



President's Column: Working for You By Bonnie R. Strickland

I wish each of you could have been at the Division 44 Executive meeting, not only for your involvement and input, but so you could see and hear for yourself the results of the hard work of your committees and task forces. We met in Washington, DC, January 22nd to 24th. Through APA we were able to secure very reasonable hotel rates and also saved money by meeting in the Board of Directors room in the APA building. Micheline Myers of the Division Services Office was responsible for scheduling the rooms and arranging for meals. She did a superb job and we are very grateful to her.

Basically, the meeting consisted of a number of different events: the business meeting, diversity training, a reception with a roundtable program of invited guests, a visit from the APA President and other APA officers and staff, and visits to Congressional Representatives to advocate for LGBT issues. Since several of these events are being discussed in other pages of this *Newsletter*, I will concentrate primarily on the business aspects of our meeting.

The meeting began on Friday morning and after the usual introductions, we went immediately to hearing reports and discussing our business items. Our membership remains steady at 1,074. We noted with delight that we retain three seats on the

Council of Representatives, an impressive showing for a small division, reflecting the loyalty of our members. Council representatives also talked of the newly formed LGBT Caucus of Council, which has already had an impact in regard to Council items and nominations and elections of APA officers. Clinton Anderson gave an update from the APA Committee on Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, and Transgender Concerns.



Laurie Alie, our Senior Student Representative reviewed the results of a student survey that asked for information from students as to their satisfaction and dissatisfaction with the Division. Our Survey Task Force is also preparing a survey to be sent to our members soliciting their opinions about various aspects of our Division and the Hyatt decision.

The Education and Training Committee has established a List of LGBT Trainers. The purpose is to provide resources to individuals who are interested in receiving additional training related to LGBT issues. They also provided comment to and continue to monitor Footnote 4 of the APA accreditation process (which allows religious programs certain exemptions).

The Health Initiatives Task Force is in continuous touch with other groups focused on LGBT health and provided comments and objectives for the Healthy People 2020 document being prepared by the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services.

The Public Policy Committee continued its advocacy and outreach and arranged a round table discussion with other LGBT groups during our Friday night reception.

The Transgender and Gender Variance Task Force continues to solicit funding for the development of guidelines. An annual \$500 research award for psychological research that addresses transgender issues was approved.

Erin Deneke distributed the proposed program for the 2010 Convention.

Cisco Sánchez reported on the National Multicultural Conference and Summit and the Legacy Fund proposed for that group. We agreed to donate \$2,000 to the fund for this year.

The Mentoring Task Force was approved to become a standing committee.

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For several years, your EC has discussed the need for a Communications Coordinator, someone who will coordinate information across all of our various public outlets. This person would coordinate and manage the flow of internal communications within the Division, format reports/announcements for different communication outlets, manage the contact points between the field and the Division, and develop policy suggestions for the EC regarding communications. Richard Sprott has agreed to assume this position. We also discussed the possibility of setting up a Facebook page for the Division.

A By-laws change was adopted revising some language in the By-laws and allowing us to vote electronically. This change will go out for a vote from our members. We discussed developing additional protocol for our listservs and approved our 2010 budget.

After over five years, Laura Brown and Lynn Brem are stepping down as Web editor and Web manager, respectfully, of our Division Web site. The Web site is a work of art and a fount of information. We are enormously grateful for all of their hard work on our behalf. Erin Deneke agreed to be our Web editor, and Jill Olkowski will be our Web manager. Everyone is working closely together to make this a smooth transition.

One of our longest discussion items had to do with establishing and developing a journal for the Division. Past surveys of our members and students have indicated their support; Jon Mohr, David Pantalone, and Barry Chung gave us an update on their ideas for a journal. We will appoint an ad hoc task force to consider establishing a journal, give us ideas for its focus, and assess financial issues.

On Saturday morning, Glenda Russell conducted diversity training on classism. We all found it very valuable and

enlightening. Glenda also graciously declined our offer of an honorarium.

The remainder of our time was taken up with the issue of plans for the 2010 APA Convention in San Diego and the use of the Manchester Hyatt. President Carol Goodheart, Rhea Farberman, Executive Director of Public and Member Communications, and Jean Carter of the Board of Directors joined us. We also had representatives of the APA Working Group. Our discussions were long and involved as we tried to understand the various nuances of the decision not to boycott the Hyatt. A more detailed article is elsewhere in this *Newsletter*. We also worked on a letter to be delivered to APA (copies of the letter have been distributed on our listserv), requesting various information and actions related to the Hyatt decision. This letter accompanies a number of other Division letters requesting that their social and business activities not be scheduled in the Hyatt. After the meeting we learned from APA that the divisions that asked to be moved will be housed at venues other than the Hyatt. Also at the latest APA Council of Representatives meeting, members voted that Council, as well, move its August meeting from the Hyatt. Nonetheless, we realize the Hyatt issue remains of concern to our members. I appreciate your patience and forbearance as we work through this difficult issue.

