



STONEWALL 50

A JOURNALIST'S GUIDE TO REPORTING ON THE 50TH ANNIVERSARY OF STONEWALL AND THE LEGACY OF PRIDE

MAY 2019





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MESSAGE FROM SARAH KATE ELLIS, PRESIDENT & CEO OF GLAAD



Dear friends,

This is a momentous year! June 28, 2019, marks the 50th anniversary of the Stonewall Rebellion, a moment when our community stood up to police oppression in New York City and sparked the modern day movement for LGBTQ equality.

Since then, we have seen tremendous progress in the legal and lived realities of lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and queer (LGBTQ) people in America. With courage and conviction our LGBTQ pioneers paved the way for a world that has allowed us to be ourselves, fight for protections, and push back against forces that wish to erase us. That work has given us more freedom than many ever thought possible. It has also made us resilient in the face of current discrimination, and instilled in us the energy to stay the course and sustain the gains we've made.

When patrons of the Stonewall Inn made their stand against brutality, they likely couldn't imagine that their efforts would one day lead to a world

where loving LGBTQ couples could be legally married in all 50 states; where gay, lesbian and bisexual people could serve openly in the military; and where a federal hate crimes law would protect people based on sexual orientation and gender identity. But we know these victories are not assured unless we stay vigilant. A ban on transgender military personnel is now the reality under a current presidential administration determined to turn back the clock. That's just one of more than 100 attacks on our community by the Trump Administration.

In the pages that follow, we'll share highlights on the history of Stonewall; our movement's early setbacks and strides; the advances we achieved during President Obama's time in office; and the Trump Administration's anti-LGBTQ actions and agenda that threaten our communities today. We'll also touch on the ever-changing global landscape for LGBTQ people, some of whom are thriving, while others face grave threats. This guide is intended to help journalists cover Stonewall 50 with fairness, depth, and accuracy. It is designed to ensure that media shine a powerful light on this landmark occasion and give it the attention deserved within the evolving American experience.

Despite current attempts by our federal government to take us backwards, there is nothing they can do to fully contain our advancements, dampen our spirits, or stifle our celebration of this milestone moment in history. We've come too far to be pushed back to a world in which we were not allowed to exist as the people we truly are. We are here. We are proud. We are not going away.

Yours in service,

STORY IDEAS

- **Interview LGBTQ elders and people who participated in the Stonewall Rebellion** or lived in New York City during the time of Stonewall. Ask them to share recollections of what it was like to be LGBTQ prior to the time of Stonewall and after. How do they feel about the progress of the movement and the setbacks of the moment?
- **Interview the owners of the Stonewall Inn** and leaders behind the Stonewall Inn Gives Back Initiative (SIGBI). What are they doing to preserve Stonewall's history? How is SIGBI using its international platform to help LGBTQ people in places where it's still difficult to be openly LGBTQ?
- **Interview NYC Pride** about the myriad of events planned for Stonewall 50 and World Pride.
- **Interview married same-sex couples** who can reflect on the incredible advances that have occurred in the past 50 years.
- **Explore the Trump Administration's attempts to roll back protections for LGBTQ people** and the community's resilience in the face of these attacks: transgender military ban, Department of Health & Human Services memo attempting to erase transgender people; former Attorney General Jeff Sessions' "religious freedom" memos; invalidating President Obama's executive orders that protect LGBTQ federal employees and transgender students. GLAAD's Trump Accountability Project (glaad.org/trump) provides background on each attack, as well as figures within the Trump administration.
- **Interview HIV and AIDS activists** to explore how this issue is inextricably linked to the history of Stonewall and the evolution of the LGBTQ movement.
- **Focus on the transgender, gender non-conforming, and non-binary communities** and their contributions to the Stonewall Rebellion, as well as their monumental visibility over the past decade. Examine the continued discrimination, harassment and violence facing transgender people, particularly transgender women of color. What are the factors that contribute to this troubling reality? What are LGBTQ civil rights organizations doing to confront it? How can allies support transgender communities?
- **Interview young LGBTQ people** and ask them to reflect on the contributions of older LGBTQ people who helped secure the protections they have today. GLAAD's Campus Ambassadors are an available resource, and frequently share their perspective at glaad.org/amp.
- **Write or produce an in-depth feature story** on the contributions of the late marriage equality champion and New Yorker, Edie Windsor (and her first wife, the late Thea Spyer); Interview Edie's surviving spouse, Judith Kasen-Windsor; Interview her friends and loved ones, including attorney Roberta Kaplan who argued her landmark case, *US V. Windsor*; Explore Windsor's legacy in the context of Stonewall 50.
- **Contact LGBTQ organizations within your media market** to explore the ways they are marking Stonewall 50 and reflecting on their own contributions to the progress of the LGBTQ movement. What programs and activities are they planning to celebrate this occasion?
- **Interview GLAAD** to trace the evolution of laws, media and culture protecting LGBTQ people from Stonewall to today.
- **Report on the large number of LGBTQ people** who have been elected to office since Stonewall. The biggest gains were made during the 2018 midterm elections.

