

Many homosexual leaders have admitted that there is a natural link between a homosexual orientation and child sexual abuse.

Child Molestation by homosexuals and heterosexuals

By Brian W. Clowes and David L. Sonnier

■ The Church has always had a small number of priests and other religious who have taken advantage of their positions of authority and influence in order to gain sexual favors or to take advantage of the helpless. The problem of clerical child sexual molestation, particularly in the United States, has been widely exposed and publicized over the last several years. The numerous recent revelations have exposed the problem as much deeper and more widespread than most would have previously believed.

During the current crisis, homosexual activists within and outside the Catholic Church have done everything they could to divert attention away from even the *possibility* that there may be a higher percentage of homosexuals among the priesthood than in the general public, and that this may be the root

of the problem of child sexual molestation within the Church. It is particularly the link between homosexuality and child molestation that they seek to deny.

For example, Dignity USA kicked off its "Stop Blaming Gay Priests" campaign during the meeting of the United States Catholic Bishops Conference in Washington, D.C., November 10-13, 2002. The group said, "DignityUSA [sic] is calling on the U.S. Catholic bishops to stop blaming gay priests for the clergy sexual abuse scandal. All credible evidence discounts any link between the molestation of children and homosexuality."¹

The situation has become so charged that anyone who even *suggests* that there may be a connection between homosexuality and pedophilia is instantly and reflexively labeled a "homophobe" and a "gay basher." The pow-

erful homosexual lobby reacts instinctively to negative publicity and information by, as researcher Laird Wilcox calls it, “ritually defaming” those who dare raise their voices.² Organized homosexual groups first attempt to completely ignore the evidence, or, if it simply cannot be ignored, they smear and discredit those who produced it.

Such casual dismissal of documented facts, and the accompanying refusal to even *discuss* the possibility of a link between an active homosexual lifestyle and child sexual abuse, is a grave disservice not only to the victims, but also to society at large. Obviously, a proven link between homosexual orientation and child sexual molestation would badly damage the carefully crafted public relations image of the homosexual rights movement. Therefore, instead of calmly and rationally discussing the issues, homosexual rights leaders subscribe to the axiom “the best defense is a good [and loud] offense,” and remain in a permanent attack mode.

The only way to solve the problem of priestly child molestation is to proceed methodically: establish the facts, objectively study all facts relating to the situation, and finally, but most importantly, have the courage and faith to respond by taking appropriate steps. If all of this is not done, any such effort, no matter how well intentioned or vigorously pursued, will be utterly squandered. Certainly we owe it to the victims—and to the Catholic Faith itself—to determine the truth behind this volatile topic.

Studies on the frequency of homosexual child molestation

Dignity USA and other homosexual groups strenuously deny any connection whatever between a homosexual orientation and child sexual molestation. They repeatedly claim, as Dignity USA does, that “All credible evidence discounts any link between the molestation of children and homosexuality.”³

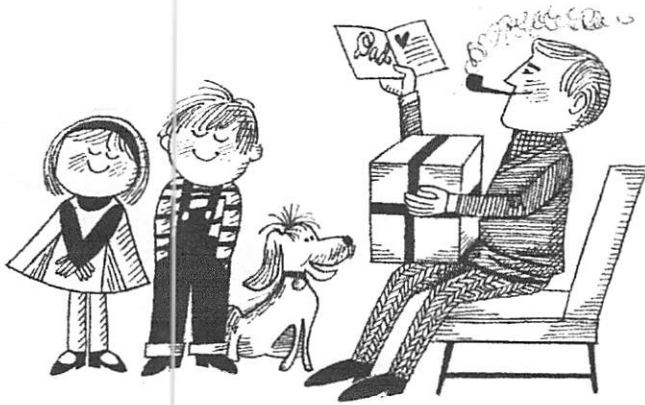
Yet these groups never cite any of this “credible evidence,” nor do they quote any studies to buttress their claims that there is no such connection.

In fact, a number of studies performed over a period spanning more than half a century—*many of which were performed by homosexuals or their sympathizers*—have shown that an extremely large percentage of sexually active homosexuals also participate in child sexual molestation.

This is not “homophobia” or “hatred,” this is simple scientific fact.

