

THE NOTION THAT HOMOSEXUALS AS A GROUP CONSTITUTE A TRUE MINORITY IN NEED OF SPECIAL PROTECTION IS FALSE.

Voter/Consumer Research, which asked this question: "Should gays and lesbians in the workplace be given special protections, like those given to minorities or the disabled or not?" Only 13 percent said "yes," while 83 percent said "no."

Homosexuals do not meet the three criteria that courts traditionally have used to characterize minority groups:

- 1. Economic Deprivation,**
- 2. Political Powerlessness (and a history of discrimination)**
- 3. Immutable Characteristics.**

1. Economic Deprivation:

As a group, homosexuals are among the most advantaged people in the country. Though different research and marketing firms use different homosexual population numbers, research shows that homosexuals fare at least as well or better than the rest of the country.

* According to Online Partners, the owners of homosexual web portal Gay.com, 13 homosexuals represent a \$450 billion market.¹⁴ Simmons Market Research Bureau's comparison of homosexual consumers to the national index of consumers reports that homosexual consumers are:

1. Over twice as likely as national index to be professionals/managers
2. Twice as likely to have household income over \$60,000
3. Twice as likely to have household income over \$250,000
4. Twice as likely to have graduated from college
5. Four times as likely to spend over \$150 on long distance monthly
6. Twice as likely to spend \$250 on cellular service
7. Over 90 percent took a domestic trip this year
8. 60 percent took a foreign trip in the last three years
9. 65 percent identify themselves as having to have the "latest"
10. 68 percent upgrade to a product's latest model
11. 77 percent "believe in indulging in themselves"
12. 57 percent "prefer to buy top of the line"
13. 59 percent buy themselves whatever they want

* According to the Miami Daily Business Review, homosexuals have "extraordinarily high disposable income, and are a very attractive target for advertisers." The Review also noted the following findings from the Simmons report:

1. 21 percent of homosexuals have household incomes exceeding \$100,000

2. 31 percent have personal income exceeding \$65,000
3. 61 percent have a four-year college degree, compared with the U.S. mean of 18 percent
4. 17 percent hold masters degrees, compared with 4 percent of the U.S. population as a whole.¹⁵

2. Political Powerlessness:

Considering the fact that surveys show that they constitute less than 2 percent of the population, homosexuals wield a disproportionate amount of political power.¹⁶ National Gay & Lesbian Task Force spokesman David Elliot echoed this at a National Press Club event in September 2000: "The Gay vote is large, powerful, and able to swing a closely contested election."¹⁷

* According to a Gill Foundation study, the annual budgets of homosexual charities and social service agencies amounted to about \$100 million in 1999. (The L.A. Gay & Lesbian Center alone, reportedly "the world's largest gay, lesbian, bisexual and transgender organization," boasts a current budget of \$37 million.).¹⁹

* The budget of the top 13 homosexual activist groups across the country was nearly \$36 million in 1999.²⁰

* Homosexual political action committees contributed almost \$800,000 to federal candidates. Individual Democratic "gay" activists also raised approximately \$5 million for the Democratic National Committee during the 2000 election cycle.²¹

* Openly homosexual politicians hold various high public offices in Congress, including Rep. Tammy Baldwin (D-Wisconsin), Rep. Barney Frank (D-Massachusetts), and Rep. Jim Kolbe (R-Arizona). According to the Blade, 118 openly "gay" candidates ran for federal, state and local office in the 2000 elections—43 of them incumbents.²²

* Homosexuals were appointed by the Clinton Administration to key positions in the federal government. President Bush also has appointed several homosexuals to key positions, including AIDS czar Scott Evertz, Ambassador to Romania Michael Guest, and Pentagon adviser Stephen Herbits, who served as a gatekeeper for military civilian personnel despite his well-known homosexual activism.²³

* In addition, homosexuals enjoy support from every major news organization, whose coverage long ago crossed the line into outright advocacy of homosexual causes. More than 600 journalists attended a conference of the National Lesbian and Gay Journalists Association in September 2000. Homosexuals and their allies, such as CNN producer Rose Arce and NBC Nightly News producer Barbara Raab, hold influential media positions.²⁴ Prime-time television has more than two dozen "gay" characters, with uniformly pro-homosexual story lines. Pro-family views are excluded on this issue.

3. Immutable Characteristics:

Homosexuals are the only group to claim minority status based on sexual behavior. Historic minority groups have immutable, non-behavioral characteristics such as race, ethnicity, disability or national origin. A comprehensive examination of genetic claims for homosexuality in the Archives of General Psychiatry concludes, "There is no evidence at present to substantiate a biologic theory."²⁵

* In a critique of studies that claim to prove a "gay gene," homosexual activist and author Edward Stein, Ph.D., said, "Genes in themselves cannot directly specify any behavior or psychological phenomenon. ... The terms 'gay gene' and 'homosexual gene' are, therefore, without meaning. ... No one has ... presented evidence in support of such a simple and direct link between genes and sexual orientation."²⁶

In reality, no scientific studies show an inborn (genetic or biological) cause for homosexuality, despite homosexual activists' continued assertions that homosexual acts are "just the same" as race or gender.

Assertions to the contrary by homosexual activists ignore the largest piece of evidence that homosexuality is not genetic or immutable: the existence of thousands of people who have come out of the homosexual lifestyle.

Dr. Robert Spitzer spearheaded the American Psychiatric Association's declassification of homosexuality as a mental disorder in 1973. Recently, he reconsidered his position. His study, entitled "200 Subjects Who Claim To Have Changed Their Sexual Orientation From Homosexual To Heterosexual," shows that most of his subjects had testified to a significant change in their sexual attractions over a five-year period. For example, while 78 percent of the men studied said they once yearned for romantic emotional involvement with a member of the same sex, after five years only 8 percent still did.²⁷ Spitzer concluded that he now believes that some people can change their sexual preference.