

UNITED FAMILIES INTERNATIONAL

**GUIDE TO
FAMILY
ISSUES**

Sexual
Orientation



ABOUT UNITED FAMILIES INTERNATIONAL

United Families International (UFI) is a 501(c)(3), nondenominational, public charity devoted to strengthening the traditional family as the fundamental unit of society at the local, national and international level. UFI is a worldwide organization, accredited with the Economic and Social Council of the United Nations. United Families International seeks to educate government, religious and community leaders, and citizens at the grass roots level on issues affecting the family and promotes public policies and programs that preserve the traditional family.

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United Families International has included what we believe to be the best, most current research available at the time of publication of this Guide to Family Issues. We recognize that there are thousands of studies available and that additional research is released continuously. If you become aware of additional data that you believe should be included in future editions of the Guide, please contact us at our mailing address, or email us at guide@unitedfamilies.org.

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Foreword

A Guide to Family Issues has been prepared by United Families International as the most comprehensive resource available to provide concerned citizens and government officials with factual scientific research and sound, logical arguments to support pro-family positions on controversial issues.

Each topic of the Guide examines a major social issue that impacts the family. The **Myth and Reality** section provides insights into the most common misconceptions and misrepresentations on each topic. The **Fast Facts and Commentary** section then provides a wealth of peer-reviewed social science data, research and thoughtful commentary to debunk these myths and misrepresentations.

The Guide has been designed to enable the average person to articulate pro-family positions on difficult topics and will be an indispensable tool in many situations;

- **Lobbying government officials on family issues**
- **Legislative debates**
- **School Board meetings**
- **Preparing letters to the Editor**
- **Classroom debates**
- **Community involvement**
- **Employment**
- **Discussions with friends and neighbors.**

Although United Families International promotes religious freedom and is supported by people from many faiths across the world, we do not use religious arguments to support our positions. This can be counterproductive when working to influence public policy makers who tend to base decisions on facts. The overwhelming preponderance of social science data and research invariably support the pro-family side of every issue considered in this Guide.

A Guide to Family Issues continues to be a work in progress as new studies and research are constantly being released. Updates on each issue can be found on our website as new data becomes available.

United Families International hopes that this Guide to Family Issues provides motivation and encouragement and will aid responsible citizens and officers of government in the never-ending battle to preserve and protect the family as the fundamental unit of society.

Marcia Barlow
Managing Editor

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Introduction

Gender and sexual orientation issues are at the heart of many current public policy battles affecting the family in the United States and throughout the world. Sexual orientation is the current term used to refer to homosexual, bisexual, and transgender activities and their advocacy. Liberal orthodoxy requires an acknowledgement, acceptance, and embrace of all forms of sexual orientation. This embrace is referred to as tolerance. Tolerance toward sexual orientation requires the elevation of dangerous sexual practices to a place equal to traditional monogamous heterosexual norms.

United Families International believes that gender confusion has a devastating effect on individuals and their ability to lead healthy, productive lives and to form stable nuclear families. In order to stem the tide of homosexual activism, to thwart the attempts to redefine marriage in an effort to reestablish society based on alternative family forms, and to preserve and protect marriage and the family, United Families International presents a Guide to Family Issues: Sexual Orientation.

Sexual Orientation

Throughout history, societies have recognized the essential role of human reproduction to the successful perpetuation of the human race. Human biology has dictated that it always takes both a male and a female to produce children and nature has prescribed that most adults are naturally attracted to the opposite sex. For various reasons, however, a very small percentage of individuals develop different sexual orientations. Gender is an innate component and an essential characteristic of individual identity and purpose.

Contrary to false information spread by homosexual activists through the media, we know that differing sexual orientations are not innate and immutable, but rather represent developmental disorders that often can be prevented or successfully treated. Individuals may not choose to have homosexual feelings, but they can choose to act upon these feelings or seek help to overcome them. No one is "born that way." Policies that would normalize homosexuality by equating homosexual behavior with innate characteristics such as race or ethnicity should be opposed.

Those who advocate full acceptance of homosexual behavior choose to downplay the significant evidence regarding the serious, life-threatening health effects associated with the homosexual lifestyle. Empirical data and social science research clearly demonstrate that homosexual behavior is not just another alternative lifestyle or even a sexual "preference"; it is an unhealthy and harmful practice that leads to injury, disease and early death. Homosexual advocacy does not promote the best interests of individuals, families or society.

United Families International is opposed to verbal abuse and violence against homosexually attracted persons and seeks to offer compassion and assistance to help those experiencing same-sex attractions overcome these tendencies.

MYTH vs. REALITY

MYTH

Research shows that there is a "gay gene." Homosexuality is genetic.

REALITY

Homosexuality is not a genetically encoded condition. There is no conclusive or compelling empirical evidence showing any absolute biological, genetic or hormonal causation for homosexuality. Research by Dr. Simon LeVay reportedly showed genetic support for sexual orientation. The media reported a "gay gene" and LeVay was later forced to make the clarification, "...I did NOT find a genetic cause for orientation..." Homosexual activist and molecular biologist Dean Hamer's study claiming the existence of a homosexual gene has not been replicated nor scientifically acknowledged. Studies that claim to prove homosexuality is genetic have been purposefully designed from a homosexual advocacy perspective and seek to convince society that homosexuality is innate, and therefore normal, and should be recognized as such by society.

A small percentage of the population may have a predisposition toward homosexual feelings, but this does not mean such people engage in homosexual behavior as a result of genetic causation. Predisposition toward something does not mean that it is inevitable or that such a predisposition cannot or should not be resisted and overcome. Some people may have a predisposition toward alcoholism, yet we do not affirm their disposition, but rather treat their condition and help them change. Current evidence suggests that environmental, familial and personal influences contribute significantly to the development of homosexual tendencies. Seventy years of therapeutic counseling and case studies show a remarkable consistency concerning the origins of the homosexual impulse as an uncompleted gender identity seeking after its own sex to replace what was not fully developed in childhood.

(www.narth.com)

Although individuals who experience homosexual attractions and thoughts may not have chosen these tendencies, they do have a choice as to whether or not they will act on the feelings. It is the acting on these feelings that constitutes homosexuality. It is essential to remember that homosexuality is defined entirely by sexual behavior. Many people have changed their sexual orientation and live successful heterosexual lives, which often include marriage and raising children.

SEE FAST FACTS AND COMMENTARY #83-97.

MYTH

Homosexual behavior is innate. Homosexuality is "what a person is."

REALITY

What a person *does* (behavior) should never be equated with what a person *is*. No human being can or should be reduced to his or her sexual impulses. Impulses cannot compel behavior or identities without a person's consent. If people "are" their actions, then what does that say about the thief, the anorexic, or the prostitute? Ninety-eight percent of the population do not define their very being and purpose in life by their sexual behavior.

SEE FAST FACTS AND COMMENTARY #83-97.

MYTH

Homosexuality is unchangeable.

REALITY

Reputable studies and decades of successful treatment show that homosexual behavior can be changed. Thousands of former homosexuals are testimony to the possibility of change. Homosexual activists claim that homosexuality is an unchangeable condition and insist that therapy does not work. They attempt to justify their claim by defining success in absolute terms stipulating that: 1) Before treatment a person must have never experienced opposite-sex attraction and never engaged in heterosexual relations; and 2) After treatment the person must be fully heterosexual in behavior and never have another same-sex thought or temptation for the rest of his/her life. This would be the equivalent of saying that no diet program works unless the person never gains back one ounce of weight that was lost and is never tempted to overeat again.

United Families International supports the right to therapy for homosexually attracted individuals. For a listing of groups in the U.S. and internationally that help people change unwanted same-sex attractions, visit the website of the umbrella group, Positive Alternatives To Homosexuality (PATH) at www.pathinfo.org.

SEE FAST FACTS AND COMMENTARY #90-97.

MYTH

Homosexual behavior should be considered normal as a result of the decision made by the American Psychiatric Association (APA) in 1973 which removed homosexuality from its list of "disorders."

REALITY

The decision to remove homosexuality from the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual (DSM) was made after APA leaders and members had endured several years of intense political pressure and disruptive lobbying efforts by militant homosexual activist groups. (Ronald Bayer, "Homosexuality and American Psychiatry: The Politics of Diagnosis," Princeton University Press, 1987.) Homosexual activist groups pressured APA committees to remove homosexuality from the APA's approved list of disorders. In spite of the long documented history showing that therapists have helped homosexual clients reduce and change their homosexual tendencies, professionals who persist in viewing and treating homosexuality as a changeable condition are labeled unenlightened, prejudiced, homophobic and unethical. **There is currently a movement within the APA to normalize pedophilia that appears to be following the same path to legitimization as homosexuality.**

SEE FAST FACTS AND COMMENTARY #1-66, 90-97.

MYTH

Government discriminates against homosexuals and denies them their basic rights by not legalizing same-sex marriage. Homosexuals share loving relationships and should be allowed to marry.

REALITY

It is not discriminatory to deny homosexuals the right to marry. Homosexuals are afforded exactly the same right as heterosexuals; they can marry one person of the opposite sex. No one may marry a close blood relative, a child, or a person who is already married. Regardless of whether those restrictions may disappoint the incestuous, pedophiles, polygamists and homosexuals, the issue is not discrimination. It is the nature and purpose of marriage itself. Allowing homosexuals to marry would not simply expand marriage but would redefine it.

Contrary to the popular notions of today's culture, marriage is not just about loving relationships, even where there is longstanding commitment. **Governments and societies have granted certain institutional benefits and privileges to heterosexual marriage because these unions have the biological**

potential to provide societies with a tangible benefit—children. Two men or two women sleeping together to obtain a sensory experience (sterile sex) provide societies with no measurable benefit.

A stable marriage between a man and a woman is the only relationship that has the biological potential to both produce children and to *then* provide the best and most successful environment in which to rear the next generation. Heterosexual marriage is a government imperative. This is not an issue of love, rights or sexual preference. It is an issue of which activities and unions provide societies with a net benefit and which do not. There is no societal benefit to unions based fundamentally on genital stimulation and the perception of love. Every man and woman who marries (whether age 24 or 74, fertile or infertile) *can* give any child they create or adopt a mother and a father. Most heterosexual unions will produce children. Homosexual unions will never produce children nor can they provide a child with both a mother and a father.

If the law abandons the fundamental principle that reproductive sex within marriage has a unique role, there will be no basis upon which to draw distinctions between multiple types of relationships such as polygamy, incestuous couplings, or any type of chosen loving relationship. The same arguments used to justify the legal recognition of same-sex marriage can also be used to justify legal protection for any consensual sexual practice or form of marriage.

SEE FAST FACTS AND COMMENTARY #28-40, 67-82, 105-134.

MYTH

If two people love each other, they should be allowed to marry.

REALITY

"Your love is your own private possession, but marriage is more than something personal - it is a status, an office ... that joins you together." (Dietrich Bonhoeffer) Marriage has a far more fundamental and influential role than simply a public or legal documentation of "love." **We love many people that we don't marry.** If feelings of love or affection were all that mattered, fathers should be able to marry their own daughters, brothers could marry sisters, and people could marry their dogs. Were there no restrictions on marriage, the possible arrangements would be endless. If marriage is based solely on one's affections, the need for companionship, the desire for genital stimulation, or wanting increased benefits, then there is no logical reason for not legalizing polygamous, incestuous or pedophilic marriages.

The redefinition of marriage would reduce it to a commitment between any individuals or entities who love and share resources. There are many relationships in society that would meet the new definition. Marriage is the union of the two sexes, not just the union of two people—an important distinction. Marriage is the union of two families, and the foundation for establishing kinship patterns and family names, passing on property, and providing the optimal environment for raising children. To fully understand the importance of marriage to societies across the millennia, it is useful to remember that the concept of "love" as the most important element of marriage is largely a western cultural phenomenon. Arranged marriages are still the norm in many societies.

**SEE FAST FACTS AND COMMENTARY
#28-40, 105-115.**

MYTH

Allowing homosexuals to marry does not harm or negatively impact anyone.

REALITY

Redefining marriage to include same-sex unions not only devalues marriage, but it diminishes the rights of children. Children have a fundamental right to a mother and a father; to be born within the bonds of matrimony to parents who honor their marital vows with complete fidelity. Every time a child is robbed of these rights there are negative social consequences. Diminishing a child diminishes every person in the community.

Who gave children the right to a father and a mother? Nature itself. A unisex union will never produce a child. No matter how you slice the petri dish (artificial insemination, alternate surrogacy, or any alternate method to procure a child), there's still a male sperm (father) and female egg (mother). Homosexual adoption requires that at least one biological parent legally sever their natural bond and render a child either motherless or fatherless.

By legalizing same-sex marriage/adoption we would intentionally be stripping children of their fundamental right to a father and a mother. Fatherlessness or motherlessness has serious consequences. We know this from a 40-year experiment with dismantling the institution of marriage which has given us an epidemic of out-of-wedlock sex and child bearing, skyrocketing divorce rates, alternate families, and a deteriorating social fabric. If we look at the above list of negative consequences resulting from a breakdown of the family, and then examine the startling, well-documented statistics showing their negative impact on children, we can draw only one conclusion: govern-

ment can never create enough programs to compensate for motherlessness and fatherlessness.