For example:

- Homosexual Alfred Kinsey, the pre-eminent sexual researcher in the history of sexual research, found in 1948 that 37 percent of all male homosexuals admitted to having sex with children under 17 years old.⁴
- A very recent (2000) study published in the *Archives of Sexual Behavior* found that “The best epidemiological evidence indicates that only 2-4% of men attracted to adults prefer men. In contrast, around 25-40% of men attracted to children prefer boys. Thus, the rate of homosexual attraction is 6-20 times higher among pedophiles.”⁵
- Another 2000 study in the *Archives of Sexual Behavior* found that “. . . all but 9 of the 48 homosexual men preferred the youngest two male age categories” for sexual activity. “These age categories were fifteen and twenty years old.”⁶
- Yet another recent study in the *Archives of Sexual Behavior* found that “Pedophilia appears to have a greater than chance association with two other statistically infrequent phenomena. The first of these is homosexuality. . . . Recent surveys estimate the prevalence of homosexuality, among men attracted to adults, in the neighborhood of 2%. In contrast, the prevalence of homosexu-



ality among pedophiles may be as high as 30-40%.⁷

- A 1989 study in the *Journal of Sex Research* noted that "... the proportion of sex offenders against male children among homosexual men is substantially larger than the proportion of sex offenders against female children among heterosexual men . . . the development of pedophilia is more closely linked with homosexuality than with heterosexuality."⁸
- A 1988 study of 229 convicted child molesters published in the *Archives of Sexual Behavior* found that 86% of pedophiles described themselves as homosexual or bisexual.⁹
- In a 1984 *Journal of Sex and Marital Therapy* article, sex researchers found that "The proportional prevalence of [male] offenders against male children in this group of 457 offenders against children was 36 percent."¹⁰
- Homosexual activists Karla Jay and Allen Young revealed in their 1979 *Gay Report* that 73% of all homosexuals have acted as "chicken hawks" — that is, they have preyed on adolescent or younger boys.¹¹
- In a 1992 study published in the *Journal of Sex and Marital Therapy*, sex researchers K. Freud and R. I. Watson found that homosexual males are three times more likely than straight men to engage in pedophilia, and that the average pedophile victimizes between 20 and 150 boys before being arrested.¹²

- A study by sex researchers Alan Bell and Martin Weinberg found that 25% of white homosexual men have had sex with boys sixteen years and younger.¹³

There are occasional scientific attempts to deny or obscure the fact that a disproportionately high percentage of active homosexuals also molest children. These studies are invariably afflicted with one or more fatal flaws.

A typical example, oft-quoted by gay rights activists, is the July 1994 *Pediatrics* article by Jenny, Roesler and Poyer that finds that "Using the data from our study, the 95% confidence limits of the risk children would identify recognizably homosexual adults as the potential abuser, are from 0% to 3.1%. These limits are within current estimates of the prevalence of homosexuality in the general community."¹⁴

The fatal flaw of this study is that it studied sexually abused children with a mean age of just 6.1 years. Children of this young age are usually targets of true pedophiles, those persons with no sexual attraction to adults of either sex. By contrast, homosexual pedophiles are usually classified as "ephebophiles," persons sexually attracted to pubescent or post-pubescent underage children.

The "ten percent" myth

There is much propaganda claiming that homosexuals comprise about ten percent of the population in the United States and in many other nations.

Even the names of many homosexual organizations and initiatives reflect this number: "The Ten Percent Foundation," "Project Ten," and the "One in Ten Club" are a few examples. Some leading homosexual authors continue to insist that one in ten persons are born "gay."

As Marshall Kirk and Hunter Madsen claim in their book *After the Ball: How America Will Conquer Its Fear & Hatred of Gays in the 90's*, "... it is simply a matter of the odds

—one in ten—as to who turns out gay, and who straight. Each heterosexual must be led to realize that he might easily have been born homosexual himself.”¹⁵ Kirk subsequently boasted about how effective the homosexual propaganda campaign has been when he said that “When straights are asked for a formal estimate, the figure played back most often is the ‘10% gay’ statistic which our propagandists have been drilling into their heads for years.”¹⁶

The purpose of the “ten percent” figure is to create in the public mind an easily-remembered “everyone knows” idea that homosexuals make up a much larger percentage of the population than they do in reality.

The original source of the “ten percent” statistic is Alfred Kinsey, the world’s most famous sex researcher. His best-known “finding” held that ten percent of the male population is “more or less exclusively homosexual for at least three years between the ages of 16 and 55. This is one male in ten in the white male population.” Kinsey also claimed that four percent of *all* males are exclusively homosexual throughout their entire lives.¹⁷ This percentage is not only the basis of the homosexual-rights “ten percent” claim, but also serves as a cornerstone of the sex education classes being taught in the United States and much of the rest of the world today.

Researcher Bruce Voeller explains how the mere constant repetition of this statistic made it true in the minds of many.

