A Homosexual Lifestyle?

Timothy Zebell
June 12, 2014

With increasing frequency, one can turn on the television and witness advertisements that, at first, appear to depict the classic American family, showing two parents, a couple children, and a dog enjoying life together. However, upon closer examination, this classic American family now has two men as the parents, or two women as the parents. Everything in the advertisement is as one might expect from an ordinary American family except that the parents are the same gender. Similarly, gay activists for same-sex marriage like to stress that homosexual marriages are just as monotonous and uneventful as heterosexual marriages. In short, anymore, we are being encouraged to ignore the gay pride parades and consider the homosexual lifestyle to be virtually indistinguishable from the heterosexual lifestyle ... but is this true? Generally speaking, is the homosexual lifestyle different from the heterosexual lifestyle simply in the gender of one's partner?

Given that some activists have taken issue with the term "lifestyle," it should be quickly noted that everyone has a lifestyle. Even if that lifestyle is as boring as waking up, brushing one's teeth, going to work, coming home to watch the news, and then going to bed. Despite the absence of anything provocative or extravagant, this is a lifestyle, and it is not demeaning or inappropriate to recognize that people's lifestyles differ from one another—often based largely upon demographics and religious affiliations.

Harvard-trained gay activists Marshall Kirk and Hunter Madsen wrote a "practical agenda" to change American's thinking titled *After the Ball: How America Will Conquer Its Fear and Hatred of Gays in the 1990's.*[1] A key strategy presented in their book is convincing heterosexuals that the homosexual lifestyle is nearly indistinguishable from that of heterosexuals. However, numerous scientific studies have proven this to be demonstrably false. Generally speaking, the homosexual lifestyle is considerably more risky and dangerous than the heterosexual lifestyle.

One reason for this is the promiscuous nature of the homosexual lifestyle. This is not to say that heterosexuals are not promiscuous, but rather that the homosexual community elevates promiscuity to a whole different level. In his book *Strained Relations*, researcher Bill Muehlenberg reported the findings of, arguably, the most well-known pro-homosexual institute:[2]

> "An exhaustive 1978 Kinsey Institute study of homosexuality showed that 28 per cent of homosexual males had sexual encounters with 1,000 or more males over a lifetime. And 79 per cent said more than half of their sex partners were strangers. Only one per cent of

[1] Kirk, *After the Ball, i.*
[2] Muehlenberg, *Strained Relations,* 10.

> sexually active men had fewer than five lifetime partners.
>
> The study concludes: "Little credence can be given to the supposition that homosexual men's 'promiscuity' has been overestimated. ... Almost half of the white homosexual males said that they had at least 500 different sexual partners during the course of their homosexual careers."

Similarly, a study by Alan Bell and Martin Weinberg "found that the average homosexual had 550 different sexual partners."[3]

This promiscuity generally occurs whether or not an individual is involved in a committed relationship with another person. Muehlenberg wrote, "In a study of 156 males in homosexual relationships, only seven couples claimed to have a totally exclusive sexual relationship. But these seven were in relationships lasting less than five years. The author's comment: 'Stated another way, all couples with a relationship lasting more than five years have incorporated some provision for outside sexual activity in their relationship.'"[4] Likewise, Australian homosexual activist Dennis Altman wrote in his book *The Homosexualization of America*, "[I]t does seem clear that among gay men a long-lasting *monogamous* relationship is almost unknown. Indeed both gay women and gay men tend to be involved in what might be called multiple relationships, though of somewhat different kinds. ... A large scale study of gay male couples in San Diego concluded that every couple together more than five years had outside sexual contacts as a recognized part of the relationship."[5]

This is also the conclusion of Thomas Schmidt who, after studying all of the available data on the subject, concluded, "Promiscuity among homosexual men is not a mere stereotype, and it is not merely the majority experience – it is virtually the *only* experience. ... Tragically, lifelong faithfulness is almost nonexistent in the homosexual experience."[6] Realizing this, it is not surprising that Charles Silverstein and Edmund White wrote in their book, *The Joy of Gay Sex*, "Sexual promiscuity is one of the most striking distinguishing features of gay life in America."[7]

Aside from its moral deficiency, this sexual promiscuity has led to a greatly elevated risk of sexual disease among homosexuals. Marshall Kirk and Hunter Madsen wrote in their book, *After the Ball*, "Alas, it turns out that, on this point, public myth is supported by fact. There *is* more promiscuity among gays (or at least among gay men) than among straights; ... Correspondingly, the snail trail of promiscuity—sexually transmitted disease—also occurs among gay men at a rate five to ten times higher than average."[8]

