



# THE HETEROSEXUAL AGENDA:

# EXPOSING THE MYTHS

A Publication of  
BOX TURTLE BULLETIN 



**The Heterosexual Agenda: Exposing The Myths**  
A Parody With A Purpose

—— *With* ——

**How To Write An Anti-Gay Tract In Fifteen Easy Steps**

*and*

**Epilogue: What I Learned By Writing This Parody**

*By Jim Burroway*

# BOX TURTLE BULLETIN



Steady and Sure, to the Finish...

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# The Heterosexual Agenda: Exposing the Myths

## Introduction

Heterosexuals have rebelled against the norms that have held civilization together for all of human history. This rebellion has become the defining characteristic of the heterosexual community. Its members have no common language, religion, music, or other typical unifying norm. What heterosexuals have in common is the one thing that makes them different from everyone else — their sexual preference.<sup>1</sup>

Heterosexuality is becoming increasingly more difficult to ignore. It is being forced upon us through legislation, taught to our children in school and promoted in the powerful arts/entertainment complex. If it is true that heterosexuality has the destructive effects on the individual and society that many believe, then it behooves us to know our enemy and forestall any further advance of heterosexuality by understanding what it is, what the heterosexual community is up to, and how to answer their arguments in the open marketplace of ideas.<sup>2</sup>

## What Heterosexuals Do

Heterosexuals would have you believe that the heterosexual lifestyle is perfectly normal. They will tell you that their lifestyle choice should be the benchmark for society. But a closer look shows that their lifestyle isn't as safe or as desirable as heterosexual militants say it is.

Let's begin with the heterosexual ideal of chastity. Heterosexual women were historically expected to be virgins on their wedding day, but heterosexual men always enjoyed a double standard. When Alfred Kinsey released his book *Sexual Behavior and the Human Male* in 1948, he found that 83% of 25-year-old men had premarital intercourse.<sup>3</sup> But when his companion book on women's sexual behavior came out in 1953, only 33% of 25-year-

This is a parody. In writing this, I used the same methods that NARTH, Focus on the Family, American Family Association, and many others use to write this "anti-straight" tract. And I did this using social science research *exactly* as they do.

The only difference between what I did and what they do is this: I will show you every step of the way exactly what I'm doing. To see how this works, all you have to do is check my references, and you will see extra information in **boldface** type, information that they will never share about their sources. Each reference citation also indicates the particular step that it follows as outlined in the article, *How To Write An Anti-Gay Tract In 15 Easy Steps*.

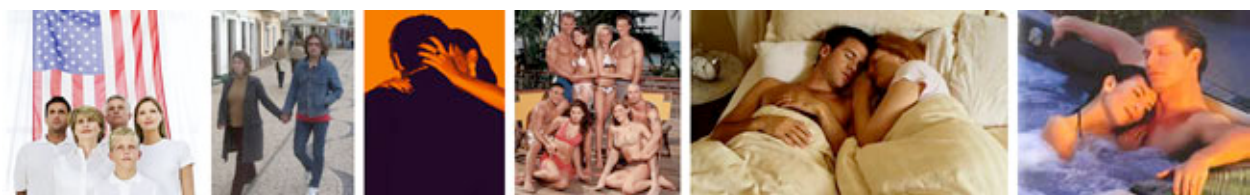
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old women had premarital intercourse.<sup>4</sup>

But things had changed remarkably by 1974, when *Redbook* magazine conducted a national sex survey of over 100,000 women who represented the mainstream of American life. When that survey revealed that 93% of heterosexual women who married after 1973 had premarital intercourse, the authors triumphantly declared an end to the double standard.<sup>5</sup>

That *Redbook* survey was thirty years ago, and today pre-marital sex is probably the worst kept secret in the heterosexual lifestyle, despite heterosexual leaders continuing to talk about the virtues of abstinence until marriage. But heterosexuals are far from abstinent – gay and bisexual men are *three times* more likely to be abstinent than heterosexual men over a 12-month period.<sup>6</sup> When it comes to abstinence, the heterosexual agenda has clearly come up short.



## Only 55% of college-aged heterosexual men could name *all their past lovers*.

Heterosexuals indulge in all sorts of practices that go far beyond penile-vaginal contact. *Redbook* revealed that 90% of heterosexual women engaged in oral-penile contact, and these women reported that their sexual partners were just as eager to perform oral-vaginal contact.<sup>7</sup> More recently, a survey of heterosexual college students showed that 95% to 98% admitted to having had oral sex.<sup>8</sup> Another survey of heterosexual men of all ages showed that more than 95% had experienced oral-penile sex, and 96% engaged in oral-vaginal contact.<sup>9</sup>

But it's not just oral sex. Militant heterosexual researcher Paul Cameron conducted a survey that found 36% of all men who behaved heterosexually engaged in anal intercourse with women, and 20% of women who behaved heterosexually reported anal sex with men.<sup>10</sup> Another survey showed that 53% of men have experienced rectal penetration during sex, (i.e., by a finger, vibrator, or tongue), — 56% of that group did it regularly — and another 9% wanted to try it.<sup>11</sup> Half of the women who participated in the *Redbook* survey had experienced anal sex.<sup>12</sup> In terms of absolute numbers, approximately seven times more women than gay men engage in unprotected receptive anal intercourse.<sup>13</sup>

### Sexual Obsession

Heterosexuals are clearly obsessed with sex. It's the only thing separating them from everyone else. They single-handedly invented the sexual revolution with the introduction of “the pill,” and heterosexual promiscuity has become the hallmark of that sex-obsessed lifestyle ever since.

According to one nationally representative study, heterosexual men aged 20 to 39 had on average 7.3 sexual partners in their still-young lifetimes.<sup>14</sup>

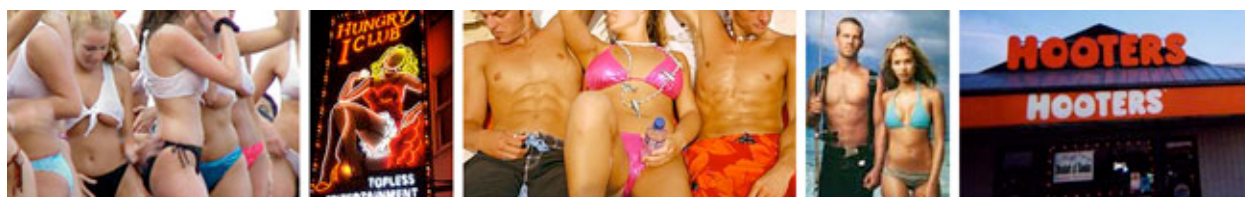
Meanwhile, a parallel study of all gay men over the age of 21 found that they had on average 4.2 partners in their lifetime — even though the range of ages for the gay men surveyed was far wider than those in the straight men's survey.<sup>15</sup>

In 2004, a random-sampled poll by ABC News found that heterosexual men had an average of twenty different sexual partners in their lifetime, 39% had sex on the first date, and 15% of men paid for sex at some time in their lives. For single heterosexual men over thirty, more than 30% had paid for sex.<sup>16</sup> A 2005 Zogby International poll found that nearly 25% of men and 13% of women had more than twenty-five different partners in their lifetimes.<sup>17</sup> Another national survey found that 72% of all men who were married for two years or more admitted to having an extramarital affair.<sup>18</sup> Only 55% of college-aged heterosexual men could name all of their past lovers — even though these respondents were still young.<sup>19</sup>

### Sex Toys and Sadism

Most drug addicts are on the constant lookout for a new and better high. This often leads them to harder and more dangerous drugs. Many heterosexuals follow the same path by turning away from “normal” sexual practices when they no longer provide the stimulation they are looking for. This leads them to turn to increasingly bizarre and dangerous activity in their constant search of new ways to satisfy their sexual addictions.

Twenty percent of women admitted to placing vibrators, phallic objects and other objects in their vaginas.<sup>20</sup> And as emergency room doctors can attest, some of these “other objects” can be quite unusual. Examples include fruits and vegetables, bones, billiard balls, thermometers, swizzle sticks, bottles, drinking glasses, salt shakers, television



tubes, wooden shoetrees, pencils, vibrators,<sup>21</sup> dolls,<sup>22</sup> even a perfume bottle and its cap.<sup>23</sup>

One 41-year-old woman was drinking with her boyfriend when they decided to experiment with a potato. She had to go to the emergency room to have it removed from her vagina. Another 30-year-old woman was admitted so that a cap from a family-size bottle of hair mousse could be removed.<sup>24</sup> A 44-year-old woman was admitted to the emergency room complaining of a greenish vaginal discharge. Doctors discovered a size AA Duracell battery in her vagina. It had been there so long it had corroded and started to leak. Another woman was admitted complaining of discomfort and a whitish discharge. After a brief examination, doctors found and removed a deodorant stick. That woman was 32 weeks pregnant!<sup>25</sup>

This compulsion towards new sexual experiences has made bondage and torture sex a growing part of the heterosexual lifestyle. One survey of heterosexual college students found 38% of men and 31% of women participated in bondage during sex, while 43% of men and 33% of women engaged in spanking as part of sex.<sup>26</sup>

Enthusiasts can even attend conventions and workshops, where they can learn about bondage “safety”, harnessing, vaginal fisting, and “sacred sexuality and cutting” (which can include a “demonstration of cutting with a life subject”).<sup>27</sup> A Detroit-area hotel finally cancelled a two-day bondage conference and workshop after locals voiced outrage over such a public display.<sup>28</sup>

### Polyamory And The Slippery Slope

Some of this sexual addiction has reached a fevered pitch. Swinging, or wife-swapping, has become increasingly popular, especially among younger heterosexuals where “polyamory” has achieved a cosmopolitan caché.<sup>29</sup> According to militant heterosexual Paul Cameron, 22% of heterosexual men had participated in a threesome, orgy, or group sex.<sup>30</sup>

One group of swingers known as the Lifestyles Organization drew more than 3,000 wife-swappers from all over the world to their annual conference in Las Vegas, where entire hotel rooms and hospitality suites were dedicated to group sex.<sup>31</sup> In Orlando, teenage soccer players and their parents were confronted with public displays of sex and nudity when their team was lodged in a hotel that was hosting a swinger’s convention.<sup>32</sup>

Society has struggled throughout human history to contain the spread of polygamy, with mixed results. With the increasing popularity of wife-swapping and polyamory, arguments against polygamy may be more difficult to maintain. Polygamy has historically been a heterosexual activity, practiced by religious groups and cultures that are especially hostile to non-heterosexuals.

Polygamy was once legal in Utah, but was supposedly banned before Utah became a state. Yet that hasn’t prevented heterosexual polygamists from taking over whole towns in Utah and Arizona.<sup>33</sup> These polygamist “families” have exploited their own children in demanding that everyone else accept their lifestyle choices.<sup>34</sup> And why not? The continuing disregard for all of the

One 41-year-old woman was drinking with her boyfriend when they decided to experiment with a *potato*.





## One “*virgin*” had oral sex with *ten partners* in her still young lifetime.

other rules for decent behavior has led to a slippery slope towards the re-emergence of the ancient practice of polygamy.

### The Heterosexual Lifestyle Goes Public

Heterosexuals now boldly and publicly celebrate their lifestyle choices in sex-charged festivals and parades. Thousands of people turned out for a parade of leather-clad topless porn stars in Auckland, New Zealand — a parade that drew more onlookers than the city’s annual Santa Parade at Christmas time.<sup>35</sup>

Mardi Gras is famous for images of eroticism, public nudity, and public sex. When this sexually charged atmosphere is mixed with massive consumption of alcohol, inhibitions quickly disappear. Almost a third of Mardi Gras participants reported having vaginal sex with someone they met there, and 16% reported having oral sex.<sup>36</sup> All of this “legitimate” fun is officially promoted and celebrated, exposing families with children to open debauchery.

College spring break is even more notorious. The “Girls Gone Wild” video series, which is openly advertised on television for children to see, cashes in on this notoriety by exploiting these students’ sexual adventures. Among college women at spring break, 57% agreed that the best way to fit in is to be sexually promiscuous, and only one in five regretted their sexual activity.<sup>37</sup>

But heterosexuals don’t need spring break or Mardi Gras to publicly display their sexual proclivities. Among college students, 56% of heterosexual men and 46% of women had gone skinny-dipping, 65% of men and 42% of women had public sex, and 21% of men had been in a threesome.<sup>38</sup> Among adults, 57% of American hetero-

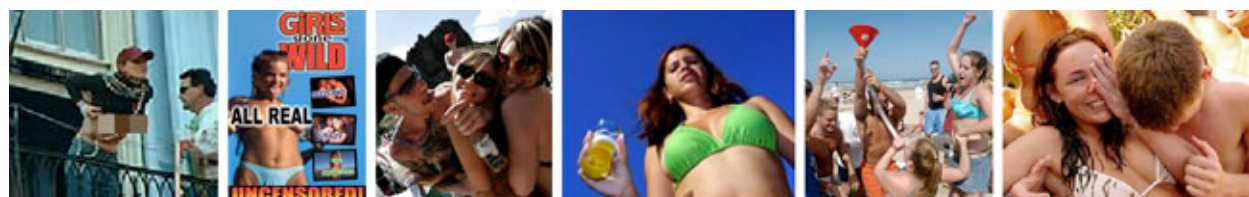
sexuals had sex outdoors, 42% consider themselves sexually adventurous, and 12% have had sex in the workplace.<sup>39</sup>

### Heterosexuality In The Classroom

With heterosexuality gaining such widespread public acceptance, it should come as no surprise that children would emulate their parents’ lifestyle choices. These young and impressionable kids are being initiated into heterosexuality earlier than ever before. At the start of the twentieth century, fewer than 10% of heterosexual women had premarital sex before the age of 18. But today, that figure is well over 50%.<sup>40</sup> In one study of adolescent girls aged 14-17, the average age at which they started having sex was thirteen.<sup>41</sup>

Boys aren’t exactly falling behind either. A nationally representative survey of boys aged 15-19 found 55% had vaginal sex, 52.5% were masturbated by a girl, 49% received oral sex, 38.6% gave oral sex, and 11% had anal sex with a girl.<sup>42</sup> Another study found 36% of boys already had five or more sex partners before leaving high school, and nearly 30% had at least three different sex partners in the previous three months alone.<sup>43</sup>