INTRODUCTION

On the morning of June 28, 1969, a group of patrons at the Stonewall Inn – a New York City bar that was a frequent target of police raids because it catered to the lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and queer (LGBTQ) community – fought back against police brutality and harassment. Their uprising helped set in motion a wave of activism among LGBTQ people that continued for five more consecutive nights and came to be known as the Stonewall Rebellion, the Stonewall Uprising or the Stonewall Riots. Many historians credit Stonewall with putting the issue of LGBTQ civil rights on the American political map.

With the 50th anniversary of Stonewall occurring in June 2019, GLAAD is encouraging media professionals to use this important milestone as an opportunity to look at the progress made by the LGBTQ community and its allies over the last 50 years, as well as to examine recent victories and defeats on LGBTQ-related policy issues at federal, state and local levels. GLAAD also recommends that journalists frame their coverage of 2019 Pride events, many of which will occur in June, in the context of these past 50 years of cultural, legal, political, and community progress.



HISTORY OF STONEWALL

The Stonewall Riots began at around 2:00 a.m. on the morning of June 28, 1969, shortly after the New York Police Department raided the popular Stonewall Inn, a bar in Greenwich Village that catered to the LGBTQ community. At the time, police raids on LGBTQ bars were common, and during these raids, LGBTQ community members often experienced harassment and brutality at the hands of law enforcement. On the night of the Stonewall Rebellion, patrons resisted, refusing to comply with police officers during the raid. Outside the bar, crowds of bystanders began to gather, growing increasingly agitated until eventually they fought back. The rebellion sparked five additional consecutive nights of protests, drawing out greater numbers of LGBTQ and allied supporters each night.

Previous incidents of LGBTQ people resisting police brutality and harassment were also recorded – perhaps most notably the 1966 Compton’s Cafeteria Riot in San Francisco – but Stonewall roused thousands to action in the days and weeks that followed. Stonewall leaders, including Sylvia Rivera and Marsha P. Johnson, formed groups like the Gay Liberation Front and the Street Transvestite Action Revolutionaries (STAR). Although gay and lesbian networks such as the Mattachine Society and the Daughters of Bilitis existed before Stonewall, the uprising marked the beginning of a shift in the visibility and approach of the LGBTQ community.



EARLY PROGRESS AND SETBACKS



In 1969, LGBTQ people regularly faced a political and social climate that often excluded them from safeguards and legal protections. Local, state, and

federal legislation protecting LGBTQ people from violence and discrimination was virtually non-existent. LGBTQ Americans were frequently perceived as mentally ill. Being gay was listed as a mental disorder in the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual (DSM). It wasn't until 1973 that the American Psychiatric Association removed homosexuality from its list of mental disorders. Some people perceived to be LGBTQ were even monitored by the government for illicit activity. Raids by law enforcement on bars and other gathering places catering to LGBTQ people were common, and people could be arrested for engaging in consensual sexual activity in their homes because of the existence of so-called "sodomy laws." LGBTQ people were all but invisible in the mainstream media, and many LGBTQ people lived their lives in secret, keeping

their sexual orientation or gender identity hidden from family members, friends and coworkers. Those who lived openly risked severe backlash and ridicule that often impacted their personal and professional lives.

One year after Stonewall, a coalition of organizations held the first Christopher Street Liberation Day march in New York and several other U.S. cities, an event that led to the proliferation of annual LGBTQ Pride events nationwide and around the world. The organization also worked on policy issues. In 1971, the New York City Council debated one of the first efforts to extend the city's human rights policy to gay men and lesbians – thanks in large part to the work of the Gay Activists Alliance (GAA). Other events signaled greater visibility in other parts of the country. In 1974, Kathy Kozachenko became the first out LGBTQ person elected to public office when she won her race for City Council in Ann Arbor, Michigan. In 1975, Elaine Noble became the nation's first openly gay state elected official when she was elected to the Massachusetts legislature. That same year, Air

Force Technical Sergeant Leonard Matlovich announced he was gay, and appeared on the cover of *Time* under the headline "I Am a Homosexual: The Gay Drive for Acceptance." In 1977, openly gay politician Harvey Milk won a city Supervisor seat in San Francisco, though he would be assassinated just one year later.