I campaigned with Gay groups and in the media across the country for the Kinsey-based finding that “We are everywhere.” This slogan became a National Gay Task Force *leitmotif*. And the issues derived from the implications of the Kinsey data became key parts of the national political, educational, and legislative programs during my years at New York’s Gay Activist Alliance and the National Gay Task Force.

After years of our educating those who inform the public and make its laws, the concept that 10

percent of the population is gay has become a generally accepted “fact.” While some reminding always seems necessary, the 10 percent figure is regularly utilized by scholars, by the press, and in government statistics. As with so many pieces of knowledge and myth, repeated telling made it so.¹⁸

In fact, the numbers are much smaller. There have been a number of major studies gauging the percentage of homosexuals in the general population. The aggregated results of these studies surveyed more than 218,000 men in several countries and show that 2.6 percent of the male population has ever had a homosexual experience in their lives.¹⁹

So much for the “ten percent” myth.

Definitions and calculations

The John Jay study on the sex abuse crisis in the Catholic Church in the United States defines “pedophiles” as people who “exhibit recurrent, intense, sexually arousing fantasies, urges or behaviors related to sexual contact with a prepubescent child over a period of at least six months duration.”²⁰

When people speak of the current crisis being a problem involving “pedophile priests,” they are addressing only a small portion of the situation. According to the John Jay study, most of the sexually offending priests are not true pedophiles. They are, instead, “ephebophiles,” who “exhibit these same fantasies, urges or behaviors towards post-pubescent youths.”²¹ Generally, the John Jay study recognized that pedophilia can be defined as the molestation of children aged ten and younger. The National Review Board study defines “ephebophilia” as “homosexual attraction to adolescent males,” a definition that certainly is validated by quotes by “gay rights” activists elsewhere in this article.²²

Table 3.5.4 of the John Jay Study is reproduced below. It clearly shows that, as the age of the victims rises, the percentage of victims decisively shifts from primarily female to overwhelmingly male.

Gender	1-7 Years	8-10 Years	11-14 Years	15-17 Years	Totals 11-17 Yrs
Total	487	1,390	5,016	3,394	8,410
Male	203 41.7%	992 71.4%	4,282 85.4%	2,892 85.2%	7,174 85.3%
Female	284 58.3%	398 28.6%	734 14.6%	502 14.8%	1,236 14.7%

$$(85.3\%/15.0\%)/(14.7\%/95.0\%) = 110$$

The results shown in Table 3.5.4 stand in stark contrast to United States Department of Health and Human Services statistics, which show that male-on-male child sexual abuse in the USA comprises only 14.4% of all sexual abuse committed by males. In other words, in the general population of males who sexually abuse minors, only one in seven molest boys. In the population of priests who sexually abuse minors, six in seven molest boys.²³ Figure 1 graphically depicts the numbers of alleged victims of sexual abuse incidents, grouped by gender and age. One can clearly see the percentage of victims is overwhelmingly male.

Many experts have claimed that there is a much higher percentage of homosexuals in the priesthood than there is in the general population. Let us assume for a moment that the concentration of male homosexuals in the priesthood is four times greater than it is in the general population—about ten percent. Using the figures given in Table 3.5.4, we find that a homosexual priest is

$$(85.3\%/10.0\%)/(14.7\%/90.0\%) = 52$$

times more likely to molest a child than a heterosexual priest.

If we use the more reasonable assumption that five percent of all priests are homosexual (still about twice the average in the general population), we see that a homosexual priest is

times more likely to molest a child than a heterosexual priest.

It is well known (and logical) that homosexuals with a desire for young children purposefully seek employment that will bring them into proximity with the greatest number of children possible. The most “promising” jobs of this nature include clergymen working in youth ministry, Boy Scout leaders and schoolteachers.

This is primarily why homosexual teachers have been involved in more than *eighty percent* of all recorded cases of teacher/pupil sex. And it may also explain why homosexuals are trying so hard to force the Boy Scouts of America to accept practicing homosexuals as leaders. Some homosexuals may see such acceptance as one more step toward achieving general social recognition and approval for homosexual activity, and nothing more. For homosexual child molesters, however, such recognition by the Boy Scouts would provide more ready access to children they can abuse.

