

KINSEY *Today*

A PUBLICATION OF THE KINSEY INSTITUTE FOR RESEARCH IN SEX, GENDER, AND REPRODUCTION

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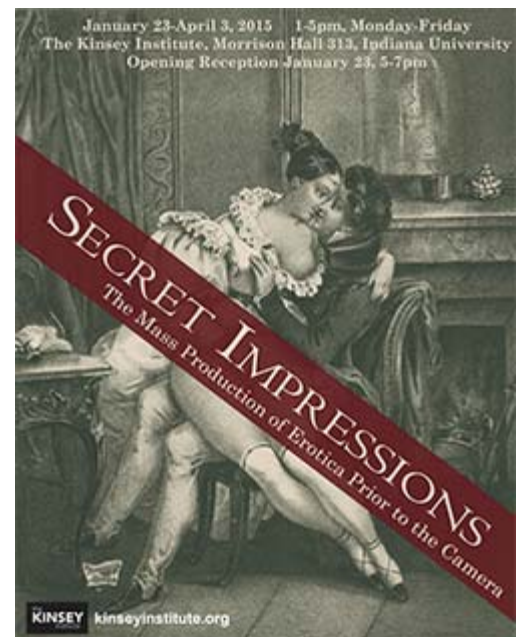
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Secret Impressions: The Mass Production of Erotica Prior to the Camera
Now showing in the Kinsey Institute Gallery.

Kinsey Institute Director Dr. Sue Carter

In November 2014, Indiana University appointed Dr. C. Sue Carter as Director of the Kinsey Institute. In her few months as director, she has expanded the mission of the institute to include the science of love, nurture, and well-being, while securing the institute's place as the center for interdisciplinary sex research.

Building blocks of sexuality and relationships

Dr. Carter is best known as a reproductive biologist who discovered the role of hormones, in particular oxytocin, in lifelong pair-bonding in prairie voles. Her broad interests and expertise extend beyond the small mammals into human relationships, gender, sexual variation, and nurture.

"I've spent my life trying to understand things I saw happening around me... trying to understand the biological origins of things most people take for granted," Sue said in a recent interview in *Contemporary Sexuality*. "There really is no separation at the biological level between social relationships and sexual behavior. The same hormones are involved. The same neural systems are involved. When you know that, you realize that sexuality is really a subset of social behaviors and that, by understanding one, we understand the other better."

Expanding the Institute's Mission

Several new initiatives will be added to the institute's research agenda, including a focus on the sexual and health consequences of hormonal and surgical interventions for transgender individuals, and medical treatments. Sue singles out prostate cancer as a concern:

"As people are living longer, more and more men are being exposed to the consequences of treatment for that particular disease. The manipulations of prostate surgery, radiation, and hormonal treatments are very directly affecting sexual behavior."

In the next few years, the institute will develop a Trauma Research Center to build on current initiatives on the effects of sexual trauma on sexuality, relationships and health. And Dr. Carter will bring in new and long-time collaborators to study the healing effects of love and positive relationships.

"We will take the work we've done over the last 20 years in developing technologies and measurements to study oxytocin and vasopressin and make them accessible to other researchers. Add to these biological basics the ongoing Kinsey research on relationships and sexuality and we have an opportunity for a deeper understanding of what makes us human."



Photo by Herbert Ascherman, Jr.

Showcasing the Kinsey Collections

From her first glimpse into the Kinsey Gallery, Sue Carter felt the need to share these treasures with a wider audience:

"This is the most unique and extraordinary collection of art and photography in the world, and the world deserves to see it. Our curators are already working to find museum and institutional venues. Suggestions are welcome!"

Honoring the Kinsey legacy

Alfred Kinsey is never far from Dr. Carter's thoughts:

"We need a building, a center, worthy of this man and his accomplishments - a place to showcase the collections and inspire research. This is at the forefront of my agenda."

The office door is open in Morrison Hall

Sue Carter's ambitious program requires broad participation, partners, and supporters - which fits her open approach to work and life.

"Being entrusted with the leadership of The Kinsey Institute is an honor and a significant responsibility. I look forward to hearing your ideas and seeing what we can do together to advance the Institute as a renowned center for understanding human sexuality and relationships."