The HIV and AIDS crisis that emerged in the 1980s had a devastating impact on the LGBTQ community. Early reports identified HIV as a "gay cancer," and sensational media coverage and a lack of action on the part of public health officials led to the stigmatization of people with HIV and AIDS and the LGBTQ community. Advocacy and public education organizations including Gay Men's Health Crisis (formed in 1982), the Gay & Lesbian Alliance Against Defamation (GLAAD, formed in 1985) and the AIDS Coalition To Unleash Power (ACT UP, formed in 1987) emerged and galvanized members of the LGBTQ community in the face of the crisis and created new models for activism.

Over time, the LGBTQ community experienced both key progress and setbacks that translated into

Stonewall 50

1969

1970

1973

1974

Historical Highlights



The Stonewall Riots



First Gay Pride Marches in New York, Los Angeles, San Francisco and Chicago

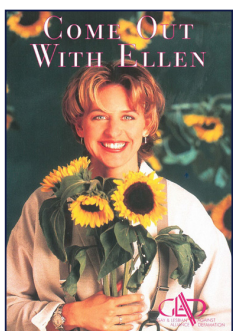


American Psychiatric Association removes homosexuality from the list of mental health disorders



Kathy Kozachenko and Elaine Noble first openly LGBTQ people elected to public office

legislative action at the federal, state, and local level on issues such as hate crimes, workplace nondiscrimination and relationship recognition. In 1986, the U.S. Supreme Court ruled in favor of a Georgia law outlawing consensual sex between same-sex couples in (*Bowers V. Hardwick*), which was eventually overturned in 2003 by the court in the landmark (*Lawrence V. Texas*) ruling. In 1990, the passage of the Hate Crimes Statistics Act marked the first federal law to reference lesbian, gay and bisexual people, though the brutal murders of Brandon Teena, a transgender man in Nebraska, and Matthew Shepard, a gay man in Wyoming, brought the issue of anti-LGBTQ violence to the nation's attention in 1993 and 1998, respectively. The passage of the "Don't Ask, Don't Tell" policy in 1993 and the Defense of Marriage Act (DOMA) in 1996 marked setbacks for the LGBTQ community in the area of federal equality.



Still, LGBTQ visibility continued to blossom. One of the shining examples was Ellen DeGeneres' historic coming out announcement on the cover of the April

14, 1997, edition of *Time* and her character Ellen's subsequent coming out on her sitcom on April 30, 1997.

Ellen experienced several years of discrimination and isolation as a result of her courageous decision to live openly. But, she went on to become one of the most beloved talk show hosts in history. She is now seen and adored daily by millions of straight and LGBTQ people alike in living rooms across America around the world.

At the state and local level, many ordinances extending employment protections, civil unions and domestic partnerships to LGBTQ people and expanding existing hate crimes laws to include the LGBTQ community were passed over time. Some of the most visible efforts were around marriage for same-sex couples. In 1993, a Hawaii trial court ruled that prohibiting same-sex couples from marrying was not justified, setting the stage for the movement for marriage equality. In 2004, the Massachusetts Supreme Judicial Court extended marriage equality to same-sex couples in the state – though from 2004 to 2008 many states enacted constitutional amendments prohibiting marriage for same-sex couples. In 2008, a

landmark California court ruling extended marriage protections to same-sex couples, only to be overturned by the passage of Proposition 8 later that year. Not long after, marriage was extended to couples in Connecticut, Iowa, Vermont, Maine and New Hampshire.

Beginning with the galvanizing moments of Stonewall, the LGBTQ movement has made tremendous progress over the past 50 years. By 2009 when we celebrated Stonewall 40, LGBTQ Americans had achieved important legal protections at the state and local level (particularly in areas of inclusive hate crimes laws, domestic partnerships, non-discrimination laws, and marriage equality). But significant work remained in terms of securing inclusive federal legislation in the areas of marriage and relationship recognition, hate crimes laws, immigration equality, ending the HIV travel/immigration ban, and repealing the so-called "Don't Ask, Don't Tell" law barring military service by openly gay, lesbian and bisexual personnel.

