

Annotated Bibliography

Primary Sources

Artwork

Equal Employment Poster. 1989, recordsofrights.org/records/142/equal-employment-poster. Accessed 24 Feb. 2021.

This is a poster explaining the Equal Opportunity Act and how it did not include sexual orientation for groups you can't discriminate against in the workplace.

Knight, Morris. *Gay Liberation Front Flyer*, 1970, digitalcollections.lib.washington.edu/digital/collection/pioneerlife/id/24728. Accessed 26 Feb. 2021.

This is the Gay Liberation Front flyer and it is a form of communication and how they spread the word and got people to help form a group of allies for the LGBT community.

March on Washington Pin. 14 Oct. 1979, www.houstonlgbthistory.org/march1979c.html. Accessed 27 Feb. 2021.

This pin is memorabilia that shows what was handed out while marching to communicate that they were there and were fighting for their rights.

Mattachine Society of New York. "Homosexuals Are Different." *BuzzFeed News*, 1960, www.buzzfeednews.com/article/gabrielsanchez/lgbt-history-pictures-gay-liberation-stone-wall. Accessed 2 Mar. 2021.

This flyer was a very good fit for our section where we talked about the Mattachine Society. This is important to our project because it shows standing up for LGBT rights as it was one of the first LGBT advocacy groups.

Meyer, Eric. "Is 9th Time the Charm for Passage of Employment Non-Discrimination Act?," *Talent Management and HR (TLNT)*, 8 Apr. 2011, www.tlnt.com/is-9th-time-the-charm-for-passage-of-employment-non-discrimination-act/. Accessed 27 Feb. 2021.

This poster helped our project by giving information about the LGBT community's lack of rights, and how their lack of rights compares to heterosexual rights.

National Gay Rights Pin. 12 Feb. 2012,
commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File%3ANational_March_on_Washington_for_Lesbian_and_Gay_Rights_Button.JPG. Accessed 2 Mar. 2021.

This is another pin they used at the march and is used to show sources they used to spread the word of the march.

Images

Adelman, Bob. "Martin Luther King March on Washington," *Library of Congress*, 28 Aug. 1963, www.loc.gov/item/2013645765/. Accessed 23 Feb. 2021.

The March on Washington for Jobs and Freedom inspired the the March on Washington for Gay and Lesbians which helped the LGBT community from being harrassed at work places and be accepted to any workplace. Martin Luther King, Jr. showed them how to protest peacefully.

Ambrosini, Joseph. "Crowds Clash with the Police Force" *New York Times*, 1960, www.nytimes.com/2018/06/20/nyregion/new-york-today-stonewall-forever.html?auth=login-google. Accessed 2 Mar. 2021.

This image was used in the section about the Stonewall Riots, it shows what abuse was going on at the Stonewall Inn by the police.

Butler, Larry. "A Community Marching," *Houston LGBT History*, 14 Oct. 1979, www.houstonlgbthistory.org/march1979b.html. Accessed 27 Feb. 2021.

This image shows people at the march fighting and supporting each other and we learned about their differences.

Butler, Larry. "Atlanta Lesbian Feminist Alliance," *Houston LGBT History*, 14 Oct. 1979, www.houstonlgbthistory.org/march1979d.html. Accessed 19 Feb. 2021.

Before the march there were many different groups of the LGBT community. This image shows us how the groups were split up before they realized that they needed to come together.

Butler, Larry. "Gay Men and Allies Marching," *Houston LGBT History*, 14 Oct. 1979, www.houstonlgbthistory.org/march1979b.html. Accessed 27 Feb. 2021.

This is an image of gay men and allies at the march. This image was important because it shows that the gay community had support from others.

Butler, Larry. "Lesbain and Gay Youth Marching Together in Unity," *Houston LGBT History*, 14 Oct. 1979, www.houstonlgbthistory.org/march1979b.html. Accessed 27 Feb. 2021.

This image was used to see how many gay and lesbian youth are apart orf the LGBT community and show how they all got together to march as one united community.

Butler, Larry. *LGBT March on Washington*, 14 Oct. 1979, www.houstonlgbthistory.org/march1979d.html. Accessed 13 Feb. 2021.

