts of the Female volume. In 1952, the Institute’s publisher appointed Dr. Mudd an editor of the draft manuscript.

THE FEMALE VOLUME

Publication of *Sexual Behavior in the Human Female* prompted even more intensive news coverage. *TIME* magazine featured Dr. Kinsey on its August 24, 1953 cover, one measure of the Female book’s national impact. Both Dr. Kinsey and the Kinsey Reports became the topics of cartoons, stage productions, and popular songs.

Published in 1953 at the height of the Cold War and in a culture with little discussion of female sexuality, the Female volume provoked more extensive – and critical – scrutiny. The Female volume differed from the earlier book by comparing male and female anatomy, physiology, endocrinology, neurology, and psychology. Despite substantial similarities, vast sex differences emerged between men and women. Evidence of women’s erotic range (greater than men’s as it turned out) and their variety of sexual outlets unleashed indignant resistance. One religious bishop denounced the book as a slander on American womanhood.

By 1953, with more than 12,000 sex histories from mostly white research subjects completed, the Rockefeller Foundation committee had awarded the Institute for Sex



Literary scholar Cornelia Christenson and staff photographer William Dellenback at work with some of the objects in the collection. Early 1950s.

Research more than \$100,000 – roughly \$1.2 million dollars in today’s values, and the controversy spurred by the Female volume now drew the attention of a U.S. congressional inquiry into tax-exempt foundations. Led by Senator Joseph McCarthy, the inquiry committee chastised the Rockefeller Foundation for supporting Dr. Kinsey’s research, and Senator McCarthy went so far as to define sex research as a Communist tool for undermining the American family. Under this pressure, the Rockefeller Foundation suspended the Institute’s funding at the end of 1954, forcing cutbacks in staffing and research.

Dr. Kinsey passed away unexpectedly at age 62 on August 25, 1956 of a heart ailment and pneumonia. By the time of his death, Dr. Kinsey had personally conducted 7,985 of the approximately 18,000 sex history interviews gathered by the Institute for Sex Research team.

Landmark Case: “U.S. vs. 31 Photographs”

Dr. Kinsey and the Institute for Sex Research collected erotica and sex-related material from around the world. In 1950, U.S. Customs impounded a shipment of research materials, including a series of 31 photographs, being shipped to the ISR and threatened to destroy it. Harriet Fleischl Pilpel (1911-91), First Amendment attorney, represented the Institute in a litigated federal court case, commonly referred to as “U.S. vs. 31 Photographs.” The case was finally settled in the Institute’s favor in 1957, granting an exception to laws banning the import of erotic and pornographic material. The case helped establish the legal support for academic and intellectual freedom for researchers and scholars of human sexuality and remains an important moment in the history of obscenity legislation in the United States.

Image of masturbating female in lingerie among the 31 photographs.



Reactions to Kinsey Reports

Kinsey Report Praised, Attacked In Science Meeting Symposium

A lawyer, an anthropologist, a statistician and a psychiatrist—each prominent in his field—discussed Dr. Alfred C. Kinsey's report, "Sexual Behavior in the Human Male" in a symposium held by the American Association for the Advancement of Science in the grand ballroom of the Hotel Statler last night.

The report received its highest praise from Morris L. Ernst, New York attorney, who called it "the single greatest outstanding contribution of science to the rule-

in the observance," adding that "absolute faithfulness after marriage is also difficult to enforce as long as human beings are gifted with imagination."

Dr. Linton said that anthropologists hold that the report should have been entitled "Sexual Behavior of the White, English-speaking North American Male," for the total range of sexual behavior represented in the report "falls far short of the range in the human species."

Mr. Ernst, discussing state di-

Standards Are Crumbling, Kinsey's Survey Reveals

Filled with controversial findings, Dr. Alfred C. Kinsey's new book on the sexual behavior of American women and girls is making its bow, via newspaper reviews, to the public herewith starts a new series designed to summarize the salient points, and their meaning, as outlined by Dr. Kinsey and his staff. Each day some new, provocative findings will be outlined in layman's language.

Dr. Alfred C. Kinsey lifted the veil of secrecy today from his long-awaited book,



The voluminous fact-finding task is done, and Dr. Kinsey (seated at desk) and associates (l. to r.): Dr. Pomeroy, Dr. Gebhard and statisticians Martin, now await reaction of the public. (Photograph by DeLoach)

"Sexual Behavior in the Human Female"—and reported that, under their "new freedom," American women are ripping apart the old tradition of chastity before marriage, and faithfulness after the ceremony.

Half of the women interviewed told the Indiana University professor they had intimacies before marriage. And one out of every four married women reported that she had been unfaithful. Among the younger married women, this figure soared to one out of every three! In some cases, Kinsey found husbands encouraging wives to have extramarital experiences.

These were among the explosive highlights in the findings listed by Kinsey as he prepared authorized reviews of the book, scheduled for publication Sept. 14. Based on interviews with 5,940 women, ranging in age from 2 to 90 and coming from all walks of life, the book piled up data conflicting with many prevalent beliefs, and tabulated intimate details of female life.

HERE ARE SOME of the other findings—many of which, experts predicted, will touch off furious reaction from religious and civic leaders:

1.—Women stay "young" in their sex lives much longer than men. Males reach a peak in their teens, then decline steadily. Women don't reach their peak till the mid-30s, but maintain that level in their 50s and 60s. This "peak" difference, Kinsey found, often leads to



A case history which became part of Dr. Kinsey's latest findings is misinterpreted by researcher Dr. Wardell Pomeroy. (Photograph by DeLoach)

2.—Women experience a "sex life" which is more varied than that of men. A woman's sex life is more varied than that of a man's, and she is more likely to have a "sex life" in her 20s and 30s than a man is in his 20s and 30s.

3.—The "sex life" of women is more varied than that of men. A woman's sex life is more varied than that of a man's, and she is more likely to have a "sex life" in her 20s and 30s than a man is in his 20s and 30s.

4.—If, as expected, much of the information obtained through thousands of personal interviews is accurate, the range and forms of human sexual activity are well-known to professional psychiatrists, psychologists, sociologists, anthropologists and others in the social sciences.

5.—The range and forms of human sexual activity are well-known to professional psychiatrists, psychologists, sociologists, anthropologists and others in the social sciences.

The BIBLE and DR. KINSEY

One of the Three Million Series

BY **REV. BILLY GRAHAM**

ON **"The Hour of Decision"**

A B C NETWORK

KINSEY DAY August

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
25	26	27	28	29			

JEAN PEARSON on **Jeans** **MARK** it on your calendar

Aug. 20—Thursday—expect a violent storm. It may be an enormous hail or a heavy rain. Time for observation. Take stock of the situation.

When the big blow comes—when Dr. Alfred C. Kinsey's data are released and read—there may be a storm of criticism that dwarfs the storm of criticism that dwarfed the report and fury he raised five years ago with the publication of his study on the sex life of men.

Publication date for the book, "Sexual Behavior in the Human Female," has not been announced. Originally scheduled to appear in 1950, it is now three years late in its debut.

Two related reasons have been given for the delay. Although much material was gathered simultaneously with the case histories for the first book, more data was needed.

"We need about a third more case histories from females than we did from males," Dr. Kinsey reported, "because there is less activity in the female population as a whole."

Further time was needed to assemble and analyze the data. It is material from his study, not the book itself, which will be made available Thursday.

A Review of THAT Book

SEXUAL BEHAVIOR IN THE HUMAN FEMALE, by Alfred C. Kinsey, Wardell B. Pomeroy, Clyde E. Martin and Paul H. Gebhard. W. B. Saunders Co., Philadelphia.

