

Please stand by for realtime captions. Please stand by for realtime captions. Good afternoon everybody. We are going to get started in about five minutes. Now is a good time to adjust your audio. We will be back with you shortly. Good afternoon everyone Thank you for joining us today. We are here, we are [NULL] were in the public record that federal government documents on the LGBT document. I'm Kathy and with me are presenters Jesse and for the federal and state public policy and legal studies at UC Berkeley and Kelly Smith, librarian for government information, urban studies and planning and environmental policy at UC San Diego. Before we get started I like to walk you through our housekeeping reminders. If you have any questions or comments on the presentation, feel free to chat them in the chat box located on the bottom right. On the right-hand corner of your screen, I will keep track of the questions that come in at the end of the presentation, Jesse and Kelly will respond to each of them. We are recording the session and we will email a link and slides to everyone who registered for the webinar. We will also send a certificate of participation to the email you used to register. If anyone needs additional certificates because multiple people are watching the webinar, email us and include the title of today's webinar along with the name and email address of those who need certificate.

>> If you need to zoom in on the slides being shown click fullscreen, the button on the bottom right of your screen and to exit full-screen mouse over the blue bar to expand. Click on the blue return button to get back to DeVault for you. Finally at the end of the session we will share a webinar satisfaction survey with you and will let you know when the survey is available. We would very much appreciate your feedback after the session today. Keep in mind to reserve your comments about presentation style and value of the webinar to the survey and use the chat box for questions to ask the presenter and to report technical issues. I am going to hand this over to the speaker who will take it from here.

>> Hello everyone. I am Jesse. We are going to walk through the We're here, we're queer and we are in the public record LGBT Q life and culture as seen through government information. Here's a brief outline of what Kelly and I will cover in the webinar. We will talk a bit about the methodology we used to discover documents and will have a brief audience participation exercise and will highlight some of the pre-World War II documents, cover the impact of World War II and highlight additional documents from World War II through present. The final section covers selected documents decisions and statements under the current presidential administration.

>> We started out with a fairly good background on the issues so we had an idea of what to look for. We started searching through websites and databases to find things we were already aware of and in the process discovered interesting things we hadn't yet thought of one of the things that became obvious very quickly was that there was a wide range of terminology that we needed to search for because terminology has changed dramatic. The terms that you see on the slide were those most likely to be used in the documentation something to keep in mind if you do your own historical research is that there are tricky terms to be aware of, for example, hermaphrodite, the older term for what we now call intersex can also mean a ship or strange and these can refer to people from an island. We also looked at books and articles on LGBT history and bibliographies to see what we could turn up and several of those are cited but we will talk about them with the end of the presentation.

>> To begin with, we are going to do a little bit of an audience participation in the form of a pop quiz and we will look at when the terms, homosexual, bisexual, lesbian and transgender first appeared in the United States government, we have a transcript of what is set on the floor of Congress, a transcript of everything the president says in public and Supreme Court opinions which are court decisions by the Supreme Court. As we go through the center your answers into the chat box and we will see how we do. Back when you think homosexual first appeared in the Congressional record? Just the year. If someone can read the years that are showing up because I can't see them on the view I have.

>> I am starting to see them. Okay .

>> This is your tech support person. If you want to mouse over the blue bar, you can see the talk bubble and you can see the chat screen while he is presenting. Homosexual first appears in 1927, mentioned by

a representative from New York in reference to studies done on sexual rejuvenation. When do you think it first appears in the public papers and what president is the first to say the word homosexual in public?

>> Gerald Ford he gave a special message to Congress on crime and messages homosexual rape happening in prisons. What year do you think it first appears in the Supreme Court's?

>> It first appears in the Supreme Court opinions in 1952. This is the quote it comes from, he offered to prove than on entrance to the prison he was forced to serve as a cowboy or female among the homosexuals in the prison and there are details in support of these main charges. Let's look at lesbian. What year do you think lesbian first appeared? In the Congressional record.