We chose this image as our header photo for all of our website pages. Larry Butler was the photographer, and we found many of his photos useful for our project. We chose this because it captures a moment of unity at the march. We liked the message on the banner that says, "We are Everywhere" because it communicates how many people are part of the LGBT community around the nation.

Butler, Larry. "Los Angeles Gay American Yankee Freedom Band," *Houston LGBT History*, 14 Oct. 1979, www.houstonlgbthistory.org/march1979b.html. Accessed 27 Feb. 2021.

This image shows the Yankee band performing at the march. This is important because shows live performers who are allies/ part of the LGBT community. This opened peoples eyes to how many people are in the community or supportive of it.

Butler, Larry. "Men Holding a 'Gay Love Is Good Love' Banner," *Houston LGBT History*, 14 Oct. 1979, www.houstonlgbthistory.org/march1979b.html. Accessed 27 Feb. 2021.

This is a picture of a group of men going to the march to protest. We used this picture because it shows how you don't need to be ashamed of your sexuality, you love who you love.

Butler, Larry. "Parents and Friends of Gays," *Houston LGBT History*, 14 Oct. 1979, www.houstonlgbthistory.org/march1979d.html. Accessed 19 Feb. 2021.

This image is very important because it shows straight allies for the LGBT community. Straight people protesting shows that they support the community and can encourage other people to support them too.

Butler, Larry. "The Gay Mens Chourus of Los Angeles," *Houston LGBT History*, 13 Oct. 1979, www.houstonlgbthistory.org/march1979b.html. Accessed 27 Feb. 2021.

This picture is of people protesting at the march, we used this to show what different groups of people were at the march since there were a lot.

“Dwight D. Eisenhower.” *Biography*, 2019,
www.biography.com/us-president/dwight-d-eisenhower. Accessed 6 Apr. 2021.

This image of Dwight Eisenhower corresponds with the text talking about his correlation to gay rights during his presidency.

Evan Micheals. “New York City’s First Gay Pride Parade Was Held a Year after the Uprising at the Stonewall Inn in the Village,” *The New York Times*, June 1970,
www.nytimes.com/2013/03/26/us/in-less-than-50-years-a-sea-change-on-gay-rights.html. Accessed 13 Feb. 2021.

This image was used to show people starting more protests after stonewall and not giving up. It was an example of local protests they had before the march which turned into a national movement.

“Frank Kameny Marching at the White House.” *The Wall Street Journal*, 1965,
www.wsj.com/articles/stonewall-wasnt-the-start-of-the-gay-rights-struggle-11561176061. Accessed 17 Feb. 2021.

This is an image of another person fighting for their rights locally, Frank Kameny, an American gay activist. He wrote letters to President Kennedy about gay rights.

Grant, Spencer. “A Gay and Lesbian Parade in Boston,” *Insider*, 1975,
www.businessinsider.com/gay-rights-marriage-timeline-supreme-court-doma-2013-3. Accessed 27 Feb. 2021.

This image is an example of marches after the Stonewall Riots and showing they kept fighting. They wanted to keep the memory of what happened at the Riot alive. The Stonewall Riots were a launching point for the LGBT community to be more visible and vocal to all of America and is an important part of LGBT history.

Hay, Harry. “The Mattachine Society meeting,” *Harry Hay*, 1951,
www.harryhay.com/AH_gall.html. Accessed 2 Mar. 2021.

This image shows the members of the Mattachine Society together. This group is important because they were a group working together to stop discrimination against Lesbians and Gays together. They show that you need to stand together to be heard, and to communicate your rights.

Kennedy, Chuck. “Don’t Ask, Don’t Tell Repeal Act” *Wikimedia Commons*, 22 Dec. 2010,
commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Obama_signs_DADT_repeal.jpg. Accessed 27 Feb. 2021.

This image shows President Barack Obama signing the repeal of the “Don’t ask Don’t Tell” act. This helped LGBT individuals be more open about their sexuality, so they don’t have to hide themselves in the U.S. Military.

Lamarque, Kevin. "A Code Pink Protester Supports the Repeal of 'Don't Ask Don't Tell,'" *Reuters*, 2 Dec. 2010, blogs.reuters.com/faithworld/2010/12/10/dont-ask-dont-tell-and-abortion-at-u-s-military-bases/. Accessed 27 Feb. 2021.