A REPORT ON THAT BOOK

(Continued from page 96)

First edition of 250,000 copies of Female.

It is not possible to find out exactly how this is cut up, but the trade discount on Male was 20% (much to the disgust of retailers, who are used to 40%) and it probably is the same on Female, which would make the jobber's price \$8.40. The jobber's discount is anybody's guess.

It is likely that Kinsey, with his monopoly on the field, made a pretty nice contract with the publisher; maybe as much as 50% per book. Say he gets \$2.50 royalty—that's \$625,000. Kinsey and his associates do not get this money, however. They are on salary at the university. The study was financed with Rockefeller Foundation money

through the National Research Council, and the receipts from the book are to be plowed back into the Institute for Sex Research, which hopes to find out much more about something which concerns all of us but about which most of us are too bashful to talk.

It is Kinsey's main thesis, of course, that sex needs an airing because most people live in a fog of sexual misunderstanding, and as a result our customs, beliefs, laws and prejudices are illogical and in many instances downright ridiculous. He hopes by bringing a lot of facts to light, where everyone can see them, to make the world an easier and better place to live in.

Inevitably a lot of people will buy the book because they get a

bang out of seeing things in print that would not be discussed in mixed company. These will not enjoy the experience of reading Female, because it is tough going, well on the stuffy side, objective on a matter in which the individual can only be subjective, and highly repetitious.

Book Starts Selling Before Release Date

The intelligent reader will find only a confirmation of beliefs he or she already holds; the less well-informed, those Kinsey seeks to enlighten, will either bog down in the quagmire of words and figures or get sore at what he says, like people do in a religious argument. The book is selling like mad

right now. It was to have gone on sale Sept. 14, but a lot of people can't wait. The distributors already had it around the country, so when it was found that it was being bought from under the counter, the date was moved to Sept. 9. Booksellers are delighted. They haven't had a seller like this since the New Revised Version of the Bible last year.

In New York, Kinsey had already pushed two best sellers from the top of the list—Polly Adler's "A House Is Not a Home" and the Rev. Norman Vincent Peale's "The Power of Positive Thinking." The demand seemed to be evenly divided between men and women.

One bookseller reported that women were coming in and asking

for the book, explaining apologetically that they were buying it for their husbands, who were too shy. It was going well everywhere, but in Los Angeles the demand was ragged the greatest in publishing history. (It is not known whether this fact holds a significance that should be in the next Kinsey report.)

In several areas Roman Catholics were forbidden by the church to read the book. In Jersey City there was talk of banning it, and some bookstores elsewhere were not stocking it, one in New Orleans because the first one had been such a gyp. There was no sign that the book would be banned in Boston, where sales were brisk.

I really don't know whether it's worth YOUR \$8 or not.

A Controversial Point

Many men do not understand why a woman is not responsive to the things that arouse them. The psychological age is the big one. It is not the man's age, but the woman's. It is the woman's age that is important. It is the woman's age that is important. It is the woman's age that is important.

Don't blame it on Kinsey

THE STRANGE CASE OF A WOMAN WHOSE SEXUAL BEHAVIOR HAS BECOME A HEADLINE

By Polly La Row

Sexual Behavior in the Human Female

By Alfred C. Kinsey, Wardell B. Pomeroy, Clyde E. Martin and Paul H. Gebhard

The Kinsey Report on Women: A "Strangely Flawed Masterpiece"

SEXUAL BEHAVIOR IN THE HUMAN FEMALE. By Alfred C. Kinsey, Wardell B. Pomeroy, Clyde E. Martin and Paul H. Gebhard. \$42 pp. Philadelphia. W. B. Saunders and Company, \$8.

Reviewed by JOHN DOLLARD

FROM the scientific standpoint this is a strangely flawed masterpiece. It is magnificent in scope, courage, detail of information and exploratory value; yet, it is impossible to decide how generally applicable its conclusions are. It has advanced the field of sex research as no other work has ever done; yet it rejects elementary sampling principles adhered to by all scientists. How can one judge Kinsey's work fairly and yet not aid the forces of bigotry which would refuse us access to this kind of information?

Kinsey claims sweeping generality for his work. He calls his book "Sexual Behavior in the Human Female." Surely the title must be of his own choice and the claim for general truth his own. Despite technical statements of qualifications he discusses his findings as if he believed them generally true of American women, and indeed in some respects, of women everywhere and at all times. To justify such claims the best methods must

is claimed as general fact from the Kinsey survey. It clings to every inference from the study and to every suggestion for action emanating from it.

Kinsey is partly, though I think not sufficiently, impressed with this dilemma. Apparently he decided to bull his way through, get his data and evaluate what he got after he'd gotten it. As he went along the vitality of individual interviews may have impressed him more and more. Perhaps he dismissed technical objections to the design of his study as the voices of

may not be representative.

The remaining 85 per cent of his subjects are something between volunteers and group members. He does not tell what percentages of various groups gave histories but does write that "we may report that a considerable proportion of the rest of the sample has been drawn from groups in which something between 50 and 90 per cent of all the members had contributed histories." And he adds, "Such coverage should provide a good sample of those particular groups." Well, maybe. If he got 90 per cent,

Copyright, 1942, The New Yorker Magazine, Inc.

Drawings by James Thurber from "Men, Women and Dogs" (Harcourt, Brace)

Copyright, 1940, The New Yorker Magazine, Inc.

"Why did I ever marry below my emotional level?"

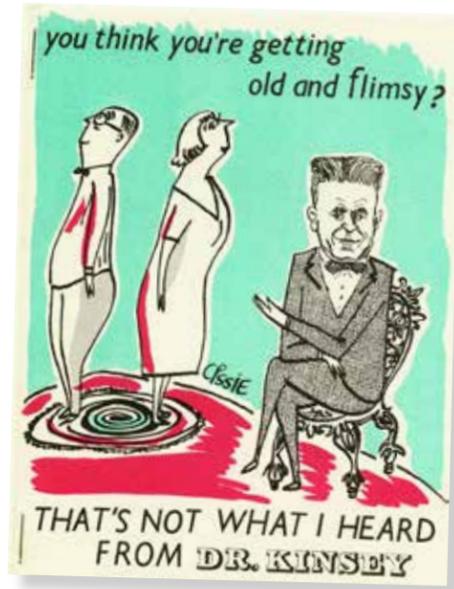
those who did not want sexual habits studied at all. Perhaps he would seem that he couldn't be far wrong. But if he got 50 per cent, there should be sixty-six but there are fifty-eight single girls when there should be only nineteen. Per hundred, there are twelve girls from the lower half of the social pyramid when there should be only five. There are seven farm girls where thirty-three would be expected. The tendency to volunteer may be different in any one of these subgroups.