1976



Renée Richards, a transgender woman and tennis player, banned from competing in the U.S. Open

1978



Rainbow flag, designed by Gilbert Baker, debuts. Harvey Milk elected as San Francisco Supervisor and assassinated in the same year

1982



Wisconsin becomes the first state to outlaw discrimination based on sexual orientation

1993



President Bill Clinton signs "Don't Ask, Don't Tell"

MONUMENTAL ADVANCES UNDER PRESIDENT OBAMA



President Barack Obama was sworn into office on January 20, 2009. During his time in office the LGBTQ equality movement gained more protections than at any time in history. LGBTQ people were also afforded a level of respect from the federal government that they had never seen before. The Obama Administration issued Pride Month proclamations every year in office and convened Pride receptions at the White House, welcoming LGBTQ leaders from across the nation. Early in his tenure, President Obama signed the Matthew Shepard and James

Byrd Jr. Hate Crimes Prevention Act and a bill to repeal “Don’t Ask, Don’t Tell.” He also lifted the ban on HIV-positive visitors entering the U.S.

Over the span of his presidency, he signed a host of executive orders protecting LGBTQ communities and eventually declared his own support for marriage equality. During his tenure, Edith Windsor’s landmark Supreme Court case (*Windsor V. United States*) overturned the discriminatory “Defense of Marriage Act” better known as DOMA, ensuring federal protections for married same-sex

couples in states where it was legal.

And on the heels of that 2013 victory, James Obergefell’s sweeping 2015 Supreme Court victory in *Obergefell V. Hodges* brought marriage protections nationwide, dramatically changing the legal landscape for loving committed LGBTQ couples throughout America. On the night of that decision, June 26, 2015, the White House was lit in rainbow colors as a sign of support and solidarity for the LGBTQ community. Just one year later, the Stonewall National Monument was designated in the area of Christopher Park across the street from the Stonewall Inn and the block of Christopher Street just outside the park, where the Stonewall rebellion took place. Former White House Senior Advisor Valerie Jarrett attended the June 27, 2016, dedication, as did then Secretary of the Interior Sally Jewell and National Park Service Director Jonathan B. Jarvis. Marriage equality icon Edie Windsor also attended. Several months later and blocks away, the New York City AIDS Memorial was dedicated on December 1, 2016 (World AIDS Day) with Mayor

1996



Romer V. Evans declares denying gay people protection from discrimination is unconstitutional. Bill Clinton signs the Defense of Marriage Act

1997



Ellen DeGeneres comes out as lesbian on her TV show of the same name

1998



Tammy Baldwin becomes first openly gay person elected to Congress. Rita Hester, a black transgender woman, murdered in Massachusetts

1999



Gwendolyn Ann Smith founds Transgender Day of Remembrance. Monica Helms creates the Transgender Pride Flag

Bill de Blasio in attendance, along with City Council member Corey Johnson, who is openly gay and HIV positive. Johnson would go on to become City Council speaker, a post he occupies today.



The Obama Administration showed tremendous support for the transgender community, adding gender identity protections to every executive order put in place to protect LGBTQ people. One of the most notable examples of transgender acceptance under Obama came when Attorney General Loretta Lynch announced a Justice Department lawsuit against North Carolina. The suit challenged that state's discriminatory law that banned transgender people from using restrooms that match who they are and nullified local

nondiscrimination ordinances in North Carolina. As part of the announcement, Lynch gave an impassioned speech about the federal government's commitment to protecting transgender people, stating in part, "no matter how isolated or scared you may feel today, the Department of Justice and the entire Obama Administration wants you to know that we see you; we stand with you; and we will do everything we can to protect you going forward. Please know that history is on your side. This country was founded on a promise of equal rights for all, and we have always managed to move closer to that promise, little by little, one day at a time. It may not be easy – but we'll get there together."

Adding yet another milestone to its LGBTQ equality legacy, the Obama Administration announced a plan to lift the ban on open transgender military service in June of 2016.

The number of LGBTQ equality gains during the Obama presidency was truly astounding, as was the continued growth in LGBTQ visibility in the press

and in Hollywood. One great example is *Time's* 2014 cover story featuring actress and activist Laverne Cox, marking the first time a transgender person graced this magazine's cover.

Another case of national significance was that of Gavin Grimm, a teenager who, with the help of the ACLU, sued the Gloucester County School District in Virginia for barring his use of the boys' restroom at his high school. His case began in the Obama years and ended in victory in May of 2018 in a lower federal court, having moved all the way to the Supreme Court at one point in the process. "The court, citing a long line of court decisions supporting transgender people, held that Title IX protects Gavin and other transgender students from discrimination. Forcing Gavin to use separate restrooms violated his rights under both Title IX and the Constitution." Gavin's bravery and visibility have made him a national role model for other young LGBTQ people who are fighting for the right to live as themselves, unencumbered by bias.

