

Gay activist agenda on the military goes far beyond tolerance

WASHINGTON—Homosexual activists campaigning to overturn the military's ban on avowed gays and lesbians in service have put their goals in writing. This document, passed along by a military lawyer, is as revealing as Special Orders No. 191, the directive issued by Gen. Robert E. Lee's headquarters on Sept. 9, 1862, before the Battle of Antietam.

Special Orders No. 191, wrapped around three cigars when it was found by Yankee troops, was a windfall for the Union commander, Gen. George B. McClellan. In the words of historian Bruce Catton, "McClellan knew as much about Lee's plans as if he had personally attended Lee's last staff conference. The game was being handed to him on a silver

David Evans

platter."

So it is with the gay manifesto. Titled "Gay, Lesbian and Bisexual Military Freedom Project: Recommendations for Accepting Homosexuals and Bisexuals into the U.S. Armed Forces," it lays out their objectives. In brief, they want special protections and, for troglodyte heterosexuals, attitudes adjusted.

When Special Orders No. 191 fell into the ever-cautious McClellan's hands, he asked first if the document was genuine. A colonel on his staff verified the handwriting as that of a Confederate officer he knew before the war.

The homosexual agenda is also genuine, according to Tanya Domi of the Gay and Lesbian Military Freedom Initiative, who confirmed that the document indeed was presented to the Clinton-Gore transition team.

The gays wanted, first of all, for the new president to "issue an executive order ending discrimination on the basis of homosexual or bisexual orientation or conduct [emphasis added] in the armed forces."

Sodomy is punishable under the Uniform Code of Military Justice, so in effect the gays are arguing for a significant change in the statute.

"We do not support the idea of celibate homosexuals," Domi said. "We do support consensual conduct that would not violate military regulations."

Therefore, to avoid breaking the law, the gay agenda recommends changing the law through "prompt reform" of the Uniform Code of Military Justice.

Under Domi's concept, off-duty, off-post sodomy would be permitted but not on duty, aboard ships or aircraft or between "senior and junior personnel in the same chain of command."

There would be classes "for all personnel on the acceptance of homosexual or bisexual personnel into the military. . . ."

Every recruit, every military academy cadet and midshipman, every unit would undergo such training.

Chaplains are included, which suggests that those members of the clergy who object to placing the homosexual lifestyle on equal footing with heterosexual mores may find themselves in a heap of trouble.

More importantly, the gays urge the establishment of a body "similar to the Defense Advisory Committee on Women in the Service to advise the president and the secretary of defense on all matters relating to homosexuals and bisexuals in the armed forces."

"The committee should include openly gay and lesbian members," thereby creating a second taxpayer-funded lobby group inside the Pentagon.

In recent years, the advisory committee on women has actively pushed for the wholesale assignment of women to combat units.

Eunice Ray, a conservative member of the committee who argues that the "military necessity" standard is too often ignored in the rush to a more politically correct "equal opportunity" standard, is horrified at the thought of a similar advisory committee on homosexuals in the service.

If it is like the advisory panel on women, Ray said, it will be a "formidable advocacy group" that seeks "with a religious ferocity" to institutionalize its ideology. "We will see reparations paid to those who were separated previously for homosexuality and 're-education camps' . . . to teach dastardly heterosexual males to be sensitive to and tolerant of things their military experience tells them are stupid or grievously wrong," she declared.

Moreover, the gays want annual reports submitted for five years to the president and Congress on the progress being made in the Defense Department to carry out their agenda. These reports presumably would be prepared by the advisory committee on homosexuals, thereby putting this body in the role of prosecutor, judge, jury and, don't forget, victim.

There you have it, the gay-activist version of Lee's special order. There's no fog of war here. No confusion. But what good is it? The timorous Gen. McClellan failed to exploit his intelligence windfall to crush Lee at Antietam, and now the troops apparently are supposed to stack arms and march off to homosexual-awareness training.

