

LGBT CAMPUS HISTORICAL COLLECTION

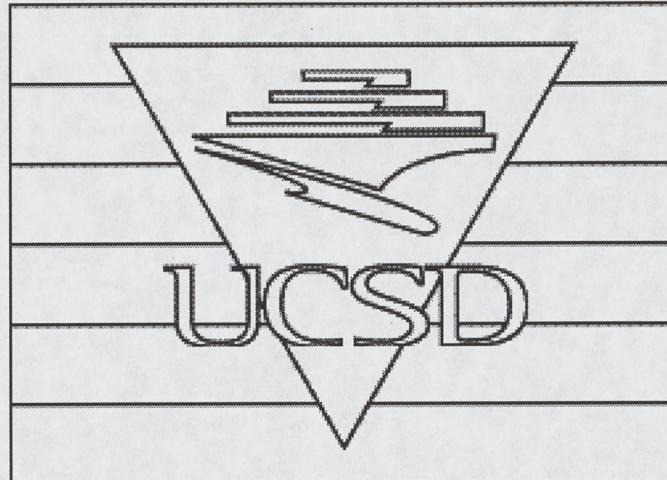
**PROJECT
GUIDE**





LGBT CAMPUS HISTORICAL COLLECTION AND PROJECT

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA, SAN DIEGO



LGBT CAMPUS HISTORICAL COLLECTION AND PROJECT

VOLUME I—PROJECT GUIDE

Compiled by
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University of California, San Diego

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Cross-Cultural Center
Lesbian Gay Bisexual Transgender Resource Office
Umbrella Group Staff and Faculty Association
Women's Center

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Cross-Cultural Center
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Introduction

1. Vision and Purpose

In November 1977, the Gay Student Union registered as a student organization at the University of California, San Diego. In June 1991, the campus officially recognized the Lesbian, Gay, and Bisexual Faculty and Staff Association. In June 1994, Chancellor Atkinson announced the appointment of the Chancellor's Advisory Committee on Lesbian, Gay, and Bisexual Issues. In 1998-99, the academic senate approved the reorganization of the Women's Studies Program into the Critical Gender Studies Program. In November 1999, the Lesbian Gay Bisexual Transgender Resource Office officially opened and was dedicated by Chancellor Dynes.

These are a few dates of important institutional events. A body of such official events and dates could constitute a formal history of the LGBT community on campus. But there is no definitive historical narrative, or single, homogenous community. Rather, there are several histories describing the events, conditions, and experiences of a multi-constituency community. These histories speak of individuals and organizations, of experiences and dates. The collective and the personal, the official and the unofficial, ought to have a place in the constellation of histories reflecting our diverse campus community.

The Lesbian Gay Bisexual Transgender Campus Historical Collection and Project intends to assemble, preserve and document materials that bring to light the diverse experiences of lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, and queer people at UCSD. Without such an effort, we risk allowing our collective heritage to be forgotten and even lost. By collecting, organizing, and protecting the physical record of our activities in a well documented, useful resource such as the LGBT Campus Historical Collection and Project, we make our past more visible, more accessible to the entire campus community.¹

2. Organization

The LGBT Campus Historical Collection and Project encompasses several different components, including the main Collection, a Security Copy of the Collection, and several additional personal paper collections acquired during the process of the Project.

The main Collection contains over two thousand five hundred pages and items of materials, either collected by the project researcher or reproduced from other sources. These materials include correspondence, documents, ephemera, memorabilia, and clippings from newsletters, periodicals, and other published works. These materials have been segregated into several categories of sections.

General Materials sections contain printed matter of all kinds, especially ephemera, separated by academic year and organized chronologically. Materials that can only be placed within a general time period are instead in Miscellaneous sections, separated by decade. (Some outreach materials, such as brochures, have been placed in the academic year they were distributed rather than year produced.)

Clipping sections contain original and reproduced articles from newsletters, newspapers, and other periodicals, and excerpts from other published materials, such as books and catalogues. Each Clippings section begins with a list of all articles and excerpts that it contains. A full listing of all clippings in the Collection is included in this volume, the Project Guide. The Clippings sections are also separated by academic year, and organized chronologically.

¹ The Project was initially developed under the name "LGBT Campus Archive and History Project." "LGBT Campus Historical Collection and Project" better suits the format and purpose of the Project. See subsection 5. "Overview of Archival and Curatorial Issues in Project" for an explanation of the differences between an archive and a collection.