>> 1927. Lesbian is mentioned by Representative Wilson of Mississippi in reference to a list of dirty plays in New York City. The plays in New York City is a French play called the captive, it was a play done in 1926 that closed after 17 weeks. They mentioned this in Congress. Which president do you think first said the word lesbian?

>> George HW Bush said the word lesbian in 1991 when asked about a Episcopal church ordaining a lesbian because he is Episcopalian. When do you think it first appears in Supreme Court opinions? What year?

>> 1964. A quality of copies of books versus Kansas. The state Attorney General obtained a court order under the state law to seize and burn obscene books including the title lesbian love and the Supreme Court found that the seizure was unconstitutional .

>>> Bisexual. When do you think bisexual first appears in the Congressional record, what year?

>> A lot of after 1970. It first appears in 1945 in extensions and remarks by Joseph Clark Baldwin of New York in reference to Caligula and the downfall of Rome. Exactly of course it went .

>> Public papers of the president, who was the first president to say the word bisexual?

>> Obama. He proclaimed June as lesbian, gay bisexual and pride month. When do you think bisexual first appears in Supreme Court decisions?

>> It first appears in 1967 in a case but Leah versus INS, he was psychopathic and Kelly will talk about what that means later and in an expert opinion by psychology. Our final term, transgender. What year do you think it first appears in the Congressional record?

>> It first appears in 1994 from the infamous Senator Jesse Helms of North Carolina who complained about the funding and a LGBT film festival in Minnesota. What president do you think was the first to say transgender in public?

>> It seems to be unanimous. On this and you are correct, Obama. Same thing, same time period for when he said bisexual. And what year do you think the Supreme Court's wrote the word transgender in their opinions?

>> This one is a lot more recent, 2012. It appears in the case in reference to a court ruling that special populations like transgender inmates must be kept from harm from other inmate -- inmates.

>> Now we look at pre-World War II documents.

>> The first one on the slide is the Comstock law and I will note very quickly that this is not the first document, the timeline that we will talk about includes additional documents that you might want to look at later. The Comstock law, as most of you probably know was intended to suppress the trade circulation or even possession of anything considered immoral or obscene. It prohibited the post office from being the avenue through which any of that sort of material past. The intention being to prevent the post office from being used to corrupt the public morals of the country. While the law did not specifically target homosexuality, gays and lesbians were more likely severely impacted by the law because over the years the law was in effect gays and lesbians didn't have safe physical areas to meet in order to exchange information so they relied heavily on the mail.

>> In many of the early documents that we found references to sodomy laws, lots of references to sodomy laws, however there are some very interesting and very graphic language in several documents

where sodomy was discussed. This one was from hearing leading up to the Chinese exclusion act of the 1870s and the person testifying is California representative Piper saying the Chinese should be prevented from immigrating because they bring sodomy to the United States. For years homosexuality was seen as something to prevent from coming into the country and nativism, hetero sexism and racism is what it is known as today.

>> We had the transactions of the Pan-American medical conference held in Washington D.C. under a joint resolution of Congress. In a section talking about sexual perversion, there is mention of a lesbian who killed her girlfriend on the witness says she probably wouldn't have even become a lesbian if only she had been treated for worms or constipation as those afflictions were known to excite unhealthy sexual desire or had to heal with a diet of bread and water. We included this because we thought it was important to understand the inky that was prevalent at the time on these kinds of issues .

>> One of the interesting aspects of doing this kind of work is discovering from colleagues who have heard or read about pieces of the history we found about Albert Cashier after doing the presentation in 2016. Albert was a Civil War soldier who in 1911, was discovered to have been born a woman after an accident injured his leg. He needed money and applied for military pension but the pension office denied his application. So he appeared in the pension office went out and interviewed several soldiers who fought with him all the soldiers interviewed confirmed that he did fight and that it would be unfair to not give him the pension. The pension office reversed its original decision and you can read these letters via scans from the national archives. Even though he got his pension, life was not happy for him afterwards as he was put into a mental institution where he was forced to wear a dress until he died years later. We don't know if he was transgender or a cross-dresser or lesbian or any of these things but, there is evidence that he was involved with at least one woman while he was known to have been a man and it's also worth noting that he is not the only woman who dressed as a man and fought in the war. There is documented evidence of a number of women who actually did this.