There is considerable evidence that children are starting to have sex at younger ages thanks to the active encouragement of militant heterosexual activists. One such activist, Paul Cameron, wrote a sex advice manual for parents in which he encouraged them to provide a room, a bathroom, snacks and privacy for their children to practice various forms of sexual activity.<sup>44</sup> And it looks like some parents may be taking this advice to heart. More than a third of high school students in one survey admitted to sexual activities right in their own parents’ home.<sup>45</sup>





### Virgins Or “Virgins”?

Heterosexual teenagers often don’t consider anything besides vaginal intercourse as “real sex.” This means that those who claim to be “virgins” aren’t nearly as innocent as they appear. Among young women who claimed to be virgins, 69% admitted to oral sex, 78% admitted to masturbation with someone else, and 52% admitted to genital-to-genital contact that didn’t involve vaginal penetration.<sup>46</sup> Many of these “virgins” can be quite active. A survey of heterosexual college students found that one “virgin” had oral sex with ten partners in her still-young lifetime.<sup>47</sup>

Many heterosexual adolescents who take “virginity” pledges aren’t virgins even in the strictest sense of the word. One nationally representative survey asked adolescents about their sexual history and whether they had taken virginity pledges in 1995 and again in 1996. Of those who took “virginity” pledges in 1996, 28% had admitted to sexual activity when asked in 1995 but lied about it in 1996.<sup>48</sup> Another survey of devout Baptist newlyweds (all of them “professed faith in Christ,” 99% attended church weekly, and 84% grew up in church) found that only 27% of them “entered the marriage bed chaste.”<sup>49</sup>

### The Medical Consequences of Heterosexuality

Syphilis was unknown in Europe until about 1500, when sailors on Columbus’ expeditions to the New World carried hitherto unknown diseases back to the Old World.<sup>50</sup> Traveling heterosexuals have been enthusiastic participants in this biological swapmeet ever since. Heterosexual travelers carried so many tropical diseases to New York

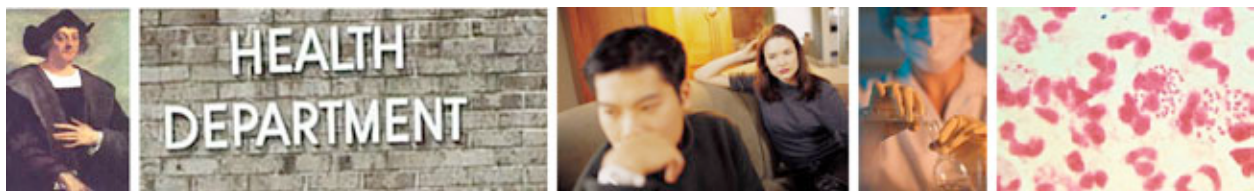
City that it had to institute a Tropical Disease Center.<sup>51</sup> Many heterosexuals are employed as food handlers.

Sexually transmitted diseases (STDs) now run rampant through the heterosexual lifestyle, and this has significantly altered the delivery of medical care to the population at large. Doctors must now ask probing questions of their patients or risk making a misdiagnosis. The evaluation of a sore throat must now include questions about oral and anal sex. In one study of heterosexual couples in New York, 56% of the men and 60% of the women reported having had an STD in their lifetime — with 51% complaining of STD symptoms in just the previous ninety days.<sup>52</sup>

Women bear the brunt of many sexually transmitted diseases like syphilis and gonorrhea because they rarely experience symptoms. And since they are less likely to experience symptoms, they can pass these diseases on to other sexual partners without knowing it. Furthermore, vaginas are an especially efficient breeding ground for organisms, including *Gardnerella vaginalis* (73%), *Chlamydia trachomatis* (68%), *Mycoplasma hominis* (48%), *Trichomoniasis vaginalis* (24%), bacterial vaginosis (57%),<sup>53</sup> *Candida albican* (10%), and even fecal bacteria (36%).<sup>54</sup>

Oral-genital contact is nearly universal among heterosexuals. Semen contains many of the germs carried in the blood. Because of this, heterosexuals who practice oral sex verge on consuming raw human blood, with all its medical risks. Since the penis often has tiny lesions (and often will have been in unsanitary places), individuals so involved

Heterosexual travelers carried so many tropical diseases to New York City that it had to institute a ***Tropical Disease Center.***



## Many heterosexual men *deliberately* infect their sexual partners.

may become infected with hepatitis A or gonorrhea (and even HIV and hepatitis B).<sup>55</sup> Because the mouth was not designed to receive a penis, vigorous physical activity can cause bruising and serious damage, a condition that doctors have dubbed “Fellatio Syndrome”.<sup>56</sup> But for all these dangers of oral-penile contact, oral-vaginal contact can be deadly. Air can become trapped inside the vagina during oral-vaginal sex, causing sudden death from air embolism.<sup>57</sup>

In one national random sample, nearly 26% of women and girls over the age of twelve were found to have Herpes-2.<sup>58</sup> A study of 14- to 17-year old girls in Indianapolis found 59% were infected with Herpes-1<sup>59</sup> and an astounding 77% were infected with high-risk forms of the human papillomavirus (HPV)<sup>60</sup>.

HPV, a leading cause of cervical cancer, is the most common STD in the United States, with an estimated 5.5 million persons newly infected every year.<sup>61</sup> More women die from cervical cancer each year than from AIDS,<sup>62</sup> and sex with men is one of the five risk factors associated with cervical cancer. Because lesbians aren’t engaging in heterosexual activity, they often mistakenly believe they are safe from cervical cancer. But because of the dangers posed by having sex with men, they may be at risk if they had previously experimented in heterosexuality.<sup>63</sup>

Chlamydia can cause pelvic inflammatory disease, ectopic pregnancy, infertility, or chronic pelvic pain in women. Because heterosexual men are far more likely to be carriers of this disease, sex with men can be especially dangerous for women. One study showed that heterosexual men in Montreal were five times more likely to be infected with Chlamydia than homosexual men.<sup>64</sup> In London,

only 2.5% of gay men had Chlamydia, as compared to 32% of heterosexual men and 28% of heterosexual women.<sup>65</sup>

The dangers posed by heterosexuality have taken a very deadly turn in the past thirty years. AIDS simmered in Africa as far back as 1959,<sup>66</sup> where heterosexuals quietly passed it around for twenty years before it finally exploded onto the scene in Europe and Haiti. Heterosexuals passed the disease on to gay men in the United States in the late 1970’s, and gay men have exacted a terrible price since then for heterosexuals’ recklessness.

Even though it was heterosexuals who brought AIDS out of Africa, you’ll never guess what solution they have gall to suggest in order to bring a halt to this pandemic. Amazingly, it’s heterosexuality! Yet the heterosexual lifestyle has continued to aid the spread of the disease. In 2005, the largest percentage (39%) of people with AIDS in the U.S. were located in the southeastern states – where radical heterosexual “values” are the norm – and that region has experienced the fastest growth over the past five years. Meanwhile, the number of new AIDS cases has actually *decreased* over the same time period in the northeast and the west, where heterosexuals are more reluctant to impose their lifestyle choices onto everyone else.<sup>67</sup>

One reason for the failure of the heterosexual lifestyle is that many heterosexual men deliberately infect their sexual partners. One national probability-sampled survey showed that 25% of men had knowingly had sex with a woman even though they were infected with an STD.<sup>68</sup> And heterosexual “marriage” does little to encourage safe sex. Heterosexually active HIV-positive men are almost twice as likely to engage in unprotected



sex if they are married or have a regular girlfriend.<sup>69</sup> Another survey showed that only 11% heterosexuals with multiple sex partners always use condoms with their primary sexual partner.<sup>70</sup>

### Sex and Drugs — A Volatile Mix

This unsafe behavior is often compounded by drug use, which is an integral part of the heterosexual lifestyle. College students who engage in heterosexuality are 30% more likely to use marijuana than gay students, and they are nearly 40% more likely to use other drugs.<sup>71</sup> Among *Redbook* readers, 90% of heterosexual women admitted to initiating sex while under the influence of alcohol, and 30% had sex after smoking marijuana. For women under twenty, marijuana use before sex skyrocketed to 63%, with 45% of them using it often.<sup>72</sup> In another survey of college students, more than a third of men and a fifth of women smoked marijuana to enhance sex.<sup>73</sup>

The consequences of all this drug use can be disastrous. According to one random survey, women who smoked marijuana weekly were three times more likely to report engaging in risky sex, and men were twice as likely to do so.<sup>74</sup> Another survey showed that 66% of heterosexuals had unprotected sex while under the influence of alcohol, and 26% had unprotected sex while using illegal drugs.<sup>75</sup>

### The Danger To The Family

The sexual brokenness of heterosexuals has taken a tremendous toll on the traditional American family. Thanks to “no-fault” divorce, the divorce rate has doubled between 1960 and 1980. Today almost half of all marriages end in divorce. Meanwhile, the rate of cohabiting couples has

exploded more than 1100% since 1960. It is estimated that a quarter of all unmarried women aged 25 to 30 are currently living with a partner, and another quarter have lived with a partner sometime in the past.<sup>76</sup>

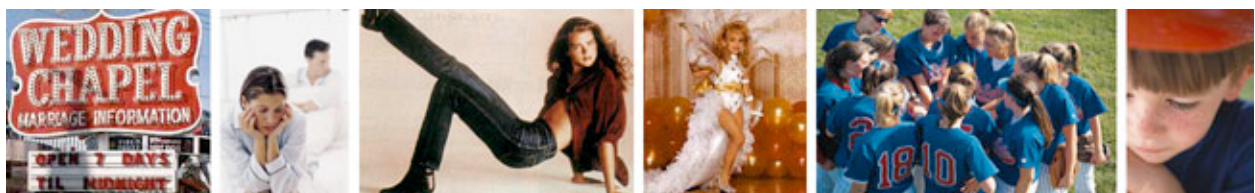
This is not just an American phenomenon. Heterosexuals have caused tremendous damage to the institution of marriage throughout the world. Nowhere is this more evident than in Scandinavia, where marriage had been in serious decline for decades. It took the legalization of same-sex unions to finally reverse in these trends.

Today, more people in Scandinavia are getting married than ever before, and fewer children are being born out of wedlock since the start of same-sex unions. After Denmark legalized gay unions in 1989, the marriage rate climbed 20%, reversing a forty-year slide, while the divorce rate went down to the lowest levels since the advent of “no fault” divorce. Similar dramatic results were seen in Norway and Sweden.<sup>77</sup> If given a chance, gays and lesbians may yet be able to save the institution of marriage that heterosexuals nearly destroyed over the past half-century.

### The Danger To Children

Heterosexuals live in a youth-obsessed culture where “pedophilia chic” has reigned for decades. Brooke Shields was only fifteen when she declared, “nothing comes between me and my Calvin Klein jeans,” and Britney Spears has inspired school girls the world over to bare their midriffs. The JonBenet Ramsey murder case revealed a whole subculture of child pageants, where parents provocatively dressed their little girls in a heavily sexualized manner. Heterosexuals have made no

**Recruitment** can take many forms, but the most direct method may be when they **prey** on children **sexually**.





## A longtime leader of the ***Oregon Christian Coalition*** admitted to sexual activities with three ***underage*** children.

secret of the fact that they want to recruit our children into their lifestyle, and they have taken to the schools to advance their agenda.<sup>78</sup> Recruitment can take many forms, but the most direct method may be when they prey on children sexually.

In the past decade, 159 coaches in Washington State alone have been fired or reprimanded for sex offenses ranging from harassment to rape. Nearly all were men preying on girls. Ninety-eight of them were allowed to remain teaching, which means they were still allowed access to children.<sup>79</sup> In Texas, more than sixty middle and high school coaches were fired for sexual misconduct over a four year period.<sup>80</sup> But because heterosexuals have such a firm grip on the educational system, special hush-hush deals were routinely cut to allow these coaches to go free and offend again.<sup>81</sup>

And what's true for the sports field is true for the classroom. At a different Texas high school, a 42-year-old male teacher's aide and several students organized a heterosexual "sex club", where teenage girls offered oral sex to senior football players.<sup>82</sup> A San Diego-area elementary school teacher was convicted in 2005 of molesting four of his second and third grade students.<sup>83</sup> One teacher in Washington State persuaded ten of his female students to pose nude for pictures he posted on the internet.<sup>84</sup> In another case in southern California, Eric Norman Olsen, a substitute teacher in Ontario, molested as many as 200 young girls over a three year period. Some of these girls had learning difficulties.<sup>85</sup> While the most notorious cases sometimes make the news, many more are swept under the rug by the heterosexual-dominated school boards and administrators.<sup>86</sup>

Because heterosexuals have permeated our culture so fully, it has become very difficult to recognize where the danger lies. One prominent expert, who had just completed an exhaustive study of child molesters, warned parents:

Many child molesters try to move themselves into positions or occupations within the community that will allow them to spend time alone with children without attracting much notice. Molesters often become youth ministers, day-care workers, Boy Scout leaders, teachers, Big Brothers, and pediatricians...<sup>87</sup>

Heterosexuals often try to blame gay men and women for sexual crimes against children, but experts note that *heterosexuals* are far more likely to fit the profile of a sexual predator:

In over 12 years of clinical experience working with child molesters, we have yet to see any example of a regression from an adult homosexual orientation. The child offender who is also attracted to and engaged in *adult* relationships is heterosexual.<sup>88</sup>

Our study shows that [the sexual predator] is most often Caucasian between the ages of 20 and 40. He typically has had more than one year of college and holds a full-time job. As a rule, he is married and has children of his own who he usually does *not* molest. His is almost always a well-respected, even loved, member of his community. His is often an active Christian who is involved with his church. He never assaults children he does not know; he only chooses children with whom he can first build a trusting relationship.<sup>89</sup>



Sex with children is so pervasive among heterosexuals that it has reached into the very highest echelons of the militant heterosexual movement. Lou Beres, a longtime leader of the Oregon Christian Coalition finally admitted to sexual activities with three underage girls — a young sister-in-law and two friends of his daughter. Yet he remained an active leader in the Oregon Christian Coalition a year after these allegations first came to light.<sup>90</sup>

With all of the dangers that children face in the world, they should be able to find refuge in their homes. Unfortunately, that refuge is where some heterosexual parents take advantage of their unfettered access to their children. According to official statistics from the Department of Justice, 27% of all child sexual abuse takes place among family members, and 49% of all abused children under the age of six were abused by relatives.<sup>91</sup>

The callousness with which some heterosexuals abuse their own children is chilling. One man in a small Michigan city persuaded his girlfriend's 14-year-old daughter to have sex with him in exchange for clothing and body piercings. He also had sex with his own 12-year-old daughter in exchange for a pack of cigarettes.<sup>92</sup> Another Michigan woman helped her boyfriend rape her 11-year-old daughter who was disabled with cerebral palsy.<sup>93</sup> A 13-year-old girl in Texas was placed in temporary state custody after her father sexually assaulted her, then later tried to sell her to neighbors for \$100 to "do whatever" for the evening.<sup>94</sup> Another father, a registered sex offender, used his 7-year-old daughter's sleepovers as an opportunity to molest four young girls.<sup>95</sup>

But heterosexual predators aren't limited to men. There is growing recognition that heterosexual women are also abusing children at an alarming rate. In one national study of heterosexual men, 35% had experienced oral-vaginal sex for the first time by the age of ten, and 17% had experienced fellatio by then.<sup>96</sup>

But even if they're caught and prosecuted, women predators often serve little to no jail time. Donna Lopus got only a three year work release jail sentence for sex with a sixteen year boy. Traci Tapp served only 3 years of house arrest for having sex with a 15 year old student. Middle school teacher Sarah Bench-Salorio was convicted in 2005 of sexually assaulting 11-, 12-, and 13-year-old boys. She faced more than 60 years behind bars, but the judge gave her six. And Debra LaFave, who at 25 repeatedly had sex with a 14-year-old boy in 2005, did not serve a single day in prison.<sup>97</sup>

### The Danger to Society

Heterosexuals pose a danger to society in ways we can barely imagine. According to the findings of militant heterosexual activist Paul Cameron:<sup>98</sup>

- 52% of heterosexual men have shoplifted. The figure is 36% for heterosexual women.
- 38% of heterosexual men had a traffic accident in the past 5 years.
- 34% of heterosexual men committed a crime without being caught. The figure is 15% for women.
- 27% of heterosexual men contemplated suicide. The figure is 34% for women.