Ten members stayed an extra day in DC to meet with their Congressional Representative. We asked them to support the Employment Non-Discrimination Act and the Ending LGBT Health Disparities Act. Members were well received, and the individuals with whom we met seemed genuinely open to our concerns.

All in all, we had a very valuable and productive meeting.

Plan Now for the Annual Convention — August 12–15, San Diego, California

The 2010 APA Convention is approaching and now is a good time to begin planning your trip to San Diego. The Division 44 program promises to be exciting this year with a great deal of programming dedicated to marriage equality both from our Division as well as other divisions. A plenary address is “Marriage Equality for Same-Sex Couples: Science and the Legal Debate,” chaired by APA President Carol Goodheart and Division 44 President Bonnie Strickland. An invited address will be given on Friday by Charles Silverstein on “New Ethical Challenges in Psychology, The Internet, and Designer Babies.” Sessions on a wide variety of other LGBT-relevant topics will also be offered.

The program will feature a variety of social and Divisional events as well including a welcome party on Thursday night and the Social Hour and Fundraising Dinner on Saturday night. Also, a number of events will be offered specifically for student members of Division 44. The exact schedule for these and other Division events will appear in the next edition of the *Division Newsletter*.

There are still opportunities to contribute to this year’s program. First, if you are a student interested in becoming more involved in Division 44 affairs during the convention, please contact Laura Alie (laura.alie@yahoo.com), our Student Representative. Second, if you would like to sponsor an event or committee meeting, or present a program in the Hospitality Suite, contact convention Program Chair Erin Deneke (edeneke@comcast.net).

Finally, we would like to thank all of the individuals who submitted proposals for the Division program as well as members who volunteered as reviewers. We received a grand total of 108 proposals this year for posters, papers, and symposiums. A great turnout for a limited number of spots! Many thanks to the reviewers for dedicating their time to review 10–12 proposals each; it is their time and careful review that make Division 44 programming great. Thanks go out to the following members who reviewed proposals: Kimberly Balsam, Mark Brennan, Espen Correll, J. Russell Couch, Erin Cross, Iore Dickey, Ron Fox, Randy Georgemiller, Brian Johnston, Doug Kimmel, Julie Konik, Connie Matthews, Ethan Mereish, Jo Oppenheimer, Tiffany O’Shaughnessy, David Pantalone, Robert Reis II, Kimberly Skerven, Dustin Shepler, and Richard Sprott.

—Erin Deneke, edeneke@comcast.net, Program Chair

From the Newsletter 5, 10, 15, and 20 Years Ago

Spring 2005

President Michael R. Stevenson discussed the homophobic presentation at the National Multicultural Conference and Summit (NMCS): "I never recall leaving a professional presentation feeling so set up, betrayed, or violated.... Despite the presenters' attempts to silence their voices Division 44 elders... respectfully but forcefully corrected the errors and misrepresentations for participants and presenters alike. It was an awe inspiring moment."

Newsletter articles were: "Deconstructing Arguments About Same Sex Marriage" by Michael Stevenson and "How the Same-Sex Marriage Debate May Be Affecting the Health and Well-Being of Gays and Lesbians" by Jason Seacat. Yanning Gao and ErYan Lin reported that a course on homosexuality had been offered in China by the Fudan University School of Public Health in Shanghai.

APA Council of Representatives approved the formation of a six-member Task Force on Gender Identity, Gender Variance, and Intersex Conditions.

Oliva Espin was an invited speaker at the NMCS. She used examples from own experience to emphasize the importance for psychology of race, ethnicity, religion, gender, class, ability, age, and sexual orientation. The full text of her talk was posted on the Division 44 Web site.

Spring 2000

Kristin Hancock and Armand Cerbone announced that APA Council of Representatives adopted the *Guidelines for Psychotherapy with Lesbian, Gay, and Bisexual Clients* by a unanimous vote. Alan Malyon, as co-chair of a task force that included Catherine Acuff, Connie Chan, Susan Cochran, Linda Garnets, Jackie Goodchilds, and Ann Peplau, first envisioned the guidelines in 1984. It led to a survey published in 1991 by the *American Psychologist* documenting the need for the guidelines. Clinton Anderson was very helpful in drafting and revising the guidelines throughout long meetings during weekends.