Enduring marriage between a man and a woman is the best environment for the social, physical, mental, emotional and economic development of men, women and children. Every deviation from the ideal model of enduring monogamous marriage between a man and a woman brings hardship to men, women and especially children. The role of government/society should be to affirm and strengthen traditional marriage, not dilute it with notions of homosexual rights and same-sex marriage.

**SEE FAST FACTS AND COMMENTARY
#1-10, 14-15, 23-82, 105-115.**

MYTH

Homosexual partners can be great parents and should be allowed to adopt children.

REALITY

The concept of adoption was not created to transcend biology in order to give adults (heterosexual or homosexual) more choice in family form. Adoption was created to meet the needs of children whose parents could not or would not care for them. **Adoption has never been about the desires or needs of the adults involved, but rather adoption is about securing both a mother and a father for a child.** As such, homosexuals do not meet the basic requirement of adoption, while married, yet infertile heterosexual couples do. Allowing homosexual partners to adopt would purposely and intentionally create fatherless and motherless children with all of the associated developmental handicaps and negative outcomes.

Children in homosexual households do not experience firsthand exposure to three of the most important relationships required for healthy social development: male/female, husband/wife, or mother/father. Adoption law should, first and foremost, protect the best interest of children and their right to a mother and a father. Human experience and a vast body of social science research show that children do best in married, mother/father households.

When considering the negative health and social consequences of homosexual behavior, adoption of children by homosexuals cannot be considered in the best interest of the child. To allow homosexual couples to adopt would require complete disregard of the statistics on the high mortality rate from HIV/AIDS, and high rate of alcohol and drug abuse, as well as the general instability and violent nature of homosexual relationships. All of these can be harmful to the adopted child, directly or indirectly.

Efforts by homosexuals to support their gay-adoption argument by citing the numbers of children in the foster care system needing love, and thus adoption, are misleading. Less than 20 percent of the children in the foster care system are even eligible for adoption. The problems in the foster care system and Child Protective Services are less a call for homosexual adoption and more a clear statement about government's lack of ability to replace the crucial role of the biological father and mother bound together in a stable marriage.

SEE FAST FACTS AND COMMENTARY #1-10, 14-15, 23-82, 105-115.

MYTH

Homosexuals suffer from the same types of discrimination that minorities experienced prior to the civil rights movement.

REALITY

Discrimination on the basis of gender or race is vastly different from discrimination on the basis of sexual practice. Many veterans of the civil rights movement are against efforts by homosexual activists to seek special rights and benefits based on sexual behavior, that unlike race, is neither inherent, involuntary or immutable. Homosexual acts involve behavior and choice. "Skin color is a benign, non-behavioral characteristic. Sexual orientation is perhaps the most profound of human behavioral characteristics. Comparison of the two is a convenient, but invalid argument." (General Colin Powell) Governments should not grant special rights to the homosexual community for what is a behaviorally-based identity rather than a true genetic one. **The courts have specifically rejected the recognition that homosexuals as a group are entitled to civil rights that are routinely granted to true minority groups based on such factors as race or national origin.**

SEE FAST FACTS AND COMMENTARY #83-97, 120-134.

MYTH

Homosexuals are discriminated against when they do not receive the same rights and benefits (tax breaks, insurance, and other types of preferential treatment) as married heterosexual couples.

REALITY

If, as homosexuals state, they are discriminated against in tax breaks, insurance or other types of preferential treatment, then so are all single people.

Single individuals do not receive certain institutionalized benefits. These benefits are provided by governments and societies for children; to facilitate and assist a married couple in what is a societal and governmental imperative--bearing and effectively rearing the next generation.

Homosexual couples can already, without marriage, protect their basic interests with simple, inexpensive contracts. Homosexuals can easily obtain legal documents to establish hospital visitation and medical decision-making rights, grant power of attorney, have joint ownership of property, get joint bank accounts, have inheritance rights, be life insurance beneficiaries, etc. Any additional benefits provided by marriage were put in place for the benefit of children and the parents that created them. Because of the importance of the heterosexual marital contract to the state, this union has enjoyed an honored role for centuries. No one has made a convincing case that homosexual marriage adds enough value to society to justify granting such special benefits.

SEE FAST FACTS AND COMMENTARY #120-134.

MYTH

The reason the homosexual community has high rates of promiscuity is because they are denied the right to marry. Granting homosexual men the right to marry will provide the motivation for them to form stable monogamous relationships.

REALITY

It is not marriage, but women in marriage, that help to contain and channel the male sexual appetite. Nature designed the male-female pair to complement and balance each other. By contrast, same-sex mating seems to drive male partners to extremes. Instead of balancing each other, men who have sex with men reinforce each other in their sexual behavior. Note the promiscuous tendencies of men in general. Unbalanced by women, these tendencies lead to the anonymous, no-brakes promiscuity manifest in the homosexual community. Validating homosexual behavior by giving it the societal stamp of approval via legalization of same-sex marriage is highly unlikely to curb this natural male tendency towards promiscuity.

Within the broader context of the burgeoning sexual revolution, the transient, promiscuous and unfaithful relationships that are characteristic of homosexuals would become part of society's image and understanding of marriage. This could only add to the downward spiral of fewer marriages being permanent, exclusive and faithful. There is lit-

tle room for optimism that legal unions would change homosexuals for the better; it seems far more probable that homosexuals would change marriage for the worse.

SEE FAST FACTS AND COMMENTARY #28-40, 126-129.

MYTH

You can't legislate morality.

REALITY

We can and we do legislate morality. The all-too-common contention that "government must not regulate morality" is nonsense--unless the goal is to eliminate all government. Governmental decisions, from welfare to clean air to sexual conduct to speed limits, always involve moral values. **Law is nothing more than a public expression of a society's morality.** So the real question is: "Whose morality will we legislate?" The question of competing moralities can be answered by this simple test: "Do the kinds of behaviors/actions/programs that I want to create laws for--or against--bring about good or bad consequences to society?" Based on society's best interest, laws are made to encourage specific behaviors and discourage others. If homosexuality leads to identifiable negative consequences, then society has a moral obligation to regulate it and limit its influence.

SEE FAST FACTS AND COMMENTARY #1-82.

MYTH

What people do "in the privacy of their own bedrooms" is not anyone else's business.

REALITY

Private behavior often has very public consequences. Homosexual behavior has implications far beyond the bedroom. Statistics clearly show that homosexual behavior is destructive and bears high costs, not only to the individual, but to society. For example, each year the U.S. government spends billions of dollars on AIDS treatment, research and programs. AIDS in the U.S. is largely a homosexual-based disease stemming from unhealthy sexual practices.

There are many consensual behaviors occurring in the "privacy of a bedroom" like drug use and prostitution, that current laws and customs have deemed harmful because of their negative effect on society. Other activities like rape and incest also happen in bedrooms. The "my bedroom, my business" rationale stands up to scrutiny *only* if a society is willing to say that there should be no government involvement nor

law regarding *any kind* of behavior. Otherwise, citizens have to go through the process of determining what type of behavior truly *is* good for society. That determination is the basis of all law.

The 2003 U.S. Supreme Court ruling (*Lawrence v. Texas*) decriminalizing homosexual sex has further opened the door for children to be taught in public schools that homosexual sodomy is normal, healthy, and is the equivalent of marital sex. California has already established programs to accomplish the above. Now that homosexual sex has been declared legal it is coming out of the bedroom and increasingly into the classroom. If same-sex marriage is legalized, there will be no principled or legal basis upon which the promotion of homosexuality in the public school system could be prevented.

SEE FAST FACTS AND COMMENTARY #1-82, 105-115.

MYTH

The mental and emotional problems that homosexuals experience are due to the straight community's persecution and intolerance of their lifestyle.

REALITY

If this were true, then one would expect to find lower rates of suicide and mental illness among homosexuals in areas where homosexuality has been mainstreamed and widely accepted for decades (i.e., San Francisco, European countries--particularly the Netherlands). However, research shows that there is no reduction in the rates of suicide, mental illness, substance abuse, alcoholism, and homosexual domestic violence in areas where homosexuality is more widely accepted. The high rates of emotional trauma in homosexuals are not induced by society, but rather are the result of deviant (unnatural) sexual behavior that negatively impacts their emotional and physical health.

SEE FAST FACTS AND COMMENTARY #1-46.

MYTH

Homosexuals are powerless and oppressed by society and thus need special rights to protect them.

REALITY

Homosexuals are one of the most powerful special interest groups in the U.S. Their success in passing special "gay" rights legislation is unprecedented. They attempt to silence their critics by charging them as

"homophobic," and their cause has been incorporated as a major plank in the Democratic Party's platform. Their political power goes way beyond what would be expected of a minority that makes up about 2-3 percent of the population.

SEE FAST FACTS AND COMMENTARY #98-104, 105.

MYTH

Homosexuals are highly persecuted and frequently the victims of hate crimes.

REALITY

Rates of violence against homosexuals are the highest within the homosexual community (gay-on-gay violence). (www.ojp.gov/bjs/pub/pdf/ipva99.pdf) In the U.S. during the year 2000, only two out of 15,517 murders were motivated by heterosexual hatred toward homosexuals. (www.fbi.gov/ucr/ucr.htm) Violence toward any person is unacceptable, however, the Federal Government's statistics confirm that anti-homosexual crime is not only rare, but statistically irrelevant. The total number of crimes in the U.S. in 2000 was 11.6 million. Roughly eight ten-thousandths (0.0008) of that number were found to be hate crimes of any type.

Why is there so much emphasis on the few homosexual hate crimes? What about the 15,715 non-homosexual victims who were murdered in the year 2000? The rationale behind the great publicity and focus on hate crimes against homosexuals is to elevate sexual orientation to a special and protected class, to silence anyone who would speak out against homosexual behavior, and to advance a pro-homosexual agenda.

SEE FAST FACTS AND COMMENTARY #41-46, 116-119.

MYTH

Schools are not a safe place for homosexual students. This problem must be specifically addressed in school curriculum, clubs, and safe-school policies and programs.

REALITY

Public schools must be safe for every child without differentiation. Most schools already have policies prohibiting harassment of every kind. Many children who are overweight, undersized, timid, acne-prone or part of an ethnic minority suffer from the same kind of harassment homosexual activists claim is purportedly directed exclusively at homosexual students. Anti-harassment policies should cover all students, in all circumstances equally, and not provide special

protection for specific groups.

Federal crime rate statistics (www.fbi.gov/ucr/ucr.htm) reported a total of 140 incidents of hate crimes based on sexual orientation within U.S. schools and colleges during the year 2000. Our nation has roughly 55 million students. **The incidence rate of 140 hate crimes based on sexual orientation relative to 55 million students is 0.00003 percent, or three in 100,000.**

Pro-homosexual organizations such as Parents, Families and Friends of Lesbians and Gays (PFLAG), Gay Lesbian Straight Education Network (GLSEN), and the National Education Association (NEA) see safe-school policies as an opportunity to establish clubs and develop curriculum that will indoctrinate student populations toward pro-homosexual advocacy. These organizations use "safe-school" programs as a Trojan horse. Once sexual orientation is established as an issue of safety rather than of sexual behavior, activists demand the entire fabric of public instruction be modified to promote, validate, and even celebrate risky sexual practices and lifestyles that are unacceptable to the majority of students and their families.

SEE FAST FACTS AND COMMENTARY #1-27, 47-66, 135-145.

MYTH

Ten percent of individuals worldwide are homosexual. Since a substantial segment of the population is homosexual, we should recognize, accommodate, and protect the homosexual lifestyle.

REALITY

This ten percent figure is a great example of statistical distortion. This figure comes from an analysis of interviews conducted from 1938 to 1948 under the supervision of Alfred Kinsey where 10 percent of men interviewed claimed to be homosexual. The study considered only male behavior and thus the 10 percent figure cannot be applied to the half of the population who are women. Furthermore, the Kinsey study did not claim that the 10 percent were exclusively homosexual for life. Some boys experiment with same-sex behavior in adolescence only to become completely heterosexual later. The Kinsey study itself stated that less than 4 percent of men are homosexual. **Current studies estimate that between 1.8 to 3 percent of the male population consider themselves to be homosexual, with the rate for females at 1.5 percent.**

SEE FAST FACTS AND COMMENTARY #98-104.

MYTH

Homosexuals function within the community just like heterosexuals.

REALITY

Homosexuals, like the general population, contribute in the workplace and in their communities. Nevertheless, homosexuals engage in behaviors that are destructive to themselves and to society. Homosexuality carries a number of risks, the most serious of which is exposure to HIV/AIDS and other STDs. Fifty percent of men who have sex with men will eventually become HIV positive or infected with another potentially fatal sexually transmitted disease. About 30 percent of homosexually active men and women have serious drug and alcohol problems.

Pedophilia is widespread among the homosexual community. Though homosexuals make up just two percent of the U.S. population, homosexuals commit 33 percent of the pedophilia crimes. About 40 percent of homosexuals have been victims of childhood sexual abuse or adult sexual violence. Prevention, early intervention, and treatment for homosexual behavior, while not always 100 percent effective, does work. Young people, students and the public at large must be fully informed about the negative consequences associated with homosexual behavior and lifestyle. It is the responsibility of lawmakers, teachers, school boards and the media to ensure that this information is provided.

