EXHIBIT A

Page 1

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT

SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK

EDITH SCHLAIN WINDSOR, in her capacity as Executor of the Estate of CLARA SPYER,

Plaintiff,

-against-

10-CV-8435

THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,

Defendant.

(Caption continued on next page.)

DEPOSITION OF GEORGE A. CHAUNCEY, Ph.D.

Tuesday, July 12, 2011





Telephone: 212.349.9692 Facsimile: 212.557.2152

2.4

Page 25

G. Chauncey

the family. And it did this in newspaper ads published in the local papers and the pamphlets that it distributed door to door and so forth. So I would call it demeaning stereotypes and inflammatory rhetoric used by that particular organization.

Take another example. In 1992, I believe it was called Coloradoans Against Special Rights, but I need to double check that name, was established in Colorado to enact Amendment 2, a state constitutional amendment that would have overturned existing protections, legislative protections against discrimination against gay people in Denver, Boulder, a couple other places in Colorado, and have prohibited the government from enacting any other such protections legislatively or by regulation.

And the group that campaigned for that was connected to groups that campaigned in similar campaigns in other states and cities to overturn such laws, and they distributed door to door and played on churches -- played in churches videos with names like "The Gay Agenda," "Gay Rights/Special Rights," that again demonized





Telephone: 212.349.9692 Facsimile: 212.557.2152

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

2.4

25

Page 26

G. Chauncey

homosexuals as child molesters, as people who engaged in the most startlingly strange and disgusting seeming kinds of sexual behavior, who were a wealthy class, privileged class who didn't need these rights and who threatened children.

So, those would be two examples.

- Q. Can you give any examples of anti-gay groups, contemporary anti-gay groups?
- A. Well, today those groups would include Focus on the Family, the American Family Association, Traditional Values Coalition.

 Groups of that sort that have organized -- the National Organization For Marriage -- which have organized around the country to pass constitutional amendments prohibiting same-sex couples from getting married. Those would be some examples.
- Q. Is the Church of Latter Day Saints an anti-gay organization?

MS. KAPLAN: You mean the Mormons?

MR. DUGAN: Yes.

MS. KAPLAN: Objection to form.

A. Well, I guess I would want to say that the Church of Latter Day Saints has certainly





2.4

Page 29

G. Chauncey

MR. DUGAN: Today.

MS. KAPLAN: Objection to form but you can answer.

A. Well, again, your question is still a little vague to me, I have to admit. But I will attempt an answer. I will go in one direction.

I think that there is a difference between a group seeking a tax break which might be looked upon favorably at one point and then get attention and be portrayed unfavorably at another point and a group of people who are being denied fundamental civil rights.

I think that in the case of gay and lesbian Americans, we have seen in the last decade really just an extraordinary degree to which their basic rights have been subject to the vicissitudes of public opinion, with -- since the seventies, a large number of cases in which their civil rights have been put to the vote in popular referenda and, something like in three quarters of the cases, have been taken away, or in just the last decade you have seen 29 states enact constitutional amendments which write in gay and lesbian inequality into the fundamental law of





Page 30

G. Chauncey

the states.

2.4

It is hard to think of many other groups that have been subject to the vicissitudes of public opinion in quite that way.

- Q. So when you are talking about civil rights that are subject to the whims of public opinion you have in mind things like marriage, housing --
- A. Freedom from discrimination. Now, we can look in a longer duration and see for a long time black civil rights were subject to the vicissitudes of public opinion and were, even after emancipation, were severely curtailed by legislation across the south and Supreme Court rulings, until a point when the courts said that actually segregation of the schools is unconstitutional.

When the court, the Supreme Court said denying the freedom to marry to an interracial couple is unconstitutional, the court said that at a time when the vast majority of white

Americans -- and I think it is something like
90 percent of white southerners did not believe that interracial couples should have the right to





Telephone: 212.349.9692 Facsimile: 212.557.2152

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

2.4

25

Page 39

G. Chauncey

There were crackdowns in Boise, Idaho and Miami. It would just go on and on. I can't give you a precise number.