>> So, for me the immigration act of 1917 was maybe one of the most interesting things that I found in doing research for this presentation. I knew that the act prohibited homosexuals from integrating to the U.S. but when I looked at the actual text of the act I couldn't find any of the terms we generally look for to indicate homosexuality. There was no sodomy or sexual perversion exclusion or anything like that. So the library and that I am I turned to secondary sources and started to dig deeper. I learned that it was prohibited under section 3 of the act which excluded persons of constitutional psychopathic inferiority from integrating. At that time homosexuality was considered a disease and homosexuals were barred from immigration under the broader medical exclusions. Stock in researching this topic, --

>>> In researching this topic all of the information prior to World War II and during World War II, reason being World War II was a major social upheaval, the likes of which the country had not seen before and prior to World War II, most people did not travel more than 54 miles from the hometown and World War II change that. There was massive migration of men and women around the country in the world. At the end of the war, many people stayed in the major port cities of New York City, Los Angeles and San Francisco after being discharged because of better economic and social opportunities. Shortly after World War II in the 1950s, Homo filed organizations and others began in port cities. Back in 1950, the Cold War fears were increasing and in addition to the more widely known fears of communist infiltrating the federal government, Senator McCarthy claimed that homosexuals had also infiltrated the government and there were security risks.

>> Several congressional reports at the time, some shown on the slide here, concluded that homosexuals were not fit for government employment because they're supposed emotional instability and weak moral fiber left and for blackmail so many suspected gay people were pushed out of federal government. In 1953, President Eisenhower signed Executive Order 10450, which broadly applied to

questions of moral character rather than specifically to homosexuality. It effectively banned gays and lesbians from serving in the federal government.

>> In 1958, the post office declared one magazine obscene under the Comstock act and seized it. One magazine was a publication of the meditations a society, one of the Homo filed organizations and contained articles in favor of homosexuality. The publisher sued the government and lost. They appealed to the Ninth Circuit and the court agreed that the one magazine was obscene. This was a very different Ninth Circuit than what we have today. The publisher appealed to the Supreme Court and the court did something different, while the Supreme Court decided not to hear the case, they still issued a very tiny opinion that the entire opinion is on the slide. They reverse the decision of the lower court's, thereby enabling a matter Shiying and other groups like it to use the mail to communicate and share information etc. This was pre-Internet and the postal mail was one of the few means of mass communication to do organizing on a mass scale. Because of the impact this ruling offered on organizing for the LGBT community, the short ruling is probably one of the most important LGBT documents.

>> So ahead a few years in 1967, a case of turned a state ban on interracial marriage in a unanimous opinion the Supreme Court ruled that state bans on interracial marriage were unconstitutional. This affirms that marriage is one of the basic civil rights of man and fundamental to our very existence and survival. This case had absolutely nothing to do with homosexuality at the time but the Supreme Court's ruling striking down the interracial marriage ban has confided in most of the -- has been cited in most of the same sex marriage cases that have been brought before the courts.

>> In 1969 the Stonewall riots. Soma was a gay bar in New York City and in late June 1969, police raided the bar which had been a common occurrence at the time because in New York City it was illegal to serve alcohol to homosexuals. On this night, the patrons of this bar, which included primarily drag queens and people of color, fought back and a couple nights of writing ensued while these are not official documents in this specific instance, it's important to recognize the milestone and understand that while the birth of the modern gay rights LGBT movement is traced to the stain -- Stonewall riots it's not the full story and there was a lot going on prior to Stonewall.

