



[Jimmy Escajeda](#)

10 hrs ·

I found this disturbing trend today. Parents beware!

MASSRESISTANCE.ORG

Introducing kids to adult/youth “gay clubs”

Probably the fastest and most dangerous way that schoolchildren are introduced to homosexual behavior is through adult-youth “community” gay clubs, which are run by homosexual (and transgender) activist adults and seek to attract local high school and middle school children.

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[<https://www.massresistance.org/docs/gen2/14b/GLSEN-Conference-040514/gay-youth-clubs/index.html>]

LGBT TEACHERS CONFERENCE IN BOSTON - PART V

Introducing kids to adult/youth “gay clubs” in communities, outside of schools. A dangerous intro to “gay sex.”

POSTED: August 21, 2014

Probably the fastest and most dangerous way that schoolchildren are introduced to homosexual behavior is through adult-youth “community” gay clubs, which are run by homosexual (and transgender) activist adults and seek to attract local high school and middle school children.

Contingent of men and
children from Boston
LGBT club BAGLY
marching in Youth Pride
parade. They were
shouting "Trans Rights
Now!"

All photos by
[MassResistance]

This is the fifth part [in our series](#) on this year's annual GLSEN Conference held in Boston in April 2014 which brought together LGBT teachers, school officials, and education activists (and their "allies") -- along with children as young as fifth grade

-- where they outlined their latest tactics for the schools.

Community "LGBT youth" clubs: Mixing vulnerable kids with adult "gay" activists

Unlike the "gay straight alliance" clubs inside the schools -- which are themselves outrageous -- these meet at various places in the community and *are completely unsupervised by any outside entity*. However, schools know this and are still cooperative in steering vulnerable kids to these clubs, where the kids develop relationships with the adult activists. In our experience, the school authorities do not notify parents when they introduce their child to these groups.

Business card" given out to kids
at the conference.

How dangerous can these clubs get? Most parents and public officials don't have a clue. Back in 2007 MassResistance posted [a shocking public letter](#) written by a 20-year-old homosexual activist in Maine describing the abuses going on by adults to kids in the local "gay youth" club. It included his own admission of sexual relations with two younger boys.

Last year [a Massachusetts mother introduced legislation](#) to stop the public schools from steering students to outside "gay clubs" after a counselor at her 16-year-old son's high school referred the boy to a local club without the parents' knowledge or consent.

Here's from the mother's testimony before the Massachusetts Legislature:

Our son was seeing a [therapist] for childhood traumas that are known to cause sexual identity issues in adolescence.

At [the gay club] our son was told that he was born gay, could never change, and that anyone who didn't embrace his sexual identity was a hater and a homophobe, including his family. . . He was provided with sexually provocative and anti-Christian literature . . .

The school administrators defended [the school counselor's] actions [in referring him to them].

In recent years, these outside "gay youth clubs" have also emphasized cross-dressing, transgenderism, and even sex-change medical procedures for kids. [MassResistance recently documented](#) how these clubs partner with even more extreme groups and radical government-funded transgender programs.

Conference workshop

At the GLSEN LGBT Teachers Conference it was clear that steering kids to these outside "gay youth clubs" and getting them involved with adult homosexual activists is no accident, but a part of their agenda. To start with, they had a workshop devoted to it:

"Youth / adult collaboration" involving homosexual activists is every parent's nightmare. But the homosexual movement sees this as an important "positive" way for youth to be helped to free themselves from the influence of "homophobic" parents, and particularly their religious beliefs. In their eyes, this is good for kids' emotional and psychological well-being.

There are various strategies for using schools to get kids involved with these groups. As mentioned above, one is to have a trusted counselor or advisor to suggest it as a "support group."

In contrast the image they carefully craft for public officials, concerned citizens, and the media, is a well-honed script describing education programs, emotional and psychological support, and claims that reinforcing

homosexual behavior prevents suicides. The latter claim often references the unscientific and discredited [Mass. Youth Risk Behavior Survey](#).

[This article](#) from the local Wellesley MA newspaper is a classic example of how the community "gay youth" clubs carefully craft their image for the public. It was passed out at the conference.

"BAGLY"

Note that the conference workshop presenters are from [BAGLY](#) (Boston Alliance of Gay Lesbian Bisexual Transgender Youth) . BAGLY is the largest, most aggressive (and most well-funded) LGBT "youth club" in Massachusetts.

BAGLY is run by a middle-aged man who dresses as a woman. As an official member of the state-funded Massachusetts Commission on GLBT Youth, BAGLY has an entrée into public schools across the state. It helps organize the annual "Youth Pride" Day and runs the accompanying evening "Youth gay/transgender" prom in Boston City Hall. (We have a full report on this year's "Youth Pride" event coming up. Here's our report [from Youth Pride Day 2009](#).)

A group of activists from BAGLY posed for us at the 2014 Youth Pride event earlier this year.

BAGLY does not hide the fact the fact that children and adults freely mix (see top photo). Its website admits that it has no minimum age, and that:

All LGBTQ youth ages 22 and under are welcome to participate in BAGLY's program activities and events. The average age range of the youth who currently participate in our weekly programming is 14 – 20, while our annual events are usually more inclusive of 21 and 22 year-olds.

BAGLY's attitude toward sexual activity between participants is also very clear:

[O]ur approach to programming and services is youth-centered, non-judgmental and "sex-positive" (meaning we think consensual sex is natural and healthy).

Despite all of this, the state continues to fund BAGLY's activities and the schools continue to include it.

"WAGLY"

Literature from [WAGLY](#) (West Suburban Alliance of Gay, Lesbian, Bisexual, Transgender, and Queer Youth) was also distributed and promoted to kids at the conference. As BAGLY is mostly centered around the Boston inner-city area, WAGLY is located in the western suburbs.

ABOVE: WAGLY contingent marches in this year's "Youth Pride Day" parade.

LEFT: These are the kinds of people they pair up schoolchildren with: Man marching at left of top photo, wearing WAGLY shirt, is wearing women's high-heel shoes.

WAGLY uses many of the same strategies to attract school children as the other "LGBT youth" community clubs. They seem to focus on offering kids "a welcoming place" for "support," and the group meets in unsupervised "gay friendly" settings away from the public schools. Some of WAGLY's literature, which was passed out at the conference, is shown below.

n 2010, the WAGLY adults and kids marched with a different manner, but the same purpose.

“LGBT Coalition of Western Massachusetts”

The [LGBT Coalition of Western Massachusetts](#) is also disturbing because it is much more overtly adult-oriented than the others. But seems to use the same “mentoring” tactics to attract kids and to involve them in its events and activities. Their literature was also passed out at the conference.

RIGHT: LGBT Coalition booklet passed out at conference.

BELOW: Excerpt from the LGBT Coalition booklet describing their youth/adult “mentoring” program.

Postcard passed
out as part of the
LGBT Coalition
package, also
pitching their
"mentoring"
program.

And, of course, a business card.

Other “LGBT youth” community groups

There are several other “LGBT youth” community clubs across the state that are quite active, but weren’t promoted at this conference. However, we’ve observed that those groups use the same tactics and work as closely as they can with local public school administrators and teachers.

It is shocking that most parents, citizens, and even politicians are completely unaware that this is happening to vulnerable kids in their public schools and communities – and that teachers are being instructed in how to promote it to schoolchildren at conferences like this. *MassResistance will continue to expose this!*

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[James M Driskill](#) I believe that any sexual interest groups should be done as adults, it does not negate the fact that gay people are born this way.

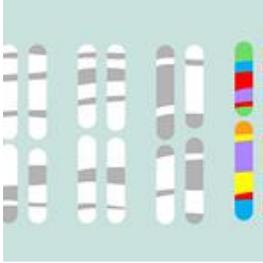
Studies show this to be the truth.

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Genes linked to being gay may help straight people get more sex
by Antonio Regalado October 18, 2018

Now a team of researchers has carried out the largest-ever genetic study of sexual orientation and found evidence consistent with one possible explanation. The very same genetic factors that predispose people to be gay may also, when heterosexuals have them, lead to more sexual partners and greater “mating success.”

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Genes linked to being gay may help straight people get more sex

The largest-ever study of genetics and sexual orientation offers a theory about the longevity of genes that influence homosexuality.

- by [Antonio Regalado](#)
- October 18, 2018



Across cultures, between 2% and 5% of men are gay. That amounts to an evolutionary paradox: gay men have fewer children, so one would expect that the trait would disappear over time. But it hasn't.

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Now a team of researchers has carried out the largest-ever genetic study of sexual orientation and found evidence consistent with one possible explanation. The very same genetic factors that predispose people to being gay may also, when heterosexuals have them, lead to more sexual partners and greater “mating success.”

Details of the unpublished study have been described in a public research plan, in two scientific abstracts, and by researchers at a scientific [meeting](#) held in June at the Broad Institute, a genome research center in Cambridge, Massachusetts.

The hunt for sexual orientation genes—which wades into the polarizing question of whether people are born gay or become so—is part of a boom in genomics research that aims to unveil how genes shape behavior, not just diseases.

Powering the new social genetics are huge databases, including the British government-funded [UK Biobank](#) and the DNA of millions of customers collected by 23andMe, a consumer gene testing company. Scientists have begun using this mass of data to successfully probe the genetic basis of a surprising range of behaviors, from smoking to [insomnia](#), [intelligence](#), [marijuana use](#), and even time spent watching television.

The research is at its most sensitive when it touches on sexual orientation. Jeffrey Reid, who is head of genome informatics at Regeneron Pharmaceuticals, and who is gay, says he is concerned about how such discoveries are discussed in the press. That could have an outsize impact on already vulnerable people, he says.

Have you
ever had

sexual
intercourse
with
someone of
the same
sex?

A question posed to volunteers by
the UK Biobank

“Supposedly ‘clear evidence’ of a genetic basis for homosexuality may lead a parent to deem their gay son irrevocably broken and eject him from their life,” Reid says.

“Alternatively, maybe some evidence of a genetic basis of homosexuality may lead

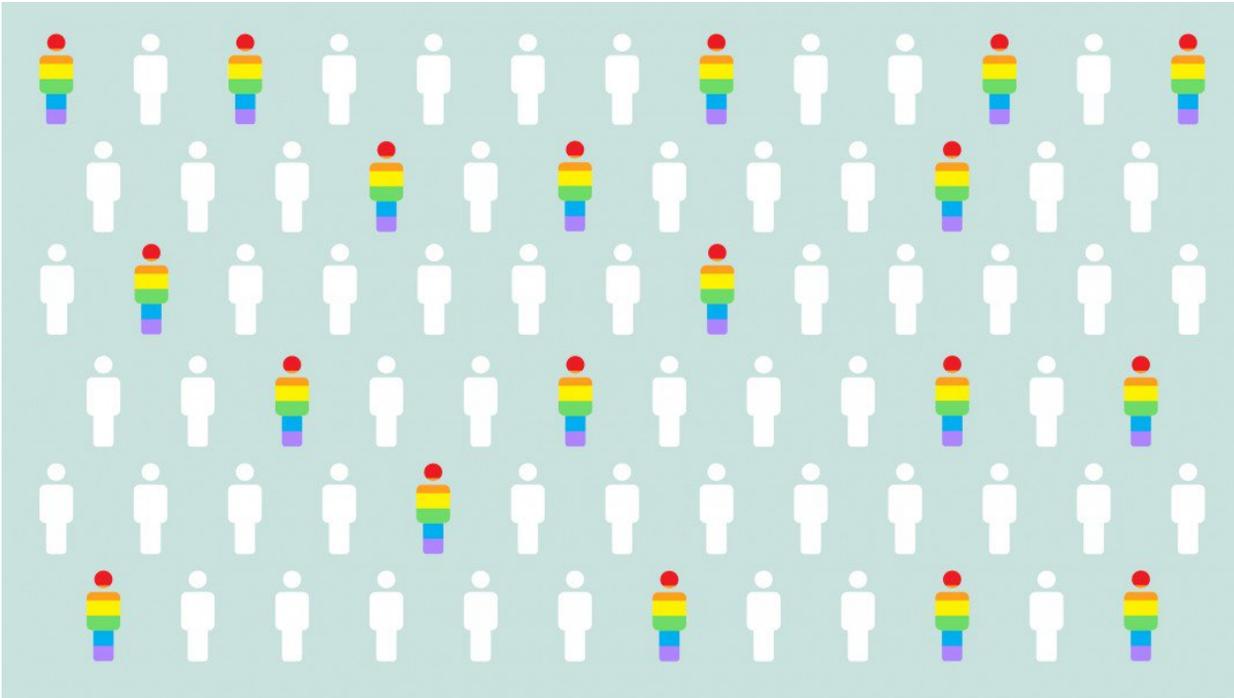
a parent to embrace their child as God made them, or lead someone struggling out of darkness and into self-acceptance.”