A nationwide survey of school principals showed that they received 13 times as many complaints about homosexuals sexually molesting students than they did about heterosexuals molesting students.²⁴

Other studies have shown that homosexual teachers are from 90 to 100 times more

likely to molest students than heterosexual teachers.²⁵

Supporting quotes by active homosexuals

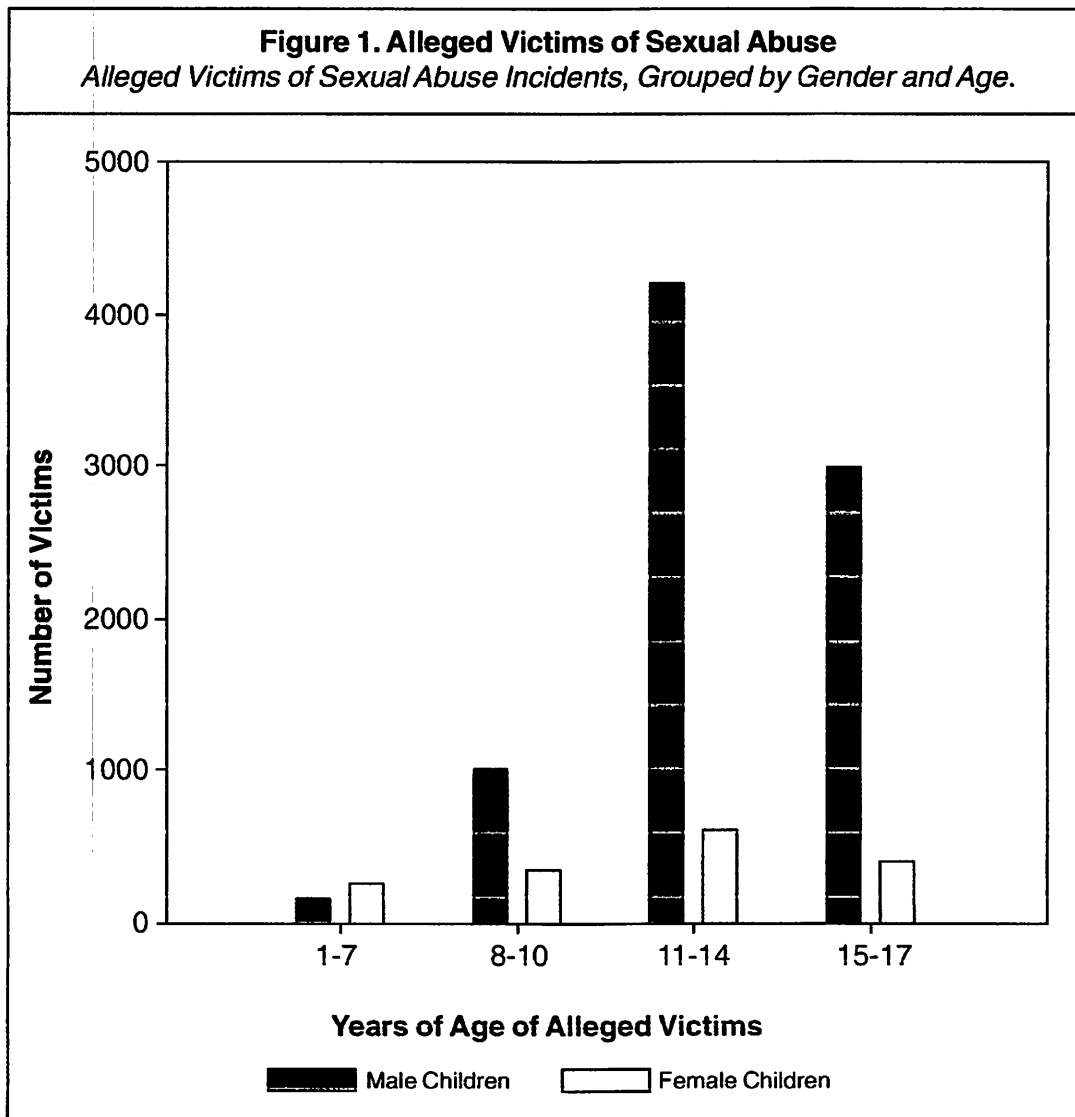
As further evidence of the strong connection between active homosexuality and child molestation, many homosexual leaders have openly admitted that there is a natural link between a homosexual orientation and child sexual abuse.

Many homosexual organizations and leaders not only admit to, but *support*, the sexual abuse of children by homosexuals.

An editorial in the San Francisco *Sentinel*, a member of the National Lesbian & Gay Journalist's Association, claimed that

The love between men and boys is at the foundation of homosexuality. For the gay community to imply that boy-love is not homosexual love is ridiculous. We must not be seduced into believing misinformation from the press and the government. Child molesting does occur, but there are also positive sexual relations. And we need to support the men and the boys in those relationships.²⁶

The notorious North American Man-Boy Love Association (NAMBLA), one of several organized pedophile groups, almost always



has a photo of a pre-teen boy on the cover of its *NAMBLA Bulletin*, as well as many others in its pages.