When a survey asked heterosexual men if they had ever wanted to **rape** a woman, only 38% answered **"no."**



## What these *zealots* really want is to shove everyone who believes differently than they into the *closet*.

- 24% of heterosexual men had sex in front of others.
- 20% of heterosexual women have obtained an abortion.
- 22% of heterosexual men have been arrested for a crime.
- 17% of heterosexual men had sex in public.
- 16% of heterosexual men have been in a physical fight in the last year.
- 13% of heterosexual men were jailed for a crime.
- 12% of heterosexual men committed murder or attempted murder.

Heterosexual men account for the overwhelming majority of criminal activity. This predisposition to violence can have severe consequences for the wives and girlfriends of heterosexual men. According to the National Violence Against Women Survey commissioned by the U.S. Department of Justice, women are nearly three times more likely to be beaten, raped or stalked by male partners than by female partners. And heterosexual women were 32% more likely to report being beaten, raped or stalked by their male partners than gay men were by their male partners.<sup>99</sup>

When heterosexual activist Alan Chambers reviewed the domestic violence statistics, he blamed the violence on an extreme sense of unhappiness that often leads to addictive behaviors.<sup>100</sup> If true, these addictive behaviors in the context of unhealthy heterosexual relationships simply add more fuel to the cycle of violence. It's no wonder

that when another survey asked heterosexual men if they had ever wanted to rape a woman, only 37% answered "no."<sup>101</sup>

### How Far Will They Go?

Though they would like you to believe otherwise, the heterosexual activists do not concern themselves with the welfare of individuals. They are not dedicated to the betterment of society or the freedom of the people. What these zealots really want to do is shove everyone who believes differently than they into the closet and throw away the key. Like many other extremist groups, they are concerned with furthering a political agenda and rebuilding the infrastructure of traditional morality.<sup>102</sup>

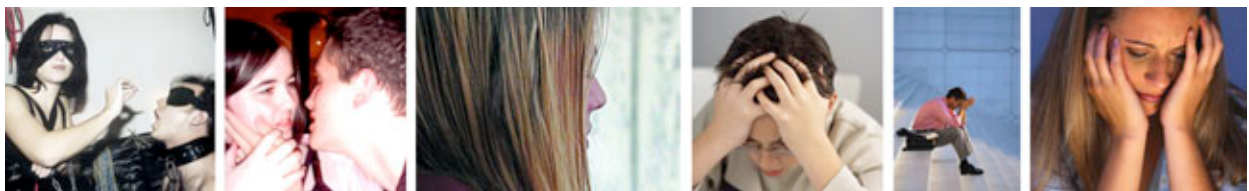
And there seems to be no end to how far heterosexual militants are willing to impose their values on everyone else. They've sought to tear families apart by taking children away from their gay parents, they've tried to bar gays and lesbians access to health care by denying domestic partnership benefits, and they've kicked out law-abiding men and women from the armed forces. Some have advocated tattooing gay men,<sup>103</sup> while more radical heterosexual militants have even suggested the possibility of "extermination."<sup>104</sup> Congressman William Dannemeyer (R-CA) agreed, telling Attorney General C. Everett Koop that they should "wipe them off the face of the earth."<sup>105</sup> One high-profile Baptist minister continues his call for all nations to impose the death penalty on gays and lesbians.<sup>106</sup>



### **Genuine Compassion**

Heterosexuals are clearly deeply dysfunctional and self-destructive. They deserve our compassion and help, but not our approval for the dangerous behaviors they engage in.<sup>107</sup> Because we care about them and those tempted to join them, it is important that we neither encourage nor legitimize such a destructive lifestyle.<sup>108</sup> There is no way to remain neutral on this issue. If we are to combat the destructive effects of heterosexuality socially and personally, we must face the reality, understand the agenda, and answer the arguments.<sup>109</sup> Our families, our communities, and our American way of life depend on it.

Because we care about ***them***, it is important that we neither encourage nor legitimize such a ***destructive lifestyle***.







## References

Each of the following references contains extra information in **bold face** type, which explains how the reference was used in the parody, as well as the actual context in which the data was originally presented. The steps indicated in these reference notes refer to those detailed in *How To Write An Anti-Gay Tract In Fifteen Easy Steps*, which begins on page 23.



<sup>1</sup> Vitagliano, Ed. "Sexual suicide: The rebellion of homosexuality causes untold suffering." *AFA Journal* (September 29, 2003). (See step 1.) **This entire paragraph, except for the first sentence, was taken almost verbatim from Ed Vitagliano's tract (see the first paragraph of under the heading "Sexual Obsession"). The only significant change was that references to homosexuality were replaced with heterosexuality.**

<sup>2</sup> Howe, Richard G. "Homosexuality in America: Exposing the Myths." (Introduction) in *Homosexuality in America: Exposing the Myths* (Tupelo, MS: American Family Association; September, 2003): 2. (See step 1.) **This entire paragraph was adapted from parts of the last two paragraphs of the introduction to Richard G Howe's tract. The only significant change was that references to homosexuality were replaced with heterosexuality.**

<sup>3</sup> Kinsey, Alfred C.; Pomeroy, Wardell B.; Martin, Clyde E. *Sexual Behavior in the Human Male* (Philadelphia: W.B. Saunders; 1948): 550. (See step 5.) **Many anti-gay writers enjoy a love/hate relationship with Alfred Kinsey. They use his statistics when they support their views. But when they come across statistics they don't like, they're quick to criticize the many weaknesses of these early landmark surveys. The fact is, like all first efforts, the Kinsey Reports suffered from many shortcomings. Dr. Kinsey and his colleagues were learning as they went along and it's not unusual for pioneering efforts like this to be primitive by later standards. They certainly didn't use modern probability-sampling techniques, which makes it extremely problematic to generalize the findings to the overall population.**

<sup>4</sup> Kinsey, Alfred C.; Pomeroy, Wardell B.; Martin, Clyde E.; Gebhard, Paul H. *Sexual Behavior in the Human Female* (Philadelphia: W.B. Saunders; 1953): 333. (See step 5.) **The Kinsey reports were written before national probability-sampling techniques were widely used. See note 3.**

<sup>5</sup> Levin, Robert J. "The *Redbook* Report on premarital and extramarital sex: The end of the double standard?" *Redbook* 145, no. 6 (October 1975): 38-44, 190-192. (See step 6.) **The *Redbook* survey is a classic example of the type of casual magazine surveys that have become popular for the past three decades. *Redbook* published a questionnaire in 1974, and asked its readers to fill it out and send it in. Since we don't know how many surveys were sent, we don't know its response rate. It is probably quite low, as is generally**

**the case with casual surveys. The results cannot be generalized to all women everywhere, and they cannot even be generalized to *Redbook* readers in 1974 as we know nothing about those who chose not to participate.**

<sup>6</sup> Binson, Diane; Michaels, Stuart; Stall, Ron; Coates, Thomas J.; Gagnon, John H.; Catania, Joseph A. "Prevalence and social distribution of men who have sex with men: United States and its urban centers." *Journal of Sex Research* 32, no. 3 (1995): 245-254. (See step 5.) **This statistic came from the National AIDS Behavioral Surveys, a probability sampled survey of men residing in large urban cities. Because it is probability sampled, the results can be generalized to the cities in which the survey was conducted. But the results cannot be generalized to other cities, smaller towns or rural areas. Twenty-four percent of homosexual and bisexual men were abstinent over the previous twelve-month period verses only eight percent of heterosexual men.**

<sup>7</sup> Levin, Robert J.; Levin, Amy. "Sexual pleasure: The surprising preferences of 100,000 women." *Redbook* 145, no. 5 (September 1975): 51-53, 56-58. (See step 6.) **This survey was based on the same casual reader survey as the article cited in note 5.**

<sup>8</sup> Klein, Marty; Petersen, James R. "Playboy's college sex survey: A most stimulating look at love and lust on campuses across the country." *Playboy* (October, 1996): 64-70, 150-154. (See steps 5 and 6.) **Magazines like *Playboy* can be an especially tantalizing source for statistics. And what makes this one especially interesting is that unlike the *Redbook* survey, this one wasn't a casual survey. The study was conducted through an intermediary in college classrooms. The professors who administered the survey were not told that it was a *Playboy* survey. The final sample was drawn from twelve private and public colleges across the country. While the authors acknowledge that the survey was not a random sample, they claim that "the Kinsey Institute found that when it comes to college students, the answers from a convenience sample such as ours are not significantly different from those obtained through a more-scientific random sample." But without knowing the subject matter taught by the professors who administered the surveys (and thus, the probable makeup of the students who took it), it is impossible to generalize these statistics even to the student body of the participating colleges, let alone college students everywhere. Even legitimate researchers sometimes overstate the validity of their findings.**

<sup>9</sup> Hite, Shere. *The Hite Report on Male Sexuality*. (New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 1981): 1110. (See step 5.) **The author acknowledges that the study was not a representative sample. While the participants were matched demographically with the overall population of the United States, she emphasizes that creating a probability sample was not a goal (preface, xiv). She defends this by pointing out that in some ways a perfectly representative sample can be detrimental to studying some aspects of sexuality among smaller subgroups.**

<sup>10</sup> Cameron, Paul; Cameron, Kirk; Proctor, Kay. "Effect of homosexuality upon public health and social order." *Psycho-*

*logical Reports* 64, no. 3 (June 1989): 1167-1179. (See steps 5 and 9.) I must confess to taking particular pleasure at using a survey published by the notoriously anti-gay extremist Paul Cameron, and I am exceptionally grateful that he published these statistics on heterosexual behavior in 1989. But all of the many problems which invalidate his statistics on homosexuals and bisexuals apply to heterosexuals as well. For a detailed look at the problems with his survey, see **Part 2 of our report**, *A Closer Look At Paul Cameron's "Medical Consequences of What Homosexuals Do."*

<sup>11</sup> Hite, Shere. *The Hite Report on Male Sexuality*. (New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 1981): 1118. (See step 5.) This was not a representative sample. See note 9.

<sup>12</sup> Levin, Robert J.; Levin, Amy. "Sexual pleasure: The surprising preferences of 100,000 women." *Redbook* 145, no. 5 (September 1975): 51-53, 56-58. (See step 6.) This was a casual survey of magazine readers and is not representative. See note 5.

<sup>13</sup> Halperin, Daniel T. "Heterosexual anal intercourse: Prevalence, cultural factors, and HIV infection and other health risks, Part I." *AIDS Patient Care and STDs* 13, no. 2 (December 1999): 717-730. Abstract available online at [http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/entrez/query.fcgi?cmd=Retrieve&db=pubmed&dopt=Abstract&list\\_uids=10743535](http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/entrez/query.fcgi?cmd=Retrieve&db=pubmed&dopt=Abstract&list_uids=10743535). (See step 4.) The author came to this conclusion after analyzing several national probability-sampled surveys and other random surveys of smaller populations.

<sup>14</sup> Billy, John O.G.; Tanfer, Koray; Grady, William R.; Klepinger, Daniel H. "The sexual behavior of men in the United States." *Family Planning Perspectives* 25, no. 2 (March 1993): 52-60. Abstract available online at [http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/entrez/query.fcgi?cmd=Retrieve&db=pubmed&dopt=Abstract&list\\_uids=8491287](http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/entrez/query.fcgi?cmd=Retrieve&db=pubmed&dopt=Abstract&list_uids=8491287). (See step 4.) This was based on a national probability sample, from the 1991 National Survey of Men which consisted of 3,321 respondents.

<sup>15</sup> Fay, Robert E.; Turner, Charles F.; Klassen, Albert D.; Gagnon, John H. "Prevalence and patterns of same-gender sexual contact among men." *Science* 243, no. 4889 (January 20, 1989): 338-348. Abstract available online at [http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/entrez/query.fcgi?cmd=Retrieve&db=pubmed&dopt=Abstract&list\\_uids=2911744](http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/entrez/query.fcgi?cmd=Retrieve&db=pubmed&dopt=Abstract&list_uids=2911744). (See step 4.) This was based on a national probability-sampled survey of 1,450 gay and bisexual men taken in 1970, updated, augmented and corrected using additional data taken from the national probability-sampled General Social Survey of 1988.