Because the work could be controversial, the team behind the new gene hunt opted to post their [research plan](#) online in 2017. They described their intent to perform a genome-wide association study, a technique originally developed to locate genetic susceptibilities to diseases like macular degeneration and diabetes.

But instead of scouring for associations between people’s illnesses and features of their genomes, they would carry out a vast statistical analysis comparing the DNA of hundreds of thousands of people with information about their sexual behavior.

It’s already well known that being gay is [partly genetic](#)—as in all other behaviors, genes play a role. Yet earlier attempts to identify specific genes involved were, by and large, unsuccessful. That’s mainly because there wasn’t enough genetic data available. The new study is about 10 times larger than any previous effort.

“With these large sample sizes, we are finally discovering things we can actually kind of count on being true,” says Michael Bailey, a psychologist at Northwestern University who studies sexuality.



MS. TECH

The search was two-pronged. First, the team used DNA data on more than 300,000 heterosexuals who had disclosed in a survey how many sex partners they’d had. Then, to find genes linked to what the researchers call “non-heterosexual behavior,” the team also identified about 28,000 people who had answered yes to the

following survey question: “Have you ever had sexual intercourse with someone of the same sex?”

According to a [presentation](#) by team member Robbee Wedow of the University of Colorado in June, the researchers located four positions in men’s genomes that were statistically correlated with their ever having had gay sex, and about 40 correlated with whether heterosexuals had had more or fewer sex partners.

“This is not saying that someone is going to be heterosexual or not—it’s really saying there is going to be a slightly higher or a slightly lower chance,” Benjamin Neale, a geneticist at the Broad Institute and one of the study’s leaders, said during *MIT Technology Review*’s [EmTech conference](#) in September.

When it comes to explaining who is gay, though, Bailey says the study is “not ideal.” That’s because it relies on people’s self-reported sexual history. This may be too broad, says Bailey: the researchers may have categorized people willing to experiment sexually along with those who consider themselves gay.

According to Wedow’s presentation, the team had less success finding genetic links among women who’d had sex with women. That could mean they need a still

larger number of volunteers, or it could reflect the failure of the study's design to capture the nuances of people's sexual behavior.

Nevertheless, the researchers used the results to address the question of why homosexuality is relatively common. One possible explanation for why it is, they say, is that the same genetic factors also give a reproductive advantage to straight people who have them.

According to an abstract the team submitted to the *American Society for Human Genetics*, whose annual meeting is under way this week in San Diego, the DNA signals linked to gay sexual experiences also appeared more often in straight men who had a larger number of sex partners. The team also notes that straight men with the gay-linked variants were, on average, judged more "physically attractive" than others (the researchers decline to say who did the judging). This, the scientists conclude, could mean that these variants also "confer a mating advantage to heterosexual carriers."

Such trade-offs are a fact of evolution. For instance, gene variants that can cause sickle-cell anemia also lend protection against malaria. The resulting balance means the sickle-cell gene doesn't die out. The researchers say their new findings about

non-heterosexual behavior, though not conclusive, are consistent with such a Darwinian balancing act.

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[Jimmy Escajeda](#) what does this have to do with minor stalkers?

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[Jimmy Escajeda](#) btw have you ever thought if everyone was homosexual what would happen to the human race? If something is innately good it's consequences are good and life continues. But if everyone were to choose the homosexual lifestyle disastrous results of destruction would occur. This is why it's a destructive lifestyle choice.

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[James M Driskill](#) [Jimmy Escajeda](#) Your article mentions adult/youth groups. One can be a "mentor" and not necessarily resort to sexual activities --- where most pedophiles are actually straight men not gay men seeking sexual activities with minors. [yes there are exceptions] but the predomanance of pediphiles are straight.

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[Jimmy Escajeda](#) It is referring to clubs.

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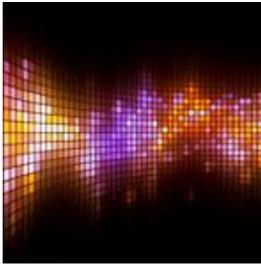
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Jan 17, 2017 1:00am

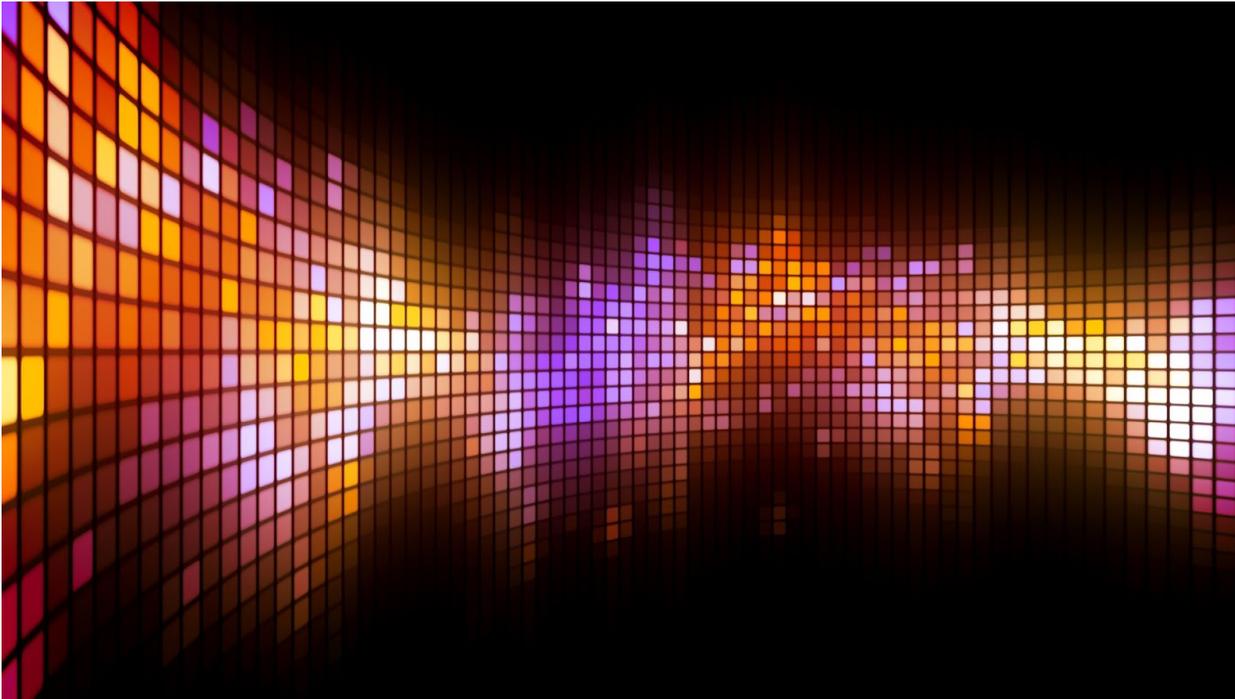


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It's that time when we reflect on the past year and gear up for even bigger results in the year ahead. In 2016, we saw a lot more event-like thinking, a bigger adoption of technology to streamline operations, and more tracking of data to optimize performance. In 2017, we can expect to see an increase in those areas while we also embrace these following 4 trends:

1. Personalization

Nearly every industry has shifted its focus to providing one-on-one personalized service, except for the nightlife industry. We're still [operating with pen and paper](#), and not getting an accurate understanding of who our guests are. And when guests are used to being treated like an individual everywhere else, it's hard to go somewhere they're treated like a number. Being more personal with your customers is a huge opportunity and is easier than you think with the [right system that collects data](#).

After all, 90% of [consumers surveyed](#) have said they're willing to provide their information as long as they get personalized service in return.

2. Pre-Sell Inventory

Part of creating a demand for your party is getting people committed to show up. That's where [pre-selling comes into play](#). Having tickets already sold to an upcoming event creates a sense of urgency that they're going to be sold out before the night of the event. The same is true for VIP tables on any given night. That sense of urgency — or the sense that the supply is decreasing — creates demand. Pre-selling your inventory not only creates this demand, but it also guarantees your revenue before the night begins. Look for a system that helps you manage your entire pre-sale inventory, from tickets to tables.

3. Classic Drinks

After several seasons of complex, local, and seasonal cocktails, we're going back to the classics. Top mixologists around the country are agreeing on the approach of simple ingredients to make classic cocktails (but still with the attention to details we've seen these past years). Vermouth is making a strong comeback, led by the rise of Manhattans and Negronis, and Amaro continues to tick upward in popularity. Either way, [experts are looking forward](#) to going back to classic cocktails made with quality spirits and few ingredients.

4. Leveraging Promotions

We're getting savvier as marketers and are now able to track where traffic is coming from, which promotions do and don't work to bring in the right people, and whether your promoters play a big part in your marketing game. Just in the past few months, I've seen nightclubs track every aspect of their marketing, including individual Facebook posts and images along with individual staff members. They've been using the results to pump out more effective campaigns to bring in higher spending guests. This is powerful marketing, and what's going to take you to the next level in 2017.

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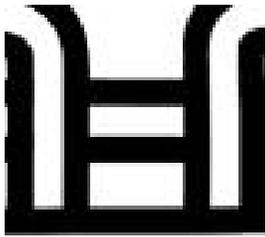
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[James M Driskill](#) [Jimmy Escajeda](#) If you read the first article that presented, it explains that equation. And for the record, although I am 100% gay, most persons identify as bisexual in nature and most humans that are gay actually have had sex with women at some point in their life. Also, I believe that two gay fathers, married in a committed relationship can love a child [by either parent] and that child rearing does not require a single man and a single woman to have well adjusted children. I think the best place to put this argument is to introduce you to [[#Mpatapo](#)] and a blog.... Run Ahead Of Me. This has nothing to do with gay issues in particular but a priority is teaching kindness. [<http://runaheadofme.blogspot.com/.../my-personality-as-...>]

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Mpatapo: Reconciliation and Peacemaking

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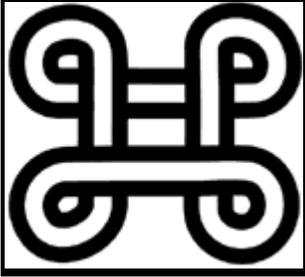
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Run Ahead of Me

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MONDAY, DECEMBER 31, 2007

Mpatapo: Reconciliation and Peacemaking



This image is an Adinkra symbol (a system of symbols from Ghana in West Africa) called *mpatapo*. It is meant to represent the "knot of pacification/reconciliation," and as such it is the symbol for reconciliation, peacemaking and pacification.

"Mpatapo represents the bond or knot that binds the separate parties in a dispute to a peaceful, harmonious reconciliation. It is a symbol of peacemaking after strife." --from [West African Wisdom: Adinkra Symbols & Meanings](#)

I am trying to expand my efforts at teaching conflict resolution throughout the schools where I work and have chosen this symbol as the "badge" to give kids and adults who have successfully learned the principles and have pledged to embody them throughout the school.

My guiding principles are summed up pretty well in the words of a Buddhist nun, so I will let her speak for me:

We need to bring loving-kindness not only into the family but also into the schools. Before I became a nun, I was a schoolteacher, so I have especially strong feelings about this. The most important thing for children to learn is not a lot of information, but how to be kind human beings and how to resolve their conflicts with others in a constructive way. Parents and teachers put a lot of time and money into teaching children science, arithmetic, literature, geography, geology, and computers. But do we ever spend any time teaching them how to be kind? Do we have any courses in kindness? Do we teach kids how to work with their own negative emotions and how to resolve conflicts with others? I think this is much more important than the academic subjects. Why? Children may know a lot, but if they grow up to be unkind, resentful, or greedy adults, their lives will not be happy.

Parents want their children to have a good future and thus think their children need to make a lot of money. They teach their children academic and technical skills so that they can get a good job and make lots of money -- as if money were the cause of happiness. But when people are on their deathbed, you never hear anybody wishfully say, "I should have spent more time in the office. I should have made more money." When people have regrets about how they lived their life, usually they regret not communicating better with other people, not being kinder, not letting the people that they care about know that they care. If you want your kids to have a good future don't teach them just how to make money, but how to live a healthy life, how to be a happy person, how to contribute to society in a productive way.

--excerpted from "Teaching Children by Example" by Venerable Thubten Chodron©

Posted by Joel Moody at [1:52 PM](#)

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1 comment:



[James Driskill](#) said...

My name is James. I have used your article in reference to a ongoing peace effort I am making, particularly with adults. I have high praise for your words as they relate to children.

My post in on my Facebook page:

<https://www.facebook.com/gruwup/posts/1029686500387716>

@Gruwup -- A higher calling standard of character above just being a grown up.

Great Reasons Us [You, I , and all here] Will Unite Peace

November 9, 2015 at 3:27 PM 

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[James M Driskill](#) I do not support the mingling of adult/child gay issues except in school settings. Where if gay youth are given resources, we have reduce the number of gay youth suicides.

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[Katherine Schreiber and Heather Hausenblas Ph.D.](#)

[The Truth About Exercise Addiction](#)

Why Are Suicide Rates Higher Among LGBTQ Youth?

