

June Facts of the Day 2015



**DEFENSE EQUAL OPPORTUNITY MANAGEMENT INSTITUTE
DIRECTORATE OF RESEARCH DEVELOPMENT AND STRATEGIC INITIATIVES**

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Observance Report No. 12-15

Day	Fact	Source
1	Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, and Transgender (LGBT) Pride Month is currently celebrated each year in the month of June to honor the 1969 Stonewall riots in New York City. The Stonewall riots were a tipping point for the Gay Liberation Movement in the United States. The purpose of the commemorative month is to recognize the impact that lesbian, gay, bisexual, and transgender individuals have had on history locally, nationally, and internationally.	http://loc.gov/lgbt/about.html
2	On June 1, 2009, President Obama issued a proclamation for Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, and Transgender Pride Month, pointing to contributions made by LGBT Americans both in promoting equal rights to all regardless of sexual orientation or gender identity and in broader initiatives, such as the response to the global HIV pandemic. Obama ended the proclamation by calling upon the people of the United States to “ <i>turn back discrimination and prejudice everywhere it exists.</i> ”	http://www.loc.gov/law/help/commemorative-observations/pride.php
3	In June 2000, President Bill Clinton signed Executive Order 13160, which prohibited discrimination on the basis of race, sex, color, national origin, disability, religion, age, sexual orientation, and status as a parent in federally conducted education and training programs. The order was issued to achieve equal opportunity in all federally conducted education and training programs.	http://www.justice.gov/crt/about/cor/Pubs/eo13160.php
4	“ <i>Celebrating Pride Month, like any other monthly observance, is validating that there is one inherent trait every Airman possesses and our institution benefits from ... and that’s the diversity in each Airman’s unique background and experience.</i> ” — Major General Patricia Rose, speaking at the Pride Month luncheon at Hanscom Air Force Base, Massachusetts	http://www.hanscom.af.mil/news/story.asp?id=123415824

5	<p>In December 1993, the Department of Defense issued the “Don’t Ask, Don’t Tell” directive, prohibiting the U.S. military from barring applicants from service based on their sexual orientation. The directive stated that applicants would “not be asked or required to reveal whether they are homosexual,” but it still forbade applicants from engaging in homosexual acts or making a statement that they were homosexual.</p>	<p>http://www.pbs.org/wgbh/americanexperience/features/timeline/stonewall/</p>
6	<p>Approximately 14,500 service members were discharged between 1993 and 2011 under “Don’t Ask, Don’t Tell,” according to the Servicemembers Legal Defense Network.</p>	<p>http://www.defense.gov/news/newsarticle.aspx?id=116825</p>
7	<p>On December 22, 2010, the “Don’t Ask, Don’t Tell” (DADT) Repeal Act became law. It provided for the repeal of DADT to be effective 60 days after the President, the Secretary of Defense, and the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff certified to Congress that the armed forces were prepared to implement the repeal. Certification occurred July 22, 2011, and the repeal occurred September 20, 2011.</p>	<p>http://www.defense.gov/home/features/2010/0610_dadt/Quick_Reference_Guide_Repeal_of_DADT_APPROVED.pdf</p>
8	<p>In 2014, the Department of Defense Human Goals Charter was updated, for the first time including sexual orientation in the section dealing with the military. The charter, first signed in 1969, is the cornerstone document governing the DoD’s fair treatment of people, and its diversity and equity programs. Mention of sexual orientation is included in the charter’s instructions on attaining the stated goals and in its desire to be “a model of equal opportunity” in civilian and military employment.</p>	<p>http://www.defense.gov/news/newsarticle.aspx?id=122138</p>
9	<p>All service members, regardless of sexual orientation, are entitled to an environment free from personal, social, or institutional barriers that prevent them from rising to the highest level of responsibility possible. Harassment or abuse based on sexual orientation is unacceptable and will be dealt with through command or inspector general channels.</p>	<p>http://www.defense.gov/home/features/2010/0610_dadt/Quick_Reference_Guide_Repeal_of_DADT_APPROVED.pdf</p>