2003



Lawrence v. Texas declares all sodomy laws in the U.S. unconstitutional

2009



President Barack Obama signs the Matthew Shepard Act, expanding prevention and prosecution of hate crimes

2011



"Don't Ask, Don't Tell" repealed, allowing LGB people to openly serve in the military

2012



Tammy Baldwin becomes first openly gay person elected to the Senate, and Kyrsten Sinema becomes first bisexual elected to the House of Representatives

PULSE NIGHTCLUB SHOOTING

While the Obama years were extraordinary for LGBTQ rights, on June 12, 2016, the community was shaken to the core when a gunman walked into Pulse Nightclub in Orlando, Florida, and killed 49 people, most of whom were LGBTQ and Latinx. Sixty-eight others were injured. The Pulse massacre marked the deadliest mass shooting in American history at the time. It is now the second deadliest, after the Las Vegas mass shooting in October of 2017. In the days and months that followed the Pulse attack, LGBTQ people and allies came together in strength, solidarity, and resilience. Just after the tragedy, President Obama offered words of comfort to the nation, saying in part:



"This is an especially heartbreaking day for all our friends—our fellow Americans—who are lesbian, gay, bisexual or transgender. The shooter targeted a nightclub where people came

together to be with friends, to dance and to sing, and to live. The place where they were attacked is more than a nightclub—it is a place of solidarity and empowerment where people have come together to raise awareness, to speak their minds, and to advocate for their civil rights. So this is a sobering reminder that attacks on any American—regardless of race, ethnicity, religion or sexual orientation—is an attack on all of us and on the fundamental values of equality and dignity that define us as a country. And no act of hate or terror will ever change who we are or the values that make us American."

GLAAD worked with local organizations and survivors, starting hours after the shooting, into the months and years that followed. Owners of the club have since founded the onePULSE Foundation *"to create a sanctuary of hope following the tragic day in American history—Sunday, June 12, 2016—to honor the 49 angels that were taken, the 68 others who were injured and the countless first responders and healthcare professionals who treated them. This fund "is intended to support construction and maintenance of the memorial, community grants to care for the survivors and victims'*

families, endowed scholarships in the names of each of the 49 angels, educational programs to promote amity among all segments of society and, ultimately, a museum showcasing historic artifacts and stories from the tragedy." GLAAD worked with over two dozen musical artists to release "Hands," a musical tribute to the victims of Orlando. Funds from the sale benefited the Equality Florida Pulse Victims Fund and the GLBT Community Center of Central Florida.

The Pulse Nightclub tragedy was a stark reminder of the violence LGBTQ and marginalized communities still face, even with all the progress made. Transgender people in particular continue to encounter tremendous rates of violence. In both 2017 and 2018, more than two dozen transgender people were reported murdered in the United States. Most of those killed were transgender women of color. Organizations like the Anti-Violence Project in New York City regularly track anti-LGBTQ hate crimes and work with communities toward common solutions to address these troubling statistics.

2013



United States V. Windsor declares the Defense of Marriage Act unconstitutional. American Psychiatric Association replaces the term "gender identity disorder" with "gender dysphoria"

2015



Obergefell V. Hodges guarantees all same-sex couples the right to marry. Bisexual Kate Brown becomes governor of Oregon



MAJOR SETBACKS UNDER PRESIDENT TRUMP



After the groundbreaking Obama years, which overflowed with LGBTQ advancements at the federal level, the Trump Administration ushered in a period of discrimination that continues to this day. Despite voicing tepid support for LGBTQ people during his 2016 campaign, President Trump has taken a multitude of actions to hurt the community during his time in office. Since Trump's inauguration, GLAAD has documented over 100 attacks on the LGBTQ community with its Trump Accountability Project (glaad.org/trump). Among

the most visible move was his announcement via tweet in the summer of 2017, in which he declared his intention to ban transgender people from serving in the military. The transgender military ban has been challenged in federal court by LGBTQ rights organizations including the National Center for Lesbian Rights (NCLR), GLBTQ Advocates & Defenders (GLAD) and Equality California. But the Trump Administration continues taking steps to purge transgender military personnel as court fights proceed, putting the lives of brave

transgender service members in turmoil as they live under the daily threat of losing their jobs for being who they are.

