**Labor and LGBTQ Rights**

**Question 1:** Which organization was the first transgender sex worker labor organization?

**Answer:** Street Transvestite Action Revolutionaries (STAR)

**Explanation:** STAR was a street activist organization founded by Sylvia Rivera and Martha P Johnson following the Stonewall Riots. Rivera said that "STAR was for the street gay people, the street homeless people, and anybody that needed help at that time" and provided housing, food, and education to youth.

**Question 2:** In 1970, which union passed a resolution protesting the firing of teachers for being gay?

**Answer:** the American Federation of Teachers (AFT)

**Explanation:** The American Federation of Teachers (AFT) said "the American Federation of Teachers protest any personnel actions taken against any teacher solely because he or she practices homosexual behavior in private life." The National Education Association, the largest labor union in the US, stood by this decision and included sexual orientation in their nondiscrimination policy in 1973.

**Question 3:** Which LGBTQ activists worked with the Teamsters to boycott Coors for being anti-union and anti-gay?

**Answer:** Harvey Milk and Howard Wallace

**Explanation:** In 1974, the Teamsters approached Harvey Milk and Howard Wallace to support a boycott against Coors. Coors was an anti- union beer company, which screened potential employees with a lie detector test asking their opinions on unions, as well as whether they were a "homosexual." Milk and Wallace supported the boycott on the condition that the Teamsters advocate for hiring openly gay truck drivers.

**Question 4:** True or False: There have always been LGBTW workers.

**Answer:** True

**Explanation:** There have always been LGBTQ workers attributing to the rich history of the working class. Many LGBTQ workers have been invisible due to oppression which keeps workers quiet about their identities or because they have been pushed into less visible or credible forms of work.

**Question 5:** Unions supported Question 3 in Massachusetts in 2018, which prohibited discrimination in…

**Answer:** … public accommodations based on gender identity.

**Explanations:** The question passed effectively keeping transgender rights protections in place in Massachusetts.

**Question 6:** Which common issues of contract negotiations benefit LGBTQ workers?

**Answer:** expansive understandings of the term “family,” better family and medical leave protections, better healthcare benefits, better wages

**Explanation:** LGBTQ workers have many of the same interests as all workers, so benefiting from a union contract benefits them no matter what. But expanded definitions of family and leave policies can help those with chosen families or untraditional families take time off easily. Additionally, better healthcare benefits that cover LGBTQ-specific issues can be very helpful.

**Question 7:** Which AFL-CIO constituency group was founded in 1997 to mobilize LGBTQ members?

**Answer:** Pride at Work

**Explanation:** Pride at Work is a constituency group of the AFL-CIO founded in 1997 that fights for LGBT workplace rights by mobilizing LGBT union members and forming chapters all over the country.

**Question 8:** In 1969, LGBTQ people fought back against a police raid in what is known as

**Answer:** The Stonewall Riots

**Explanation:** On June 28, 1969 the New York City police raided the Stonewall Inn, a popular gay and lesbian club in Greenwich Village, and LGBTQ people decided to fight back in a series of demonstrations known as the Stonewall riots. These riots were a turning point in the LGBT rights movement, and it forced LGBT rights into the spotlight in the US and around the world.