There's more about Dr. Sue Carter on our website, and you can read recent profiles in *Chronicle of Higher Education* and in the AASECT journal, *Contemporary Sexuality*.



Kinsey granddaughters Lisa Weber and Wendy Kinsey Corning, daughter Anne Kinsey Call, and Sue Carter.

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Spring Art Exhibits Open with Vintage Photographs and Pre-Photography Erotica

The Kinsey Institute art and library collections contain thousands of examples of erotic imagery produced over centuries by artists around the world. On January 23rd, two new art exhibits opened that examine how different media influenced the distribution of erotic & pornographic materials.

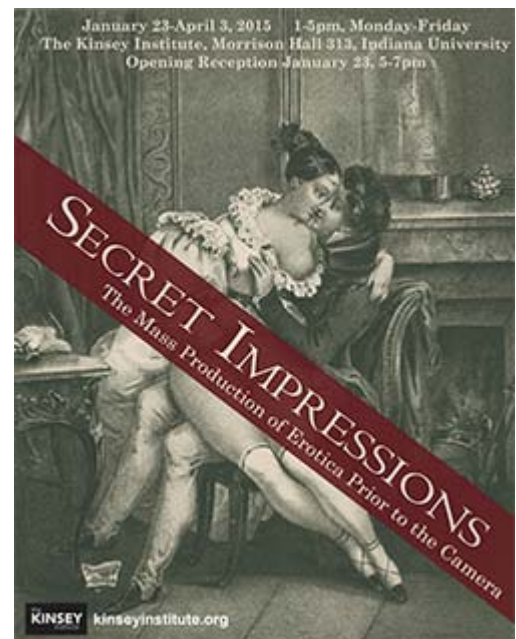


Secret Impressions: The Mass Production of Erotica Prior to the Camera presents a selection of lithographs, engravings, etchings and woodblock prints from the mid-19th century and earlier. These artworks illustrate the means by which pornographic and erotic images were mass produced before the invention of the camera.

Once the new technology of photography was announced in 1839, it quickly became a popular medium for depictions of the nude figure, as well as erotic imagery. That relationship is explored in our second show, ***Hold That Pose: Erotic Imagery in 19th Century Photography***.

The opening night reception for the two exhibits was well attended, with a steady stream of people visiting both the Kinsey Institute Gallery and the Corridor Gallery. Kinsey Institute Curator Catherine Johnson-Roehr and Associate Curator Garry Milius were on hand to answer questions and chat about the artworks with numerous gallery visitors.

Speakers at the reception included Kinsey Institute Curator Catherine Johnson-Roehr, new Kinsey Institute Director Dr. Sue Carter, and renowned Cleveland-based photographer Herb Ascherman, Jr., who donated many of the artworks appearing in the exhibits.





Left: KI Curator Catherine Johnson-Roehr, KI Director Sue Carter (left) and photographer Herb Ascherman, Jr.(right) talk about the exhibition. A number of the early photographs in the collection, including two rare stereo daguerreotypes, were donated by Mr. Ascherman. Photos by Jennifer Bass.

Below: KI curators Catherine Johnson-Roehr and Garry Milius with former Kinsey Board member and Journalism Professor Emeritus Claude Cookman.



HOLD THAT POSE
Erotic Imagery in 19th Century Photography



Catherine explains the stereoscope to gallery visitors.



Catherine and Garry speak with exhibit attendees.

Wellcome Collection Showcases Kinsey in Sex Research Exhibit

The Institute of Sexology at the Wellcome Collection is the first exhibition in the UK to highlight the pioneers of sex research. Along with a tribute to the pioneering research of Dr. Alfred Kinsey, the show features over 50 items from the Kinsey Institute's art, artifacts, and archival collections.

The questions and coding sheets used in the Kinsey interviews are positioned by artifacts from Margaret Mead and photos from Masters and Johnson, and a recreation of Wilhelm Reich's "orgone accumulator". The theme is how this work and information has changed attitudes and lifted taboos.