The Trump administration has also rescinded Obama era executive orders that protected LGBTQ from workplace discrimination and withdrawn Obama era guidance protecting transgender children. Mike Pence is perhaps the most anti-LGBTQ Vice-President in history. Both Pence and Trump have given anti-LGBTQ groups like Family Research Council, Alliance Defending Freedom, and Liberty Counsel prominent seats at the White House table, resulting in executive orders that strip rights from LGBTQ people in the name of "religious freedom" and attempt to keep LGBTQ people from being counted in the 2020 census. The U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (DHSS) issued a memo essentially defining transgender people out of existence. The Trump Administration also supported a Colorado baker who refused to bake a wedding cake for a gay couple. The Masterpiece Cakeshop case led to a narrow victory for the baker at the Supreme Court, but could be a slippery slope that leads to other cases that seek to nullify state and local non-discrimination laws.

2016



Pulse Nightclub Shooting in Orlando.
The Stonewall Inn becomes National Monument.
Ban on openly transgender people in the military ends

2017



Transgender candidate Danica Roem elected to Virginia legislature. Washington DC offers gender neutral "X" marker on their driver's license

2019



Donald Trump's ban on transgender people in the military goes into effect

GLOBAL LGBTQ ISSUES

In addition to Stonewall 50 commemoration, New York City Pride will also be hosting WorldPride in 2019. This is the first WorldPride to be held in the United States and only the second in North America.

WorldPride's presence in New York City brings global LGBTQ issues front and center for Americans in 2019. In December 2011, then Secretary of State Hillary Clinton delivered historic remarks about worldwide LGBTQ rights during an International Human Rights Day gathering in Geneva, Switzerland. She stated in part: "Like being a woman, like being a racial, religious, tribal or ethnic minority, being LGBT does not make you less human. And that is why gay rights are human rights, and human rights are gay rights." Clinton's words still hold significance today. There are several countries with LGBTQ protections throughout the world. Alarming, however, more than 70 countries have laws that criminalize LGBTQ people. In February 2019, the Trump Administration announced efforts to stop the criminalization of LGBTQ people across the globe. As of this writing, the Trump administration has taken no significant action to follow up on this announcement.

Kenya's highest court is considering decriminalizing being gay this year, as is Botswana's highest court. In Russia, LGBTQ people have faced significant obstacles for decades. Russia's 2013 "gay propaganda" law has only exacerbated threats and harassment against LGBTQ communities there. The climate in Chechnya is particularly dire for LGBTQ people. In February, the United Nations Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights released a statement expressing alarm about a "worsening situation for LGBTQ people in Chechnya." The report states in part: "Abuse inflicted on victims has allegedly become more cruel and violent compared with reports from 2017. It is no longer only gay men in Chechnya who are being targeted but women also," the experts said. More than 40 people who are, or are perceived to be, lesbian, gay or bisexual are reported to have been arrested since December 2018, amid allegations of torture in detention in Argun and Grozny. Reports suggest that at least two of them may have died as a result of torture."

Currently, there is global outrage over Brunei's announcement that this year it will begin executing LGBTQ people by stoning. Human rights activists are also sounding the alarm about conditions in Indonesia. Government officials have been pushing policies that single out LGBTQ people for arrest and "rehabilitation."

These are just a sampling of the kinds of discrimination faced by the global LGBTQ community, but several countries have also taken steps back from criminalization, including Belize, Seychelles, Cayman Islands, and India. The Supreme Court of India ruling, striking down the colonial-era penal code that criminalized same-sex relationships, has had ripple effects for movements to decriminalize in other countries.



SIGNS OF HOPE TODAY

For all of the setbacks we've experienced as a community since the election of Donald Trump in November 2016, there are important reasons for hope. There are more openly LGBTQ office holders across the nation than ever before. One of the numerous milestones was Danica Roem's 2017 election to the Virginia House of Delegates, making her the first out-and-seated transgender state legislator in history. And this past November, Jared Polis became the first openly gay man elected as governor, when he won his race for Colorado Governor, joining Kate Brown, the openly bisexual governor of Oregon. In 2019, Lori Lightfoot became the first African-American lesbian elected as mayor of Chicago.

Adding to those political advances was the recent reintroduction of the Equality Act in the U.S. House of Representatives, a bill to protect LGBTQ people from discrimination in a number of areas including employment, housing and public accommodations. Additionally, the U.S. House passed a resolution in March condemning the transgender military ban and praising the service of courageous transgender service members. That came on the heels of transgender military personnel attending the State of the Union address in February and later testifying before a House Armed Services subcommittee.