- Q. Were there some regions of the country that were not involved in these crackdowns?
- A. I am unaware of regions through most of the 20th century, certainly the mid 20th century, which I am talking about here, in which this did not happen.
- Q. Turning to paragraph 12 on the same page, page 5 of Exhibit 2? You write in that first sentence, "Private hostility and discrimination, often encouraged by government officials, has had a similarly profound and enduring negative effect on lesbians and gay men in American society."

Is there any way to evaluate how widespread this private hostility and discrimination is and was?

MS. KAPLAN: Objection to form. You can answer.

A. Well, again it is difficult to give you precise numbers here, but I will give you two examples of this. As I say in the sentence,





2.4

Page 40

G. Chauncey

private hostility and discrimination was often encouraged by government officials. And one example of this is that in President Eisenhower's executive order in 1953, he not only banned homosexuals from serving in civilian as well as military agencies of the government but required companies that had federal contracts to ferret out and discharge their homosexual employees.

And at that time, early -significantly, during the cold war, Korean war,
et cetera -- about 20 percent of American
companies had contracts with the federal
government, so they were required by this law to
do this.

It was just taken as a matter of course on the part of most lesbians and gay men in this period that except for a handful of professions and job niches, they had to be very careful to hide their homosexuality because they would lose their jobs if their employers learned that they were gay.

The most horrifying example I heard was someone talking about a close friend of his whose partner of many years was dying from a





Telephone: 212.349.9692 Facsimile: 212.557.2152

2.4

Page 41

G. Chauncey

brain tumor and he was caring for him and he could never tell his employers what was going on and why he was sometimes missing days at work because he knew he would lose his job if he did so.

- Q. I think you mentioned there were some professions where gays and lesbians could be open. Which professions were those?
- A. Again, "be open" is a complicated word in this context. There were a handful of professions that were stereotypically associated with gay men or lesbians, which typically were low prestige, low income professions. Being a waiter, low-level clerical work, being a sales clerk at a department store were some of the professions where people felt they still typically wouldn't want to let their customers know that they were gay, but often they didn't deal with the public, as it were, and they could get by.

But certainly of the many -- at this point I have interviewed more than 180 older gay men, and pretty consistently they felt that there was a ceiling on how far they could progress if





2.4

Page 53

G. Chauncey

homosexual as an individual and to the growing visibility of those individuals, began to classify and discriminate against certain of its citizens on the basis of their status or identity as homosexuals."

When you use the term or the phrase "hostility to same-sex conduct," is that the same as hostility to gays or homosexuals?

MS. KAPLAN: Objection to form.

A. Well, as I have tried to say, the category of homosexual or heterosexual, gay people or straight people didn't exist in the same way before, so there was certainly a long history of hostility to the behavior that would come to be identified with and seen as characteristic of the people that would come to be known as homosexuals or gay people.

So, that's the longer tradition. But as I have said here, it was in the 20th century that the government began to classify and discriminate against certain of its citizens on the basis of their status as homosexuals. Again, that drew on a longer history of vilification but it took a distinctive form in the 20th century.





Telephone: 212.349.9692 Facsimile: 212.557.2152

Name of Cases:

<u>UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT</u> SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK

EDITH SCHLAIN WINDSOR, in her capacity as Executor of the Estate of THEA CLARA SPYER, Plaintiff,

V.

THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, Defendant.

(10 Civ. 8435) (BSJ) (JCF)

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT DISTRICT OF CONNECTICUT

JOANNE PEDERSEN & ANN MEITZEN, GERALD V. PASSARO II, LYNDA DEFORGE & RAQUEL ARDIN, JANET GELLER & JOANNE MARQUIS, SUZANNE & GERALDINE ARTIS, BRADLEY KLEINERMAN & JAMES GEHRE, and DAMON SAVOY & JOHN WEISS, Plaintiffs,

V.

