

# Re: Homosexual Marriage? It's an Obscene Joke

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**From:** Anonymous (*nobody\_at\_bikikii.ath.cx.invalid*)

**Date:** 12/17/04

Date: 17 Dec 2004 09:57:26 -0000

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Hereinbelow testifies, reiterates, emphasizes the STARK contrast between patriotic moderate-to-conservative Judeo-Xian Americans vs. the extremists on the right AND on the left. I will explain...

Because I KNOW the bible cover-to-cover, from Genesis I through the Apocalypse XXII, in both its original tongues and in modern English, I know enough to know that homosexual BEHAVIOR is what is admonished and forbidden throughout. This said, however, the \*private\* practice of homosexuality, adultery, sodomy and other insidious pursuits, while \*strictly\* forbidden spiritually, are nonetheless unenforceable under man-made law--as well it should be. Morality cannot ever be legislated. It can only be \*chosen\*, hence the term "elect". By election we AGREE with Jehovah. See?

Mainly, only murder and theft--and related heinous crimes--are strictly enforceable under our worldly enforcement of God's law. And what a better world it'd be if only we'd ENFORCE said laws!

What consenting adults do in the privacy of their own bedrooms behind closed doors is nobody else's business save Jehovah God himself and those who're so-involved be it good, or be it evil, which is to say it is NOT those thus involved who're good else evil, rather it's the deeds, their WORKS which are so adjudged.

Realize, the vast majority of us devoutly Judeo-Xian Americans are staunchly in favor of equal civil rights for ALL patriotic law-abiding Americans, be they heterosexuals, homosexuals, etc. By the STARKEST of all possible contrasts, homosexual marriage is the very Abomination of Desolation warned against in Mat 24 and in the book of Daniel, and in the Torah, and in the TaNaKh, and more simply by the common sense of all \*sane\* human beings.

But let their be NO mistake regarding where I personally stand. I do proactively share MOST ALL of the views expressed by this person to whom I'm responding and agreeing with on most issues.

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Sure, I've got more experience. But ten years ago I \*was\* like this guy in many respects. Fire is a quality I know MUCH about. I HATE injustice. I HATE deviance against the Law given by God.

Maybe it's just the tone, the tact, the diplomacy which spells the difference between unity and chaos between the Judeo-Xians and homosexuals, I can not say. I CAN say without a doubt that the testimony of Jesus is the spirit of prophecy, & vice versa.

Temperance is the divine quality of Ouranos, of Aether pouring out as prophecy to the sons & daughters of the MOST HIGH. This in turn finds the battle of Armageddon being fought in the Air. Fight the GOOD fight. Don't HATE. Merely KILL Christ's enemies.

Merry Christmas!

Daniel Joseph Min

<http://www.google.co.in/groups?selm=XJBDEJF138262.9022453704@anonymous.poster>

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On Fri, 17 Dec 2004, Nomen Nescio <nobody@dizum.com> wrote:

>[http://www.familyresearchinst.org/FRI\\_EduPamphlet7.html](http://www.familyresearchinst.org/FRI_EduPamphlet7.html)

>SAME SEX MARRIAGE:Til Death Do Us Part?

>By Dr. Paul Cameron

>Dr. Cameron is Chairman of the Family Research Institute of Colorado

>Springs, Colorado USA. Click here for more information about this

>organization. You may contact him at: Family Research Institute, PO Box

>62640, Colorado Springs, CO 80962 USA. Phone number: (303) 681-3113.

>Society has a vested interest in prohibiting behavior that endangers

>the health or safety of the community. Because of this, homosexual

>liaisons have historically been forbidden by law.

>Homosexuals contend that their relationships are the equivalent of

>marriage between a man and woman. They demand that society dignify and

>approve of their partnerships by giving them legal status as

>'marriages.' They further argue that homosexuals should be allowed to

>become foster parents or adopt children.

>The best scientific evidence suggests that putting society's stamp of

>approval on homosexual partnerships would harm society in general and

>homosexuals in particular, the very individuals some contend would be

>helped.

