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**Gay activist backs Christian free speech**

Jeff Dudgeon who is to get an MBE pictured at his Belfast Home speaks to reporter Sam McBride

Photo Colm Lenaghan/Pacemaker Press

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THE man whose landmark legal challenge forced the UK to decriminalise homosexuality in Northern Ireland three decades ago has voiced his concerns over gay rights.

Jeff Dudgeon’s 1981 case at the European Court of Human Rights set world-wide precedents for legalising same-sex relationships.

In an interview with the News Letter following the release of previously classified 1981 government files relating to the case, the former civil servant said he feared that the media was now “afraid” to pursue difficult stories involving gay people lest they were accused of homophobia.

“I’m concerned that there is a nervousness in the media now to take on issues relating to gay people or other protected species. That does concern me,” he said.

“You can’t even make an off-remark without losing your job. I think it’s a danger – but this probably always happens when minorities become emancipated.”

The south Belfast man received a phone call from Ulster Unionist leader Tom Elliott to congratulate him on his recent New Years Honours List MBE – awarded for “services to the lesbian, gay, bisexual and transgender community in Northern Ireland”.

Now an Ulster Unionist member (having spent time as a communist and UK Unionist Party adviser), is he concerned at Mr Elliott’s public refusal to attend a Gay Pride event?

“It might have been wiser if he hadn’t said that it’s his choice – I don’t care. If you’re not comfortable with something you don’t want to force people to attend...

“The press, and the BBC obviously, tends to be somewhat liberal on these matters and it’s become a bit PC to be pro-gay rights.”

He has contacted prominent gay rights activist Peter Tatchell to support his backing for a Christian housing worker in Manchester who was demoted after saying that ‘gay church marriage’ was “an equality too far”.

“I endorse his [Tatchell’s] position on that – I don’t want it to become compulsory to love gays. But then the problem is that I’m always a bit of a rebel.”

He was certainly a rebel when he took his case against the government, and to Strasbourg, eventually. Ministers would not even be seen to meet him, Mr Dudgeon said, despite his belief that they had little personal opposition to changing the law.

It was a case which set a global precedent, being quoted in the US Supreme Court when it decriminalised homosexuality in several states, including Texas, and also led to the British Commonwealth inheriting laws based on the outcome of the Strasbourg case.

At the time, Ian Paisley was the face and voice of Ulster opposition to relaxing the prohibitions on homosexual conduct.

But Mr Dudgeon said that while many of the UUP’s MPs were personally relaxed about the issue, the Ulster Unionist Party was “no more open to it” than the DUP, citing problems with selling it to the Orange Order and churches.

Similarly, nationalists – led by SDLP leader Gerry Fitt – followed the Roman Catholic Church’s opposition line and every one of Northern Ireland’s 26 councils passed a motion which opposed decriminalising homosexuality.

This meant that successive governments were loathe to act in the face of strongly voiced opposition from across the sectarian divide.

The UUP’s Jim Molyneaux and Enoch Powell argued “not the substantive change”, but rather claimed that as it was a Northern Ireland matter it should wait for a Stormont parliament to be reconstituted (somewhat contradictory to their integrationist political philosophy which wanted to see Northern Ireland more closely integrated with the rest of the UK).

Having been involved in politics, including a spell as an adviser to Bob McCartney, Mr Dudgeon has met Dr Paisley on several occasions since then.

Has the former DUP leader ever brought up the case?

“No, I’m not too sure he knows... we’d have lunch with him at Stormont during the talks and theology was always what he wanted to talk about. He probably does know who I am or was told who I was at one point but he certainly never broached the subject.”

He added: “It [the campaign] proves one thing – if you’re organised, you can achieve. We were organised; he was organised and that was a clash.

“He wasn’t a hypocrite about it – he took the Iris line about it of ‘Hate the sin, love the sinner’.”

Three decades ago, could he have imagined that public attitudes to homosexuality would change so radically so quickly?

“In a sense, I’m not terribly surprised – but maybe it’s gone further than I’d have thought. Civil partnership was not in my head at that time.

“In a sense, Paisley and the DUP have always been a minority group within unionism and Protestantism... now that they are at the top they are mellowing and reflecting the broader society that is around them.”

He says that while some still believe the party is staunchly opposed to gay rights, he has detected a slight change in tone – where before it refused to use the word ‘gay’, it now uses the acronym LGBT which incorporates the word.

And, despite his past battles with the party, Mr Dudgeon said that he wants to “let bygones be bygones and not rake over the past”.

Script Casement and Jeffery Dudgeon

Gerry Fitzpatrick writes on the occasion of Casement’s biographer Jeff Dudgeon being honoured.

The journalist Jim McDowell has made a great nationalist mountain out of a mole hill (Sunday World 1st January 2012) when he used the honour (an MBE) that has been bestowed on the gay rights campaigner Jeff Dudgeon “for services to the gay community” by suggesting that this is a snub to the DUP. In that case the elevation to the House of Lords for Baroness Paisley in 2006 and the later creation of Lord Banside (Ian Paisley) in 2010 was also a snub to the gay community and gay rights campaigners. But the real story of socialism, nationalism, honours and gay rights is somewhat stranger.

I had suggested, some years ago, that Jeffery Dudgeon stand for the Irish Senate and join his fellow gay rights campaigner David Norris in future campaigns (which he later attempted but was unsuccessful). Jeffery Dudgeon like Paul now Lord Bew were once associated with this organization – the Peoples Democracy as it was then in the late 1960s and early 1970s. On the occasion in 2007 of the elevation of Paul Bew to the House of Lords I had a private conversation with Jeff Dudgeon. I said that Bew’s honour was undeserved and that if they were going to give it to someone for “services to unionism” it should have been Jeffery Dudgeon. The comment was meant ironically for since the late 1970s he has been consistent in opposing the influence of nationalist and socialist ideas in the community politics of Belfast. However, Following Bew’s and the Paisley’s elevation and the injustice of it, I later thought it would be right that Jeff Dudgeon should receive some public recognition for his gay rights work as he along with former Peoples Democracy lawyer Kevin Boyle were responsible for bringing the first successful gay rights case against Britain at the European Court of Human Rights (see my letter following the death of Kevin Boyle for more on this).

The “award” I had in mind was an honorary doctorate for his human rights work. I then made some enquiries of people who might be willing to support an honorary doctorate in Dublin and in Belfast which I thought had come to nothing. That was until this year’s announcement. I was unaware my idea had reached the SDLP and that is how a recommendation for an honorary degree became a recommendation for an honour. In that case I’m to blame. But it has set me thinking on the subject of awards and the politics of public recognition.

One hundred years ago for Roger Casement the political atmosphere was somewhat similar. He had been honoured twice, once in 1905 when he was given a KMG for his anti-slavery work in the Congo and again in 1911 when he was knighted for his work on the Putumayo investigation. He lived in an era when the bourgeoisie prided itself in being a reforming force (when it was forced to by the masses). The aristocratic embrace was always a way of neutralizing independence of mind and action. The fact that it didn’t work in Casement’s case is beside the point for it was his extra-parliamentary campaign’s against slavery and for an Irish Ireland that produced the man he was and the Casement we now recognize, he was not defined by the honours that were conferred upon him. Both Casement’s and Dudgeon’s awards were part of not so strange death of Liberal England, Casement as 1914 and the Home Rule crisis depended and Dudgeon as the next middle East war looms. Post Hitchens we must be vigilant in opposing that war and the Liberals who use the excuse of women and or gay rights to “liberate” countries. As Casement came to understand the liberation of the oppressed must be the act of the oppressed themselves.