

Annotated Bibliography

Primary Sources

Allyn, Bobby, and Dani Matias. "NYPD Commissioner Apologizes For 'Oppressive' 1969 Raid On Stonewall Inn." *NPR*, NPR, 6 June 2019, www.npr.org/2019/06/06/730444495/nypd-commissioner-apologizes-for-oppressive-1969-raid-on-stonewall-inn.

This article of the apology for the Stonewall Riots helped us understand the apology the New York Police Department gave in the context of some LGBTQ activists. It also gave some useful details of what the commissioner of the NYPD, James O'Neill, said during the apology.

"American Experience; Stonewall Uprising; Interview with Seymour Pine, 1 of 2." 2011-00-00. WGBH, American Archive of Public Broadcasting (WGBH and the Library of Congress), Boston, MA and Washington, DC. Web. May 21, 2020. <<http://americanarchive.org/catalog/cpb-aacip-15-64thvx10>>.

This was an interview with Seymour Pine who led the Stonewall raid in 1969. Seymour Pine recounted his memories of the raid and the LGBTQ community and society during the 1960s and after the raid. This source gave us insight into what Seymour Pine thought of the events and what it was like from his perspective. We got useful quotes from this interview.

"American Experience; Stonewall Uprising; Interview with Seymour Pine, 2 of 2." 2011-00-00. WGBH, American Archive of Public Broadcasting (WGBH and the Library of Congress), Boston, MA and Washington, DC. Web. May 21, 2020. <<http://americanarchive.org/catalog/cpb-aacip-15-278sh4t2>>.

This was part two of an interview done with Seymour Pine who led the Stonewall raid in 1969. Seymour Pine continues to recount his memories of the events that occurred during the 1960s and after the raid. This source gave us an understanding of Seymour Pine's perspective of the LGBTQ community during his time as a deputy inspector. We got useful quotes from this interview.

Board, Daily News Editorial. "Old Wrongs on Gay Rights: The NYPD Ends Its Stonewall-Ing of 1960s Harassment." *Nydailynews.com*, New York Daily News, 6 June 2019, www.nydailynews.com/opinion/ny-edit-stonewall-march-20190607-4gxquu2xnbgmhhrvqi6agalrjq-story.html.

This site had helped us with our impact part of the project because it had talked about the NYPD apology to what happened after the Stonewall raid. It gave us a sense of we still

need to work towards as a society and what the apology really means to the LGBTQ community.

“Come Out! A Newspaper by and for the Gay Community.” *Come Out! A Newspaper by and for the Gay Community*, 14 Nov. 1969, p. 1.

This was the first gay newspaper written by the Gay Liberation Front after the Stonewall Uprising. This newspaper is used on my gay liberation page. It helped explain that the LGBTQ community was no longer going to stay quiet. It urged people in the LGBTQ community to come out.

Gallup. “Gay and Lesbian Rights.” *Gallup.com*, Gallup, 12 Nov. 2019, news.gallup.com/poll/1651/gay-lesbian-rights.aspx.

This poll from Gallup helped us understand through visuals what the statistics are for support for gay and lesbian marriage rights. Also, it helped us understand what the public thinks of people apart of the LGBTQ community in general with their numerous charts.

Gold, Michael, and Derek M. Norman. “Stonewall Riot Apology: Police Actions Were 'Wrong,' Commissioner Admits.” *The New York Times*, The New York Times, 6 June 2019, www.nytimes.com/2019/06/06/nyregion/stonewall-riots-nypd.html.

This source about the Stonewall apology gave us some useful quotes to use from James O’Neill, the NYPD commissioner. It also helped us understand the context of this apology with the police harassment from the NYPD in history.

Liptak, Adam. “Supreme Court Ruling Makes Same-Sex Marriage a Right Nationwide.” *The New York Times*, The New York Times, 26 June 2015, www.nytimes.com/2015/06/27/us/supreme-court-same-sex-marriage.html.