Sexual minorities face unique risk factors.

Posted Oct 12, 2017

By Katherine Schreiber According to the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, suicide is the second leading cause of death among youth aged 15 to 24 and the third leading cause of death among youth aged 10 to 14 (CDC, 2010). Among youth who identify as sexual minorities, the likelihood of death by suicide has been estimated to be two to seven times greater than the likelihood of death by suicide among heterosexual youth (Haas et al., 2011).

Haas et al. suggest that such a range exists because records of death rarely include a person's [sexual orientation](#). More precise data exist on the prevalence of [suicidal ideation](#) among sexual minority youth, however, with twice as many reporting a desire or intent to die when compared to heterosexual youth (King et al., 2008).

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Various theories abound as to why rates of suicide and/or suicidal ideation are higher among youth who identify as lesbian, gay, bisexual, [transgender](#), queer/questioning, intersex, or asexual (LGBTQ-IA). Chief among them: the minority [stress](#) hypothesis and the interpersonal psychological theory of suicide (Russell & Fish, 2016). Irrespective of theoretical orientation, however, most researchers, psychologists, and mental [health](#) practitioners agree that youth identifying as a sexual minority are exposed to a higher number of risk factors than their heterosexual counterparts. Sexual minority youth also face several unique risk factors for suicidal ideation and completed suicide (Mustanski & Liu, 2012).

General risk factors for suicide identified over the past several decades include a family history of suicide, [childhood](#) maltreatment, having a mental illness (in particular: borderline [personality disorder](#), schizophrenia and psychotic disorders, [antisocial personality disorder](#), conduct disorder, and [depression](#)), struggling with [substance abuse](#), experiencing chronic feelings of hopelessness, and having access to a means of completing suicide (i.e., access to a weapon) (Franklin et al., 2017). Perceived burdensomeness and thwarted belongingness have also been shown to increase one's risk of suicidal ideation and death by suicide (Baams, Grossman, & Russel, 2015). Additionally, a substantial amount of evidence has linked episodes of [self-harm](#) to suicidal ideation and suicide attempts. Though the relationship between self-harm and suicide is complicated by the fact that not all episodes of

self-harm are directly related to or derivative of an intention to die, a systematic review and meta-analysis by Chan et al. (2016) of various factors correlated with suicide in the wake of self-harm found self-harm to be predictive of death by suicide. The same review also found that poor physical health and male [gender](#) increased one's risk of suicide completion.

Risk factors specific to sexual minority youth include gender nonconformity, low (or lack of) family support, and victimization for being a sexual minority (Mustanski & Liu, 2013). That LGBTQ-IA youth are exposed to these additional risk factors, atop those normally increasing one's risk for suicidal ideation and completed suicide, helps to explain why sexual minority youth are at a greater risk of desiring to end, and sometimes successfully ending, their own lives. Mustanski & Liu also posit that such factors specific to sexual minority youth are mediated by the emotional and affective vicissitudes characteristic of [adolescence](#). Indeed, intense affect is itself a risk factor for suicidal behavior (Hendin et al., 2010).

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It is important to note that predicting whether or not a specific person will commit suicide is a scientifically impossible feat (Franklin et al., 2017). There is no critical threshold of risk factors beyond which one is guaranteed to do so. One may, for instance, identify as transgender and gay, struggle with mental illness, recall [memories](#) of childhood abuse, feel hopeless, have access to weapons, yet elect not to end one's own life. This is because the completion of suicide, as well as the intensity and duration of suicidal ideation, are open to moderation and mediation by a range of protective factors, some of which, like risk factors, are unique to sexual minority youth.

Generally speaking, factors that protect against suicide in youth include having a positive relationship with one or more [parent](#), feeling positively connected to and included in [school](#) settings as well as feeling involved in a group of peers (Brent et al., 2009). Brent et al. have also identified adaptive family coping (namely: the willingness and ability of a family to alter its rules, structures of power, and relationship roles) as a protective factor against youth suicidal behavior and ideation.

Specific to sexual minority youth, family cohesion, school safety, and the perception of being cared for and about by adults outside the nuclear family have been found to lower the risk of suicide and suicidal ideation (Haas et al., 2011). Family and peer support have been shown to have a comparably favorable effect on reducing suicidal ideation and completion (Mustanski, & Liu, 2013).

Various therapeutic modalities have also been found to reduce suicidal ideation among adults and adolescents. A systematic review and meta-analysis by Ougrin et al. (2015) underscored the efficacy of dialectical behavior [therapy](#) (DBT) mentalization-based therapy (MBT), and [cognitive](#)-behavioral therapy ([CBT](#)) in reducing intent to die and the likelihood of completing suicide, largely by reducing risk factors for suicide like depression and self-harm.

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While further research needs to verify their effectiveness in reducing the total number of deaths by suicide (especially among youth), several studies measuring crisis and suicide prevention hotlines' effects on hopelessness, psychological pain, and intent to die have found positive results in adult populations (i.e., Gould, Kalafat, Munfakh, & Kleinman, 2007). Youth tend to be less aware of the availability of crisis and suicide prevention hotlines and, as a

result, tend to utilize them less (Budinger, Cwik, & Riddle, 2015). Interventions and services provided via text-messaging, online chats, Twitter, [Facebook](#), and other forms of social [media](#) have not been extensively studied but may offer younger generations inroads to support, and therefore, another means of reducing suicidal ideation, via mediums that are more appealing and/or accessible to them.

Crisis prevention services can also connect users to mental health services via referrals; an additional avenue through which psychological suffering can be salved. Gould, Munfakh, Kleinman, & Lake (2012) found that approximately half of all adult callers in a study of crisis hotline referral outcomes utilized ongoing resources provided by a crisis counselor over the phone. The percentage of youth who are able to secure ongoing support following contact with a crisis lifeline, however, has yet to be documented.

If you identify as an LGBTQ-IA youth and are in crisis, or know someone who is, call The Trevor Project: 1-866-488-7386.

If you are an adult in crisis, call the National Suicide Prevention Lifeline: 1-800-273-8255.

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[Jimmy Escajeda](#) I don't hate homosexuals as people at all I care for them and their welfare. But I know that who one chooses to have a a sexual partner is a choice. Hetero or homosexual. Heterosexuals choose same sex is a variety of situations. Prison for example.

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[Jimmy Escajeda](#) I was just making my stance known and did not mean to imply that you were saying that I was a H8R. 😊

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[James M Driskill](#) [Jimmy Escajeda](#) I would never choose to have a homosexual lifestyle considering all of the stigma associated to this lifestyle. No one would complicate their life this way unless there was an inner sexuality identity that is naturally expressed.

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[James M Driskill](#) James M Driskill Plus, homosexuality occurs naturally in other animals.
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Homosexual behavior in animals

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For homosexuality in humans, see [Homosexuality](#).

Two male mallards, *Anas platyrhynchos*

Homosexual behavior in animals is sexual behavior among non-human species that is interpreted as homosexual or bisexual. This may include same-sex sexual activity, courtship, affection, pair bonding, and parenting among same-sex animal pairs.[1][2][3][4] Research indicates that various forms of this are found in every major geographic region and every major animal group. The sexual behavior of non-human animals takes many different forms, even within the same species, though homosexual behavior is best known from social species.

Scientists perceive homosexual behavior in animals to different degrees. The motivations for and implications of these behaviors have yet to be fully understood, since most species have yet to be fully studied.[5] According to Bruce Bagemihl, the animal kingdom engages in homosexual behavior "with much greater sexual diversity – including homosexual, bisexual and nonreproductive sex – than the scientific community and society at large have previously been willing to accept." [6] Bagemihl adds, however, that this is "necessarily an account of human interpretations of these phenomena". [7] Simon LeVay introduced caveat that "[a]lthough homosexual behavior is very common in the animal world, it seems to be very uncommon that individual animals have a long-lasting predisposition to engage in such behavior to the exclusion of heterosexual activities. Thus, a homosexual orientation, if one can speak of such thing in animals, seems to be a rarity." [8] One species in which exclusive homosexual orientation occurs, however, is that of domesticated sheep (*Ovis aries*). [9][10] "About 10% of rams (males), refuse to mate with ewes (females) but do readily mate with other rams." [10]

According to Bagemihl (1999), same-sex behavior (comprising courtship, sexual, pair-bonding, and parental activities) has been documented in over 450 species of animals worldwide. [11]

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In relation to humans

Applying the term homosexual to animals

The term homosexual was coined by Karl-Maria Kertbeny in 1868 to describe same-sex sexual attraction and sexual behavior in humans.[12] Its use in animal studies has been controversial for two main reasons: animal sexuality and motivating factors have been and remain poorly understood, and the term has strong cultural implications in western society that are irrelevant for species other than humans.[13] Thus homosexual behavior has been given a number of terms over the years. According to Bruce Bagemihl, when describing animals, the term homosexual is preferred over gay, lesbian, and other terms currently in use, as these are seen as even more bound to human homosexuality.[14]

Bailey et al. says: "Homosexual: in animals, this has been used to refer to same-sex behavior that is not sexual in character (e.g. 'homosexual tandem running' in termites), same-sex courtship or copulatory behavior occurring over a short period of time (e.g. 'homosexual mounting' in cockroaches and rams) or long-term pair bonds between same-sex partners that might involve any combination of courting, copulating, parenting and affectional behaviors (e.g. 'homosexual pair bonds' in gulls). In humans, the term is used to describe individual sexual behaviors as well as long-term relationships, but in some usages connotes a gay or lesbian social identity. Scientific writing would benefit from reserving this anthropomorphic term for humans and not using it to describe behavior in other animals, because of its deeply rooted context in human society".[15]

Animal preference and motivation is always inferred from behavior. In wild animals, researchers will as a rule not be able to map the entire life of an individual, and must infer from frequency of single observations of behavior. The correct usage of the term homosexual is that an animal exhibits homosexual behavior or even same-sex sexual behavior; however, this article conforms to the usage by modern research,[14][16][17][18][page needed][19] applying the term homosexuality to all sexual behavior (copulation, genital stimulation, mating games and sexual display behavior) between animals of the same sex. In most instances, it is presumed that the homosexual behavior is but part of the animal's overall sexual behavioral repertoire, making the animal "bisexual" rather than "homosexual" as the terms are commonly understood in humans.[18][page needed], but cases of homosexual preference and exclusive homosexual pairs are known.[20]

Nature or nurture

The observation of homosexual behavior in animals can be seen as both an argument for and against the acceptance of homosexuality in humans, and has been used especially against the claim that it is a peccatum contra naturam ("sin against nature"). For instance, homosexuality in animals was cited by the American Psychiatric Association and other groups in their amici curiae brief to the United States Supreme Court in *Lawrence v. Texas*, which ultimately struck down the sodomy laws of 14 states.[21][22]

Research

A majority of the research available concerning homosexual behavior in animals lacks specification between animals that exclusively exhibit same-sex tendencies and those that participate in heterosexual and homosexual mating activities interchangeably. This lack of distinction has led to differing opinions and conflicting interpretations of collected data amongst scientists and researchers. For instance, Bruce Bagemihl, author of the book *Biological Exuberance: Animal Homosexuality and Natural Diversity*, emphasizes that there are no anatomical or endocrinological differences between exclusively homosexual and exclusively heterosexual animal pairs.[23][page needed] However, if the definition of "homosexual behavior" is made to include animals that participate in both same-sex and opposite-sex mating activities, hormonal differences have been documented among key sex hormones, such as testosterone and estradiol, when compared to those who participate solely in heterosexual mating.[24]

Many of the animals used in laboratory-based studies of homosexuality do not appear to spontaneously exhibit these tendencies often in the wild. Such behavior is often elicited and exaggerated by the researcher during experimentation through the destruction of a portion of brain tissue, or by exposing the animal to high levels of steroid hormones prenatally.[25][page needed] Information gathered from these studies is limited when applied to spontaneously occurring same-sex behavior in animals outside of the laboratory.[25]

Homosexual behaviour in animals has been discussed since classical antiquity. The earliest written mention of animal homosexuality appears to date back to 2,300 years ago, when Aristotle (384–322 BC) described copulation between pigeons, partridges and quails of the same sex.[26] The *Hieroglyphics of Horapollo*, written in the 4th century AD by the Egyptian writer Horapollo, mentions "hermaphroditism" in hyenas and homosexuality in partridges.[26] The first review of animal homosexuality was written by the zoologist Ferdinand Karsch-Haack in 1900.[26]

Until recent times, the presence of same-sex sexual behavior was not "officially" observed on a large scale, possibly due to observer bias caused by social attitudes to same-sex sexual behavior,[27] innocent confusion, lack of interest, distaste, scientists fearing loss of their grants or even from a fear of "being ridiculed by their colleagues".[28][29] Georgetown University biologist Janet Mann states "Scientists who study the topic are often accused of trying to forward an agenda, and their work can come under greater scrutiny than that of their colleagues who study other topics." [30] They also noted "Not every sexual act has a reproductive function ... that's true of humans and non-humans." [30] It appears to be widespread amongst social birds and mammals, particularly the sea mammals and the primates. The true extent of homosexuality in animals is not known. While studies have demonstrated homosexual behavior in a number of species, Petter Bøckman, the scientific advisor of the exhibition *Against Nature?* in 2007, speculated that the true extent of the phenomenon may be much larger than was then recognized:

No species has been found in which homosexual behaviour has not been shown to exist, with the exception of species that never have sex at all, such as sea urchins and aphids. Moreover, a part of the animal kingdom is hermaphroditic, truly bisexual. For them, homosexuality is not an issue.[28]

Two male giraffes in Kenya.

