

☑ CHECKLIST ☑

ASSESSING YOUR SCHOOL'S RISK FOR ENCOURAGING HOMOSEXUALITY

A GUIDE FOR PARENTS, STUDENTS, AND COMMUNITIES CONCERNED ABOUT HOMOSEXUAL RECRUITMENT AT SCHOOL

The activities and policies below may sound harmless and even desirable, but in reality they protect and promote homosexual behavior and sexual promiscuity, putting students directly in harm's way instead of cautioning them about risky, dangerous behavior. Remember, obtaining honest answers to some of the questions below may require some diligent probing and research.

School surveyed _____ Spoke to _____

My name and phone (confidential) _____

Does the school have a "safe school" or "non-harassment" policy based on sexual orientation?

Yes No

Assumption: Claims that students involved in homosexual behavior need special protection.

Problems: Protects dangerous behavior and silences those who believe homosexual behavior is wrong. Assumes that some students are "born homosexual," and that homosexual behavior is not dangerous. Also assumes that these students need special safeguards not extended to other students, and that a well-enforced, equitable non-harassment policy is insufficient.

Result: The school essentially endorses homosexual behavior. Worse, anyone who expresses his faith-based or common sense view that homosexual behavior is wrong is labeled as an "harasser" and becomes subject to disciplinary action.

Does the school have or allow for a "gay-straight alliance" or similar organization?

Yes No

Assumption: That students involved in homosexual behavior are a special minority group who need higher self-esteem and greater comfort with homosexual behavior.

Problems: Establishes support for participation in homosexual behavior with all its known risks. These clubs provide a venue where students curious about this lifestyle, but who have not yet participated in it, can readily meet students and even adult advisors to explore homosexual relationships and experiment with homosexual behaviors—all with school support! These clubs become breeding grounds for hostility, where bigoted attitudes are nurtured against anyone who objects to homosexual behavior.

Results: Students are encouraged to experiment with behaviors that are dangerous to their physical and emotional health. The inherent endorsement of the school and other adults lends legitimacy to these behaviors. Particularly at risk are students searching for a peer group or who are struggling with sexual desires.

Does the school have a non-discrimination policy that includes sexual orientation?

Yes No

Assumption: That people practicing homosexual behavior are a minority group, similar to status-based minorities such as race or gender.

Problems: Underlying message is that involvement in homosexual behavior is due to an immutable, genetic status and that persons engaging in homosexual behavior must be protected from discrimination based on that "status."

Results: Anything to which homosexual activists object, including too much emphasis on the traditional family or heterosexuality, is labeled as "discrimination." Students who bring traditional values to the classroom thus are resigned to silence. That silence and isolation eventually lead to acceptance.

Does the school have programs designed to stop "homophobia," "hate," or "bias"?

Yes No

Assumptions: That objecting to homosexual behavior, for any reason, is wrong. Any objections to homosexual behavior are said to originate from "hate" and lead to violence against homosexuals. Such programs also claim that there is no difference between expressed hatred of homosexuals and commonplace moral objections.

Problems: Puts those who object to homosexuality for any reason on the defensive. Causes those who have objections to remain silent, leaving an open field for radical student, teacher or outside groups to define “hate” and discrimination however they wish. Contradicts constitutional rights of freedom of religion, freedom of association and freedom of speech.

Results: Those who profess Judeo-Christian values, conservatives, and all other supporters of traditional values are accused of “hate.” Instances of harassment and violence are linked to those who would never commit such acts.

Do curricula and libraries include pro-homosexual literature?

Yes No

Assumptions: That stories involving homosexual behavior, even if sexually graphic in nature, provide necessary “support” for students who are experimenting with similar behaviors, and provide education for all students about the need to accept this lifestyle. Material supporting the traditional family is viewed as discriminatory.

Problems: Dangerous misinformation is presented as “diversity” training, and the content of much of the material for older students qualifies as obscenity.

Does the school have or allow AIDS and “safe sex” education programs?

Yes No

Assumptions: That all students are at risk of AIDS; that all students need to be taught about use of condoms for “safe sex.” Acceptance of homosexual behavior is heavily encouraged in these programs.

Problems: Only students engaging in homosexual behaviors such as anal sex, or using intravenous drugs are at high risk, so the graphic nature of such programs is unnecessary. Condom use is encouraged, even though recent studies by the CDC and NIH confirm that condoms are not effective in preventing STDs. Abstinence is not encouraged; at best, abstinence is treated as an unlikely alternative.

Results: Students accept sexual permissiveness as the norm. Classroom activities and studies involving condom use, obtaining contraceptives, and the option of abortion fuel this trend.

Does the school have teachers or administrators who are *openly* homosexual?

Yes No

Not positive role models for students. Close student-teacher relationships place students at high risk. (Question: Would it be considered appropriate for heterosexual teachers to discuss their sexual behaviors with students?)

Do groups such as GLSEN, PFLAG, or SMYAL have a presence at the school?

Yes No

These groups are well funded and looking for kids to recruit. Any objectors will be subject to public disgrace.

Does the school celebrate “gay pride” or “coming out” days?

Yes No

Normalizes the behavior and encourages young people to experiment. Especially at risk are students seeking acceptance and a peer group with which to identify.

Are teachers required to attend training to promote diversity and eliminate “homophobia”?

Yes No

Often required now by school systems, these programs foster attitudes of hostility toward tradition-minded parents, who are portrayed as troublemakers.

In requesting the above information, were you treated with respect?

Yes No

If not, you must question whether school officials have something to hide. Or are they considering you “homophobic,” and therefore trivializing your inquiry?