The general picture is clearly that of a sample so distorted that

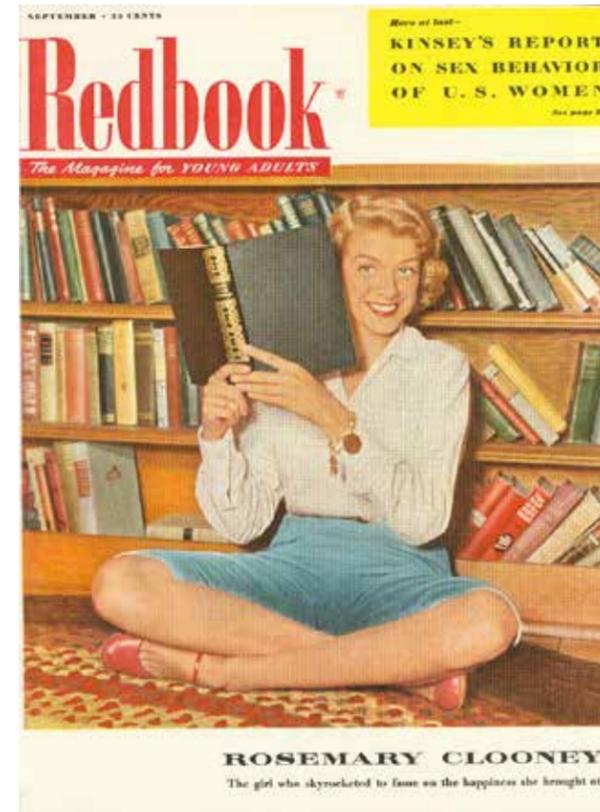
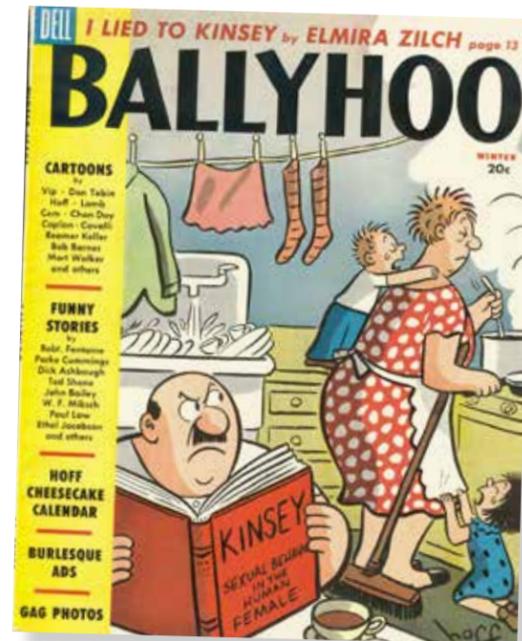
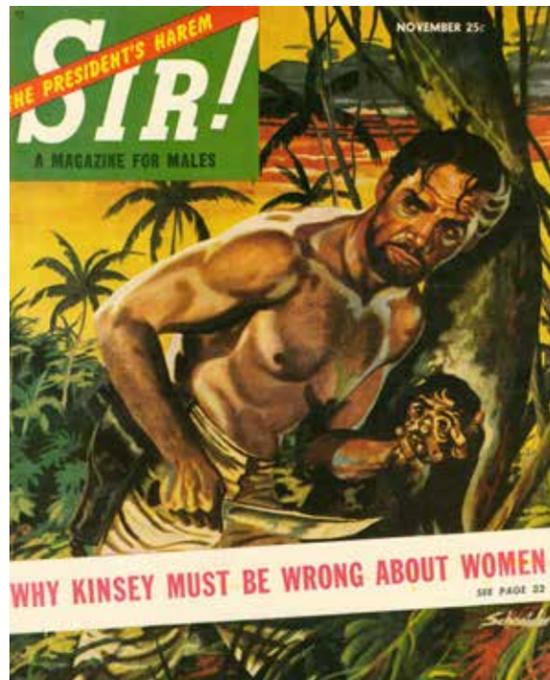
be used as the basis for programs of child or youth guidance or that it can constitute the factual argument for legal changes.

It might seem from this that I think Kinsey has been wasting his time. This is not my view at all. Instead, I think he has tackled too large a problem with too small resources. I view his data as a wonderful body of exploratory work, as the critical first stage of science which develops methods, tests techniques, identifies issues and

The Kinsey Reports in Popular Culture



In 1949, popular comic actor and singer Martha Raye released the satirical song "Ooh! Dr. Kinsey." The song was quickly banned from radio play, resulting in a surge of sales of the record.





Novelty condom collection in the Kinsey Institute Library and Special Collections.



Plaster statue of two skeletons on a bed in coitus.

Cataloguing the Kinsey Institute Special Collections: Challenges and Innovation

A major challenge for the Kinsey Institute's collections staff has always been how to categorize materials in a systematic way that makes them easier to search and retrieve for library users and aligns as much as possible with the standards of categorization familiar to librarians, archivists, and researchers from other subject areas.

Documentary items like books, periodicals, study data, correspondence, and archival materials can often be classified as in other libraries and collections, but many other items of erotica or sexual ephemera do not fit the standard classifications. These ephemeral publications include "girlie" magazines, nudist publications, tabloids, underground publications, homosexual magazines, pulp novels, and other publications that are collected by few, if any, other libraries.

These publications are also not catalogued by the Library of Congress, so the Institute Library staff is responsible for developing new descriptions, cataloguing each publication, and setting new standards in the field. Many of these items lack the traditional indicators used in cataloguing – they have no listed authors, or were written anonymously or with pseudonyms. They may have no publisher or a fictional publisher listed or may lack publishing dates—a tactic used by publishers of erotica to ensure their works can remain on the market for a longer time.

Framed artworks in the Special Collections stored in climate-controlled facility.



Fumba fertility statue from Cameroon.



Plaster statue of Indian woman.

In 1961, Elizabeth Egan became head of the Institute's library and began developing an interdisciplinary classification scheme and a special subject-heading list. She and the Institute librarians applied the Dewey Decimal Classification system (DDC) to the realm of sexuality. Egan is credited for her expansion of Kinsey's subject area codes to include more than 300 headings in addition to her adaptation of DDC for the collections.

EVOLUTION OF CATALOGUING AT THE KINSEY INSTITUTE

Along with Dr. Kinsey's generous founding donation in 1947 came the first simple classification system he had developed for using his materials. He used A for Artist, BL for Bibliography, and E for Erotica, etc. Kinsey created a card for each book, just as he did for his gall wasps, identifying it by general subject, author (if any), and title. He and the ISR researchers had also developed a subject code for the photographic collection including, for example, ANAT for anatomical, BNDG for bondage, BR for breast, CLERIC for images of clergy, and CLOSE for close-up views, among many others.

THE KINSEY INSTITUTE IN-HOUSE THESAURUS

In 1970, the Institute staff realized the critical need for a tool that would better organize the existing collection and provide a searching tool for users. With a grant from the National Institute of Mental Health, work for the project started in 1971 led by Joan Brewer. By the fall of 1973, the first draft of *Sexual Nomenclature: A Thesaurus* was completed and immediately put to the test by the Institute cataloging staff, who began using it to provide subject indexing for the Institute's collections of social and behavioral materials. Each cataloging worksheet is checked by at least two other staff, a process which serves as quality-control for the consistent application of terms.

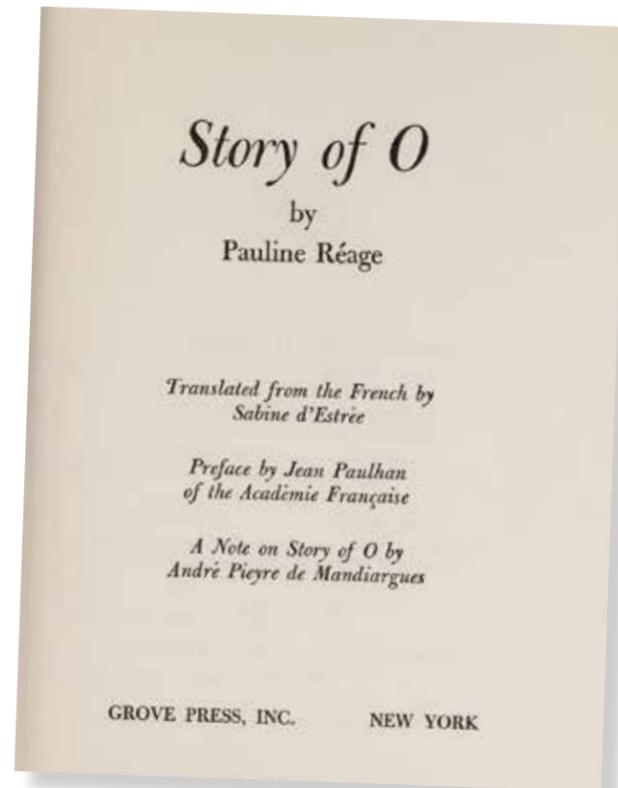


Donation of extensive historical gay magazine collection stored in Indiana University's Auxiliary Library Facilities (ALF).

database and with cataloging conventions. By 1984, all materials, including art and art objects, were cataloged into the ACROBAT system.

