

The homosexual community claims that they are "born that way". There is no scientific proof of this. Simon LeVey and Hamer both tried in their own research to prove this but they couldn't do it and other researchers who attempted to reduplicate and improve on these studies also failed.

Pillard and Bailey theorized that if there was a genetic link then if one identical twin was homosexual then the other would have to also be homosexual. At the end of their study it was noted that only 50% of the males tested and 52% of the females tested were both homosexual. The results should have been 100%. This is rather good statistical proof that there is no genetic connection.

On the other hand, over the last 100 years, many studies have been performed by psychiatrists, psychologists, social workers and anthropologists who have concluded that there are many and multiple factors causing one to choose to be homosexual. There is also the fact that on a regular basis many homosexuals are "coming out" of the homosexual life style, are marrying and having children in a very happy heterosexual environment. One organization that helps them is named Exodus International.

While claiming how they, the homosexuals, are discriminated against they and the liberal media

ignore what the homosexuals have done to the Salvation Army and the Boy Scouts of America. With the aid of the ACLU they have successfully had the BSA kicked out Balboa Park in San Diego. They have caused hundreds of dollars to be held back from the Salvation Army in California. And just who is hurt there? The very people who need the help the most. But this doesn't seem to cause the homosexuals much concern.

Discrimination? I have had to hand carry my dissenting letters into the I-R office and personally hand them to the editor in order to have them printed. Then the homosexual letters came in calling me a "homophobe", "hate monger" and my statistical quotes as "diatribes". More recently after several letters of give and take the editor in charge of the Editorial Page printed two opposing letters and refused to print one of mine with the terse comment that this "controversial debate was being cut off".

According to the year 2000 FBI Hate Crimes data there were 20,000 aggravated assaults, of these 4 were considered "hate crimes" against homosexuals, or .01%. These were not violent crimes but angry shouting, fist waving etc.

If this bill were to pass no one could even use their First Amendment Rights to dissent or disagree in any way because the homosexuals would only have to claim "homophobia and hate mongering". Regardless of how many factual studies supported my opinion or what others had written before me I could be charged with breaking "the law".

LEGISLATIVE JUDICIARY  
Exhibit No. 10  
Date 1-17-05  
Bill No. \_\_\_\_\_

## A poor argument

I read with great dismay last Friday's Your Turn by

Dr. William Wise. His attack of homosexuals was based on a less than compelling argument that inclusion of same-sex partners would increase premiums for existing participants.

No one wants to pay more for health care and a discussion of the economics of health care and why we subsidize some participants and not others would be worthwhile. However, Dr. Wise's diatribe offered nothing to that discussion and amounted to nothing more than homophobic gay bashing. While "hate speech" may be constitutionally protected, I think the editorial board of the IR should be careful when deciding whose turn it is to be heard.

If economics were the sole reason to include some group in or out of a particular health plan, then perhaps we should consider excluding anyone of child-bearing age. Probably should rule out newborn babies (the what about those men 40+ whose increased risk of cancer and heart disease drives costs up)?

Given the skyrocketing costs, a rational discussion of health care policy and its economics is in order. However, if we can't be rational, let's start cutting costs by excluding retired doctors whose names belie their wisdom.

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535 Saddle Dr.

## Doctor off base

The "Your Turn" piece by Dr. Wise again repeats his litany of homophobic evidence in efforts to be persuasive. Unfortunately, he hides behind a veil of medical credentials, thus confusing many people unfamiliar with homosexual history. It's evident he qualifies for this group. His attempt to associated increased

health cost with sexual preference reflects an inferior approach of conveying personal homophobic beliefs to anyone willing to listen. Homosexuality is not environmentally produced. It is an inherited function of nature. Certainly there are exceptions. Nothing in human existence is all white or all black. Environmental factors affect very small percentages. I might conclude from the doctor's comments, those with chronic disease like diabetes from birth should be rejected because they substantially raise costs of health care. Involuntary circumstances are part of the human condition

and you will change because of a rigid inflexible environment. Beliefs that are held by people like Dr. Wise. He has given me no voice his opinion on understanding and how it is used in treatments of persons. He has not offered to decrease understanding and increase hatred. I agree with discrimination of statistics to market his viewpoint and he thinks they are, should be ignored.