>A large body of scientific evidence suggests that homosexual marriage

>is a defective counterfeit of traditional marriage and that it poses a

>clear and present danger to the health of the community:

>Traditional marriage improves the health of its participants, has the

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>lowest rate of domestic violence, prolongs life, and is the best  
>context in which to raise children.  
>Homosexual coupling undermines its participants' health, has the  
>highest rate of domestic violence, shortens life, and is a poor  
>environment in which to raise children. *The Facts About Homosexual  
>Marriage Fact #1: Homosexual marriages are short lived.*  
>When one examines homosexual behavior patterns, it becomes clear that  
>the plea for legal homosexual marriage is less about marriage than the  
>push for legitimacy. Most gays and lesbians are not in monogamous  
>relationships, and in fact often live alone by preference.  
>\* In a study (1) of 2,000 U.S. and European gays in the 1960s,  
>researchers found that "living by oneself is probably the chief  
>residential pattern for male homosexuals. It provides the freedom to  
>pursue whatever style of homosexual life one chooses, whether it be  
>furtive encounters in parks or immersion in the homosexual subculture.  
>In addition, homosexual relationships are fragile enough to make this  
>residential pattern common whether deliberate or not." \* A 1970 study  
>in San Francisco (2) found that approximately 61% of gays and 37% of  
>lesbians were living alone. \* In 1977, the Spada Report (3) noted that  
>only 8% of the gays in its sample claimed to have a monogamous  
>relationship with a live-in lover. \* The same year (4) over 5,000 gays  
>and lesbians were asked: "Do you consider or have you considered  
>yourself 'married' to another [homosexual]?" Only 40% of lesbians and  
>25% of gays said "yes." The authors noted that with "gay male couples,  
>it is hard to even suggest that there are norms of behavior. [One]  
>might expect to find a clear pattern of 'categories' emerging from the  
>answers to the questions about lovers, boy friends, and relationships.  
>In fact, no such pattern emerged." \* In the early 1980s, a large  
>non-random sample (5) of almost 8,000 heterosexual and homosexual  
>couples responded to advertisements in alternative newspapers. The  
>average number of years together was 9.8 for the married, 1.7, for  
>cohabiting heterosexuals, 3.5 for the gay couples, and 2.2 for the  
>lesbian couples.  
>  
>Variety Over Monogamy  
>Although gay activists often argue that legalizing homosexual marriage  
>would help make such relationships more permanent, the reality is that  
>most gays desire variety in their sex partners, not the monogamy of  
>traditional marriage.  
>\* In 1987, only 23% of gays in London (6) reported sexual exclusivity  
>"in the month before interview." \* In 1990, only 12% of gays in  
>Toronto, Canada (7) said that they were in monogamous relationships. \*  
>In 1991, in the midst of the AIDS crisis, Australian gays (8) were  
>monitored to see whether they had changed their sexual habits. There  
>was essentially no change in 5 years: 23% reported a monogamous  
>relationship, 35% a non-monogamous relationship, and 29% only "casual  
>sex." The authors reported that "there were almost as many men moving  
>into monogamy as out of it, and out of casual-only partnerships as into  
>them." \* In 1993, a study (9) of 428 gays in San Francisco found that  
>only 14% reported just a single sexual partner in the previous year.  
>The vast majority had multiple sex partners. \* In 1994, the largest