Esther Rothblum, President, expressed concern with the number of people who advise students not to conduct research on lesbian, gay, and bisexual issues. She noted the importance for Division 44 members to encourage the next generation of students and junior colleagues by setting an example of the importance of this work.

Jim Fitzgerald reported that the APA Committee on Lesbian, Gay, and Bisexual Concerns is seeking to serve as a source of information and support for states and to help strengthen local efforts on LGB issues.

Hal Kooden reported that the International Gay and Lesbian Association, founded in Europe in 1978, is the largest global group of its kind fighting discrimination based on sexual orientation. He attended the conference held in Johannesburg, South Africa. The next conference will be in Rome in July, 2000, and then in Oakland, CA in 2001.

Steve James called for programs for the Second National Multicultural Conference and Summit in January, 2001.

April 1995

President Armand Cerbone noted that many of the social and political gains we have made have been the result of seeing the open faces of lesbians, gays, and bisexuals next door, in classrooms and courtrooms, in uniforms and religious habits, in legislatures and boardrooms: in short, everywhere. Now the media needs psychologists to provide the public with accurate and helpful information regarding sexual orientation. Division 44 will hold a pre-convention workshop, "Who Will Educate the Public?"

Douglas Haldeman discussed sexual orientation conversion therapy and noted that the APA Committee on Lesbian and Gay Concerns will present an open forum at the convention to discuss APA's appropriate response to the controversy, the relationship with lesbian, gay, and bisexual psychotherapy guidelines and current research.

Ron Fox and Sari Dworkin, co-chairs of the Task Force on Bisexual Issues in Psychology, have developed a short resource list on bisexuality and bisexual counseling issues. "Prevention of Heterosexism and Homophobia" will be the theme of the 1995 Vermont Conference on Primary Prevention. The University of Vermont, Burlington, will offer a 3-credit undergraduate course in conjunction.

April 1990

President Adrienne Smith wrote to share the feeling of loving intensity that marked their work at the midwinter executive committee meeting. This year, in addition to accomplishing "tremendous quantities of work with energy and warmth," we met with several representatives of the Los Angeles Chapter of the Gay and Lesbian Alliance Against Defamation to develop strategies to counter the homophobic atmosphere in the LA area.

Arnold S. Kahn was appointed as the Divisional archivist to fill the post left vacant by the death of Alan Malyon, the Division's first archivist.

Christine Browning, Membership Chair, noted that the Division maintains one of the best records for gender parity amongst APA's divisions: 47.2% women and 49.2% men (the gender of 32 members (3.5%) is unknown. Membership has grown from 709 to 906.

Connie Chan, Racial/Ethnic Minority Concerns Chair, reported that the Committee recommended the Division establish an award to honor psychologists for outstanding achievement to further the understanding of ethnic minority lesbians and gays. The "Forging Alliances Conversation Hour" with Division 45 will focus on strengthening the community of lesbian and gay ethnic minority psychologists and supporters and possibly co-sponsoring a conference on gay-affirmative and culturally affirmative approaches to psychology.

Oliva Espin, Council Representative, reported that APA created the Board for the Advancement of Psychology in the Public Interest (BAPPI) and a new Education Directorate has been established, to which she is liaison.

Discussion of Manchester Hyatt Problem at Division 44 Midwinter Meeting

During the 2010 Division 44 Midwinter Meeting in Washington, DC, on January 21–24, APA President Carol Goodheart, APA Board Member Jean Carter, and Executive Director of Public and Member Communications Rhea Farberman came to our meeting to discuss the Manchester Hyatt contract for the 2010 APA Convention. The Executive Committee asked for an explanation of the rationale behind the decision not to boycott the Manchester Hyatt. According to Goodheart, there were multiple components that went into this decision. Three areas evolved from this discussion: the legal aspects of the convention contract itself with the Manchester Hyatt, the convention logistics, and the opportunity to educate.

Legal aspects of the convention contract with the Manchester Hyatt. Goodheart reported that APA reviewed the contract and had the contract reviewed by an outside legal firm specializing in hotel contracts, and Goodheart and APA leaders met with two representatives of the Hyatt Corporation about modifying and/or canceling the contract. All clearly indicated that the contract is enforceable and thus could not be broken without severe penalties to the organization, the penalty being well over a million and a half dollars.

Many have suggested that the unexpected financial surplus in APA's budget would have taken care of the loss in the contract. Discussions with leadership, however, indicate that this "surplus" is not actually a real surplus as many of us think about it, especially when there has been such a shortfall in the previous fiscal years. In fact, this money is seen by APA as a way to bring APA back to a strong baseline financially and to recover from previous financial stress, and should not be considered a "surplus" at all. However, both Goodheart and Farberman emphasized that APA's decision to abide by its contract with the Manchester Hyatt was not a financial decision. It was more of a decision on the logistics and the Board's desire for a more proactive response than a boycott. In fact, Farberman indicated that a boycott would cost Doug Manchester nothing.