Pedophile Philip Hutchinson's poem entitled "Choirboy" is entirely typical of the fare found in the *Bulletin*:

"You look like a cherub, but you're worldly-wise.
You'd love to have me think you're newly-born,
but I can spot the twinkle in your eyes;
you know damned well how much you turn me on.
Between us, you're the satyr—I'm the saint,
so shed your sacred robe and bare your skin,
surrender to my touch without restraint,
and later, put your halo on again."²⁷

One of NAMBLA's flyers says that

There is no age at which a person becomes capable of consenting to sex. The age of sexual consent is just one of many ways in which adults impose their system of control on children . . . Amazing as it may seem in this child-hating and homophobic society, boy lovers [pederasts] find boys attractive and like their spontaneity and openness.²⁸

Convicted pedophile and NAMBLA member David Thorstad has said that "I think that pederasty should be given the stamp of approval. I think it's true that boy-lovers [pederasts] are much better for children than the parents are . . ."²⁹

Like the "ten percent" myth, the concept that adults can legitimately have sex with children originated with the Alfred Kinsey team. Sex educator and Alfred Kinsey co-researcher Wardell Pomeroy said that "People seem to think that any [sexual] contact between children and adults has a bad effect on the child. I say that this can be a loving and thoughtful, responsible sexual activity."³⁰

Interestingly, while the mainstream press and liberal groups systematically pillory the Catholic Church, they entirely ignore the well-organized efforts by professional associations to decriminalize and normalize child sexual abuse. There exists a determined effort to decriminalize and destigmatize sexual relationships between adults and children in preparation for "normalizing" them.

For example, the American Psychiatric Association (APA) recently sponsored a symposium in which participants discussed the removal of pedophilia from an upcoming edition of the group's psychiatric manual of mental disorders. At about the same time, the *Archives of Sexual Behavior* published a special edition in December 2002 discussing whether pedophilia should remain a mental disorder.³¹

As early as 1988, a leading American psychological journal, *Behavior Today*, claimed, "Pedophilia may be a sexual orientation rather than a sexual deviation. This raises the question as to whether pedophiles may have rights."³²

Frequency of molestation by individuals

Among the general class of male sexual deviants (both homosexual and heterosexual), pederasts (boy molesters) are found to be much more prolific in their offenses than pedophiles (girl molesters).

The most extensive study performed on the relative degree of predatory behavior of these two classes of male sexual deviants found that 153 pederasts sexually molested 22,981 boys over an average period of 22 years, while 224 pedophiles molested 4,435 girls over an average period of 18 years.³³ This means that each pederast molested an average of 150 boys, and each pedophile molested an average of 20 girls—a ratio of 7.5 to one.

Confession of a Monsignor

It is clear, even without reference to the numerous reports throughout the recent years, that homosexuals have infiltrated the ranks of the clergy to an astonishing degree. In some corners of the Church, such behavior has long been seen as acceptable. To cite just one recent example, Msgr. Richard Sniezyk, appointed to head the Diocese of Springfield-in-Massachusetts after its bishop resigned amid sexual

abuse allegations, said in an interview that the recent scandal in the Catholic Church stems from a belief among some priests during the 1960s, '70s, and '80s that sex with young men was "acceptable":

Monsignor Richard S. Sniczyk, 66, the leader of the Springfield Diocese until the Vatican names a bishop to replace Thomas L. Dupre, said that as a seminarian and then a young priest ... he heard of priests who had sex with young men, but "no one thought much about it" because priests didn't recognize how mentally and emotionally damaging their behavior was. ... "It was that era of the '60s—most of it took place from the mid-'60s to the early-'80s—and the whole atmosphere out there was, it was OK, it was OK to do."³¹

This is not a statement by an anti-Catholic partisan or some homosexual activist, but rather an admission from none other than the duly-appointed shepherd of souls in this Massachusetts diocese.

It is easy to look back on the crisis in the Catholic Church in the United States and place blame on the Vatican, on the bishops, on the seminaries, or even on our society's permissive attitude toward sexuality in general. But much terrible damage has already been done—to the victims, to the Church, and to the souls of many whose faith has been shaken or even destroyed by the scandal.

Our primary responsibilities at this point are not blame and condemnation, but reparation and prevention. We must compensate the victims, and we must reassure them by making certain that there are as few victims as possible in the future.

We often hear from the homosexual-rights movement that "gays" are "born that way." This may or may not be true, depending on which of the hundreds of conflicting studies we choose to believe.