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>national gay magazine'o reported that only 17% of its sample of 2,500  
>gays claimed to live together in a monogamous relationship.  
>Even gays who do have long-term partners do not play by the typical  
>'rules.' Only 69% of Dutch gays" with a marriage-type 'partner'  
>actually lived together. The average number of "outside partners" per  
>year of 'marriage' was 7.1 and increased from 2.5 in the first year of  
>the relationship to 11 in the 6th year. Why are homosexual marriages  
>shorter and less committed than traditional marriages?  
>At any given time, less than a third of gays and approximately half of  
>lesbians are living with a lover. Because the relationships are so  
>short, the average homosexual can anticipate many, many 'divorces.'  
>At any instant, about 10% of gays live together in monogamous  
>relationships. Their monogamy seldom lasts beyond a year. Perhaps half  
>of lesbians live together in monogamous relationships. These typically  
>dissolve in one to three years.  
>These same patterns appear in the scientific literature over the last  
>50 years, both long before and during the AIDS epidemic. This  
>consistency suggests a reality associated with the practice of  
>homosexuality, one unlikely to be affected by changes in marriage laws.  
>  
>The Danish Experience  
>In Denmark, a form of homosexual marriage has been legal since 1989.  
>Through 1995, less than 5% of Danish homosexuals had gotten married,  
>and 28% of these marriages had already ended in divorce or death. (12)  
>The Danish experience provides no evidence that gay 'marriage' is  
>beneficial. Men who married men were three times more apt to be  
>widowers before the age of 55 than men who married women! Similarly, a  
>woman who married a woman was three times more apt to be a widow than a  
>woman who married a man. Fact #2: Studies show homosexual marriage is  
>hazardous to one's health.  
>Across the world, numerous researchers have reported that 'committed'  
>or 'coupled' homosexuals are more apt to engage in highly risky and  
>biologically unsanitary sexual practices than are 'single' gays. As a  
>consequence of this activity, they increase their chances of getting  
>AIDS and other sexually transmitted or blood-borne diseases.  
>\* In 1983, near the beginning of the AIDS epidemic, gays in San  
>Francisco (13) who claimed to be in "monogamous relationships" were  
>compared to those who were not. Without exception, those in monogamous  
>relationships more frequently reported that they had engaged in  
>biologically unhealthful activity during the past year. As examples,  
>4.5% of the monogamous v. 2.2% of the unpartnered had engaged in  
>drinking urine, and 33.3% v. 19.6% claimed to practice oral-anal sex. \*  
>In a sample of London gays (6) in 1987, those infected with HIV were  
>more apt to have regular partners than those not so infected. In 1989,  
>Italian researchers (14) investigated 127 gays attending an AIDS  
>clinic. Twelve percent of those without steady partners v. 28% of those  
>with steady partners were HIV+. The investigators remarked that "to our  
>surprise, male prostitutes did not seem to be at increased risk,  
>whereas homosexuals who reported a steady partner (i.e., the same man  
>for the previous six months) carried the highest relative risk." \*  
>During 1991-92, 677 gays in England (15) were asked about "unprotected

>anal sex." Those who had 'regular' partners reported sex lives which  
>were "about three times as likely to involve unprotected anal sex than  
>partnerships described as 'casual/one-night stands.'" Sex with a  
>regular partner "was far more important than awareness of HIV status in  
>facilitating high-risk behaviour." \* A 1993 British sexual diary study  
>(16) of 385 gays reported that men in "monogamous" relationships  
>practiced more anal intercourse and more anal-oral sex than those  
>without a steady partner. It concluded that "gay men in a Closed  
>relationship... exhibit... the highest risk of HIV transmission." \* In  
>1992, a sample (17) of 2,593 gays from Tucson, AZ and Portland, OR  
>reinforced the consistent finding that "gay men in primary  
>relationships are significantly more likely than single men to have  
>engaged in unprotected anal intercourse." \* Similarly, a 1993 sample  
>(18) of gays from Barcelona, Spain practiced riskier sex with their  
>regular partners than with casual pick ups. \* Even a 1994 study (19) of  
>over 600 lesbians demonstrated that "the connection between monogamy  
>and unprotected sex,... was very consistent across interviews.  
>Protected sex was generally equated with casual encounters; unprotected  
>sex was generally equated with trusting relationships. Not using latex  
>barriers was seen as a step in the process of relational commitment.  
>Choosing to have unprotected sex indicated deepening trust and intimacy  
>as the relationship grew."