Convention Logistics. The Manchester Hyatt provides over 70 meeting rooms, suites, etc. for the convention. To move all these to other sites, hotels, etc. is not feasible as currently there are only one suite and a handful meeting of rooms available in other hotels as of January 22, 2010. Practically, moving everything out of the Hyatt is logistically impossible at this date. Literally, there is no room to accommodate all of the member and division needs for meeting and sleeping rooms during the convention without using the Manchester Hyatt.

Opportunity to Educate. To pull out of the Manchester Hyatt is to lose an opportunity to present a strong voice in favor of marriage equality. Farberman reminded us that APA has been and will continue to be a strong advocate for marriage equality. She indicated that the San Diego meeting will be an unprecedented opportunity for APA to communicate its support for same-sex marriage and the science behind the support. Goodheart and Farberman then laid out their plans for education at the Hyatt. They indicated that APA will devote significant time and resources to convention programming on marriage equity issues and on a national media outreach program in support of marriage equality. Farberman discussed a variety of media outlets that were being planned to have APA's voice heard on the marriage equality issue. APA will have booths at the Hyatt to be able to contact state and federal legislators regarding marriage equality, door hangers will be made available indicating that guests in a particular room support marriage equality, buttons and educational material will also be available at the Hyatt. Conducting this educational campaign at the Manchester Hyatt was felt also to create a visible sign of support for the LGBT staff and employees of the Manchester Hyatt.

Some members of the Working Group who were also present commented that they had been in contact with local community members working on the frontlines in San Diego. However due to local politics they did not want to be identified. The Executive Committee asked for details about this contact but it was clear that any public communication would jeopardize current working relationships.

Goodheart, as representative of the Board of Directors, requested that APA groups not boycott the Hyatt, but she acknowledged that she and the Board want to be respectful of those individuals who do not want to stay at the Manchester Hyatt. She emphasized that other lodging options would be made known, but availability is unclear.

Goodheart and Farberman indicated that they shared the disdain that LGBT individuals had for Manchester's contribution to the California Proposition 8. They went on to state that they understood the toll that such legislative efforts had on the LGBT community and its allies, and on the members of APA who are LGBT-identified. They indicated that they believed that going forward with the San Diego meeting (which requires using the Manchester Hyatt) and using the meeting as a platform to communicate APA's support for same-sex marriage will be the most effective response to the situation.

The Executive Committee also discussed the details regarding the media relations strategies that APA is planning. These include significant programming during the convention, proactively contacting and arranging interviews and information summaries regarding marriage equality and the science about the issues, and possible podcast distributions of presentations, among other avenues for translating the science for the public.

—Richard Sprott, rasprott@earthblink.net

Pentagon and Congress Should Act Quickly to End Gay Military Ban, APA Says Cites Large Body of Scientific Research

WASHINGTON, February 4, 2010—The American Psychological Association urged both the Pentagon and Congress today to move swiftly to end the restrictions on gays and lesbians serving openly in the military, noting that there are decades of scientific research demonstrating no threat to military readiness or morale.

“While we were heartened by the congressional testimony of Defense Secretary Robert Gates and Admiral Mike Mullen, we believe that a year to study the matter and another year to implement change is too long,” said APA President Carol Goodheart, Ed.D. “The military has proved itself willing, able and effective in the integration of African Americans and of women. This experience can and should inform efforts to end the current situation in which gay and lesbian service members, who everyone acknowledges are currently serving, must conceal their sexual orientation to avoid being discharged.”

Admiral Mullen, who is chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, and Secretary Gates testified on Tuesday before the Senate Armed Services Committee in favor of allowing gay men and lesbians to serve openly in the military. President Obama has also voiced support for repeal of the current prohibition but has declined to issue an executive order to do so.

The American Psychological Association strongly opposes the current “don’t ask, don’t tell” policy for lesbian and gay people in military service. This stance reflects the APA Policy Statement on Sexual Orientation and Military Service, adopted by the APA Council of Representatives in July 2004. In this policy statement, the association reaffirmed its opposition to discrimination based on sexual orientation and its commitment to disseminating scientific knowledge to ameliorate the negative effects of the current law through training and education.

APA has also lobbied in support of the Military Readiness Enhancement Act, which currently has 187 co-sponsors.

“We know that some openly gay or lesbian service members have served in the U.S. military with no ill effects to others,” Goodheart said. “In fact, a stop-loss policy during the Persian Gulf War prevented discharges for homosexuality during that war.”

