Dear campus colleagues,

Thank you for choosing to present the CME “Bulletin Board in a Bag”: LGBT History Month in your area this October!

In this packet, and any attached documents, you will find everything you need to begin a great bulletin board. Past and future BBBs are posted on our Publications website: www.du.edu/cme/resources/publications.html

How to use
We’ve provided several flyer-sized pages of information, intended to get your board started.

For the most part, the Board is just print and post ready. Color is obviously most eye-catching, but most of the graphics should be fine in black and white/grayscale if necessary. We strongly suggest researching and adding additional information that would be of most interest to your particular audience (relevant communities in home states/nations, campus/community activities that appeal to majors and hobbies); this can help expand the board and improve its impact.

If available at the time of publication, we’ve also included information about relevant campus/community events that you can post as well. You can always check our online calendar (lower right corner of www.du.edu/cme), the relevant Joint Council student organizations (www.du.edu/cme/programs-services/joint-council.html) and/or other sources to see what events and resources you can add to your Board. And, consider attending one/some of these events too!

Feedback
If you use the board, to help us know where our boards have been, and how audiences have responded to them, please email us (igr@du.edu) any/all of the following:
- Your name, hall and floor where the board is posted
- A photo or two of the board up on your floor
- A brief description of any reaction/feedback the board generated on your floor community,
- And any feedback you have about this board or ideas for other Inclusive Excellence-related identities/issues/observances we could provide for the future.
(And in the unfortunate event there’s any defacement or other negative reaction to the board, please follow your hall’s reporting procedures, and let us know.)

THANKS for sharing this important, and interesting, info with your audiences!

Sincerely,

Center for Multicultural Excellence
www.du.edu/cme
facebook.com/DUCME
In 1994, Rodney Wilson, a Missouri high school teacher, believed a month should be dedicated to the celebration and teaching of gay and lesbian history, and gathered other teachers and community leaders. They selected October because public schools are in session and existing traditions, such as Coming Out Day (October 11), occur that month.

The LGBT community is a global culture that is not usually taught its history at home, in public schools or in religious institutions. LGBT History Month provides role models, builds community and makes the civil rights statement of our extraordinary national and international contributions.

Where it Began

The Stonewall riots was the event largely regarded as a catalyst for the LGBT movement for civil rights in the United States. The riots inspired LGBT people throughout the country to organize in support of gay rights, and within two years after the riots, gay rights groups had been started in nearly every major city in the United States.

At the time, there were not many places where people could be openly gay. New York had laws prohibiting homosexuality in public, and private businesses and gay establishments were regularly raided and shut down.

In the early hours of June 28, 1969, a group of gay customers at a popular gay bar in Greenwich Village called the Stonewall Inn, who had grown angry at the harassment by police, took a stand and a riot broke out. As word spread throughout the city about the demonstration, the customers of the inn were soon joined by other gay men and women who started throwing objects at the policemen, shouting "gay power."

Police reinforcements arrived and beat the crowd away, but the next night, the crowd returned, even larger than the night before, with numbers reaching over 1000. For hours, protesters rioted outside the Stonewall Inn until the police sent a riot-control squad to disperse the crowd. For days following, demonstrations of varying intensity took place throughout the city.

In the wake of the riots, intense discussions about civil rights were held among New York's LGBT people, which led to the formation of various advocacy groups such as the short-lived Gay Liberation Front which was the first group to use the word "gay" in its name, and a city-wide newspaper called Gay. On the 1st anniversary of the Stonewall Riots, the first gay pride parades in US history took place in Los Angeles, Chicago, San Francisco, and near the Stonewall Inn in New York.

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October 6, 2014: US Supreme Court denied review of five cases on same-sex marriage bans, meaning that marriage bans in Colorado, Kansas, Oklahoma, Utah, Wyoming, North Carolina, South Carolina, Virginia, West Virginia, Indiana, and Wisconsin will be removed. 30 states plus the District of Columbia, or ~60% of US population, will now live freedom-to-marry states.

March 21, 2013: Colorado Gov. Hickenlooper signed a bill into law allowing same-sex couples to join together in civil union.
Where Are We Now Nationally?

- July 21st, 2014: President Barack Obama signs executive order barring discrimination against federal LGBT employees and LGBT employees of federal contracts
- June 20th, 2014: The Department of Labor proposed a rule extending Family and Medical Leave Act (FMLA) to individuals in legal same sex marriages regardless of whether or not their home state recognizes the marriage
- November 7th, 2014: The Senate passed the Employment Non-Discrimination Act (ENDA) to prohibit employers from discriminating against LGBT employees nationwide; the House of Representatives did not
- July 7th, 2011: A panel of judges on the US Court of Appeals ordered the military to immediately cease enforcing “don’t ask don’t tell”