Volumes ##-##, consisting of Appendix sections, are devoted to special materials, such as reports, large documents, reproduced photo-albums, and other items that would benefit from being segregated from the contents of the General Materials sections.

The Project Guide (this first Volume) describes and documents the LGBT Historical Collection and Project in its purpose, content, and arrangement. The written sections of the Project Guide describe and give context to the contents of the Collection and Project in a useful, accessible and multiculturally-conscious way. Such information assists the use, search, and appreciation of the materials. The sections of the Project Guide include: "Chronologies," which provide timelines and organizational charts by specific years; "Survey of Organizations and Programs," which provides compact organizational synopses and references pertinent materials and related issues; "Full Listing of Clippings," which lists all articles and excerpts in the Clippings sections in all volumes; "Other Sources of Historical Materials," which points to campus and regional resources for LGBT / Queer campus history, and how to contact them; and other useful resources. Please see the "Table of Contents – Project Guide."

The Collection has been "bound" into Volumes, with all materials in plastic sheet protectors and heavy-duty, chemically neutral binders. Each volume contains one or more sections. Such an arrangement allows casual use by individuals while still maintaining the order and physical integrity of the materials. The Collection is to be stored at the Lesbian Gay Bisexual Transgender Resource Office at UCSD, where it will be on display and accessible to members of the campus community and to the public. Upon delivery of the Collection to the LGBT Resource Office, it will become property of the LGBT Resource Office and the University of California, San Diego.

Please note that the plastic sheet protectors and binders should be handled carefully to preserve the materials within them, and also to maintain the storage elements in good condition. Users of the Collection should make sure that when they close or store the binders that the sleeves are flat and not pinched between the rings and covers of the binders.

As a precaution against possible loss by vandalism, theft, or accident, a reproduction of the entire Collection has been made as a security copy. This Security Copy is located off-campus at the Lesbian and Gay Historical Society of San Diego (LGHSSD), a non-profit institution that is knowledgeable of archival practices and sensitive to LGBT concerns. Once processed, the Security Copy will be accessible to the public along with its other permanent collections.

In the course of the Project, several personal paper collections were acquired, and consist of separate collections of correspondence, documents, ephemera, and memorabilia created or collected by the donors. It was decided that to break up these personal paper collections and assimilate their contents into the main Collection would not be appropriate. Instead, particularly relevant items from the personal paper collections have been reproduced for the Collections. The contents of the personal paper collections remain relatively as received, with only some reorganization within each collection and the removal of a few clippings. In order for these to be preserved as unique bodies of historic materials, the personal paper collections have been separated from the Project and donated to the LGHSSD, conserved according to accepted standards of archival / curatorial practices. There, once processed, they will be accessible with other personal paper collections donated by local LGBT individuals. (See next subsection below, and the "Agreements with the Lesbian and Gay Historical Society of San Diego.)

Throughout the Project Guide, MLA conventions for documentation have been employed, though footnotes with long citations rather than short parenthetical notes have been generally used, and some citations have a slightly modified format.² Other conventions worth noting include the Day-Month-Year date notation, e.g., 17 Nov. 1977, and the four-plus-two digit notation for academic year, e.g., 1998-99 (with the notable exception of academic year 1999-2000). For the purposes of the Collection, the period of the academic year was set as from approximately September to August. In some references to materials and articles in the

² Dornan, Edward A. and Charles W. Dawe. The Brief English Handbook. New York: Haper Collins, 1994: 456-473.

Collection, sections are given in brackets, e.g., “[Clippings 1998-99]”, while sources outside of the Collection are in brackets and italics, e.g., “[LGHSSD]”. For efficiency, accepted abbreviations and acronyms have been used where appropriate in the Project Guide and other documentation throughout the Collection. Users of the Collection are advised to consult the “List of Abbreviations” and the “Survey of Organizations and Programs” for information on abbreviations and acronyms that they do not recognize.

3. Scope and Approach

The range and accessibility of materials encompassed by the Collection, and the interests and activities represented by the materials, depends both on the relative availability of materials and the approaches used to discover, incorporate, and document them during the Project.