In 1995, KICAT, a NOTIS-based online catalog became available. This online database provides access to books, journals, and journal articles through the Indiana University library system and the Kinsey Institute website.

The Kinsey Institute Author File is a record of the names of all authors represented in the books, reprints, and journal collections, and is particularly important given the prevalence of pseudonyms in the Kinsey Institute Library. The Library policy has been to establish names in the fullest form possible.



The Story of O is an example of the challenges for accurate cataloguing. First published in 1954 as the work of Pauline Réage, the author revealed herself in 1994 as French intellectual Dominique Aury, which was itself a pen name adopted by writer Anne Desclos in her thirties. And Sabine d'Estrée, listed as the translator of the English Grove Press edition seen here, was actually editor Richard Seaver.

Archival documents from the Special Collections are stored in vertical stacks in Indiana University's Auxiliary Library Facilities (ALF).



OTHER KINSEY INSTITUTE CATALOGUING INITIATIVES AND INNOVATIONS

Another grant-supported project was undertaken in the early 1980s for subject analysis of the erotic literature collection. Cataloging the 14,000 items in this collection was time-consuming and labor-intensive, but extremely helpful to library users, because it allowed them to search these items by topic for the first time, speeding up their research and identifying useful resources they might otherwise have overlooked. The subject headings for these literary works were taken from the Institute's in-house thesaurus. Those records are clearly identified in the notes as fictional works and not works of social studies or non-fiction.

The Institute developed an in-house database (ACROBAT), designed on Indiana University's mainframe in 1980 with a grant from National Endowment for the Humanities. The system was designed for cataloging all types of materials. Tom Albright, computer analyst at the Institute, designed an indexing format compatible with both the Institute's

Institute cataloguers, aware of the rarity and uniqueness of the Library's holdings, strive to make the collections as accessible as they can. One means of providing this access is to include detailed notes in the catalog records. For example, notes are generated to alert researchers to the existence of certain materials in appendices. A research instrument, such as a questionnaire, an interview schedule, or a related policy statement or document, may exist only in the appendix of a monograph.

SERVING RESEARCHERS AROUND THE WORLD

The initial goal of the Kinsey Institute Library and Special Collections was to support the Institute's scientists in their research. In the early 1960s, the collections were made available to a wider audience of scholars, professionals and students. Today, collections staff handle over 7,000 inquiries annually from qualified scholars, scientists, professionals, and media representatives in person, by phone, or by

email. Because of the Institute's efforts in improving organization and access, researchers have been able to use the collections to address a range of topics including sex and aging, gender identity disorder, lesbian photography, honeymoons, health reform areas, slavery in Victorian England, and many more.

Ever since Dr. Kinsey's founding gift to the Library and Special Collections in 1947, there has been a steady stream of donations from individuals all over the world who trust the Kinsey Institute as a place where their collections will be valued, secure, and well used by students and scholars. Today, the Special Collections house over 600,000 items - a total comprised of 100,000+ photographs, 10,000+ artifacts and works of art, 33,000+ audiovisual items, and 400,000+ print items, including rare books dating back to the 17th-century.



Dr. Paul Gebhard. Photo by William Dellenback.

Paul Gebhard, PhD

Director, 1956–1982

After the sudden loss of Alfred Kinsey in 1956, the leadership responsibilities of the Institute for Sex Research were split between Harvard-trained anthropologist Dr. Paul H Gebhard as Executive Director of the Institute and psychologist Dr. Wardell B. Pomeroy as Director of Field Research.

The ISR faced several difficulties at the time, including the protracted legal battle with U.S. Customs, the need to find new sources of funding, and several incomplete projects left behind by Dr. Kinsey, which included a book on abortion and a study of sex offenders. These became the initial focus of the team, resulting in two additional books drawing on the collected sex histories data: *Pregnancy, Birth, and Abortion* (published in 1958) and *Sex Offenders* (published in 1965).

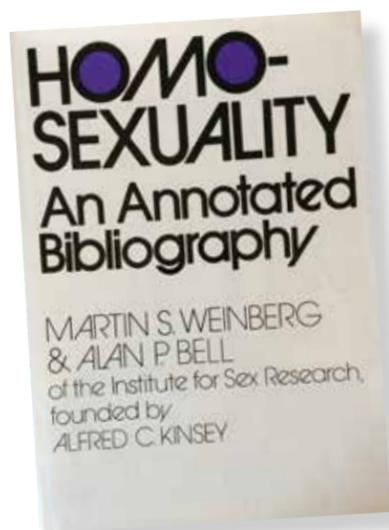
NEW RESEARCHERS

Wider medical reorientation in sex research in the 1950s and '60s shifted the focus toward sexual physiology and endocrinology and reshaped the research team. New researchers included sociologists John H. Gagnon and William Simon in the late 1950s. Psychologist Alan P. Bell joined the staff in 1966 and was followed by sociologists Martin S. Weinberg in 1968 and Colin J. Williams in 1971.

NEW FUNDING & NEW RESEARCH DIRECTION

Over the next two decades, struggles for support intensified for the Institute as sex research became more taboo for government funding agencies. Although the Institute planned research on an array of topics, funding agencies only supported its studies on homosexuality (as a "deviance"), sexual health, and aging. Drs. Bell, Williams, and Weinberg pursued this research, resulting in the publication of

Clockwise from top left: Alan Blain Johnson, Martin Weinberg, Alan Bell, Paul Gebhard.



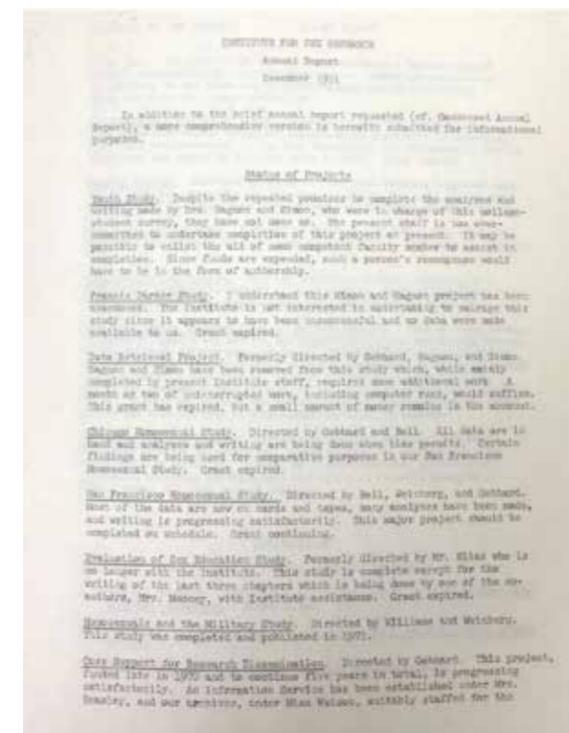
Homosexuality: An Annotated Bibliography (in 1972), *Male Homosexuals: Their Problems and Adaptations* (in 1974), *Sex Research: Studies from the Kinsey Institute* (in 1976), and *Sexual Preference: Its Development in Men and Women* (in 1981).