This image shows a protester standing up for their rights to be in the military openly, and supporting the repeal of "Don't Ask Don't Tell".

"LGBT March on Washington- Texas Sign," *Houston LGBT History*, 14 Oct. 1979, houstonlgbthistory.org/march1979a.html. Accessed 27 Feb. 2021.

This image is important because it shows many people coming together as a whole. This image was important to use because it shows one of the different places where the march was.

"*March on Washington Sign*, 14 Oct. 1979, www.houstonlgbthistory.org/march1979a.html. Accessed 2 Mar. 2021.

This picture is a sign that was at the march, we used it to show the different types of signs at the march. Everyone was able to express themselves in their own way.

"Marchers Gather for Speeches and Performances.," *1979 March on Washington*, 14 Oct. 1979, www.houstonlgbthistory.org/march1979d.html. Accessed 27 Feb. 2021.

This image shows people coming together and listening to people talk about LGBT rights. The speeches that people gave are a great form of communication they had at the march where they all explained why they were marching and why it is important to them.

Morris, Larry. "Crowds near the Stonewall Inn," *New York Times*, 29 June 1969, www.nytimes.com/2019/06/06/nyregion/stonewall-riots-nypd.html. Accessed 2 Mar. 2021.

This image shows groups of people who were at the Stonewall Riots protesting for equal rights for gay men. There were many who took to the streets in protest.

Mental Disorder Diagnostic Manual, 1952. 1952. Accessed 25 Mar. 2021.

<https://www.washington.edu/news/2014/03/28/documents-that-changed-the-world-mental-disorder-diagnostic-manual-1952/>

This image shows the mental disorder manual in 1952, which is what we talked about in our Hiding Your Identity page. The manual discusses how gay and lesbians were not considered part of the community.

Nicoletta, Daniel. "Harvey Milk Filling in for Mayor Moscone," *Wikimedia*, 1978, commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Harvey_Milk_in_1978_at_Mayor_Moscone%27s_Desk.jpg. Accessed 2 Mar. 2021.

This is a picture of Harvey Milk in office, and it is important to show how it was a big accomplishment for the LGBTQ+ community.

Rich Pfeiffer, Courtesy Rich Pfeiffer. "The First Chicago Pride," *WTTW*, 1970, <https://Interactive.wttw.com/Playlist/2019/06/28/Chicago-Pride-Parade>. Accessed 13 Feb. 2021.

This image is another pride march in Chicago. It shows that the marches were only local after the Stonewall Riots but still came together to show unity in their community.

Records, Word. *Anita Bryant*, 13 Mar. 2012, Billboard Magazine. Accessed 6 Apr. 2021. https://books.google.com/books?id=8QgEAAAAMBAJ&printsec=frontcover&source=gs_ge_summary_r&cad=0#v=onepage&q&f=false

This image is a picture of Anita Bryant who was a anti-gay activist in the 1950s and early 1960s, we used this picture of her in our no acceptance page to show what she looks like. She said that since gays and lesbians could not have children, they would come after ours. She spread this type of opinion at rallies.

Sahl, Ted. "School Workers Marching for Gay Rights," *Houston LGBT*, 14 Oct. 1979, digitalcollections.sjsu.edu/islandora/object/islandora%3A80_717. Accessed 27 Feb. 2021.

This image shows school teachers marching for LGBT rights. it is important to show how the community includes people from all different types of professions.

"The Gay Mens Chorus of Los Angeles, California Marching in Unity with the National March on Washington," *1979 March on Washington*, 14 Oct. 1979, houstonlgbthistory.org/march1979a.html. Accessed 2 Mar. 2021.

This image is of the Gay men's chorus marching together in support of equality for all.

"The March on Washington 1979," *1979 March on Washington*, 14 Oct. 1979, houstonlgbthistory.org/march1979a.html. Accessed 2 Mar. 2021.

This image is people marching in front of a building holding flags. This image shows how the attendees marched during the national protest in 1979.

“The National March on Washington for Lesbian and Gay Rights.” *National LGBT Chamber of Commerce*, 14 Oct. 1979,
www.nglcc.org/blog/lgbt-history-national-march-washington-lesbian-and-gay-rights.
Accessed 18 Feb. 2021.