Jim McIntyre  
683 Mountain St.

Most of us fail to understand why anyone would want to engage in homosexual activity. To the average person, the very idea is either puzzling or repugnant. Indeed, a recent survey<sup>1</sup> indicated that only 14% of men and 10% of women imagined that such behavior could hold *any* "possibility of enjoyment."

The peculiar nature of homosexual desire has led some people to conclude that this urge must be innate: that a certain number of people are "born that way," that sexual preferences cannot be changed or even denied. What does the best research really indicate? Are homosexual proclivities natural or irresistible?

At least three answers seem possible. The first, the answer of tradition, is as follows: homosexual behavior is a bad habit that people fall into because they are sexually permissive and experimental. This view holds that homosexuals choose their lifestyle as the result of self-indulgence and an unwillingness to play by society's rules. The second position is held by a number of psychoanalysts (e.g., Bieber, Socarides). According to them, homosexual behavior is a mental illness, symptomatic of arrested development. They believe that homosexuals have unnatural or perverse desires as a consequence of poor familial relations in childhood or some other trauma. The third view is "biological" and holds that such desires are genetic or hormonal in origin, and that there is no "choice" involved and no "childhood trauma" necessary.

Which of these views is most consistent with the facts? Which tells us the most about homosexual behavior and its origins? The answer seems to be that homosexual behavior is learned. The following seven lines of evidence support such a conclusion.

1) No researcher has found provable biological or genetic differences between heterosexuals and homosexuals that weren't caused by their behavior.

Occasionally you may read about a scientific study that suggests that homosexuality is an inherited tendency, but such studies have usually been discounted after careful scrutiny or attempts at replication. No one has found a single hereditary genetic, hormonal or physical difference between heterosexuals and homosexuals — at least none that is replicable.<sup>9,12</sup> While the absence of such a discovery doesn't prove that inherited sexual tendencies aren't possible, it suggests that 'none has been found because none exists.'

2) People tend to believe that their sexual desires and behaviors are learned

Two large studies asked homosexual respondents to explain the origins of their desires and behaviors — how they "got that way." The first of these studies was conducted by Kinsey in the 1940s and involved 1700 homosexuals. The second, in 1970,<sup>4</sup> involved 979 homosexuals. Both were conducted prior to the period when the "gay rights" movement started to politicize the issue of homosexual origins. Both reported essentially the same findings: Homosexuals overwhelmingly believed their feelings and behavior were the result of social or environmental influences.

In a 1983 study conducted by the Family Research Institute<sup>5</sup> (FRI) involving a random sample of 147 homosexuals, 35% said their sexual desires were hereditary. Interestingly, almost 80% of the 3,400 heterosexuals in the same study said that their preferences and behavior were learned (see Table 1).

Table 1

Reasons For Preferring:

— homosexuality (1940s and 1970)	
● early homosexual experience(s) with adults and/or peers	22%
● homosexual friends/around homosexuals a lot	16%
● poor relationship with mother	15%
● unusual development (was a sissy, artistic, couldn't get along with own sex, tom-boy, <i>et cetera</i> )	15%
● poor relationship with father	14%
● heterosexual partners unavailable	12%
● social ineptitude	9%
● born that way	9%
— heterosexuality (1983)	
● I was around heterosexuals a lot	39%
● society teaches heterosexuality and I responded	34%
● born that way	22%
● my parents' marriage was so good I wanted to have what they had	21%
● I tried it and liked it	12%
● childhood heterosexual experiences with peers	12%
● it was the "in thing" in my crowd	9%
● I was seduced by a heterosexual adult	5%

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While these results aren't conclusive, they tell us something about the very recent tendency to believe that homosexual behavior is inherited or biological. From the 1930s (when Kinsey started collecting data) to the early 1970s, before a "politically correct" answer emerged, only about 10% of homosexuals claimed they were "born that way." Heterosexuals apparently continue to believe that their behavior is primarily the result of social conditioning.