The Institute also received grants for publications of additional data from the sex histories, for library cataloging and indexing the growing Special Collections, and for the creation of Information Services, a new public-facing division of the Institute, which was soon fielding 200+ inquires per month from the public on topics of sexuality.

Over the 26 years of his directorship, Gebhard succeeded in opening the Institute's doors to scholars around the world, making it a leading resource center for those interested in all facets of human sexuality. In 1981, The Institute for Sex Research was renamed The Kinsey Institute for Sex Research at a conference commemorating the 25th anniversary of Dr. Kinsey's death.

Top and bottom right: In 1976, Paul Gebhard visited Japan at the invitation of the Japanese Association for Sex Education where he visited sex-related shrines and monuments, brothels and sex toy collections, and presented work from the Institute for Sex Research.

Below: 1971 Annual Report from the Institute for Sex Research featuring progress on current studies.





Dr. June Reinisch. Photo by William Dellenback.

June Reinisch, PhD

Director, 1982–1993

Following the retirement of Paul Gebhard, Dr. June Reinisch, a psychologist from Rutgers University who was widely regarded for her research in sexual and psychosexual development, became the Institute's third Director. Dr. Reinisch was also appointed as a professor of psychology at Indiana University and a professor of clinical psychology at the Indiana University School of Medicine in Indianapolis. Under her directorship, the Institute—which was renamed The Kinsey Institute for Research in Sex, Gender, and Reproduction—expanded its vision and broadened its public impact.

RAISING THE PUBLIC PROFILE

Dr. Reinisch made it a priority to raise the Institute's public image. Her news media strategy stressed both the significant history of the Institute and the sex research developments in the 1980s. Wishing to engage more with the international sex research community, she helped establish a Science Advisory Board for the Institute to develop new directions in sex research. She hosted several well-attended symposia on topics directly related to key trajectories in the sex research of the day: on definitions of masculinity and femininity (the concept of "gender" was still relatively new), and on HIV/AIDS, the new public health threat. In response to the exponential growth of the HIV/AIDS epidemic in the early '80s the Institute fostered groundbreaking HIV/AIDS research and information exchanges and engaged in bio-behavioral analysis — a marked departure from other study methods of the time, which mostly favored transmission routes and small-population studies.

UNDER ONE ROOF: A STRONGER KINSEY INSTITUTE

During Paul Gebhard's time as Director, Kinsey Institute researchers were in the Poplars Building in Bloomington, while the Director's office, the Library, and Information Services operated from the fourth floor of Morrison Hall. The physical distance between staff members was anything but ideal. Dr. Reinisch was able to procure additional space in Morrison Hall to add a new full floor for the Library (including temperature and humidity-controlled stacks and archival storage for art and artifacts), a scholars' reading room, a Visiting Scholars Study, an art gallery, additional research and staff offices, and laboratory space. The rejoining of all staff and researchers under one roof meant much improved efficiencies in the day-to-day operations. By 1990, the Kinsey Institute had grown enough to launch the first full cataloguing and exhibition of art collections.

FROM RESEARCH TO PUBLICATION AND OUTREACH

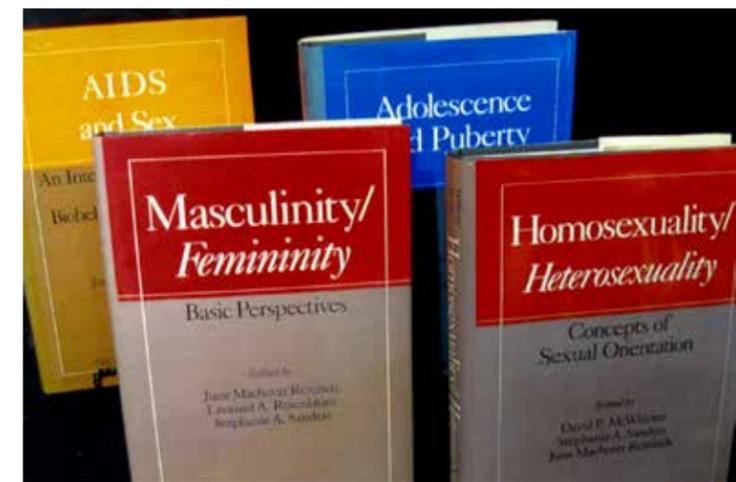
The Kinsey Institute team sought to have sex research data widely available to other researchers and to the public. Research data and presentations from

the numerous Institute-sponsored multidisciplinary symposia of this period later became Institute publications. Dr. Reinisch directed the creation of a five-volume set of monographs, The Kinsey Institute Series, beginning with the publication of *Masculinity/Femininity*.

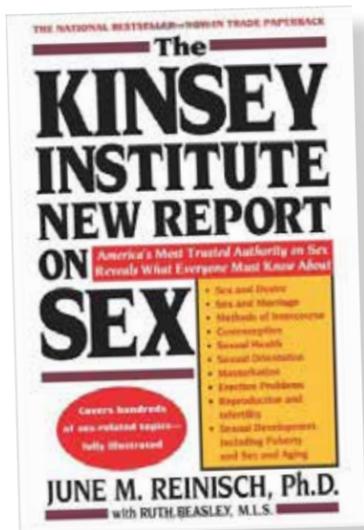
From 1984 to 1993, in an effort to play an active role in public education, the Institute produced *The Kinsey Report*, an internationally syndicated newspaper column. Additionally, Dr. Reinisch and Ruth Beasley, a Kinsey Institute librarian, wrote *The Kinsey Institute New Report on Sex*. Aimed at popular audiences, the book was designed as an encyclopedia of answers to common sex questions, bringing the latest in sex research to the public on a wide variety of issues, including sexual health, marriage, contraception, masturbation, sex and aging, and HIV/AIDS.



Staff photo on Morrison steps, July 1985. Photo by William Dellenback.



Dr. Reinisch presenting at a panel at the Kinsey Institute Symposium "AIDS and Sex: An Integrated Biomedical and Biobehavioral Approach," held December 5-8, 1987





Dr. John Bancroft.

John Bancroft, MD

Director, 1995–2004

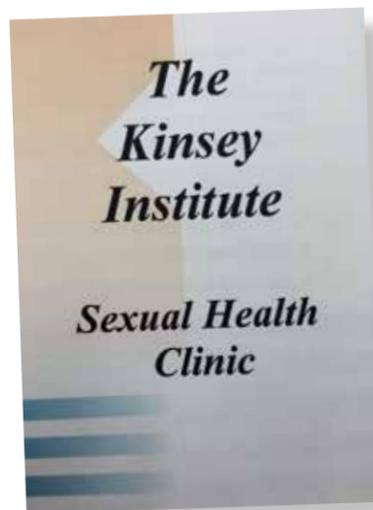
Psychiatrist Dr. John Bancroft is the first and only medical doctor to serve as Director of the Kinsey Institute. During his tenure, the Kinsey Institute stepped into clinical research, as well as the digital age. Dr Bancroft sought to strengthen psycho-physiological research directions, hiring Dr. Erick Janssen to the research team. Likewise, he worked to provide greater access to the Institute's collections to global scholars and researchers, appointing Liana Zhou to direct the Library and Special Collections.

SEXUAL HEALTH / CLINICAL RESEARCH

Dr. Bancroft introduced clinical services as part of the Kinsey Institute's outreach, highlighting the marked clinical setting of late 20th-century sex research. He hoped to establish clinics for both women's menstrual problems and men's sexual health at Indiana University's medical school in Indianapolis. When most insurance plans failed to provide coverage for the clinics' services, he relocated the clinics to IU's Bloomington campus, as free to the public.