<sup>16</sup> ABC News "The American Sex Survey: A peek beneath the sheets." ABC *Primetime Live* Poll (October 21, 2004). Available online at <http://abcnews.go.com/Primetime/News/story?id=156921&page=1>. (See step 4.) ABC News conducted a random-sampled telephone poll of 1,501 adults.

<sup>17</sup> Weaver, Jane. "Many in U.S. playing a risky game of sex." *MSNBC.com* (October 10, 2005). Available online at <http://www.msnbc.msn.com/id/9574299/>. (See step 5.) This was an online poll of visitors to a website. It is not representative.

<sup>18</sup> Hite, Shere. *The Hite Report on Male Sexuality*. (New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 1981): 1096. (See step 5.) This was not a representative sample. See note 9.

<sup>19</sup> Klein, Marty; Petersen, James R. "Playboy's college sex survey: A most stimulating look at love and lust on campuses across the country." *Playboy* (October, 1996): 64-70, 150-154. (See steps 5 and 6.) This was not a representative survey. See note 8.

<sup>20</sup> Levin, Robert J.; Levin, Amy. "Sexual pleasure: The surprising preferences of 100,000 women." *Redbook* 145, no. 5 (September 1975): 51-53, 56-58. (See step 6.) This was a casual survey of magazine readers and is not representative. See note 5.

<sup>21</sup> Emge, Kevin R. "Vaginal foreign body extraction by forceps: A case report." *American Journal of Obstetrics and Gynecology* 167, no. 2 (August 1992): 514-515. Abstract available online at [http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/entrez/query.fcgi?cmd=Retrieve&db=pubmed&dopt=Abstract&list\\_uids=1497062](http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/entrez/query.fcgi?cmd=Retrieve&db=pubmed&dopt=Abstract&list_uids=1497062). (See steps 10 and 12.) Many anti-gay writers take the worst or most bizarre behaviors of a very small minority and claim that they represent the majority. One tactic is to comb the medical journals for emergency room reports on strange objects retrieved from the rectum. But in every class of people, there are always those who obtain sexual pleasure from a number of unorthodox objects, and this includes heterosexuals. This does not however mean that gays or straights overall are more likely to turn to such practices. But it does make for a more shocking "exposé".

<sup>22</sup> Pelosi, M.A.; Giblin, S.; Pelosi, M.A., III. Letter to the editor: "Vaginal foreign body extraction by obstetrics soft vacuum cup: An alternative to forceps." *American Journal of Obstetrics and Gynecology* 169, no. 6, pt. 1 (June 1993): 1891-1892. See note 21.

<sup>23</sup> Chapman, George W., Jr. "An unusual intravaginal foreign body." *Journal of the National Medical Association* 76, no. 8 (August 1984): 811-812. See note 21.

<sup>24</sup> Shah, A.N.; Olak, K.S.; Jackson, R. "Retained foreign bodies in the vagina." *International Journal of Gynaecology and Obstetrics* 81, no. 2 (May 2003): 221-222. Abstract available online at [http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/S0020-7292\(03\)00035-3](http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/S0020-7292(03)00035-3). See note 21.

<sup>25</sup> Nwosu, E.C.; Rao, R.; Igweike, C.; Hamed, H. "Foreign objects of long duration in the adult vagina." *Journal of Obstetrics and Gynaecology* 25, no. 7 (October 2005): 737-739. See note 21.

<sup>26</sup> Klein, Marty; Petersen, James R. "Playboy's college sex survey: A most stimulating look at love and lust on campuses across the country." *Playboy* (October, 1996): 64-70, 150-154. (See steps 5, 6 and 10.) This was not a representative survey. See note 8.

<sup>27</sup> Diggs, John R., Jr. *The health risks of gay sex* (Corporate Resource Council; 2002): 5. Available online at [http://www.corporateresourcecouncil.org/white\\_papers/Health\\_Risks.pdf](http://www.corporateresourcecouncil.org/white_papers/Health_Risks.pdf) (PDF: 172KB/18 pages). (See step 10.) John R. Diggs, Jr., is a medical doctor who wrote this virulent anti-gay tract using the same methods I used in this par-

ody. This description of an advertisement for the S&M conference in Detroit came from his tract. Oddly, he uses it to describe acts of *heterosexual* sadism and masochism, and for that I am grateful for his efforts.

<sup>28</sup> Low, Marsha. "Hotel ties noose around 2-day bondage meeting." *Detroit Free Press* (January 25, 2002). (See step 10.) Turning to news stories for examples of unusual sexual behavior provides a real-world context in which to make your claims believable. And while the claims may be believable, the existence of an occasional news story doesn't mean that a particular behavior is common.

<sup>29</sup> Em & Lo. "The New Monogamy: Until death do us part — except every other Friday." *New York Magazine* (November 21, 2005). Available online at <http://newyorkmetro.com/lifestyle/sex/annual/2005/15063/>. (See steps 10 and 11.) This article discussed various alternatives to traditional monogamy which some young couples have decided to explore. See also note 28.

<sup>30</sup> Cameron, Paul; Cameron, Kirk; Proctor, Kay. "Effect of homosexuality upon public health and social order." *Psychological Reports* 64, no. 3 (June 1989): 1167-1179. (See steps 5, 9 and 10.) This is not a representative survey. See note 10.

<sup>31</sup> Tanner, Adam. "At swinging convention, sex is on everyone's mind." *Reuters* (July 24, 2006). See note 28.

<sup>32</sup> "Swinger's club and youth soccer team clash at a hotel." *Associated Press* (January 5, 2006). See note 28.

<sup>33</sup> Dougherty, John. "Rogue cops: The police force in Polygamyland help fugitive Prophet Warren Jeffs and his cult break the law." *Phoenix New Times* (February 23, 2006). Available online at: <http://www.phoenixnewtimes.com/Issues/2006-02-23/news/dougherty.html>. (See steps 10 and 11.) This article was part of a long running series describing the break-away Fundamentalist Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints (FLDS), which effectively runs Colorado City, Arizona. Anti-gay writers often invoke polygamy as the inevitable "slippery slope" result of legalizing gay marriage, despite the fact that virtually all polygamist societies in history have been strongly anti-gay.

<sup>34</sup> Winslow, Ben. "Children of 'plural families' to rally." *Deseret Morning News* (August 10, 2006). Available online at <http://deseretnews.com/dn/view/1,1442,645191989,00.html>. (See steps 10 and 11.) This story talked about children of polygamist families in the Salt Lake City area who were planning a demonstration to call for greater recognition and tolerance for themselves and their families. See also note 33. Mentioning the children of these families adds another dimension to the emotional rhetoric.

<sup>35</sup> "Porn parade Down Under outdraws Santa Claus." *Associated Press* (August 23, 2006). Available online at <http://edition.cnn.com/2006/WORLD/asiapcf/08/23/porn.parade.ap>. (See step 14.) Anti-gay writers often bring up exaggerated images of gay pride parades in a few choice cities to suggest that the acceptance of gays and lesbians will bring about public displays of sex and nudity

throughout America. But straight Americans already have similar public displays of sexuality, which can include public nudity and even public sex acts — scenes which many Americans, gay and straight, find offensive.

<sup>36</sup> Milhousen, Robin R.; Reece, Michael; Perera, Bilesha. "A theory-based approach to understanding sexual behavior at Mardi Gras." *Journal of Sex Research* 42, no. 2 (May 2006): 97-106. (See steps 5 and 14.) This survey consisted of a convenience sample of 300 Mardi Gras attendees. It is virtually impossible to put together a truly random sample of Mardi Gras participants. The data was collected by five female grad students who approached pedestrians on Bourbon Street during Mardi Gras in 2004. While the survey was conducted during the morning and afternoon hours when participants were more likely to be sober, "the research team found itself constantly needing to make subjective assessments as to the sobriety of individuals and their ability to provide informed consent." Condoms and sexual lubricant packets were given as an incentive for participating. It would be impossible to extrapolate these findings to all Mardi Gras attendees.

<sup>37</sup> American Medical Association. Press release: "Sex and intoxication among women more common on spring break according to AMA poll." (March 8, 2006). Available online at <http://www.ama-assn.org/ama/pub/category/16083.html>. (See steps 5 and 14.) This survey consisted of a convenience sample of female college students who participated in an online poll. As with the Mardi Gras poll (see note 36), it is virtually impossible to put together a truly random sample of spring break participants.

<sup>38</sup> Klein, Marty; Petersen, James R. "Playboy's college sex survey: A most stimulating look at love and lust on campuses across the country." *Playboy* (October, 1996): 64-70, 150-154. (See steps 5 and 14.) This was not a representative survey. See note 8. The survey did not use the term "public sex". The term that was actually used was "had sex in the presence of other people, either in parked cars or at parties."

<sup>39</sup> ABC News "The American Sex Survey: A peek beneath the sheets." ABC *Primetime Live* Poll (October 21, 2004). Available online at <http://abcnews.go.com/Primetime/News/story?id=156921&page=1>. (See steps 4 and 14.) ABC News conducted a random-sampled telephone poll of 1,501 adults.

<sup>40</sup> Biddlecom, A.E. "Trends in sexual behaviours and infections among young people in the United States." *Sexually Transmitted Infections* 80, supplement 2 (December 2004): ii74-ii79. Full text available online at [http://sti.bmjjournals.com/cgi/content/full/80/suppl\\_2/ii74](http://sti.bmjjournals.com/cgi/content/full/80/suppl_2/ii74). (See step 4.) This article was a review of six national probability-sampled surveys.

<sup>41</sup> Fife, Kenneth H.; Fortenberry, Dennis; Ofner, Susan; Katz, Barry P.; Morrow, Rhoda Ashley; Orr, Donald P. "Incidence and prevalence of herpes simplex virus infections in adolescent women." *Sexually Transmitted Diseases* 33, no. 7 (July 2006): 441-444. Abstract available online at <http://www.stdjournal.com/pt/re/std/abstract.00007435-200607000-00006.htm>. (See step 7.) This study looked at 104 girls who were patients in an inner-city health clinic.



**Studies like this one based on STD patients aren't even close to being representative.**

<sup>42</sup> Gates, Gary J.; Sonenstein, Freya L. "Heterosexual genital sexual activity among adolescent males: 1988 and 1995." *Family Planning Perspectives* 32, no. 6 (November 2000): 295-297, 304. Full text available online at <http://www.guttmacher.org/pubs/journals/3229500.html>. (See step 4.) **This study was based on the National Survey of Adolescent Males, a nationally representative sample of males aged 15-19.**

<sup>43</sup> Gates, Gary J.; Sonenstein, Freya L. "When and where do youths have sex? The potential role of adult supervision." *Pediatrics* 110, no. 6 (December 2002): e66. Article available only in electronic form. Full text available online at <http://pediatrics.aappublications.org/cgi/content/full/110/6/e66>. (See step 7.) **This survey is not at all representative of high school students. The survey was conducted in six inner-city high schools serving mainly low-income students minority students, only 27% of whom were living in two-parent households.**

<sup>44</sup> Cameron, Paul. *Sexual Gradualism: A Solution to the Sexual Dilemma of Teenagers and Young Adults*. (Sun Valley, CA: HumLife Publications, 1978): 24. (See step 9.) **Before Paul Cameron found his calling as an anti-gay "researcher" he wrote a small book for parents, offering advice on a program of sex education he called "gradualism," in which he advocated that teenagers should be able to "gradually" work through the stages of sexual intimacy, up to but not including penile-vaginal intercourse. I have no doubt that if asked, he would disavow the advice that he gave in 1978. I can't imagine any responsible parent agreeing with such advice, and I do not believe that this obscure book has had an influence on teenagers' sexual behavior. But the fact that he published this book almost thirty years ago provides us with an excellent opportunity to use his words against him — and all other heterosexuals by implication.**

<sup>45</sup> Gates, Gary J.; Sonenstein, Freya L. "When and where do youths have sex? The potential role of adult supervision." *Pediatrics* 110, no. 6 (December 2002): e66. Article available only in electronic form. Full text available online at <http://pediatrics.aappublications.org/cgi/content/full/110/6/e66>. (See step 7.) **This survey is not at all representative of high school students. See note 43.**

<sup>46</sup> Tabrizi, Sepehr N.; Fairley, Christopher K.; Bradshaw, Catriona S.; Garland, Suzanne M. "Prevalence of *Gardnerella vaginalis* and *Atopobium vaginae* in vaginal women." *Sexually Transmitted Diseases* (2006): in press. (See step 7.) **These statistics were based on a convenience sample of only 27 women who were originally recruited for a study on HPV. This is not representative.**

<sup>47</sup> Klein, Marty; Petersen, James R. "Playboy's college sex survey: A most stimulating look at love and lust on campuses across the country." *Playboy* (October, 1996): 64-70, 150-154. (See steps 5 and 6.) **This was not a representative survey. See note 8.**

<sup>48</sup> Rosenbaum, Janet. "Reborn a virgin: Adolescents' retracting of virginity pledges and sexual histories." *American*

*Journal of Public Health*. 96, no. 6 (June 2006):1098-1103. Abstract available online at <http://www.ajph.org/cgi/content/abstract/96/6/1098>. (See step 4.) **This study was based on the National Longitudinal Study of Adolescent Health, a national probability-sampled survey of American middle and high school students.**

<sup>49</sup> Camp, Ken. "Christians who pledge abstinence outlast non-pledgers, study says." *Associated Baptist Press* (February 7, 2006). Available online at <http://www.abpnews.com/820.article>. (See steps 5 and 9.) **The study does not appear to have been published, which makes it difficult to analyze its design and conclusions. It is probably not a probability-sampled survey, since there is no obvious way to devise a random probability-sample of Baptist newlyweds. The press release was intended to demonstrate that those who take abstinence pledges are more likely to wait until marriage before initiating sexual intercourse, but noted that some pledgers substituted other sexual activity for intercourse before marriage.**

<sup>50</sup> Crosby, Alfred W., Jr. *The Columbian Exchange: Biological and Cultural Consequences of 1492*. (Westport, CT: Greenwood Press; 1972): 122-141. (See step 8.) **The author offers significant evidence in support of this theory. But the author also cites other evidence which may ultimately argue against this theory. It's not unusual for anti-gay writers to cite an author to support a particular assertion while ignoring that same author when he presents counter arguments.**