10	<p>On November 11, 1950, the Mattachine Society, the first national gay rights organization in the U.S., was founded by Harry Hay in Los Angeles, California. The society sought to change the way homosexuality was viewed by the American public, to integrate homosexual people into mainstream society, and to “eliminate discrimination, derision, prejudice and bigotry.”</p>	<p>http://www.pbs.org/wgbh/americanexperience/features/timeline/stonewall/</p>
11	<p>The first lesbian rights organization in the United States, the Daughters of Bilitis, was founded in San Francisco, California, on September 21, 1955. The Daughters of Bilitis hosted social functions in order to provide lesbians with an alternative to the bars and clubs that were often subjected to police raids.</p>	<p>http://www.pbs.org/wgbh/americanexperience/features/timeline/stonewall/</p>
12	<p>When she was promoted to brigadier general on August 10, 2012, Army Reserve officer Tammy Smith became the first general officer in the U.S. military to be openly gay while serving. During Smith’s promotion ceremony, her wife, Tracey Hepner, pinned the general star onto her uniform. Smith, who had been in the military for 26 years at the time, served as the director for Army Reserve Human Capital.</p>	<p>http://www.npr.org/2012/08/14/158778052/tammy-smith-first-openly-gay-u-s-general</p>
13	<p>On June 2, 2000, President Clinton issued Proclamation No. 7316 (PDF) for Gay and Lesbian Pride Month: <i>“This June, recognizing the joys and sorrows that the gay and lesbian movement has witnessed and the work that remains to be done, we observe Gay and Lesbian Pride Month and celebrate the progress we have made in creating a society more inclusive and accepting of gays and lesbians.”</i></p>	<p>http://www.loc.gov/law/help/commemorative-observations/pride.php</p>

14	<p>Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, and Transgender Pride Month commemorates the events of June 1969 and works to achieve equal justice and equal opportunity for LGBT Americans. In June of 1969, patrons and supporters of the Stonewall Inn in New York City staged an uprising to resist the police harassment and persecution to which LGBT Americans were commonly subjected. This uprising marks the beginning of a movement to outlaw discriminatory laws and practices against LGBT Americans.</p>	<p>http://www.loc.gov/law/help/commemorative-observations/pride.php</p>
15	<p>On January 13, 1958, the United States Supreme Court ruled in favor of homosexuals for the first time when it upheld the First Amendment rights of <i>One: The Homosexual Magazine</i> in the landmark case of <i>One, Inc. v. Olesen</i>. The suit was filed in response to a declaration by the United States Postal Service and the Federal Bureau of Investigations that the magazine was obscene material.</p>	<p>http://www.pbs.org/wgbh/americanexperience/features/timeline/stonewall/</p>
16	<p>The 2014 Human Goals Charter states, <i>"Our nation was founded on the principle that the individual has infinite dignity and worth. The Department of Defense, which exists to keep the nation secure and at peace, must always be guided by this principle. In all that we do, we must show respect for the serviceman, the servicewoman, the civilian employee, and family members, recognizing their individual needs, aspirations, and capabilities."</i></p>	<p>http://www.defense.gov/documents/DoD-HumanGoals_4-28-14.pdf</p>
17	<p>Frank Kameny was fired from the U.S. Army Map Service and banned from federal employment in 1957 because he was gay. He became the central figure in confronting the government's policies against the employment of gays and lesbians, particularly in positions linked to national security. His collection of thousands of pages of letters, government correspondence, testimony, photographs, and other memorabilia is perhaps the most complete record of the gay-rights movement in America.</p>	<p>http://loc.gov/lgbt/resources.html</p>

18	Sexual orientation is a personal and private matter. DoD components, including the services, are not authorized to request, collect, or maintain information about the sexual orientation of service members, except when it is an essential part of an otherwise appropriate investigation or other official action.	http://www.defense.gov/home/features/2010/0610_dadt/Quick_Reference_Guide_Repeal_of_DADT_APPROVED.pdf
19	The Library of Congress is the largest single repository of world knowledge in a single place. The library's numerous collections contain many books, posters, sound recordings, manuscripts, and other material produced by, about, and for the Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, and Transgender (LGBT) community. The contributions of members of the LGBT community are preserved as part of our nation's history, and include noted artistic works, musical compositions, and contemporary novels.	http://www.loc.gov/lgbt/
20	Anthony Loverde had been an Air Force staff sergeant for seven years when he was discharged under the "Don't Ask, Don't Tell" policy after telling his commander that he was gay in 2008. He then worked as a military contractor in Iraq and Afghanistan, and he took part in the legal battle challenging the constitutionality of DADT. In May 2012, he reentered the Air Force as a staff sergeant, becoming the second person and first gay Airman to return to active duty since DADT was repealed.	http://www.stripes.com/news/servicemembers-readjust-to-life-back-in-the-military-after-being-discharged-under-dadt-1.257393
21	In 1993, the March on Washington for Lesbian, Gay, and Bi Equal Rights and Liberation drew an estimated 300,000 to 1.1 million activists to the U.S. capital. Among the groups supporting and participating in the march were the National Organization of Women and the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. The support of such influential civil rights organizations strengthened the movement for Gay, Lesbian, and Bisexual rights legislation.	http://www.pbs.org/pov/brotheroutsider/march/pastmarches08_lgbrights.html

