

Thesis: Government legislation against the LGBT community cripples their agenda in procurement of basic rights and equality in personal, legal, social, political, and future ventures.

Binnie, J., & Klesse, C. (2013, June). The Politics of Age, Temporality and Intergenerationality in Transnational Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Transgender and Queer Activist Networks. *Sociology*, 47(3), 580-595. doi:10.1177/0038038512453792

This article was particularly interesting. Binnie suggests that age and intergenerational ties play a role in the spread of the gay culture. What I understand the author's theory to be is that homosexuality seems to oppose the natural timeline of life in terms of reproduction and other biological influences pertaining to heterosexual lifestyles that society has built principals upon. The rejection of the notion that heterosexuality should maintain pertinence as the overwhelmingly preferred lifestyle is what traditionalists fear the most. The author also makes the argument that age serves as an important factor in the degree of reaction to social movements. Young activists are often less respected and less likely to be taken as serious older activists. Also, age gaps within the activist groups may cause differences of opinions and disunity within the group itself. This article serves well as background information about the impact and political response of social movements started by LGBT activists.

Boag, P. (2002, October). Departing from Deviance: A History of Homosexual Rights and Emancipatory Science in America (review). *Journal of the History of Sexuality*, 11(4), 692-694. doi:10.1353/sex.2003.0030

In this abstract, Boag summarizes an example of how difficult it originally was to push forward the homosexual agenda. The best application for the text is to support the evidence of restrictions that gay rights activists face in the political and scientific realm. What is interesting about this is the blatant and extreme regulation and control of information about homosexuality. The government controlled who could create and publish under avocation of gay rights by forcing them to publish data under more "reputable" professionals, and thereby effectively restricting the flow of information and progress of research on homosexuality until the law was overturned. I'm neither pro- nor anti-gay, but to disallow the fair representation of pro-gay publication is completely biased and unnecessary. To restrict certain groups of people as a result of personal opinions on human rights matters is not the responsibility of the government, however it is definitely not unheard of. This article brings awareness to how laws can be set up merely to preserve traditionalism, whether are right or wrong, and nothing more.

Chamie, J., & Mirkin, B. (2011, September). Same-Sex Marriage: A New Social Phenomenon. *Population and Development Review*, 37(3), 529-551. doi:10.1111/j.1728-4457.2011.00433.x

This lengthy article was found within a publication about population and development. It is packed full of data and statistics that can be used in my argument. The article also addresses and explains in great detail the opposing views that counter the idea of same-sex marriage. The

layout and the structure of the essay works well with what my outline will look like, and style-wise it would be a great fit as well. It maintains an objective view, which is helpful in trusting the data I would be citing from it. At this point, I realized I found a lot of publications, but it seems like that's the majority of what is available to UWM Libraries and Google Scholar. The books I came across were inaccessible in full text and had poorly written abstracts. I slightly digressed. This article also covers same-sex marriage as a global phenomenon which was most helpful to use in conjunction with the other source that addressed the global aspect of homosexuality.

Chemerinsky, E. (2005). LESBIAN, GAY, BISEXUAL & TRANSGENDERED ISSUES AND THE CIVIL RIGHTS AGENDA: TRANSCRIPT OF THE PROCEEDINGS+: SAME SEX MARRIAGE: AN ESSENTIAL STEP TOWARDS EQUALITY. *Southwestern Law Review* (p. 10581 words). Los Angeles, CA: Southwestern University School of Law.

Chemerinsky proposes that gay marriage, and at the least civil unions, should be a basic right. A professor of law and political science at Duke University, Chemerinsky is a certifiable speaker on the subject of human rights and the LGBT agenda in terms of politics. The speech carries a subtle persuasive tone as he addresses the Bush re-election and supposed disillusion of the LGBT community that voted for him. As a result, the ultimate consequence was a president who continued to suppress and speak against their activities and allow open discrimination to continue. In the second half of the speech, Chemerinsky stresses that same-sex couples are much like heterosexual couples in relation to how they carry out their personal lives, and deserve the same rights.

Encarnación, O. G. (2011, April). Latin America's Gay Rights Revolution. *Journal of Democracy*, 22(2), 104-118. Retrieved May 11, 2014, from http://muse.jhu.edu.ezproxy.lib.uwm.edu/journals/journal_of_democracy/v022/22.2.encarnacion.html

This essay explains the gay rights situation in Latin America and Argentina. At this point, I decided to change my thesis to incorporate a more globalized point of view and situate my argument on the fact that United States' LGBT legislative policies and political views were far behind that of other countries and were only delaying the inevitable as the LGBT agenda has taken more of a global sweep than I had imagined before I did research. Like Belgium, Argentina is actually a leader in LGBT-friendly legislation. What's different about this source is the detail given to the amount of activism and the anti-gay resistance that they were met with in return.

Mucciaroni, G. (2009). *Same Sex, Different Politics: Success and Failure in the Struggles over Gay Rights*. Chicago: University of Chicago Press.

Being a book, this source naturally has lots more general information on the topic than the other sources found. It was chosen as it best represents *all* of the BEAM method categories and a section of it goes into depth about hate crimes and societal-level discrimination (which is relatively unmentioned in the other sources). I will be matching the outline to the table of

contents, and using certain keywords found index to create the concept map. The book is written in such a way that gay-rights and the LGBT movement can be understood by someone who has no knowledge on the subject matter.