### 3) Older homosexuals often approach the young

There is evidence that homosexuality, like drug use, is "handed down" from older individuals. The first homosexual encounter is usually initiated by an older person. In separate studies 60%,<sup>6</sup> 64%,<sup>3</sup> and 61%<sup>10</sup> of the respondents claimed that their first partner was someone older who initiated the sexual experience.

How this happens is suggested by a nationwide random study from Britain:<sup>17</sup> 35% of boys and 9% of girls said they were approached for sex by adult homosexuals. Whether for attention, curiosity, or by force, 2% of the boys and 1% of the girls succumbed. In the US,<sup>1</sup> 37% of males and 9% of females reported having been approached for homosexual sex (65% of those doing the inviting were older). Likewise, a study of over 400 London teenagers reported that "for the boys, their first homosexual experience was very likely with someone older: half the boys' first partners were 20 or older; for girls it was 43 percent."<sup>13</sup> A quarter of homosexuals have admitted to sex with children and underaged teens,<sup>6,5,8</sup> suggesting that homosexuality is introduced to youngsters the same way other behaviors are learned — by experience.

### 4) Early homosexual experiences influence adult patterns of behavior

In the 1980s, scholars<sup>12</sup> examined the early Kinsey data to determine whether or not childhood sexual experiences predicted adult behavior. The results were significant: Homosexual experience in the early years — particularly if it was one's first sexual experience — was a strong predictor of adult homosexual behavior, both for males and females. A similar pattern appeared in the 1970 Kinsey Institute<sup>4</sup> study: there was a strong relationship between those whose first experience was homosexual and those who practiced homosexuality in later life. In the FRI study<sup>5</sup> two-thirds of the boys whose first experience was homosexual engaged in homosexual behavior as

adults; 95% of those whose first experience was heterosexual were likewise heterosexual in their adult behavior. A similarly progressive pattern of sexual behavior was reported for females.

It is remarkable that the three largest empirical studies of the question showed essentially the same pattern. A child's first sexual experiences were strongly associated with his or her adult behavior.

### 5) Sexual conduct is influenced by cultural factors — especially religious convictions.

Kinsey reported "less homosexual activity among devout groups whether they be Protestant, Catholic, or Jewish, and more homosexual activity among religiously less active groups."<sup>2</sup> The 1983 FRI study found those raised in irreligious homes to be over 4 times more likely to become homosexual than those from devout homes. These studies suggest that when people believe strongly that homosexual behavior is immoral, they are significantly less apt to be involved in such activity.

Recently, because of the AIDS epidemic, it has been discovered that, relative to white males, twice as many black males are homosexual<sup>14</sup> and 4 times as many are bisexual. Perhaps it is related to the fact that 62% of black versus 17% of white children are being raised in fatherless homes. But even the worst racist wouldn't suggest that it is due to genetic predisposition.

Were homosexual impulses truly inherited, we should be unable to find differences in homosexual practice due to religious upbringing or racial sub-culture.

### 6) Many change their sexual preferences

In a large random sample,<sup>5</sup> 88% of women currently claiming lesbian attraction and 73% of men claiming to currently enjoy homosexual sex, said that they had been sexually aroused by the opposite sex,

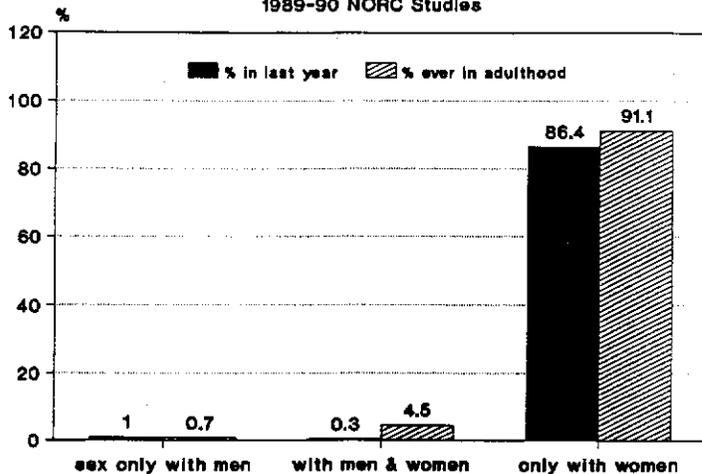
- 85% of these "lesbians" and 54% of these "homosexuals" reported sexual relations with someone of the opposite sex in adulthood,
- 67% of lesbians and 54% of homosexuals reported *current* sexual attraction to the opposite sex, and
- 82% of lesbians and 66% of homosexuals reported having been in love with a member of the opposite sex.