SEE FAST FACTS AND COMMENTARY #1-20, 23-66, 91-97, 135-145.

MYTH

The U.S. government should spend more money to help AIDS victims and to find a cure for AIDS.

REALITY

The most prevalent adverse health conditions in the U.S. are arthritis and heart disease, which respectively afflict 40 and 50 million individuals at an estimated total annual per capita cost ranging from \$3,000-\$6,000. Less than 1 million Americans have HIV/AIDS, with an estimated total annual per capita cost of about \$200,000.

More than 400,000 Americans have died of AIDS. If standard disease containment practices (which had been in place for more than half a century) had been implemented at the inception of the AIDS epidemic, most of these HIV/AIDS infections and deaths could have been prevented. These practices include testing, contact tracing, reporting, and closing of infections sites. During the 2003 SARS epidemic, the

world saw how disease containment can and should work. Yet standard practices were all but abandoned in regard to AIDS because of the intense and unremitting political pressure from homosexual activists and the AIDS lobby.

SEE FAST FACTS AND COMMENTARY #5, 9-22, 120.

MYTH

The homosexual community is doing everything in its power to stop the AIDS epidemic.

REALITY

AIDS in the homosexual community, after a short drop in the infection rate during the mid-eighties, continues to rise. Many of the homosexual men involved in homosexual advocacy and AIDS education believe "The proper goal of AIDS prevention is to defend the gay sexual revolution." For these men, "Gay liberation was founded on a sexual brotherhood of promiscuity," and "any abandonment of that promiscuity would amount to a communal betrayal of gargantuan proportions." G. Rotello, *Sexual Ecology: AIDS and the Destiny of Gay Men* (New York: Dutton, 1997), 109.

Those who have died of AIDS have been memorialized as martyrs. **Rather than calling for changes in the behaviors that led to these deaths, the homosexual activists blame the general public for not finding a cure, not funding education, and for causing homosexuals' low self-esteem.** When one points to the economic and social costs of the AIDS epidemic, the fact that in the U.S. it is primarily a disease of homosexuals and IV drug users, and that the AIDS epidemic could be significantly curtailed if not stopped entirely by behavior change, the messenger is accused of victim blaming and discrimination.

SEE FAST FACTS AND COMMENTARY #5, 9-22.

MYTH

Religions teach love, tolerance and acceptance of others. Those who oppose homosexuality are hate-filled and intolerant and are not adhering to their religious beliefs.

REALITY

There is a difference between accepting and loving an individual and being required to accept and condone their behavior. One can oppose a person's behavior and still love the person. For example, one does not hate those who engage in drug or alcohol abuse but would try to assist them in obtaining help in order to change. In fact it is more compassionate to

discourage homosexuality than to tolerate it. By legally recognizing homosexuals as a special group entitled to special rights and considerations, society is not promoting true tolerance but encouraging a destructive behavior.

Homosexual behavior/lifestyle is an unhealthy and harmful practice that leads to injury, disease and early death for its participants. There is no integrity, compassion or love in knowing this, and in effect, saying to someone: "If you think your behavior will make you happy, go ahead and harm yourself." Love and concern, not hate, motivate people to encourage homosexuals to recognize that they are harming themselves and to assist them in obtaining help. It would seem, however, that no matter how gently words are spoken or how carefully this message is phrased, the homosexual activist hears only "hate."

SEE FAST FACTS AND COMMENTARY #1-82.

FAST FACTS AND COMMENTARY

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Unhealthy Practices

1 According to a study in the Netherlands where homosexuality has been accepted and mainstreamed for years, homosexual behavior significantly increases the likelihood of psychiatric, mental and emotional disorders, negating the mindset that society's lack of tolerance of homosexual behavior and lifestyle produces these psychoses. Youth are four times as likely to suffer major depression, almost three times as likely to suffer generalized anxiety disorder, nearly four times as likely to experience conduct disorder, four times as likely to commit suicide, five times as likely to have nicotine dependence, six times as likely to suffer multiple disorders, and more than six times as likely to have attempted suicide. (Study of 5,998 Dutch adults) Theo G.M. Sandfort et al., "Same-Sex Sexual Behavior and Psychiatric Disorders: Findings from the Netherlands Mental Health Survey and Incidence," *Archives of General Psychiatry* 58, 10 (2001): 85-91.

2 A co-twin study found that men with same-sex partners were 6.5 times as likely as their co-twin to have attempted suicide. The higher rate was not explained by mental health or substance abuse disorders. R. Herrell et al., "A Co-twin Control Study in Adult Men," *Archives of General Psychiatry* 56, 10 (1999): 867-874. **Researchers found "an elevated suicide risk for homosexuals" even in tolerant Denmark.** Ping Qin, Esben Agerbo, and Preben Bo Mortensen, "Suicide Risk in Relation to Socioeconomic, Demographic, Psychiatric, and Familial Factors: A National Register-Based Study of All Suicides in Denmark, 1981-1997." *American Journal of Psychiatry* 160 (2003): 765-772.

3 A study by Harvard Medical School of 4,159 high school students (grades 9-12) found that "GLB youth report disproportionate risk for a variety of health risk and problem behaviors... engage[ing] in twice the mean number of risk behaviors as did the overall population." More than 30 health risks and problem behaviors were identified, including an increased use of cocaine and other illegal drugs, use of tobacco, marijuana, and cocaine before age 13, sexual intercourse before age 13, and sexual intercourse with four or more partners. R. Garofalo et al., "The Association Between Health Risk Behaviors and Sexual Orientation Among a School-based Sample of Adolescents," *Pediatrics* 101, 5 (May 1998): 895-902. **Homosexual or bisexual teenagers are more than three times as likely to attempt suicide as their heterosexual peers.** R. Garofalo et al., "Sexual Orientation and Risk of Suicide Attempts Among a Representative Sample of Youth," *Archives of Pediatric and Adolescent Medicine* 153 (1999): 487-493.

4 Psychological health problems including multiple drug use, partner violence, history of childhood sexual abuse, and depression interface to sharply increase high-risk sexual behavior and HIV infection rates among homosexual and bisexual men in the U.S. L. Linley, R. Stall, and G. Mansergh, "New CDC Studies Shed Light on Facts Underlying High HIV Infection Rates Among Gay and Bisexual Men," *Centers for Disease Control and Prevention*, 9 July 2002, (<http://www.cdc.gov/od/oc/media/pressrel/r020710.htm>).

5 Epidemiologists estimate that one out of two men who have sex with men will eventually become HIV positive. Men who begin to engage in sex with men at an earlier age are more likely to become HIV positive and to become HIV positive earlier. N. Hessel et al., "Prevalence, incidence and progression of human immunodeficiency virus infection in homosexual and bisexual men in hepatitis B vaccine trials, 1978-1988," *American Journal of Epidemiology* 130, 6 (1989): 1167-1175. D. Hoover et al., "Estimating the 1978-1990 and future spread of human immunodeficiency virus type 1 in subgroups of homosexual men," *American Journal of Epidemiology* 134, 10 (1991): 1190-1205. M. Morris and L. Dean, "Effects of sexual behavior change on long-term human immunodeficiency virus prevalence among homosexual men," *American Journal of Epidemiology* 140, 3 (1994): 217-232.

6 HIV/AIDS is rampant in the homosexual community. Epidemiologists estimate that 30 percent of all 20-year-old homosexually-active men will be HIV positive or dead of AIDS by the time they are 30. E. Goldman, "Psychological Factors Generate HIV Resurgence in Young Gay Men," *Clinical Psychiatry News*, Oct. 1994. **HIV infection rates more than doubled from 1997 to 2000 as safe-sex practices were abandoned. In Los Angeles and five other major cities, one in ten young homosexual or bisexual men is infected with HIV.** "L.A. Studies Show Increase in Risky Sex by Gay men," *Los Angeles Times*, 17 Feb. 2001. **Among homosexual African Americans, the HIV infection rate is one out of three.** "Young Gay Black Men Suffer High HIV Rates," *Associated Press*, 6 Feb. 2001.

7 A study based upon statistics from 1986 through 1990 estimates that 20-year-old gay men have a 50 percent chance of becoming HIV positive by age 55. Donald R. Hoover et al., "Estimating the 1978-1990 and Future Spread of HIV Type 1 in Subgroups of Homosexual Men," *American Journal of Epidemiology*, 134, 10 (1991): 1190-1205. **A study of 425 men age 17 to 22 who engaged in sex with men found that 15.2 percent of the 79 who began this activity before age 15 and 11.6 percent of the 224 who initiated the activity by age 15 to 19 were already HIV positive.** G. Lemp et al., "Seroprevalence of HIV and risk behaviors among young homosexual and bisexual men," *Journal of the American Medical Association* 272, 6 (1994): 449-454.

8 In a major Canadian center, life expectancy at age 20 for gay and bisexual men is 8 to 20 years less than for all men. If the same pattern of mortality were to continue, estimates are that nearly half of gay and bisexual men currently aged 20 years will not reach their 65th birthday. Under even the most liberal assumptions, gay and bisexual men in this urban center are now experiencing a life expectancy similar to that experienced by all men in Canada in the year 1871. R.S. Hogg et al., "Modeling the Impact of HIV Disease on Mortality in Gay and Bisexual Men," *International Journal of Epidemiology* 26 (1997): 657-661. **Compare this to tobacco smoking which decreases life span by 13.5 years.** Press Release, "Smoking Costs Nation \$150 Billion Each Year in Health Costs, Lost Productivity," *Centers for Disease Control*, Office of Communication, April 12, 2000. (www.cdc.gov/od/oc/media/pressrel/r020412.htm).

9 The median age of death for those who regularly engage in homosexual behavior leaned in the direction of less than 50. The data suggest a "20 to 30-year decrease in lifespan" because of "substantially elevated rates of sexually elevated diseases . . . cancer and heart conditions, and violence among homosexual men and women." (Four data sets: obituaries from the homosexual press; two 1994 sexuality surveys; homosexual marriage records for Scandinavia; and Colorado medical records) Paul Cameron,** Kirk Cameron, and William L. Playfair, "Does Homosexual Activity Shorten Life?" *Psychological Reports* 83 (1998): 847-866. **Although there is criticism of Paul Cameron's work we find no substantive evidence or reason to exclude Cameron's studies. Listed are conclusions that can be drawn from Cameron's work. 1) There is an amazing dearth of obituaries of homosexuals over the age of 65; 2) There is a disproportionately large number of homosexuals that die young from disease, accidents, violence, and suicide; 3) Given the high rate of homosexual death from disease, drug and alcohol abuse, smoking, suicide and domestic violence among homosexually active persons, the contention that homosexually active persons have a dramatically shortened life expectancy relative to the general public is justified.

10 The rate of new HIV infections among men who have sex with men is nine times higher than among women and heterosexual men. L. Linley, R. Stall, and G. Mansergh, "New CDC Studies Shed Light on Facts Underlying High HIV Infection Rates Among Gay and Bisexual Men," *Centers for Disease Control and Prevention*, 9 July 2002, (<http://www.cdc.gov/od/oc/media/pressrel/r020710.htm>).

11 The risk of contracting AIDS from a single act of unprotected heterosexual intercourse is 1 in 715,000. The risk of contracting AIDS from a single act of unprotected homosexual intercourse is 1 in 165. Tom W. Smith, "Adult Sexual Behavior and Risk of AIDS," *Family Planning Perspectives* 23, 3 (May/June 1991): 104.

12 The bacteria contacted during anal intercourse includes *Shigella*, *Entamoeba*, *Giardia* (causes chronic diarrhea), the bacteria that causes hepatitis A (severe liver damage which can kill), and hepatitis B. Of course, the most deadly of all, HIV, is more easily transmitted through anal sex. "When Kids don't Have a Straight Answer," *NEA Today*, (<http://pflag.communitypoint.org/neatoday.pdf>).

13 A study revealed a dramatic increase in anal cancer among homosexual men. This increase is traced to the Human Papillomavirus (HPV), a sexually transmitted virus that causes cervical cancer in women and is found in almost all HIV positive homosexual men. Report of study at annual meeting of American Society of Colon and Rectal Surgeons, June 26, 2002. **Syphilis cases in the western U.S. soared 64.3 percent between 2001 and 2002 and climbed 54.5 percent in the northeast. "The vast majority of the United States is not seeing any syphilis at all. We're seeing syphilis rise primarily in groups of gay and bisexual men."** John Douglas, *Centers for Disease Control*, "Syphilis On The Rise In U.S. Again," *cbsnews.com*, November 21, 2003 <http://www.cbsnews.com/stories/2003/11/21/health/main584856.shtml>.

14 Bacterial vaginosis, hepatitis B, hepatitis C, heavy cigarette smoking, alcohol abuse, IV drug use, prostitution and AIDS are reported at significantly higher rates among women who have sex with women. Katherine Fethers et al., "Sexually Transmitted Infections and Risk Behaviors in Women Who Have Sex With Women," *Sexually Transmitted Infections* 76, 5 (2000): 345-349. T. Myers et al., "The Talking Sex Project: Descriptions of the Study Populations and Correlates of Sexual Practices at Baseline," *Canadian Journal of Public Health* 83, 1 (1992).