In addition, Goodheart noted that repealing the current policy would improve the mental health of gay and lesbian people already serving in the armed forces.

“The military can be seen as a highly stressful environment, especially in wartime. It is important to encourage military personnel to seek mental health care when needed in order to promote their well-being and effectiveness,” she said. “The ‘don’t ask, don’t tell’ policy, however, works against effective access to mental health services by increasing the anxiety of gay and lesbian military personnel and then discouraging them from seeking mental health care.”

—Press Release, Feb. 4, 2010, APA Public Affairs Office, public.affairs@apa.org

Call for Nominations: APA Committee on Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, & Transgender Concerns

CLGBTC seeks nominations for two positions beginning January 1, 2011. The nomination targets will be developed at the committee’s Spring Meeting in March and will be listed on our Web site at: www.apa.org/pi/lgbt/committee/nominations. Please refer back to our Web site in early April for a complete list of nomination targets.

The Committee welcomes nominations of ethnic minority psychologists and other psychologists who are members of under-represented groups. The Committee’s mission is to:

- study and evaluate on an ongoing basis how the issues and concerns of lesbian, gay male, bisexual, and transgender psychologists can best be dealt with;
- encourage objective and unbiased research in areas relevant to lesbian, gay male, bisexual, and transgender adults and youths and the social impact of such research;
- examine the consequences of inaccurate information and stereotypes about lesbian, gay male, bisexual, and transgender adults and youth in clinical practice;
- develop educational materials for distribution to psychologists and others; and
- make recommendations regarding the integration of these issues into the APA’s activities to further the cause of civil and legal rights of lesbian, gay male, bisexual, and transgender psychologists within the profession.

The Committee consists of six members appointed for staggered terms of three years. Three members self-identify as women and three as men. Transgender members who do not self-identify as either women or men may fill either a female or a male seat. The Committee shall report to the Council of Representatives through the Board for the Advancement of Psychology in the Public Interest.

The nominee and/or nominator should provide a statement of interest, highlighting the nominee’s qualifications for the Committee and expertise or interest in one or more of the targeted areas listed above. The nominee’s curriculum vita should accompany this statement. Self nominations are accepted.

Nomination materials are to be received by August 31, 2010. Send by mail to CLGBTC Nominations, Public Interest Directorate, American Psychological Association, 750 First St., NE, Washington, DC 20002-4242, e-mail to lgbtc@apa.org, or FAX to 202-336-6040.

APA Council Votes to Move its August Meeting Out of the Manchester Hyatt Hotel

WASHINGTON, DC—The Council of Representatives, the major legislative body of the American Psychological Association, will not meet at the Manchester Hyatt Hotel during the Association's August 2010 Convention.

In response to a donation to the Proposition 8 campaign by the owner of the Manchester Hyatt, Doug Manchester, a number of APA Divisions and members voiced concerns about APA's use of the hotel during its annual meeting.

"Today's decision allows Council to make an important statement that it stands in solidarity with the LGBT community and its allies in protest of Mr. Manchester's political views. Members of our Council will now not be faced with having to choose between their responsibilities as members of Council and their wish to express their opposition to Mr. Manchester's action by not entering his hotel," said APA President Dr. Carol Goodheart.

APA is not calling for a general boycott of the Hyatt hotel but will make every effort to provide choices to members or groups who do not want to use the Hyatt hotel. Other lodging and meeting space will be available.

"It is important that we be respectful of the decisions of individuals; those who choose to stay at the Hyatt and those who do not," said Goodheart. In addition, APA plans to use the meeting to highlight the Association's policy statement in support of same-sex marriage and the science that supports that position.

—Press Release, February 23, 2010, APA Public Affairs Office, public.affairs@apa.org

Division 44 Executive Committee Meets with National LGBT Advocacy Groups

The Division 44 executive committee met in Washington, DC, the weekend of January 24th for our midwinter business meeting. In an effort to work toward our goal of advancing LGBT health and well-being, we invited members of several national LGBT advocacy groups to meet with us on Friday evening for a reception and roundtable discussion.

We were fortunate to be joined by representatives from the Gay, Lesbian and Straight Education Network (GLSEN); the National Coalition for LGBT Health; the National Center for Transgender Equality; and the National Gay and Lesbian Task Force. In addition, we were joined by a number of special guests, including Carol Goodheart (APA President), James Bray (APA Past-President), Clinton Anderson (director of APA's Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, and Transgender Concerns Office), Nathalie Gilfoyle (APA general counsel), and several DC-area Division 44 members. It was quite a great turnout!