<sup>51</sup> Agenzia Fides. "Malaria — our society of globalisation and info-technology fails to beat malaria." Web site (June 28, 2002): <https://www.fides.org/eng/sanita/malaria.html> (accessed February 25, 2006). (See step 12.) **Blaming gays for tropical diseases in Manhattan is an old accusation, and a few anti-gay activists have pointed to the Tropical Disease Center as an example of how officials were forced to deal with the threat posed by these exotic diseases. But according to the Vatican press agency Agenzia Fides' web site, the Tropical Disease Center of Lenox Hill Hospital was "founded to care for missionaries before, during and after their tours in the tropics. Some 8,000 missionaries have been treated and enabled to return to their service of the Gospel."**

<sup>52</sup> El-Bassel, Nabila; Witte, Susan S.; Gilbert, Louisa; Wu, Elwin; Chang, Mingway; Hill, Jennifer; Steinglass, Peter. "The efficacy of a relationship-based HIV/STD prevention program for heterosexual couples." *American Journal of Public Health* 93, no. 6 (June 2003): 963-969. Abstract available online at <http://www.ajph.org/cgi/content/abstract/93/6/963>. (See steps 7 and 12.) **This study was not representative. The women recruited for this study were outpatients at a hospital clinic and had a regular steady sexual partner who also agreed to participate. For a couple to be eligible for the study, the women had to have known or suspected that their steady partner/boyfriend/husband had at least one HIV/STD risk (such as had an STD, sex with someone else, or injected drugs in the past ninety days, or was HIV-positive). With eligibility requirements like this, high rates of STDs shouldn't come as a surprise to anyone.**

<sup>53</sup> Newton, Edward R.; Piper, Jeanna M.; Shain, Rochelle N.; Perdue, Sondra T.; Peairs, William. "Predictors of the vaginal microflora." *American Journal of Obstetrics and Gynecology* 184, no. 5 (April 2001): 845-853. Abstract available online at <http://dx.doi.org/10.1067/mob.2001.113848>. (See steps 7 and 12.) **This study was not representative. The study was limited to minority women who had contracted nonviral STDs. They were recruited through public health and STD clinics.**

<sup>54</sup> Corbishley, Catherine M. "Microbial flora of the vagina and cervix." *Journal of Clinical Pathology*. 30, no. 8 (August 1977): 745-748. Full text available online at <http://www.pubmedcentral.gov/articlerender.fcgi?tool=pubmed&pubmedid=340474>. (See steps 7 and 12.) **This study was not representative. This statistic came from forty patients from an IUD clinic, thirty of whom were tested twice at about four weeks apart resulting in seventy different test results. And by the way, Candida albicans is actually a common yeast infection.**

<sup>55</sup> Cameron, Paul. Brochure, *Medical Consequences of What Homosexuals Do*. (Family Research Institute, 1999). (See step 3.) **All but the first sentence of this paragraph is taken from Cameron's brochure with very little editing. Since he offered this astounding statement without any attribution, I will too. You can learn more about this claim in Part 2 of our report, A Closer Look at Paul Cameron's "Medical Consequences Of What Homosexuals Do." (Available online at <http://www.BoxTurtleBulletin.com/Articles/000,009/000,002.htm>.)**

<sup>56</sup> Elam, Anthony L.; Ray, V. Gail. "Sexually related trauma: A review." *Annals of Emergency Medicine*. 15, no. 5 (May 1986): 576-584. Abstract available online at [http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/entrez/query.fcgi?cmd=Retrieve&db=pubmed&dopt=Abstract&list\\_uids=3516022](http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/entrez/query.fcgi?cmd=Retrieve&db=pubmed&dopt=Abstract&list_uids=3516022). (See step 12.) **Amazing but true. I had never heard of "Fellatio Syndrome", but many anti-gay writers raise the specter of "Gay Bowel Syndrome" to insinuate that gay men suffer from unique diseases that nobody else has. But the problem with "Gay Bowel Syndrome" is that it is not a disease, nor is it a syndrome, nor is it particularly gay. In other words, there's no such thing. That's why the term has been dropped from medical literature, despite the efforts of some anti-gay activists to keep the term alive.**

<sup>57</sup> Elam, Anthony L.; Ray, V. Gail. "Sexually related trauma: A review." *Annals of Emergency Medicine*. 15, no. 5 (May 1986): 576-584. Abstract available online at [http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/entrez/query.fcgi?cmd=Retrieve&db=pubmed&dopt=Abstract&list\\_uids=3516022](http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/entrez/query.fcgi?cmd=Retrieve&db=pubmed&dopt=Abstract&list_uids=3516022). (See steps 12.) **This is true also, although it is exceedingly rare. But even though it is rare, it is not out of the question — which makes it useful as a scare tactic. Since most anti-gay tracts are geared towards heightening the fear factor among its readers, very few "facts" are considered out of bounds.**

<sup>58</sup> Fleming, Douglas T.; McQuillan, Geraldine M.; Johnson, Robert E.; Nahmias, Andre J.; Aral Sevgi O.; Lee, Francis K.; St. Louis, Michael E. "Herpes simplex virus type 2 in the United States, 1976 to 1994." *New England Journal of Medicine* 337, no 16 (October 16, 1997): 1105-1111. Full text

available online at <http://content.nejm.org/cgi/content/full/337/16/1105> (Free registration required). (See steps 4 and 12.) **This study was based on samples and questionnaire data collected during the National Health and Nutrition Examination Surveys II and III, a national probability-sampled survey.**

<sup>59</sup> Fife, Kenneth H.; Fortenberry, Dennis; Ofner, Susan; Katz, Barry P.; Morrow, Rhoda Ashley; Orr, Donald P. "Incidence and prevalence of herpes simplex virus infections in adolescent women." *Sexually Transmitted Diseases* 33, no. 7 (July 2006): 441-444. Abstract available online at: <http://www.stdjournal.com/pt/re/std/abstract.00007435-200607000-00006.htm>. (See steps 7 and 12.) **This study was not representative. It examined 104 girls who were patients of an inner-city health clinic.**

<sup>60</sup> Brown, Darron R.; Shew, Marcia L.; Qadadri, Ibrahim; Neptune, Nicole; Vargas, Maria; Tu, Wanzhu; Juliar, Beth E.; Breen, Timothy E.; Fortenberry, J. Dennis. "A longitudinal study of genital human papillomavirus infection in a cohort of closely followed adolescent women." *Journal of Infectious Diseases* 191, no. 2 (January 15, 2005): 182-192. Full text available online at <http://www.journals.uchicago.edu/JID/journal/issues/v191n2/32874/32874.html>. (See steps 7 and 12.) **This study was not representative. It examined 60 girls who were patients of three inner-city health clinics.**

<sup>61</sup> Kaiser Family Foundation. Fact Sheet: *Sexually Transmitted diseases in the United States* (Kaiser Family Foundation; February 17, 2000): 1. Available online at: <http://www.kff.org/womenshealth/upload/Sexually-Transmitted-Diseases-in-the-United-States-Fact-Sheet-2.pdf> (PDF: 152KB/2 pages). (See step 12.) **This fact sheet summarizes the growth rates of all STDs in the United States. HPV leads at an estimated 5.5 million new cases annually, followed by Trichomoniasis (a common bacterial vaginal infection) with 5 million new cases, Chlamydia with 3 million new cases, and Herpes with 1 million new cases. Rounding out the list are Gonorrhea (650,000 new cases), Hepatitis B (77,000), Syphilis (70,000), and HIV (20,000).**

<sup>62</sup> Ebrahim, S.H.; McKenna, M.T.; Marks, J.S. "Sexual behaviour: Related adverse health burden in the United States." *Sexually Transmitted Infections* 81, no. 1 (February 2005): 38-40. Full text available online at <http://sti.bmjjournals.com/cgi/content/full/81/1/38>. (See steps 4 and 12.) **This study analyzed data from the U.S. Burden of Disease Study. The data is accurate as of 1998, when 4,921 women died of cervical cancer and 4,234 died of AIDS. But due to increasing rates of HIV infection among women since 1998, it is unclear whether this is still true.**

<sup>63</sup> Price, James H.; Easton, Alyssa N.; Telljohann, Susan K.; Wallace, Patricia B. "Perceptions of cervical cancer and pap smear screening behavior by women's sexual orientation." *Journal of Community Health* 21, no. 2 (April 1996): 90-105. Abstract available online at [http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/entrez/query.fcgi?cmd=Retrieve&db=pubmed&dopt=Abstract&list\\_uids=8728358](http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/entrez/query.fcgi?cmd=Retrieve&db=pubmed&dopt=Abstract&list_uids=8728358). (See step 12.) **The five risk factors for cervical cancer are: smoking, sexual intercourse with men, multiple male sexual partners, sexual intercourse before age 16, and having genital warts (a symptom of HPV). Lesbians in this non-representative**

survey perceived themselves to be less susceptible to cervical cancer than heterosexuals or bisexuals, even though most of them in this sample had previously had sexual intercourse with men.

<sup>64</sup> Vincelette, Jean; Baril, Jean-Guy; Allard, Robert. "Predictors of chlamydial infection and gonorrhea among patients seen by private practitioners." *Canadian Medical Association Journal* 144, no. 6 (March 15, 1991): 713-721. Full text available online at <http://www.pubmedcentral.nih.gov/picrender.fcgi?artid=1453048&blobtype=pdf>. (See steps 7 and 12.) **This is not a representative study. The 2,856 subjects were recruited from private practices, STD clinics, a family planning and abortion clinic, and a community health clinic in downtown Montreal. Each patient was selected for the study because of symptoms of STD, sexual contact with someone with Chlamydia, a history of nonexclusive sexual relationship, or presentation for an abortion. Heterosexual men in this group were infected with Chlamydia at a rate five times that of men who have sex with men (which can include bisexuals). But in a case of statistical cherry-picking, I neglected to mention in the article that for the same sample, men who have sex with men were infected with gonorrhea at a rate of three times that of heterosexual men. Anti-gay authors often engage in similar cherry-picking among and within studies.**

<sup>65</sup> Madhogaria, S.; Duru, C.; Hart, J.; Curran, B.; Jungmann, E. "Prevalence of *Chlamydia trachomatis* in sexual contacts of gonorrhoea." *International Journal of STD & AIDS* 17, no. 2 (February 2006): 130-132. Abstract available online at <http://rsm.publisher.intentaconnect.com/content/rsm/std/2006/00000017/00000002/art00015>. (See steps 7 and 12.) **This is not a representative study. All 97 men and 126 women studied were patients at a London STD clinic. All were selected because they were being treated for gonorrhea. Only one gay man was found to have Chlamydia.**

<sup>66</sup> Nahmias, A.J.; Weiss, J.; Yao, X.; Lee, F.; Kodsi, R.; Schanfield, M.; Matthews, T.; Bolognesi, D.; Durack, D.; Motulsky, A.; Kanki, P.; Essex, M. "Evidence for human infection with an HTLV-III/LAV-like virus in Central Africa, 1959." *Lancet* no. 8492, pt. 1 (May 31, 1986): 1279-1280. (See step 12.) **Early in the AIDS epidemic, several doctors in Europe noted that they had been treating wealthy heterosexual Africans for several years with a strange disease that was remarkably similar to that which was striking gay men in the US. This led scientists to investigate the African origins of AIDS. After an AIDS blood test was developed, scientists searched through blood samples that were taken for malarial studies dating back to the 1950's. They eventually found a sample taken from an unknown man in Leopoldville in the Belgian Congo (now Kinshasa, Zaire) in 1959 that tested positive for AIDS. Later studies speculate that AIDS may have even simmered in remote populations as far back as the 1930's, although the evidence for that is far from conclusive. For more information on the origin of AIDS, see our report, *Opportunistic Infections* (available online at <http://www.BoxTurtleBulletin.com/Articles/000,013.htm>).**

<sup>67</sup> Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. *HIV/AIDS Surveillance Report*, 2004. 16. (Atlanta: US Department of

Health and Human Services, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention; 2005): 7-8. Available online at <http://www.cdc.gov/hiv/stats/hasrlink.htm>. (See steps 4 and 12.) **According to the CDC, the estimated number of AIDS cases increased 20% in the South and 13% in the Midwest. There was a decrease of 8% in the Northeast, 6% in the West, and 15% in the US dependencies, possessions, and associated nations. The CDC did not speculate about any linkage between new cases and any types of prevention programs or "heterosexual values".**

<sup>68</sup> Payn, Betsy; Tanfer, Korday; Billy, John O.G.; Grady, William R. "Men's behavior change following infection with a sexually transmitted disease." *Family Planning Perspectives* 29, no. 4 (August 1997): 152-157. Full text available online at <http://www.guttmacher.org/pubs/journals/2915297.html>. (See steps 4 and 12.) **This analysis was based on data from the 1991 National Survey of Men, a national probability-sampled survey of men between the ages of 20 and 39. Many anti-gay writers claim that HIV-positive gay men who are careless about practicing safer sex "intentionally" infect their sexual partners. Their particular choice of word implies that men who fail to diligently practice safer sex are intent on spreading disease among their partners. While these men are clearly behaving irresponsibly and recklessly, their behavior is by no means limited to gay men. Straight men are just as guilty.**

<sup>69</sup> Aidala, Angela A.; Lee, Gunjeong; Howard, Joyce Moon; Caban, Maria; Abramson, David; Messeri, Peter. "HIV-positive men sexually active with women: Sexual behaviors and sexual risks." *Journal of Urban Health* 83, no. 4 (July 2006): 637-655. Abstract available online at <http://www.springerlink.com/link.asp?id=rn78n327566j6m66> (See steps 7 and 12.) **This study was not representative. It consisted of a convenience sample of 278 HIV-positive heterosexually-active (including bisexual) men in New York City. About a quarter of the participants were homeless, and a third were currently using drugs at the time of the study.**

<sup>70</sup> Dolcini, M. Margaret; Catania, Joseph A.; Coates, Thomas J.; Stall, Ron; Hudes, Esther S.; Gagnon, John H.; Pollack, Lance M. "Demographic characteristics of heterosexuals with multiple partners: The national AIDS behavioral surveys." *Family Planning Perspectives* 25, no. 5 (September 1993): 208-214. Abstract available online at [http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/entrez/query.fcgi?cmd=Retrieve&db=pubmed&dopt=Abstract&list\\_uids=8262169](http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/entrez/query.fcgi?cmd=Retrieve&db=pubmed&dopt=Abstract&list_uids=8262169). (See steps 4 and 12.) **This study was based on the National AIDS Behavioral Surveys, which is in two parts: A national probability-sampled survey, and a targeted survey of high-risk cities. Most of the statistics in the study came from the high-risk city sample, which actually shows a higher percentage of couples consistently using condoms (19% with primary partners, 29% with secondary partners). But there was a brief mention in the text that only 11% from the national probability sample used condoms consistently. But the authors provide an important caveat: The authors said they used the high-risk city sample because "it was larger than the national sample and therefore provided more stable estimates." In other**



words, there weren't enough respondents in the national sample to provide valid statistics, probably because the margin of error would have been too high. But since anti-gay writers often have no qualms about using surveys with relatively miniscule populations of gays and lesbians — and since this is a rare instance of a national-probability sample providing “better” numbers than the high-risk city samples, we'll go with the national sample.