Kinsey Collections

Two curators from the Wellcome Collection visited the Institute in 2013 to do research for the show and to identify potential items for the exhibition. The exhibition features 50 original items and 3 reproductions from the collection of the Kinsey Institute. Loaned items include photographs, drawings, engravings, sex research devices, a vintage film, and items from the archives. KI collection staff members Shawn Wilson, Garry Milius, and Catherine Johnson-Roehr worked closely with the Wellcome Collection staff to provide the materials for the exhibition, as well as reproductions for the catalog.

The Wellcome Collection brought KI associate curator Garry Milius to London to help install the Kinsey Institute materials in the gallery. He said of the experience,

"It was a honor to work with the Wellcome collection on this show, and I think they also felt the privilege of working with our collection. For the Kinsey Institute, it's a great opportunity to share our art, artifacts, film and library materials with a broader, international and urban audience."

The exhibit runs through September 20, 2015 at the Wellcome Collection in London, England.

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John Money Scholars Present Research from the Archives

Liam Lair Reports on Trans Research

University of Kansas PhD student Liam Lair is the co-winner of the 2014 John Money Fellowship for Scholars of Sexology.

Liam visited the Kinsey Institute Library for research on his dissertation, *Disciplining Diagnoses: A Genealogy of Trans* Subject Positions and Cisnormativity*.

As his Money Fellowship project, Liam has compiled a selection of transvestite & transsexual autobiographies from 1947-1969 in the Kinsey Institute Library. His annotated bibliography will now be available as an aid for future scholars using the Kinsey Institute Collections: *Telling our Stories: A Selection of Transvestite & Transsexual Autobiographies (1947-1969)*.

Read Liam's comments on his Money Fellow project: [Examining Diagnoses, Reading Autobiographies: Transwomen in the 1940s, 50s, & 60s](#)



Illustration from "I Changed My Sex," Mr. magazine, winter 1956.

Jessica Hille Examines Asexuality As An Identity Category

Indiana University PhD student Jessica Hille is the co-winner of the 2014 John Money Fellowship for Scholars of Sexology. Her research focuses on asexuality as an identity category and as an opportunity to interrogate concepts of sexuality, intimacy, and pleasure.

As her Money Fellowship project, Jessica investigated and compiled a list of resources on asexuality at the Kinsey Institute Library, with additional online resources: [Asexuality Resources and Bibliography](#).

Jessica has also authored a guest post on the Kinsey Confidential blog looking at the discussion about asexuality in academic and scientific research communities: [Beyond Kinsey X: How Sex Scientists Define Asexuality](#).



Love and Relationships Research Reverberates in Mid-Winter

In the cold winter month of February, journalists and bloggers turn to the warmth of relationships, and this year are so very grateful to land on the compelling work of Dr. Justin Garcia. In *Singles in America*, sponsored by Match.com, Garcia and Dr. Helen Fisher surveyed a nationally representative sample of over 5,600 U.S. singles aged 18 to 70+ years.

Among the findings were statistics on the growing use of emojis in texts by US singles and how emoji-use relates to other dating behaviors. In a blog post on Kinsey Confidential, Dr. Garcia puts these findings in context:

If you had asked me a year ago what I thought of emoticons and emojis, I would have said they are fun and entertaining, but I probably wouldn't have thought they could help our understanding of human behavior. But as more and more people of varying ages in my own social networks – family, friends, colleagues, dates – use emoticons and emojis, and as I *finally* learned when to employ the dancing ladies and monkey face, I've come to appreciate them as something more than funny little characters. And I've joined the growing number of behavioral scientists who believe that emoticons and emojis are part of a new form of nonverbal communication in an age of rapid mobile interaction that can help us understand human affect – the tendency and desire to have emotional expression and engagement with others.

In this year's annual *Singles in America* study done with Match, we surveyed a nationally representative sample of over 5,600 U.S. singles aged 18 to 70+ years. We asked a host of questions about emoticon and emoji use among single men and women. Our findings confirm that these characters have infiltrated language in the U.S. and have become an important part of the way people express themselves — and even flirt.