>> In 1970, we started to see some recognition in the federal government that there might be a need to have a reconsideration of gay rights. Representative [Indiscernible - low volume] was one of the most vocal advocates and in 1974 she introduced the equality act designed to prohibit discrimination on the basis of sex, marital status and sexual orientation. [Inaudible-Static] generally recognized as the first gay rights bill introduced at the federal level and was referred to as the house committee and judiciary but didn't get further than that. The next year she introduced the civil rights amendment act of 1975, which was a little different from the previous bill because it stripped out the sex and marital status language and made the bill specific to sexual preference. This bill also went to the house committee on a judiciary and died there as did several subsequent bills. Another document at the time that we ran across in our research was a Congressional research service report which was not specific to homosexuality but, it examined the broad legal arguments for decriminalizing a number of victimless crimes such as consensual adult homosexuality, gambling, prostitution, public intoxication and those kinds of things. Even though it wasn't specific to homosexuality it contributed to the emerging conversation about gay rights.

>> We can't really discuss the a -- of the LGBTQ rights movement without giving some mention to the civil rights movement and equal rights movement. This amendment prohibited discrimination on the basis of sex in the United States and unfortunately, because of rumors and scare tactics linking the ERA to homosexuality, lesbianism, legalizing rape etc., this amendment has not received ratification from enough states to be included in the Constitution. But as recently as last month, Illinois ratified the ERA and there have been articles published since then speculating that even though there was a time limit originally imposed on ratifying the amendment, the time limit may not be legal. The argument being that the 27th amendment on congressional pay raises not going into effect until the next session of

Congress was originally proposed in 1789 but wasn't ratified until 1992 the equal rights amendment may still happen.

>> From the 1980s forward we have a number of documents that Kelly and I will cover. Did we lose Kelly? I think we may have lost Kelly.

>> Sorry about that. On the federal response to age and no discussion of LGBT history should take place without mentioning HIV-AIDS which was first identified in gay men and continues to predominantly affect gay and bisexual men. The department of Health and Human Services has HIV.gov website that used to be AIDS.gov, which I just noticed we didn't change on the slide but it is now HIV.gov, which includes a timeline showing many of the important milestones related to the HIV-AIDS crisis starting in 1981 and going through mid-2016. A couple of the highlights from the timeline that I wanted to point out quick we, the CDC first reported on HIV in 1981 and in 1983 Congress passed the first bill that directly funded research and treatment for AIDS. In 1984 they finally identified the virus that causes HIV infection and in 1987 it was the first time the president publicly referred to the crisis.

>> There were a number of events that happened in the 1980s been an interest of time and we will focus on just a few of them. The national endowment for humanities and arts were prime targets for homophobic congressional members in the 1980s through the 1990s. There are a number of nasty, graphic and mean-spirited name-calling in congressional debates from members like Jesse Helms, Robert Dornan and William Dunmire and a few others. There was a lot of argument in funding certain art exhibits and providing funding to artists. Another issue was ours V Hardwick the one of the Supreme Court opinions that members of the court later regretted. Michael Hardwick was arrested for violating George's sodomy law when he was caught by a police officer serving a warrant to his house the court ruled that George's sodomy laws were not constitutional but the court later reversed itself as we will see.

>> Moving into the 1990s, we altered the way we are doing the slides from here on so we will highlight and touch on some of the low light and highlights of each decade because there has just been so much that is happened over the past 25 or 30 years. One of the low lights for 1990s, has to be the decennial census. And new unmarried partner option was added to the questionnaire and many same-sex couples chose the option but it wasn't intended for same-sex couples so when the Census Bureau reviewed and edited responses to the survey, they actually change to the gender of one member of same-sex couples to show it was a opposite sex unmarried partner. Back in 1993, a compromise measure came out showing -- saying that gay people couldn't be discriminated against or harassed by military personnel, if they spoke out and admitted to being gay they could be removed from the military. We also saw the Defense of marriage act come along in 1996 in response to a Hawaii state Supreme Court case that said the state would have to provide a compelling reason to deny same-sex marriage. Other states started to worry that they would have to then recognize the Hawaiian marriages, so for the purpose of federal issues, marriage is defined as the union of one man and one woman and that no state had to recognize same-sex marriages is from another state. It also had the effect of denying same-sex couples the federal rights and benefits that come with normal marriage and that played a big role in overturning the law several years later.

