

10. *Opposition argument.* Sexuality education is simply a plot to make money. *Suggested response.* Some people argue that those who provide services, such as contraception, are promoting sexuality education just to make money. It is, however, interesting to note that the strongest supporters of sexuality education are educators, physicians, and counselors who are primarily interested in human well-being and who reap no monetary gain from sexuality education programs.
11. *Opposition argument.* All materials published by Advocates for Youth, Answer, SIECUS (and other such organizations) are evil and should be banned along with sexuality education itself. *Suggested response.* Remember that one common tactic of sexuality education opponents is to condemn an organization and by so doing drag down a cause, too. These organizations are excellent sources of information. If some material associated with them is thought to be objectionable in a given situation, then it should not be used. Each book, picture, or media presentation should be evaluated on its own merit and not condemned because one or more organizations have recommended it. There are many excellent resources to choose among for use in sexuality education programs.
12. *Opposition argument.* Sexuality education is not needed for older or married people. *Suggested response.* The need for sexuality education is not decreased simply because one has lived longer. People of all ages need sexuality education even though their needs may be different. It is a fallacy to think that just because one has made it "this far" one does not need sexuality education (or other forms of education for that matter, too).
13. *Opposition argument.* Sexuality education is simply a plot to promote homosexuality. *Suggested response.* It is a basic tenet of education that it is helpful to learn about differences. It is not the intent to push people toward experimentation, but to help them better understand themselves and others. To avoid discussions about a variety of sexual behaviors would be like avoiding studying other cultures in a geography class. It is frequently (if not always) the case that a lack of knowledge is far more dangerous than being educated.
14. *Opposition argument.* Comprehensive sexuality education does not include any information about abstinence. *Suggested response.* It is logical for sexuality educators to stress abstinence from sexual activity for young people—especially with the serious HIV threat. However, it must be borne in mind that most schools, great; but that will not be the case in most coverage, great; but that will not be the case in most be fit into the curriculum in addition to this basic the crowded curriculum. If a separate course can ing for teachers, but it requires no more time from development. This demands some additional training and that is already geared toward total personality or similar course that already exists in most schools should be included as a part of a health education for basic handling of the topic. Sexuality education *Suggested response.* In most situations, a separate sexuality education course should not be the means for basic handling of the topic. Sexuality education should be included as a part of a health education or similar course that already exists in most schools and that is already geared toward total personality development. This demands some additional training for teachers, but it requires no more time from the crowded curriculum. If a separate course can be fit into the curriculum in addition to this basic coverage, great; but that will not be the case in most schools.
5. *Opposition argument.* Sexuality education is too controversial for schools and other institutions. *Suggested response.* If sexuality education is properly planned and the community is well informed, it is no more controversial than history or social studies. The controversy seems to arise concerning moral values. It is not the job or the right of the school or other community organizations to make value judgments concerning sexuality. This is the job of the home, the religious institution, if applicable, and the individual.
6. *Opposition argument.* A moral attitude toward sexuality is not developed in sexuality education programs. *Suggested response.* See response for number 5.
7. *Opposition argument.* It is improper to teach young children all the details of sexual intercourse. *Suggested response.* This is a legitimate argument, but anyone using this or similar arguments does not understand sexuality education. Sexuality education programs do not teach sexual techniques in schools or other institutions at either the elementary or secondary level. It might be appropriate to teach this subject to older individuals in nonschool settings, but claims such as this can readily be handled by properly informing citizens about the program.
8. *Opposition argument.* Sexuality education is needed only in culturally deprived areas, because that is where actual problems exist. *Suggested response.* This is, again, a very narrow view of sexuality education (the promiscuity, STI, and premarital-pregnancy approach). Problems relating to sexuality can occur in any cultural group. Also, all people have the same needs related to developing positive sexual health, learning and using sound decision-making skills, knowing important information about sexuality, and promoting positive relationships with others.
9. *Opposition argument.* The school curriculum is over-crowded. *Suggested response.* In most situations, a separate sexuality education course should not be the means for basic handling of the topic. Sexuality education should be included as a part of a health education or similar course that already exists in most schools and that is already geared toward total personality development. This demands some additional training for teachers, but it requires no more time from the crowded curriculum. If a separate course can be fit into the curriculum in addition to this basic coverage, great; but that will not be the case in most schools.