This source was about the Supreme Court’s ruling on same-sex marriage in 2015. It helped us understand more about the ruling and the reactions of it from the Justices. This source was useful when we put together our moving forward page in describing how laws have changed. This source also provided us with two images of people celebrating after the Supreme Court made its ruling on same-sex marriage.

Lisker, Jerry. “Queen Bees Are Stinging Mad.” *PBS*, Public Broadcasting Service, 6 July 1969, www.pbs.org/wgbh/americanexperience/features/stonewall-queen-bees/.

This was originally a new article published by The New York Daily News. This article helped us understand the original reaction of the media about the Stonewall raid and uprising it also gave primary insight into what happened the night of the riot. It contributed to the stonewall uprising page of our website.

“Majority of Public Favors Same-Sex Marriage, but Divisions Persist.” *Pew Research Center for the People and the Press*, 31 Dec. 2019,
www.people-press.org/2019/05/14/majority-of-public-favors-same-sex-marriage-but-divisions-persist/

This website had a poll of the public opinion on whether they support gay marriage or not. It gave us a visual graph on each year of what the public thought. Year by year the numbers of the people opposed to it dropped and the people in favor rose. It helped us understand that as the years go by that society’s mind does change.

McVeigh, Karen, and Paul Harris. “US Military Lifts Ban on Openly Gay Troops.” *The Guardian*, Guardian News and Media, 20 Sept. 2011,
www.theguardian.com/world/2011/sep/20/us-military-lifts-ban-gay-troops.

This article was about the repeal of the Don’t Ask Don’t Tell policy. It gave us insight into the repeal and what it would mean for the LGBTQ community. Also, it included commentary by many different military professionals and others that are involved. This source helped us put together our moving forward page explaining how laws have changed over time to become more inclusive.

New York Daily News. “Stonewall Inn Is Raided by the Police in 1969.” *Nydailynews.com*, New York Daily News, 29 June 1969,
www.nydailynews.com/new-york/stonewall-riot-place-1969-article-1.2267954.

This source recounts the events that occurred during the night of Stonewall Inn raid in Greenwich Village NY on June 28th, 1969. It also provided us with many pictures from the raid and others of marches that were held after the Stonewall Uprising. We used these images throughout our website to help support and explain our text and quotes.

“NYPD Commissioner Apologizes for Raid That Led to Stonewall Riots.” *Youtube*, CBS News, 6 June 2019, NYPD commissioner apologizes for raid that led to Stonewall riots.

This is a video of the apology the NYPD commissioner, James O’Neill makes for the Stonewall raid. The apology from James O’Neill contributes to the impact of the Stonewall Uprising in our project. It gives us an idea of how the NYPD reflects and feels about their previous actions during the uprising. This source is helpful to us for quotes as well.

“President Obama Signs Repeal of Don’t Ask, Don’t Tell.” *Youtube*, The Obama White House, 22 Dec. 2010, www.youtube.com/watch?v=cS26CciE0VQ.

This video was of President Obama signing the repeal of the Don’t Ask, Don’t Tell policy. This video helped us understand President Obama’s reactions and thoughts of the repeal of the policy. It provided us a quote of what President Obama said during his speech.

“Report 3: Against People (Raymond Castro, Marilyn Fowler, Vincent Depaul) · Stonewall Riot Police Reports · OutHistory: It's About Time.” *Outhistory.org*, 28 June 1969, www.outhistory.org/exhibits/show/stonewall-riot-police-reports/contents/report-3.

This was the image of the police report made on the day of the Stonewall raid. This image is of the police report filed against some participants of the rebellion. This visual is used on our Stonewall uprising page of our website. It helps us support our text and information about the police during the Stonewall raid.

Sargeant, Fred. Personal interview. 22 Jan. 2020.

We contacted and held an interview with a gay activist that was at Stonewall during the raid. He gave us some details about personal experiences and about the LGBTQ movement during the late 1900s in general. He gave us an insight into what a gay man that has lived through these experiences thought of the situations.