The roundtable discussion focused on the ways in which Division 44 and the larger APA can collaborate with national advocacy groups to meet our shared public policy goals. Each national advocacy group representative discussed the public policy goals for their organization, the type of work it is currently undertaking, and the ways that APA and Division 44 can help.

Each of the representatives lauded APA's LGBT-focused policy statements and information brochures. They noted that our work helps make their jobs easier because they are able to provide policy makers with APA policies, which adds credibility to their efforts toward LGBT equality and well-being. For example, the advocacy group representatives detailed how the new APA Resolution on Appropriate Affirmative Responses to Sexual Orientation Distress and Change Efforts has been instrumental in advocating for a variety of issues, from discrimination in schools to health care issues.

The groups also noted how helpful the APA *Answers* brochures have been in their public education and outreach activities. *Answers to Your Questions for a Better Understanding of Sexual Orientation and Homosexuality*, *Answers to Your Questions about Individuals with Intersex Conditions*, and *Answers to Your Questions about Transgender Individuals and Gender Identity* are used often by each of the groups. Moreover, they see the brochures at a variety of conferences and events, which is testament to how far-reaching these brochures have been.

Given how often the groups use APA's and Division 44's resources—policy statements, informational brochures and reports, *amicus* briefs, and others—they offered a challenge to us to continue to conduct meaningful research and develop policies and psychoeducational publications based on sound science. For example, they noted a need for policies related to treatment issues for transgender individuals.

The discussion was informative, lively, and interactive. I was heartened by the degree to which our work is being used to bring about meaningful change in the lives of LGBT individuals. And I was inspired to continue my own work on behalf of LGBT health and well-being. In speaking with attendees at the reception afterward, I heard similar sentiments. It is my hope that APA and Division 44 will continue our long tradition of making important contributions to LGBT advocacy and that we will take an even more active role in reaching out to our allies who are on the front lines creating change for LGBT people everywhere.

To learn more about these organizations, please visit their Web sites:

GLSEN: www.glsen.org/cgi-bin/iowa/all/home/index.html

The National Coalition for LGBT Health: www.lgbthealth.net/index.shtml

The National Center for Transgender Equality: transequality.org

The National Gay and Lesbian Task Force: thetaskforce.org

To view the APA policies and publications mentioned in this article, please visit the following Web sites:

LGBT Educational Publications: apa.org/pi/lgbt/resources/reports.aspx

LGBT Policies: apa.org/pi/lgbt/resources/policy/index.aspx

LGBT *Amicus* Briefs: apa.org/pi/lgbt/resources/amicus.aspx

—Nathan Grant Smith, Division 44 Public Policy Committee Co-Chair, nathan.smith@mcgill.ca

Division 44 Executive Committee Meeting



Terry Gock and Laura Alie
Photo: lore dickey



Executive Committee in session
Photo: lore dickey



Arlene Noriega and Randy Georgemiller
Photo: lore dickey



Francisco Sánchez and Angela Ferguson
Photo: Beverly Greene



Executive Committee in session
Photo: lore dickey



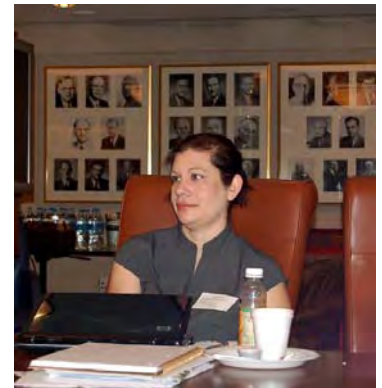
lore dickey
Photo: lore dickey



Randall Ehrbar
Photo: Beverly Greene



Jean Carter, Rhea Farberman, and Carol Goodheart
Photo: lore dickey



Michelle Vaughan
Photo: lore dickey



Nathan Grant Smith and Rebecca Fox
Photo: Beverly Greene



Joshua Kellison, Randall Ehrbar, and Laura Alie
Photo: Beverly Greene



Karla Anhalt and Bonnie Strickland
Photo: Beverly Greene

APA Policies: Useful Tools in the Public Sphere

Glenda M. Russell¹

The intersection of psychology and public policy has been one of the most interesting and empowering aspects of my work as a psychologist. In this brief article, I will suggest a few of the reasons that this has been the case.

One of the most important values that psychology can bring to the public domain derives from the discipline's position as a social science that relies on systematic data gathering. This data gathering takes place in a systematic fashion in order to minimize the intrusions of biases of various sorts into the process. This process relies on a stance of careful objectivity and, perhaps more importantly, on an awareness of what might interfere with our objectivity. This objectivity of method, then, has been one of the foundations of our discipline.