Sanders, D. (1996, February). Getting Lesbian and Gay Issues on the International Human Rights Agenda. *Human Rights Quarterly*, 18(1), 67-106. doi:10.1353/hrq.1996.0010

It would be very effective to apply an international basis to my research. Finding out the impact the gay community has on a global level would help support an answer to the question of whether homosexuals are turning the tide in acceptance and overcoming social stigmas, or at least help define how far they have to go. Sanders divides the publication into two main parts. The first part of the article describes the global situation and issues with sexual orientation discrimination. The second section notes changes in legal policies and outlook towards homosexual activity. This article would help as the background as well as the argument. It provides insight into the situation and describes different cultural reactions. The source comes from a reputable journal that publishes articles about human rights and requires an institutional login to access the text.

Sorenson, H. A. (1993, June). A New Gay Rights Agenda? Dynamic Statutory Interpretation and Sexual Orientation Discrimination. *Georgetown Law Journal*, 81 Geo. L.J. 2105.
Retrieved May 10, 2014, from
[http://www.lexisnexis.com.ezproxy.lib.uwm.edu/hottopics/lnacademic/?verb=sr&csi=7337&sr=AUTHOR\(SORENSEN\)%2BAND%2BTITLE\(A+New+Gay+Rights+Agenda%3F+Dynamic+Statutory+Interpretation+and+Sexual+Orientation+Discrimination\)%2BAND%2BDATE%2BIS%2B1993-06-1](http://www.lexisnexis.com.ezproxy.lib.uwm.edu/hottopics/lnacademic/?verb=sr&csi=7337&sr=AUTHOR(SORENSEN)%2BAND%2BTITLE(A+New+Gay+Rights+Agenda%3F+Dynamic+Statutory+Interpretation+and+Sexual+Orientation+Discrimination)%2BAND%2BDATE%2BIS%2B1993-06-1)

This source describes gay marriage from a well-defined legal aspect. It examines the case of a gay marriage proposal that was taken to the court system. It covers the interpretation of homosexuality, the legal definition of marriage, and setbacks in the gay rights agenda within a few different categories- both public and private. The goal seemed to lay out the background of the issue that homosexuals encounter within the legal system. The second half also goes on to make some proposals and explore other factors that rival their attempts at marriage equality. The article was skillfully written and published in a law journal 20 years ago. Due to its dated nature, the article would preferably serve as a background to help understand the situation. Also, the style and structure can be used as a model for the outline. This is one of the most helpful sources in the collection though it is the oldest, as it helps describe the setting for the gay rights agenda at great length.

Stroops, J. (2005, January 1). *LESBIAN, GAY, BISEXUAL & TRANSGENDERED ISSUES AND THE CIVIL RIGHTS AGENDA: TRANSCRIPT OF THE PROCEEDINGS+ : LAW AND ITS IMPACT ON NON-TRADITIONAL FAMILIES*. Retrieved May 11, 2014, from
<http://www.lexisnexis.com.ezproxy.lib.uwm.edu/hottopics/lnacademic/?verb=sr&csi=14>

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UAL+%20+TRANSGENDERED+ISSUES+AND+THE+CIVIL+RIGHTS+AGENDA%
3A+TRANSCRIPT+OF+THE+PROCEEDINGS+%3A+LAW+AND+ITS+IMPACT

This is a transcript from a symposium submitted to the Law Review. It was chosen due to the speaker's specialization in egg donation and surrogacy contracts and finalization of parental rights. It breaks down the situation with artificial insemination and second-parent adoption in common speech. It also gives the disparities between a state that is progressively pro-gay, like California, and ones that are not- also the consequences of leaving California and seeking out the same support as a same-sex couple as one would have in California. Simply put by the speaker, it's just not likely to happen as efficiently at all. This sheds light on same sex couples and their struggles with setbacks and obstacles due to the way litigation is set up majorly against same-sex couples in the United States. The speech has an argumentative and persuasive tone which would prove to be useful in describing the some of the legal issues that homosexuals have in trying to achieve equality and fair rights in the personal aspects of their life.

Studlar, D. T., Cagossi, A., & Duval, R. D. (2013). Is morality policy different? Institutional explanations for post-war Western Europe. *Journal of European Public Policy* , 353-371.

This is a roughly 20 page expert from a book that goes into depth in the explanation of LGBT rights in the recent course of history in Belgium. The purpose of the expert is two-fold; first, describing the present situation in Belgium and the cultural changes that led up to their friendly atmosphere for the LGBT community. Secondly, the basis of their legislation is then compared to Western civilization in terms of what ways societal differences offset the advancement of the LGBT agenda. When looking at this as a case study, Belgium is the perfect comparison in showing how "behind" America is in the recognition of LGBT rights and equality in their legislation. The texts often times goes into copious amounts of detail over the history of legislation in relation to LGBT human rights laws. Its language is thick as well which could also help serve as a Method resource in relation to the BEAM method. Originally, the intensions for this source was purely argumentative and persuasive.