OFFICE OF PERSONNEL MANAGEMENT, TIMOTHY F. GEITHNER, in his official capacity as the Secretary of the Treasury, and HILDA L. SOLIS, in her official capacity as the Secretary of Labor, MICHAEL J. ASTRUE, in his official capacity as the Commissioner of the Social Security Administration, UNITED STATES POSTAL SERVICE, JOHN E. POTTER, in his official capacity as The Postmaster General of the United States of America, DOUGLAS H. SHULMAN, in his official capacity as the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, ERIC H. HOLDER, JR., in his official capacity as United States Attorney General, JOHN WALSH, in his official capacity as Acting Comptroller of the Currency, and THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, Defendants

(310-CV-1750) (VLB)

Date of Deposition: Tuesday, July 12, 2011

Name of Witness: George Chauncey, Ph.D.

I wish to make the following changes, for the following reasons:

PAGE LINE: 6:19

CHANGE FROM: "Vicki"

CHANGE TO: "Vickie"

REASON: Typographical Error

PAGE LINE: 7:1

CHANGE FROM: "plaintiffs"

CHANGE TO: "plaintiff"

REASON: Transcription error

PAGE LINE: 8:20

CHANGE FROM: "American history since 1919; courses on American"

CHANGE TO: "American history since 1919; also courses on American"

REASON: Transcription error

PAGE LINE: 8:24

CHANGE FROM: "in the United States, courses on the history of"

CHANGE TO: "in the United States, and courses on the history of"

REASON: Transcription error

PAGE LINE: 11:8–9

CHANGE FROM: "for deposition preparation for the deposition."

CHANGE TO: "for preparation for the deposition."

REASON: Transcription error

PAGE LINE: 12:25

CHANGE FROM: "synonymous"

CHANGE TO: "synonymously"

REASON: Transcription error

PAGE LINE: 14:4

CHANGE FROM: "content to homosociality. So that American"

CHANGE TO: "content to homosociality. American society"

REASON: Transcription error

PAGE LINE: 15:12

CHANGE FROM: "this subject I wouldn't say that every single"

CHANGE TO: "this subject. I wouldn't say that every single"

REASON: Typographical error

PAGE LINE: 18:23

CHANGE FROM: "alone between mid 1920's and mid-1960's"

CHANGE TO: "alone between the mid-1920's and mid-1960's."

REASON: Transcription and typographical error

PAGE LINE: 23:11

CHANGE FROM: "as second class citizens by denying the right to"

CHANGE TO: "as second class citizens by denying them the right to"

REASON: Transcription error

PAGE LINE: 24:3

CHANGE FROM: "courts to decide what they may wish to about this"

CHANGE TO: "courts to decide what they may wish to do about this"

REASON: Transcription error

PAGE LINE: 25:8–10

CHANGE FROM: "I believe it was called Coloradoans Against Special Rights, but I

need to double check that name,"

CHANGE TO: "Colorado for Family Values"

REASON: Witness advised he would confirm the group's name and he did.

PAGE LINE: 27:25

CHANGE FROM: "it was engaged"

CHANGE TO: "it has engaged"

REASON: Transcription error

PAGE LINE: 29:24

CHANGE FROM: "write in gay"

CHANGE TO: "write gay"

REASON: Clarification

PAGE LINE: 31:5

CHANGE FROM: "have been allow to."

CHANGE TO: "have been allowed to marry."

REASON: Clarification

PAGE LINE: 34:21

CHANGE FROM: "Leviticus,"

CHANGE TO: "Leviticus's"

REASON: Transcription error

PAGE LINE: 36:17

CHANGE FROM: "accustomed to road shows, but in these days they"

CHANGE TO: "accustomed to road shows, but in those days they"

REASON: Transcription error

PAGE LINE: 37:5

CHANGE FROM: "I have think you touched on this"

CHANGE TO: "I think you have touched on this"

REASON: Transcription error

PAGE LINE: 38:20–21

CHANGE FROM: "clippings of crackdowns. And so they both published"

CHANGE TO: "clippings of crackdowns. And so they published"

REASON: Transcription error

PAGE LINE: 42:10–11

CHANGE FROM: "In the 1990's many clergy condemned and still condemn

homosexuality as sinful. The"

CHANGE TO: "In the 1990s, many clergy condemned (and still condemn)

homosexuality as sinful. The"

REASON: Typographical error

PAGE LINE: 43:10

CHANGE FROM: "God's"