An example of overlooking homosexual behavior is noted by Bagemihl describing mating giraffes where nine out of ten pairings occur between males:

Every male that sniffed a female was reported as sex, while anal intercourse with orgasm between males was only "revolving around" dominance, competition or greetings.[31]

Some researchers believe this behavior to have its origin in male social organization and social dominance, similar to the dominance traits shown in prison sexuality. Others, particularly Bagemihl, Joan Roughgarden, Thierry Lodé[32] and Paul Vasey suggest the social function of sex (both homosexual and heterosexual) is not necessarily connected to dominance, but serves to strengthen alliances and social ties within a flock. Others have argued that social organization theory is inadequate because it cannot account for some homosexual behaviors, for example, penguin species where male individuals mate for life and refuse to pair with females when given the chance.[33][34] While reports on many such mating scenarios are still only anecdotal, a growing body of scientific work confirms that permanent homosexuality occurs not only in species with permanent pair bonds,[19] but also in non-monogamous species like sheep.

One report on sheep cited below states:

Approximately 8% of rams exhibit sexual preferences [that is, even when given a choice] for male partners (male-oriented rams) in contrast to most rams, which prefer female partners (female-oriented rams). We identified a cell group within the medial preoptic area/anterior hypothalamus of age-matched adult sheep that was significantly larger in adult rams than in ewes...[35]

In fact, apparent homosexual individuals are known from all of the traditional domestic species, from sheep, cattle and horses to cats, dogs and budgerigars.[36][page needed]

Basis

Physiological basis

A definite physiological explanation or reason for homosexual activity in animal species has not been agreed upon by researchers in the field. Numerous scholars are of the opinion that varying levels (either higher or lower) of the sex hormones in the animal,[37] in addition to the size of the animal's gonads,[24] play a direct role in the sexual behavior and preference exhibited by that animal. Others firmly argue no evidence to support these claims exists when comparing animals of a specific species exhibiting homosexual behavior exclusively and those that do not. Ultimately, empirical support from comprehensive endocrinological studies exist for both interpretations.[37][38] Researchers found no evidence of differences in the measurements of the gonads, or the levels of the sex hormones of exclusively homosexual western gulls and ring-billed gulls.[39] However, when analyzing these differences in bisexual rams, males were found to have lower levels of testosterone and estradiol in their blood, as well as smaller gonads than their heterosexual counterpart.[citation needed]

Additional studies pertaining to hormone involvement in homosexual behavior indicate that when administering treatments of testosterone and estradiol to female heterosexual animals, the elevated hormone levels increase the likelihood of homosexual behavior. Additionally, boosting the levels of sex hormones during an animal's pregnancy appears to increase the likelihood of it birthing a homosexual offspring.[37]

Genetic basis

Researchers found that disabling the fucose mutarotase (FucM) gene in laboratory mice – which influences the levels of estrogen to which the brain is exposed – caused the female mice to behave as if they were male as they grew up. "The mutant female mouse underwent a slightly altered developmental programme in the brain to resemble the male brain in terms of sexual preference" said Professor Chankyu Park of the Korea Advanced Institute of Science and Technology in Daejeon, South Korea, who led the research. His most recent findings have been published in the BMC Genetics journal on July 7, 2010.[40][41] Another study found that by manipulating a gene in fruit flies (*Drosophila*), homosexual behavior appeared to have been induced. However, in addition to homosexual behavior, several abnormal behaviors were also exhibited apparently due to this mutation.[42]

Neurobiological basis

In March 2011, research showed that serotonin is involved in the mechanism of sexual orientation of mice.[43][44] A study conducted on fruit flies found that inhibiting the dopamine neurotransmitter inhibited lab-induced homosexual behavior.[45]

Some selected species and groups

See also: Seabird same-sex pairing and Seabird breeding behavior: Same-sex pairing

Birds

See also: List of birds displaying homosexual behavior and Animal sexual behavior § Birds

Black swans

Swans, *Cygnus atratus*

An estimated one-quarter of all black swans pairings are of males. They steal nests, or form temporary threesomes with females to obtain eggs, driving away the female after she lays the eggs. The males spent time in each other's society, guarded the common territory, performed greeting ceremonies before each other, and (in the reproductive period) pre-marital rituals, and if one of the birds tried to sit on the other, an intense fight began.[1][2] More of their cygnets survive to adulthood than those of different-sex pairs, possibly due to their superior ability to defend large portions of land. The same reasoning has been applied to male flamingo pairs raising chicks.[46][47]

Laysan albatross

Female albatross, on the north-western tip of the island of Oahu, Hawaii, form pairs for co-growing offspring. On the observed island, the number of females considerably exceeds the number of males (59% N=102/172), so 31% of females, after mating with males, create partnerships for hatching and feeding chicks. Compared to male-female couples female partnerships have a lower hatching rate (41% vs 87%) and lower overall reproductive success (31% vs. 67%).[48]

Ibises

Main article: American white ibis § Breeding and lifespan

Research has shown that the environmental pollutant methylmercury can increase the prevalence of homosexual behavior in male American white ibis. The study involved exposing chicks in varying dosages to the chemical and measuring the degree of homosexual behavior in adulthood. The results discovered was that as the dosage was increased the likelihood of homosexual behavior also increased. The endocrine blocking feature of mercury has been suggested as a possible cause of sexual disruption in other bird species.[49][50]

Mallards

Main article: Mallard § Breeding

Two male mallards, *Anas platyrhynchos*

Mallards form male-female pairs only until the female lays eggs, at which time the male leaves the female. Mallards have rates of male-male sexual activity that are unusually high for birds, in some cases, as high as 19% of all pairs in a population.[36][page needed] Kees Moeliker of the Natural History Museum Rotterdam has observed one male mallard engage in homosexual necrophilia.[51]

Penguins

Further information: Penguin § Behaviour, and Animal sexual behaviour § Penguins

Penguins have been observed to engage in homosexual behaviour since at least as early as 1911. George Murray Levick, who documented this behaviour in Adélie penguins at Cape Adare, described it as "depraved". The report was considered too shocking for public release at the time, and was suppressed. The only copies that were made available privately to researchers were translated into Greek, to prevent this knowledge becoming more widely known. The report was unearthed only a century later, and published in *Polar Record* in June 2012.[52]

In early February 2004 the *New York Times* reported that Roy and Silo, a male pair of chinstrap penguins in the Central Park Zoo in New York City had successfully hatched and fostered a female chick from a fertile egg they had been given to incubate.[21] Other penguins in New York zoos have also been reported to have formed same-sex pairs.[53][54]

In Odense Zoo in Denmark, a pair of male king penguins adopted an egg that had been abandoned by a female, proceeding to incubate it and raise the chick.[55][56] Zoos in Japan and Germany have also documented homosexual male penguin couples.[33][34] The couples have been shown to build nests together and use a stone as a substitute for an egg. Researchers at Rikkyo University in Tokyo found 20 homosexual pairs at 16 major aquariums and zoos in Japan.

The Bremerhaven Zoo in Germany attempted to encourage reproduction of endangered Humboldt penguins by importing females from Sweden and separating three male pairs, but this was unsuccessful. The zoo's director said that the relationships were "too strong" between the homosexual pairs.[57] German gay groups protested at this attempt to break up the male-male pairs[58] but the zoo's director was reported as saying "We don't know whether the three male pairs are really homosexual or whether they have just bonded because of a shortage of females ... nobody here wants to forcibly separate homosexual couples." [59]

A pair of male Magellanic penguins who had shared a burrow for six years at the San Francisco Zoo and raised a surrogate chick, split when the male of a pair in the next burrow died and the female sought a new mate.[60]

Buddy and Pedro, a pair of male African penguins, were separated by the Toronto Zoo to mate with female penguins.[61][62] Buddy has since paired off with a female.[62]

Suki and Chupchikoni are two female African penguins that pair bonded at the Ramat Gan Safari in Israel. Chupchikoni was assumed to be male until her blood was tested.[63]

In 2014 Jumbs and Hurricane, two Humboldt penguins at Wingham Wildlife Park became the center of international media attention as two male penguins who had pair bonded a number of years earlier and then successfully hatched and reared an egg given to them as surrogate parents after the mother abandoned it halfway through incubation.[64]

In 2018 Thelma and Louise, two female King Penguins at Kelly Tarltons in Auckland, New Zealand, have been in a relationship for 8 years, when most of the other eligible penguins switch partners each mating season, regardless of their orientation, are both taking care of an egg that Thelma recently hatched, but is unknown whether it was

fertilized, as penguins can "lay fertilised eggs after a male and a female mate - rather than the egg being fertilised after it laid".[65]

Vultures

In 1998 two male griffon vultures named Dashik and Yehuda, at the Jerusalem Biblical Zoo, engaged in "open and energetic sex" and built a nest. The keepers provided the couple with an artificial egg, which the two parents took turns incubating; and 45 days later, the zoo replaced the egg with a baby vulture. The two male vultures raised the chick together.[66] A few years later, however, Yehuda became interested in a female vulture that was brought into the aviary. Dashik became depressed, and was eventually moved to the zoological research garden at Tel Aviv University where he too set up a nest with a female vulture.[67]

Two male vultures at the Allwetter Zoo in Muenster built a nest together, although they were picked on and their nest materials were often stolen by other vultures. They were eventually separated to try to promote breeding by placing one of them with female vultures, despite the protests of German homosexual groups.[68]

Pigeons

Further information: Pigeon § Courtship and reproduction

Both male and female pigeons sometimes exhibit homosexual behavior. In addition to sexual behavior, same-sex pigeon pairs will build nests, and hens will lay (infertile) eggs and attempt to incubate them.[citation needed]

Mammals

A female Labrador dog mounting another.

See also: List of mammals displaying homosexual behavior and Animal sexual behaviour § Mammals

Amazon dolphin

The Amazon river dolphin or boto has been reported to form up in bands of 3–5 individuals engaging in sexual activity. The groups usually comprise young males and sometimes one or two females. Sex is often performed in non-reproductive ways, using snout, flippers and genital rubbing, without regard to gender.[69] In captivity, they have been observed to sometimes perform homosexual and heterosexual penetration of the blowhole, a hole homologous with the nostril of other mammals, making this the only known example of nasal sex in the animal kingdom.[69][70] The males will sometimes also perform sex with males from the tucuxi species, a type of small porpoise.[69]

American bison

The American Bison is a bovine mammal which displays homosexual behavior.

Further information: American bison § Behavior and ecology

Courtship, mounting, and full anal penetration between bulls has been noted to occur among American bison. The Mandan nation Okipa festival concludes with a ceremonial enactment of this behavior, to "ensure the return of the buffalo in the coming season".[71] Also, mounting of one female by another (known as "bulling") is extremely common among cattle. The behaviour is hormone driven and synchronizes with the emergence of estrus (heat), particularly in the presence of a bull.