# Where Are We Now Globally?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Topic</th>
<th>Question</th>
<th>Status</th>
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</table>
| Consensual sex      | Is sex between consenting LGBT adults legal?                             | ● 151 Countries = Legal
                          ● 0 countries = Some Rights
                          ● 79 countries = Illegal or law is unclear                             |
| Workplace non-discrimination | Are LGBT people protected from discrimination in the workplace? | - 43 countries have LGBT protection
                          - 23 countries have some protections (only LGB)
                          - 164 countries have no protection or the law is unclear               |
| Marriage            | Do LGBT people have the right to marry? If not is there any recognition in law for any partnerships, including civil unions or similar? | - 17 Allowed by Law
                          - 23 Some Rights
                          - 190 Illegal or law is unclear                                       |
| Adoption            | Are same-sex couples entitled to apply for adoption? Is there equality protection within the adoption system? | - 20 Allowed by Law
                          - 7 Some Rights
                          - 203 Illegal or law is unclear                                       |
| Protection against hate crime | Does the country’s legal system consider hate crimes based on sexual orientation or gender identity to be an aggravating circumstance? | - 26 Legal Protections: LGBT are protected
                          - 14 Some protections: only LGB are protected
                          - 190 No protection or law is unclear                                  |


Faisal Alam was born to Pakistani parents and raised in Connecticut. As a devout Muslim, Alam struggled with conflicting identities of being gay in a faith where homosexuality is largely perceived as criminal.

At age 19, Alam created the Al-Fatiha Foundation for LGBT Muslims. Al-Fatiha—literally “the opening”—offered new possibilities for people who live at the intersection of Islam and queerness. What started as a tiny e-mail listserv blossomed into an international organization that held regular conferences and engagements for LGBT Muslims.

By striving to embrace these two identities and encouraging other to do the same, Faisal Alam challenges notions of identity and reflects the positive attributes of his communities.
Ivy Bottini

A pioneering feminist, Ivy Bottini helped establish the first chapter of the National Organization of Women (NOW) alongside Betty Friedan in 1966 but left when Friedan asked out lesbians in the group to closet themselves.

Bottini met Morris Knight and they formed the Coalition for Human Rights to fight against the Briggs Initiative, an initiative threatening the termination of lesbian and gay teachers in the state of California. The initiative was defeated in 1978, marking the first legal victory for LGBT rights over homophobic state referendums in the nation.

Bottini continued as an activist for LGBT rights, confounding the Los Angeles Lesbian/Gay Police Advisory Board, the AIDS Network LA (the first organization in the city created to combat AIDS), and Gay & Lesbian Elder Housing Inc. (a non profit organization providing housing for low-income LGBT seniors. In 1986 she also helped to defeat proposition 64, which declared homosexuals a public menace to be quarantined.

Michael Callen

Michael Callen dedicated his life to raising awareness and understanding on AIDS. Diagnosed with Gay Related Immune Deficiency (GRID) in 1982 he, as well as the rest of society, knew little to nothing about the disease. Callen was convinced it was sexually transmitted and wrote a series of publications on safe sex practices including “How to Have Sex in an Epidemic” and an article declaring “war on promiscuity.”

He was also a recognized singer and songwriter with music reflecting on the frustration of living with a chronic disease but also love as a force of healing. He joined the all-gay a cappella group The Flirtations and also put out his own hit album “Purple Heart.”

Cowen also founded the People With Aids Coalition to foster a self-empowerment movement.

Text: [www.lgbthistorymonth.com/michael-callen?tab=biography](http://www.lgbthistorymonth.com/michael-callen?tab=biography)
Laverne Cox is a transgender actress and activist. In her pioneering role as in the hit series *Orange is the New Black*, Cox plays an incarcerated transgender African American woman. She is the first transgender woman of color to have a leading role on a mainstream scripted series. Cox’s character, Sophia Burset, was named the 4th most influential fictional character of 2013 by *Time* magazine.

As an activist of moving beyond gender expectations, Cox’s insights have been featured on CNN, MSNBC, ABC, NPR, HLN, VH1, Fox News Latino, among other national networks. She has also been named one of the countries top 50 trans icons by *The Huffington Post*.

DU Queer Straight Alliance (QSA)

Works to Support DU’s Queer (LGBTIQ & Ally) communities and to create a more welcoming climate on campus, while promoting diversity and equality. Meetings Wednesdays at 7:30 in the Driscoll Center Suite 1880

facebook.com/groups/qsadu/
for more information:

DU LGBTIQ & Ally Services

www.du.edu/pride www.facebook.com/QatDU

Institutional Commitment

- non-discrimination policy includes sexual orientation (since 1995), sex, gender identity AND gender expression (since 2007), among other protected identities
- domestic partner benefits offered to employees (insurance, tuition discounts, etc)
- LGBTIQA office with professional and student staff

campus organizations
- Jewish Rainbow Alliance (Hillel)
- Morgridge QSSA
- Out4Business (Daniels)
- OUTlaws (Law)
- QSA
- Queer Equity Alliance (GSSW)
- Queerbel (Korbel)
- TransAllies working group
- TransNetwork
- Queer Faculty Association
- Queer University Employees

campus programs & services
- annual all-campus events: fall welcome, HomeComing Out, spring Gala, summer socials
- multimedia resource collection (books, movies, etc)
- Queer & Ally (Safezone) training
- weekly email digest
- speaker panels, film screenings and performances
- safer sex supplies
- private consultations and advocacy

online resources
- campus events calendar
- terminology glossary
- nearby friendly religious communities
- all-gender bathrooms list/map
- LGBT Guide to Denver
- HIV/STI testing resources
- campus offices providing direct resources
- local and inter/national service, support & social organization links
- scholarships information