GLAAD'S WORK AROUND THE GLOBE

The GLAAD Media Institute accelerates acceptance coast to coast and around the globe.



BRAZIL

GLAAD helps the creation of two public service announcements calling for World Cup fans to help #StoptheSlurs, and creates guides for media on including LGBTQ perspectives in coverage.



RUSSIA

GLAAD releases the GLAAD Global Voices Olympic Playbook to ensure fair and accurate reporting on the LGBTQ situation in Sochi during the Olympic Games. Additionally, GLAAD awards GLAAD Gold to media outlets, newsmakers, and advocates who raise awareness of LGBTQ people in Russia and around the world.



BELIZE

With an assist from GLAAD leveraging international media to tell his story, Caleb Orozco wins his case against the criminalization of relationships between men in Belize.



CHILE

GLAAD prepares a same-sex couple to document their decision whether to start a family on the reality show Happy Together, offering the Chilean people fresh, upbeat insight into the daily lives of LGBTQ people.



CHINA

GLAAD assists in bringing ten Chinese same-sex couples to the U.S. to be married at the West Hollywood City Hall by the mayor while securing Los Angeles and international media attention for the contest, the couples, and the sponsorship by Alibaba. GLAAD also helps create the Chinese Rainbow Media Awards in Beijing, modeled off the GLAAD Media Awards.



IRELAND

GLAAD plays a pivotal role in winning marriage equality in Ireland by training LGBTQ leaders on best practices from the marriage equality fight in the U.S.



NIGERIA

Following the release of poll numbers measuring Nigerian acceptance of LGBTQ people, GLAAD provides local supporters expertise and best practices in monitoring and advocating in the media for more fair and accurate representation. GLAAD also presents a media training for journalists and LGBTQ advocates in Nigeria to do media monitoring, outreach, and advocacy.



1 THE VATICAN

GLAAD's campaign around Pope Francis publishes a resource guide for journalists, an open letter and petition, and videos, all calling on the pontiff to meet with LGBTQ families in the U.S. during his trip to the Americas.

12 UNITED KINGDOM

GLAAD advises the British Council on the formation and dissemination of Five Films for Freedom, a digital film festival that makes LGBTQ short films accessible to audiences worldwide.



9 ITALY

GLAAD consults with activists and advocates to create the first-ever Italian Diversity Awards, modeled after the GLAAD Media Awards.

10 AUSTRALIA

GLAAD teams up with local celebrities to support the campaign for equal marriage in Australia. Additionally, GLAAD assists in the formation of an Australian LGBTQ media organization through a two-week, on-the-ground experience.

11 MEXICO

GLAAD provides sensitivity and cultural competency training for Mexican consulate staff across North America and antibullying training for Mexican consulate staff globally.

13 PAN-AFRICA

GLAAD provides source material for the curriculum at a training for 24 journalists from 15 Sub-Saharan countries, leading to improved coverage of LGBTQ rights and religion. GLAAD also consults and media-trains actors and producers of the "edu-tainment" show *MTV Shuga*, a teenage drama that has been used to educate young African audiences about sexual education and HIV.

WORLD PRIDE

NYC Pride will simultaneously host WorldPride during its 2019 season to commemorate the 50th anniversary of the Stonewall Uprising. It's the first WorldPride hosted on United States soil, and the second North American WorldPride in the event's nearly 20 year history.

WHAT IS WORLDPRIDE?

WorldPride is a culturally-diverse expression of the quest for equality and liberty of LGBTQ people worldwide. It exists to rally the LGBTQ communities on a global level, thereby promoting our universal quest for freedom and human rights.

WorldPride is a licensed event granted by InterPride, an international membership organization of Pride organizers. NYC Pride is producing WorldPride's official events, dually branded Stonewall50 and WorldPride 2019.

Stonewall50 / WorldPride 2019's theme is "Millions of Moments of Pride," representing the invaluable and countless experiences every person encounters during annual celebrations and commemorations around the world. The Pride experience is as unique as its participants, because it is unique to each participant.

PAST WORLDPRIDE LOCATIONS

2000 - Rome

2004 - Jerusalem

2012 - London

2014 - Toronto

2017 - Madrid

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MAJOR EVENTS DURING STONEWALL 50 AND WORLDPRIDE

WorldPride Opening Ceremony: *June 26, 2019, 7:00 pm*

The opening ceremony will be formatted as a benefit concert at Barclays Center in Brooklyn. Proceeds from the ticket sales to this historic concert event will support Ali Forney Center, Immigration Equality, and SAGE – three leading organizations in the LGBTQ movement based in New York City.