CHANGE TO: "God has"

REASON: Transcription error

PAGE LINE: 44:13

CHANGE FROM: "rights of that equality"

CHANGE TO: "rights or that equality"

REASON: Transcription error

PAGE LINE: 48:11–12

CHANGE FROM: "intermeshed. There is some thought that the"

CHANGE TO: "intermeshed -- there is some thought that the"

REASON: Transcription error

PAGE LINE: 51:4

CHANGE FROM: "you know,"

CHANGE TO: "even though it"

REASON: Transcription error

PAGE LINE: 51:5

CHANGE FROM: "conduct. It was"

CHANGE TO: "conduct – it was"

REASON: Clarification

PAGE LINE: 57:16

CHANGE FROM: "of World War"

CHANGE TO: "in World War"

REASON: Transcription error

PAGE LINE: 52:22

CHANGE FROM: "same paragraph, you write, 'Between the 1920's and the 1950's

the government, drawing on long"

CHANGE TO: "same paragraph, you write, 'Between the 1920s and the 1950s,

the government, drawing on long'

REASON: Transcription error

PAGE LINE: 63:3

CHANGE FROM: "who was psychological better adjusted. And no"

CHANGE TO: "who was psychologically better adjusted. And no"

REASON: Transcription error

PAGE LINE: 66:18–21

CHANGE FROM: You say that "[...]"

CHANGE TO: Omit quotation marks.

REASON: This is a paraphrase of the actual text.

PAGE LINE: 67:11

CHANGE FROM: "I have mentioned. And so there was much more"

CHANGE TO: "I have mentioned. And so there was a much more"

REASON: Transcription error

PAGE LINE: 67:13

CHANGE FROM: "that the"

CHANGE TO: "why the"

REASON: Clarification

PAGE LINE: 68:20

CHANGE FROM: "campaigns and that"

CHANGE TO: "campaigns, in that"

REASON: Transcription error

PAGE LINE: 69:4

CHANGE FROM: "demonization and became an occasion for"

CHANGE TO: "demonization and it became an occasion for"

REASON: Transcription error

PAGE LINE: 74:16–17

CHANGE FROM: "Polling data suggests the magnitude of the shift. In 1985 only a

quarter of"

CHANGE TO: "Polling data suggest the magnitude of the shift. In 1985, only a

quarter of"

REASON: Transcription error

PAGE LINE: 74:20

CHANGE FROM: "gay and more than half believed that they did not"

CHANGE TO: "gay, and more than half believed that they did not"

REASON: Transcription error

PAGE LINE: 76:6

CHANGE FROM: "camp"

CHANGE TO: "camps"

REASON: Transcription error

PAGE LINE: 76:9

CHANGE FROM: "accepted. It is very regionally and by religion"

CHANGE TO: "accepted. It varies regionally and by religion"

REASON: Typographical error

PAGE LINE: 76:19

CHANGE FROM: "has been relative more openness, less policing,"

CHANGE TO: "has been relatively more openness, less policing,"

REASON: Transcription error

PAGE LINE: 78:12

CHANGE FROM: "can be healed. NARTH also lectures partners with"

CHANGE TO: "can be 'healed.' NARTH also lectures, partners with"

REASON: Transcription error.

PAGE LINE: 79:21

CHANGE FROM: "homosexuals to be disordered in some way, a"

CHANGE TO: "homosexuals to be disordered in some way, based on a"

REASON: Transcription error

PAGE LINE: 83:24

CHANGE FROM: "And so, their discrimination has taken"

CHANGE TO: "And so, discrimination has taken"

REASON: Transcription error

PAGE LINE: 84:19

CHANGE FROM: "meant and who was"

CHANGE TO: "meant and who it was"

REASON: Transcription Error

PAGE LINE: 87:7

CHANGE FROM: "respectful"

CHANGE TO: "respectable"

REASON: Transcription error

PAGE LINE: 88:11

CHANGE FROM: "beginning of the 20th century there was much more"

CHANGE TO: "beginning of the 20th century, it was much more"

REASON: Transcription error

PAGE LINE: 91:13

CHANGE FROM: "decision, which was significant, to overturn the"

CHANGE TO: "decision, which was significant, in overturning the"

REASON: Transcription error

PAGE LINE: 91:19

CHANGE FROM: "at any given"

CHANGE TO: "in the present"

REASON: Clarification

PAGE LINE: 94:19

CHANGE FROM: "generic."

