

Gay's Platform

Strange as it may appear, becoming a full-fledged member of the homosexual subculture entails centering one's life on one's sexual peculiarities. It constitutes an ever-stronger bonding of the homosexual to others like himself, objectively decreasing the individual's freedom even as it provides him with a sense of liberation. From a traditional point of view, this is no liberation at all, but rather enslavement to an all-consuming passion."

Yet the homosexual movement does not exist solely for the gratification of perverse sexual desires. Nor is it composed entirely of deranged malcontents, unable to successfully cope with modern society or to hold down a job. "On the contrary," observes Rueda, "the homosexual movement represents large numbers of well-educated middle-and upper-class people. It has a coherent ideology and a vision of the future for America. The movement has created a subculture which represents the seeds of future growth. This subculture encompasses some institutions that are solely designed to satisfy the needs of the homosexuals. Other homosexual organizations exist within other larger institutions. They are merely means by which the movement attempts to convert host institutions into tools for satisfying its sociopolitical needs, or perhaps to 'homosexualize' such institutions completely, making them integral parts of the movement."

The homosexual movement's ultimate goal, as outlined in *The Homosexual Network*, is "acceptance of homosexual acts as a normal variant of human behavior and of homosexuality as an alternative lifestyle." In some areas of society this goal has largely been achieved. The medical establishment, for example, has for the most part accepted homosexuality as a normal aspect of human behavior. Surprisingly, the subversion of the medical establishment to the goals of the homosexual movement has largely been accomplished as a result of the AIDS epidemic. Other areas of society, the military for example, have resisted homosexual goals.

In 1972, the National Coalition of Gay Organizations adopted a "Gay Rights Platform," which included nine demands at the federal level and eight demands at the state and local level. While this document is in some respects outdated, it nevertheless demonstrates the total



No restrictions on homosexual "weddings" is among their political goals

transformation of society as envisioned by the homosexual movement. The demands are:

- Amend all Civil Rights laws to prohibit discrimination on the basis of sexual orientation;
- Permit homosexuals to serve in the Armed Forces;
- Allow the immigration and naturalization of homosexual aliens;
- Federal encouragement and support for pro-homosexual sex education courses in the public schools;
- Federal funding for homosexual advocacy groups;
- Immediate release of all sexual offenders now incarcerated for crimes relating to sexual orientation;
- Decriminalize private sexual acts between consenting "persons";
- Repeal all laws governing the age of consent;
- Repeal any legal restrictions on the sex or number of persons entering into a "marriage unit";

As radical as this platform may be, it represents, by and large, the agenda of the homosexual movement to this day, albeit with the addition of demands relating to the AIDS epidemic. For example, the demand to end discrimination based on sexual orientation would now be expanded to persons who have AIDS or are infected with the AIDS virus. In addition, increased AIDS research funding and a ban on insurance companies charging higher rates due to AIDS virus infection would be added to a "1987 Gay Rights Platform."

The homosexual movement actively

pushes its agenda through a wide range of activities, including: advancing the gay ideology through the media, lobbying for pro-homosexual legislation and against "anti-gay" bills, promoting the acceptance of "gayspeak," seeking the redefinition of the family to include homosexual couples, and advancing pro-homosexual sex education and the employment of openly homosexual teachers in the public schools. In *The Homosexual Network*, Reverend Rueda examines a number of these in detail. However, the scope of the present article precludes such an examination.

Yet one area, the involvement of the homosexual movement in political campaigns, deserves mention. During the last election cycle, one homosexual political action committee, the Human Rights Campaign Fund, donated more than a quarter of a million dollars to 87 U.S. House and Senate candidates. Seventy-four of the candidates supported by the Fund were elected.

"I'm naturally delighted with the changes in the Senate," Vic Basile, executive director of the Fund, told *Human Events*. "I would expect that the natural shift of the Senate to people who are more progressive is going to make it a littler easier for us to find some support. I think we're going to find a more sympathetic ear on judicial appointments that are made. I think we're going to get a shot in the arm on civil rights issues that are brought before Congress."

Thus, while the homosexual movement was dealt a serious blow by the Supreme Court in June and by the Vatican in October, it was handed a significant victory at the polling places in November. Homosexual activists can be expected to be out in force in the 100th Congress. Indeed, a group of openly homosexual elected and appointed officials is planning a national "coming out" event this June and a March on Washington for Gay Rights has been scheduled for October 11th.

As Rueda observed: "The homosexual movement is thus not primarily a philanthropic or educational enterprise, but a hard-nosed political movement bent on changing our society. . . . It is impossible to predict whether or not the homosexual movement will be successful. Were it to succeed, however, the nation we have known would cease to exist." ■

— KIRK KIDWELL