>> There were also a lot of positive things that happened in the 1990s, the immigration act of 1990 removed homosexuality as grounds for exclusion from immigration. There was no more of the constitutionally psychopathic issues. The 1990s, Americans with disabilities act traded that turns us this is him did not constitute a mental disability and the employment nondiscrimination act prohibiting discrimination on -- based on sexual orientation finally got a hearing. In 1996, the Supreme Court case Romer the Evans from Colorado found that discrimination that singles out LGBT people violates the 14th amendment. In 1999, Clinton became the first President to proclaim June as Gay pride month.

>> As we move into the to thousands, we are going to start with some of the low lights that happened. Boy Scouts versus Dale, Supreme Court case found that the Boy Scouts have a First Amendment right to

exclude homosexuals based on the First Amendment rights of expressive association. Various amendments were introduced to the Constitution to prohibit same-sex marriage, George W. Bush also supported some of these constitutional amendments. George W. Bush did not recognize gay pride month during his eight years in office. Many people removed from military service during a time of war under don't ask, don't tell including linguists in charge of translating Arabic. The U.S. Army actually issued a comic book explaining the don't ask, don't tell policy and there were a number of congressional scandals like Larry Craig, a conservative Idaho congressman who was caught soliciting a police officer in an airport.

>> Getting into some of the highlights for the 2000 through 2016 period, the Census Bureau decided to change the way they dealt with same-sex couples, so same-sex marriage was now legal in some states but God those marriages still were not recognized by the federal government. -- But, those marriages were still not recognized by the federal government so the census did not change the gender changed the relationship from spouse to unmarried partner. In 2011 the Department of Education [Inaudible-Static] this was a meeting for students, educators and government officials and others to talk about and find solutions for issues that disproportionately affect LGBTQ students. Issues such as homelessness, substance abuse and harassment. The equal employment opportunity commission became very active in protecting the rights of LGBT employees. In 2016, the Department of Justice and education issued a joint letter providing guidance on how to handle transgender students in the educational environment, including protections that allowed students to use restrooms corresponding with their gender identity. Starting in 2009, many agencies began issuing rules and guidelines on LGBT issues which showed an acknowledgment of the need for dealing with the issues in a more proactive way.

>> There were a number of positive things that happened in the three branches of government and we will highlight some of those. In 2009, Congress passed the Matthew Shepard and James Junior prevention act. The act was named after the gay college student who was brutally beaten and left for dead in Wyoming and the African-American man who was dragged to his death in Texas behind a truck. This law strengthened and expanded hate crime protections to sexual orientation, gender and race as well. After several years of study and surveying the military, Congress repealed don't ask, don't tell in 2010.

>> Some of the Supreme Court highlights for this period, there were several and we pulled out just a couple here. The first is Lawrence V Texas which ruled that same-sex sodomy laws are unconstitutional. This was overturning the Bowers V Hardwick case Jesse talked about earlier. In United States V Windsor, the court agreed that Windsor who argued that she should be able to deduct a \$350,000 inheritance tax that she had to pay on her wife's death, just as spouses in federally recognized marriages could do so the court ruled that act was unconstitutional. In 2015, we had a case that made same-sex marriage law legal across the country .

>>> There were several highlights with President Obama, he moved LGBTQ rights forward in many ways issuing a memorandum asking for equal employment benefits to same-sex couples. In 2011, the U.S. press for LGBTQ human rights around the world with progressive State Department documents that came out at this time on the issue. The White House was lit up in rainbow colors on the decision which we chose to use in our presentation, the little white house rainbow colored in the bottom corner. Designated as a national monument and also the National Park Service issued a report on the importance of preserving LGBTQ history.