Sargeant, Fred. Photograph of an announcement for a pride march. 6 June 1970. Author's personal collection.

This was an image of a poster for a march on June 28, 1970. We received this image from Fred Sargeant and this image is used on the gay liberation page of our website.

“The Stonewall Riot and Its Aftermath.” *Stonewall 25: Cases 1-2*, www.columbia.edu/cu/lweb/eresources/exhibitions/sw25/case1.html.

This source has many visuals of original articles published about the time of the Stonewall Uprising and other written and visual sources from the time. We used a visual from this source to reflect what we were writing about on our website.

Secondary Sources

Adkins, Judith. ““These People Are Frightened to Death.”” *National Archives and Records Administration*, National Archives and Records Administration, 2016, www.archives.gov/publications/prologue/2016/summer/lavender.html.

This article from the National Archives explained to us what the Lavender Scare was and how it formed. It also talked about some effects the scare had on the LGBTQ community and what was thought of them. This website also included a useful picture that we used on our website to explain our text when we talked about the Lavender Scare.

“American Psychiatric Association Practice Guidelines.” *Psychiatry Online*, psychiatryonline.org/guidelines.

I used an image from this source to back up my text and quotes from my website. The image can be found on my historical context page where we talk about how homosexuality was listed as a sociopathic personality disturbance.

Barajas, Joshua, et al. "What Stonewall Means to the People Who Were There." *PBS*, Public Broadcasting Service, 26 June 2019, www.pbs.org/newshour/nation/what-stonewall-means-to-the-people-who-were-there.

We used a photo from this website to help support our text on our website. It was used to help visualize the kind of police treatment and brutality used on the LGBTQ community during the night of the Stonewall Inn raid. This visual was used on our Stonewall uprising page.

Biography.com Editors. "Lady Gaga." *Biography.com*, A&E Networks Television, 19 Apr. 2020, www.biography.com/musician/lady-gaga.

This website talked about Lady Gaga and her career. We used a picture from this article on our website. The picture can be found on our moving forward page where we talk about the representation of the LGBTQ community in pop culture.

Biography.com Editors. "Sam Smith." *Biography.com*, A&E Networks Television, 30 Mar. 2020, www.biography.com/musician/sam-smith.

This website was about Sam Smith and his successful music career. We used a portrait image of him from this website on our moving forward page. His picture can be found next to Troye Sivan's image.

Brockell, Gillian. "How the Homophobic Media Covered the 1969 Stonewall Uprising." *The Washington Post*, WP Company, 8 June 2019, www.washingtonpost.com/history/2019/06/08/how-homophobic-media-covered-stonewall-uprising/.

This source talked about the aftermath of the Stonewall Raid; the reaction of the public, including, the press. The press especially had a lot to say about the raid. It also gave us an image of the current day Stonewall Inn sign.

"Contact Hypothesis." *International Encyclopedia of the Social Sciences*, Encyclopedia.com, www.encyclopedia.com/social-sciences/applied-and-social-sciences-magazines/contact-hypothesis.

This source was one of many that helped us understand what the contact hypothesis was and how it worked to help reduce prejudice. We quoted this source to help explain how the contact hypothesis works.

Dakrólak. "Full Moon Over the Stonewall." *Astound Me: D.A. Królak*, 6 Aug. 2015, dakrolak.wordpress.com/2015/06/25/full-moon-over-the-stonewall/.

This source provided us with an image that we used on our website. The image showed The Village Voice's article covering the Stonewall raid. This image was used on our Stonewall Uprising page.

DeAngelis, T. "All You Need Is Contact." *Monitor on Psychology*, American Psychological Association, Nov. 2001, www.apa.org/monitor/nov01/contact.

This was another source that we used to understand what the contact hypothesis was. Along with the other sources on the contact hypothesis, it helped us write our text for our contact hypothesis page.

"Ellen DeGeneres." *Rotten Tomatoes*, www.rottentomatoes.com/celebrity/ellen_degeneres.