Unfortunately, many psychologists (and many training programs) have conflated the objectivity so important to the discipline with the notion that we must maintain a balanced and neutral stance in all our work as psychologists. In the extreme it is as if holding fast to neutrality, to the balance demanded by methodological objectivity, requires that we never stray from that neutrality even after the data have been gathered, analyzed, and interpreted. Put another way, we are in danger of overgeneralizing methodological objectivity to all parts of our professional lives. In particular, far too many psychologists think that taking positions on matters of public policy violates our status as objective observers of the natural world. This is especially the case when we are dealing with contentious issues in the public sphere and we actually have worthwhile, data-based information to direct our course.

Consider APA policies. Every APA policy is enacted based on a body of data about a specific issue. The science behind the policies has been judged by the same criteria as is all our research. When those data accumulate in such a way that we can draw clear conclusions, they sometimes have significant implications for questions in the public domain. At such times, APA Council members look at the accumulated data, weigh the scientific merit of the work, go through a lengthy and complex process of vetting, endorsement, and revision and conclude with approving a policy statement. These policy statements are designed to do more than sit on APA shelves. They carry considerable weight in many corridors—those of other scientists and those of policy makers. As a psychologist and as an activist, I have invoked APA policies or heard them invoked by others in courtrooms, legislative hearings, political debates, campaign strategy meetings, community organizing meetings, and in many other forums. I have read about APA policies in op-ed pieces, *amicus* briefs, and judicial decisions. APA policies get around, and they get respect.

¹This article is an abbreviated version of a paper presented as part of the symposium "Opposing Discriminatory Legislation and Initiatives Aimed at LGB Persons," which was presented at the annual conference of the American Psychological Association, Toronto, August 2009. Correspondence concerning this article should be addressed to gmrussell15@hotmail.com.

Despite all the places where APA policies have been cited and used, they have not always been put to optimal use. APA's own Policy and Planning Board has observed: "Adopted policies often fail to be translated into sustained changes either within APA or in the daily practices of its members" (American Psychological Association Policy & Planning Board, 2007, p. 491).

But they can be used well. In my years of co-chairing the Public Policy Committee for Division 44 with Janis Bohan, we sent letters citing APA policies to a diverse set of recipients, including a public relations firm for a candy bar company; the National Football League and two NFL Super Bowl teams; state legislators in Massachusetts, Arizona, Georgia, Oklahoma, and California; *Newsweek* magazine; and others.

I have huge respect for the many roles that APA policies can play in the public domain. At the same time, I think it is important to acknowledge that our data-based resolutions will not be persuasive to all who read them. As Jonathan Swift so aptly put it (and please forgive Swift's use of the generic masculine), ". . . reasoning will never make a man correct an ill opinion which by reasoning he never acquired."

In the terms of contemporary social cognition, people's opinions about the often-contentious matters addressed by APA policies represent an amalgam of cognitive and affective elements that occur through both conscious and non-conscious processes (Jellison, McConnell, & Gabriel, 2004). As powerful as our data-based policies are for many audiences, they will not necessarily persuade people whose attitudes are deeply rooted in the uncritical acceptance of a convergence of false information and stereotypes, on the one hand, and negative visceral reactivities, on the other. Nor will our policies universally override the confusion generated in some quarters by the pseudo-science promulgated by certain agents of the so-called "culture war."

Nevertheless, our policies can be of great use to elected and appointed public figures who have arrived at a position that is consistent with APA policy but who did so by means other than "data-based" processes. Perhaps they got there through common sense, or perhaps their values led them there. No matter how they arrived at these positions, when public figures take stands on contentious issues, they are frequently courting the possibility of angry and disappointed constituents. In such situations, they need to be able to provide a cogent explanation for their stance and their actions, and APA policies can provide them with such explanations. APA policies have played this role many times. I have watched legislative aides to Senators write furiously—smiling all the while—when I explained a relevant policy and the science behind it. While this may not be the pure form of data-begets-decision that we might hope for, APA policies are nonetheless playing an important role in the political process.

In the real world of politics, APA's policies, based as they are on sound research and mainstream social-scientific consensus, offer a powerful tool for the education of the public, for "cover" for politicians who need a good rationale for enacting a sound position, for the intellectual and emotional support of traditionally marginalized social groups, and ultimately for positive social change. It is for these reasons that these policies represent a source of both professional pride and empowerment.