>> After several years of overt movement by the government in terms of LGBT rights we are seeing another shift in policy under the current administration and this is taking many forms of. We will point you to a resource in the library in a minute that I found helpful in keeping up with the changes. A few of the items that we especially wanted to point out today include several instances of LGBT related content being scrubbed from websites including nearly all mention of LGBT issues from the White House and

State Department websites, a report on advancing LGBT workforce rights removed from the Department of Labor site and information removed from the office of women's health website regarding lesbians. We've seen federal data collection efforts to remove consideration of LGBT identity in survey responses. A few of the surveys that have removed or have at least proposed removing LGBT questions on the national survey of older Americans act participants, the annual program performance report for the centers of independent living, options for foster care reporting systems got the national crime victimization survey, the behavior risk factor surveillance system, census 2020 and the census barriers attitudes and motivators survey. While census 2020 will not include a question for individuals to identify as LGBTQ, there will be a relationship question to identify as opposite sex or same-sex husband, wife, spouse or unmarried partner.

>> In 2017, Jeff Sessions and Betsy DeVos issued a joint statement that the federal government will not support transgender students in the fight to use the restroom of their gender identity. Reversing the policy under the previous administration. Trump has tweeted that his administration would ban transgender people from military service. So far this ban has been blocked by the courts as recently as Friday but it is something that we continue to monitor. The Supreme Court last week I think, issued a decision on a case that applied only to this particular case in Colorado and doesn't shed any light on potential larger implications of the ruling of having someone denied baking a cake for same-sex wedding. I think this ruling is similar to the courts ruling on California's prop eight in which the court took an easy out and left the ruling on the greater issue of marriage equality for a later decision.

>> Even though we practice -- practice this we ended sooner than we thought we would. We do want to point out that we mentioned to the live guide a couple times and we wanted to bring it up on the screen to give you a glance at that. So, Jesse will pull that up for you in just a second.

>> The timeline of documents tab at the top includes the links to the full text of all of the resources we mentioned today as well as many more so there's lots of interesting reading there if you're interested. I will note that this is a living document and Jesse and I actively up data as things come up that we think need to be reflected there. We do want to give a quick shout out to ProQuest who generously allowed us to download from their congressional database and provide open access to a few items that we couldn't locate elsewhere on the web. At the top the selected LGBTQ history sources tab, that is a really helpful secondary source for researching LGBTQ history especially in terms of governmental actions. The one I mentioned earlier for keeping up with current changes is the Trump accountability project, it is a link to their so you can check that out if you're interested. These change frequently and this administration so, it's very common to see news reports about various issues and it's nice to have them all compiled in one easy to access place and that is what this site does. I will just back out to the home page where you can find Jesse and my contact information. If there is anything you would like to get in touch with us about we are welcome and enjoy hearing from you.

>> If you find yourself in the Berkeley area, here at Berkeley we have the exhibit from our original presentation. If you are Berkeley this summer please stop and check it out. The exhibit closes on August 31 and I'm happy to report we've had nothing but positive comments and reactions to this exhibit.

>> It looks great, Jesse .

>> Thank you. It was a team effort. There was eight or nine people on the committee and it was a lot of fun to do.

>> Again, here is our contact information.

>> This is Kathy, does anyone have any questions for Kelly and Jesse?

>> Happy pride .

>> Yeah, happy pride.

>> I saw a question go by asking if this is going to be archived and I believe the answer to that is yes. The slides to the original presentation are available on the live guide.

>> I see a question know about material removed by the Trump administration, are those still available anywhere like archive.org? Yes they are. I don't know that all of them are but I know that I and some others are actively monitoring many pages and news reports and working to archive those as quickly as we can when it becomes obvious that something is going to disappear. I have had very good luck finding information on archive.org so that would be my first recommendation in looking for that information.

>> We had a question, do you have any documents or do you know anything about the Navy scandal of 1919?

>> I do not.

>> I do not know about the Navy scandal of 1919? What was the Navy scandal of 1919? This is why doing the presentation is always helpful because you get to hear about other stories and other pieces of this history.

>> There was a military scandal in the 1800s .

>>> I will certainly look at the transcript of the chat for the Newport sex scandal and look to add some of these suggestions to the timeline .

>> Yes. Thank you. Have you sensed any pushback since Trump?

>> In what sense?