22	<p>Bayard Rustin was an openly gay civil rights activist, social reformer, pacifist, AIDS activist, and author. He was the chief organizer of the 1963 March on Washington. The papers of Bayard Rustin were presented to the Library of Congress between 1988 and 1994 as a bequest from Rustin via Walter Naegle, executor of Rustin's estate and his partner from 1977 until Rustin's death in 1987.</p>	<p>http://www.loc.gov/lgbt/resources.html</p>
23	<p>Frank Kameny was fired from his government job in 1957 for being gay. In 1961, he became the first to petition the Supreme Court for a civil rights violation based on sexual orientation. His petition was denied, but he kept fighting for gay rights. In 2011, when the Library of Congress included items from the gay rights movement in an exhibit, he said, <i>“All I can say is from the long view, 50 years, we have moved ahead in a way that would have been absolutely unimaginable back then.”</i></p>	<p>http://www.kamenypapers.org/</p>
24	<p>In President Barack Obama’s second Inaugural Address he said, <i>“We, the people, declare today that the most evident of truths—that all of us are created equal—is the star that guides us still; just as it guided our forebears through Seneca Falls, and Selma, and Stonewall.”</i></p>	<p>https://www.whitehouse.gov/the-press-office/2013/01/21/inaugural-address-president-barack-obama</p>
25	<p>In 1975, Air Force Sergeant Leonard Matlovich was discharged from the service after he appeared in uniform on the cover of Time magazine along with the headline “I am a Homosexual.” Matlovich, a decorated Vietnam War veteran, had his discharge upgraded from “general” to “honorable” after winning a case against the Air Force in 1979. In 1988, at age 44, he died of complications from AIDS and was buried with full military honors at the Congressional Cemetery in Washington, D.C.</p>	<p>http://www.history.com/this-day-in-history/gay-sergeant-challenges-the-air-force</p>

26	<p>The United Nations Charter was signed by delegates from 50 nations on June 26, 1945. The charter calls for the maintenance of peace, international security, promotion of social progress and higher living standards, and respect for human rights. On October 24, 1945, the charter was ratified by the UN Security Council's five permanent members and a majority of the other signatories.</p>	<p>http://www.history.com/this-day-in-history/un-charter_signed</p>
27	<p>On June 26, 2012, the Department of Defense held its first ever LGBT Pride Month event at the Pentagon, commending the service and sacrifice of gay and lesbian service members and LGBT civilian personnel. The event followed the full implementation of the "Don't Ask, Don't Tell" repeal, and it included a panel discussion on "The Value of Open Service and Diversity."</p>	<p>https://www.whitehouse.gov/blog/2012/06/28/defense-department-hosts-first-ever-lgbt-pride-month-event</p>
28	<p>In 1966, gay rights activists held a "sip-in" at the Julius Bar in Greenwich Village. The New York Liquor Authority prohibited serving gay patrons, claiming that homosexuals were disorderly. The activists announced their homosexuality and were refused service. They sued the New York Liquor Authority. No laws were overturned, but the New York City Commission on Human Rights declared that homosexuals have the right to be served alcohol.</p>	<p>http://www.pbs.org/wgbh/americanexperience/features/timeline/stonewall/</p>
29	<p>In February 2015, new Defense Secretary Ashton Carter selected former acting Air Force Secretary Eric Fanning as his chief of staff, making him the first openly gay man to occupy the office. Fanning previously was a deputy undersecretary of the Navy, an associate producer at CBS News in New York City, a public relations executive, and a congressional and White House staffer in the administration of former President Bill Clinton.</p>	<p>http://www.military.com/daily-news/2015/02/18/carter-selects-fanning-as-first-openly-gay-pentagon-chief-of.html</p>

30	<p><i>“We recognize gay, lesbian and bisexual service members and LGBT civilians for their dedicated service to our country; the heroic contributions made by these Americans strengthen our national security. Whether officer, enlisted, civilian employee, or family member, their inclusion gives our Department greater promise and possibility.”</i> —Clarence A. Johnson, Director, Office of Diversity Management and Equal Opportunity</p>	<p>http://www.deomi.org/downloadableFiles/ODMEO_2014_Pride_Month_Observance_Memo.pdf</p>
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