In the most fundamental sense, this point is irrelevant. We are *all* born with weaknesses, a direct result of our fallen natures. We can deal with these weaknesses in one of two ways. We can accept them as crosses given to

us by God, and we can glorify his Name by struggling to overcome them with the aid of his grace. Or we can simply give in and use the "born that way" excuse, the weak and cowardly road that is a vote of no-confidence in God's grace and its ability to save us.

Alcoholism has been proven to be genetic. Yet our spouses do not accept the "born that way" excuse if we arrive home stinking drunk every night. Kleptomania may indeed also be genetic, yet no court in the land has ever accepted the "born that way" excuse as a defense against shoplifting charges.

Alcoholics and 'kleptos' can become good and holy priests—just so long as they recognize their weaknesses, avoid near occasions of sin, and fight to overcome them on a daily basis with the help of God's grace. Men who are sexually attracted to women or other men can also become saintly priests—but *only* if they do not give in and act out their desires.

A man who is living an active homosexual lifestyle should never be ordained a priest. A man with homosexual tendencies who lives a scrupulously chaste life could be ordained a priest, and he could be a very good one, but only if he clearly recognizes the dangers and heartbreak his desires could cause in the future if he yields to them.

Recommendation

Pope John Paul II himself has set an example for dealing with our current crisis in the recent requirement he imposed upon an archbishop in Scotland. To restore the confidence of the faithful, His Holiness required a Profession of Faith be taken by Cardinal Designate Keith Patrick O'Brien on Tuesday, October 7th, 2003 at St. Mary's Cathedral, Edinburgh.

This profession of faith included the key words:

I further state that I accept and intend to defend the law on ecclesiastical celibacy as it is proposed by the Magisterium of the Catholic Church: I accept

and promise to defend the ecclesiastical teaching about the immorality of the homosexual act: I accept and promise to promulgate always and everywhere what the Church's Magisterium teaches on contraception. So help me God and these Holy Scriptures, which I touch with my hand.³⁵

In response to the crisis of confidence in the United States generated by a gradual infiltration of homosexuals into the ranks of the clergy over the years, we propose that all clergy, regardless of rank, status, or position, be required to sign the same Profession of Faith clearly condemning all homosexual acts and precluding the clergy from advocating or approving homosexual acts, contraception, and related sins of grave immorality. We further propose that those who refuse to sign have their faculties suspended, effective immediately upon their statement of intent not to take the oath. ■

End Notes

¹Dignity USA Web site at <http://www.dignityusa.org/news/021107dc-media.html>. February 6, 2004.

²See the Editorial Research Service Web site at <http://www.lairdwilcox.com>. Click on "News and Thoughts," and then on "The Practice of Ritual Defamation."

³Dignity USA Web site at <http://www.dignityusa.org/news/021107dc-media.html>. February 6, 2004.

⁴Alfred Kinsey data described in P.H. Gebhard and A.B. Johnson. *The Kinsey Data*. Saunders Publishing, 1979 Table 443. "Homosexual Sample: Age at First Postpubertal Homosexual Contact," and Table 444. "Homosexual Sample: Age of Partner in First Postpubertal Homosexual Contact."

⁵Ray Blanchard, *et al.* "Fraternal Birth Order and Sexual Orientation in Pedophiles." *Archives of Sexual Behavior*, Volume 29, Number 5 (2000), pages 463 to 478.

⁶A. Zebulon, Z.A. Silverthorne and Vernon L. Quinsey. "Sexual Partner Age Preferences of Homosexual and Heterosexual Men and Women." *Archives of Sexual Behavior*, February 2000 [Volume 29, Number 1], pages 67 to 76.

⁷Ray Blanchard, *et al.* "Pedophiles: Mental Retardation, Maternal Age, and Sexual Orientation." *Archives of Sexual Behavior*, Volume 28, Number 2, pages 111 to 127.

⁸Kurt Freund, Robin Watson and Douglas Rienzo. "Heterosexuality, Homosexuality, and Erotic Age Preference." *Journal of Sex Research*, February 1989 [Volume 26, Number 1], pages 107 to 117.

⁹W.D. Erickson, *et al.* "Behavior Patterns of Child Molesters." *Archives of Sexual Behavior* 77, 83 (1988).

¹⁰K. Freund, G. Heasman, I.G. Racansky, and G. Glaney. "Pedophilia and Heterosexuality vs. Homosexuality." *Journal of Sex and Marital Therapy*, Fall 1984 [Volume 10, Number 3], pages 193 to 200.

¹¹Homosexual activists Karla Jay and Allen Young. *The Gay Report: Lesbians and Gay Men Speak Out About Sexual Experiences and Lifestyles* [Simon and Schuster, 1979], page 275.