>> We are waiting for a follow-up from Jacqueline.

>> It says any of your work .

>> Push back in reaction to our live guides? No, I've heard nothing but excellent comments from our live guides. I know my administration here is very supportive of it. I assume Jesse's is to .

>> Same here .

>> We have had great response to it .

>> The exhibit has a comment book and there has been nothing but positive comments in the comment book and it is out in the public and anyone can fill it out .

>> While ours probably won't be anywhere near the scale of what Berkeley did UCSD is planning to use this as the basis for an exhibit later in the fall of this year.

>> There is another question from Nicole, in addition to the Civil War folders, do we have other people in the federal record before that period?

>> I read about a woman who fought in the Revolutionary war, dressed as a man. I forget her name, but I believe there are several articles and even a book written about her. She dressed as a man and fought in the American Revolutionary war and then sued for her pension afterward and one -- won.

>> Do we have your permission to pilfer your timeline for our own live guides?

>> Absolutely.

>> Yes.

>> Be aware that we do update hours so if you copy it and don't update it yourself, you may get out of sync with hours so feel free to link or copy it to your own guides, whichever you prefer.

>> Will UCSD have an exhibit by September 1 through seventh, one participant will be in San Diego by then.

>> I'm afraid you're going to just do miss S, I believe we are planning to put I was up the week of September 15 and it will go through the end of September and October.

>> Did you notice any correlation between LGBTQ being mentioned in congressional records and the studies of Masters and Johnson or is that a pure coincidence?

>> We did not notice in terms of the timeline for romance -- for Masters and Johnson, at least I didn't notice it or during the Kinsey reports I didn't see any, I didn't notice it but it may have been.

>> I didn't see anything either but I would imagine that was more than just coincidence, I would think that would be part of the overarching evolving narrative of the time.

>> A question from Caitlin, do you have ideas about particular materials that librarians may want to preserve in case the administration decides to pull them from government websites?

>> Jesse? There are so many..

>> There are so many different things, anything dealing with health and representation and anything showing this in positive light, maybe.

>> I have not been particularly discriminating in terms of what I choose to save myself, anything I see that is related to LGBTQ community I try to save it as I can.

>> There are a number of groups out there that are archiving and have been archiving information dealing with the environment data and statistics on the, data and statistics on energy and pollution and anything like that, but that is outside of the LGBT sphere. There are a number of groups out there archiving or trying to archive as much of the website as they can.

>> I'm not sure how I heard about your webinar, how can I make sure that I can hear about future webinars regarding LGBT?

>> I think that is sort of a case of you having to go out and look for the information to a large extent. Jessica please feel free to give other ideas. I think the Trump accountability project that we link to on the live guide is one of the best places to stay informed. They do media rounds up on the issue and it's a one-stop shop for information about that particular topic.

>> Uh-huh. I would go with that one.

>> It looks like we have wrapped up today. We will monitor a couple more minutes for questions but I want to say a very big thanks to Jesse and Kelly for putting this webinar together and sharing it with all of us. It's fascinating information. I mentioned that I talked Kelly into sharing the web guide with us here and so we will add it to the guides within the next few days so you will have another place to access this information and share it as well.

>> Do you have any suggestions for books for teens?

>> No. I don't. I'm sure that there are booklets out there but I am not specifically familiar with any .

>> I don't follow the teen fiction or nonfiction, I do not know.

>> I would encourage any of the other librarians as they are to go ahead and add suggestions in the chat box. Smack yes. The stone well book awards .

>> Thank you to those who have given us additional resources to look at and we will definitely look at those and add them to the timeline as we can .

>> I agree, thank you so much. The more we have done this presentation, the more people have suggested other bits of this history because it is not in one place to look for and people seem to know bits and pieces .

>> Right .

>> I think we will go ahead and sign off now. I just want to again, thank everyone for attending and thank Jesse and Kelly for contributing to the Academy. We appreciate today's presentation. Everybody have a great day .

>> Thank you everyone .

>> Thank you .

>> [event concluded]