Bats

File:Homosexual-Fellatio-Erect-Penis-Licking-between-Male-Bonin-Flying-Foxes-Pteropus-pselaphon-pone.0166024.s002.ogv

Two male Bonin flying foxes (Pteropus pselaphon) performing fellatio on each other.[72]

More than 20 species of bat have been documented to engage in homosexual behavior.[26][72] Bat species that

have been observed engaging in homosexual behavior in the wild include:[26]

the grey-headed flying fox (*Pteropus poliocephalus*)
the Bonin flying fox (*Pteropus pselaphon*)[72]
the Indian flying fox (*Pteropus giganteus*)
Rafinesque's big-eared bat (*Corynorhinus rafinesquii*)
the common bent-wing bat (*Miniopterus schreibersii*)
the serotine bat (*Eptesicus serotinus*)
Bechstein's bat (*Myotis bechsteini*)
the long-fingered bat (*Myotis capaccinii*)
Daubenton's bat (*Myotis daubentonii*)
the little brown bat (*Myotis lucifugus*)
the greater mouse-eared bat (*Myotis myotis*)
the whiskered bat (*Myotis mystacinus*)
Natterer's bat (*Myotis nattereri*)
the common noctule (*Nyctalus noctula*)
Leisler's bat (*Nyctalus leisleri*)
the common pipistrelle (*Pipistrellus pipistrellus*)
the brown long-eared bat (*Plecotus auritus*)
the barbastelle (*Barbastella barbastellus*)
the greater horseshoe bat (*Rhinolophus ferrumequinum*)
the lesser horseshoe bat (*Rhinolophus hipposideros*)

Bat species that have been observed engaging in homosexual behavior in captivity include the Comoro flying fox (*Pteropus livingstonii*), the Rodrigues flying fox (*Pteropus rodricensis*) and the common vampire bat (*Desmodus rotundus*).[26]

Homosexual behavior in bats has been categorized into 6 groups: mutual homosexual grooming and licking, homosexual masturbation, homosexual play, homosexual mounting, coercive sex, and cross-species homosexual sex.[26][72]

In the wild, the grey-headed flying fox (*Pteropus poliocephalus*) engages in allogrooming wherein one partner licks and gently bites the chest and wing membrane of the other partner. Both sexes display this form of mutual homosexual grooming and it is more common in males. Males often have erect penises while they are mutually grooming each other. Like opposite-sex grooming partners, same-sex grooming partners continuously utter a "pre-copulation call," which is described as a "pulsed grating call," while engaged in this activity.[26][72]

In wild Bonin flying foxes (*Pteropus pselaphon*), males perform fellatio or 'male-male genital licking' on other males. Male-male genital licking events occur repeatedly several times in the same pair, and reciprocal genital licking also occurs. The male-male genital licking in these bats is considered a sexual behavior. Allogrooming in Bonin flying foxes has never been observed, hence the male-male genital licking in this species does not seem to be a by-product of allogrooming, but rather a behavior of directly licking the male genital area, independent of allogrooming.[72] In captivity, same-sex genital licking has been observed among males of the Comoro flying fox (*Pteropus livingstonii*) as well as among males of the common vampire bat (*Desmodus rotundus*).[26][72]

In wild Indian flying foxes (*Pteropus giganteus*), males often mount one another, with erections and thrusting, while play-wrestling.[26] Males of the long-fingered bat (*Myotis capaccinii*) have been observed in the same position of male-female mounting, with one gripping the back of the other's fur. A similar behavior was also observed in the common bent-wing bat (*Miniopterus schreibersii*).[26]

In wild little brown bats (*Myotis lucifugus*), males often mount other males (and females) during late autumn and winter, when many of the mounted individuals are torpid.[26] 35% of matings during this period are homosexual.[73] These coercive copulations usually include ejaculation and the mounted bat often makes a typical copulation call consisting of a long squawk.[26] Similarly, in hibernacula of the common noctule (*Nyctalus noctula*), active males were observed to wake up from lethargy on a warm day and engage in mating with lethargic males and (active or lethargic) females. The lethargic males, like females, called out loudly and presented their buccal glands with opened mouth during copulation.[26]

Vesey-Fitzgerald (1949) observed homosexual behaviours in all 12 British bat species known at the time: "Homosexuality is common in the spring in all species, and, since the males are in full possession of their powers, I suspect throughout the summer...I have even seen homosexuality between Natterer's and Daubenton's bats (*Myotis nattereri* and *M. daubentonii*)."[26]

Bottlenose dolphins

See also: Animal sexual behavior § Bottlenose dolphins, and Bottlenose dolphin § Life history

Dolphins of several species engage in homosexual acts, though it is best studied in the bottlenose dolphins.[36][page needed] Sexual encounters between females take the shape of "beak-genital propulsion", where one female inserts her beak in the genital opening of the other while swimming gently forward.[74] Between males, homosexual behaviour includes rubbing of genitals against each other, which sometimes leads to the males swimming belly to belly, inserting the penis in the others genital slit and sometimes anus.[75]

Janet Mann, Georgetown University professor of biology and psychology, argues that the strong personal behavior among male dolphin calves is about bond formation and benefits the species in an evolutionary context.[76] She cites studies showing that these dolphins later in life as adults are in a sense bisexual, and the male bonds forged earlier in life work together for protection as well as locating females to reproduce with. Confrontations between flocks of bottlenose dolphins and the related species Atlantic spotted dolphin will sometimes lead to cross-species homosexual behaviour between the males rather than combat.[77]

Elephants

Further information: Elephant § Mating

African and Asian males will engage in same-sex bonding and mounting. Such encounters are often associated with affectionate interactions, such as kissing, trunk intertwining, and placing trunks in each other's mouths. Male elephants, who often live apart from the general herd, often form "companionships", consisting of an older individual and one or sometimes two younger males with sexual behavior being an important part of the social dynamic. Unlike heterosexual relations, which are always of a fleeting nature, the relationships between males may last for years. The encounters are analogous to heterosexual bouts, one male often extending his trunk along the other's back and pushing forward with his tusks to signify his intention to mount. Same-sex relations are common and frequent in both sexes, with Asiatic elephants in captivity devoting roughly 45% of sexual encounters to same-sex activity.[78]

Giraffes

Further information: Giraffe § Social life and breeding habits

Male giraffes have been observed to engage in remarkably high frequencies of homosexual behavior. After aggressive "necking", it is common for two male giraffes to caress and court each other, leading up to mounting and climax. Such interactions between males have been found to be more frequent than heterosexual coupling.[79] In one study, up to 94% of observed mounting incidents took place between two males. The proportion of same sex activities varied between 30 and 75%, and at any given time one in twenty males were engaged in

non-combative necking behavior with another male. Only 1% of same-sex mounting incidents occurred between females.[80]

Marmots

Olympic marmot (left) and Hoary marmot (right).

Homosexual behavior is quite common in wild marmots.[81] In Olympic marmots (*Marmota olympus*) and Hoary Marmots (*Marmota caligata*), females often mount other females as well as engage in other affectionate and sexual behaviors with females of the same species.[81] They display a high frequency of these behaviors especially when they are in heat.[81][82] A homosexual encounter often begins with a greeting interaction in which one female nuzzles her nose on the other female's cheek or mouth, or both females touch noses or mouths. Additionally, a female may gently chew on the ear or neck of her partner, who responds by raising her tail. The first female may sniff the other's genital region or nuzzle that region with her mouth. She may then proceed to mount the other female, during which the mounting female gently grasps the mounted female's dorsal neck fur in her jaws while thrusting. The mounted female arches her back and holds her tail to one side to facilitate their sexual interaction.[81][83]

Lions

Further information: Sexual behavior of lions

File:Wuppertal - Zoo - Panthera leo 01 (1) ies.webm

Male lions mating

Both male and female lions have been seen to interact homosexually.[84][85] Male lions pair-bond for a number of days and initiate homosexual activity with affectionate nuzzling and caressing, leading to mounting and thrusting. About 8% of mountings have been observed to occur with other males. Pairings between females are held to be fairly common in captivity but have not been observed in the wild.

Polecat

European polecats *Mustela putorius* were found to engage homosexually with non-sibling animals. Exclusive homosexuality with mounting and anal penetration in this solitary species serves no apparent adaptive function.[86][page needed]

Primates

Bonobo

See also: Bonobo § Sexual social behavior

Bonobo

Bonobos, which have a matriarchal society, unusual among apes, are a fully bisexual species—both males and females engage in heterosexual and homosexual behavior, being noted for female–female homosexuality in particular,[87] including between juveniles and adults.[88] Roughly 60% of all bonobo sexual activity occurs between two or more females. While the homosexual bonding system in bonobos represents the highest frequency of homosexuality known in any primate species, homosexuality has been reported for all great apes (a group which includes humans), as well as a number of other primate species.[89][90][91][page needed][92][88][93][94][95][96]

Dutch primatologist Frans de Waal on observing and filming bonobos noted that there were two reasons to believe sexual activity is the bonobo's answer to avoiding conflict. Anything that arouses the interest of more than one bonobo at a time, not just food, tends to result in sexual contact. If two bonobos approach a cardboard box thrown

into their enclosure, they will briefly mount each other before playing with the box. Such situations lead to squabbles in most other species. But bonobos are quite tolerant, perhaps because they use sex to divert attention and to defuse tension.

Bonobo sex often occurs in aggressive contexts totally unrelated to food. A jealous male might chase another away from a female, after which the two males reunite and engage in scrotal rubbing. Or after a female hits a juvenile, the latter's mother may lunge at the aggressor, an action that is immediately followed by genital rubbing between the two adults.[97]

Gorillas

See also: Gorilla § Social structure

Homosexual behavior among female mountain gorillas has been documented.[98]

Japanese macaque

Further information: Japanese macaque § Behavior

With the Japanese macaque, also known as the "snow monkey", same-sex relations are frequent, though rates vary between troops. Females will form "consortships" characterized by affectionate social and sexual activities. In some troops up to one quarter of the females form such bonds, which vary in duration from a few days to a few weeks. Often, strong and lasting friendships result from such pairings. Males also have same-sex relations, typically with multiple partners of the same age. Affectionate and playful activities are associated with such relations.[99]

Orangutans

Homosexual behavior forms part of the natural repertoire of sexual or sociosexual behavior of orangutans. Male homosexual behavior occurs both in the wild and in captivity, and it occurs in both adolescent and mature individuals. Homosexual behavior in orangutans is not an artifact of captivity or contact with humans.[100]

Monkeys

Among monkeys[clarification needed], Lionel Tiger and Robin Fox conducted a study on how Depo-Provera contraceptives lead to decreased male attraction to females.[101]

Sheep

Ovis aries has attracted much attention due to the fact that around 8–10% of rams have an exclusive homosexual orientation.[9][102][103][104][105] Furthermore, around 18–22% of rams are bisexual.[103]

An October 2003 study by Dr. Charles E. Roselli et al. (Oregon Health and Science University) states that homosexuality in male sheep (found in 8% of rams) is associated with a region in the rams' brains which the authors call the "ovine Sexually Dimorphic Nucleus" (oSDN) which is half the size of the corresponding region in heterosexual male sheep.[35] Scientists found that, "The oSDN in rams that preferred females was significantly larger and contained more neurons than in male-oriented rams and ewes. In addition, the oSDN of the female-oriented rams expressed higher levels of aromatase, a substance that converts testosterone to estradiol, a form of estrogen which is believed to facilitate typical male sexual behaviors. Aromatase expression was no different between male-oriented rams and ewes."

"The dense cluster of neurons that comprise the oSDN express cytochrome P450 aromatase. Aromatase mRNA levels in the oSDN were significantly greater in female-oriented rams than in ewes, whereas male-oriented rams exhibited intermediate levels of expression." These results suggest that "... naturally occurring variations in sexual partner preferences may be related to differences in brain anatomy and its capacity for estrogen synthesis." [35] As

noted before, given the potential unaggressiveness of the male population in question, the differing aromatase levels may also have been evidence of aggression levels, not sexuality. It should also be noted that the results of this study have not been confirmed by other studies.

The Merck Manual of Veterinary Medicine appears to consider homosexuality among sheep as a routine occurrence and an issue to be dealt with as a problem of animal husbandry.[106]

Homosexual courtship and sexual activity routinely occur among rams of wild sheep species, such as Bighorn sheep (*Ovis canadensis*), Thinhorn sheep (*Ovis dalli*), mouflons and urials (*Ovis orientalis*).[107] Usually a higher ranking older male courts a younger male using a sequence of stylized movements. To initiate homosexual courtship, a courting male approaches the other male with his head and neck lowered and extended far forward in what is called the 'low-stretch' posture. He may combine this with the 'twist,' in which the courting male sharply rotates his head and points his muzzle toward the other male, often while flicking his tongue and making grumbling sounds. The courting male also often performs a 'foreleg kick,' in which he snaps his front leg up against the other male's belly or between his hind legs. He also occasionally sniffs and nuzzles the other male's genital area and may perform the flehmen response. Thinhorn rams additionally lick the penis of the male they are courting. In response, the male being courted may rub his cheeks and forehead on the courting male's face, nibble and lick him, rub his horns on the courting male's neck, chest, or shoulders, and develop an erection. Males of another wild sheep species, the Asiatic Mouflons, perform similar courtship behaviors towards fellow males.[107]

Sexual activity between wild males typically involves mounting and anal intercourse. In Thinhorn sheep, genital licking also occurs. During mounting, the larger male usually mounts the smaller male by rearing up on his hind legs and placing his front legs on his partner's flanks. The mounting male usually has an erect penis and accomplishes full anal penetration while performing pelvic thrusts that may lead to ejaculation. The mounted male arches his back to facilitate the copulation. Homosexual courtship and sexual activity can also take place in groups composed of three to ten wild rams clustered together in a circle. These non-aggressive groups are called 'huddles' and involve rams rubbing, licking, nuzzling, horning, and mounting each other. Female Mountain sheep also engage in occasional courtship activities with one another and in sexual activities such as licking each other's genitals and mounting.[107]

Spotted hyena

See also: Animal sexual behaviour § Spotted hyena, and Spotted hyena § Reproduction and development

The spotted hyena is a moderately large, terrestrial carnivore native to Africa.