THE KINSEY INSTITUTE ENTERS THE DIGITAL AGE

In 2001, the first version of the KinseyInstitute.org web page went live providing an online forum for the Institute to share knowledgeable, engaging, and scientifically based information to the public. A separate website for the art collections soon followed, making portions of the collections available to the general public for the first time.



Brochure cover for the Sexual Health Clinic founded by Dr. Bancroft.



Home page of the original Kinsey Institute website.

DEVELOPING AND SHARING THE SPECIAL COLLECTIONS

In 2000, Dr. Bancroft appointed the Institute's first full-time Art Curator, Catherine Johnson-Roehr, who established a permanent exhibition of art and artifacts gracing the hallways and staff and researcher offices and began mounting popular seasonal art exhibits in the Institute's onsite gallery which were well-attended by the Indiana University and Bloomington community.

THE INSTITUTE TURNS 50

In 1997, the Kinsey Institute celebrated its 50th anniversary with a year of events on the theme of "Women's Sexualities: Portrayals and Perspectives." Festivities included an art exhibition, a film festival, a keynote by feminist Gloria Steinem, the launch of a lecture series, and a collaboration with Indiana University Press on the publication in 1998 of new editions of *Sexual Behavior in the Human Male* and *Sexual Behavior in the Human Female*.

THE DUAL CONTROL MODEL OF SEXUAL RESPONSE

In the late 1990s, Drs. John Bancroft and Erick Janssen began collaborating on a new theoretical model to understand how people differ in their sexual responses and behaviors.

They proposed the Dual Control Model of Sexual Response, which theorizes that sexual responses in individuals are the product of a balance between two processes: Sexual Excitation (SES) and Sexual Inhibition (SIS). They compared the idea to having both a gas pedal (excitation) and a brake pedal (inhibition) in a car. Each person uses one or both 'pedals' to varying degrees in each sexual situation, depending on their unique sexual physiology, history, and personality.

When the two processes are out of balance, it can be a factor in dysfunctional sexual responses or behaviors. For example, while sexual inhibition can protect us by reducing sexual responses in the face of threat or danger, individuals with high levels of inhibition may be more vulnerable to developing sexual problems. And those with low levels of inhibition may engage in more sexual behaviors that put themselves or others at risk.

Using SIS/SES questionnaires, researchers around the world are still applying the Dual Control Model to better understand complex issues such as sexual risk-taking, infidelity, sexual aggression, sexual compulsivity, the effects of mood on sexual desire and response, and even sexual satisfaction and compatibility in couples.

Institute staff gathered on the steps outside Memorial Hall. Photo by Barb Hill, 2002.



Stephanie Sanders, PhD Interim Director

1993-1995, 2004, 2013-2014

Kinsey Institute Senior Scientist Dr. Stephanie Sanders was appointed three times as Interim Director of the Kinsey Institute – first from 1993-1995 between Drs. Reinisch and Bancroft, in 2004 covering a short period between Drs. Bancroft and Heiman, and in 2013-2014 for approximately a year between Drs. Heiman and Carter. First joining the Kinsey Institute in 1986 as a Research Associate, Dr. Sanders also served as Assistant Director from 1988-1993, and as Associate Director from 1995-2015, overseeing direction and coordination of research.

A biopsychologist and gender scholar with expertise in sexual and gender development, Dr. Sander's willingness and ability to step into the Institute's leadership role to provide stability and continuity in the gaps between directors is noteworthy. Her stewardship of the Institute and its' research and collections is greatly appreciated by the Institute faculty and staff and Indiana University.



Dr. Julia Heiman. Photo by Herbert Ascherman, Jr. 2007.

Julia Heiman, PhD

Director, 2004–2013

With John Bancroft's retirement in 2004, Dr. Julia Heiman joined the Kinsey Institute as the fifth Director. Dr. Julia Heiman's tenure saw significant growth in research and the collections.

NEW RESEARCH INITIATIVES

Dr. Heiman is a clinical psychologist with extensive experience in medical research and practice settings and a research focus on sexual arousal and sexual function. She expanded the research component of the Institute, looking at sexual satisfaction & relationship happiness in midlife couples, sexual violence, condom use errors and effective condom fit, stress responses in women with postpartum depression, arousal response in bisexual men, infidelity in heterosexual couples, and the effects of hormonal contraceptives on women's sexual experience. Kinsey Institute researchers also launched studies into the definitions of the term "had sex" among various demographic groups, identifying a potential gap between study designers and study participants in the understanding of this common phrase.

ENHANCING THE INSTITUTE'S ONLINE PRESENCE

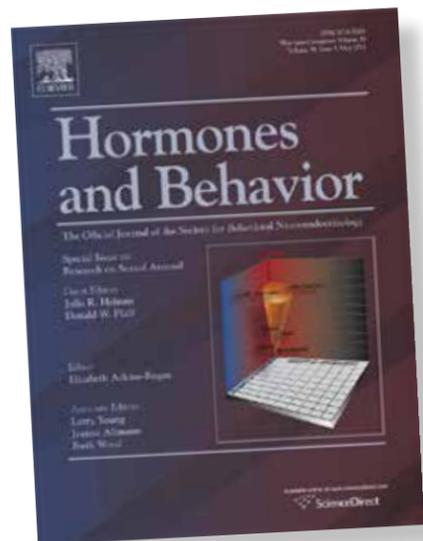
By 2004, the advent of the internet had revolutionized the dissemination of information and research to the general public. The Institute's Information Services transformed the syndicated *Kinsey Confidential* newspaper column into an online forum with blog posts about sex research, Q&A featuring students' sexual health questions, and a podcast featured in iTunes. The Kinsey Institute also collaborated with information science researchers at Indiana University to develop the Kinsey Reporter mobile app, allowing users around the globe to report sexual behaviors anonymously.

KINSEY THE MOVIE

The early portion of Dr. Heiman's directorship coincided with the release of the feature-length film *Kinsey*. In 2005, a special edition of the movie was released that included interviews with Kinsey Institute staff, a tour of the collections, and an interactive questionnaire. The film's Midwest premiere was held on Indiana University's campus and was attended by one of the film's stars, actor Laura Linney.

THE KINSEY INSTITUTE JURIED ART SHOW 2006-2015

Conceived by Curator Catherine Johnson-Roehr and Associate Curator Garry Milius to showcase art as an important component of the study of sexuality, the Kinsey Institute Juried Erotic Art Show premiered in April 2006 in the Kinsey Institute's onsite gallery in Morrison Hall. Judged by a rotating panel of Kinsey Institute curators and invited art experts, the show provided artists a venue to exhibit original artworks with erotic and sexual content that might not be accepted at traditional art venues.



For 10 years, the Kinsey Institute Juried Art Show featured contemporary artworks on themes of sexuality, relationships, gender, and reproduction.

In 2008, the parameters of the show were expanded to include artworks addressing gender issues, sexual politics, and reproduction, and the exhibition was renamed the Kinsey Institute Juried Art Show.

By 2009, the exhibition had developed an international reputation. The number of entries and the attendance at openings had grown significantly, prompting a move to the Grunwald Gallery at the IU School of Fine Arts – one of the premiere exhibit spaces for contemporary art in the Midwest. Across a decade of Juried Art Shows, thousands of works were submitted by artists from the U.S. and countries around the world, and over 900 selected to appear in the exhibitions. Many of these works were donated to the Kinsey Institute Special Collections by the artists and are now available for future exhibitions, teaching, and for researchers to study.

The Kinsey Reporter smartphone app allows individuals to answer study questions and report anonymously on sexual and relationship behavior.



The former Kinsey Institute Gallery in Morrison Hall.