¹²K. Freund & R.I. Watson. "The Proportions of Heterosexual and Homosexual Pedophiles Among Sex Offenders Against Children: An Exploratory Study." *Journal of Sex and Marital Therapy* 34-43 (1992).

¹³Alan P. Bell, *et al.*, Institute for Sex Research. *Homosexualities: A Study of Diversity Among Men and Women* [Simon and Schuster, 1980].

¹⁴C. Jenny, T.A. Roesler, and K.L. Poyer, Kempe Children's Center, Department of Pediatrics, University of Colorado Health Sciences Center, Denver. "Are Children at Risk for Sexual Abuse by Homosexuals?" *Pediatrics*, July 1994 [Volume 94, Number 1], pages 41 to 44]

¹⁵Marshall Kirk and Hunter Madsen. *After the Ball: How America Will Conquer Its Fear & Hatred of Gays in the 90's*. New York: Plume Books, 1989. This book is an expansion of the article by Marshall K. Kirk and Erastes Pill entitled "The Overhauling of Straight America," published in the October and November 1987 issues of *Guide Magazine*.

¹⁶Marshall Kirk, quoted in J. Gordon Muir. "Homosexuals and the 10% Fallacy." *The Wall Street Journal*, March 31, 1993.

¹⁷Alfred C. Kinsey, Wardell B. Pomeroy and Clyde E. Martin. *Sexual Behavior in the Human Male* [Philadelphia: W.B. Saunders Company], 1948, page 651.

¹⁸Bruce Voeller. "Some Uses and Abuses of the Kinsey Scale." *Homosexuality, Heterosexuality:*

Concepts of Sexual Orientation. The Kinsey Institute Series. June Machover Reinisch (general editor). Oxford University Press, 1990, pages 35 and 36.

¹⁹Article citation [location of study, year of study, and number of men and women reporting a homosexual experience at any time in their lives]. (1) J.M. Sundet, *et al.* "Prevalence of Risk-Prone Sexual Behaviour in the General Population of Norway." Described in Georg Liss, *Global Impact of AIDS*, 1988, pages 53 to 60 [Norway, 1987, 221 of 3,150 men and 189 of 3,150 women]; (2) K.W. Schmidt, *et al.* "Occurrence of Sexual Behaviour Related to the Risk of HIV-Infection." *Danish Medical Bulletin* 1989;36, pages 84 to 88 [Denmark, 1987, 46 of 1,155 men]; (3) M. Melbye and R.J. Biggar, *American Journal of Epidemiology* 1992, 135 pages 593 to 602 [Denmark, 1989, 92 of 1,589 men and 86 of 1,589 women]; (4) G.M. Breakwell and C. Fife-Shaw, "Sexual Activities and Preferences in a United Kingdom Sample of 16 to 20-Year Olds." *Archives of Sexual Behavior*, 1992;21, pages 271 to 293. Also see D. Forman and C. Chilvers, "Sexual Behaviour of Young and Middle-Aged Men in England and Wales." *British Medical Journal*, 298, 1989, pages 1,137 to 1,142 [Great Britain, 1989, 54 of 1,086 men and 52 of 1,085 women]; (5) G. Ramafedi, *et al.* "Demography of Sexual Orientation in Adolescents." *Pediatrics*, 1992;89, pages 714 to 721 [United States, 1987, 700 of 18,370 men and 700 of 18,371 women]; (6) S. Roberts and C. Turner, "Male-Male Sexual Contact in the USA: Findings From Five Sample Surveys, 1970-1990." *Journal of Sexual Research* 1991;28, 491-519 [United States, 1989, 47 of 904 men]; (7) Deborah Dawson, "AIDS Knowledge and Attitudes for January-March, 1990. Provisional Data From the National Health Interview Survey." Joseph E. Fitti and Marcie Cynamon, *op. cit.* for April-June, 1990; Pamela F. Adams and Ann M. Hardy, *op. cit.* for July-September, 1990. All in *Advance Data*, numbers 193, 195, and 198. National Center for Health Statistics, Centers for Disease Control, Public Health Service, United States Department of Health and Human Services. Page 11 in all three documents [United States, 1992, 3,070 of 109,654 men]; (8) Study ending in June of 1992, performed by Alfred Spira of the Bicetre Hospital of Paris, described in Peter Aldhous, "Sexual Behavior: French Venture Where