15 A report from the Centers for Disease Control showed that more than three quarters of the homosexual men studied were unaware they were carrying HIV, the virus that causes AIDS. Ninety percent of homosexual black men, ages 15-29, which have the virus, did not know they had the virus until researchers told them. The figure for Hispanic homosexual men is 70 percent and for white homosexual men, 60 percent. CDC Media Relations, *Centers for Disease Control*, 7-12 July 2002, (<http://www.cdc.gov/od/oc/media/pressrel/archives/2002.htm>).

16 Researchers from the Centers for Disease Control report that in a study of 701 homosexual and bisexual men from four American cities, 11 percent of HIV positive men did not disclose their serostatus to their primary sex partner and 66 percent did not disclose their status to a non-primary sex partner. In addition, of HIV positive men with one or more non-primary

partners, 16% of those who did not disclose their serostatus reported inconsistent condom use during anal intercourse with these partners. R.J. Wolitski et al., "HIV serostatus disclosure among gay and bisexual men in four American cities: general patterns and relation to sexual practices," *AIDS Care* 10, 5 (1998): 599-610.

17 HIV infection rates among homosexuals in King County Washington jumped 40 percent in the year 2002 and were expected to jump 60 percent in the year 2003. The reasons cited are decreased fear of the disease, burnout on safe-sex messages, lack of interest in knowing HIV status, and few gay community leaders sounding the alarm about the new wave of infections. Warren King, "Dramatic Surge seen in Local HIV Cases," *The Seattle Times*, 4 June 2003.

18 Researchers from the University of California, San Francisco found that thirty-six percent of homosexuals engaging in unprotected oral, anal or vaginal sex failed to disclose that they were HIV positive to casual sex partners and 68 percent did not know the HIV serostatus of their partners. Jon Garbo, "Gay and Bi Men Less Likely to Disclose They Have HIV," *GayHealth News*, 18 July 2000, (www.gayhealth.com/templates/0/news?record=136).

19 An editorial in *Steam*, a magazine for homosexuals, quotes a man who has been HIV positive since the early years of the epidemic: "I'm so sick and tired of these Negatives whining about how difficult it is to stay safe. Why don't they just get over it and get Positive." According to Scott O'Hara, *Steam's* HIV-positive editor: "One of my primary goals is the maximization of pleasure, and just as I believe that gay men have more fun, so too, do I believe that Positives have learned to have much more fun than Negatives. I'm delighted to be Positive. . . The Negative world is defined by fear, ours by pleasure." G. Rotello, *Sexual Ecology: AIDS and the Destiny of Gay Men* (New York: Dutton, 1997), 242.

20 In Los Angeles County, homosexual jail inmates have as high as a 94 percent recidivism rate. These inmates with communicable diseases, such as AIDS, syphilis, and hepatitis, infect others in the community upon their release and then continue to infect others back inside the jails if they return. Beth Shuster, "Sheriff approves Handout of Condoms to Gay Inmates," *Los Angeles Times*, 30 Nov. 2001.

21 During fiscal year 2000, the United States spent \$10.8 billion on HIV/AIDS patient care. That's \$1,359 per month per HIV/AIDS patient. "Summary Fact Sheet on HIV/AIDS," *The White House*, (<http://www.whitehouse.gov/onap/facts.html>).

22 In 2002, HIV/AIDS-related prevention programs at the Centers for Disease Control (CDC) received \$144 million in funding. A large portion of these funds have been misused; going to organizations that promote pro-homosexual events and pornographic literature under the guise of AIDS prevention. Bob Kellogg, "CDC Audit Badly Needed, Critics Say," *Citizenlink*, 1 Aug. 2002, (<http://family.org/cforum/fnif/news/a0021668.cfm>). For example see: www.stopaids.org. (Warning: sexually explicit material.)

23 Thirty-two percent of homosexual men and women abuse alcohol, as compared with 7 percent (10 percent of men and 5 percent of women) in the general population. L. Fifield, J. Latham and C. Phillips, "Alcoholism in the Gay Community: The Price of Alienation, Isolation, and Oppression," *A Project of the Gay Community Service Center*, Los Angeles, CA (1977).

24 Clinicians estimate an incidence rate of substance abuse among homosexuals to range from 28 to 35 percent; this estimate contrasts with an incidence of 10 to 12 percent in the general population. J. H. Lowinson et al., *Substance Abuse: A Comprehensive Textbook*, 3d ed. (Baltimore, MD: Williams & Wilkins, 1997).

25 Homosexuality correlates with higher alcohol use, frequency of intoxication, marijuana use, cocaine use, and other drug problems. There is a higher incidence for males than females. D. McKimman and P. Peterson, "Psychosocial and Cultural Factors in Alcohol and Drug Abuse: An analysis of a homosexual community," *Addictive Behaviors* 14 (1989): 555-563. Lesbians were at significantly greater risk than heterosexual women for both binge drinking (19.4 percent compared to 11.7 percent), and for heavy drinking (7 percent compared to 2.7 percent). Peter Freiberg, "Study: Alcohol Use More Prevalent for Lesbians," *The Washington Blade*, 12 Jan. 2001.

26 Among homosexual men, ages 18 to 25: 79.2 percent have used marijuana; 75 percent have used psychotherapeutics for nonmedical reasons; 65.2 percent have used stimulants such as dexedrine and benzedrine; 62.5 percent have used inhalants such as amyl or butyl nitrate; and 50.2 percent have used hallucinogens such as LSD. Rates among lesbians: marijuana, 82 percent; psychotherapeutics, 58.8 percent; stimulants, 52.9 percent; inhalants, 41.2 percent; and hallucinogens, 41.2 percent. Comparing current usage to national usage, homosexuals were found to use drugs with greater frequency: "Among adults aged 18-25, 16.5 percent of men and 9.1 percent of women have used marijuana in the past month, compared with 37.5 per-

cent of gay men and 23.5 percent of lesbians."

William F. Skinner, "The Prevalence and Demographic Predictors of Illicit and Licit Drug Use Among Lesbians and Gay Men," *American Journal of Public Health* 84 (1994): 1307-10.

27 **Thirty-seven percent of lesbian youths had been physically abused, and 32 percent had been raped or sexually attacked. Nineteen percent had been involved in incestuous relationships while growing up. Almost one-third used tobacco on a daily basis, about 30 percent drank alcohol more than once a week, and 6 percent drank daily. One in five smoked marijuana more than once a month. Twenty-one percent of the sample had thoughts about suicide "sometimes" or "often," and 18 percent had actually tried to kill themselves. More than half had felt too nervous to accomplish ordinary activities at some time during the past year, and more than one-third had been depressed.** J. Bradford et al., "National Lesbian Health Care Survey: Implications for Mental Health Care," *Journal of Consulting and Clinical Psychology* 62 (1994): 239, cited in *Health Implications Associated with Homosexuality*, p. 81.

Unstable Relationships

28 **An Amsterdam study found that the average homosexual relationship lasts only 18 months and that "men in homosexual relationships, on average, have eight partners a year outside those relationships." By comparison, more than two-thirds of heterosexual marriages in America last longer than ten years.** Maria Xiridou et al., "The Contribution of Steady and Casual Partnerships to the Incidence of HIV Infection Among Homosexual Men in Amsterdam," *AIDS* 17, 7 (2003): 1029-1038.

29 **The Advocate, America's largest gay magazine, published these results of their survey: 57 percent of gay readers claimed more than thirty sexual partners during their lifetime, 35 percent claimed more than one hundred sexual partners in their lifetime, 48 percent admitted having a "three-way" sexual encounter during the past five years, 29 percent admitted to meeting their partners in a bathhouse or a sex club.** *The Advocate*, August 1994.

30 **A 1991 study of homosexual men in New York City revealed that the average number of lifetime sexual partners was 308.** H. Meyer-Balburg et al., "Sexual Risk Behavior, Sexual Functioning and HIV-Disease Progression in Gay Men," *Journal of Sex Research* 28, 1 (1991): 3-27.

31 **According to Centers for Disease Control interviews, 50 percent of male homosexuals had over 500 sexual partners, the first several hundred homosexual men diagnosed with AIDS had an average of 1,100 lifetime partners.** G. Rotello, *Sexual Ecology: AIDS and the Destiny of Gay Men* (New York: Dutton, 1997).

32 **Clinicians Mattison and McWhirter studied 156 long-term homosexual relationships, but found that not one couple was able to maintain sexual fidelity for more than five years. Most maintained a monogamous relationship for less than one year. Homosexual theorists respond by redefining promiscuity as normal and healthy for homosexual men.** David P. McWhirter and Andrew M. Mattison, *The Male Couple: How Relationships Develop*, (Englewood Cliffs: Prentice-Hall, 1984).

33 **A. P. Bell and M. S. Weinberg, in their classic study of male and female homosexuality, found that 43 percent of white male homosexuals had sex with five hundred or more partners, with 28 percent having 1,000 or more sex partners.** A. P. Bell and M. S. Weinberg, *Homosexualities: A Study of Diversity Among Men and Women* (New York: Simon and Schuster, 1978), 308-309; See also A. P. Bell, M. S. Weinberg, and S. K. Hammersmith, *Sexual Preference* (Bloomington: Indiana University Press, 1981).

34 **Few homosexual relationships last longer than two years, but in a study of 156 males in homosexual relationships lasting from 1-37 years, "all couples with a relationship lasting more than five years have incorporated some provision for sexual activity outside of their relationships."** David P. McWhirter and Andrew M. Mattison, *The Male Couple: How Relationships Develop* (Englewood Cliffs: Prentice-Hall, 1984), 252-253. **"...few homosexual relationships last longer than two years, with many men reporting hundreds of lifetime partners."** M. Pollak, "Male Homosexuality in *Western Sexuality: Practice and Precept in Past and Present Times*," edited by P. Aries and A. Bejin, pp. 40-61, cited by Joseph Nicolosi in *Reparative Therapy of Male Homosexuality* (Northvale: Jason Aronson Inc., 1991), 124-125.

35 **In a study of 2,583 older homosexuals, "the modal range for number of sexual partners was 101-500. In addition, 10.2 percent to 15.7 percent had between 501 and 1,000 partners, and between 10.2 percent and 15.7 percent reported having had more than 1,000 lifetime sexual partners."** Paul Van de Ven et al., "A Comparative Demographic and Sexual Profile of Older Homosexually Active Men," *Journal of Sex Research* 34 (1997): 354.

Domestic Violence

36 In their *Journal of Sex Research* study of the sexual practices of older homosexual men, Paul Van de Ven, et al., found that only 2.7 percent of older homosexuals had only one sexual partner in their lifetime. Paul Van de Ven et al., "A Comparative Demographic and Sexual Profile of Older Homosexually Active Men," *Journal of Sex Research* 34 (1997): 35.

37 Among heterosexual couples, 75 percent of husbands and 90 percent of wives claim never to have had extramarital sex. Robert T. Michael et al., *Sex in America: A Definitive Survey* (Boston: Little, Brown & Company, 1994). Other studies and surveys confirm the percentage of faithful spouses between 75-81 percent for husbands and 85-88 percent for wives. Michael W. Widerman, "Extramarital Sex: Prevalence and Correlated in a National Survey," *Journal of Sex Research* 34 (1997): 2.

38 In the homosexual life, fidelity is almost impossible. Since part of the compulsion of homosexuality seems to be a need on the part of the homophile to absorb masculinity from his sexual partners, there is a compulsion to be constantly on the lookout for new partners. Consequently the most successful homophile "marriages" are those where there is an arrangement between the two to have affairs on the side while maintaining the semblance of permanence in their living arrangement. William Aaron, *Straight* (New York: Bantam Books, 1972), p. 208; cited by Joseph Nicolosi in *Reparative Therapy of Male Homosexuality*, p. 125; quoted by Robert H. Knight in "How Domestic Partnerships and 'Gay Marriage' Threaten the Family," Family Research Council, *Insight*, June 1994, p. 9.

39 For homosexual men, the term "monogamy" doesn't necessarily mean sexual exclusivity. The term "open relationship" has for a great many homosexual men come to have one specific definition: A relationship in which the partners have sex on the outside often, put away their resentment and jealousy, and discuss their outside sex with each other, or share sex partners. Michelangelo Signorile, *Life Outside* (New York: HarperCollins, 1997), 213.

40 "Even 'committed' homosexual relationships display a fundamental incapacity for the faithfulness and commitment that is axiomatic to the institution of marriage." Timothy J. Dailey, "Homosexual Parenting: Placing Children at Risk," *Family Research Council*, (<http://www.frc.org/get/is01j3.cfm>).

41 A U.S. Justice Department study found an epidemic of violence between homosexuals: an annual average of 13,740 male victims of violence by homosexual partners and 16,900 victims by lesbian partners. Callie Maire Rennison, "Intimate Partner Violence and Age of Victim, 1993-99," *Bureau of Justice Statistics: Special Report*, Oct. 2001, (<http://www.ojp.gov/bjs/pub/pdf/ipva99.pdf>). By contrast, the 1999 statistics for hate crimes based on sexual orientation totaled 1,558 victims. Uniform Crime Reporting Program, *Federal Bureau of Investigation*, (www.fbi.gov/ucr/ucr.htm).