This image shows togetherness and fighting as a community at the march. This image showed how many people came to march together, and how many people wanted their rights. This image is important because it shows how large the LGBT community and their allies were in 1979.

American Psychiatric Association logo. 20 Aug. 2015. Accessed 25 Mar. 2021.
<https://www.psychiatry.org/Image%20Library/Global%20Navigation/logo-main.png>

This is the APA’s logo, I used this image to give information about the APA by showing their logo. We used the APA in our website because what they did was a major setback for the LGBT community.

Vucci, Evan. “The White House Is Lit up in Rainbow Colors, Friday, June 26.,” *CNN Politics*, 28 June 2015,
www.cnn.com/2015/06/26/politics/gallery/supreme-court-same-sex-marriage-ruling-photos/index.html. Accessed 27 Feb. 2021.

This photo shows the white house giving support to the LGBT community after same sex marriage was finally legalized In June 26, 2015.

Yanson, John. “The Overview of the March”, 14 Oct. 1979, gay
travel,www.gaytravel.com/gay-blog/marching-forward. Accessed 27 Feb. 2021.

This is an overview picture of everyone who was at the march and shows how many people came together to support the LGBT community.

Interview

Burns, Richard, and Amy Hoffman. *First Hand Experience*. 25 Mar. 2021.

This interview was a pivotal point for our project. It helped us gain more knowledge, and gave us new ideas to research about to expand our knowledge on the March on Washington and other LGBTQ+ rights. The interview lasted about 40 minutes. We used approximately 2 minutes and 30 seconds of the interview on our website.

Newspaper

“Pride Rally in Central Park article.” *Martha Leah Nangalama*, 29 June 1970, nangalama.blogspot.com/2019/06/stonewall-at-50-how-it-played-out-in.html?pr=92064&lang=en. Accessed 27 Feb. 2021.

This is a newspaper article talking about protests happening in local areas that shows the different sorts of communication the community had to spread the word.

Secondary Sources

Books

Bronshi, Michael. *A Queer History of the United States: For Young People*. Boston, Beacon Press, 2019.

We used this book for more information on Harvey Milk and how he impacted the LGBT rights because he was the first openly gay official in California.

Faderman, Lillian. *The Gay Revolution : The Story of the Struggle*. New York, Simon & Schuster, 2016.

We used this book to give us information about the Mattachine society, Stonewall Riots, and gay pride parades. It helped us with the background and what eventually led to the March in Washington.

McGrody, Ellen. *PIONEERS of LGBTQ+ RIGHTS*. 1st ed., New York, The Rosen Publishing Group Inc., 2019.

We used this book to give us information on how LGBTQ+ rights have evolved over time.

Map

“LGBT Protections by State.” *Freedom for All Americans*, 8 June 2015, freedomforallamericans.org/introducing-the-campaign-to-secure-non-discrimination-for-lgbt-americans/. Accessed 27 Feb. 2021.

This map is visual about LGBT rights, or lack of rights in each state. The map was included because it’s an amazing visual of LGBT protections in every state.

Websites

“Audre Lorde Residence.” *NYC LGBT Historic Sites Project*,
www.nyclgbtsites.org/site/audre-lorde-residence/#:~:text=While%20living%20in%20her%20Staten,for%20Lesbian%20and%20Gay%20Rights. Accessed 11 Feb. 2021.

This website was very important because it helped us learn about someone who struggled being accepted and who was actually at the march and rally. Learning about Audre Lorde helped us know more about protesters, and also more about people at the march.

Butler, Larry. *Photos Larry Butler Took of the March on Washington*, 14 Oct. 1979,
www.houstonlgbthistory.org/march1979c.html. Accessed 16 Feb. 2021.

This website gave us collections of files about different things that we could connect back to the march. Larry Butler was a photographer who documented the march and was able to share his images on his website.

“Fact Sheet: Employment Non-Discrimination Act.” *American Civil Liberties Union*, 2021
American Civil Liberties Union, 2019,
www.aclu.org/other/fact-sheet-employment-non-discrimination-act. Accessed 17 Feb. 2021.

We found this website in our initial search to learn about why they wanted to march, details surrounding the day, and the long and short term effects.