When we asked U.S. singles *why* they use emojis, the top three reasons were:

PERSONALITY: They give my text messages more **personality** (49% men, 53% women)

EMOTION: It's easier for me to **express my feelings** (37% men, 36% women)

CONVENIENCE: It's **faster and easier** than writing a full message (21% men, 18% women)

Today, vast numbers of Americans are using emoticons and emojis to express their personalities, inner thoughts and feelings. But be warned: While 40% of singles use emoticons and emojis regularly, nearly 75% agree that using between 1-3 of them in a conversation with a potential date is appropriate... more than that and you might just text yourself out of the dating market.



Image credit: digitalart, via FreeDigitalPhotos.net.

We also asked *which* emojis singles regularly use to flirt with a date in order to better understand their role in people's romantic lives. The top three were:

Winky face (53% of singles)

Smiley face (38% of singles)

Kissy face (27% of singles)

And if you still doubt that emoticon and emoji users are emotionally expressive, you might be interested to know that 62% of regular emoji users who are single want to get married, compared to only 30% of non-emoji users. Moreover, single emoji users are more likely to want to find a romantic partner who is comfortable with communicating his or her wants and needs.

Emoji users are also much more likely to be actively dating, with some 52% of emoji-using singles having gone on at least one first date in 2014 (compared to 27% of singles who never use them). And emoji users were also more likely to have had sex, with 54% of emoji-using singles and 31% of non-emoji using singles reporting sexual activity in 2014. Further, when restricting ages to those in their 20s, 30s, or 40s, regular emoji users were much more likely than non-emoji users to report having sex at least once per month last year (45% of men and 40% of women vs. 26% of men and 20% of women, respectively).

Being *emojional* appears to be associated with a suite of dating-related activities not otherwise accounted for by gender or age alone. It appears that single emoji users are exercising modern technology to communicate and express emotions — and are, in fact, more socially engaged. Those fun and entertaining characters are changing what we know about intimate communication, flirting, and how the evolved human brain makes use of the world around it.

(Originally published on the Match.com blog.)

Other findings from the Match.com survey include:

Where singles meet – 31% of U.S. singles met their last first date online, while 25% met through a friend and 6% of singles met their last first date in a bar or club.

The appeal of gender equality– 87% of single men would date a woman who makes 'considerably more' money and who is considerably better-educated and more intellectual than themselves; 86% seek a woman who is confident and self-assured, and 39% would also make a long-term commitment to a woman who is 10 or more years older.

Singles' values – Most singles believe in a woman's right to choose (74% men; 81% women); in the legalization of marijuana (54% men; 48% women); in environmental protection laws (72% men; 76% women); and marriage rights for LGBT individuals (56% men; 60% women).

About the Singles in America Survey

Singles in America (SIA) was funded by Match.com and conducted by Research Now in association with Kinsey Institute Senior Research Fellow Dr. Helen Fisher and Research Scientist Dr. Justin R. Garcia. The 2014 study is based on the attitudes and behaviors taken from a representative sample of 5,675 U.S. singles between the ages of 18 to 70+, and remains the most comprehensive annual survey of single Americans. For more information, visit www.SinglesinAmerica.com.

Announcing the 2015 John Money Fellowship Awards

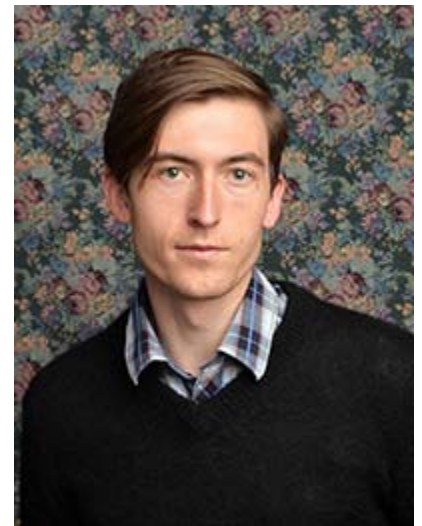
The John Money Fellowship for Scholars of Sexology was established in 2002 by Dr. John Money, and first awarded in 2009. The fellowship supports graduate students whose scholarly work would benefit from the use of library and archival materials at The Kinsey Institute for Sex, Gender, and Reproduction. In addition to conducting his or her own research, the fellow is expected to make a contribution to the organization, preservation, and/or accessibility of The Kinsey Institute collections.