Some of these sexually transmitted diseases are very serious and life-threatening. Based on data from a National Notifiable Disease Surveillance System report in April 2014, there were 9,000 cases of syphilis in America in 2012, and 84% of these were among men who had sex with men. To provide

---

[3] Ibid, 11.
[4] Ibid, 13.
[5] Ibid, 12–13.
[6] Ibid, 11.
[7] Ibid, 9.
[8] Kirk, *After the Ball,* 47–48.

perspective, it is estimated that homosexuals—both male and female—comprise only about 3.5% of the American population, yet homosexual men comprised 84% of syphilis cases in 2012.[9] In 2013 the reported number of syphilis cases nearly doubled, rising to 16,000 cases. According to the Center for Disease Control, the vast majority of new reported syphilis cases come from men who have sex with men.[10] And according to an article in *Current Concepts in Gastroenterology,* male homosexuals are 14 times more likely to suffer from syphilis than male heterosexuals, and they are also eight times more likely to have hepatitis.[11] Furthermore, homosexuals are at great risk of contracting HIV and AIDS—a virtually non-existent threat to heterosexuals. Michael Fumento writes in his book, *The Myth of Heterosexual AIDS*, "[A]s rare as male breast cancer is, more native-born American males are diagnosed with the disease *each year* than the total number who have contracted AIDS through heterosexual intercourse since the AIDS epidemic began."[12]

HIV and AIDS in North America and Europe is not only an almost exclusively homosexual problem, it is an epidemic within the homosexual community. In 2010 *The Washington Post* reported, "One in five gay men in the United States has HIV, and almost half of those who carry the virus are unaware that they are infected, according to a new Centers for Disease Control and Prevention study. The study tested more than 8,000 men in 21 cities in 2008, making it the most comprehensive such research by the CDC."[13] Despite these figures, as many as half of all homosexual young men engage in unprotected sex according to some studies. Moreover, Bill Muehlenberg reported that "a recent Health in Men study by the National Centre in HIV Social Research found that 55 per cent of homosexual men did not disclose their HIV status to casual partners at any stage during the six months prior to the survey."[14]

In addition to the health risks of the homosexual lifestyle, there is a high degree of sexual deviancy. It is important to realize that not all homosexuals practice or approve of these acts. Nevertheless, within the homosexual community, there is an abnormally high percentage of those who do as compared against the heterosexual community. Muehlenberg wrote that according to the 1992 book, *The Gay Report*—a book that is greatly praised within the homosexual community—"15 per cent of male homosexuals and 19 per cent of male bisexuals had sex with animals, compared with three per cent of male heterosexuals."[15] Likewise, there is a significantly greater proportion of homosexuals who practice sado-masochism, and a host of sexual practices that are too extreme and perverted to even mention. A 1992 study found that 42% of male homosexuals practice something called "fisting," as opposed to 2% of male heterosexuals; 29% of male homosexuals practice "golden showers" as opposed to 4% of male heterosexuals; and 37% of male homosexuals engaged in sado-masochism, as opposed to 5% of heterosexuals.[16]

The sexual deviancies that are tolerated among the homosexual community are abundant. Perhaps the most troubling of these is the practice of pedophilia. For the most part, the homosexual community accepts groups such as the North American Man-Boy Love Association. Moreover,

---

[9] Gary, "How Many People are Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual and Transgender?"
[10] Reinberg, "Syphilis Cases Climbing Among Gay Men: CDC."
[11] Muehlenberg, *Strained Relations,* 20.
[12] Ibid, 39.
[13] Ibid, 35–36.
[14] Ibid, 37–38.
[15] Ibid, 18–19.
[16] Ibid, 18–19.

there is a disturbingly high incidence of homosexuality in reported child molestations.[17] This is not to say that homosexuals are more likely to be pedophiles, but rather that the homosexual community is generally more tolerant of such practices, refusing to denounce and separate itself from such organizations as NAMBLA.

Beyond all this, the homosexual lifestyle lends itself to a higher rate of non-sexually related harmful behavior. According to David Island and Patrick Letellier in their book *Men Who Beat the Men Who Love Them: Battered Gay Men and Domestic Violence*, "[T]he incidence of domestic violence among gay men is nearly double that in the heterosexual population."[18] Likewise, a study published in *The Journal of Interpersonal Violence* found that a third of the lesbians surveyed reported physical abuse from their partners.[19]

Regarding other areas of harmful behavior, Muehlenberg wrote:[20]