42 A survey of 1,099 lesbians found that more than half reported that they had been abused by a female lover/partner. This includes verbal, emotional, psychological, and physical abuse. Gwat Yong Lie and Sabrina Gentlewarrier, "Intimate Violence in Lesbian Relationships: Discussion of Survey Findings and Practice Implications," *Journal of Social Service Research* 15 (1991): 41-59. Researchers found that 90 percent of the lesbians surveyed had been recipients of one or more acts of verbal aggression from their intimate partners during the year prior to this study, with 31 percent reporting one or more incidents of physical abuse. Lettie L. Lockhart et al., "Letting out the Secret: Violence in Lesbian Relationships," *Journal of Interpersonal Violence* 9 (December 1994): 469-492.

43 Among lesbians, "rates of verbal, physical, and sexual abuse were all significantly higher in their prior lesbian relationships than in their prior heterosexual relationships: 56.8 percent had been sexually victimized by a female, 45 percent had experienced physical aggression, and 64.5 percent experienced physical/emotional aggression." (A 1991 survey of 350 lesbians, 75 percent of whom had been in a previous relationship with a man.) Donald G. Dutton "Patriarchy and Wife Assault: The Ecological Fallacy," *Violence and Victims* 9, 2 (1994): 167-178.

44 Women are four times more likely to be victims of domestic violence in a lesbian household than in a married household. Claire Renzetti, *Violent Betrayal* (London: SAGE, 1995). Married women in traditional families experience the lowest rate of violence compared with women in other types of relationships. "Violence Between Intimates," *Bureau of Justice Statistics Selected Findings*, (Nov. 1994): 2.

45 The incidence of domestic violence among homosexual men is nearly double that in the heterosexual population. D. Island and P. Letellier, *Men Who Beat the Men Who Love Them: Battered Gay Men and Domestic Violence* (New York: Haworth Press, 1991), 14.

46 Relationship violence was found to be a significant problem for homosexuals. Forty-four percent of the gay men reported having experienced violence in their relationships; 13 percent reported sexual violence and 83 percent reported emotional abuse. Levels of abuse ran even higher among lesbians: 55 percent reported physical violence in their relationships, 14 percent reported sexual abuse, and 84 percent reported emotional abuse. (Study of 499 ethnically diverse homosexual, bisexual, and transgendered teenagers and adults) Susan C. Turrell, "A Descriptive Analysis of Same-Sex Relationship Violence for a Diverse Sample," *Journal of Family Violence* 13 (2000): 281-293.

Child Abuse

47 Eight out of every ten homosexuals court-martialed by the U.S. Army for sexual misconduct between 1988 and the fall of 1993 had engaged in sexual assaults against their victims. Of these 102 assault cases, nearly half (47 percent) involved the molestation of children. Major Mickle, Dept. of the Army, *Homosexual Litigation Update* (Feb. 1997), (<http://dont.stanford.edu/commentary/army.htm>).

48 Homosexual males are three times more likely than straight men to engage in pedophilia and the average pedophile victimizes between 20 and 150 boys before being arrested. K. Freund & R. I. Watson, "The Proportions of Heterosexual and Homosexual Pedophiles Among Sex Offenders Against Children: An Exploratory Study," *Sex & Marital Therapy* 18 (1992): 34-43.

49 The 1995 Massachusetts Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance found that gay, lesbian, and bisexual orientation was associated with having had sexual intercourse before the age of 13, with having four or more partners in a lifetime, and with having experienced sexual contact against one's will. R. Garofalo et al., "The Association between Health Risk Behaviors and Sexual Orientation Among a School-based Sample of Adolescents," *Pediatrics* 101 (1998): 895-902.

50 A study of 425 homosexual males, ages 17 to 22, reported that 40.9 percent reported an occasion of forced sex. Seventy-nine of the boys reported beginning anal sex with men when they were ages 3 to 14. Of these, 10 percent were already HIV-positive and 19.8 percent were positive for hepatitis B. G. Lemp et al., "Seroprevalence of HIV and Risk Behaviors Among Young Homosexual and Bisexual Men," *Journal of the American Medical Association* 272, 6 (1994): 449-454.

51 "Individuals from 1 percent to 3 percent of the population that are sexually attracted to the same sex are committing up to one-third of the sex crimes against children." Timothy J. Dailey, "Homosexuality and Child Sexual Abuse," *Family Research Council*, (<http://www.frc.org/get/is02e3.cfm>).

52 Over 90 percent of sexual abuse of children by Catholic priests is same-sex. About 10 percent of Catholic priests are homosexual. That means homosexual priests' abuse of children is 81 times more prevalent than heterosexual abuse. Fr. Benedict Groeschel, Westchester County, New York, recognized authority on the problem of abuse of children by Catholic priests, United Families International holds contact information for Fr. Groeschel.

53 Researchers Karla Jay and Allen Young report data showing that 73 percent of homosexuals surveyed had at some time had sex with boys 16-19 years of age or younger. Karla Jay and Allen Young, *The Gay Report: Lesbians and Gay Men Speak Out about Sexual Experiences and Lifestyles* (New York: Summit Books, 1979), 275.

54 While many homosexuals do not seek out young sexual partners, evidence indicates that disproportionate numbers of homosexual men seek adolescent males or boys as sexual partners. Zebulon A. Silverthorne and Vernon L. Quinsey, "Sexual Partner Age Preferences of Homosexual and Heterosexual Men and Women," *Archives of Sexual Behavior* 29, 1 (2000): 73.

55 "Incest was more common among bisexuals and homosexuals of both sexes" than among heterosexuals. While less than 0.8 percent of heterosexual males reported have had sex with a brother, 12 percent of homosexuals reported having had sex with at least one brother. (Study of more than 9,100 adults in U.S. metropolitan areas) Paul Cameron** and Kirk Cameron, "Does Incest Cause Homosexuality?" *Psychological Reports* 76 (1995): 611-621. **Although there is criticism of Paul Cameron's work we find no substantive evidence or reason to exclude Cameron's studies.

56 A study of male child sex offenders found that 14 percent targeted only males, and 28 percent chose males as well as females as victims, thus indicating that 42 percent of male pedophiles engaged in homosexual molestation. Michele Elliott, "Child Sexual Abuse Prevention: What Offenders Tell Us," *Child Abuse and Neglect* 19 (1995): 581.

57 A study in *Archives of Sexual Behavior* found that homosexual men are attracted to young males. The study compared the sexual age preferences of heterosexual men, heterosexual women, homosexual men, and lesbians. The results showed that in marked contrast to the

other three categories, "all but nine of the 48 homosexual men preferred the youngest two male age categories," which included males as young as age 15. Zebulon A. Silverthorne and Vernon L. Quinsey, "Sexual Partner Age Preferences of Homosexual and Heterosexual Men and Women," *Archives of Sexual Behavior* 29, 1 (2000): 73.

52 **Research confirms that homosexuals molest children at rates vastly higher than heterosexuals.** W.D. Erickson et al., "Behavior Patterns of Child Molesters," *Archives of Sexual Behavior* 17 (1988): 83. K. Jay et al., *The Gay Report: Lesbians and Gays Speak Out About Sexual Experiences and Lifestyles* (New York: Summit Books, 1979), 275. Eugene Abel et al., "Self-Reported Sex Crimes of Nonincarcerated Pedophiliacs," 2 *J. Interpersonal Violence* 3 (1987): 5. ("Child molestation, by comparison, was a relatively infrequent crime, occurring from an average of 23.2 times by a pedophile (nonincest) with female targets to an average of 281.7 times by a pedophile (nonincest) whose targets were males.") R. Blanchard et al., "Fraternal Order and Sexual Orientation in Pedophiles," *Archives of Sexual Behavior* 29 (2000): 464. K. Freund & R.I. Watson, "The Proportions of Heterosexual and Homosexual Pedophiles Among Sex Offenders Against Children: An Exploratory Study," 18 *J. Sex & Marital Therapy* 34 (1992): 34-43.

52 **A study of 229 convicted child molesters found that "86 percent of offenders against males described themselves as homosexual or bisexual."** W. D. Erickson, "Behavior Patterns of Child Molesters," *Archives of Sexual Behavior* 17 (1988): 83.

60 **In a 1999 *Journal of Homosexuality*, author Helmut Graupner claims: "Man/boy and woman/girl relations without doubt are same-sex relations and they do constitute an aspect of gay and lesbian life." Graupner argues that, as such, consensual sexual relations between adult homosexuals and youths as young as fourteen qualifies as a "gay rights issue."** Helmut Graupner, "Love Versus Abuse: Crossgenerational Sexual Relations of Minors: A Gay Rights Issue?" *Journal of Homosexuality* 37 (1999): 23, 26.

61 **The *Archives of Sexual Behavior* reports: "One of the most salient findings of this study is that 46 percent of homosexual men and 22 percent of homosexual women reported having been molested by a person of the same gender. This contrasts to only seven percent of heterosexual men and one percent of heterosexual women reporting having been molested by a person of the same gender."** Marie, E. Tomeo et al., "Comparative Data of Childhood and Adolescence Molestation in Heterosexual and Homosexual Persons," *Archives of Sexual Behavior* 30 (2001): 539.

62 **A study of 279 homosexual/bisexual men with AIDS and control patients reported: "More than half of both case and control patients reported**

a sexual act with a male by age 16 years, approximately 20 percent by age 10 years." Harry W. Haverkos et al., "The Initiation of Male Homosexual Behavior," *The Journal of the American Medical Association* 262 (28 July, 1989): 501.

63 **Noted child sex abuse expert David Finkelhor found that "boys victimized by older men were over four times more likely to be currently engaged in homosexual activity than were non-victims. The finding applied to nearly half the boys who had had such an experience . . . Further, the adolescents themselves often linked their homosexuality to their sexual victimization experiences."** Bill Watkins and Arnon Bentovim, "The Sexual Abuse of Male Children and Adolescents: A Review of Current Research," *Journal of Child Psychiatry* 33 (1992); in Byrgen Finkelman, *Sexual Abuse* (New York: Garland Publishing, 1995), p. 316.

64 **A study in the *International Journal of Offender Therapy and Comparative Criminology* found: "In the case of childhood sexual experiences prior to the age of fourteen, 40 percent (of the pedophile sample) reported that they had engaged 'very often' in sexual activity with an adult, with 28 percent stating that this type of activity had occurred 'sometimes.'" Gary A. Sawle and Jon Kear-Colwell, "Adult Attachment Style and Pedophilia: A Developmental Perspective," *International Journal of Offender Therapy and Comparative Criminology* 45 (February 2001): 6.**

65 **A National Institute of Justice report states that "the odds that a childhood sexual abuse victim will be arrested as an adult for any sex crime is 4.7 times higher than for people . . . who experienced no victimization as children."** Cathy Spatz Widom, "Victims of Childhood Sexual Abuse - Later Criminal Consequences," *Victims of Childhood Sexual Abuse Series: NIJ Research in Brief*, (Mar. 1995): 6.

66 **A *Child Abuse and Neglect* study found that 59 percent of male child sex offenders had been victims of contact sexual abuse as a child."** Michele Elliott, "Child Sexual Abuse Prevention: What Offenders Tell Us," *Child Abuse and Neglect* 19 (1995): 582.

Homosexual Parenting & Homosexual Adoption

67 Children of homosexuals reported that their childhoods were more difficult than the childhoods of children of heterosexuals. In nine percent of homosexual-parented families, children mentioned having one or more problems or concerns. Of the 213 "score problems," 94 percent were attributed to the homosexual parent(s). Among appellate cases, the courts attributed 97 percent of the "harms" to children to the homosexual parent. (Narratives from 52 homosexually-parented families and files from 40 appeals court cases involving custody disputes between homosexual and heterosexual parents.) Paul Cameron** and Kirk Cameron, "Children of Homosexual Parents Report Childhood Difficulties," *Psychological Reports* 90, 1 (2002): 71-82. **Although there is criticism of Paul Cameron's work we find no substantive evidence or reason to exclude Cameron's studies.

68 Compared with children from traditional families, children from nontraditional families showed more psychological problems as rated by their parents and more internalizing behavior as rated by their teachers. Boys from nontraditional families were especially at a disadvantage; they showed lower self-concept, more externalizing, poorer classroom behavior, and lower grade-point averages. Girls from such families were less popular with peers. (Study of 136 fifth-grade children and their parents in Vermont.) Phyllis Bronstein et al., "Parenting Behavior and Children's Social, Psychological and Academic Adjustment in Diverse Family Structure," *Family Relations* 42 (1993): 268-276.

69 "Twenty-nine percent of the adult children of homosexual parents had been specifically subjected to sexual molestation by that homosexual parent, compared to only 0.6 percent of adult children of heterosexual parents. Having a homosexual parent(s) appears to increase the risk of incest with a parent by a factor of about 50." P. Cameron** and K. Cameron, "Homosexual Parents," *Adolescence* 31 (1996): 772. **Although there is criticism of Paul Cameron's work we find no substantive evidence or reason to exclude Cameron's studies.