>

>Why is homosexual marriage a health hazard?  
>While married people pledge and generally live up to their vows of  
>sexual faithfulness, participants in both gay and lesbian "marriages"  
>offer each other something quite different. They see shared biological  
>intimacy and sexual risk-taking as the hallmark of trust and  
>commitment. Being exposed in this way to the bodily discharges of their  
>partner increases the risk of disease, especially so if that partner  
>was 'married' to someone else before or engaged in sex with others  
>outside the relationship.  
>The evidence is strong that both gays and lesbians are more apt to take  
>biological risks when having sex with a partner than when having casual  
>sex. The evidence is also strong that gays disproportionately contract  
>more disease, especially AIDS and the various forms of hepatitis, from  
>sex with "partners" than they do from sex with strangers. There is also  
>some evidence (20) that gays with partners are more apt to die of both  
>AIDS and non-AIDS conditions than those without partners.  
>Like gays, 'married' lesbians are more apt to engage in biological  
>intimacy and risk-taking. However, there is insufficient evidence to  
>conclude whether disease or death rates are higher for partnered or  
>unpartnered lesbians. Fact #3: Homosexual marriage has the highest rate  
>of domestic violence.  
>Domestic violence is a public health concern. Among heterosexuals, not  
>only is it an obvious marker of a troubled marriage, but media  
>attention and tax dollars to aid 'battered women' have both grown  
>tremendously in recent years. What is not reported is the empirical  
>evidence suggesting that homosexual couples have higher rates of  
>domestic violence than do heterosexual couples, especially among  
>lesbians.

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>In 1996, (21) Susan Holt, coordinator of the domestic violence unit of  
>the Los Angeles Gay Lesbian Center, said that "domestic violence is the  
>third largest health problem facing the gay and lesbian community today  
>and trails only behind AIDS and substance abuse... in terms of sheer  
>numbers and lethality."  
>The average rate of domestic violence in traditional marriage,  
>established by a nationwide federal government survey (22) of 6,779  
>married couples in 1988, is apparently less than 5% per year. During  
>their most recent year of marriage, 2.0% of husbands and 3.2% of wives  
>said that they were hit, shoved or had things thrown at them.  
>Unmarried, cohabiting heterosexuals report (23) higher rates of  
>violence, a rate of about 20% to 25% per year. When the same standard  
>is applied to gay and lesbian relationships, the following evidence  
>emerges:  
>\* In 1987, (24) 48% of 43 lesbian, and 39% of 39 gay Georgia couples  
>reported domestic violence. \* In 1988,(25) 70 lesbian and gay students  
>participated in a study of conflict resolution in gay and lesbian  
>relationships. Adjusted upward for reporting by only one partner in the  
>couple (i.e., "only one side of the story"), an estimated 29% of gay  
>and 56% of lesbian couples experienced violence in the past year. \* In  
>1989, (26) 284 lesbians were interviewed who were involved "in a  
>committed, cohabitating lesbian relationship" during the last 6 months.  
>Adjusted for reporting by just one partner, an estimated 43% of the  
>relationships were violent in the past year. \* In 1990, (27) nearly  
>half of 90 lesbian couples in Los Angeles reported domestic violence  
>yearly. 21% of these women said that they were mothers. Interestingly,  
>of those mothers who had children living with them, 11 lived in  
>"violent" and 11 in "nonviolent" relationships. Thus, unlike  
>traditional marriage where parents will often forego fighting to shield  
>the children from hostility, there was no evidence from this  
>investigation that the presence of youngsters reduced the rate of  
>domestic violence.  
>Overall, the evidence is fairly compelling that homosexual domestic  
>violence exceeds heterosexual domestic violence. The limited scientific  
>literature suggests that physical domestic violence occurs every year  
>among less than 5% of traditionally married couples, 20% to 25% of  
>cohabiting heterosexuals, and approximately half of lesbian couples.  
>The evidence is less certain for gays, but their rate appears to fall  
>somewhere between that for unmarried, cohabiting heterosexuals and  
>lesbians. Fact #4: Homosexual domestic violence is a logger problem  
>than gay bashing.  
>Gay activists and the media are quick to assert that discriminatory  
>attitudes by 'straight' society lead directly to violence against  
>homosexuals (i.e., 'gay bashing'). In fact, evidence suggests that  
>homosexual domestic violence substantially exceeds, in frequency and  
>lethality, any and all forms of 'gay bashing.' That is, the violence  
>that homosexuals do to one another is much more significant than the  
>violence that others do to homosexuals.  
>In 1995, a homosexual domestic violence consortium conducted a study  
>(28) in six cities Chicago, Columbus, Minneapolis, New York, San Diego,  
>and San Francisco where reports of anti-homosexual harassment or same