> "American research has found that 47 per cent of male homosexuals have a history of alcohol abuse (compared to 24 per cent of males generally), and 51 per cent have a history of drug abuse (compared to seven [per] cent of males generally). Thirty per cent of homosexuals—both male and female—are problem drinkers, as compared to 10 percent of the general population.
>
> ... Also, a study of 16,000 adolescents in America, as reported in the *Archives of Paediatrics and Adolescent Medicine,* found that lesbian and bi-sexual teenagers are more likely to smoke and are more vulnerable to cigarette marketing than their straight sisters. Almost 40 per cent of lesbians and bisexuals smoked, compared to just six per cent of heterosexual teenage girls. This finding is in keeping with previous studies on the subject. In addition, according to the *International Journal of Eating Disorders,* homosexual men are at a greater risk of developing eating disorders, such as anorexia and bulimia, than heterosexual men.
>
> Also, researchers using data from the California Quality of Life Survey of 2,272 adults found that "gay men and bisexual and homosexually experienced heterosexual individuals had higher levels of psychological distress compared with exclusively heterosexual individuals."
>
> And a major recent study by the Center for Health Policy Research at the University of California, Los Angeles, found that older homosexual men and women "in California are more likely to suffer from chronic physical and mental health problems than their heterosexual counterparts."

[17] Ibid, 28–30.
[18] Ibid, 26.
[19] Ibid, 26.
[20] Ibid, 20–22.

As a report in the *New York Times* put it:

> "Older gay and bisexual men—ages 50 to 70—reported higher rates of blood pressure, diabetes and physical disability than similar heterosexual men. Older gay and bisexual men also were 45 percent more likely to report psychological distress and 50 percent more likely to rate their health as fair or poor. In addition, one in five gay men in California was living with HIV infection, the researchers found."

And a recent study reported in the journal *Cancer* reported that homosexual men were twice as likely to have cancer as non-homosexual men. The study of more than 120,000 people in the state of California found that homosexual men were 1.9 times more likely to have cancer and were diagnosed with cancer 10 years earlier than other men. Said the study: "The greater cancer prevalence among gay men may be caused by a higher rate of anal cancer, as suggested by earlier studies that point to an excess risk of anal cancer."

These harmful behaviors combined with the risk of sexually transmitted disease have significantly lowered the life expectancy of the average homosexual. According to a study in the *International Journal of Epidemiology*, "In a major Canadian centre, life expectancy at age 20 years for gay and bisexual men is 8 to 20 years less than for all men. If the same pattern of mortality were to continue, we estimate that nearly half of gay and bisexual men currently aged 20 years will not reach their 65th birthday. Under even the most liberal assumptions, gay and bisexual men in this urban centre are now experiencing a life expectancy similar to that experienced by all men in Canada in the year 1871."[21]

Certainly, it is appropriate to consider the homosexual lifestyle as something that is unique from the heterosexual lifestyle. Of course, these statistics are not true of every homosexual individual, just as not every heterosexual individual fits into the average heterosexual lifestyle. Moreover, these statistics will soon morph with the influx of many in the younger generation who are seizing upon the cultural acceptance of homosexuality to classify themselves as homosexual when they are merely curious, confused, following a trend, or seeking an identity. Nevertheless, this has historically been true of the homosexual community as a whole. As such, this is a lifestyle that is not only morally deficient, but is also physically dangerous. It is important that we realize this because the health and safety of our family members, friends, neighbors, and co-workers is at stake. Even if we do not personally know anyone who self-identifies as homosexual, we ought to be troubled with the realization that the health and safety of other human beings is at stake. There is nothing loving or understanding about ignoring these facts when discussing the subject. When we as a society ignore these statistics, we turn our backs on the well-being of homosexuals. Likewise, on a personal level, when we ignore these statistics, we show our loved ones who are ensnared by this lifestyle that we do not adequately love

[21] Ibid, 22.

them. Instead, it would seem that the most loving thing that one could do is to strongly discourage anyone from joining this community and from adopting this lifestyle.

How is it that our nation runs national campaigns to dissuade people from choosing unhealthy and dangerous behaviors such as smoking, drunk driving, and even texting while driving, but nothing is said about the dangers of homosexual behavior? The estimated number of deaths due to drunk driving[22] each year in America is comparable to the annual number of AIDS deaths in America.[23] To focus on one while not only ignoring the dangers of the other, but lauding its virtues, is hypocritical.