U.S. Fears to Tread." *Science Magazine*, July 3, 1992, page 25 [France, 1992, 410 of 10,000 men and 260 of 10,000 women]; (9) Results of a November 1992 election exit poll, described in Murray Edelman, "The Gay Issues." *The New York Times*, November 5, 1992, pages B8 and B9 [United States, 1992, 205 of 7,745 men and 167 of 7,745 women]; (10) Alan Guttmacher Institute, *Family Planning Perspectives*, April 15, 1993. Study quoted in Kim Painter, "Only 1% of Men Say They Are Gay." *USA Today*, April 15, 1993, pages 1A and 8D [United States, 1993, 76 of 3,321 men]; (11) Leger Marketing, *Canadian Perceptions of Homosexuality*, July 16, 2001. Downloaded from <http://www.legermarketing.com> [Canada, 2001, 39 of 753 men and 39 of 754 women]; (12) "Canadian Community Health Survey." *The Daily*, June 15, 2004. Statistics Canada. Downloaded from <http://www.statecan.ca/Daily/English/040615/d040615b.html>. 1.3 percent of men and 0.7 percent of women surveyed described their sexual orientation as homosexual. However, nowhere in the CCHS literature is the breakout between the numbers of men and women surveyed explained. This necessitated a call to Mr. Harold Rennie of Statistics Canada, who said that a total of 60,514 men and 70,366 women were surveyed (telephone communication of July 12, 2004) [Canada, 2004, 787 of 60,514 men and 493 of 70,366 women]. Summing the numbers of the above studies, the totals of men and women reporting a homosexual experience at any time in their lives was 2.6% for men (5,747 of 218,241 men surveyed) and 1.8% for women (1,986 of 113,060 women surveyed). For all cases in which both men and women were studied but no breakout between men and women was given, it is assumed that the studies and surveys concentrated on a population that was split evenly between men and women.

²⁰John Jay College of Criminal Justice, *The Nature and Scope of the Problem of Sexual Abuse of Minors by Catholic Priests and Deacons in the United States*, April 2004, Section 3.1, "Introduction to the Problem of Child Sexual Abuse by Adult Men."

²¹*Ibid.*

²²National Review Board, *A Report on the Crisis in the Catholic Church in the United States*, February 27, 2004, page 27, footnote 15.

²³United States Department of Health & Human Services, Administration for Children and Families, Administration on Children, Youth and Families, Children's Bureau. *Child Maltreatment* [annual reports, 1995 to 2001]. The complete reports are available at <http://www.acf.hhs.gov/programs/ce/publications/cmreports.htm>. Note that different numbers of states reported information for different years. For the 1997 *Report*, Table 7-2, "Type of Maltreatment by Sex of Perpetrator."

²⁴J. Dressler. "Gay Teachers: A Disesteemed Minority in an Overly Esteemed Profession." *Rutgers/Camden Law Journal*, 1978, 9(3), pages 399 to 445.

²⁵*Ibid.*

²⁶Point of View. "No Place for Homo-Homophobia." San Francisco *Sentinel*, March 26, 1992.

²⁷Pedophile Philip Hutchinson's poem entitled "Choirboy." *NAMBLA* [North American Man-Boy Love Association] *Bulletin*, January-February 1984, page 14.

²⁸North American Man-Boy Love Association (NAMBLA) flyer, quoted in Shirley J. O'Brien. "The Child Molester: Porn Plays a Major Role in Life." *National Federation for Decency Journal*,

May/June 1987, pages 9 to 11. Also see a flyer distributed by NAMBLA described in "NAMBLA Cancels Meeting Following NFD Protest."

²⁹David Thorstad, quoted in Joseph Sobran. "The Moderate Radical." *Human Life Review*, Summer 1983, pages 59 and 60.

³⁰Sex educator and Alfred Kinsey co-researcher Wardell Pomeroy, quoted in Michael Ebert. "Pedophilia Steps Into the Daylight." *Focus on the Family Citizen*, November 16, 1992, pages 6 to 8.

³¹Lawrence Morahan. "Psychiatric Association Debates Lifting Pedophilia Taboo." *CNSNews.com*, June 11, 2003; *ASB* article discussed in Linda Ames Nicolosi. *International Academy of Sex Research Joins the Debate: Is Pedophilia a Mental Disorder?* NARTH, June 26, 2003.

³²*Behavior Today*, December 5, 1988, page 5.

³³Paul Cameron. "Homosexual Molestation of Children/Sexual Interaction of Teacher and Pupil." *Psychological Reports*, 1985, 57, pages 1,227 to 1,236.

³⁴John M. McElhenny. "Monsignor Says Harm of Abuse Wasn't Recognized." *Boston Globe*, February 23, 2004, as reported at <http://www.boston.com/news/local/massachusetts/articles/>



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