The family structure of the spotted hyena is matriarchal, and dominance relationships with strong sexual elements are routinely observed between related females. Due largely to the female spotted hyena's unique urogenital system, which looks more like a penis rather than a vagina, early naturalists thought hyenas were hermaphroditic males who commonly practiced homosexuality.[108][not in citation given] Early writings such as Ovid's *Metamorphoses* and the *Physiologus* suggested that the hyena continually changed its sex and nature from male to female and back again. In *Paedagogus*, Clement of Alexandria noted that the hyena (along with the hare) was "quite obsessed with sexual intercourse". Many Europeans associated the hyena with sexual deformity, prostitution, deviant sexual behavior, and even witchcraft.

The reality behind the confusing reports is the sexually aggressive behavior between the females, including mounting between females. Research has shown that "in contrast to most other female mammals, female *Crocuta* are male-like in appearance, larger than males, and substantially more aggressive,"[109] and they have "been masculinized without being defeminized".[108][not in citation given]

Study of this unique genitalia and aggressive behavior in the female hyena has led to the understanding that more aggressive females are better able to compete for resources, including food and mating partners.[108][110] Research has shown that "elevated levels of testosterone in utero"[111] contribute to extra aggressiveness; both males and females mount members of both the same and opposite sex,[111][112] who in turn are possibly acting more submissive because of lower levels of testosterone in utero.[109]

Reptiles

Lizards

Further information: Animal sexual behaviour § Lizards

Parthenogenesis. Several species of whiptail lizard (especially in the genus *Aspidoscelis*) consist only of females that have the ability to reproduce through parthenogenesis.[113] Females engage in sexual behavior to stimulate ovulation, with their behavior following their hormonal cycles; during low levels of estrogen, these (female) lizards engage in "masculine" sexual roles. Those animals with currently high estrogen levels assume "feminine" sexual roles. Some parthenogenetic lizards that perform the courtship ritual have greater fertility than those kept in isolation due to an increase in hormones triggered by the sexual behaviors. So, even though asexual whiptail lizard populations lack males, sexual stimuli still increase reproductive success. From an evolutionary standpoint, these females are passing their full genetic code to all of their offspring (rather than the 50% of genes that would be passed in sexual reproduction). Certain species of gecko also reproduce by parthenogenesis.[114]

"True" homosexuality in lizards. Some species of sexually reproducing geckos have been found to display homosexual behavior, e.g. the day geckos *Phelsuma laticauda* and *Phelsuma cepedianana*.[115]

Tortoises

Jonathan, the world's oldest tortoise (an Aldabra giant tortoise), had been mating with another tortoise named Frederica since 1991. In 2017, it was discovered that Frederica was actually probably male all along, and was renamed Frederic.[116]

Insects and arachnids

There is evidence of same-sex sexual behavior in at least 110 species of insects and arachnids.[117] Scharf et al. says: "Males are more frequently involved in same-sex sexual (SSS) behavior in the laboratory than in the field, and isolation, high density, and exposure to female pheromones increase its prevalence. SSS behavior is often shorter than the equivalent heterosexual behavior. Most cases can be explained via mistaken identification by the active (courting/mounting) male. Passive males often resist courting/mating attempts".[117]

Scharf et al. continues: "SSS behavior has been reported in most insect orders, and Bagemihl (1999) provides a list of ~100 species of insects demonstrating such behavior. Yet, this list lacks detailed descriptions, and a more comprehensive summary of its prevalence in invertebrates, as well as ethology, causes, implications, and evolution of this behavior, remains lacking".[117]

Dragonflies

The head of darner dragonfly (*Basiaeschna janata*)

Male homosexuality has been inferred in several species of dragonflies (the order Odonata). The cloacal pinchers of male damselflies and dragonflies inflict characteristic head damage to females during sex. A survey of 11 species of damsel and dragonflies[118][119] has revealed such mating damages in 20 to 80% of the males too, indicating a fairly high occurrence of sexual coupling between males.

Fruit flies

Male *Drosophila melanogaster* flies bearing two copies of a mutant allele in the fruitless gene court and attempt to mate exclusively with other males.[20] The genetic basis of animal homosexuality has been studied in the fly *Drosophila melanogaster*.^[120] Here, multiple genes have been identified that can cause homosexual courtship and mating.^[121] These genes are thought to control behavior through pheromones as well as altering the structure of the animal's brains.^{[122][123]} These studies have also investigated the influence of environment on the likelihood of flies displaying homosexual behavior.^{[124][125]}

Bed bugs

Main article: Bed bug § Reproduction

Male bed bugs (*Cimex lectularius*) are sexually attracted to any newly fed individual and this results in homosexual mounting. This occurs in heterosexual mounting by the traumatic insemination in which the male pierces the female abdomen with his needle-like penis. In homosexual mating this risks abdominal injuries as males lack the female counteradaptive spermatheca structure. Males produce alarm pheromones to reduce such homosexual mating.

See also

Wikimedia Commons has media related to Homosexual behavior in animals.

icon Animals portal

LGBT portal

Against Nature?

Biology and sexual orientation

Cross species sex

Freemartin

Hermaphroditism in animals

Homosexuality and psychology

Innate bisexuality

List of animals displaying homosexual behavior

Non-human primate experiments

Norms of reaction

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[Jimmy Escajeda](#) I look at it as a mental condition. I know that this may offend some but it is something that is unhealthy for participants and society for a variety of reasons. It should be understood that it is not a lifestyle that should be pursued or given congratulatory affections for those who come out. This creates a false sense of trendsetting or popularity gaining the status of being hip or cool if you are part of the LGBTQ XYZ community in youth who naturally have rebellious dispositions in youth.

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[James M Driskill](#) [Jimmy Escajeda](#) Are you saying that other animals also have mental conditions that goes against the natural order? Come on now, ---- animals are not given what we call freedom and freewill of choice. If otther animasl express homosexuality, why should humans be forced to not express this naturally -- actually --- here is the truth.

Gender Identity is not a duplicity --- it's a spectrum condition --- we are not just male and female but a blend of both. We all are.

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[James M Driskill](#) [Jimmy Escajeda](#) You really should watch this video to get an idea what is actually the differences between male and female in gender reassignment surgery. <https://www.facebook.com/watch/?v=1127089043980551>

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[James M Driskill](#) [Jimmy Escajeda](#) I disagree with you in trendsetting. I will tell you why -- before 1900 being homosexual was not treated with the stigma it has since the 1950s. <https://www.independent.co.uk/.../johann-hari-the-hidden...>

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Johann Hari: the hidden history of homosexuality in the US

The gay and bisexual community of America pre-dates Columbus – and continues to shape the nation. Why isn't it acknowledged? Johann Hari argues that it's time for the activists to come in from the margins

- **JOHANN HARI**

- Wednesday 22 June 2011 00:00

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The American right presents homosexuality as something alien to the American experience – an intruder that inexplicably gate-crashed America in 1969 in the form of a rioting drag queen clutching a high heel in her fist as a weapon. The statements of Michele Bachmann, Rick Santorum, or Mitt Romney insistently hint that the fag does not belong under the flag. But there's something odd here. For people who talk incessantly about honouring American history, they have built a historical picture of their country that can only be sustained by scrubbing it clean of a significant part of the population and everything they brought to the party (if not the Tea Party).

In his new book, *A Queer History of the United States*, the cultural critic Michael Bronski runs the film backward, through 500 years of American life, showing there were gays and bisexuals in every scene, making and remaking America. They were among some of the country's great icons, from Emily Dickinson to Calamity Jane to perhaps even Abraham Lincoln and Eleanor Roosevelt.

The rioting drag queens of the Stonewall Inn arrive only on page 210 of a 250-page book that argues gay people weren't merely present at every stage – they had a historical mission in America. It was to expose Puritanism, scolding and sexual intolerance. Yet in a strange and disagreeable turn, Bronski concludes that in the final act of this story, gays have en masse abandoned their mission by demanding the most domestic and Puritan goal of all: monogamous marriage.

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The gay alternative to Puritan America began before the first white settler ever arrived. The day before Christopher Columbus set foot in North America, it was a safer place for gay people than it was ever going to be again for several centuries.

The limited-but-sturdy evidence provided by historians that Bronski draws on suggests homosexuality was treated matter-of-factly among most Native American tribes. In the records of the Lewis and Clark expeditions, Nicholas Biddle observes: "Among the Mamitarees, if a boy shows any symptoms of effeminacy or girlish inclinations he is put among the girls, dressed in their way, brought up with them, and sometimes married to men."



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Among the Crow tribe, a horrified white observer wrote, "men who dressed as women and specialised in women's work were accepted and sometimes honoured; a woman who led men in

battle and had four wives was a respected chief". This shouldn't be entirely romanticised. One tribe "accepted" homosexuality by raising young men to be "passives", available as "sexual resources" to the tribe, which sounds uncomfortably close to rape. But in most places, different sexualities were granted room for expression, much of it consensual.

The Europeans looked on in revulsion, like Jerry Falwell in a powdered wig. In the 1775 diary of Pedro Font, a Franciscan on a trip to what is now California, he warns that "the sin of sodomy prevails more among [the Miami] than in any other nation" and concludes with a cluck: "There will be much to do when the Holy Faith and the Christian religion are established among them."

There was a lot to do and it was done with extreme violence. These practices were stamped out by force, which Bronski notes "provided a template for how mainstream European culture would treat LGBT people throughout much of US history".

Pansexuality: What does it mean and how is it different from being bisexual?

The Europeans who arrived in North America had a ferociously fierce sense of how gender and sexuality should be expressed. They had fled Britain because they felt it had become a syphilitic brothel. Although homosexuality was illegal in Elizabethan England, the culture allowed it to be represented and discussed. Christopher Marlow could even go around semi-publicly saying: "St John the Baptist was bedfellow to Christ and leaned always in his bosom, that he used him as the sinners of Sodom."

The Puritans came to America to shun all this, and to build instead a pure theocratic homeland. As the research of historian Jonathan Ned Katz shows, they meant it: many people were executed for sodomy. Yet he also uncovered cases that suggest this isn't the whole story. Look at the court records of a man called Nicholas Sension of Windsor, Connecticut, for example. From the 1640s to 1677, he had a long history of propositioning men for sex, offering to pay men for sex and sexually assaulting male servants. He was admonished by the town elders in the late 1640s and in the 1660s, but there was a general consensus against legal charges. They liked him. The

prohibition, it seems, wasn't absolute. But then, in 1677, he was convicted of attempted sodomy, publicly whipped and had his estate seized.

From the start, there were Americans who dissented from the Puritanism – often in the most blatant way. In 1624, a large group of people led by a man named Thomas Morton decided to found a town based on very different principles, in an area that is now Quincy, near Boston. They called the town Merrymount – popular slang at the time for illicit forms of sex – and built an 80ft phallic symbol in the town centre. They freed any indentured servants who joined them, befriended the local Native American tribe and began to intermarry with them, suggesting many of their members were heterosexuals sick of Puritan strictures and open to other ways.

Merrymount sounds as quintessentially American as Salem – and a lot more fun. But the conflict that runs through American history – between fundamentalism and sexual freedom – mowed down Merrymount. In 1629, after a five-year-long prefiguring of life in South Beach or West Hollywood, the local Puritans invaded the town and dismantled it brick by brick. (History doesn't record what they did with the phallus.) Morton was deported back to London, where he became one of the most eloquent critics of the genocide of the Native Americans in Europe.

The Puritan spirit was soon diluted by a flood of new immigrants who weren't drawn by their religious vision, but by economic opportunities. Between 1700 and 1720, the population almost doubled to 470,000. But it remained a fiercely sexually repressed society. In 1775 a young woman called Jemima Wilkinson had a chronic fever and announced that Jesus Christ had entered her body and stopped her from being a woman. She should no longer be called male or female; she was now neuter. She travelled across America raging against sexuality of any kind

and saying nobody should ever have sex again. Crows would gather and cheer her with a mixture of glee and guilt. A huge cult of anti-sex surrounded her.

Some gay people were rebelling in more inventive ways. In 1782, at the age of 22, Deborah Sampson Gannett dressed as a man and enrolled in the army as Robert Shurtliff. (Read that surname again.) She fought bravely in several battles, until she was wounded and exposed. Her memoirs became a bestseller, including her titillating accounts of flirting with women (and hinting at more).

Again, there are hints that America at that time was more open to alternative sexualities than we have been led to believe. She sparked a popular genre that ran through the American Civil War of tales of disguised women who fought in battle. Some were even awarded military pensions.

Yet here's a strange wrinkle. The ideas of the Enlightenment were at the core of America's founding, yet they didn't percolate into its view of sexuality until far later. In France, the implications of Enlightenment values for gays were obvious almost immediately. In 1789, the French National Assembly declared that "liberty consists in the freedom to do everything which injures no one else" and abolished all punishments for sodomy two years later. The United States kept, elaborated on and enforced its sodomy laws for another 212 years. Why?

