

Gay Liberation: Voiceover Only

On a sweltering June night in 1969, police stormed the Stonewall Inn, demanding to see identification from everyone present. Harassment wasn't uncommon at Stonewall, one of New York's biggest gay bars. But that night, when police began beating up a lesbian, she shouted at bystanders, "Why don't you guys do something?"

That sparked a rebellion.

Stonewall wasn't the first time queer people fought police brutality, but the five-day uprising spurred widespread action against discrimination. The gay liberation movement encouraged people to come out and live proudly, campaigning for public acceptance and increased rights.

It also exposed divisions within the queer community. Many activist groups were dominated by white gay men who ignored lesbians, people of color, bisexuals, and transgender folks despite their instrumental roles in launching the movement.

Marginalized communities found ways to fight for their specific needs. But multiple forms of discrimination limited their rights and wellbeing. For instance, while the AIDS crisis devastated the entire gay community, inadequate healthcare and social services made it particularly harmful for people of color and transgender women.

Gay liberation was important. It allowed the first queer person to win elected office in 1974. It resulted in 25 states decriminalizing same-sex intercourse by 1980. But it also benefitted some people more than others—and even today, power and privilege remain imbalanced in the queer community.

Gay Liberation: Voiceover and Description of Visuals

Voiceover	Visuals
On a sweltering June night in 1969, police stormed the Stonewall Inn, demanding to see identification from everyone present.	The Stonewall Inn draws on screen, with little lights swinging from the bar sign. A police car rolls up as color fills the drawing outlines.
Harassment wasn't uncommon at Stonewall, one of New York's biggest gay bars.	Two IDs of people who were at Stonewall (Raymond Castro and Martin Boyce) appear, looking around before being tugged away.
But that night, when police began beating up a lesbian, she shouted at bystanders,	Stormé DeLarverie's ID appears and gets tossed around the screen. She furrows her eyebrows and looks angry.
"Why don't you guys do something?"	DeLarverie's ID is pulled off screen and the words "Why don't you guys do something?" appear.
That sparked a rebellion.	A shot glass spins in from the side, cutting the words on screen in half. The glass continues flying until it hits a wall and shatters apart.
Stonewall wasn't the first time queer people fought police brutality,	A sign of the Black Cat Tavern and the shape of Gene Compton's Cafeteria appear, along with information about their respective dates (the Black Cat Uprising was in February 1967, the Compton's Cafeteria Riot was in August 1966).
but the five-day uprising spurred widespread action against discrimination.	A wave rises across the screen, sweeping away the Black Cat and Compton's Cafeteria.

Voiceover	Visuals
<p>The gay liberation movement encouraged people to come out and live proudly, campaigning for public acceptance and increased rights.</p>	<p>Hands holding three different signs appear and wave up and down. They read: “Gay is good,” “Stonewall means smash gay oppression,” and “We will not hide our love.”</p>
<p>It also exposed divisions within the queer community.</p>	<p>A jagged crack runs down the screen, separating the hands holding the signs. The screen then splits apart.</p>
<p>Many activist groups were dominated by white gay men who ignored lesbians, people of color, bisexuals,</p>	<p>The camera slowly zooms in on a door to the Society for Individual Rights, which a man walks behind. After someone knocks, an arm pulls down a blind, and then the light behind the door turns off.</p>
<p>and transgender folks despite their instrumental roles in launching the movement.</p>	<p>Marsha P. Johnson and Sylvia Rivera pop up, smiling and looking around the screen.</p>
<p>Marginalized communities found ways to fight for their specific needs. But multiple forms of discrimination limited their rights and wellbeing.</p>	<p>STAR (Street Transvestite Action Revolutionaries) flyer appears, showing information about housing and support services for queer youth. Note: In the 1970s, the word “transvestite” was often used to refer to transgender people.</p>
<p>But multiple forms of discrimination limited their rights and wellbeing.</p>	<p>A pair of slots (like on a slot machine) appear, spinning through and stopping on words “racism,” “transphobia,” “sexism,” and “homophobia.”</p>
<p>For instance, while the AIDS crisis devastated the entire gay community, inadequate healthcare and social</p>	<p>Two bar graphs appear on screen, comparing the proportion of new HIV cases and the US population by race. As years tick by on the bottom of the screen,</p>

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services made it particularly harmful for people of color and transgender women.	new HIV cases drastically increase for Black and Latinx Americans while decreasing for white Americans.
Gay liberation was important.	The words “Gay liberation was important” appear on screen.
It allowed the first queer person to win elected office in 1974.	A newspaper, the Michigan Daily, appears on screen showing a picture of Kathy Kozachenko and declaring she won a seat on the Ann Arbor city council.
It resulted in 25 states decriminalizing same-sex intercourse by 1980.	A map draws on and colors in states where same-sex intercourse was decriminalized.
But it also benefitted some people more than others—and even today, power and privilege remain imbalanced in the queer community.	A set of old fashioned scales appear. Words of privileged identities—“white,” “male,” “wealthy,” and “cisgender”—drop on one side, while those of marginalized identities—“Black,” “Asian,” “Latinx,” “female,” “transgender,” “non-binary,” and “working class” drop on the other. The privileged identities outweigh the others.