The scope of the Collection reflects the activities and interests of students, staff, faculty, alumni/alumnae, and others, primarily from the 1980’s and 1990’s. In the search for and selection of materials for the Collection, a balance was sought between creating a record of institutional activity and of various social, cultural, and popular interests. For the former, a selection of correspondence and other documents trace the development of campus policies and actions toward LGBT individuals and the evolving institutional presence of LGBT organizations affiliated with the campus. For the latter, an inclusive, cross-cultural search for articles, speeches, ephemera, memorabilia, photos, and other materials from individuals and groups was undertaken in tandem with the search for institutional and organizational materials. As a result of these approaches, a significant portion of the General Materials sections consists of ephemera, from official units, affiliated and unaffiliated organizations, and many individuals. At the same time, several Appendix volumes contain various reports, long documents, and special items such as reproduced photo albums.

In the Project, particular emphasis was given to the discovery, inclusion and documentation of materials produced or possessed by organizations. This approach enabled the identification of patterns in organizational and institutional activity, and also facilitated the discovery of materials informing related issues that happen to be associated with organizations or their members. The documentation of materials and the description of the activities they reflect provide a framework for identifying areas of activity and experience in a multi-constituency campus community. Beyond providing short summaries of the collective activities of an organization, each entry in the “Survey of Organizations and Programs” also discusses one or more relevant issues associated with the organization and its membership. References are provided to selected, pertinent materials in Collection and elsewhere, and entries are cross-referenced on related issues.

The arrangement and description of the Collection affect just how accessible the materials, and issues informed by them, are to users of the Collection. While the chronological order of most sections and their contents can invite browsing and comparison of materials in temporal sequence, it can also bury or obscure related materials in the body of the Collection. On the other hand, it would be impractical and inappropriate to reorganize the whole Collection strictly according to subject or type of material. The various resources and aids provided in the Project Guide attempt to address these concerns of access in a useful, multiculturally-conscious way. Descriptions with appropriate references to related topics and relevant materials allow for multiple approaches to the materials, and highlight groups and issues that otherwise could be marginalized. As such, the Project Guide provides context for and references to materials that reveal both the dominant and non-dominant aspects of our diverse communities’ experiences.

While the collection intends to represent a gamut of issues and constituencies, there are limits to the degree of representation possible. The voluminous personal paper collections acquired from several campus individuals, primarily staff, focused in a great part on the progression of institutional support at the University, and staff activist efforts to secure such support through policies, procedures and benefits. The materials of the personal paper collections would lose much of their significance if removed from the context of these collections. As a result of this context-sensitivity and the sheer volume of the materials, only a selection of pertinent items have been reproduced for the Collection. The personal paper collections should be preserved in their entirety at an appropriate repository according to accepted standards of

archival or curatorial practice – in this case, at the Lesbian and Gay Historical Society of San Diego (LGHSSD). Researchers are advised to supplement the materials of this Collection with the contents of the personal paper collections donated to the LGHSSD. For more information, please see “Agreements with the Lesbian and Gay Historical Society of San Diego,” which includes biographical sketchers of donors and descriptions of the scope and content of the collections transferred to the LGHSSD. See also, “Other Sources of Historical Materials” for information on how to contact the LGHSSD.

The Clippings sections include articles and excerpts from campus and local publications and other published works. Items were included because they: discuss or make reference to issues of sexual orientation, gender identity, and other LGBT/Queer related issues; mention LGBT/Queer campus individuals or organizations; or address other campus-specific concerns relevant to the LGBT/Queer communities. The acquisition of such articles and excerpts was aided by searches of periodical databases. Searches for articles from the San Diego Union, by keywords and phrases in the text related to UCSD and issues of sexual orientations in the 1980's, yielded lists dominated by articles related to HIV/AIDS, almost to the exclusion of all other aspects of LGBT experience. Rather than including all such articles, most of which merely mention the UCSD Medical Center, a limited selection of articles representing the medical and activist efforts on campus and in the UCSD healthcare system has been included. Researchers are advised to consult databases and microfilm for the San Diego Union and San Diego Union-Tribune for many additional articles mentioning UCSD medical facilities, personnel and researchers in the context of HIV/AIDS.

An area deserving more materials in Collection than currently available would be LGBT and Queer academic issues. It does contain materials on such topics as academic programming and the advocacy for curriculum by graduate students, and several published articles about courses and the refocusing of Women's Students to Critical Gender Studies. However, more materials reflecting LGBT / Queer scholarship on campus by faculty and graduate students, the struggle to permanent faculty specializing in this area, and faculty efforts in the development of curriculum and their role in the move to Critical Gender Studies, would greatly enhance the current representation of academic concerns in the Collection. Researchers are advised to consult the Critical Gender Studies Program, departments such as Literature and Sociology, and current faculty, for other materials and information. In addition, several local LGBT newsletters and other materials that may provide information on regional academic concerns are also in possession of the LGHSSD, such as Diploma, the newsletter of the National Gay Academic Union – San Diego chapter.