“Harry Hay | Biography, Activism, & Facts | Britannica.” *Encyclopædia Britannica*, Britannica, 2019, www.britannica.com/biography/Harry-Hay-Jr#ref1261762. Accessed 23 Mar. 2021.

This website told us about the origins of Mattachine, and the Mattachine Society. It was very important to the history of the LGBT community and greatly educated us about the Mattachine Society.

Human Rights Campaign. “The Equality Act | Human Rights Campaign.” *Human Rights Campaign*, 27 Aug. 2015, www.hrc.org/resources/the-equality-act . Accessed 11 Feb. 2021.

We used this website to give us information on what kind of rights the gay community wanted at the time and how government officials were handling the news and how they proceeded.

“King Library Digital Collections.” *Digitalcollections.sjlibrary.org*,
digitalcollections.sjlibrary.org/. Accessed 13 Feb. 2021.

This website was very useful as it helped us research things from 1979 around the time of the march. This helped us learn more about the time period and what could affect the march.

“Legislation Affecting LGBT Rights across the Country.” *American Civil Liberties Union*, 2018,
www.aclu.org/legislation-affecting-lgbt-rights-across-country Accessed 19 Dec. 2020.

This website gave us information about the impacts of the March on Washington. It helped us see how much has changed since the march for the LGBT community.

PBS. “Milestones in the American Gay Rights Movement | American Experience | PBS.”
Pbs.org, American Experience, 2000,
www.pbs.org/wgbh/americalexperience/features/stonewall-milestones-american-gay-rights-movement/. Accessed 18 Mar. 2021.

This website was a timeline of both good and bad LGBT history. This was very important because it showed us the history and background of LGBT people.

Shafer, Scott. “NPR Choice Page.” *Npr.org*, 2019,
www.npr.org/2018/11/27/670657965/40-years-after-the-assassination-of-harvey-milk-lgbt-candidates-find-success. Accessed 10 Feb. 2021.

We used this website to give us more information on why Harvey Milk was assassinated, this is important to know because it affected the LGBTQ+ community.

Stoddard, Ed. “Don’t Ask, Don’t Tell and Abortion at U.S. Military Bases....” *Reuters Blogs*, 10 Dec. 2010,
blogs.reuters.com/faithworld/2010/12/10/dont-ask-dont-tell-and-abortion-at-u-s-military-bases/. Accessed 13 Feb. 2021.

This website gave us information about “Don’t ask, Don’t tell.” This was useful because it helped us understand some of the legislation that was put in place for the LGBT community.

“Stonewall at 50: Stories of Resistance and Resilience.” *Culture*, 25 June 2019,
www.nationalgeographic.com/culture/2019/06/stonewall-riots-anniversary-pride-month-lgbt/. Accessed 11 Feb. 2021.

This website was very helpful as it gave us information about the Stonewall Riots which is an important part of LGBT history. It helped us connect Stonewall to the march and the people fighting for equal rights.

The Editors of Encyclopedia Britannica. "Harvey Milk | American Politician and Activist." *Encyclopædia Britannica*, 23 Nov. 2018, www.britannica.com/biography/Harvey-Milk.
<https://www.britannica.com/biography/Harvey-Milk>

We used this website to give us information about how Harvey Milk's assassination in 1978 encouraged LGBT members to show their support for the rights of their community, and do the march.

Waterfield, Sophia. "Pride Month 2019 Marks the Stonewall 50th Anniversary: The LGBTQ Community Is a Vital Part of American History." *Newsweek*, Newsweek, June 2019, www.newsweek.com/pride-month-2019-stonewall-50th-anniversary-history-lgbtq-america-history-1440491 .

We used this website to give us information on the 50th Anniversary of the Stonewall Riots. We understood that there has been progress made but still more to be done.

Woulfe, Hannah. "NGLCC | LGBT History: The National March on Washington for Lesbian and Gay Rights | Nglcc.org." *Nglcc.org*, 23 Oct. 2017, www.nglcc.org/blog/lgbt-history-national-march-washington-lesbian-and-gay-rights . Accessed 19 Dec. 2020.

This website was very useful at the beginning of our research. This website was our starting point before we dug deeper into the March on Washington. It provided great background information to motivate us to learn more.