- >sex domestic violence were tabulated.
- >The harassment incidents ranged from name calling (e.g., 'faggot,'
- >'queer') to actual physical harm or property damage. Homosexual
- >domestic violence, on the other hand, referred only to incidents in
- >which actual physical harm occurred or was seriously threatened (i.e.,
- >met the legal standard for domestic violence).
- >The results? Nationwide, (29) as well as in these cities, around half
- >of anti-homosexual harassment reports in 1995 involved only slurs or
- >insults, thus not rising to the level of actual or threatened physical
- >violence.
- >In San Francisco, there were 347 calls about same-sex domestic violence
- >and 324 calls about anti-homosexual harassment. In three of the five
- >other cities there were also more calls reporting same-sex domestic
- >violence than anti-homosexual harassment. The same ratio was reported
- >for the study as a whole.
- >Given that half of the harassment reports did not rise to the level of
- >violence, while domestic violence meant exactly that, if the data
- >gathered by this consortium of homosexuals corresponds to the
- >underlying reality, the physical threat to homosexuals from same-sex
- >domestic violence is more than twice as great as the physical threat
- >they experience from 'the outside.'
- >Rather than being a 'shelter against the storms of life,' as
- >traditional marriage is sometimes characterized, being homosexually
- >partnered actually increases the physical dangers associated with
- >homosexuality. Fact #5: Homosexuals make poor parents.
- >Fewer than 20 empirical studies have been done on homosexual parents.
- >These studies have been small, biased, and generally fail to address
- >many of the traditional concerns regarding homosexual parenting.
- >However, the limited evidence they have generated supports what common
- >sense would expect.
  
- >The largest study, (30) and the only one based on a random sample,
- >estimated that less than half of a percent of Americans have had a
- >homosexual parent. Those who did were more likely to:
- >
- >1. report having had sex with a parent,
- >2. experience homosexuality as their first sexual encounter,
- >3. be sexually molested,
- >4. become homosexual or bisexual, and
- >5. report dissatisfaction with their childhood.
- >
- >The various studies, (31) added together, suggest that the children of
- >homosexuals are at least 3 times more apt to become homosexual than
- >children raised by the traditionally married.
- >Further, there is reasonable evidence, both in the empirical literature
- >and in dozens of court cases dealing with the issue, (32) that children
- >of homosexuals are more apt to be sexually exposed to the homosexual
- >lifestyle and/or molested.
- >Finally, substantial evidence (31) suggests that children of
- >homosexuals are more apt to doubt their own sexuality, be embarrassed
- >by their homosexual parent(s), and be teased and taunted by their

>peers. *What Can We Conclude?*

>*Homosexual marriage is a bad idea, While traditional marriage delivers*

>*benefits to its participants as well as to society, gay marriage harms*

>*everyone it touches especially homosexuals themselves. Not only does it*

>*place homosexuals at increased risk for HIV and other sexually*

>*transmitted diseases, but it also subjects them to an increased threat*

>*of domestic violence and early death.*

>*Homosexual marriage is nothing like traditional marriage. Homosexual*

>*unions are not built around lifetime commitments, nor are they good*

>*environments to raise children.*

>*Those who support legalizing homosexual marriage include the same*

>*compassionate people who championed the right of singles to become*

>*parents. We know the results of that campaign: a third of the nation's*

>*children do not have a father. We also know that children without*

>*fathers much more often do poorly in school, get in trouble with the*

>*law, and become dysfunctional parents themselves.*

>*It would be foolish to tamper with something as vital to personal and*

>*social health as traditional marriage in order the placate the same*

>*troubled souls that pushed for our current cultural mess. References*

>

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