CHANGE TO: "generic term."

REASON: Transcription error

PAGE LINE: 94:20

CHANGE FROM: "Fifty years ago no state had a gay rights law"

CHANGE TO: "Fifty years ago no state had a gay rights law"

REASON: Omit quotation marks; transcription error

PAGE LINE: 97:5–6

CHANGE FROM: "changes that have led to decline"

CHANGE TO: "changes that have led to a decline"

REASON: Transcription error

PAGE LINE: 98:3

CHANGE FROM: "because of censorship, less representation at all"

CHANGE TO: "because of censorship, less representation, if at all,"

REASON: Transcription error

PAGE LINE: 98:5

CHANGE FROM: "that on the"

CHANGE TO: "that in the"

REASON: Transcription error

PAGE LINE: 98:19

CHANGE FROM: "there have also been persistence and even an"

CHANGE TO: "there has also been persistence and even an"

REASON: Typographical error

PAGE LINE: 101:9

CHANGE FROM: "Do this strand of gay liberationist"

CHANGE TO: "Does this strand of gay liberationist"

REASON: Typographical error

PAGE LINE: 101:15

CHANGE FROM: "bit but shared"

CHANGE TO: "bit, but it shares"

REASON: Clarification

PAGE LINE: 102:12

CHANGE FROM: "Guy"

CHANGE TO: "Gay"

REASON: Transcription Error

PAGE LINE: 103:2

CHANGE FROM: "Why don't you look at it."

CHANGE TO: "Why don't you look at it?"

REASON: Typographical error

PAGE LINE: 105:13

CHANGE FROM: "Now as I say here, yes, there is"

CHANGE TO: "Now, as I say here, yes, there is a"

REASON: Typographical error

PAGE LINE: 108:11

CHANGE FROM: "directly but often"

CHANGE TO: "directly, but most often"

REASON: Clarification

PAGE LINE: 109:18–19

CHANGE FROM: "people who support anti-gay -- sorry. Laws against discrimination

against gay people but --"

CHANGE TO: "people who support anti-gay -- sorry, laws against discrimination

against gay people but"

REASON: Transcription error

PAGE LINE: 110:20

CHANGE FROM: "Dr. Chauncey that ran in University of Chicago"

CHANGE TO: "Dr. Chauncey that ran in the University of Chicago"

REASON: Transcription error

PAGE LINE: 111:25

CHANGE FROM: "referring to"

CHANGE TO: "referring to,"

REASON: Transcription Error

PAGE LINE: 112:2–3

CHANGE FROM: "some of the sailors at this naval station training station in

Newport"

CHANGE TO: "some of the sailors at this naval training station in Newport"

REASON: Transcription error

PAGE LINE: 112:20

CHANGE FROM: "to page 28. I think it is second page in. This"

CHANGE TO: "to page 28. I think it is the second page in. This"

REASON: Transcription error

PAGE LINE: 115:6–7

CHANGE FROM: "hand -- I don't think have made a claim that marriage between

two women or two men have been"

CHANGE TO: "hand -- I don't think they made a claim that marriage between two

women or two men had been"

REASON: Transcription error

PAGE LINE: 118:7

CHANGE FROM: "the Jews or the"

CHANGE TO: "the Jews, or of"

REASON: Transcription error

PAGE LINE: 118:8

CHANGE FROM: "enslaved people or"

CHANGE TO: "enslaved people, or"

REASON: Transcription error

Gorgollauvery

George Chauncey, Ph.D

Subscribed and sworn to before me

this 10th day of August, 2011.

JOSEPHINE DE BRIDGITA Notary Public, State of Connecticut My Commission Expires Sept. 30, 2015

(MY COMMISSION EXPIRES)

CERTIFICATE

(NOTARY PUBLIC)

STATE OF

New Haven

:ss. North Haven

COUNTY OF