

# HSA NEWSLETTER

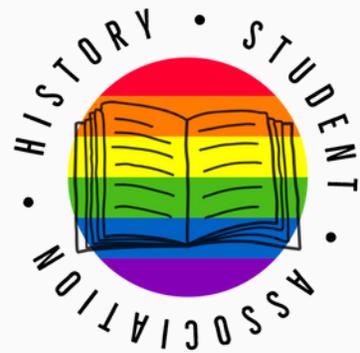


James Baldwin

## CELEBRATING LGBTQIA+ HISTORY IN APRIL

Hi Everyone!

Happy April! Everyone here at HSA hopes you all had a relaxed and well-rested spring break and continue to stay healthy and safe. We invite you all to join us for our next meeting on Friday, May 7th, for our final meeting of the semester. For this month's newsletter, we have decided to dedicate it to the LGBTQIA+ community. Since the semester concludes in May, we thought it would be best to use our April newsletter to celebrate the community. To commemorate the community, we have gathered information about figures and events that have had a big impact on the LGBTQ+ community worldwide.



## A BRIEF LGBTQIA+ TIMELINE

1924 - The Society for Human Rights is founded by Henry Gerber in Chicago. It is the first documented gay rights organization.

1955 - The first known lesbian rights organization in the United States forms in San Francisco. Daughters of Bilitis (DOB). They host private social functions, fearing police raids, threats of violence and discrimination in bars and clubs.

June 28, 1969 - Police raid the Stonewall Inn in New York City. Protests and demonstrations begin, and it later becomes known as the impetus for the gay civil rights movement in the United States.

1974 - Kathy Kozachenko becomes the first openly LGBTQ American elected to any public office when she wins a seat on the Ann Arbor, Michigan City Council.

March 2, 1982 - Wisconsin becomes the first state to outlaw discrimination based on sexual orientation.

May 17, 2004 - The first legal same-sex marriage in the United States takes place in Massachusetts.

June 26, 2015 - Under the Obama Administration same sex marriage is Legalized.





# CHRISTINE JORGENSEN

Christine Jorgensen was a gender pioneer that helped in the push for trans acceptance. She was originally from the Bronx, New York, born to a construction company owner and a housewife. Growing up, she experienced significant gender dysphoria, which is noted in her autobiography. As a child, Jorgensen typically leaned towards female-centered toys and clothing. As she went through puberty, she began to question much of her sexuality. She felt more attracted to men than women, making her think morally guilty. This was contributed to the negative stereotypes and treatment of LGBTQ individuals during the early 20th century. Though after her enlistment into the U.S. Army due to World War Two, there would be a light at the end of the Tunnel for her.

After Jorgensen returned from enlistment, she attended college for photography but looked into some information she learned abroad. During her studies, she reflected on the knowledge of experimental sexual reassignment surgery. This surgery was only done in Denmark at the time, with very loose regulations. However, Jorgensen felt as if this was her best option to align with her true identity. Once Jorgensen graduated from photography school, she took some of the money she had from the military and went to Denmark for surgery.

This surgery took place in the early August of 1952 with smaller operations in-between, and she did not return to the United States till March the following year. Though in between her return and her surgery, the New York Times published an article about her, "Ex GI becomes Blonde Beauty," that talks about Jorgensen's transformation and the invasive surgeries experienced though. March of 1952 is when she returned to the United States, but she was bombarded at Idlewild (John F. Kennedy) Airport, as the New York Times article was viral amongst the masses.

Following this intense media flood Jorgensen decided to move to Hollywood California. During this time she went into entertainment, doing small movie roles and interviews about her surgery. She would continue to do this for the rest of her life. Jorgensen was a major figure in the beginning steps of trans inclusion and understand.



## Sex-change pioneer has party, not funeral

SAN CLEMENTE, Calif. (AP) — Friends will throw a party rather than hold a memorial service for the woman who made history 36 years ago with a sex-change operation.

Christine Jorgensen, who died Wednesday at San Clemente Hospital of cancer at age 62, wanted her ashes scattered at sea without a funeral, a friend, Brenda Lana Smith, said Thursday.

Instead, the woman known as the world's first transsexual — she despised the term — asked that friends and relatives remember her at a lavish party, which Smith said would be held in a few weeks.

"She loved to party, and that's what we're going to do," said Smith, who for the past six months shared an apartment with Jorgensen in this Southern California coastal enclave.

George Jorgensen Jr. made headlines Dec. 1, 1952, when he under-



### Jorgensen as man, woman

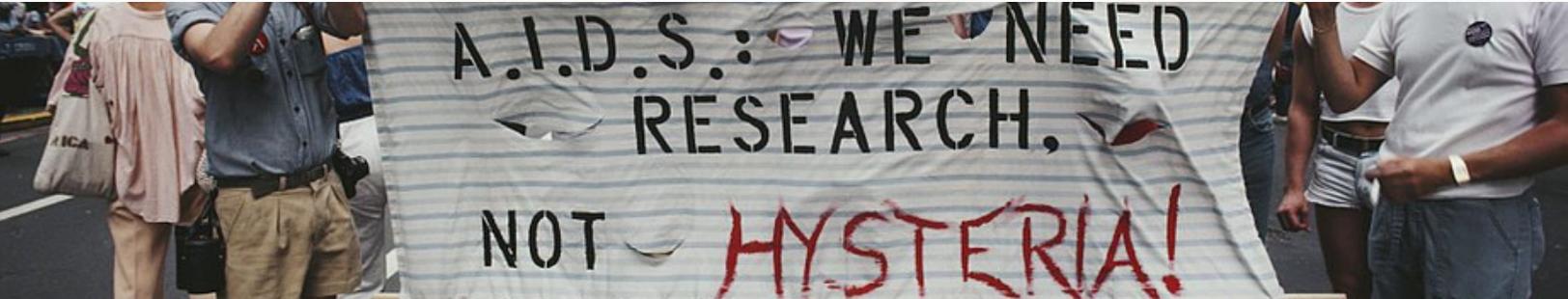
went a sex-change operation at a Danish hospital and took the name Christine.

