

# Repealing Obscenity Exemptions Workshop Introductory Overview of Educational Obscenity Exemptions



Mary E. McAlister, Esq. Child & Parental Rights Campaign

# Genesis of the Educational Obscenity Exemptions: Model Penal Code Based on Kinsey

Kinsey Reports cited as "scientific proof" that sex offense criminal laws were outdated, ineffective and must be completely overhauled.

The American Law Institute

MODEL PENAL CODE

Reprint – Tentative Drafts Nos. 1, 2, 3, and 4 A select group of legal scholars, judges, psychiatrists, other academics, including Kinsey team members, gathered to compile model laws regarding criminal conduct, especially sexual offenses.

Result was the Rockefeller funded ALI Model Penal Code, which proposed decriminalization or reduction in punishment for sex offenses in accordance with Kinsey model.

Obscenity was redefined and an exemption from prosecution added for "institutions or persons having scientific, educational, governmental or other similar justification for possessing obscene material"

### "Miller" Test for "Obscenity" (unprotected by the First Amendment):



- Whether 'the average person, applying contemporary community standards\* would find that the work, taken as a whole, appeals to the prurient interest;
- 2. Whether the work depicts or describes, in a patently offensive way, sexual conduct specifically defined by the applicable state law; and
- 3. Whether the work, taken as a whole, lacks serious literary, artistic, political, or scientific value.

*Miller v. California*, 413 U.S. 15, 24, 31-32 (1973).

- Modified for minors: "harmful to minors" laws imposing increased fines, jail time for providing obscene/indecent materials to children even if the materials would not be obscene for adults:
  - "Appealing to the prurient interest in sex of minors;
  - Patently offensive to prevailing standards in the adult community with respect to what is suitable material for minors; and
  - ✤ Lacking serious literary, artistic, political, or scientific value for minors.

## Model Penal Code: Obscenity OK in Schools, Libraries



- 43 states adopted the MPC exemptions for providing obscene/indecent materials to children if the materials are used by "educators" and/or for "educational" purposes, as part of courses of instruction and/or in libraries in K-12 schools and in public libraries.
- Therefore, in these states, a person providing obscene/indecent materials to a child faces fines and jail time for "harming" the child, EXCEPT when the person is a teacher, librarian, lecturer, consultant, etc. providing the materials in an "educational" context!







#### If Obscenity Exemptions Are Repealed:

- Schools, libraries, etc. will be subject to the same "harmful to minors" laws as are other people.
- Materials used in schools would have to be defined as "harmful to minors" under the state law definition. Not a simple proposition.
- Must establish that the materials are harmful to minors according to "contemporary community standards" which has not been defined. It would likely have to be determined by a jury drawn from the relevant community, which is also not defined.
- The Supreme Court has sided with those producing content over those offended with the content because of misapplication of the First Amendment.
- Important to engage publicly in the community to set some boundaries for what is appropriate for children to begin to define the standard.
  - If we don't define the standard, then those making the materials will.
  - Read/show actual materials to parents, legislators, organizations and encourage them to object.

## **Before Repeal or If Not Repealed...**

Keep your heart with all vigilance, for from it flow the springs of life Proverbs 4:23

#### **Be Vigilant**:

Constant monitoring of what is being assigned, taught in all courses. See Debbie DeGroff's book

# ETERNAL VIGILANCE IS THE PRICE OF LIBERTY.

Wendell Phillips

The way to right wrongs is to turn the LIGHT of TRUTH upon Them.

#### **Educate Parents & Community:**

- Shine the light of truth onto school board meetings: Use public comment periods to present materials.
- Educate fellow parents, churches, organizations; encourage making voices heard about what is appropriate/inappropriate for the community's children. This will help establish "community standards" for possible future use to challenge materials.