Homosexuals experiment. They feel some normal impulses. Most have been sexually aroused by, had sexual relations with, and even *fallen in love with* someone of the opposite sex.

Nationwide random samples<sup>11</sup> of 904 men were asked about their sex lives since age 21, and more specifically, in the last year. As the figure reveals, 1.3% reported sex with men in the past year and 5.2% at some time in adulthood. Less than 1% of men had *only* had sex with men during their lives. And 6 of every 7 who had had sex with men, also reported sex with women.

It's a much different story with inherited characteristics. Race and gender are not optional lifestyles. They remain immutable. The switching and experimentation demonstrated in these two studies identifies homosexuality as a *preference*, not an inevitability.

Sex By U.S. Men  
1989-90 NORC Studies



#### 7) There are many ex-homosexuals

Many engage in one or two homosexual experiences and never do it again — a pattern reported for a third of the males with homosexual experience in one study.<sup>1</sup> And then there are ex-homosexuals — those who have continued in homosexual liaisons for a number of years and then chose to change not only their habits, but also the object of their desire. Sometimes this alteration occurs as the result of psychotherapy;<sup>10</sup> in others it is prompted by a religious or spiritual conversion.<sup>18</sup> Similar to the kinds of "cures" achieved by drug addicts and alcoholics, these treatments do not always remove homosexual desire or temptation. Whatever the mechanism, in a 1984 study<sup>5</sup> almost 2% of heterosexuals reported that at one time they considered themselves to be homosexual. It is clear that a substantial number of people are reconsidering their sexual preferences at any given time.

#### What causes homosexual desire?

If homosexual impulses are not inherited, what kinds of influences do cause strong homosexual desires? No one answer is acceptable to all researchers in the field. Important factors, however, seem to fall into four categories. As with so many other odd sexual proclivities, males appear especially susceptible:

##### — Homosexual experience:

- any homosexual experience in childhood, especially if it is a first sexual experience or with an adult
- any homosexual contact with an adult, particularly with a relative or authority figure (in a random survey, 5% of adult homosexuals vs 0.8% of heterosexuals reported childhood sexual involvements with elementary or secondary school teachers<sup>5</sup>).

##### — Family abnormality, including the following:

- a dominant, possessive, or rejecting mother
- an absent, distant, or rejecting father
- a parent with homosexual proclivities, particularly one who molests a child of the same sex
- a sibling with homosexual tendencies, particularly one who molests a brother or sister
- the lack of a religious home environment
- divorce, which often leads to sexual problems for both the children and the adults
- parents who model unconventional sex roles
- condoning homosexuality as a legitimate lifestyle — welcoming homosexuals (e.g., co-workers, friends) into the family circle

##### — Unusual sexual experience, particularly in early childhood:

- precocious or excessive masturbation
- exposure to pornography in childhood
- depersonalized sex (e.g., group sex, sex with animals)

##### ● for girls, sexual interaction with adult males

##### — Cultural influences:

- a visible and socially approved homosexual sub-culture that invites curiosity and encourages exploration
- pro-homosexual sex education
- openly homosexual authority figures, such as teachers (4% of Kinsey's and 4% of FRI's gays reported that their first homosexual experience was with a teacher)
- societal and legal toleration of homosexual acts
- depictions of homosexuality as normal and/or desirable behavior

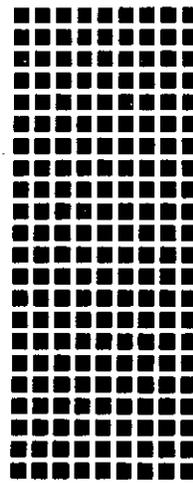
## Can homosexuality be changed?