While UCSD has existed as an established campus of the University of California since 1960, and has offered undergraduate courses since 1964, almost all the materials of the Collection date from 1980 onward.³ Only a handful of earlier materials have been identified and incorporated into the Collection.⁴ Two likely sources for additional materials and information would be the collections of periodicals and other materials possessed by LGHSSD off-campus and the New Indicator Collection, publishers of the Last Indicator alternative newspaper, on-campus. The New Indicator Collective has an extensive collection of materials from the 1960's onward reflecting the efforts of alternative media, politics and community on campus. For more information, see “Other Sources of Historical Materials.”

4. Overview of Archival and Curatorial Issues in the Project

The simplest definition of an archive describes it as the non-current records of an organization. The word “archive” can also refer to the agency or repository possessing such documents, within the organization that created them. Generally archives do not acquire materials from outside the organization.

³ Office of Special Student Programs and Volunteer Services. Student Handbook 1993-1994. UCSD, 1993: 4.

⁴ In particular, see a short memoir of social mores and being gay at UCSD in the late 1960's: Acker, Kathy. “Blue Valentine.” Andy Warhol: Film Factory. Ed. Michael O’Pray. BFI Publishing. [Clippings 1982-83]

A manuscript collection (or sometimes more generally, merely “collections”) often possesses materials and bodies of materials which originate outside of the organization sponsoring the collection, such as personal papers of famous individuals, literary manuscripts, historical materials, etc., for their literary, cultural or historical value. The word “collection” may also refer to a body of materials. As an organization, collections acquire the materials or bodies of materials that they possess.

Archives operate under several fundamental principles. One, documents originating from one organization should be kept separate from those of another, and so also with the materials of one part of an organization from those of an another part. Two, the organization of archival materials should be arranged in the order and groupings that a body of material possesses when received by the archive, or reasonably close to it. Archivists think about materials whenever possible in terms of groups of documents.

Manuscript collections, however, operate with more leeway in terms of methods of arrangement, though in general archival principles and practices have been adopted by collections. To reorder a group of materials, or give a new arrangement in different groups to a body of materials, is acceptable under appropriate circumstances with collections, in part by practice and in part by differences between materials acquired by collections versus archives.

Historical societies often sponsor manuscript collections. They acquire bodies of materials from individuals and organizations, and often compile collections of materials – that is, historical societies often are also “creators” of collections by compilation. The Lesbian and Gay Historical Society of San Diego (LGHSSD) is an example of one such organization.

It is not uncommon for university libraries to possess both manuscript collections and the archives of that institution, sometimes to be handled by the same department. Mandeville Special Collections Library, UCSD Libraries, is one such example. (It includes the Campus Archive and other bodies of materials, such as the personal papers of Dr. Herbert York, manuscripts of contemporary poets, etc.)

While under development, the LGBT Campus Historical Collection and Project resembled the collections of historical societies, in that it included both bodies of the materials were acquired as collections, and other bodies of materials were compiled in the process of the project itself. The main Collection differs in several ways from the conventions of arrangement and description employed by most contemporary manuscript collections and archives.

Rather than being divided into series, sub-series and file units, the materials of the Collection have been segregated into several categories of sections, mostly arranged in chronological order. For instance, the General Materials sections and Clippings sections for the same academic year are grouped together, rather than in separate series or sub-series devoted to General Materials or Clippings, respectively. Further, the presentation of materials as mounted in plastic sheet protectors within binders labeled as “Volumes,” differs from the usual storage of papers loose in archival folders within record cartons. Many items were reproduced from various sources for inclusion in the Collection, which were then interfiled with collected documents and ephemera. In these and other points, the role and arrangement of the Collection does not conform to those of an archivally curated collection. However, in bringing together these items and reproductions from many sources, the Collection concentrates and presents in an accessible form a body of information and historical resources that likely otherwise not be identified and utilized by researchers and members of the campus community.

