

Revised LGBTQ Guidelines still a product of LGBTQ interest groups

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When I read the State Board of Education's (SBE) first proposal for LGBTQ Guidelines I was surprised that the "Q" stood for "questioning." As a student of the LGBT political movement, I had always seen the "Q" referred to as "queer," which had been defined as lesbian, gay, and bisexual individuals who rejected social norms with regard to sexuality. They were the individuals who wanted promiscuous homosexual sex to be accepted as normal; the ones who promoted sexual anarchy. The LGBT's largest political organization, the Human Rights Campaign, defines the "Q" as "queer and/or questioning."² If you did not know this, you have been duped by the gay and lesbian activists who prepared these guidelines.

When you add the "Q" to LGBT in school policies you are unwittingly agreeing that traditional social norms with regard to sexuality are outdated and need to be abolished. When you define the "Q" as "questioning," you are being deceitful. The "Q" refers first and foremost to the sexual anarchists.

I have great concern for youth who question their gender role or gender identity. Youth who question their gender identity and gender role do not belong under the LGBT umbrella. They need to be protected from the LGBTQ activists, because they are not only questioning, they are confused. They are vulnerable and they need real facts, not LGBTQ political viewpoints.

Questioning youth need to know they were not born homosexual or transsexual, and that change is often possible.³ They need to know that half of all male adolescents who engage in homosexual sex will not engage in it as an adult.⁴ That male homosexual sex has much greater health risks than smoking tobacco,⁵ and that lasting homosexual partnerships are much rarer than lasting heterosexual partnerships.⁶

The SBE recommends schools support Gay/Straight Alliances and LGBTQ counselors, and bring in LGBTQ educational material. None of these sources will tell students the facts I have mentioned. They will only give their political and philosophical viewpoints, and move a questioning student toward an LGBTQ identity. The SBE guidelines fail questioning students.

Let's be honest on another point, the SBE policy promoting Gay/Straight Alliances and LGBTQ counselors in schools would further the political objective of marginalizing moral conservative viewpoints with regard to sexuality, including the students who believe in them. We can all agree on a goal of creating safe school environments, but this proposed policy is mostly a LGBTQ political manifesto. It advances LGBTQ political objectives over the best interests of the vast majority of students.

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- ² Retrieved from the Human Rights Campaign website September 13, 2016
<http://www.welcomingschools.org/resources/definitions/definitions-for-adults/>
- ³ Stekel & Frohman, 1930; Henry, 1937; Freud, A., 1950; Lagache, 1950; Poe, 1952; Caprio, 1954; West, 1955; Eidelberg, 1956; Bergler, 1956; Allen, 1958, Glover, 1960; Bieber et al., 1962; Ellis, 1965; Mintz, 1966; Singer & Fischer, 1967; Kaye et al., 1967; Greenson, 1968; Jacobi, 1969; Wallace, 1969; Hatterer, 1970; Barnhouse, 1977; Socarides, 1978; Stoller, 1978; Kronemeyer, 1980; Blackman, 2002.
- ⁴ Kinsey, A., W. Pomeroy and C. Martin, (1948). *Sexual Behavior in the Human Male*. Philadelphia, PA: W. B. Saunders Company; Laumann, E. O., Gagnon, J. H., Michael, R. T., & Michaels, S. (1994). *The Social Organization of Sexuality – Sexual Practices in the United States*. Chicago, IL: University of Chicago Press.
- ⁵ Coy, T. (2012). The smokescreen putting young men’s health at risk. Retrieved from http://www.mercatornet.com/articles/view/the_smokescreen_putting_young_mens_health_at_risk. (Based on statistics from the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention)
- ⁶ Hooker, E. (1965). Male homosexuals and their worlds. In J. Marmor (Ed.), *Sexual Inversion – The Multiple Roots of Homosexuality*. New York, NY: Basic Books; ; Laumann, E. O., Gagnon, J. H., Michael, R. T., & Michaels, S. (1994). *The Social Organization of Sexuality – Sexual Practices in the United States*. Chicago, IL: University of Chicago Press.