This source was about Ellen DeGeneres's career. We used her image from this website, and that image is located on the moving forward page of our website. Her picture can be found next to Lady Gaga's image.

Franke-Ruta, Garance. "An Amazing 1969 Account of the Stonewall Uprising." *The Atlantic*, Atlantic Media Company, 18 June 2019, www.theatlantic.com/politics/archive/2013/01/an-amazing-1969-account-of-the-stonewall-uprising/272467/.

This website gave us some insight into what happened the night of the Stonewall Inn raid. It also provided us with multiple quotes for our website and an image of an interaction between the police and the people that were at Stonewall that night.

"Fred W. McDarragh – Pride : Photographs of Stonewall and Beyond." *The Eye of Photography Magazine*, 29 Oct. 2019, loeildelaphotographie.com/en/fred-w-mcdarrah-pride-photographs-of-stonewall-and-beyond-bb/.

We incorporated the image on this website of people gathered outside of Stonewall Inn after the uprising on the stonewall page on our website. This image was taken by Fred W. McDarragh, a staff photographer for The Village Voice that photographed the uprising.

"Gay and Lesbian Liberation." *Digital History*, www.digitalhistory.uh.edu/disp_textbook.cfm?smtid=2&psid=3349.

This article had explained what occurred that night of the raid and the effect of the raid. It explains how after the raid advocacy groups like the Gay Liberation Front brought sexual

orientation into a new light. It also mentioned other forms of early activation before the raid. This gave us a brief rundown of the Stonewall raid and other events that happened.

“Gordon Allport's Contact Hypothesis.” *Facing History and Ourselves*,
www.facinghistory.org/sounds-change/gordon-allports-contact-hypothesis.

Talks about the theory of the contact hypothesis and the psychology behind it. This source was like the other sources we used to learn about the contact hypothesis, we used all of these sources to cross-reference the information about the contact hypothesis.

Grinberg, Emanuella. “How the Stonewall Riots Inspired Today's Pride Celebrations.” *CNN*, Cable News Network, 28 June 2019,
www.cnn.com/2019/06/28/us/1969-stonewall-riots-history/index.html.

From this CNN article, we used an image of the message written by the Mattachine Society after the night of the Stonewall raid on Stonewall Inn's window. This picture was used on our gay liberation page, and it helped show how the Mattachine Society still wanted people in the LGBTQ community to act orderly after the raid.

Herek, Gregory M. “The Roots Of Homophobia - Hating Gays - An Overview Of Scientific Studies.” *PBS*, Public Broadcasting Service,
www.pbs.org/wgbh/pages/frontline/shows/assault/roots/overview.html.

This source provided us with information about discrimination against people in the LGBTQ community. It described the stereotypes placed on gay and lesbians. This information was useful for the background information we included on our website.

History.com Editors. “Gay Rights.” *History.com*, A&E Television Networks, 28 June 2017,
www.history.com/topics/gay-rights/history-of-gay-rights.

This source was one of the first sources that we used to get to understand the general events that happened during the 1900s regarding the LGBTQ community. It helped us and contributed to our website by giving us some background information about our topic, which was especially useful for our historical context page.

“Homophile Movement.” *Encyclopedia of Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual and Transgendered History in America*, Encyclopedia.com,
www.encyclopedia.com/social-sciences/encyclopedias-almanacs-transcripts-and-maps/homophile-movement.

This encyclopedia is about the homophile movement and some homophile organizations like the Mattachine Society. It described some of the early forms of activism by these organizations and also introduced some of the later, more radical activism that occurred.

Kelley, Peter. "Documents That Changed the World: Mental Disorder Diagnostic Manual, 1952." *UW News*, 28 Mar. 2014, www.washington.edu/news/2014/03/28/documents-that-changed-the-world-mental-disorder-diagnostic-manual-1952/.

This source provided us with an image of The American Psychiatric Association's diagnostic manual that declared that homosexuality was a sociopathic personality disturbance in 1952. This image can be found on the historical context page of our website.