2015 John Money Fellows: Russell Sheaffer and Julian Gill-Peterson.

Russell Sheaffer is a Ph.D. candidate in the department of Communication and Culture at Indiana University, Bloomington.

Sheaffer plans to study the history of stag films produced before 1950 based on the collection of the Kinsey Institute for Sex, Gender, and Reproduction. This will involve a traditional history and textual analysis of the films of the Kinsey Institute's collection while also working to log and take into account archival elements of the films, including their edge code.

Looking at both the film holdings and other archival elements in the Kinsey Institute Archive, this study also seeks to understand the ways in which these films were exhibited – especially in and around Bloomington, Indiana – and the ways that people understood themselves in these spaces. In this way, the study will be both a history of stag films, of stag film exhibition, and of the ways in which individuals interacted with film, with space, and with each other in the presence of films that have come to be described as “stag.”



Julian Gill-Peterson is a PhD candidate in American Studies at Rutgers University.

While the sense has grown in recent years that one of the many meanings of the category transgender is as a description of a type of child, the consensus across medicine and academia holds that the first transgender children did not appear until the 1990s. Julian's book project, *The Invention of the Transgender Child*, provides a history of the transgender child that begins much earlier, in the 1960s, when children were actually seen by the founding psychiatrists and endocrinologists of transgender medicine. To understand how these children have been forgotten, their cases are contextualized in the history of endocrinology and the modern hormonal body.

The transgender child opens onto an array of endocrine techniques designed to cultivate a plastic body as the form of the human, techniques belonging to the legacy of positive eugenics. Bringing together transgender studies and queer theory with critical race studies and science and technology studies, the project examines the transgender child as a medical and political problem of the eugenic cultivation of the sexed body. In doing so it moves to think alternate



cultivations of the sexed and racialized body of the child not anchored in the violence of flesh instrumentalized for a teleological concept of human development.

The 2015 John Money Fellowship will allow Julian to undertake vital archival research on the centrality of the child to the major founders of transgender medicine in the United States, including John Money and Harry Benjamin.

Honorable Mentions:

Saniya Lee Ghanoui, Department of History, University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign

Saniya is analyzing the changing depictions of sex and sexuality in mid-century sex education films alongside changes in popular discourses on sexuality, from moral to scientific.

Megan Hurson, Department of Media Studies, University of Colorado

Megan is analyzing the mediated discourses of the polyamory social movement.

Elizabeth Nelson, Modern European History, Indiana University

Elizabeth is researching French psychiatrist Constance Pascal and her theories on "chagrin d'amour", or romantic and sexual problems as causes of psychosis.

Karly-Lynne Scott, Department of Screen Cultures, Northwestern University

Karly-Lynne Scott examines moving-image pornography in relation to the different ways the body and sexuality have been understood throughout the twentieth and twenty-first centuries, analyzing how shifts in psychoanalytic, sexological, and medico- scientific conceptualizations of the body and sexuality have altered how we imagine erotically engaging with media.

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In Memoriam

Clyde Martin

January 2, 1918 - December 5, 2014

Clyde Martin was a student at Indiana University in 1938 when he was hired by Dr. Alfred Kinsey as a research and teaching assistant. He became a member of Kinsey's research team, conducting interviews and doing much of the statistical analyses. He was the first researcher hired at the Institute for Sex Research at its inception in 1947.

He is a co-author of *Sexual Behavior in the Human Male* (1948) and *Sexual Behavior in the Human Female* (1953), as well as *Pregnancy, Birth and Abortion* (1958).

Originally trained in economics at Indiana University, he was in charge of all computing and data analyses until he left in 1960 to pursue a Ph.D. in Social Relations from Johns Hopkins University.



Photo by William Dellenback.

In 1966, he joined the research team on the Johns Hopkins Longevity Study in Baltimore. He retired in 1989.

Dr. Martin lived in Maryland, and was married to Alice Jones Martin who died in 2005. His daughter, Jean Martin Warholic, died in 2014. He is survived by his son, Reed Martin.



Left: Clyde Martin with his wife Alice, and children Jean and Reed. Photographed by Wallace Kirkland in 1947.

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