Certainly. As noted above, many people have turned away from homosexuality — almost as many people as call themselves "gay."

Clearly the easier problem to eliminate is homosexual behavior. Just as many heterosexuals control their desires to engage in premarital or extramarital sex, so some with homosexual desires discipline themselves to abstain from homosexual contact.

One thing seems to stand out: Associations are all-important. Anyone who wants to abstain from homosexual behavior should avoid the company of practicing homosexuals. There are organizations, including "ex-gay ministries,"<sup>18</sup> designed to help those who wish to reform their conduct. Psychotherapy claims about a 30% cure rate, and religious commitment seems to be the most helpful factor in avoiding homosexual habits.

References: <sup>1</sup>AD Klassen, et al. *Sex and Morality in the U.S.* Wesleyan U Press 1989 <sup>2</sup>A Kinsey, et al. *Sexual behavior in the human male*, Saunders, 1948, p. 483 <sup>3</sup>P Gebhard & AB Johnson *The Kinsey data: marginal tabulations of the 1938-63 interviews conducted by the Institute for Sex Research* Saunders, 1979 <sup>4</sup>AP Bell *Homosexualities: their range and character*, *Nebraska Symposium on Motivation* 1973 JK Cole & R Dienstbier (eds) U Nebraska Press; WM King *The etiology of homosexuality as related to childhood experiences and adult adjustment* Ed.D. thesis, Indiana U, 1980 <sup>5</sup>see P Cameron, K Cameron, & K Proctor, *Effect of homosexuality upon public health and social order* 1989, *Psychological Reports* 64, 1167-1179; *Homosexuals in the armed forces* 1988, *Psychol Reptr* 62, 211-219; P Cameron, et al *Child molestation and homosexuality*, *Psychol Reptr* 1986, 58, 327-337; P Cameron, *Homosexual molestation of children/sexual interaction of teacher and pupil* *Psychol Reptr* 1985, 57, 1227-1236 <sup>6</sup>AP Bell & MS Weinberg *Homosexualities: a study of diversity among men and women* Simon & Schuster, 1976; (with SK Hammersmith) *Sexual preference & statistical appendix* Indiana U Press, 1981 <sup>7</sup>K Jay & A Young *The gay report* Summit, 1979 <sup>8</sup>Marmor *Homosexual behavior: a modern reappraisal* Basic Books, 1980 <sup>9</sup>I Bieber et al, *Homosexuality: a psychoanalytic study* Basic Books, 1962 <sup>10</sup>Roberts S & Turner C *Male-male sexual contact in USA* *J Sex Research*, 1991, 28, 491-519 <sup>11</sup>PH Van Wyk & CS Geist *Psychosocial development of heterosexual, bisexual, and homosexual behavior* *Archives Sexual Behavior* 1984, 13, 505-544 <sup>12</sup>P Varrell *Philadelphia Gay News*, 8/24-30/90, p 13 <sup>13</sup>Chu S et al *AIDS in Bisexual Men in US* *Amer J Public Hth* 1992, 82, 220-224 <sup>14</sup>P Cameron & K Cameron *The prevalence of homosexuality*, 1992, *Psychol Reptr*. <sup>15</sup>M Schofield *The sexual behaviour of young people* Little, Brown, 1965 <sup>16</sup>E.g., Metanoia, POB 33039, Seattle WA 98133; Courage, Allentown College, 2735 Station Ave., Center Valley, PA 18034-9568.