70 Golombok's and Tasker's study revealed in its results section a clear connection between being raised in a lesbian family and homosexuality: "With respect to actual involvement in same-gender sexual relationships, there was a significant difference between groups . . . None of the children from heterosexual families had experienced a lesbian or gay relationship." By

contrast, five (29 percent) of the 17 daughters and one (13 percent) of the eight boys in homosexual families reported having at least one same-sex relationship. Susan Golombok and Fiona L. Tasker, "Do Parents Influence the Sexual Orientation of Their Children? Findings from a Longitudinal Study of Lesbian Families," *Developmental Psychology* 32 (1996): 7.

71 When a young child (typically at 18-24 months of age) begins to show a deep need to understand and make sense of his/her sexual embodiment, the child's relationship with mother and father become centrally important. Both the same-sex parent and the opposite-sex parent play vital roles as gender identity continues to develop and is deeply influential throughout the life cycle. Ethel Person and Lionel Ovesey, "Psychoanalytic Theory of Gender Identity," *Journal of the American Academy of Psychoanalysis* 11 (1983): 203-225.

72 A survey taken in 1999 showed that 86 percent of people worldwide agreed that "[a]ll things being equal, it is better for children to be raised in a household that has a married mother and father." Wirthlin Worldwide for The Howard Center and Brigham Young University, *World Congress of Families II*, November, 1999.

73 More than 70 percent of Americans agree that it is always best for children to be raised in a home with a married man and woman as parents. Los Angeles Times poll, April 13-16, 1996 as cited in "Families: A Strong Yes to the 'Traditional' Structure," *Public Perspective* (February/March 1998): 20. Seventy percent of Americans favor children being raised in a family with a married father and mother, as opposed to a homosexual household. Wirthlin Worldwide Poll for Family Research Council, July 23-26, 1999.

74 Homosexual relationships are characteristically unstable and fundamentally incapable of providing children the security they need. Timothy J. Dailey, "Homosexual Parenting: Placing Children at Risk," *Family Research Council*, (<http://www.frc.org/get/is01j3.cfm>).

75 "Homosexuals model a poor view of marriage to children by teaching that marital relationships are transitory and mostly sexual in nature, sexual relationships are primarily for pleasure rather than procreation, and monogamy in marriage is not the norm [and] should be discouraged if one wants a good 'marital' relationship." Bradley P. Hayton, *To Marry or Not: The Legalization of Marriage and Adoption of Homosexual Couples* (Newport Beach: The Pacific Policy Institute, 1993), 9.

76 Twelve percent of the children of lesbians became active lesbians themselves, a rate which is at least four times the base rate of lesbianism in the adult female population. Tasker and S. Golombok, "Adults Raised as Children in Lesbian Families," *American Journal of Orthopsychiatry* 65, 2 (1995): 213. **Sixty-four percent of young adults raised by lesbian mothers reported considering having same-sex relationships. Only 17 percent of young adults in heterosexual families reported the same thing.** Judith Stacey and Timothy Biblarz, "(How) Does the Sexual Orientation of Parents Matter?" *American Sociological Review* 66 (2001): 159-183.

77 Recent studies indicate that a higher proportion of children of lesbian parents are themselves apt to engage in homosexual activity. Adolescent and young adult girls raised by lesbian mothers appear to be more sexually adventurous and less chaste. The researchers conclude that "children with lesbigay parents appear less traditionally gender-typed and more likely to be open to homoerotic relationships." Judith Stacey and Timothy J. Biblarz, "(How) Does the Sexual Orientation of Parents Matter?" *American Sociological Review* 66 (2001): 174, 179.

78 The research comparing outcomes from homosexual parenting and heterosexual parenting are notoriously inconclusive. Studies on the positive aspects of homosexual parenting "rely on small samples of white, middle-class, previously married lesbians and their children." David Demo and Martha Cox, Families with Young Children: A Review of Research in the 1990s," *Journal of Marriage and the Family* 62 (2000): 889. Glenn T. Stanton, "Examining the Research of Homosexual Parenting," *Journal of the Southern Baptist Convention*, (June/July 2002), (<http://sbclife.net/Articles/2002/06/Sla7.asp>).

79 It is routinely asserted in courts, journals and the media that it makes "no difference" whether a child has a mother and a father, two fathers, or two mothers. Reference is often made to social-scientific studies that are claimed to have "demonstrated" this. An objective analysis, however, demonstrates that there is no basis for this assertion. Robert Lerner and Althea K. Nagai, "No Basis: What the Studies Don't Tell Us About Same-Sex Parenting," *Marriage Law Project*, Washington, D.C. January, 2001 (<http://www.marriagewatch.org/publications/nobasis.htm>).

80 There are no homosexual parenting studies that a) take a nationally representative sample of babies born to or adopted by gay parents and married mothers and fathers and b) follow them longitudinally while c) controlling for standard demographic variables (race, educa-

tion, etc.) and d) include a broad range of outcome variables. The studies that currently exist simply compare lesbian single moms to heterosexual single moms. Social science research has already shown the negative outcomes visited upon children who do not live with two married parents. Maggie Gallagher, *Marriedebate.com*, *Institute for Marriage and Public Policy*, (www.marriedebate.com/mdblog/2003_07_27_mdblog_archive.htm).

81 The American College of Pediatricians believes it is inappropriate, potentially hazardous to children, and dangerously irresponsible to change the age-old prohibition on homosexual parenting, whether by adoption, foster care, or by reproductive manipulation. This position is rooted in the best available science. "Homosexual Parenting Is It Time For A Change?" American College of Pediatricians, January 24, 2004. Coalition for Marriage, www.preservemarriage.com.

82 There is a tremendous amount of social science research showing that children who are raised with their married mother and father do far better in every measure of well being than children who grow up in any other family configuration. Glenn T. Stanton, *Why Marriage Matters: Reasons to Believe in Marriage in a Postmodern Society* (Colorado Springs: NavPress, 1997). David Popenoe, *Life without Father* (New York: The Free Press, 1996). Sara McLanahan and Gary Sandefur, *Growing up With a Single Parent: What Helps, What Hurts* (Cambridge: Harvard University Press, 1994)

Genetics & Homosexuality

83 Research studies on homosexuality by Drs. Dean Hamer, Michael Bailey, Richard Pillard, Simon LeVay, Laura Allen, and Roger Gorski have failed to show proof of a gay gene. There is no scientific evidence that shows that homosexuality is genetic. The media has sensationalized and perpetuated the myth of a homosexual gene. Jeffrey Satinover, *Homosexuality and the Politics of Truth* (Grand Rapids: Baker Books, 1996).

84 Dr. Simon LeVay's research (1991) centered on finding the difference between homosexual and heterosexual brains. The brains studied were from 41 cadavers; 26 of these from people who had died from AIDS related diseases. What may have been measured was nothing more than the effect of AIDS upon the brain. LeVay admitted: "My study doesn't actually even address whether one is 'born that way.'" Simon LeVay, "A Difference in Hypothalamic Structure Between Heterosexual and Homosexual Men," *Science* 253 (1991): 1034-1037; Quote from *Harvard Gay and Lesbian Review*, Winter 1997.

85 In the Bailey/Pillard study, 52 percent of the identical twin brothers were homosexual; 22 percent of the fraternal twin brothers and 11 percent of the adoptive brothers were homosexual. If sexual orientation is genetic, then each set of identical twins, which both possess identical DNA, would share an "orientation" much closer to 100 percent of the time. What the Bailey/Pillard study actually proves is that **homosexuality is not purely genetic.** J. Bailey and R. Pillard, "A genetic study of male sexual orientation," *Archives of General Psychiatry* 48 (1991): 1089-1096.

86 In 1993 Dr. Dean Hamer announced to the world that Xq28, found on the maternal X chromosome, is the genetic address for the newly discovered GAY-1 gene. Hamer also found that 18 percent of the homosexuals he studied did not inherit that same portion of the Xq28, nor could Hamer identify any kind of sequencing in that region whatsoever. The numbers studied (40 families that included at least two homosexual brothers) were so small and the means of determining who was homosexual so unreliable that the results cannot be said to have "proved" anything. The results of subsequent studies casting doubt on the Hamer study have not received the same amount of attention in the media. Dean H. Hamer et al., "A Linkage Between DNA Markers on the X Chromosome and Male Sexual Orientation," *Science* 261 (1993): 321-327.

87 The homosexual advocacy group PFLAG ("Parents and Friends of Lesbians and Gays") acknowledges that there is not a "gay gene": "To date, no researcher has claimed that genes can determine sexual orientation. At best, researchers believe that there may be a genetic component. No human behavior, let alone sexual behavior, has been connected to genetic markers to date...sexuality, like every other behavior, is undoubtedly influenced by both biological and societal factors." "Why Ask Why," *Parents and Friends of Lesbians and Gays (PFLAG)*, Pamphlet addressing research on Homosexuality and Biology.

88 "Like all complex behavioral and mental states, homosexuality is neither exclusively biological nor exclusively psychological, but results from an as-yet-difficult-to-quantitate mixture of some genetic factors, intrauterine influences, postnatal environment (such as parents, siblings and cultural behavior), and a complex series of repeatedly reinforced choices occurring at critical phases of development." Jeffrey Satinover, "The Gay Gene?" *The Journal of Human Sexuality* (1996), (<http://www.leaderu.com/jhs/satinover.html>).

89 Homosexuality is probably caused by multiple factors. Genetic and pre-natal hormonal influences may predispose or place people at greater risk for developing homosexual attractions. However, current research indicates that post-natal environmental influences must also be present in order for the homosexual attractions to be manifested. Some environmental and psychological factors that may play a causal role in the development of homosexuality include: (1) cross-gender, effeminate behavior in childhood, (2) gender-identity deficits, (3) hostile, detached, or absent fathers (which leads to "defensive detachment" from the father and other males), and (4) overly close, controlling or dominating mothers. P. Scott Richards, "The Treatment of Homosexuality: Some Historical, Contemporary, and Personal Perspectives," *AMCAP Journal* 19, 1 (1993): 36.

90 "The removal of homosexuality from the DSM 2 (American Psychiatric Association) was all the more remarkable when one considers that it involved the out-of-hand and peremptory disregard and dismissal not only of hundreds of psychiatric and psychoanalytic research papers and reports but also of a number of other serious studies by groups of psychologists, psychiatrists, and educators over the past 70 years. It was a disheartening attack upon psychiatric research and a blow to many homosexuals who looked to psychiatry for more help, not less." P. Scott Richards, "The Treatment of Homosexuality: Some Historical, Contemporary, and Personal Perspectives," *AMCAP Journal* 19, 1 (1993).

Treatment of Homosexuality

91 Between 1966 and 1974, more than 1,000 articles appeared in the Medline databases alone on the treatment of homosexuality, showing evidence that homosexual behavior is treatable and changeable. J. Satinover, *Homosexuality and the Politics of Truth* (Grand Rapids: Baker Books, 1996).

92 A study of 200 recovered homosexual men and women found that the majority had been able to make a change in their sexual orientation. Robert L. Spitzer,** "Can Some Gay Men and Lesbians Change Their Sexual Orientation? Two Hundred Participants Reporting a Change," *Archives of Sexual Behavior* 32, 5 (2003): 403-417. **In 1973, Dr. Spitzer played a pivotal role in the removal of homosexuality as a disorder from the American Psychiatric Association's DSM 2 manual. Now that Dr. Spitzer recognizes that homosexual behavior can be changed, the APA has treated him with skepticism and periodic disdain.

Incidence of Homosexual Behavior

93 Twenty to thirty percent of participants in voluntary conversion therapy said that they shifted from a homosexual orientation to an exclusively or almost exclusively heterosexual orientation, belying any assertion that homosexual orientation is "immutable." Joseph Nicolosi et al., "Retrospective Self-Reports of Changes in Homosexual Orientation," *Psychological Reports* 86 (June 2002): 1071, 1083. Warren Throckmorton and Mark A. Yarhouse, "Ethical Issues in Attempts to Ban Reorientation Therapies," *Professional Psychology: Research and Practice* 39, 1 (2002).

94 Thirty percent of those who enter treatment for homosexuality with an experienced therapist are able to achieve a heterosexual adjustment. An additional 30 percent are able to control their homosexual behavior, although they do not develop a sexual attraction to females. Warren Throckmorton, "Efforts to modify Sexual Orientation: A review of outcome literature and ethical issues," *Journal of Mental Health and Counseling* 20, 4 (1996): 283-305.

95 "I believe there is rather powerful evidence that human beings are a two-sex species, designed for sexual rather than asexual reproduction. If this is true, then the absence of desire for the opposite sex represents, at a minimum, a sexual dysfunction much as impotence or infertility." Maggie Gallagher, "Fixing Sexual Orientation," *Townhall.com*, 10 May 2001, (<http://www.townhall.com/columnists/maggiegallagher/mg20010510.shtml>).

96 The *American Psychological Association Journal* (2002) reported on scientific evidence that efforts to change thoughts, behaviors, and feeling-based sexual orientation can be successful. Warren Throckmorton, "Initial Empirical and Clinical Findings Concerning the Change Process for Ex-gays," *Psychotherapy: Research and Practice* 39, 1(2002): 66-75.