This first Volume, or Project Guide, for the Collection serves a broader role than of most traditional archival finding aids for a collection. While having a markedly different format than a Register for a single archival or manuscript collection, the Project Guide describes and documents the LGBT Campus Historical Collection and Project in its purpose, content, and arrangement. The various writings and resources constituting the Project Guide provides more background information and direct references to many individual items and groups or materials than most finding aids would, and to better assist the use of and search for materials in this unique Collection.

In contrast to the main Collection, which was compiled from many sources during the Project, the personal paper collections were created by the individual donors over time and given en masse to the Project. These papers provide rich, in depth information on such efforts as the development of domestic partner benefits at the both the campus and university system levels, and the records of the Umbrella Group Staff and Faculty Association. In recognition of the value of their context and grouping as organically developed bodies of documents, they were donated to the LGHSSD to be stored and documented according to accepted standards of archival practice, as separate, intact collections. A selection of the most relevant documents were reproduced for the main Collection, as a compromise between the useful concentration of materials in the Collection and the preservation of these substantial, context-sensitive bodies of materials.

5. Works Cited

The following references were used in the development of this Introduction:

Dictionary of Archival Terminology. Ed. Peter Walne. Munich: K.G. Saur, 1988.

Dornan, Edward A. and Charles W. Dawe. The Brief English Handbook. New York: Harper Collins, 1994.

Gracy, David B., II. An Introduction to Archives and Manuscripts. Ed. Mary Frances A. Hoban, New York: Special Libraries Association, 1981.

Taylor, Hugh A. The Arrangement and Description of Archival Materials. Munich: K.G. Saur, 1980.

List of Acronyms and Abbreviations

The following common acronyms and abbreviations are used in the Project Guide and in the documents contained in the Collection. For your convenience, organizations whose names change are accompanied by “>>” followed by the name (or names) the organization is later known by. Variants or equivalents are indicated with “=”.

Please see the “Survey of Organizations and Programs” for more information on the organizations with acronyms or names listed below.

<u>Acronym / Abbreviations</u>	<u>Equivalent Name or Phrase</u>
AIDS	Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
ASUCSD	Associated Students at UCSD
CAAAC	Chancellor's Affirmative Action Advisory Committee
CAC	Chancellor's Advisory Committee (generic abbreviation)
CACLGBI	Chancellor's Advisory Committee on Lesbian, Gay, and Bisexual Issues >> CACLGBTI
CACLGBTI	Chancellor's Advisory Committee on Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, and Transgender Issues
CCC	Cross-Cultural Center
CSW	Committee on the Status of Women
CWD	Committee for World Democracy
GALL	Gays and Lesbians in Literature
GAU	National Gay Academic Union
GIN	Gay Intercampus Network
GLSEN	Gay, Lesbian, and Straight Educators Network
GSA	Graduate Student Association
G-SHIP	Graduate Student Health Insurance Plan
GSU / GSUCSD	Gay Student Union / Gay Students at UCSD >> LAGO >> LGBA >> LGBTA
GYA	Gay Youth Alliance
HA	Housing Assistant
HFCC	Hate-Free Campus Campaign
HIV	Human Immunodeficiency Virus
HRAB	Human Relations Advisory Board >> HRPAB
HRC	Human Relations Committee / Coalition
HRPAB	Human Relations Program Advisory Board
LAGO	Lesbian And Gay Organization >> LGBA >> LGBTA
LGB	Lesbian gay bisexual (generic abbreviation)
LGBA	Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual Association >> LGBTA
LGBFSA	Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual Faculty and Staff Association >> QUE >> Umbrella Group
LGBGA	Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual Graduate Association
LGBI	= CACLGBI >> CACLGBTI (>> LGBTI)
LGBT	Lesbian gay bisexual transgender (generic abbreviation)
LGBTAA	Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Transgender Association
LGBTI	= CACLGBTI
LGBTRO	Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Transgender Resource Office at UCSD
LGHSSD	Lesbian and Gay Historical Society of San Diego
P&CS	Psychological and Counseling Services
PFLAG	Parents, Family, and Friends of Lesbians And Gays
QPOC	Queer People of Color (acronym)
QUE	Queer University Employees >> Umbrella Group
RA	Resident Assistant
RSA	Rainbow Student Alliance
SAA	Student Affirmative Action >> SAA&HRP
SAA&HRP	Student Affirmative Action and Human Relations Program