## What Causes Homosexual Desire and



This educational pamphlet has been produced by Family Research Institute, Inc., Dr. Paul Cameron, Chairman. Other publications in the series include:

**Medical Consequences of What Homosexuals Do and Born WHAT way?**

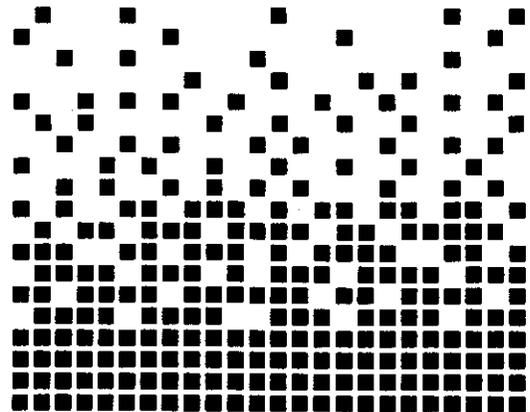
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## Can It Be Changed?



The US Supreme Court said that the Boy Scouts of America had the right choose who they wanted to have as scout leaders. They have the right to set their own moral code and thereby reject homosexuals as leaders.

The ACLU, NEA and many United Way chapters began using their influence to coerce the BSA to change. The Human Rights Campaign, Lambda Legal Defence Fund and other homosexual rights groups have brought liberal heterosexual groups to their cause.

As a result, at least 369 school districts have taken action against the BSA according to the Gay Lesbian Straight Education Network (GLSEN). About 46 United Ways chapters dropped the BSA from their lists.

March 9, Atlanta Constitution, Robt Shirley, a former scout leader was charged with soliciting sex with scouts.

April 5, 2001-Ottawa Citizen, Timothy Parris an ex-scout leader, charged with sexual exploitation.

April 13, 2001, Ohio News, Dale Brant, ex scout leader, indicted on 23 counts of third degree sexual assault.

April 25, 2001-Pittsburgh Post-Gazette, John Levendosky II, an assistant scout master, bound and physically abused three young scouts on an overnight campout.

May 2, 2001 Evansville Courier & Press, scout troop leader Steve Woodard, accused of molesting and sexual misconduct with a minor.

May 10, 2001 Orange County Register, Kenneth Teague, scout leader, involved in Big Brothers and foster parent programs, used his positions to seduce vulnerable boys.

May 23, 2001, Ottawa Citizen, scout leader Michael Dickey, charged with sexual assault.

May 23, 2001, New York Daily News, Jerrold Schwartz, scout leader for 20 years, charged with multiple sexual assaults.

June 19, 2001, Boston Herald, scout leader Christopher Reardon, charged with serial pedophilia.

It would seem obvious that the BSA was quite right in denying homosexuals positions as leaders in their organization.

Just what do the Boy Scouts stand for? Their motto is, "On my honor I will do my

best to do my duty to God and to my country. They are demonstrating honor, dedication, integrity, faith and patriotism.

A similar problem has occurred with the Salvation Army which refused, for moral reasons not to knowingly hire homosexuals. The homosexual response in California was to withdraw any and all government aid money. The result? Many food kitchens had to be closed, havens for abused women closed, warm beds for street people were lost and a 300 bed half-way house for drug and alcohol addicts where these people could dry out, have a warm clean bed, nourishment, clean clothes and a chance to a new life had to be closed.

The homosexuals and their various organizations are against the Boy Scouts and the Salvation Army. In 1987 Errastus Pill and Marshall Kirk wrote a book entitled "After the Ball" in which they outlined their homosexual agenda. They had three main goals. The last is impressive. They wrote, "At a later stage in the campaign for gays rights it will be time get tough with the remaining opponents. To be blunt they must be vilified."

Vilify comes from the word "vile" which is defined as mean, morally base or wicked. Then to vilify would be to be mean towards, to malign and to utter slanderous and abusive statements about( an organization).

It is apparent that the homosexual community and their supporters are intent on destroying anything and anybody who does not do their bidding. As a highschool student writing into the "Letters to the Editor in the I-R said, "it seems that good is evil and evil is good". Shakespeare said it in King Lear, "it seems that goodness and wisdom to the vile, seems vile."

The BSA stands for honor, dedication, integrity, faith and patriotism. The Salvation Army stands for altruism and love and caring for their fellow man. And just what do the homosexuals bring to the table? It seems obvious that they bring hate, vilification, bigotry and discrimination. These same people want a law that protects them from the very actions they themselves promote.