97 Homosexual behavior is "considerably less prevalent among the religiously devout," is "more prevalent in father-absent households and where divorce or family disruption [has] occurred," is more common in large U.S. cities than in suburban or rural areas, and is more widespread in societies where it is accepted rather than condemned. (Study of more than 9,100 adults in U.S. metropolitan areas.) Paul Cameron** and Kirk Cameron, "Does Incest Cause Homosexuality?" *Psychological Reports* 76 (1995): 611-621. **Although there is criticism of Paul Cameron's work we find no substantive evidence or reason to exclude Cameron's studies.

98 A study of the sexual behavior of men in the United States based on the National Survey of Men (a nationally representative sample comprised of 3,321 men aged 20-30), found that "2 percent of sexually active men aged twenty to thirty-nine . . . had had any same-gender sexual activity during the last ten years. Approximately 1 percent of the men (1.3 percent among whites and 0.2 percent among blacks) reported having had exclusively homosexual activity." John O. G. Billy et al., "The Sexual Behavior of Men in the United States," *Family Planning Perspectives* 25 (March/April 1993): 58.

99 Studies indicate that homosexuals comprise between 1 to 3 percent of the population. R. Herrel et al., "A Co-twin Control Study in Adult Men" *Archives of General Psychiatry* 56, 10 (1999): 867-874. Edward O. Laumann, John H. Gagnon, Robert T. Michael and Stuart Michaels, *The Social Organization of Sexuality: Sexual Practices in the United States* (Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 1994). John O. G. Billy et al., "The Sexual Behavior of Men in the United States," *Family Planning Perspectives* 25 (March/April 1993): 58. Milton Diamond, "Homosexuality and Bisexuality in Different Populations," *Archives of Sexual Behavior* 22 (1993): 300. J. Gordon Muir, "Homosexuals and the Ten percent Fallacy," *Wall Street Journal*, 31 March 1993.

100 Contrary to estimates claiming that 10 percent of the American male population is homosexual, only "a very small number" of respondents reported that they were homosexual or bisexual. "Ninety-eight percent of the sample reported that they were heterosexual." Barbara C. Leigh, "The Sexual Behavior of U.S. Adults: Results from a National Survey," *American Journal of Public Health* 83 (1993): 1400-1406.

101 In a survey of studies on homosexuals in different populations, the *Archives of Sexual Behavior* reported a random sample of Hawaii state residents interviewed by telephone. The study found "just about 3 percent of males and 1.2 percent of females as having engaged in same-sex or bisexual activity." Milton Diamond, "Homosexuality and Bisexuality in Different Populations," *Archives of Sexual Behavior* 22 (1993): 300.

102 The percentage of men claiming to be homosexual is far less than Alfred Kinsey's 1948 claims that 10 percent of American males were homosexual and that 37 percent of men had some homosexual experience during their life. The National Survey of Men reports that "2.3 percent of men, age 20-39, have had 'same

gender sexual activity' during the preceding ten years" and that "1.1 percent have had such activity exclusively." In addition, the "majority of men who have had homosexual contact report that such contact occurred 'once, twice, or rarely' for less than 2 years." Stuart H. Seidman and Ronald O. Reider, "A Review of Sexual Behavior in the United States," *The American Journal of Psychiatry* 151 (1994): 330-339.

Two percent of the sexually active men (aged 20 to 39) reported some homosexual activity within the previous 10 years. 1 percent reported sexual activity that was exclusively homosexual during that time period. (3,321 men, 1991) John O. G. Billy et al., "The Sexual Behavior of Men in the United States," *Family Planning Perspectives* 25 (1993): 52-60.

A coalition of 31 leading pro-homosexual activist groups submitted a friend of the court brief to the U.S. Supreme Court in the Lawrence v. Texas case in 2003, claiming that 2.8 percent of men and 1.4 percent of women are homosexual. "Homosexual Groups Back Off From '10 Percent' Myth, but Still Exaggerate Numbers," *Culture Facts*, 4 April 2003, (<http://www.frc.org/get/cu03d1.cfm>).

Homosexuality & Marriage

A 1999 Wirthlin Worldwide survey conducted for the World Congress of Families II found that 84 percent of people around the world agree that "the definition of marriage is one man and one woman." Wirthlin Worldwide for The Howard Center and Brigham Young University, *World Congress of Families II*, November 1999.

A USA Today/CNN Poll indicates that 62 percent of Americans think marriage between homosexuals should not be recognized as legal. USA Today/CNN Poll, Harris Interactive, February 5-6, 2004.

A CBS News/N.Y. Times Poll cites 55 percent favoring and 40 percent opposing a U.S. Constitutional amendment that would allow marriage only between a man and a woman. Sixty-one percent of Americans oppose same-sex marriage. Asked whether homosexual relationships between adults should be legal, 49 percent said no, 41 percent said yes. CBS News/N.Y. Times Poll, "America's Changing Views on Gay Marriage," December 10-13, 2003.

"I believe marriage is between a man and a woman and I believe we ought to codify that one way or the other..." President George W. Bush, Press Briefing, Rose Garden, July 30, 2003.

"I have long opposed governmental recognition of same-gender marriages, and this legislation is consistent with that position." President William J. Clinton, Signing of the Defense of Marriage Act (DOMA), 1996.

An Arizona Appeals Court ruled that the state of Arizona's ban on same-sex marriage is constitutional and that the concept of marriage remains between a man and a woman. "Recognizing a right to marry someone of the same sex would not expand the established right to marry, but would redefine the legal meaning of 'marriage,'" stated the court. Judy Nichols, "Court Upholds Ban on Gay Marriage," *Arizona Republic*, 9 Oct. 2003.

"The very concept of marriage is indissolubly linked to the societal imperatives of procreation and child rearing... As the Supreme Court has recognized, procreation involves the 'very existence and survival of mankind.' Laws protecting and preferring heterosexual marriage are a principled and necessary means of furthering this most imperative of all governmental objectives." Richard Wilkins, "The Constitutionality of Legal Preferences for Heterosexual Marriage," *Family in America*, Howard Center for Family, Religion & Society 15, 6 (June 2001). See *Griswold v. Connecticut*, 381 U.S. 489, 496 (1965), *Skinner v. Oklahoma*, 316 U.S. 535, 541 (1942), *Zablocki v. Rehal*, 434 U.S. 374, 383, 386 (1978), *Planned Parenthood of Southeastern Pennsylvania v. Casey*, 505 U.S. 833, 851 (1992).

Nearly 40 percent of the 5,700 homosexual couples who have entered into civil unions in Vermont have had a previous heterosexual marriage. *Boston Globe*, 29 June 2003.

"Even 'committed' homosexual relationships display a fundamental incapacity for the faithfulness and commitment that is axiomatic to the institution of marriage." Timothy J. Dailey, "Homosexual Parenting: Placing Children at Risk," *Family Research Council*, (<http://www.frc.org/get/is01j3.cfm>).

The five major world religions--Buddhism, Christianity, Hinduism, Islam, and Judaism--recognize and uphold the natural heterosexual understanding of marriage. All five religions teach that homosexual behavior is sinful or wrong. "Major World Religions on the Question of Marriage," *Marriage Law Project*, 2000, (http://marriagelaw.cua.edu/major_world_religions_on_the_que.htm).

A study of the historical decline of 86 different cultures revealed that when a society strays from the sexual ethic of marriage (a union between a male and a female), it deteriorates

and eventually disintegrates. "In human records there is no instance of a society retaining its energy after a complete new generation has inherited a tradition which does not insist on prenuptial and postnuptial continence." J. D. Unwin, *Sexual Regulations and Human Behavior* (London: Williams & Norgate, 1933). Arnold Toynbee, "Why I Dislike Western Civilization," *New York Times Magazine*, 10 May 1964.

Homosexual Activism

120 Homosexuals are one of the most affluent groups in America. Their average household income is \$55,430 compared to the national average of \$32,286. Sixty percent are college graduates compared to the national average of 18 percent. Forty-nine percent are in professional and management positions compared to the national average of 16 percent. Sixty-six percent go on vacations overseas compared to the national average of 14 percent. Records compiled by *Wall Street Journal*, 1994.

Homosexuals & Hate Crimes

116 The 2000 Hate Crimes Report finds 8,063 "bias-motivated" incidents. Of these, 1,299 were crimes based on sexual orientation. Most of these offenses were low-level. A third of these incidents fell into the nondescript category of "intimidation." Uniform Crime Reporting Program, *Federal Bureau of Investigation*, (www.fbi.gov/ucr/ucr.htm).

117 Homosexual activists seek to normalize homosexual behavior and vilify anyone who opposes it. With the inflammatory epithet "homophobe" activists throw anyone who expresses compassionate or personal disapproval of homosexuality into the same category as those who hate or harm those who engage in homosexual behavior. "The Homosexual Issue: Where Do We Stand?" *Citizens' Courier* 20, 2 (2002): 4.

118 Out of 15, 517 murders in the U.S. during the year 2000, 19 were found to be hate crimes and only two were based on sexual orientation. Uniform Crime Reporting Program, *Federal Bureau of Investigation*, (www.fbi.gov/ucr/ucr.htm). "We know the name of Matthew Shepard not because his case is representative of something common, but precisely because it is so rare." Matt Kaufman, "Inflating the Hate," *Focus on the Family*, 25 Sept. 2002, (http://www.oneplace.com/Ministries/Focus_on_the_Family/Article.asp?article_id=325).

119 The U.S. Justice Department's study found an epidemic of violence between homosexuals. The annual average is 13,740 male victims of violence by homosexual partners and 16,900 victims by lesbian partners. U.S. Department of Justice, "Intimate Partner Violence and Age of Victim, 1993-99," (<http://www.ojp.gov/bjs/pub/pdf/ipva99.pdf>). By contrast, the 1999 statistics for hate crimes based on sexual orientation totaled 1,558 victims. Uniform Crime Reporting Program, *Federal Bureau of Investigation*, (www.fbi.gov/ucr/ucr.htm).

121 When the issue of homosexuals routinely being denied the right to visit their partners in hospitals was raised during debate over the Defense of Marriage Act in 1996, the Family Research Council did an informal survey of nine hospitals in four states and the District of Columbia. None of the administrators surveyed could recall a single case in which a visitor was barred because of their homosexuality, and they were incredulous that this would even be considered an issue. Peter Sprigg, "What's Wrong with Letting Same-Sex Couples Marry?" *Family Research Council*, *In Focus*: Issue No. 256.

122 Since 1997, government reports only one in seven same-sex couples residing in Amsterdam (where same-sex marriage is legal) have made their relationship official, either by registering as partners or through marriage. Maria Xiridou et al. "The Contribution of Steady and Casual Partnerships to the Incidence of HIV Infection Among Homosexual Men in Amsterdam," *AIDS* 17, 7 (2003):1029-1038.

123 In the first years after Hawaii created reciprocal beneficiaries (giving partners access to health insurance and workman's compensation) only a few hundred people signed up. Financial Audit of the Hawaii Public Employees Health Fund, (<http://www.state.hi.us/auditor/Reports/1999/99-18.pdf>).

124 Vermont civil union statistics from July 2000 to December 2001 indicated that six percent of all gay and lesbian households in the state of Vermont sought quasi-marital benefits for a total of two-tenths of one percent of the Vermont population benefiting from civil union legislation. Maggie Gallagher, *Marriage Debate*, *Institute for Marriage and Public Policy*, (http://www.marriedebate.com/mdblog/2003_08_03_mdblog_archive.htm).

125 Of General Motors 1.3 million employees (2001), 166 individuals extended health insurance benefits to a same-sex partner--just one

hundredth of one percent of all General Motors employees were interested in utilizing same-sex benefits. The push for domestic partner benefits is driven more by a desire for social change than a true need for workplace benefits or protections. Maggie Gallagher "Why Supporting Marriage Makes Business Sense," *Corporate Resource Council* (2002), (www.corporateresourcecouncil.org/white_papers/DP_Good_Business_Sense.pdf).

126 Paula Ettelbrick, former legal director of the Lambda Legal Defense and Education Fund, has stated, "Being queer is more than setting up house, sleeping with a person of the same gender, and seeking state approval for doing so. . . . Being queer means pushing the parameters of sex, sexuality, and family, and in the process transforming the very fabric of society." Paula Ettelbrick, "Since When Is Marriage a Path to Liberation?" *Outlook National Gay and Lesbian Quarterly* 6 (1989): 14-16.

127 The homosexual activist strategy outlined in the book "After the Ball" (1989) included: 1) begin portraying homosexuals as "victims in need of protection so that straights will be inclined by reflex to adopt the role of protector," 2) present homosexuals in the media as "wholesome and admirable by straight standards, and...indistinguishable from the straights we'd like to reach," 3) desensitize people to homosexual issues by inundating the media with GLBT messages, 4) convert people to the belief that "gayness" is good. "...conversion of the average American's emotions, mind, and will, through a planned psychological attack, in the form of propaganda fed to the nation via the media." Marshall Kirk and Hunter Madsen, *After the Ball: How America Will Conquer Its Fear and Hatred of Gays in the 90's*, (Doubleday, 1989).