Lgbt-History-Archive. "Lgbt-History-Archive." *LGBT HISTORY ARCHIVES IG:@lgbt_history*, 21 June 2016, lgbt-history-archive.tumblr.com/post/146261738792/gay-activists-alliance-members-including-vito.

We used an image from this source on our website on our gay liberation page. The image was of a march held on June 28, 1970, by members of the Gay Activists Alliance.

"LGBTQ Rights Milestones Fast Facts." *CNN*, Cable News Network, 4 Dec. 2019, www.cnn.com/2015/06/19/us/lgbt-rights-milestones-fast-facts/index.html.

This CNN article gave an understanding of important historical events that occurred over time about LGBTQ rights. We quoted this source on our historical context page.

Matthews, David. "This 1969 Newspaper Cover Story about the Stonewall Riots Shows Just How Far We've Come." *Splinter*, Splinter, 9 July 2018, splinternews.com/this-1969-newspaper-cover-story-about-the-stonewall-rio-1793848746.

We used a visual of the news article by New York Daily News covering the Stonewall raid from this website. This visual showed the way media thought about the LGBTQ community. This visual is on Stonewall Uprising and prejudice and discrimination pages of our website.

Pitman, Gayle E. *The Stonewall Riots*. Abrams Books for Young Readers, 2019.

This book provided up with a lot of insight into the Stonewall Uprising and its impact on the LGBTQ community. It helped us understand the discrimination and prejudice the LGBTQ community faced before the uprising, and the activism after the uprising. This book provided us with many of the quotes we used on our website.

Pruitt, Sarah. "What Happened at the Stonewall Riots? A Timeline of the 1969 Uprising." *History.com*, A&E Television Networks, 13 June 2019, www.history.com/news/stonewall-riots-timeline.

This article introduced the events that occurred during the night of the Stonewall raid and the Stonewall Uprising that followed after the raid. It helped us understand the focus of our project, which is the Stonewall Uprising, and how the LGBTQ community reacted to the raid and years of previous harassment. All of the information given in this source was helpful with our page on the Stonewall Uprising on our website.

“Remembering Stonewall.” *Youtube*, Open Road Media, 26 June 2013, <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Ej745jBr2fs>.

This was a youtube video about the Stonewall Uprising and society regarding the LGBTQ community in the 1900s. It is a video that explains the points in our text we talk about. This video also contains clips and images from the 1900s and the Stonewall Uprising. This video is on our Stonewall Uprising page.

“RUPAUL'S DRAG RACE SASHAYS ACROSS LATIN AMERICA.” *Tinopolis*, 17 Jan. 2017, www.tinopolis.com/media-centre/news/rupaul-s-drag-race-sashays-across-latin-america/.

We used an image from this website. This image was of the promotional photo for Rupaul’s Drag Race. This image can be found on the moving forward page, where we talk about the representation of the LGBTQ community in pop culture.

Schmidt, Samantha. “Americans' Views Flipped on Gay Rights. How Did Minds Change so Quickly?” *The Washington Post*, WP Company, 8 June 2019, www.washingtonpost.com/local/social-issues/americans-views-flipped-on-gay-rights-how-did-minds-change-so-quickly/2019/06/07/ae256016-8720-11e9-98c1-e945ae5db8fb_story.html.

This article first introduced to us what the contact hypothesis is. It helped us realize the psychology behind the increase in support for the LGBTQ community from the 1960s to the twenty-first century. This source also provided us with quotes that we used on our website.

Scot, Jamie. “Shock the Gay Away: Secrets of Early Gay Aversion Therapy Revealed (PHOTOS).” *HuffPost*, HuffPost, 7 Dec. 2017, www.huffpost.com/entry/shock-the-gay-away-secrets-of-early-gay-aversion-therapy-revealed_b_3497435.

We used two images from this source to use on our prejudice and discrimination page. We used a picture of a magazine cover about cures to homosexuality, and the other image was of an advertisement for a product that treated homosexuality in the 1900s. These images helped up support the text.