I would ask that this committee give this bill a do not pass.

Wm D Wise, MD  
10 Wallace Road  
Clancy, MT  
59634

## List of corporations that have withdrawn support for the Boy Scouts because the Scouts do not allow homosexual Scout Masters.

- |                                      |                           |
|--------------------------------------|---------------------------|
| 1) Levi Strauss and Company          | 7) The Providence Journal |
| 2) J.P. Morgan                       | 8) Textron                |
| 3) American Airlines                 | 9) Fleet Bank             |
| 4) Medtronic                         | 10) IBM Corporation       |
| 5) Wells Fargo                       | 11) Pitney Bowes          |
| 6) Portland General Gas and Electric | 12) CVS                   |
- 13) CARRIER

## List of United Ways that have withdrawn support for the Boy Scouts because the Scouts do not allow homosexual Scout Masters.

1. United Way of Tucson and Southern Arizona, Tucson, AZ
2. United Way of the Bay Area, San Francisco, CA
3. United Way of Santa Barbara County, Santa Barbara, CA
4. United Way of Santa Clara County, CA
5. United Way of Santa Cruz County, Capitola, CA
6. United Way of Silicon Valley, Santa Clara, CA
7. United Way of Sonoma-Mendocino-Lake Counties, Santa Rosa, CA
8. United Way of California Capital Region, Sacramento, CA
9. United Way of Capital Area, Hartford, CT
10. United Way of Greenwich, Greenwich, CT
11. United Way of Northern Fairfield County, CT
12. United Way of New Haven, CT
13. United Way of Norwalk and Wilton, Inc., Norwalk, CT
14. United Way of Northern Fairfield County, Danbury, CT
15. United Way of Westport-Weston, Inc., Westport, CT
16. United Way of Palm Beach County, FL
17. Heart of Florida United Way, Orlando, FL
18. United Way of Alachua County, Gainesville, FL
19. United Way of Broward County, Fort Lauderdale, FL
20. United Way, Inc., Palm Beach Community Chest, Palm Beach and Minalapan, FL
21. United Way of Moscow/Latah County, Moscow, ID
22. United Way of Evanston, Chicago, IL
23. United Way of Monroe County, Bloomington, IN
24. United Way of Greater Fall River, MA
25. United Way of Massachusetts Bay, Boston, MA
26. Hampshire Community United Way, Inc., North Hampton, MA
27. United Way of Portland, ME
28. United Way of Allegan County, Allegan, MI
29. United Way of Greater Duluth, Inc., Duluth, MN
30. United Way of the Greater Winona Area, Winona, MN
31. Monadnock United Way of Keene, NH
32. United Way of Somerset County, NJ
33. United Way of Morris County, Morristown, NJ
34. United Way of Essex and West Hudson, Newark, NJ
35. United Way of Santa Fe, NM
36. United Way of Westchester and Putnam, Inc., White Plains, NY
37. United Way of Bronxville Eastchester Tuckahoe, Bronxville, NY
38. United Way of Jackson County, Inc., Medford, OR
39. United Way of Southeast New England, Providence, RI
40. United Way of Metropolitan, Inc., Dallas, TX
41. United Way of Whatcom County, Bellingham, WA
42. United Way of King County, Seattle, WA
43. United Way of Pierce County, Tacoma, WA
44. United Way of Snohomish County, Everett, WA
45. United Way of Dunn County, Menomonie, WI
46. United Way of Fox Cities, Inc., Menasha, WI

**States with laws the Left is using to force the Boy Scouts, the Salvation Army and even your church to put homosexuals in leadership roles.**

California  
Connecticut  
Hawaii

Massachusetts  
Minnesota  
Nevada

New Hampshire  
New Jersey  
Rhode Island

Vermont  
Wisconsin

**Cities with laws the Left is using to force the Boy Scouts, the Salvation Army and even your church to put homosexuals in leadership roles.**