The historian RI Moore has tried to unpack how societies create "dangerous" groups that need to be shunned – Jews, heretics, lepers, gays – in his book *The Formation of a Persecuting Society*, and Bronski subscribes to his perspective. Nothing helps to solidify a group, and to make its members feel they belong, more than identifying an enemy, or somebody who has to be expelled from the tribe. To have Us, you need to have Them. Perhaps precisely because America was admirably a country of immigrants, it needed to cling to the embers of Puritan homophobia to reinforce a sense of unity.

It was only in 1869 that the Hungarian writer Karl-Maria Kertbeny coined the word "homosexual" and began to try to describe the phenomenon scientifically. But as Bronski tells it,

the real break in the American conversation about gays came from a source that is often overlooked, the anarchists of the late 19th and early 20th centuries. (Please, nobody tell Glenn Beck, or we'll have a flow chart showing that gay marriage ineluctably leads to anarchy, which ineluctably leads to George Soros.)

Writers like Alexander Berkman and Emma Goldman were the first to put forward three crucial points that transformed the debate. Bronski celebrates their challenge to narrowly constrained domesticity: "They argue that sexuality is natural and positive, that sex can be solely about pleasure, and, if consensual, should not be the subject of any laws." In their suspicion of all rules and all laws, they were the first to see the nasty codes surrounding sexuality served no positive purpose and only spread misery. Intriguingly, the first great open champions of homosexual freedom in America were, as it turns out, almost all heterosexual.

It's around this same time that gay people began crafting their own narratives, albeit awkwardly and painfully, for the first time in the American story.

A leading neurologist in 1894 wrote down these words of one of his patients: "The knowledge that I am so unlike others makes me very miserable. I form no acquaintances out of business, keep mostly to myself, and do not indulge my sexual feelings." The scattered, and still furtive, confessions and reflections of gays as a new century approached ache with this sense of pure isolation. Many of them believed they were the only homosexual in the world – a human dead-end.

But when gay people began to be able to whisper, they began to find each other. Bronski pores over the letters pages of magazines like *Physique Pictorial*, which starting in 1951 depicted bodybuilders in small posing pouches. The letters whisper ever louder: "I know that I am not alone in my beliefs" and "you are truly doing a wonderful job in uniting young men from all over the world who share a common interest".

A series of historical trends were colliding to make steps towards gay equality possible. For the first time, it was becoming normal for single adults to live alone, apart from their family unit. The apartment, the car and the city: all made anonymity possible and with anonymity there came the flickers of freedom. Then, in 1960, a small white tablet turbo-charged the cause of gay equality. The contraceptive pill separated sex and reproduction for heterosexuals, so that for them, sex became what it had always been for homosexuals – a joyous and exuberant end in itself. Straight people were no longer so inclined to tut – they were doing it themselves. The gradual expansion and freeing of straight sexuality – its de-Puritanisation – brought with it greater tolerance for gay sexuality, as the two converged.

But the most decisive turning point arrived when gay people began to band together to demand to be treated decently. The Mattachine Society was founded in 1950, named after a French Renaissance secret fraternity of unmarried men. But it couldn't agree on its central goal. The battle in that society – which created a deep split in the group within three years – runs through gay history from that point on and eventually breaks apart Bronski's book. It boils down to this. Is the point of the gay struggle to say we are essentially the same as straight people, or is it to say we are different and glad to be so?

My view – since reading Andrew Sullivan's masterpiece *Virtually Normal* when I was a teenager – is that the point of the gay-rights struggle is to show that homosexuality is a trivial and meaningless difference. Gay people want what straight people want. I am the same as my heterosexual siblings in all meaningful ways, so I should be treated the same under the law, and accorded all public rights and responsibilities. The ultimate goal of the gay-rights movement is to make homosexuality as uninteresting – and unworthy of comment – as left-handedness.

That's not Bronski's view. As he has made more stridently clear in his previous books, he believes that gay people are essentially different from straight people. Why is his book called a

"Queer History" and not a "Gay History"? It seems to be because the word "queer" is more marginal, more edgy, more challenging to ordinary Americans.

He believes that while the persecution in this 500-year history was bad, the marginality was not. Gay people are marginal not because of persecution but because they have a historical cause – to challenge "how gender and sexuality are viewed in normative culture".

Their role is to show that monogamy, and gender boundaries and ideas like marriage throttle the free libidinal impulses of humanity. So instead of arguing for the right to get married, gay people should have been arguing for the abolition of marriage, monogamy and much more besides. " 'Just like you' is not what all Americans want," Bronski writes. "Historically, 'just like you' is the great American lie."

He swipes at the movement for gay marriage and Sullivan in particular, as an elaborate revival of the old social-purity movements – with the kicker that gays are doing it to themselves. (It's easy to forget that when Sullivan first made the case for gay marriage, his events were picketed by gay people spitting this argument into his face.)

When Bronski argues this case, his prose – which is normally clear – becomes oddly murky and awkward, and he may not agree with every word of my summary. This is the best I can figure out his position: He does finally explicitly say that the gay movement should have fought instead to "eliminate" all concept of marriage under the law, a cause that would have kept gay people marginalised for centuries, if not forever. Of course some gay people hold revolutionary views against the social structures of marriage and the family – and so do some straight people. But they are small minorities in both groups. If you want to set yourself against these trends in the culture, that's fine – we can have an interesting intellectual debate about it. Just don't equate it with your homosexuality.

When Bronski suggests that gay marriage "works against another unrealized American ideal: individual freedom and autonomy", he is bizarrely missing the point. Nobody is saying gay

people have to get married – only that it should be a legal option if they want it. If you disagree with marriage, don't get married. Whose freedom does that restrict?

It's bizarre that Bronski – after a rousing historical rebuttal to the right-wing attempt to write gays out of American history – ends up agreeing with Santorum, Beck and Bachmann that gay people are inherently subversive and revolutionary, longing for the basic institutions of the heterosexual world to be torn down.

There's a whole Gay Pride parade of people marching through Bronski's book who show it isn't so. I can see them marching now, down the centre of the Mall: the Native American chief with her four wives, Nicholas Sension with the whip marks on his back, the residents of Merrymount holding aloft their their 80ft phallus, Deborah Sampson Gannett dressed in her military uniform as Robert Shurtliff and the men from Physique Pictoral in their posing pouches, amazed to discover they are not alone.

Yes, they were all Americans. And no, they didn't choose marginality and exclusion. They were forced to the margins. It would be a betrayal of them – not a fulfilment – to choose to stay there, angrily raging, when American society is on the brink of letting them into its core institutions, on the basis of equality, at long last.

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[Cody Dodson](#) They are not born that way nor are animals. The thing you posted about animals is a joke at best. All it's for is the "born this way" people to have something to say "look here".

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[Travis Anderson](#) BTW: Professor Bruce Bagemil who is the leading author on "gay animals" and is often quoted by LGBTQ as an authority on this subject, is gay himself.... If that means anything about "inherent biases"?

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[James M Driskill](#) Mentioned in a National Geographic Video -- Homosexual behavior --- but you don't want to be hit upside the head with truth --- now do you?<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=SlvT87JjetY...>

Edit or delete this



YOUTUBE.COM

Lesbianism in macaques

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[James M Driskill](#) This is a truth --- not an subjected assertion point of view... do you believe truth when it is given to you point blank ? Prob not... you are not my persuasive audience.

1

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[Cody Dodson](#) SMH. 😂. This is beyond laughable. They work off of hormones, pheromones, etc. Just like a dog or bull, if they smell it they start humping. It's really that simple. Cows will mount other cows when they're in heat. It doesn't mean they're homosexual, it means they are reacting to a stimulant the best way their minds can. At the end of the day, they're straight.

1

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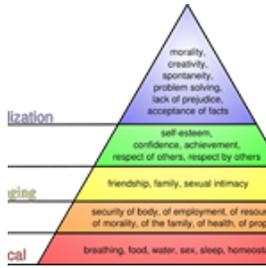
- [Reply](#)
- 7h
- Edited



[James M Driskill](#) [Jimmy Escajeda](#) On your comment regarding sexual activity choice -- either gay or straight... one should perhaps understand the Maslow's Hierarchy of Human Needs. This chart is from 1940s.

<http://colon/slash/slash/awesomekramoboneplayroom.school/.../Awesome.../a.png>

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AWESOMEKRAMOBONEPLAYROOM.SCHOOL
 awesomekramoboneplayroom.school
awesomekramoboneplayroom.school

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Write a reply...



[James M Driskill](#) I will say something about haters here --- Haters do not follow links. They are afraid to be hit upside the head with a different point of view that maybe they must admit there is truth to the other side of the argument. Haters do not want to change their point of views. This even though logically the evidence weighs against them for a better truth.

1

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[Cody Dodson](#) Wiki?

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Write a reply...



[Jimmy Escajeda](#) Are animals immune to mental conditions?

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[James M Driskill](#) Probably not, but considering we don't view animals with mental conditions as sinners --- it kind of loses the point of holding onto mental illness as a factor. God created all animals --- mental conditions [or illness] as they should be.

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[Jimmy Escajeda](#) God allows flaws and evil conditions to exist to teach us how to choose correct over incorrect for ourselves.

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[James M Driskill](#) [Jimmy Escajeda](#) what you are describing is "moral agency" and "moral responsibility" --- that is given in a different spire of this conversation.

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[Jimmy Escajeda](#) I mentioned this b/c you mentioned sinners and God.

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· Edited



[James M Driskill](#) [Jimmy Escajeda](#) mentioned specifically, "animals an sinners"..... keep on track -- did not mention human as sinners. So you went off the train track because we typically do not consider animal behavior or actions as sinning. But as I have filled in the gaps, including a national geographic video on

homosexual animal behaviors. If animals do it same-sex, we are just another spectrum of animal with an intelligence and a faith. Can you not see that logic?

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Write a reply...



[Jimmy Escajeda](#) I follow links but take a lot of information with skepticism because I realize there are many with agendas and false science (fake news) has been created before in a variety of topics. I always seem to find holes in the logic or science in articles. Many people take science as matter of fact, but data can be tainted and/or manipulated, or data points can be missing or biased.

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[Hide 29 Replies](#)



[James M Driskill](#) Stop The Swinging of Special Interests --- It is called for in my community address #06 --- once again where Mpatapo is called into an intervention -- [http colon slash slash facebook.com/james.escajeda.community.gruwup.net/06/](http://colon/slash/slash/facebook.com/james.escajeda.community.gruwup.net/06/)

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[Jimmy Escajeda](#) ?

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[Jimmy Escajeda](#) here we go again. cryptic links. what's this all about?

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[James M Driskill](#) Did you read the spot of Mpatapo --- In Run Ahead Of Me -- regarding teaching kindness. That must be taken into account when you access community address #06 -- -yes that has special url addressing technology adapted to the link. Most domains have this technology mode turned off. My domains just happen to have that mode active.

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[James M Driskill](#)<http://colon/slash/slash/facebook.com/james.escajeda.community.gruwup.net/06/>

[Valid Link : Please Approve Popups for Audio Media Player Window for Spoken voice Text and Music Breaks]

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[Jimmy Escajeda](#) This is the kind of stuff that turns me off to a continuation of conversation with you. Most people myself included, are taken back by this type of link post that are unnecessary distractions.

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[Jimmy Escajeda](#) Also a reason people don't use these links especially when over used in a thread.

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[James M Driskill](#) It is not cryptic --- this is a mode of technology that is used across the internet -- the subdomain namespace is actually open defined about a character space of 290 characters. It serves the base content -- you can define anything in this space --- you can find there are web search references to this mode of technology used on domains.

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[Jimmy Escajeda](#) It seem like you are the ONLY person I know on Facebook that uses them!

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[Jimmy Escajeda](#) What is/are their purpose?

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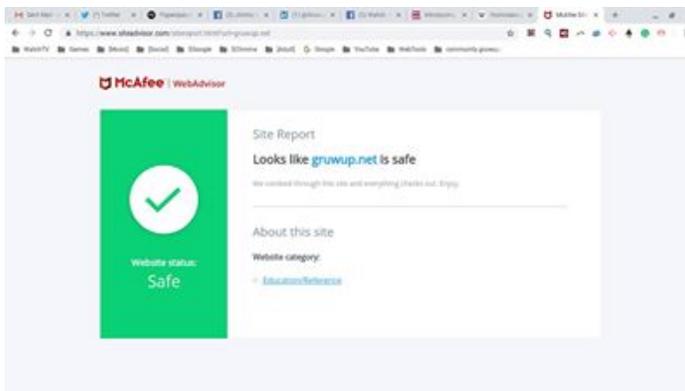
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[James M Driskill](#) <https://www.siteadvisor.com/siteadvisorsiteadvisor.com/sitereport.html?url=gruwup.net>

Edit or delete this



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[James M Driskill](#) Domain is cleared by site-advisor as SAFE to BROWSE ---- check your resources eh?