<sup>71</sup> Ford, Jason A.; Jasinski, Jana L. “Sexual orientation and substance use among college students.” *Addictive Behaviors* 31, no. 3 (March 2006): 404-413. Abstract available online at <http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.addbeh.2005.05.019>. (See steps 4 and 8.) This study was based on the Harvard School of Public Health College Alcohol Study (CAS), a random-sampled survey. But notice the phrase “those who engage in heterosexuality.” This is a very deliberate choice of words, and an alarm should go off whenever you see it. When anti-gay writers talk about people “who engaging in homosexuality”, they often include bisexuals, who may have been previously (or currently) heterosexually married, or they may have been essentially heterosexual but experimented once or twice with homosexuality at some point in their lives. All of this depends on the definitions used in the particular study. Many anti-gay writers exploit these inconsistent definitions, sometimes including bisexuals in their statistics for homosexuality, while other times including them with heterosexuals. This choice is typically done on a statistic-by-statistic basis, driven by which set of numbers will portray gays and lesbians in the worst light. For this study, the actual breakdown of marijuana use is: heterosexual, 19% (of 8816); homosexual, 14.6% (of 225); and bisexual, 33.3% (of 348). For other drug use: heterosexual, 7.1%; homosexual, 9.9%; and bisexual, 18%. As you can see, when you work from a paradigm that divides everyone along heterosexual and homosexual lines, you can make a huge difference based on how you deal with bisexuals.

<sup>72</sup> Levin, Robert J.; Levin, Amy. “Sexual pleasure: The surprising preferences of 100,000 women.” *Redbook* 145, no. 5 (September 1975): 51-53, 56-58. (See step 6.) This was a casual survey of magazine readers and is not representative. See note 5.

<sup>73</sup> Klein, Marty; Petersen, James R. “Playboy's college sex survey: A most stimulating look at love and lust on campuses across the country.” *Playboy* (October, 1996): 64-70, 150-154. (See steps 5 and 6.) This was not a representative survey. See note 8.

<sup>74</sup> Brodbeck, Jeanette; Matter, Monika; Moggi, Franz. “Association between cannabis use and sexual risk behavior among heterosexual adults.” *AIDS and Behavior* (2006): in press. Abstract available online at [http://eutils.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/entrez/query.fcgi?cmd=Retrieve&db=pubmed&dopt=Abstract&list\\_uids=16691461](http://eutils.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/entrez/query.fcgi?cmd=Retrieve&db=pubmed&dopt=Abstract&list_uids=16691461). (See step 5.) While this was a random sample, it is not nationally representative. And even if it were, it would be from the wrong nation. This was a random sample of 16- to 24-year-old German-speaking urban Swiss men and women. Anti-gay writers often turn to statistics from European nations to portray behaviors of American gays and lesbians, despite the

many cultural differences which make these comparisons irrelevant.

<sup>75</sup> Weaver, Jane. “Many in U.S. playing a risky game of sex.” *MSNBC.com* (October 10, 2005). Available online at <http://www.msnbc.msn.com/id/9574299/>. (See step 5.) This was an online poll of visitors to a website. It is not representative.

<sup>76</sup> National Marriage Project. *The State Of Our Unions, 2004* (Piscataway, NJ: Rutgers University, June 2004): 19-21. Available online at <http://marriage.rutgers.edu/Publications/SOOU/SOOU2004.pdf> (PDF: 32 pages/400 KB). (See steps 4 and 11.) These figures are based on an analysis of population data from the U.S. Bureau of the Census and various vital statistics reports.

<sup>77</sup> Eskridge, William N., Jr.; Spedale, Darren R. *Gay Marriage: For Better Or For Worse? What We've Learned From The Evidence* (Oxford: Oxford University Press; 2006): 173-179. (See step 11.) Anti-gay activists often claim that the recognition of same-sex unions in Denmark, Norway and Sweden led to the decline of marriage in those countries. But official statistics from those countries show that the opposite has occurred. The authors, however, do not support the statement I made that gay marriage somehow “saved” marriage in Scandinavia. On page 176 while examining the statistics from Norway, they write, “As with Denmark, we do not think that registered partnerships ‘saved’ the institution of marriage, and may not have halted its decline relative to cohabitation.” But when speaking of the short term consequences of same-sex unions, they go on to argue on page 178, “Moreover, the data set forth... suggests an alternate hypothesis, that state recognition of same-sex partnerships contributes, marginally, to a fresh look at marriage as an alternative for straight people as well as gay people.”

<sup>78</sup> Simon, Stephanie. “‘Ex-gays’ seek a say in schools.” *Los Angeles Times* (May 28, 2006). (See step 13.) Anti-gay activists have recently made numerous claims that gay activist are trying to recruit a new crop of gay youth in the schools, through the curriculum and the establishment of gay-straight alliances. There is no evidence however to support the ludicrous idea that such actions will “make” anyone gay, and there is plenty of evidence to suggest that these actions will provide a tremendous benefit to the mental health and well-being of gay students. Nevertheless, it appears that attempts at “recruitment” can cut both ways, as anti-gay activists are increasingly demanding that “ex-gay” organizations be given “equal time” in any discussions about sexuality.

<sup>79</sup> Williamsen, Christine; O'Hagan, Maureen. “Coaches continue working for schools and private teams after being caught for sexual misconduct.” *Seattle Times* (December 14, 2003). Available online at <http://seattletimes.nwsource.com/news/local/coaches/news/dayone.html>. (See step 13.) The *Seattle Times* reported these statistics after a year-long investigation of ongoing court battles with school districts and the state teachers union. The news media in general has diligently reported several stories of child sexual abuse throughout the country. Because of this, every parent is highly aware of the potential dangers their own

children face. Anti-gay activists have exploited this fear at the expense of gays and lesbians. To learn more about the supposed connection between homosexuality and child sexual abuse, see our report, *Testing The Premise: Are Gays A Threat To Our Children?* (available online at <http://www.BoxTurtleBulletin.com/Articles/000,002.htm>.)

<sup>80</sup> Robbins, Danny. "Out of bounds: Sexual misconduct by educators in Texas." *Houston Chronicle* (April 22, 2001). Available online at <http://www.chron.com/disp/story.mpl/special/coaches/884307.html>. (See step 13.) *The Houston Chronicle* conducted a three-month investigation into sexual abuse allegation among Texas middle and high school coaches covering the period between December 1996 and February 2001. See also note 79.

<sup>81</sup> Robbins, Danny. "'Good ol' boy' factor aids suspect coaches." *Houston Chronicle* (April 22, 2001). Available online at <http://www.chron.com/disp/story.mpl/special/coaches/884403.html>.

Robbins, Danny. "Deal hid sex charges against coach from district." *Houston Chronicle* (April 22, 2001). Available online at <http://www.chron.com/disp/story.mpl/special/coaches/885413.html>. See note 79.

<sup>82</sup> "Beaumont police say teacher's aide and student part of sex ring." *Associated Press* (August 11, 2006). Available online at <http://www.dallasnews.com/sharedcontent/APStories/stories/D8JEFVGO3.html>. (See step 13.) Ozen High School teacher's aide Tommy Floyd Granger was indicted on charges of indecency with a child. Former student Byron Aaron Bell, 25, was accused of sexual assault. They formed a club called 3K, which was a group of guys who sought to have oral sex with younger girls. See also note 79.

<sup>83</sup> Jones, J. Harry. "Former teacher gets 15 years to life for molesting students." *San Diego Union-Tribune* (February 10, 2005). Available online at [http://www.signonsandiego.com/uniontrib/20050210/news\\_7m10thad.html](http://www.signonsandiego.com/uniontrib/20050210/news_7m10thad.html). (See step 13.) Thad Jespersen, 40, taught at Toler Elementary School in Clairemont, California for five years before being removed from the classroom in early 2003. He was sentenced to 15 years to life, and will not be eligible for parole for at least 12 years. See also note 79.

<sup>84</sup> Skolnik, Sam. "Sequim teacher convicted of sexually exploiting minors." *Seattle Post Intelligencer* (December 10, 2001). Available online at [http://seattlepi.nwsource.com/local/51375\\_peterson20.shtml](http://seattlepi.nwsource.com/local/51375_peterson20.shtml). (See step 13.) Dennis Peterson, 50, persuaded several teenage girl students at the Sequim Community School to pose nude for photographs he then, in one case, sent to an Internet Web site. See also note 79.

<sup>85</sup> Powers, Ashley; Lin, Sara. "Ontario teacher tells police he abused many." *Los Angeles Times* (August 5, 2006). (See step 13.) Eric Norman Olsen, 28, told police that he had molested 100 to 200 other female elementary school students while teaching in Riverside, San Bernardino and Kern counties during the previous three years. Some of these students had learning disabilities. See also note 79.

<sup>86</sup> Zemel, Jane Elizabeth; Twedt, Steve. "Dirty secrets: Why sexually abusive teachers aren't stopped." *Pittsburgh Post-Gazette* (October 31, 1999). Available online at <http://www.post-gazette.com/regionstate/19991031newabuse1.asp>. (See step 13.) *The Post-Gazette* examined 727 cases across the U.S. in which an educator has lost his or her license for sex offenses during the past five years. Many times, disciplinary actions are taken only after the teacher had been abusing children for many years. See also note 79.

<sup>87</sup> Abel, Gene G.; Harlow, Nora. "The child abuser: How can you spot him?" *Redbook* 169, no. 4 (August, 1987): 98-100, 138-139. (See step 13.) Dr. Abel had just completed a wide-ranging study of child molesters for the *Journal of Interpersonal Violence*, and co-wrote this article in *Redbook* to warn parents of his findings.

<sup>88</sup> Groth, A. Nicholas; Birnbaum, H. Jean. "Adult sexual orientation and attraction to underage persons." *Archives of Sexual Behavior* 7, no. 3 (1978): 175-181. Abstract available online at [http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/entrez/query.fcgi?cmd=Retrieve&db=pubmed&dopt=Abstract&list\\_uids=666571](http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/entrez/query.fcgi?cmd=Retrieve&db=pubmed&dopt=Abstract&list_uids=666571). Emphasis in the original. (See step 13.) Drs. Nicholas Groth and Jean Birnbaum were noted experts in the field, having exhaustively studied child sex abusers in the Massachusetts correctional system. When Dr. Groth later found his work misused by Paul Cameron, he filed complaints with the APA and the Nebraska Psychological Associations which eventually led to Cameron's ouster from those organizations. Dr. Groth also discovered that Timothy Daley, of Family Research Council, had misrepresented his research. Dr. Groth wrote, "Since your report, in my view, misrepresents the facts of what we know about this matter from scientific investigation, and does not indicate that my studies on this topic reach conclusions diametrically opposed to yours, I would appreciate your removing any reference to my work in your paper lest it appear to the reader that my research supports your views." You can read about this incident in our report, *Testing The Premise: Are Gays A Threat To Our Children?* (available online at <http://www.BoxTurtleBulletin.com/Articles/000,002.htm>.)

<sup>89</sup> Abel, Gene G.; Harlow, Nora. "The Child Abuser: How can you spot him?" *Redbook* 169, no. 4 (August, 1987): 98-100, 138-139. Emphasis in the original. See note 87.

<sup>90</sup> Mapes, Jeff. "Christian leader did touch girls, police say." *The Oregonian* (August 16, 2006). Available online at <http://www.oregonlive.com/news/oregonian/index.ssf?base=/news/1155696925214750.xml&coll=7>. (See steps 9 and 13.) When these allegations first surfaced in October, 2005, Beres denied the charges and said he would withdraw from public life while he fought the allegations. But when his admission came to light in a police report released August 16, 2006, he had just signed a \$50 check on the Oregon Christian Coalition checking account the previous week to renew the group's business registration with the state. See also note 79.

<sup>91</sup> Snyder, Howard N. *Sexual Assault of Young Children As Reported To Law Enforcement: Victim, Incident, and Other Characteristics* (Washington, DC: US Department of Justice,

Bureau of Justice Statistics; NCJ-182990 July 2004): 10. Available online at <http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/bjs/pub/pdf/saycrle.pdf> (PDF: 17 pages/129 KB). (See steps 4 and 13.) **This report is not nationally representative. It is based on cases reported to law enforcement agencies in twelve states between 1991 and 1996, but these reporting agencies represented less than 10% of the U.S. population in 1996. Furthermore, these statistics only reported known cases reported to police.**

<sup>92</sup> Angel, Cecil. "Child-rape deal alleged." *Detroit Free Press* (August 12, 2006). Available online at <http://www.freep.com/apps/pbcs.dll/article?AID=/20060812/NEWS06/608120315/1001/NEWS>. (See step 13.) A Michigan man was accused of striking a deal for sex not only with the 14-year-old daughter of his girlfriend — who police say offered the girl to him while she recovered from surgery — but with his own 12-year-old daughter. The mother, daughter and the man all signed a contract. The man and the girlfriend's daughter allegedly had sex about 20 times from June 6 to July 15, 2006, during which time she turned 15 years old. See also note 79.

<sup>93</sup> Hagen, Scott. "Mom, man accused in rape of daughter." *Jackson (MI) Citizen-Patriot* (August 16, 2006). Available online at <http://www.mlive.com/news/jacitpat/index.ssf?/base/news-18/1155742508219310.xml&coll=3>. (See step 13.) April Kurtz, 30, and her boyfriend, 18-year-old Justin Howard, took off the girl's clothes, positioned her in sexually explicit positions and snapped pictures using cameras on their cell phones. Howard then started having intercourse with the girl as Kurtz helped. See also note 79.