Albany, NY  
Alexandria, VA  
Ames, IA  
Amherst, MA  
Ann Arbor, MI  
Ashland, OR  
Aspen, CO  
Atlanta, GA  
Austin, TX  
Baltimore, MD  
Bar Harbor, ME  
Berkeley, CA  
Bloomington, IN  
Boston, MA  
Boulder, CO  
Brookline, MA  
Cambridge, MA  
Carson City, NV  
Castine, ME  
Cathedral, CA  
Cedar Rapids, IA  
Champaign, IL  
Charlottesville, VA  
Chicago, IL

Cleveland, OH  
Columbia, MO  
Columbus, OH  
Corvallis, OR  
Crested Butte, CO  
Davenport, IA  
Davis, CA  
De Kalb, IL  
Des Moines, IA  
Detroit, MI  
East Lansing, MI  
Eugene, OR  
Falmouth, ME  
Flint, MI  
Fort Worth, TX  
Gainesville, FL  
Grand Ledge, MI  
Grand Rapids, MI  
Harrisburg, PA  
Hartford, CT  
Iowa City, IA  
Ithaca, NY  
Kansas City, MO  
Key West, FL

Lafayette, IN  
Laguna Beach, CA  
Lancaster, PA  
Lawrence, KS  
Lexington, KY  
Long Beach, CA  
Long Island, ME  
Los Angeles, CA  
Louisville, KY  
Madison, WI  
Maldon, MA  
Miami Beach, FL  
Milwaukee, WI  
Minneapolis, MN  
New Haven, CT  
New Orleans, LA  
New York City, NY  
Oakland, CA  
Palo Alto, CA  
Philadelphia, PA  
Phoenix, AZ  
Pittsburgh, PA  
Portland, OR  
Portland, ME

Providence, RI  
Rochester, NY  
Rockville, MD  
Sacramento, CA  
San Diego, CA  
San Francisco, CA  
Santa Cruz, CA  
Santa Monica, CA  
Seattle, WA  
Spokane, WA  
St. Louis, MO  
St. Paul, MN  
Stamford, CT  
Syracuse, NY  
Tampa, FL  
Telluride, CO  
Toledo, OH  
Tucson, AZ  
Urbana, IL  
Washington, D.C.  
West Lafayette, IN  
Worcester, MA  
Yellow Springs, OH  
York, PA

*In addition . . . liberals in Congress are now trying to pass a federal law to require private organizations, including the Boy Scouts, the Salvation Army and possibly even your church, to put homosexuals in leadership roles.*

*This would destroy religious freedom in America.*

About 1986 a scientist by the name of Simon LeVey who did research at the Scripps Institute of Neuroscience, claimed that he had found a "spot" in the brain that indicated that a man was homosexual and that it was an inherited trait. His work was found to be badly flawed and was rejected by the rest of the scientific community in the US. A researcher in Canada tried to reduplicate LeVey's work. It could not be reproduced.

A few years later a researcher at the NIH department of genetics claimed he had found "marker gene" in females which could be traced to males who became homosexual. Before he could have his work printed in a scientific journal it was found that he manipulated his tests and the results were bogus.

Pillard and Bailey theorized that if homosexuality was genetic then if one studied identical twins that if one twin was homosexual then both should be homosexual. After they gathered all their data they found that only 50% of the male respondents were both homosexual and only 52% of the female respondents were both homosexual. If there was a genetic factor involved then 100% of the respondents should have been homosexual.

No research or other studies to date have demonstrated that homosexuality is genetic. The vast majority of psychiatrists, psychologists, anthropologists and sociologists have felt that people become homosexual by choice. Some because of early sexual experiences with adults and/or peers; homosexual friends/around homosexuals a lot; poor relationship with mother; poor relationship with father; unusual development, ie sissy, tom-boy or artistic; heterosexual partners not available; social ineptitude and 9% said they born that way.

There is a continuous conversion of homosexuals to the heterosexual state. A fact that would also prove that this is not a genetic factor at work. They are homosexual by choice and as such do not fall into the same category as race and color.

I would ask that the committee reject this bill.

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