SAAC	Student Affirmative Action Committee
SAFE	Student Alliance for Fairness and Equity (?)
SCRT	Southern California Round Table
SDSU	San Diego State University (California State University)
SOLO	Student Organizations and Leadership Opportunities
UC	University of California
UCLGBA	University of California Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual Association >> UCLGBTA
UCLGBTAA	University of California Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Transgender Association
UCLGIN	University of California Lesbian and Gay Intercampus Network >> UCLGBA
UCSA	University of California Student Association
UCSD	University of California, San Diego
UCSD MC	UCSD Medical Center
UCSD MC G&LN	UCSD Medical Center Gay and Lesbian Network >> UCSD MC LGBT Network
USSA	United States Student Association
WASC	Western Accreditation S_C_
WRC	Women's Resource Center

Chronologies

The following Chronologies provide some context to the activities of organizations and groups in the LGBT campus community. The Outline of Events and Dates lists first or unique events (but not repeated or on-going programming) and institutional transitions. The Organizational Charts show how official units and programs, and affiliated organizations, related to the campus administration and each other. The particular years were chosen as high points of activity and organizational development.

Throughout the Chronologies and the rest of the Project Guide, dates are given in the format of Day Month Year, e.g., 29 Feb. 2000. For academic years, a four digit year is followed by a dash and two digit year, e.g., 1998-99, except for the academic year 1999-2000. The academic year format latter should not be confused with a time period spanning multiple calendar years.

1. Outline of Events and Dates
2. Organizational Chart – 1983
3. Organizational Chart – 1992
4. Organizational Chart – 1997
5. Organizational Chart – 2000
6. Outline of Activism for a LGBT Resource Center / Office

1. Outline of Events and Dates

- 1960: University of California, San Diego campus established.
- 1964: First undergraduate students admitted.
- 1975: SAAC established.
- 17 Nov. 1977: GSU registers as recognized student organization.
- Winter 1982: GSU and Lesbian Caucus merge to become LAGO.
- March 1982: UCLGIN formed at Lesbian and Gay Student Organization Conference at UCSD.
- 29-30 April 1983: Southern Roundtable held at UCSD.
- 17 June 1983: UC Regents approve “Policy on Nondiscrimination on Basis of Sexual Orientation.”
- Fall 1983: Premier issue of Sappho Speaks.
- 24-27 Nov. 1985: National Gay Academic Union conference held at UCSD.
- 1987: CSW appointed by Chancellor Atkinson.
- 8 Oct. 1990: LAGO re-registers as LGBA.
- 11-15 Feb. 1991: UCSD AIDS Awareness Week.
- April 1991: LGBFSA files for recognition as a staff organization.
- 11 May 1991: LGBA Semi-formal in Price Center Ballroom – preceded by a bomb threat and hate speech.
- 22 May 1991: Rally Against Hate Crimes at UCSD Gym steps. Prompts many articles in regional newspapers.
- 5 June 1991: SAAC votes against admitting LGBA.
- Fall 1991: SAA becomes SAA&HRP, to include Human Relations issues.
- Fall 1991: Human Relations Committee (HRC) formed, including representatives from LGBA.
- 4 Oct. 1991: LGBA students participate in San Diego protest the veto of AB 101 by Gov. Pete Wilson.
- Nov. 1991: UCLGBA ratifies its constitution, taking its current form and mission.
- Spring 1992: 1992 Campus Climate Report produced by undergraduate Michael Lambert and others.
- 9 May 1992: “Think Globally, Survive Locally: A Conference on HIV/AIDS” at UCSD.
- 16 April 1992: LGBFSA votes to become the Turing-Stein Association.
- 26 July 1992: Turing-Stein Association renamed QUE.
- 1992-93: UCSD Colloquium Series on Gay & Lesbian Issues, sponsored by Humanities Fund and Women’s Studies.

