Homosexuality 101: A Primer

The homosexual movement in the United States has achieved unprecedented power during the past two decades as a result of its dedication to one single cause: The overhauling of Straight America to accept and embrace homosexuality as a normal variation of sexual expression.

According to Dr. Charles Socarides, author of Homosexuality: A Freedom Too Far, the homosexual movement’s roots in America are based in Communist ideology and its first aggressive advocate was the late Harry Hay. In the 1930s and 40s, Hay had been an active member of the Communist Party, USA, an organization dedicated to the violent overthrow of the United States.

However, in 1950, Hay determined that his lifelong objective would be to start an organization dedicated to protecting homosexuals and overturning laws against sodomy. In order to hide his Communist Party ties, he asked to be expelled from the Party in 1951. The Party dropped him from membership and in the spring of 1951, Hay founded the Mattachine Society. (The term Mattachine is taken from a medieval French secret society known as the So-ciete Mattachine. This consisted of unmarried townspeople who wore masks and conducted rituals during the Feast of Fools on the first day of spring.) Hay considered the term “Mattachine” to represent rebellion against authority.

The Mattachine Society became the first militant homosexual organization in the U.S. and Hay organized it like a Communist Party cell group.

The Mattachine Society was relatively unsuccessful in making significant gains in normalizing homosexuality, but the 1960s Sexual Revolution set the stage for homosexual militancy that has lasted to this day.

Former Congressman William Dannemeyer chronicles the history of the homosexual movement in his book, Shadow In The Land: Homosexuality In America.

Dannemeyer quotes Dennis Altman, a radical homosexual activist who wrote a prophetic book titled, The Homosexualization Of America. Altman writes: “The seventies saw the beginning of the large-scale transition in the status of homosexuality from a deviance or perversion to an alternate lifestyle or minority, as remarkable a change in the characterization of ‘the homosexual’ as was the original invention of that category in the nineteenth century. Along with this change, homosexuals were being cast increasingly in the role of the vanguard of social and sexual change, worthy of considerable media attention.”

The Victory Over Psychiatry

Homosexual militants achieved a significant victory in 1973 when they succeeded in terrorizing the American Psychiatric Association (APA) into removing homosexuality as a mental disorder from the APA’s Diagnostic And Statistical Manual On Mental Disorders (DSM).

Homosexuals had lobbied the APA since 1971 and began disrupting APA meetings, grabbing microphones and shouting down any psychiatrist who considered homosexuality to be a mental disorder.

The tactics of 60s anti-war protesters worked. The APA caved and homosexuals have used this victory to proclaim that homosexual behavior is normal. Pro-homosexual psychiatrist Patricia Ireland heads the Young Women’s Christian Association. She is an admitted bisexual and board member of Gender-Pac, a transgender group.

The homosexual movement is now allied with transgender activists who are trying to normalize cross-dressing and other deviant sex acts.
In mid-July, 2003, the U.S. Supreme Court, by a 6-3 decision, overturned the sodomy laws in 14 states. Justice W.illiam Kennedy, who wrote the majority opinion for Lawrence v. Texas, declared that no state has the right to interfere with the private sexual activities of homosexuals. Yet, just 17 years before this decision, the Supreme Court had ruled in Bowers v. Hardwick that states do have the right to restrict certain kinds of sexual conduct.

Justice Antonin Scalia's dissent from Kennedy in this ruling is a chilling look into the future: “State laws against bigamy, same-sex marriage, adult incest, prostitution, masturbation, adultery, fornication, bestiality, and obscenity are ... sustainable only in light of Bowers' validation of laws based upon moral choices. Every single one of these laws is called into question by today’s decision.”

Homosexual power extends into state legislatures as well. The Human Rights Campaign (HRC), a homosexual group based in Washington, D.C., issued a 34-page summary of state legislative activities in June, 2003. Homosexual activists and their political allies have introduced 41 bills in 24 states that provide special legal protections for “sexual orientation” or “gender identity” (code for cross-dressers and transsexuals). A total of 146 pro-homosexual bills are under consideration in state legislatures in 2003. Only 31 pro-family bills have been offered in 2003—and only two have passed. Homosexuals are clearly winning and pro-family forces are losing. (This detailed HRC report is available on HRC’s web site: http://www.hrc.org)

Homosexual power in the media is at an all time high. Bravo/NBC are running “Queer Eye For The Straight Guy,” a fashion show that has five homosexuals counseling a straight man on fashion, food, and wine. Bravo is also airing “Boy Meets Boy,” a homosexual dating show. CBS premiered “The Amazing Race 4” in May, 2003. It featured two homosexual men who are supposedly married.

The Walt Disney Company's Animation Department is currently headed by homosexual David Stainton. Formerly, it was run by homosexual Thomas Schumacher, who now runs Disney's theatrical operations in New York City. In addition, Disney's co-director of the cartoon “Lilo and Stitch,” is homosexual Dean DeBlois, who admitted putting pro-homosexual themes into this animated film. He put a cross-dresser in the film and told The Advocate (a homosexual magazine) that the major theme of the film is non-traditional families. (The Advocate, July 9, 2002.)

The National Lesbian and Gay Journalists Association has hundreds of members and is heavily funded by Hearst newspapers, Knight-Ridder, CBS News, CNN, Gannett, NBC, Los Angeles Times, Fox News, and more. Major newspapers throughout the U.S. have homosexual activists on their staffs who filter what you read about homosexuality.

Why Does This Matter To Christians?
Homosexuals wish to silence all opposition to their goal of homosexualizing our culture. Activist Christians pose the greatest obstacle to their agenda. So-called “anti-discrimination” laws and “hate crime” laws are being used by homosexuals to criminalize legitimate opposition to their goals. “Hate speech” laws, for example, will be used to stifle freedom of speech. “Sexual orientation” laws will force Christian businessmen to hire homosexuals—and even cross-dressers or transsexuals (known as transgenders).

This attack on Christians has already happened. In New York City, in March, 2000, a pastor was forced to remove a billboard display from a city street because it violated the city's pro-homosexual anti-discrimination law. The billboard simply quoted Leviticus 18:22: “Thou shall not lie with man-kind as with womankind. It is abomination.”