<sup>94</sup> "Girl who reported abuse in state custody." *San Antonio Express-News* (August 12, 2006). Available online at <http://www.mysanantonio.com/news/metro/stories/MYSA081206.abuse.EN.85d3156.html>. (See step 13.) A family contacted police after seeing the man and his daughter walking down the street after midnight. The family offered the man \$100 for the girl to get her away from him, according to a police affidavit. The man accepted and left the girl, saying, "do whatever" you want to her and that he'd pick her up later. The girl later told police that her father had sexually abused her. See also note 79.

<sup>95</sup> Nation, Nancy Isles. "Alleged molestation described in court." *Marin (CA) Independent Journal* (August 19, 2006). Available online at [http://www.marinij.com/marin/ci\\_4183377](http://www.marinij.com/marin/ci_4183377). (See step 13.) Robert Alan Girard, 64, inappropriately touched four girls ages 6 to 8 during sleepovers with Girard's daughter from January 2003 to March 2006. See also note 79.

<sup>96</sup> Hite, Shere. *The Hite Report on Male Sexuality*. (New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 1981): 1094. (See steps 5 and 13.) **This was not a representative sample. See note 9. The questionnaire did not ask the age of the person with whom the boys first experienced oral sex.**

<sup>97</sup> Mangalanzo, John. "Former teacher learns fate." *The (Sterling, CO) Journal-Advocate* (June 30, 2006) See note 79.

<sup>98</sup> Cameron, Paul; Cameron, Kirk; Proctor, Kay. "Effect of homosexuality upon public health and social order." *Psycho-*

*logical Reports* 64, no. 3 (June 1989): 1167-1179. See note 10.

<sup>99</sup> Tjaden, Patricia; Thoennes, Nancy. *Extent, Nature and Consequences of Extreme Partner Violence: Findings from the National Violence Against Women Survey* NCJ-181867 (Washington, DC: U.S. Dept of Justice, National Institute of Justice; July 2000): 30. Available online at <http://www.ncjrs.gov/pdffiles1/nij/181867.pdf>. (See steps 4 and 14.) **This was a nationally representative survey of 8,000 women and 8,000 men. Among women with a history of same-sex partnership: 30.4% were raped, assaulted or stalked by their husband/male partner, and 11.4% were raped, assaulted or stalked by their wife/female partner. Among women with a history of opposite-sex partnership, 20.3% were raped, assaulted or stalked by their husband/male partner. Among men with a history of same-sex partnership: 10.8% were raped, assaulted, or stalked by their wife/female partner, and 15.4% were raped, assaulted, or stalked by their husband/male partner.**

<sup>100</sup> Kin Trobee. "Domestic Violence Among Gay Couples Ascends." Web site: *Family News In Focus* (Colorado Springs: Focus On The Family; August 29, 2006): <http://www.family.org/cforum/fnif/news/a0041810.cfm>. (See steps 8 and 9.) **This is a classic example of taking someone's comments completely out of context. Alan Chambers offered these comments in a Focus On The Family article that grossly distorted the Department of Justice's statistics on domestic violence. According to the FOTF web site, 39% of gays reported being raped, assaulted or stalked. But the article, by taking that statistic out of context, failed to break down who was doing the raping, assaulting or stalking. See note 99. In response to their distorted claims that gay relationships are more violent, "[Alan] Chambers blames the violence on an extreme sense of unhappiness that often leads to addictive behaviors." But it turns out that many of these gays (women, actually) had been previously married, and it was the men who were committing these acts. Given what the DOJ report actually says, would Chambers be willing to concede that it's *straight men* who are acting out their "extreme sense of unhappiness?" Not likely, but since he's citing the same DOJ report we are, we'll take him at his word anyway. To learn the details about Focus on the Family's distortion, see our post [Doing Violence To Domestic Violence Statistics](#).**

<sup>101</sup> Hite, Shere. *The Hite Report on Male Sexuality*. (New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 1981): 1123. (See steps 5 and 14.) **This was not a representative sample. See note 9. The combined results for the eight subpopulations listed are as follow: "Have you ever wanted to rape a woman?" — "Yes": 19%; "No": 37%; "Sometimes": 33%; "Fantasies of Rape": 10%; "Mock rape": 2%.**

<sup>102</sup> Schlessinger, Laura. Foreword to Cohen, Richard. *Coming Out Straight: Understanding and Healing Homosexuality* (Winchester, VA: Oakhill Press, 2000): x. (See step 14.) **This paragraph was lifted straight from Laura Schlessinger's foreword with only one word changed: "homosexual" was changed to "heterosexual".**

<sup>103</sup> Buckley, William F. "Crucial Steps in combating the AIDS epidemic: Identify all the carriers." *New York Times* (March 18, 1986): A27. (See steps 9 and 14.) Buckley wrote in an op-ed, "Everyone detected with AIDS should be tattooed in the upper forearm, to protect common-needle users, and on the buttocks to prevent victimization of other homosexuals."

<sup>104</sup> Pietrzyk, Mark E. "The man behind the myths: A report on the chief anti-gay researcher of the theocratic right." (*St. Louis & Kansas City News-Telegraph* (March 10, 1995). (See steps 9 and 14.) At a 1985 Conservative Political Action Conference, Paul Cameron is quoted as saying, "Unless we get medically lucky, in three or four years, one of the options discussed will be the extermination of homosexuals."

Harkavy, Ward. "Slay it with a smile: Paul Cameron's mission to stop homosexuality is hard to swallow." (*Denver Westword* (October 3, 1996). Available online at <http://www.westword.com/Issues/1996-10-03/news/feature.html>. When asked whether he advocated the extermination of homosexuals, Paul Cameron responded, "That's not true. All I said was a plausible idea would be extermination. Other cultures have done it. That's hardly an endorsement, per se."

<sup>105</sup> Koop, C. Everett. *Koop: The Memoirs of America's Family Doctor* (New York: Random House, 1991): 208. (See steps 9 and 14.) Rep. Dannemeyer repeatedly demanded that Surgeon General C. Everett Koop begin mandatory testing of all gay men for AIDS and their names entered into a national database. Dr. Koop refused, believing that it would drive the disease underground and keep people from seeking treatment. At one point, Rep. Dannemeyer telephoned the Surgeon General and demanded to know why he refused to begin mandatory testing and reporting. According to Dr. Koop, he responded, "I told you, that's not within the power of the Surgeon General... But suppose just for the sake of argument, I could and did. Suppose I called you next week and said I now knew who every seropositive [HIV-positive] person was in the whole United States. What would you do?" After a long pause, Dannemeyer, as I recall, replied, 'Wipe them off the face of the earth!'"

<sup>106</sup> Westboro Baptist Church. Pamphlet: "All nations must immediately outlaw sodomy (homosexuality) & impose the death penalty!" (December 3, 2002). Available online at [http://www.godhatesfags.com/fliers/dec2002/Outlaw\\_sodom\\_y\\_12-3-2002.pdf](http://www.godhatesfags.com/fliers/dec2002/Outlaw_sodom_y_12-3-2002.pdf). (See steps 9 and 14.) Fred Phelps, of the Westboro Baptist Church in Topeka, KS, has waged one of the most consistently virulent anti-gay campaigns in the country. Recently, he has garnered widespread notoriety by protesting the funerals of soldiers who died in Iraq and Afghanistan, claiming that God has turned his back on America due to its tolerance of gays and lesbians. He has demanded that the death penalty be imposed on all gays and lesbians.

<sup>107</sup> Traditional Values Coalition. "Statistics on the homosexual lifestyle." *Traditional Values Coalition Special Report* (May 12, 2005). (See step 15.) This statement was taken

almost verbatim from the concluding paragraph of the report.

<sup>108</sup> Cameron, Paul. Brochure: *Medical Consequences of What Homosexuals Do* (1999). (See step 15.) This statement is taken almost verbatim from the last sentence of the brochure.

<sup>109</sup> American Family Association. *Homosexuality in America: Exposing the Myths*. (1994): Front cover. (See step 15.) This statement was adapted from the front cover of that anti-gay tract, which also exemplifies step 3 with its 123 footnotes.



## How To Write An Anti-Gay Tract In Fifteen Easy Steps

*The Heterosexual Agenda: Exposing The Myths* is a parody. I wrote it to show how Focus on the Family, American Family Association, and many others produce some pretty convincing anti-gay books, videos, web pages, and other tracts. In doing so, I used social science research *exactly* as they do. The only difference between what I did and what they do is this: I showed you exactly what I did every step of the way.

I have counted fifteen key steps to writing an anti-gay tract. But there is one common element that ties these steps together: fear. Each step builds on the previous one, reinforcing the things the writer wants his readers to be afraid of. It starts with a fearful premise reinforced with fearful “facts,” and leads to the fearful consequences of those “facts.” It ends with a fearful depiction of the future for our society if these fearful problems aren’t dealt with.

Fear is a great motivator. The proliferation of negative political ads is based on the unfortunate discovery that voters can be more easily motivated to vote their fears than their hopes. Tracts like these don’t enlighten anyone and they don’t provide any useful information. But they do instill fear, and that’s the point.

In examining their work, I have counted fifteen key steps to writing a successful anti-gay tract. If you were to sit down to write one, you wouldn’t necessarily have to follow all fifteen steps. Some may not apply depending on the particular subject you’re working with. But the more of these steps you follow, the closer your work will come to matching the “best” that these anti-gay groups have to offer.

**Step 1: Set the stage.** Most anti-gay tracts begin with a short opening section similar to mine. This is where you quickly dispense with the notion that gays and lesbians are actually human beings, let alone friends, family, neighbors and fellow citizens. Instead, gays and lesbians are portrayed as a faceless sex-obsessed hoard representing a dark and ominous force in American culture.

It’s important to set this stage right away — to make sure your reader is on board with the premise that the rich and complex lives of gays and lesbians can be reduced to one singular component — because it leads directly to the subject that many Americans find very uncomfortable: sex.

**Step 2: Talk about sex. A lot.** Most general-topic anti-gay tracts begin with a detailed description of sexual practices. There’s a good reason for that: no one looks good when their entire life is reduced to one-dimensional statistical descriptions of sexual practices.

Talking about sex can be rather gross, but don’t let that stop you. In fact, that’s the whole point. You want your audience to share your revulsion of gays and lesbians, and this is the easiest way to do it. Talk about sex as though it were the only thing that matters to gays and lesbians. Not love, not relationships, not commitment, not families — just sex.

To reinforce this point, anti-gay writers make extensive use of the term “homosexual” throughout their tracts. By constantly emphasizing “*homosexual*” instead of using the terms “gay” or “lesbian”, the *sexual* component of gays and lesbians are emphasized above all other aspects of their lives. And the more you portray gays and lesbians as sex-obsessed *homosexuals*, maybe



your readers won't notice the irony of your tract being obsessed with the sex lives of supposedly "sex-obsessed" people.

**Step 3: Use plenty of references.** Professionals are smart people, and smart people use lots footnotes or endnotes.

An abundance of reference citations gives your article a scholarly tone and allow you to build trust with your readers. With them, your descriptions of those fearsome homosexuals will have the full backing of professional authorities. Having lots of references is probably the most important step you can take in building a convincing anti-gay tract.

And there is an additional beauty to having plenty of reference citations: while footnotes are impressive, nobody actually reads them. You can use virtually any source you want to and nobody will bother to see whether it actually means anything

#### A Personal Note About References

Having said all of that about references in step 3, I wish to add a more personal note. I, too, use footnotes, and sometimes I use lots of them. And that's why I want to take this moment to invite you to look not only the references I cite here, but in all of my work.

I say this to emphasize a point. Unlike most anti-gay authors, **I do not expect anyone to take my word for anything.** I recognize that you have no reason to trust me about anything. And besides, I'm human, and am just as prone to simple errors as anyone. I know that few people actually look at references, but I urge you to look at mine – and everyone else's. It's the only way to evaluate whether a given claim is credible or not.

I try to provide as much information and clarity to everything I write so that it can be more transparent and easily verifiable. If you find an error or mistake in how I cite a reference – or if you think I am misrepresenting someone else's work – please contact me and I will address the problem as quickly as possible.

or not. Having seen your extensive reference citations, they'll just take your word for it.

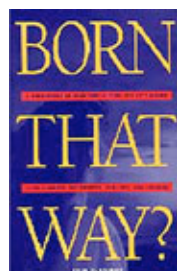
Another advantage to using lots of reference citations is this: once your reader gets accustomed to seeing them sprinkled throughout the page, you can easily slip in all sorts of "facts" without providing any source citation at all. Once you have established "cred" you can do just about anything.

**Step 4: Cite authoritative sources, such as national probability-sampled surveys or governmental statistics.** If you want your readers to be afraid of your target, you have to give them lots of reasons to be fearful. The best place to start is by using reliable surveys and governmental statistics, sources that everyone can trust.

But you'll find that it's not so easy to get the really juicy statistics you're looking for this way. For one thing, Americans — gay or straight — are generally not that sexually adventurous, and these surveys tend to back that up. And for another, because of the expense of mounting these surveys, they typically don't get enough gay men and women for making valid comparisons. Because the margins of error for these smaller subgroups are just too high, it only takes a few screwballs to throw the averages off.

But if you can use these more reliable surveys to your advantage then go right ahead. Be sure to brag that you're using a nationally representative study – this is something you *don't* want to hide.

You can also use official governmental reports to back up your arguments. While these reports aren't necessarily representative studies, they have the advantage of being *official*, which presumes a lack of bias. Whether this is really true or not is a matter of debate, but that's okay. The only people debating it are academics and activists, not your average reader.



When you cite governmental statistics, you are, as far as your readers are concerned, staking your claim to the full faith and credit of the United States of America. It's hard to get any more authoritative than that.

**Step 5: Slip in other less reliable “random” surveys.** As I said before, Americans aren't generally that adventurous, so it's difficult to find the really scary stuff if you stick with probability-sampled surveys. But that's okay because there are many more wide-ranging surveys to choose from which are not probably-sampled. Some are representative of selected cities or regions which may not represent everyone nationally; others are hampered by methodological limitations which prevent them from being representative altogether.