Dr. Sue Carter. Photo by Herbert Ascherman, Jr.

Sue Carter, PhD Director, 2014–2019

Dr. C. Sue Carter, a biologist, was appointed the sixth Director of the Kinsey Institute in October 2014. A pioneer in the study of the endocrine and biochemical mechanisms that underlie bonding and attachment with decades of significant research on oxytocin and prairie voles, Dr. Carter expanded the Kinsey Institute's research mission to examine sexuality and intimacy within the context of relationships, established new laboratory space at the Institute, and brought an infusion of new scientists working on the neurobiology of social behavior.

REFRESHING THE KINSEY INSTITUTE BRAND IMAGE

Dr. Carter's arrival coincided with an initiative to update the Institute's outdated brand imagery with a new logo, tagline, and website for the twenty-first century. Indiana University staff developed the new Aphrodite six-point flower icon to represent the many facets of sexuality research—from sexual activity and pleasure to romantic love and reproduction. The icon was paired with IU fonts and colors to signify the Kinsey Institute's strong legacy as an Indiana University institution.



DISSOLUTION OF SEPARATE NON-PROFIT CORPORATION

The original decision in 1947 to incorporate the Institute for Sex Research as a semi-separate not-for-profit entity was based on the desire to protect the privacy of research participants and preserve the collections materials from outside interference or censorship. Over the intervening decades, changes to legal and organizational infrastructures at Indiana University made this distinction obsolete, and in 2016, the Kinsey Institute dissolved its separate incorporation and merged with Indiana University under its non-profit status, allowing the Kinsey Institute to benefit from the full resources of the university.

A NEW HOME FOR THE INSTITUTE AND SPECIAL COLLECTIONS

In June 2016, a water pipe break in Morrison Hall partially flooded the Kinsey Institute offices. The decision was made to relocate the Institute to Lindley Hall, and to accelerate the transfer of the Kinsey Institute Special Collections to the new Indiana University Libraries Auxiliary Library Storage Facilities (ALF), providing state-of-the-art climate-controlled secure environments for collections materials.

In 2019, *Sensual / Sexual / Social: The Photography of George Platt Lynes* was exhibited at Newfields in Indianapolis featuring a selection of the artist's photographs from The Kinsey Institute's Special Collections.



SERVING THE INSTITUTE'S OUTREACH AND EDUCATION MISSION

Dr. Carter launched two major new outreach initiatives. Curator Rebecca Fasman was recruited to lead the Traveling Exhibitions Program which collaborates with national and international museums and galleries to exhibit Kinsey Institute archival and art items for audiences worldwide. Early partnerships included exhibitions in Indianapolis, New York, Miami, and Berlin, Germany. Dr. Carter also conceived the development of a continuing education program which launched in the fall of 2019.

EXPLORING THE PHYSIOLOGY OF TRAUMA

Dr. Carter established the Kinsey Institute Traumatic Stress Research Consortium (TSRC), with Dr. Stephen Porges as founding Director. The TSRC is pioneering collaborative research with clinicians around the world on the long-term changes to physiology, physical health, and emotional wellbeing experienced by individuals in the aftermath of trauma, including sexual trauma, and the efficacy of a variety of therapies used by trauma therapists and clinicians to address the impact of trauma on relationships and sexual function.

Kinsey Institute staff, 2016.



Justin Garcia, PhD Director, 2019–Present

Dr. Justin R. Garcia is an international expert on romantic and sexual relationships whose work integrates both evolutionary and gender theories. Following an appointment as Research Director of the Institute in 2018, Dr. Garcia was named Acting Executive Director in July 2019 during a period of transition and consolidation. The Kinsey Institute continued its move out of Morrison Hall, finished transferring the Special Collections to the IU Libraries ALF facilities, and launched its online sex education initiative.

In 2020, Dr. Garcia was appointed Executive Director, becoming the youngest director in the Institute's history. The early months of his leadership coincided with the emergence of the worldwide Coronavirus pandemic, requiring the Institute to respond quickly to new research priorities and adapt its outreach to exclusively-online environments.



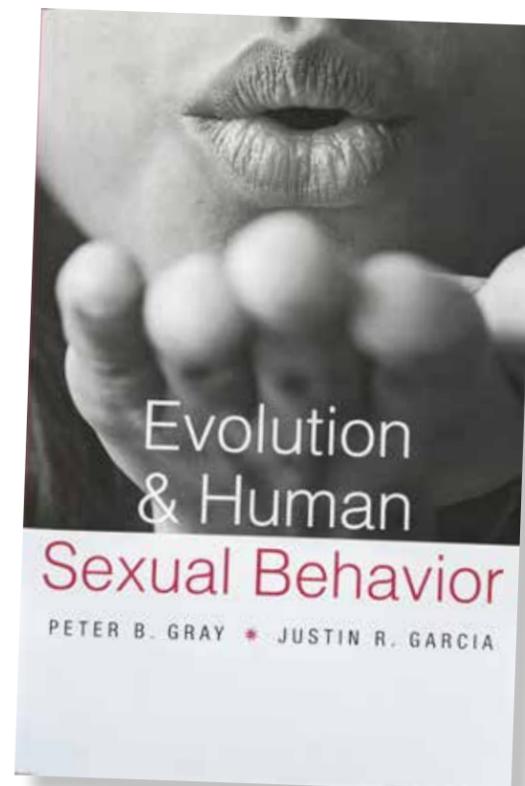
Dr Justin Garcia, speaking at the 2022 Indiana University Winter College in Florida.

RESEARCH AND THE PANDEMIC

The rapid rise of the novel coronavirus in 2020 and the drastic social distancing and isolation measures enacted in countries around the world in response caused a huge shift in how people were connecting with each other. The Kinsey Institute shifted research priorities to quickly launch a robust COVID-19 research program and proved a leading voice in the effort to understand the immediate and potential future impact of these changes on sexuality and intimate relationships. This was not the first time the Kinsey Institute had adapted to the challenge of the moment - whether the COVID-19 pandemic in 2020-2021, the AIDS pandemic in the 1980s and 1990s, or issues of abortion legislation in the 1970s, the Institute has been able to answer the need for accurate information and analysis on how current events will impact our intimate lives, and what we can do to help people get through this challenge.

BUILDING CLUSTERS OF EXCELLENCE

As the Kinsey Institute and the world moved past the immediate threat of the pandemic, the Institute began an initiative of strategic recruitment to promote collaboration and enrich the multi- and interdisciplinarity of the faculty,



and to bolster current strengths in research into sexual behavior, relationship dynamics, sexual misconduct, and the use of emergent technologies (“sextech”) to enhance and express sexuality. The joint appointment of Dr. I. India Thusi by the Kinsey Institute and the Indiana University Maurer School of Law marked a broadening of research perspective beyond the physical and behavioral sciences to encompass law and public policy in sexuality-related issues.

INCREASED ACCESSIBILITY AND PUBLIC ENGAGEMENT

The pandemic provided an opportunity for an investment of time and staff into expanded public engagement. The Institute launched online outreach initiatives including numerous virtual talks and discussions, a social media campaign featuring items from the Special Collections on Instagram and Facebook, and an online symposium on censorship and obscenity.

Dr. Jessica Hille was appointed to the new role of Assistant Director for Education to develop the education program first conceived by Dr. Carter, and to expand opportunities for people around the world to engage with the Institute. New hybrid online and in-person education programs were introduced including a Human Sexuality Intensive course, and the Institute transitioned from in-person lecture and discussion series to streaming and hybrid events accessible to the global public online.