128 "They (homosexual activists) are belligerent, coercive, and intolerant. They practice the evils that they accuse the 'straight' majority of practicing. . . . In defiance of biology, reason, and codes of morality dating back 5,000 years, they wish not merely to have their sexual usage deemed normal, but their every demand normative." Reid Buckley, "The U.S.A. Today: The Stunning Incoherence of American Civilization," P.E.N. Press, Inc., June 2002.

129 According to homosexual writer and activist Michelangelo Signorile, the goal of homosexuals is: "To fight for same-sex marriage and its benefits and then, once granted, redefine the institution of marriage completely, to demand the right to marry not as a way of adhering to society's moral codes but rather to debunk a

myth and radically alter an archaic institution. . . . The most subversive action lesbian and gay men can undertake . . . is to transform the notion of 'family' entirely." Michelangelo Signorile, "Bridal Wave," *Out*, Dec. 1994.

130 "The 'Gay-rights movement' was created to justify homosexual behavior. All of organized homosexuality exists as a mechanism for self-justification. No other group of people has gone to such great lengths to promote a sex act." "The Myth of Sexual Orientation," *Leadership Bulletin*, The Howard Center for Family Religion & Society, Vol. 3, No. 1, January/February 1999.

131 The National Gay and Lesbian Task Force (NGLTF) cut in half its coverage of health insurance premiums for domestic partners of its employees, calling the premiums "prohibitively expensive." Marc Morano, "Homosexual Group Cuts Back Domestic Partner Benefits," *CNSnews.com*, (<http://www.crosswalk.com/news/1190670.html>).

132 In regard to the impact of domestic partnership benefits on employer's insurance rates, consider that the incidence of AIDS among 20 to 30-year-old men is roughly 430 times greater than among the heterosexual population at large. Jeffery Satinover, *Homosexuality and the Politics of Truth*, (Grand Rapids: Baker Books, 1996).

133 There is no federal or state law requiring all private employers to have written nondiscrimination policies, nor are there laws that require all business to extend benefits to unmarried partners of their employees. Several cities (San Francisco, Seattle, Los Angeles) require private businesses that have contracts with their city to offer domestic partner benefits. But private businesses can choose whether to do business with those cities. Answers to an Employer's Legal Questions About Domestic Partner Benefits and Sexual Orientation Nondiscrimination Policies, Jordan Lorence, *Corporate Resource Council*, (www.corporateresourcecouncil.org/white_papers/Legal_Questions.pdf).

134 With an average period of 8-11 years from HIV infection to development of AIDS, it is likely that costs may exceed \$90,000 for each person who undergoes HIV treatment. Human Rights Campaign, "HIV/AIDS Drugs," October 2001, (www.hrc.org/issues/hiv%5Ffads/background/drugs.asp). This does not include the health costs from treatment of full-blown AIDS. With the impact of insurance "adverse selection" brought into play, the aggregate costs to health insurers--and therefore to employers-- will be in the billions. (www.corporateresourcecouncil.org).

Homosexual Activism in the Schools

135 "First, homosexual activists tout 'hate crimes'--those sad but rare incidents in which students are harmed because they are gay--and then they push for laws protecting homosexual students. Once those laws pass, activists persuade schools to adopt curricula that promote not just student safety, but acceptance of homosexuality." Candi Cushman, "Unsafe at Any Grade," *Citizen*, December 2002, (www.family.org/cforum/citizenmag/coverstory/a0023411.html).

136 The FBI Uniform Crime Report notes a total of 140 incidents of hate crimes based on sexual orientation within U.S. schools and colleges. The nation has roughly 55 million students. The incidence rate of 140 crimes relative to 55 million students is 0.00003 percent. The bulk of the reported crimes fall into the category of "intimidation." Uniform Crime Reporting Program, *Federal Bureau of Investigation*, (www.fbi.gov/ucr/ucr.htm). **The rate of "hate crimes" directed at persons because of religion is higher than that of sexual orientation.

137 GLSEN presents itself as a civil rights organization that is only after "tolerance" and "understanding" for a victim group.... But it is, in fact, a radical organization that has clearly embraced the queer-theory worldview. It seeks to transform the culture and instruction of every public school, so that children will learn to equate "heterosexism"--the favoring of heterosexuality as normal--with other evils like racism and sexism and will grow up pondering their sexual orientation and the fluidity of their sexual identity. Marjorie King, "Queering the Schools," *City Journal* 13, 2 (2003), (www.cityjournal.org/html/13_2_queering_the_schools.html).

138 In March 1995, GLSEN's Executive Director Kevin Jennings, in a speech entitled, "Winning the Culture War," spoke about how he was able to delude the Massachusetts legislature into adopting the pro-homosexual agenda for the schools in their state. "In Massachusetts the effective reframing of this issue was the key to the success of the Governor's Commission on Gay and Lesbian Youth. We immediately seized upon the opponent's calling card--safety--and explained how homophobia represents a threat to students' safety by creating a climate where violence, name-calling, health problems, and suicide are common. Titling our report 'Making Schools Safe for Gay and Lesbian Youth,' we

automatically threw our opponents onto the defensive and stole their best line of attack. This framing short-circuited their arguments and left them back-pedaling from day one." Kevin Jennings, "Governor's Commission for Gay Youth Retreats to 'Safety' and 'Suicide,'" *The Massachusetts News*, December 2000.

139 A North American Man/Boy Love Association (NAMBLA) representative stated: "The ultimate goal of the gay liberation movement is the achievement of sexual freedom for all--not just equal rights for lesbians and gay men, but also freedom of sexual expression for young people and children." David Thorstand, "Man/Boy Love and the American Gay Movement," in "Male Intergenerational Intimacy: Historical, Socio-psychological and Legal Perspectives," *Journal of Homosexuality* 20, 1-2 (1990): 255. The 1972 conference of National Coalition of Gay Organizations released a "Gay Rights Platform" which had as a plank "Repeal of all laws governing the age of consent." The goal has not changed. (www.rslvinson.com/gaylesissues/features/collect/onetime/bl_platform1972.htm). See also (www.ageofconsent.com) (Warning: sexually explicit)

140 "Exposure to and experimentation with homosexual behavior carries serious risks that school officials should be aware of in order to protect students. There is concern that by allowing access by homosexual activist organizations and by establishing policies that have the effect of normalizing homosexual behavior, schools may have become responsible for physical and emotion harm to the students entrusted to their care." "The Legal Liability Associated with Homosexuality Education in Public Schools," *Citizens for Community Values*, (http://www.ccv.org/Legal_Liability_of_Homosexuality_Education.htm). **This document includes a checklist for "Assessing Your School's Risk for Encouraging Homosexuality."

141 Margot E. Ables, Coordinator, HIV/AIDS Program, Massachusetts Department of Education and self-proclaimed lesbian: "We always feel like we are fighting against people who say publicly, who say privately, that being queer is not at all about sex...we believe otherwise. We think that sex is central to every single one of us, and particularly queer youth." Presenter at GLSEN *Teach Out!* Conference at Tufts University, Boston, recorded by Scott T. Whiteman, Peabody, Massachusetts, Affidavit re: GLSEN/BOSTON conference, April, 2000.

142 Leif Mitchell, community educator/trainer for Planned Parenthood of Connecticut and a GLSEN National board member in a presentation to Massachusetts teachers and students explaining, "Strategies for Combating the 'Religious Wrong' in your community:" "Focus on

Violence Prevention. Always go back to the issues of safety to explain why Gay/Straight Alliances need to be formed. Violence helps us! It is very important to tie the Religious Right to hatred." GLSEN *Teach Out!* Conference at Tufts University, Boston, April 2000.

143 In spite of the dangers posed to students through homosexual behavior and lifestyle, the National Education Association (NEA) has concluded that homosexuality is acceptable, normal, and should be validated within the public school system. Under the banner of diversity and "safety," the NEA has commissioned a Task Force on Sexual Orientation in order to put in place a comprehensive homosexual advocacy program, bypassing customary program ratification by the NEA membership at large. (www.nea.org/nr/02taskforce.html).

144 The National Conference for Community Justice (NCCJ) actively sponsors national youth leadership training programs such as the Anytown or Uni-town program. Through on-campus recruitment activities and teacher referral, Anytown/Uni-town seeks students who have leadership capabilities for intensive diversity training and multicultural training which includes efforts to mainstream homosexuality. Regarding the issue of sexual orientation, NCCJ advocates: "An inclusive school culture works to affirm, not just tolerate..." **homosexual behavior.** "Special Task Force," (www.nccj.org/nccj/nccj.nsf/articleall/4543?opendocument&1#878).

145 Homosexual acts are unhealthy. There are numerous reasons to oppose sexual orientation codes in schools. Sexual orientation codes: 1) lead to escalating homosexual activism in schools; 2) are used to discriminate and propagandize against students and groups that oppose homosexuality; 3) may open schools up to lawsuits from parents whose children are misled into dangerous behavior; 4) draw more homosexual teachers to the school and encourage gay teachers to be activists in the classroom; 5) can lead to the adoption of pro-homosexual curricula; 6) are used to justify the pro-gay indoctrination of young children; 7) encourage school children to embrace gay, bisexual and transgender identities and then proudly share them with other students. Peter J. LaBarbera, "Good Reasons to Oppose Sexual Orientation/Homosexuality Codes in Schools," Culture and Family Institute, *Concerned Women for America*, 19 July 2002.

Where can I get more information?

- Positive Alternatives To Homosexuality (P.A.T.H.), www.pathinfo.org.
- New Direction, www.newdirection.ca/research/index.html.
- National Association for Research and Therapy of Homosexuality, www.narth.com.
- www.healinghomosexuality.com.
- Marriage Law Project, www.marriagewatch.org.
- Coalition for Marriage, www.preservemarriage.com.
- Defend Marriage, www.defendmarriage.org.
- Family Research Council, www.frc.org.
- Focus on the Family Canada, www.familyfacts.ca.
- Concerned Women for America, www.cwfa.org.
- Focus on the Family, www.citizenlink.org.
- Corporate Resource Council, www.corporateresourcecouncil.org.
- Heartbeat News by Dale O'Leary. An archive of all of Dale O'Leary's files can be provided on request. heartbeatnews@compuserve.com.
- Ronald Bayer, *Homosexuality and American Psychiatry: The Politics of Diagnosis*, Princeton University Press, 1987.
- Reid Buckley, *The USA Today: The Stunning Incoherence of American Civilization*, P.E.N. Press, Inc., June 2002.
- Chandler Burr, *A Separate Creation: The Search for the Biological Origins of Sexual Orientation*, Hyperion Press, 1996.
- Timothy J. Dailey, "Homosexuality and Child Sexual Abuse," "Homosexual Parenting," and "The Negative Health Effects of Homosexuality," Family Research Council, www.frc.org.
- Robert T. Francoeur, Patricia Koch, and David L. Weis, *Sexuality in America: Understanding our Sexual Values and Behaviors*, The Continuum Publishing Company, 1998. [especially pages 148-150].
- Dale O'Leary, *The Gender Agenda*, Vital Issues Press, Lafayette, Louisiana, 1997.
- P. Morgan, *Children as Trophies? Examining the Evidence on Same-Sex Parenting*, Newcastle upon Tyne, UK: Christian Institute, 2002.
- Timothy F. Murphy, *Gay Science: The Ethics of Sexual Orientation Research* Columbia University Press, 1997.
- "The Myth of Sexual Orientation," *Culture Watch*, Swan Research-- a division of The Howard Center for Family, Religion & Society, Vol. 3, Number 1, www.profam.org.
- Claire M. Renzetti, *Violent Betrayal: Abuse In Lesbian Relationships*, Sage Publications, Inc., 1992.
- Jeffrey Satinover, "The Gay Gene?" *The Journal of Human Sexuality*, 1996.
- Jeffrey Satinover, *Homosexuality and the Politics of Truth*, Baker Books, 1996.
- Richard Wilkins, "The Constitutionality of Legal Preferences for Heterosexual Marriage," *The Family in America*, Howard Center for Family, Religion & Society, Vol. 15, No. 6, June 2001.

Appendix

A New Zealand birth cohort study, which has followed 1,007 individuals since birth, Fergusson et al, found that, at age 21, the 28 classified as gay, lesbian or bisexual were significantly more likely to have had mental health problems than the 979 classed as heterosexual. The following is an excerpt from a chart included in the report:

	GLB	HETERO
Suicidal Ideation	67.9 percent	29.0 percent
Suicide Attempt	32.1 percent	7.1 percent
Psychiatric disorders age 14 -21		
Major depression	71.4 percent	38.2 percent
Generalized anxiety Disorder	28.5 percent	12.5 percent
Conduct disorder	32.1 percent	11.0 percent
Nicotine dependence	64.3 percent	26.7 percent
Other substance abuse/dependence	60.7 percent	44.3 percent
Multiple disorders	78.6 percent	38.2 percent

At age 21 the GLB (Gay, Lesbian, Bi-sexual) portion of the cohort has significantly more problems in every category. D. Fergusson et al., " Is Sexual Orientation Related to Mental Health Problems and Suicidality in Young People? *Archives of General Psychiatry* 56, 10 (1999): 876-880.



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