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[James M Driskill](#) actually you sometimes come across a domain that uses this mode, but typically the mode is coded into the html to recognize the definitions. My content is specifically used as a "direct name binding" onto the content --- as such --- in this case, it references the source location where the content was shared --- you can also find that Google indexes these links perfectly fine.

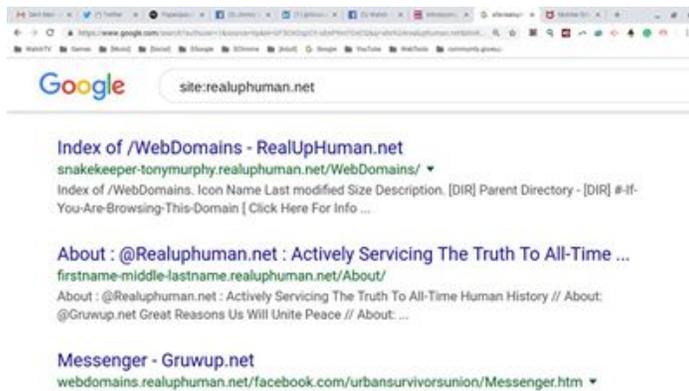
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James M Driskill



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[James M Driskill](#) `firstname-middle-lastname` is a phrase I use --- there is no actual subdomain pointer at the domain --- google indexed it perfectly ok.... if the content is referenced in a link, it indexes it.

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[Jimmy Escajeda](#) I clicked on your first cryptic link and it took about 20 seconds to then redirect to your linkedin page. I didn't wait for the redirect saw some weird graphics stuff and HTML code on the bottom then closed the window.

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[James M Driskill](#) The redirect in this case goes to LinkedIn --- there is a 10 second timeout actually so that you can approve the popup media player for the first time. on <http://community.gruwup.net>

Edit or delete this

COMMUNITY.GRUWUP.NET

[@Gruwup](#) : #Community #PeaceBuilding : Main Index [<http://community.gruwup.net>] -...

[@Gruwup](#) : #Community #PeaceBuilding : Main Index [<http://community.gruwup.net>] - realuphuman.net@gmail.com - Gmail

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· [Remove Preview](#)
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[James M Driskill](#) That page is a bit out of date, I need to reorganize it --- use this:

<http://qr.gruwup.net/Community/QR-Persuasive-Technology.html>

Edit or delete this



QR.GRUWUP.NET

@Gruwup Community Peacebuilding : QR-Persuasive...

[@Gruwup Community Peacebuilding : QR-Persuasive Technology Index](#)

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- 8h



[James M Driskill](#) There is a link on that index page to community address #06

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[Jimmy Escajeda](#) This link takes me to a page of links with QR codes. Very intimidating anti-click bait for a common user!

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[James M Driskill](#) The domain use is not for the common user. As Genius.it is a mode of coded interface that most can understand, I have not put any real technology to share to other users. But QR scan codes allow you to scan on your mobile device to watch them. Btw, there is nothing wrong with QR scan codes. They are used throughout community everywhere, including the checkout register receipt at Walmart.

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[James M Driskill](#)



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[James M Driskill](#) LEFT and RIGHT of this section of that page is community address #06 and [#06A](#)

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[Jimmy Escajeda](#) It's just not human interface friendly and intimidating to common users. I understand the tech, but most don't and using them or overusing them doesn't entice common people to want to click on them. FYI

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[Jimmy Escajeda](#) The person you want to click on these links don't know this and would most likely choose to not put forth the effort to try to follow them.

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[James M Driskill](#) [Jimmy Escajeda](#)

I am looking for those persons who are "above" the average.... it is about quality over quantity. This is another community address.

<http://colon/slash/slash/facebook.com/jimmy-escajeda.community.gruwup.net/...>

Edit or delete this

FACEBOOK.COM.JIMMY-ESCAJEDA.COMMUNITY.GRUWUP.NET

@GRUWUP 2016 ---] #CommunityPeaceBuilding : Quality Over Quantity - No Hidden Agendas :...

[@GRUWUP 2016 ---\] #CommunityPeaceBuilding : Quality Over Quantity - No Hidden Agendas : IU Webmaster redirect](#)

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[James M Driskill](#) Where this is leading is a primer on "moral agency" and "moral responsibility" --- the truth. Where the deliverance of truth is being presented from a different skew of reality.

Computing and Moral Responsibility --- Introducing if computers can be "moral agents"

<http://colon/slash/slash/facebook.com/jimmy-escajeda.community.gruwup.net/...>

Edit or delete this

FACEBOOK.COM.JIMMY-ESCAJEDA.COMMUNITY.GRUWUP.NET

@Gruwup 2018 :...

[@Gruwup 2018 : Community.gruwup.net/Computing-and-Moral-Responsibility : \[source: plato.stanford.edu \] - Written Text and Audio Spoken Voice Full Article Links](#)

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[James M Driskill](#) I am done.

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[James M Driskill](#) [Jimmy Escajeda](#) Jimmy Escajeda Dearest Friend. [The Adinkra Group](#)

Account ID Name Tagging exists on Facebook --- just like what is shown in this reply.

In Technology Logic Terms, what that is doing is attaching this comment to your profile and can be used sitewide on any post and any comment and any person, even though you wrote the introduction subject.

What this does is tag the individual comment, which you can, of course, include multiple tags.

Now, if a comment can be tagged within social media platform, it has a purpose.

Lets technically define my use of direct name binding URL links.

If you understand that content that is stored and available on the domain sites that I own and I want to direct name tag that content to an individual, which will come up in a google search by that name, the prefix url namespace addressing is being used to conduct this logic function. Here is an example:

<http://sourcetagdomain.tagaccountid.tagitempostid.adinkra...>

[Valid Link - Check The Details]

or in this case,

<http://facebook.com/james.escajeda.posts.2350437872616468...> [Valid Link - check the details]

That is the Adinkra Symbol for God. --- This is the technology adaptive behavior usage that is being used here --- they are not cryptic -- not in any fashion. Understand the logic?

Edit or delete this



SOURCETAGDOMAIN.TAGACCOUNTID.TAGITEMPOSTID.ADINKRA.GRUWUP.NET
sourcetagdomain.tagaccountid.tagitempostid.adinkra.gruwup.net

sourcetagdomain.tagaccountid.tagitempostid.adinkra.gruwup.net

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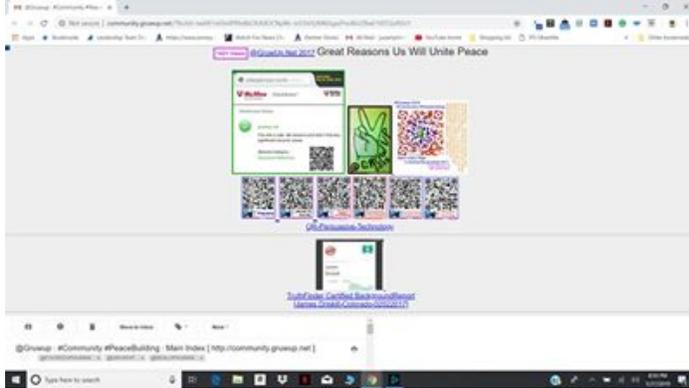
- [Reply](#)
- [Remove Preview](#)
- [6h](#)



Write a reply...



[Jimmy Escajeda](#)



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- 8h



[Jimmy Escajeda](#) URL box says Not secure.

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- 8h
- [Edited](#)



[James M Driskill](#) I need to redesign that page. I used it for testing purposes --- and it is outdated. It requires scrolling and zoom mode to display the contents --- but it is the page that is the index for : [http colon slash slash community.gruwup.net](http://community.gruwup.net/) [root reference] --- I have not yet had time to reorganize that page ot remove the QR scans and create not QR Link Graphics.

Edit or delete this

COMMUNITY.GRUWUP.NET

[@Gruwup](#) : #Community #PeaceBuilding : Main Index [[http colon slash slash community.gruwup.net](http://community.gruwup.net/)] -...

[@Gruwup](#) : #Community #PeaceBuilding : Main Index [[http colon slash slash community.gruwup.net](http://community.gruwup.net/)] - realuphuman.net@gmail.com - Gmail

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- 8h



[James M Driskill](#) it has only 1424 views ---- where most of them are myself

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· 8h



[Jimmy Escajeda](#) You are a genius. That may also be a mental condition! LOL!

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· 8h



[Jimmy Escajeda](#) Since it falls outside normal parameters only.

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· 8h
· [Edited](#)



[James M Driskill](#) <https://www.linkedin.com/.../gruwup-community.../>

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LINKEDIN.COM

[@Gruwup #Community #Peacebuilding](#) : Binding Knot of Reconciliation called...

[@Gruwup #Community #Peacebuilding](#) : Binding Knot of Reconciliation called Mpatapo is missing in our modern world of information technologies.

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[James M Driskill](#) Go from there --- there is an audio narrative link introduced in this article if you want to listen to the full presentation.

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[Jimmy Escajeda](#) I think you should use a more human-friendly PIC as your first graphic representation of a topic on these pages and you may find a better response if you want a more influencing effect.

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- 8h
- [Edited](#)



[James M Driskill](#) I need to buy a more advanced graphic composer than i am currently using -- I had not gotten to that part.... actually I am still learning the new version of Paint Shop Pro ---v12 or so I think. Prob decide on Photoshop.

1

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[James M Driskill](#) It is not like my domains are set for public stock offerings yet.

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[James M Driskill](#) but they process coded data --- just perfectly and facebook accepts the links --- so does linkedin and most other social media platforms --- because my domains do not contact malware or mallinks.

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[Jimmy Escajeda](#) I'm just trying to help you.

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[James M Driskill](#) I know that.... Thank you for that effort --- <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=PzIMadIKH-o>

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YOUTUBE.COM

Using Proper English: The F Word (HQ) - Monty Python

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[James M Driskill](#) This script meme is replicated in very many different variants of this presentation. You can perform a YouTube search for the "meaning of the word Fuck" and you would be surprised.... the word Muck with the first letter as a F is understood in more languages across the world than any kind of word for peace.

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[James M Driskill](#) UNCONDITIONALLY TRUE

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[Jimmy Escajeda](#) For Unlawful Carnal Knowledge.

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[James M Driskill](#) There is that, there is also many other uses. If you are not offended by the deliverance of truth on a very versatile word. It is used to express many different aspects of the english language not just sexually.

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[James M Driskill](#) [http colon slash slash fuckcancer.org](http://colon/slash/slash/fuckcancer.org)

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FUCKCANCER.ORG

Fuck Cancer | F C Cancer Foundation

[Fuck Cancer | F C Cancer Foundation](#)

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[James M Driskill](#) <http://colon/slash/slash/fuckyeahastrophysics.com>

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FYEAHASTROPHYSICS.COM

fuckyeahastrophysics

[fuckyeahastrophysics](#)

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- 8h



[James M Driskill](#) UNCONDITIONALLY TRUE

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[James M Driskill](#) My audience is one that can accept every aspect of lexicon to discuss a matter to a resolved condition of truth.

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· 8h

Write a reply...



[Jimmy Escajeda](#) I respect your opinion because you re respectful. Even if I disagree with some of your opinions.

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[James M Driskill](#) <http://www.linkedin.com/company/fucked-up-design> : You cannot say that is an invalid "in operation" company --- it is an apparel company,.

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[James M Driskill](#) Overview

Fucked Up Design is an Amsterdam based design studio that specializes in printed and digital media, graphic and concept design.

We are a group of young professionals who are solely dedicated to satisfying our clients wishes through print and webdesign. Each individual that works for Fucked Up Design has their own specialty and know-how in their specific field of work.

Whether you need a corporate identity, a style guide or an advertisement, we can design it for you and ensure that all your wishes are fulfilled.

Call us for more information or visit www.fuckedupdesign.nl

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FUCKEDUPDESIGN.NL

Design Bureau

[Design Bureau](#)

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· 8h



[James M Driskill](#) <http://fuckeduphuman.net> is just an extension of this standard : UNCONDITIONALLY TRUE

Edit or delete this

FUCKEDUPHUMAN.NET

Index of /

[Index of /](#)

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[James M Driskill](#) Facebook Accepts this standard : <http://fuckeduphuman.net/Banner.png>

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FUCKEDUPHUMAN.NET
fuckeduphuman.net

fuckeduphuman.net

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[James M Driskill](#) Now why don't you?

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[James M Driskill](#) Facebook Emoji :  ``

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EMOJIPEDIA-US.S3.DUALSTACK.US-WEST-1.AMAZONAWS.COM
emojipedia-us.s3.dualstack.us-west-1.amazonaws.com
emojipedia-us.s3.dualstack.us-west-1.amazonaws.com

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