Scott, H. Alan. “'Stonewall Outloud,' Narrated by RuPaul, Documents the Uprising in a Way Never before Seen.” *Newsweek*, 28 June 2019,

www.newsweek.com/stonewall-outloud-narrated-rupaul-documents-uprising-way-never-before-seen-1446379.

We used an image from this source, the image was of Stonewall Inn with a replica of Dorothy's dress from *The Wizard of Oz* hung by the of the Inn. This image was used on our home page to go along with some of our quotes on our home page that connect the LGBTQ community to Dorothy and the Wizard of Oz.

staff, Express-Times opinion. "OPINION: Repeal 'Don't Ask, Don't Tell.'" *Lehighvalleylive*, 7 Feb. 2010,
www.lehighvalleylive.com/today/2010/02/opinion_repeal_dont_ask_dont_t.html.

From this source, we used an image of a political cartoon representing the Don't Ask, Don't Tell policy from the 1900s. This image was used on the historical context page of our website to explain our text about the Don't Ask, Don't Tell policy.

Staples, Louis. "Culture - Did Culture Really Embrace Queer People This Decade?" *BBC*, BBC, 26 Dec. 2019,
www.bbc.com/culture/story/20191218-the-decade-that-saw-queerness-go-mainstream.

This source helped us understand how the LGBTQ community has been represented in the mainstream media currently. It helped us put together our moving forward page by giving us information and quotes. We also used the image of Troye Sivan from this article.

"Stonewall Riots." *1960s*, 29 May 2019,
1960sdaysofrage.wordpress.com/2019/05/29/stonewall-riots/.

This source provided us with an image of a scene outside of Stonewall Inn. This image was used on multiple pages of our website, like our home page, prejudice and discrimination page, and our Stonewall Uprising page.

"Sutori." *Sutori*, www.sutori.com/item/untitled-eafb-a874.

This source provided us with an image of a definition of a sociopathic personality disturbance with homosexuality listed as one of the behaviors. This image was used on our historical context page.

"The Homophile Movement." *Making History*, University of Missouri-Kansas City,
info.umkc.edu/makinghistory/the-homophile-movement/.

This website helped us understand the different gay activist groups, from before the Stonewall Uprising and after. It provided information on how the different groups operated. This information was especially useful because it helped us understand how after the uprising more radical and aggressive gay activist groups formed to create change.

“The Lavender Scare: How the Federal Government Purged Gay Employees.” *CBS News*, CBS Interactive, 9 June 2019, www.cbsnews.com/news/the-lavender-scare-how-the-federal-government-purged-gay-employees/.

This article discussed the Lavender Scare. It helped us get a better understanding of the Lavender Scare during the mid-1900s. From this article, we used an image of news headlines about people belonging to the LGBTQ community being fired from government offices. This image can be found on our historical context page.

“The Lavender Scare.” *The Avalon Theatre Project, Inc.*, www.theavalon.org/films/lavender-scare/.

This source provided us with an image that we used on our historical context page. This image showed the effect of the Lavender Scare had on people in the LGBTQ community.

Walsh, Colleen. “Harvard Scholars Reflect on the History and Legacy of the Stonewall Riots.” *Harvard Gazette*, Harvard Gazette, 1 July 2019, news.harvard.edu/gazette/story/2019/06/harvard-scholars-reflect-on-the-history-and-legacy-of-the-stonewall-riots/.

This source reflects on the Stonewall Uprising and the effects it had, sparking the gay liberation movement. Also from this website we used an image of a protest in lower Manhattan in the summer of 1969 after the Stonewall Uprising.

Zogbi, Emily. “What Time Will 'Orange Is the New Black' Be Available on Netflix?” *Newsweek*, Newsweek, 27 July 2018, www.newsweek.com/what-time-will-orange-new-black-be-available-netflix-1044467.

From this source, we used an image of the promotional photo for the sixth season for *Orange Is the New Black*. This picture is located on the moving forward page of our website and is under the section where we talk about LGBTQ representation in the mainstream media and pop culture.