KINSEY INSTITUTE

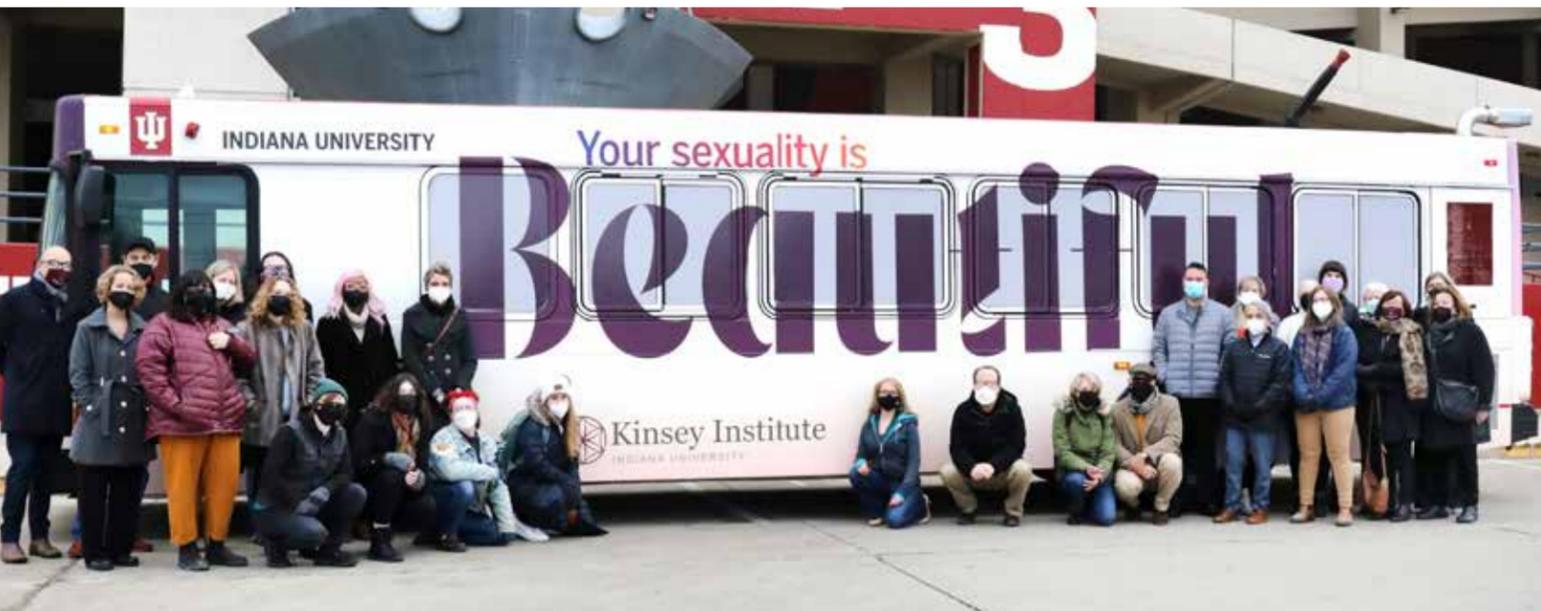


Hakata dolls are brightly painted ceramic figurines from Fukuoka, Japan, that date back to the 17th century. Appearing in the Art Wednesday social media campaign, this erotic hakata doll appears similar to regular hakata dolls at first glance, but has a sexually explicit scene hidden from view. Hand-painted clay hakata figurine from Japan between 1940 and 1949.

A NEW FINANCIAL STABILITY

Ever since the Institute for Sex Research lost its research funding from the Rockefeller Foundation in the 1940s, the Institute had struggled with financial uncertainty, dependent on the unpredictable cycle of grant funding to finance both research and staff positions. With the new influx of institutional support following the 2016 merger, and drawing on his experience with industry partnerships and flexible corporate funding for research, Dr. Garcia and Indiana University administration developed robust funding strategies to ensure the Kinsey Institute's continued success and growth as a global leader in sex research.

The Institute also began a more aggressive pursuit of new sources of support for research, including additional grant and contract support for researchers, appointing a senior development director, and developing a strong philanthropy and fundraising plan. Among Dr. Garcia's philanthropic initiatives was the successful establishment of the first endowed faculty positions at the Kinsey Institute.



Kinsey Institute staff gather in front of an Indiana University campus bus decorated in celebration of the Kinsey Institute's 75th anniversary, 2022.

What the Future Holds

ADVANCING STRATEGIC PARTNERSHIPS

Since its inception, the Kinsey Institute has fostered a culture of interdisciplinarity and collaboration that allows researchers to contribute the differing perspectives and methods of their disciplines to create a robust and nuanced research program unequalled elsewhere. In the past decade, the Institute has extended this philosophy of collaboration beyond its doors to work with a diverse range of Indiana University departments and schools. The Institute is now forging partnerships with the Indiana University School of Medicine to provide expanded training to medical students on sexuality issues, and launching a new initiative with the Kelley School of Business to develop corporate training that addresses sexual misconduct in the workplace. Through its expanded fundraising efforts, the Kinsey Institute will join with donors to target projects and initiatives that have the potential for transformative change.

DATING AND COURTSHIP RESEARCH

Kinsey Institute researchers have collaborated with relationship company Match.com on the annual Singles in America Study (SIA) since 2011 in an exciting new model of corporate funding for research. The largest and most comprehensive study of its kind, the SIA study has documented a variety of changes in the dating behaviors and expectations of American singles for more than a decade, but over the past few years, a few striking shifts have appeared that reflect profound changes in the social understanding of courtship and intimate connection in America.

Among these trends that Kinsey Institute researchers will continue to document are a sharp increase in the importance reported by respondents of political affiliation as a test of suitability in their dates, an increasing reliance on technology such as dating apps and video dating to facilitate finding a suitable partner, and a growing desire to forgo the casual hook-up for more intentional and substantive relationships.

EXPLORING THE EMERGENCE OF SEXTech

The growing use of technology throughout all facets of human experience will have continuing impact on our sexual behavior and intimate relationships. Research from the Kinsey Institute will play a key part in understanding the role of technology in interpersonal interactions and the potential for human connection and social support that may be provided online or technologically.

INTIMACY IN A POST-PANDEMIC WORLD

Just as biologists and epidemiologists will be studying the long-term physical impact of COVID-19 on survivors, sexologists will continue to investigate the influence of the pandemic on sex and relationships, including the continued impact of social changes on how we connect in intimate and sexual spaces. Kinsey Institute researchers are charting the repercussions of social isolation on people of all backgrounds and identities, including singles and sexual minorities, how forced quarantine affected marital satisfaction, and long-term changes to sexual behavior.

ONGOING EDUCATION

Ever since Dr. Kinsey co-ordinated the Marriage Course at Indiana University in the late 1930s, education and public outreach have been a core component of the Kinsey Institute's mission. The Institute's Education Program will continue to share evidence-based information about human sexuality through a diverse array of courses and public programming.

A VIBRANT AND GROWING RESEARCH COLLECTION

The Kinsey Institute will continue to build and preserve its unique destination collection of cultural and academic materials documenting human sexual expression, sexual understanding, and knowledge, and will continue to engage with students, scholars, and the thoughtful public. We welcome dynamic partnerships to expand and enrich our collections of human sexuality as invaluable resources for the global understanding of sexual, gender, and relationship diversity.

Concept image from artist Melanie Cooper Pennington for the bronze Alfred C. Kinsey Legacy Sculpture to be unveiled in Fall 2022 on the Indiana University Bloomington campus. During evening hours, the resin of the participant chair and Dr. Kinsey's tablet will glow with a soft light, inviting passersby to interact with the artwork and reminding us that the critical research into human sexuality and intimate connection continues...





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