Human Rights Conference: *June 24-25, 2019*

NYC Pride's Human Rights Conference is an exciting gathering of activists, artists, educators, journalists, policymakers, students, and others engaged in LGBTQ human rights around the world.

This two-day conference provides a unique opportunity for a global dialogue about human rights, ranging from performances to presentations, politics to policies, and activism to academics.

GameChangers: *June 25, 2019, 6:00 pm*

NYC Pride's GameChangers, in partnership with GLAAD and SVA Theatre, is a thrilling event that focuses on leaders of the LGBTQ community and how they have ultimately changed the game in the entertainment industry. It will be a night of great discussion while also celebrating the successes of those that have paved the way and continue to impact change. With a curated Q&A after the panel discussion, a networking reception will follow to end the evening.

Rally: *June 28, 2019, 6:00 pm*

NYC Pride is taking the Rally back into the streets! LGBTQ rights and human rights are under attack by the current political environment. Join community activists, organizers, politicians, and more for this unprecedented moment in our history. Take a stand, show up in force, and make your voice heard in this re-imagined Rally experience. The first NYC Pride Rally occurred one month after the Stonewall Riots in June 1969, when 500 people gathered for a "Gay Power" demonstration in Washington Square Park, followed by a candlelight vigil in Sheridan Square. NYC Pride has continued this proud tradition by hosting the event in various locations throughout the city.

NYC Pride March: *June 30, 2019, Noon*

The 50th NYC Pride March will commence at noon, on June 30th, from 26th Street and 5th Avenue. Some 115,000 marchers will proceed south on 5th Avenue before heading west on 8th Street. After crossing over 6th Avenue, the March will continue on Christopher Street, passing the site designated, in 2016 by President Barack Obama, as the Stonewall National Monument. It will then turn north on 7th Avenue, passing the New York City AIDS Memorial, before dispersing in Chelsea just north of 23rd Street and 7th Avenue. Seventy-four percent of all marching groups are non-profit organizations, and more than half of all marching groups are participating free-of-charge. Upwards of 150 marching groups are coming from outside of the US to participate in this historic event.

WorldPride Closing Ceremony: *June 30, 2019, 7:00 pm*

NYC Pride welcomes all to a final celebration of pride in NYC's iconic Times Square. The evening will provide a full slate of influential speakers and global musical talents who represent the cultural diversity, tenacity, and grace of the LGBTQIA+ community. One of the renowned artists slated to perform is Grammy-Award winning singer-songwriter, Melissa Etheridge.

Full listing of events at: 2019-worldpride-stonewall50.nycpride.org

HIV & AIDS IN A NEW ERA OF PREVENTION AND TREATMENT



The reality of HIV and AIDS has evolved in the United States since it was first brought to public consciousness in the 1980s. While we have seen significant progress on prevention and treatment, public understanding lags and negative stigma continues to be an obstacle to eradication and negatively impacts the everyday lives of people with HIV.

Today, stigma is the greatest driver behind the epidemic. Stigma is what prevents people from taking preventive measures, getting tested, and getting into and staying in treatment.

As people living with HIV enjoy longer and fuller lives in the United States, we are hearing fewer of their stories in the media. The media plays a critical role in telling the story of HIV and AIDS, and it faces the challenge of reporting on prevention without stigmatizing those living with HIV.

GLAAD's resource, *HIV & AIDS in the News: A Guide for Reporting in a New Era of Prevention & Treatment*, is designed for media outlets to fairly, inclusively, and accurately tell the story of people living with HIV in the United States.

Download the resource at www.glaad.org/hiv

LANGUAGE & TERMINOLOGY

The language and terminology used to describe the LGBTQ community has evolved over the decades. Much of the language used around the time of the Stonewall uprising is considered outdated by much of the current LGBTQ movement. In the fifty years since, Americans have experienced a significant evolution in their understanding and cultural acceptance of LGBTQ people.

GLAAD's Media Reference Guide provides the basics of language and terminology for reporters to reflect the current language used by the community. It is intended to be used by media and journalism professionals who want to tell LGBTQ people's stories fairly and accurately. It is not intended to be an all-inclusive glossary of language used within the LGBTQ community, nor is it a prescriptive guide for LGBTQ people. Additionally, the Media Reference Guide provides "In Focus" sections to provide more background information on a range of topics relevant to the LGBTQ community.

www.glaad.org/reference



The GLAAD Media Institute provides training, consultation, and research to develop an army of social justice ambassadors for all marginalized communities to champion acceptance and amplify media impact.

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