During the years she had nightclub acts, gave speeches and wrote a book, learning to embrace, according to her friend, the publicity she at first hated.

Jorgensen asked that donations in her memory be made to the Motion Picture Actors Home in Woodland Hills.



Sources: [nycglbtsites](#), [outhistory](#), [legacyprojectchicago](#), [nyhistory](#)



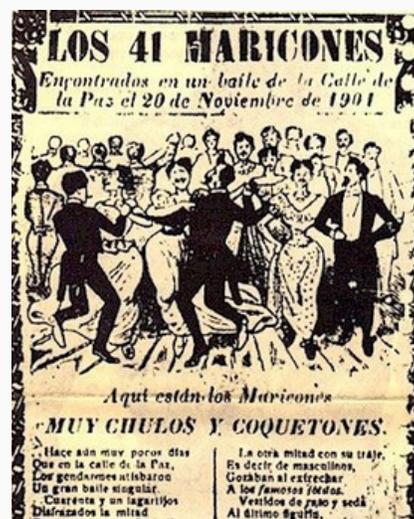
## EL BAILE DE LOS 41

El baile de los 41, or the dance of the 41, occurred on November 18th, 1901. The dance included 42 men who were a part of the elite class in Mexico City. The men met together to participate in a dance, half of them dressed in women's clothing. While dancing, the men were interrupted by the police, and almost and 41 of the men were arrested. During this time, Porfirio Díaz was president of Mexico, and "el baile de los 41" was the most significant social scandal of his 37-year presidency. The 41 men arrested were subjected to public humiliation, which involved them sweeping the streets in their dress where the public was allowed to throw things and yell insults at them. Afterward, these men were forcefully enlisted into the military. After the arrests were made it was rumored that the 42nd guest of the dance was Porfirio Díaz's son in law, Ignacio de la Torre y Mier. Ignacio was the only man who escaped to avoid a political scandal. The arrest of the men was illegal as homosexuality was never outlawed in Mexico. The men also did not violate any laws by participating in the dance. For the rest of the 19th century, little was known about "el baile de los 41," and the identity of the 41 men remained unknown.

Close to a century later, lawyer Juan Carlos Harris released files from "el baile de los 41". The files included the names of the men who were arrested. It described the abuse as well as the mistreatment of these men at the hands of the police. The names revealed created controversy as some men were part of the elite and famous for their service in the Mexican military. The names of the men were: Pascual Barrón, Felipe Martínez, Joaquín Moreno, Alejandro Pérez, Raúl Sevilla, Juan B. Sandoval, and Jesús Solórzano. Aside from these names, the fate of the other men is unknown. However, it's assumed that due to the reasons stated for thier forced enlistment, mistreatment was not off the table. Historians believed that the rest of the thirty-four men died in battle during the Guerra de Castas War, which ended shortly afterward.

Sources:

[BBC](#), [Intomore](#)





## UPCOMING EVENTS

1. April 29, 2:30 pm -3:30 pm, [Aitana Guia, Conversation with Mark Bray, author of Antifa: The Anti-Fascist Handbook](#)
2. May 7, 3 pm - 4 pm, Hist Dept Annual Awards Celebration
3. May 7, 5pm - 6pm HSA Summer Send-Off
4. May 12-13, History Undergrad Research Conference
5. May 13, 2:30 PM, Jamila Moore Pewu, Digital History Student Symposium and Keynote

## HELPFUL TIPS

1. [Easy 10 - Minute Workouts to do at Your Desk](#)
2. [Teas that Help with Stress and Anxiety](#)
3. [Study Music](#)



## HELPFUL RESOURCES

Counseling and Psychological Services (CAPS)

<https://www.fullerton.edu/caps/>

Health Resources

<http://www.fullerton.edu/health/services/>

ASI Food Pantry

<http://www.fullerton.edu/it/students/software/>

COVID Device Request

<https://apps.fullerton.edu/coviddevicerequest/Request.aspx>

Student Software

<http://www.fullerton.edu/it/students/software/>

Scholarships (Applications are Open!)

<http://hss.fullerton.edu/scholarships/>

HSA Collaborative Spotify Playlist

[https://open.spotify.com/playlist/1XJo35ITQGJqpL2AaMU9gz?si=z9m2QQ\\_NRs6yQXNZBfsMvg](https://open.spotify.com/playlist/1XJo35ITQGJqpL2AaMU9gz?si=z9m2QQ_NRs6yQXNZBfsMvg)

## STAY CONNECTED

HSA Gmail for Questions

[hsacsuf@gmail.com](mailto:hsacsuf@gmail.com)

GroupMe

[https://groupme.com/join\\_group/60956553/D8MIFMLD](https://groupme.com/join_group/60956553/D8MIFMLD)

Discord

<https://discord.gg/cuJpJSjw>