**Gay, Lesbian, and Bisexual Military Freedom Project
Recommendations For Accepting
Homosexuals and Bisexuals Into
The U.S. Armed Forces**

For the purposes of this document, the armed forces include all active duty and reserve personnel of the Army, Air Force, Navy, Marine Corps, Coast Guard, and National Guard.

INTRODUCTION

The Gay, Lesbian, and Bisexual Military Freedom Project is a coalition of veterans, human rights and activists organizations including Gay, Lesbian, Bisexual Veterans of American Psychological Association; The Human Rights Campaign Fund; National Lawyer's Guild; Lambda Legal Defense and Educational Fund; and Queer Nation, National Capitol with a deep commitment to the abolishment of all forms of sexual orientation discrimination in the Armed Forces. The Task Force believes that rather than demographically changing the armed forces, as was done with minorities and women, the new policy on all of its members as human beings. The Task Force would like to emphasize that we are recommending steps to accept and deal with what is now the reality in the armed forces.

1. POLICY & PROCEDURES

A. Issue an executive order ending discrimination on the basis of homosexual or bisexual orientation or conduct in the armed forces.

B. Establish a body similar to the Defense Advisory Committee on Women in the Service (DACOWITS) to advise the President and the Secretary of Defense on all matters relating to homosexuals and bisexuals in the armed forces. The committee should include openly gay and lesbian members.

C. Clarify standards for sexual conduct.

1. Emphasize the gender and sexual orientation parity of all sexual misconduct and sexual harassment regulations.

2. Clarify under what circumstances personnel should be administratively separated for sexual misconduct.

3. Clarify under what circumstances personnel should receive non-judicial punishment or courts martial for sexual misconduct.

D. Immediately remove questions about homosexuality and bisexuality from all forms, questionnaires and oral interviews.

E. Add sexual orientation to existing armed forces sexual harassment and equal opportunity policies and programs.

2. UCMJ REFORM

A. Work closely with Congress to ensure prompt reform of the UCMJ so that military law governing sexual conduct reflects armed forces policy.

3. Legal.

A. Stop all discharge procedures based in homosexual or bisexual orientation or conduct. Proceedings against individuals suspected of sexual mis-conduct (as opposed to consensual sexual conduct related to sexual orientation) should proceed under appropriate sexual conduct regulations.

B. Stop all investigations and disciplinary procedures based on homosexual or bisexual orientation or conduct.

C. Use the existing infrastructure of the DCD and CVA to address issues concerning service members previously discharged for homosexual or bisexual orientation or conduct. Those issues include, but are not restricted to:

1. Discharge upgrades
2. Changing relistment codes.
3. Removal of homosexuality from discharging papers.
4. VA benefits.
5. Retirement and educational benefits.
6. Separation pay
7. Reinstatement.

D. Notify all veterans discharged for homosexual or bisexual orientation or conduct of the change in regulations. Waive time limits review of discharges based on homosexual or bisexual status or conduct.

4. TRAINING

A. Institute training for all personnel on the acceptance of homosexual or bisexual personnel into the military. Training shall include didactic and experiential opportunities addressing prejudice, stigma, and discrimination with regard to sexual orientation and be based on experience gained dealing with racial and gender issues. Training programs needed include, but are not limited to this following:

1. Individual, Unit, Service Schools, and Academies.
2. Chaplains and the Medical Corps.
3. Law enforcement and investigate agencies
4. Sexual orientation with regards to sexual harassment and equal

opportunity.

B. Expand mission of Defense Equal Opportunity Management Institute to include issues related to sexual orientation discrimination.

5. REPORT

A. For a period of at least five years, the Secretary of Defense will submit an annual, public report to Congress and the President on the progress of the implementation of these policies.

6. INCLUSION

A. In the implementation of these policies and procedures the Secretary of Defense and his designees shall consult groups organizations, and individuals with expertise on lesbian , gay men and bisexuals in the military.