- Fall 1992: QUE reforms as the Umbrella Group with four subgroups.
- 11 Nov. 1992: Drag performance and speech by Hollywood of Dream Girls, followed by showing of Paris Is Burning, in Price Center Theater.
- Jan. 1993: WRC political collective dissolves, leaving support collective to operate its resource center.
- 23 Sept. 1993: UCSD Medical Center G&L Network changes to UCSD Medical Center BLG Network
- Spring 1994: Lesbian couple denied family housing, prompting 2 May 1994 Guardian article.
- 29 June 1994: CACLGBI appointed by Chancellor Atkinson.
- May 1995: Cross-Cultural Center established.
- 6 June 1995: UCSD-MC BLG Network recognized with Medical Center Diversity award.
- 1995: 1995 Campus Climate Report by CACLGBTI.
- 28 Feb. 1996: LGBA Drag Show takes “Divas in Denial” name.
- April 1996: Marx and Marshall scholarship for gay and lesbian students announced.
- Fall 1996: CACLGBI recognized with Diversity award for support of “diversity, equal opportunity, and affirmative action” at UCSD.
- Oct. 1996: Women’s Center opens.
- 1996-97: WRC ceases operations and student collective dissolves.
- 1996-97: CACLGBI changes name to CACLGBTI.
- Spring 1997: 1997 Campus Climate Report by CACLGBTI.
- Summer 1997: Open Zone program instituted at Muir and Roosevelt Colleges. Revelle and Warren adopt the program within academic year, and Marshall allows informal participation as “Be An Ally.”
- 1997-98: UCSD Principles of Community adopted.
- Fall 1997: First of several public discussions take place on reorganizing Women’s Studies Dept.
- Nov. 1997: Chancellor’s Commission on Diversity issues its Report, including recommendations for a LGBT Resource Center.
- 11-12 Nov. 1997: Homosexuality and Public Life conference at UCSD, sponsored by the CACLGBTI and the University, including community reception at University House.
- 21 Nov. 1997: UC Regents vote to extend medical insurance coverage for same-sex domestic partners of UC faculty and staff.
- 20 Jan. 1998: Chancellor Dynes issues campus notice re-affirming soft benefits for domestic partners.
- March 1999: Ad Hoc Committee convened by CACLGBTI to draft Center Proposal.
- 12 May 1998: LGBT Center Forum during Gay Awareness Week prompts front-page article in Guardian.
- 22 May 1998: Dan Thê Hoang “BlackChina” presents drag performance and installation as undergraduate honors exhibition in the Visual Arts Dept.
- 1 June 1998: Chancellor Dynes announces 10-Point Action Plan on Diversity, including exploring possible LGBT support space.
- 3 June 1998: A.S. Council unanimously passes “Resolution in Support of Establishing a UCSD LGBT Resource Center,” sponsored by the ASUCSD President Joe Leventhal and authored by Scott Heath.
- 1998: Chancellor Dynes appoints Diversity Council.
- 25 July 1998: Chancellor Dynes marches in San Diego Pride Parade, the first UC Chancellor to do so.
- 1998-99: Umbrella Group receives funding from the University as a staff association for the first time.
- 1998-99: Academic Senate approves change of Women’s Studies to Critical Gender Studies.
- 10 Sept. 1998: Ad Hoc Committee submits “Proposal for the Establishment of a LGBT Resource Center at UCSD” to Chancellor Dynes.
- Sept. 1998: LGBA re-registers as LGBTA.
- 16 Oct. 1998: Hate Crimes Awareness Rally, prompted by the murder of Matthew Shepherd.
- 4 Dec. 1998: Umbrella Group receives Diversity Award.
- March 1999: Russ Ty scholarship for gay and lesbian students announced.
- 31 March 1999: Chancellor Dynes appoints Steering Committee to establish LGBT Resource Office.
- Spring 1999: Queer People of Color (QPOC) registers as a student organization.
- 5 June 1999: First Rainbow Graduation held for LGBT/Queer students receiving undergraduate and graduate degrees at UCSD.

- 14 July 1999: San Diego Pride Parade tear gassed in hate crime, affecting UCSD contingent which included students, staff, faculty, and guest of honor, former Chancellor York.
- 22 Oct. 1999: SAFE registers as political student organization, in opposition of the Knight Initiative.
- 8 Nov. 1999: LGBT Resource Office at UCSD dedicated by Chancellor Dynes.
- 7 Dec. 1999: Chairs of the Staff Associations, including the Umbrella Group, honored with joint Diversity Award.
- Feb. 2000: Christopher B. Arrot Scholarship for lesbian, gay, and bisexual students announced.
- 27 May 2000: "Generation Q: Out and Proud" Queer Youth Conference organized at UCSD by QPOC, LGBTA and LGBT Resource Office.

2. Organizational Chart - 1983

In progress ...

3. Organizational Chart - 1992

In progress ...

4. Organizational Chart - 1997

In progress ...

5. Organizational Chart - 2000

In progress ...