When it's time to switch to a less reliable survey, just quietly slip it in. Nobody will notice that you didn't describe it as “probability-sampled.” And here's a bonus trick: you can call some surveys a “national survey” even when it's not probability sampled. If your readers just assume that it is, it's not your fault. You didn't say it was. Sins of omission don't count in culture wars.

**Step 6: Cite casual surveys.** Anti-gay writers often cite casual sex surveys published by gay magazines such as *The Advocate* or *Genre*. When you're ready for the really scary stuff, casual surveys like these can be an excellent source for salacious statistics even though they are utterly unreliable for providing *valid* statistics.

Not only do these surveys omit the views of non-readers, they many not even reflect the views of that magazine's readership. At best, they only reflect the views of those who are motivated to fill out intimate and detailed questionnaires on sexuality. That's why casual surveys tend to reflect the views of the more sexually adventurous, which makes them a favorite among anti-gay activists.

To learn more about the problems inherent with casual surveys, see our review of *The Gay Report* (<http://www.BoxTurtleBulletin.com/Articles/000.005.htm>), a book based on a casual survey from the 1970's that has long been a favorite source among anti-gay writers.

**Step 7: Add behavioral statistics using convenience samples from clinical research, especially STD/AIDS and other medical studies.** As with casual surveys, the pay-off here can be huge. But you need to be sneaky about it. For example, if you're using a study based on people being treated for STDs, you cannot make that too obvious. (Well, you have to put the study's title in your footnotes, but don't worry. Like I said, nobody actually reads footnote.)

People who engage in risky sexual behavior are far more likely to contract an STD. This means that studies based on people recruited from STD clinics are far more likely to provide juicy statistics for sexual behavior. You can also find interesting statistics from studies of drug users or economically-stressed urban populations.

One misuse of an STD study is the case of the so-called “Dutch Study,” which supposedly proved that gay unions last only eighteen months and that gay couples average an additional eight partners per year outside. To learn exactly how they came up with this, see our report, *Straight From The Source: What The “Dutch Study” Really Says About Gay Couples* (<http://www.BoxTurtleBulletin.com/Articles/000.003.htm>).

**Step 8: Manipulate the data.** This is where you can put your analytical skills to the test. As you delve into all of these studies, you'll find that there is often more than one way to present the data. Of course, you'll want to choose the method that depicts your targets in the worst possible light. There are many ways to do this.





Here is one popular trick: Notice how sometimes you might find some writers using awkward phrases like “those who behave homosexually” instead of simply saying “homosexuals.” Why do you suppose that is?

It turns out there is a very important difference. For anti-gay writers, one great opportunity for manipulation comes in deciding how to deal with bisexuals. Because bisexuals behave heterosexually as well as homosexually, you get to put them on whichever side that gives you the best outcome. All you have to do is work the numbers to see what works best for you.

Sometimes you can combine bisexuals with homosexuals (i.e., “those who behave homosexually”), and other times, you can combine them with heterosexuals (in which case, they usually just become “heterosexuals”). Or you can leave them out altogether. It’s all up to you. And you don’t have to be consistent about this – nobody else is. You can decide this on a case-by-case basis and adjust your descriptions accordingly.

Another opportunity arises when surveys oversample smaller populations in order to get a better snapshot of these smaller groups. The overall survey can be statistically adjusted to become a representative sample, but the smaller subset by itself is not. But that doesn’t mean *you* can’t use data from that smaller subset. When it comes to statistics, there are many ways to skin the onion.

**Step 9: Use your opponents’ words and actions against them.** This is where you really get to have fun. In any crowd, there is always a radical somewhere who is on a special mission to reform the world and enlighten the ignorant masses. Fortunately, this person is usually not shy about annoying everyone else with his proclamations. Thanks to people like this, you can always find that especially scary quote anytime you want. It

saves you from having to make stuff up yourself.

But the way you use the quote is important: make sure you quote him as though he speaks for *everyone*. No matter who he is or how unpopular he may be, treat his opinions as though everyone you’re trying to marginalize unanimously agrees. And if you can pretend that the quote reveals a hidden agenda, you get extra bonus points.

**Step 10: Get really kinky.** After wading through all of this sex talk, your reader may have gotten a little desensitized after a while. That’s when you will need to kick it up a notch. Drugs, orgies, bondage, bestiality, polyamory — throw it all in there. Remember, this is all about fear. Don’t hold back now.

This is where the sensational nature of the popular press works in your favor. You can include lots of stories ripped from the headlines to make it hit home. And as you did with the nut-job extremists, make sure your readers are led to believe that *everyone* is doing it and this is where it all leads. With enough imagination, the slippery slope can slide in all sorts of directions.

**Step 11: Cite a threat to marriage and the family.** Now it’s time to make your readers afraid of the dangers posed by all of this sexual activity you’ve been describing. Threatening the institution of marriage and the family will be one of your most reliable themes.

Social conservatives have been decrying the breakdown of the traditional American family for decades. They cite gay marriage and adoptions as a threat to marriage and the family, despite the fact that the dramatic increase in the divorce rate was well underway long before Stonewall, the elimination of anti-sodomy laws, or marriage equality in Massachusetts.

But every problem has a bogeyman, and gays and lesbians who seek to enter the profoundly conser-



vative domain of marriage and family are the ones who are portrayed as making straight marriages a thing of the past.

**Step 12: Cite a threat to health.** Medical doctors are nothing if not meticulous note-takers, and you will find just about anything you could ever want if you go combing through the medical journals long enough.

Describing a disliked minority as disease-laden is practically mandatory when writing any decent anti-*anybody* tract, whether that tract is anti-Jewish (see *The Protocols of Zion*), anti-Black, anti-foreigner, or, of course, anti-gay. Who are you to snub such a time-honored tradition?

**Step 13: Cite a threat to children.** Innocent children are vulnerable to all sorts of predators. Just make sure you readers are worrying about the right ones. This is another favorite claim against disliked minorities.

Gays and lesbians are often accused of being far more likely to molest children than straight people. But research simply does not back that up that charge. You can learn more about this in our report, *Testing The Premise: Are Gays A Threat To Our Children?* (<http://www.BoxTurtleBulletin.com/Articles/000,002.htm>)

**Step 14: Cite a threat of a societal breakdown.** Everybody yearns for a return to the “good old days,” when everyone supposedly exhibited as strong moral fiber (a moral fiber that tolerated official racism and mob violence, but that is another matter). But we’re not living in the “good old days” anymore. And there is so much to choose from to prove it: public sex, nudity, murder, domestic violence, political intrigue, violent oppression, general mayhem — you name it.

Nothing exemplifies this breakdown better than images of rowdy, intoxicated, and uninhibited

mobs in various stages of undress at sexually-charged festivals and parades. Think of how anti-gay writers invoke a minority of participants at gay pride festivals in a few select cities. You get the idea.

But for other topics like violence, murder and so forth, you only need to sketch a picture. Remember, we’re really talking about sex here, and these other examples, while interesting, are not your main point. Just provide some simple examples — a few statistics and a brief mention of news items will do the trick. By this time your audience is already plenty frightened, so you can afford to keep it short and sweet.

**Step 15: Close on a compassionate note.** You don’t hate anyone. Honestly, you don’t. The Biblical message is all about compassion, about loving your neighbor and all that. You love homosexuals. You really do. You just don’t like their same-sex-lusting, public-fornicating, disease-spreading, marriage-ruining, child-molesting, society-endangering ways. And really now, where’s the hate in that?



And that is how you can write an anti-gay tract in fifteen easy steps.

Oh sure, there is so much more you can do once you put your imagination to work. There are rhetorical flourishes to explore, strawman arguments to knock down, red herrings to catch and release. You can add guilt by association, urban myths (gerbils anyone?), religious condemnations — these and more, depending on the audience you’re trying to reach. With a little work and creativity, you too can become an “authority” on just about anything.

But be sure you follow step 3 and use lots of footnotes. That way I can keep an eye on you.





## Epilogue

### *What I Learned By Writing This Parody*

Okay, I'll admit this right away: I had a blast writing this parody. After seeing so many anti-gay tracts that claimed to tell the truth but distorted my life beyond all recognition, writing this was strangely satisfying.

But that's not why I wrote it. I didn't write it out of mean-spiritedness or in a childish fit of name-calling. I certainly didn't do it because I thought I could marginalize more than 90% of the population. Besides, as the old cliché goes, some of my best friends are straight -- as are virtually all of my family, co-workers and neighbors.

I wrote it because I wanted to show how Focus on the Family, the American Family Association, and so many others are able to misuse social science research to create some pretty convincing anti-gay literature.

If you're straight, I'm sure you read this parody and quickly decided that nobody could possibly believe it. I imagine you came to this conclusion because its larger message simply doesn't match the things about yourself, your friends and your community that you know to be true.

But suppose that everyone else who read it just naturally *assumed* that all of it is true because 1) it was written by a professional or a moral leader, 2) it appeared well researched because it had tons of footnotes, and 3) many of the individual facts are known (or widely believed) to be accurate.

But does any of that make it all *true*?

Maybe now you can begin to understand just a little of the cognitive dissonance that gay men and women experience every day.

### **The Truth vs. The Facts**

I cannot emphasize this point enough: it was not -- and is not -- my intent to demonize anyone. Instead, I wanted to show what can happen when facts are misused for political ends. I chose the subject of "the heterosexual agenda" because, *well obviously*, the whole idea is utterly ridiculous.

But that doesn't change the fact that all of my "facts" are accurately quoted. They may not all be quoted in the proper context, but when it comes to writing anti-*anyone* tracts, that's pretty much par for the course. But besides that, notice how some of my facts are actually quoted in their proper context. In other words, they really are true -- tragically true.

It really is true that straight women suffer more domestic violence at the hands of their male partners than gay men and women do with their same-sex partners. It really is true that teenagers are becoming sexually experienced at younger ages than ever before. And it really is true that AIDS has wiped out millions more around the world as a result of heterosexual contact than homosexual contact.

And there is more that is true that I didn't cover here. It really is true that men who have sex with men (and that clinical category includes not only bisexuals, but even some who identify as straight when asked) are more likely to report having had an STD than men who don't have a sex with men.

And it really is true that women who have sex with men are also more likely to report having had an STD than women who don't have sex with men. And it really is true that large numbers of people, gay and straight, are having unsafe sex, are promiscuous, and are doing other irresponsible things. These facts are also true.





Does all this mean that straight people (or gays or lesbians or anyone else) don't deserve respect and equality? Of course not.

Yes, many people behave irresponsibly – a fact that is true for *every* segment of society. But the irresponsibility of a few doesn't give us the license to marginalize everyone else. As a just society, we don't hold innocent people accountable for the actions of the guilty. We don't deny rights to large groups of people because of the behavior of some individuals within that group. We don't do it to straights, Whites, Blacks, men, women, Protestants, or Jews. And we shouldn't do it to gay men and women either.

### A Deliberate Tactic

It really wasn't very difficult to write this parody. Sure, it took a lot of time to gather all the statistics, but even that wasn't difficult if you know where to look.

But when I put it all together, I had to be very deliberate in everything I did: the sources I used (and those I ignored), the words I chose, the points I made. And I had to carefully ensure that the data I cited could somehow support the point I was making — even though the authors I cited would certainly disagree with how I was using their data. (I presume many would angrily disagree if I were not writing a parody.)

Nothing in this tract appeared out of nowhere, and none of it came about by accident. It was all very deliberate. And this leads me to one inescapable conclusion: **No one can write something like this by mistake.**

Let's be clear. Anyone can make a few errors here or there. I probably did. But we're not talking about isolated mistakes or errors in interpretation. We're talking about the consistent use of these methods I described as a deliberate tactic.

And what this tells me is that the people who put together similar anti-gay tracts — all of those anti-gay organizations and all of the so-called “profes-

sionals” supporting their work — they're not writing their stuff by mistake either. They know exactly what they're doing.

How do I know this? *I know this because I read the same reports they did!*

And guess what? The sources they cite in their references aren't nearly as complicated as you might think. They may be professional journals but they're not rocket science.

These studies are usually written in surprisingly common English using not-too-difficult math. To say that these anti-gay writers just made a few mistakes or didn't fully understand what they were reading would imply that their reading and math skills haven't risen above those of a college freshman. Since most of these people consider themselves experts — many of them sport Ph.D.'s after their names — that explanation just doesn't hold water.

So this leaves me with the only other possible conclusion: **They know exactly what they're doing and they've chosen to do it as a tactic.**

I will not be surprised if anti-gay leaders call my parody a desperate attack on Christianity, morality, or on ordinary decent Americans, but nothing would be further from the truth. My parody is not aimed against the millions of humble and devout Christians throughout the world. As a lifelong Christian, I count myself as one of them.

Instead, my parody is aimed squarely at the select few who hold themselves up as leaders and protectors of faith and values, who claim to command an army of “values voters” and to speak on behalf of all Christendom, while reducing everyone else to mere statistics.

These leaders use statistics the way a drunk uses a lamppost: for support, not illumination. They have shown surprisingly few qualms about distorting the facts beyond all recognition, just like I did when I wrote this parody. These leaders were my



teachers, and in my humble opinion, I believe they taught me well.

The Apostle Paul wrote, “We have renounced secret and shameful ways; we do not use deception, nor do we distort the word of God. On the contrary, by setting forth the truth plainly we commend ourselves to every man’s conscience in the sight of God.” (2 Cor 4:2; NIV)

Most of these organizations exist to promote Judeo-Christian values around the world. But in their zeal to demonize gays and lesbians, they refuse to set forth the truth plainly. Instead, they blatantly ignore one of our most important values: **You shall not bear false witness.**

I have to wonder what kind of conscience would allow them to do this.

But I am certain of one thing. They do this despite this ancient and wise admonition:

*There are six things the LORD hates,  
seven that are detestable to him:*

*haughty eyes,  
a lying tongue,  
hands that shed innocent blood,*

*a heart that devises wicked schemes,  
feet that are quick to rush into evil,*

*a false witness who pours out lies  
and a man who stirs up dissension among  
brothers.*

— Proverbs 6:16-19



**The Heterosexual Agenda: Exposing The Myths**  
A Parody With A Purpose

—— *With* ——

**How To Write An Anti-Gay Tract In Fifteen Easy Steps**

*and*

**Epilogue: What I Learned By Writing This Parody**



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