Not surprisingly, Scripture is in perfect harmony with this observed reality. When the Apostle Paul wrote about homosexuality in Romans chapter one, he associated it with sexually transmitted disease and depravity. Romans 1:18, 21, 24 and 26–28 says:

> *For the wrath of God is revealed from heaven against all ungodliness and unrighteousness of men, who by their unrighteousness suppress the truth. … For although they knew God, they did not honor him as God or give thanks to him, but they became futile in their thinking, and their foolish hearts were darkened. … Therefore God gave them up in the lusts of their hearts to impurity, to the dishonoring of their bodies among themselves, … For this reason God gave them up to dishonorable passions. For their women exchanged natural relations for those that are contrary to nature; and the men likewise gave up natural relations with women and were consumed with passion for one another, men committing shameless acts with men and receiving in themselves the due penalty for their error. And since they did not see fit to acknowledge God, God gave them up to a debased mind to do what ought not to be done.*

Certainly, when a substantial portion of the homosexual community participates in such sexual deviances as golden showers, fisting, and practices that are too perverted to even mention, it can be said that they have received a debased mind which encourages them to do things that ought not to be done. Moreover, the HIV and AIDS epidemic—which in its sexual transmission is unique to same-sex relationships—can be considered a penalty within their own bodies for their error. According to the inspiration of the Holy Spirit, this dangerous and unhealthy lifestyle is the consequence of suppressing God's truth and refusing to honor God and to be thankful to Him for those truths. In light of the Genesis creation account, it is reasonable to conclude that one of these suppressed truths is God's design of marriage as consisting of a male and female united together in marriage to become one flesh. So long as this truth is accepted, homosexuality is never an option. It is only when this truth is suppressed that homosexual relationships are made possible, and with it, the dangerous consequences.

---

[22] *"Impaired Driving: Get the Facts."*
[23] *"HIV in the United States: At a Glance."*

Whether or not society wishes to admit it, the evidence is overwhelming that the debate regarding the acceptability of homosexuality encompasses far more than the question of whether homosexuals and heterosexuals are being treated fairly. This debate is truly a clash of two lifestyles. More importantly for us Christians, it is a clash of two spiritual worldviews.

As horrifying as the physical consequences of this lifestyle may be, it pales in comparison to the spiritual consequences of suppressing God's truth. In Romans 2:2, the Holy Spirit uses the Apostle Paul to remind his readers, *"We know that the judgment of God rightly falls on those who practice such things."* And in Revelation 20:8, we are told that those who are defined by their sexual immorality will suffer judgment in Hell, "*But as for the cowardly, the faithless, the detestable, as for murderers, the sexually immoral, sorcerers, idolaters, and all liars, their portion will be in the lake that burns with fire and sulfur, which is the second death."*

This is a sober thought, but for those of us who may be nodding our heads in agreement with the justice of God, let us not be too quick to point the finger. Just as Romans 2:2 warns the unrighteous of God's judgment, so also the very next verse is a warning to the self-righteous. Romans 2:3 says, *"Do you suppose, O man—you who judge those who practice such things and yet do them yourself—that you will escape the judgment of God?"* There are many ways to suppress the truth of God. Just because we do not suppress God's purpose and design for sex and marriage does not mean that we are not suppressing God's truth and commandments. Consider for example Jesus' teaching in Matthew 22:37–39, *"You shall love the Lord your God with all your heart and with all your soul and with all your mind. This is the great and first commandment. And a second is like it: You shall love your neighbor as yourself. On these two commandments depend all the Law and the Prophets."* Are we obeying Christ's command? Are we loving our neighbors? Are we loving our homosexual family members, friends, neighbors, and co-workers? Are we telling them the truth that could spare them a lifetime of disease and an eternity in Hell? Every one of us should fear the consequences of suppressing God's truth—whether it takes the form of homosexual immorality, or of fear to adequately love those ensnared by homosexual immorality. And who are we to say that one form of suppressing God's truth is less evil than another?

Works Cited

Gates, Gary. "How Many People are Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual and Transgender?" *The Williams Institute,* April 2011. Accessed June 12, 2014. http://williamsinstitute.law.ucla.edu/research/census-lgbt-demographics-studies/how-many-people-are-lesbian-gay-bisexual-and-transgender/.

Kirk, Marshall and Hunter Madsen. *After the Ball: How America Will Conquer Its Fear and Hatred of Gays in the 90s.* New York: Doubleday, 1989.

Muehlenberg, Bill. *Strained Relations: The Challenge of Homosexuality.* Melbourne: Culture Watch Books, 2014.

Reinberg, Steven. "Syphilis Cases Climbing Among Gay Men: CDC." *WebMD*, May 9, 2014. Accessed June 12, 2014. http://www.webmd.com/sexual-conditions/news/20140509/syphilis-cases-climbing-among-gay-men-cdc.

"HIV in the United States: At a Glance." Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. https://www.cdc.gov/hiv/statistics/overview/ataglance.html.

Impaired Driving: Get the Facts." Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. https://www.cdc.gov/hiv/statistics/overview/ataglance.html.

Unless otherwise noted, all Scripture quotations are taken from The Holy Bible, English Standard Version, copyright ©2001 by Crossway Bibles, a publishing ministry of Good News Publishers. Used by permission. All rights reserved.