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Empowering Our Clients and Ourselves: Integrating Psychology with Political Activism

Stacey E. Prince¹

Like many people trained in traditional clinical programs I was taught that there was no place for politics in psychology. Psychology was supposed to be a value free science, focusing on intrapsychic, interpersonal, or at most community variables, but not on larger sociocultural issues. After graduate school I started getting involved in political advocacy and activism, especially about LGBT issues, but I still saw these activities as quite separate from my professional identity. My inspiration came in the form of an article by Glenda Russell in which she referred to herself as a "psychologist-activist." For the first time I realized that these two roles could be linked.

Over the years I've been involved in efforts to support anti-discrimination legislation and domestic partnership, as well as lobbying for more guild related issues such as mental health parity. I will be using some of my own experiences as specific examples of the ways in which psychologists can be involved in political advocacy.

In 2009 in Washington State we passed the Domestic Partner Expansion Bill. Otherwise known as "everything but marriage," this bill granted same-sex couples all of the same rights and responsibilities as civil marriage (minus the label of marriage). It was voted on by our legislators and signed into law by our Governor. Then opponents of same-sex marriage filed a referendum on the November ballot to repeal the law, putting it up to a public vote. There were a variety of ways in which I was involved, both individually and in conjunction with the Washington State Psychological Association (WSPA). These included:

- Helping to collect anecdotal data regarding the negative impact of lack of same-sex marriage rights in Washington state, including financial and emotional impact—these stories were presented to legislators in both oral testimony and written form;
- Lobbying at the state capitol with other psychologists where we met with legislators from our districts and participated in rallies;
- Grassroots organizing to ask psychologists to call their legislators in support of the legislation;
- Writing letters to the editor (as psychologists, not just as private citizens);

- Writing letters to the 1300 WSPA and/or APA members of the state, in which we encouraged them to talk to their friends and associates about the impact of this legislation, and reviewed relevant empirical data;
- Educating WSPA membership regarding how beliefs and attitudes change, using the abundant social psychology literature which has a lot to offer in terms of how to frame a message, make it relevant to a particular listener, etc.;
- Signing on as official sponsors of Washington Families Standing Together, the coalition of organizations that was formed to support the domestic partner legislation.

When advocating with our colleagues regarding controversial social issues, it is helpful to remind them that we are in line with APA's mandate to support LGBT equality efforts including marriage equality, and to work to reduce all forms of discrimination. This is true whether speaking with State, Provincial, and Territorial Association (SPTA) members or leaders. When leaders are asked to take a stand on a controversial issue, resistance often manifests in the form of fear of losing members. It is helpful to remind leadership that by taking this action we are in line with APA's resolutions on the issue and may gain members who support the issue.

Psychologists also possess a number of other skills and qualities that can be quite useful for advocacy work. These include our ability to build rapport with a wide variety of people (since this is what we do in the therapy setting every day); our ability to work with resistance; access to the real life stories of our clients (maintaining appropriate confidentiality, of course); access to a wealth of empirical research our knowledge of the stages of behavioral change (e.g., pre-contemplation, contemplation, preparation, action, maintenance, and termination; Prochaska, DiClementi, & Norcross, 1992), and ability to identify the most effective level of intervention depending on where an individual is in changing his or her attitude on a particular issue.

Luckily, in Washington State we won in our efforts both to get the domestic partner expansion bill voted into law and to prevent the referendum from overturning that law. However, even if we hadn't won, I believe that participating in advocacy work had many positive effects for me personally and for other psychologists involved. These effects included decreasing isolation, channeling anger and indignation, moving from

¹ This article is condensed from a presentation at the annual meeting of the Association of Women in Psychology, 2009. Correspondence regarding this article should be addressed to Stacey E. Prince, spince38@hotmail.com.

feeling powerless to empowered, and feeling a part of the political process instead of disenfranchised from it.

Though the victory was great, the process of involvement in and of itself was healing. A few years ago at APA in Boston, Brandon Hamber (2008) described the reconciliation process in South Africa and the possibility of such a process in Northern Ireland. He captured my feelings about this well when he stated that healing was accomplished through seeking justice, not just achieving justice.

Today I am proud to call myself, like Glenda Russell, a “psychologist-activist.” I believe psychologists have both the skills and the responsibility to be involved in social justice work, and I believe such work can have many positive benefits for ourselves, our clients, and our communities.

In conclusion I would like to note an exciting sign that times are changing. The APA Competency Benchmarks workgroup has the task of delineating the necessary competencies for entry into the practice of professional psychology. Their original work identified twelve domains, including assessment and diagnosis, intervention planning and implementation, professionalism, ethical behavior, and interpersonal

skills. Recently they added advocacy skills as a 13th competency (Fouad et al., 2009). Advocacy was defined as “actions targeting the impact of social, political, economic or cultural factors to promote change at the individual, institutional, and/or systems level” and included promoting client empowerment, as well as professional involvement in promoting change at the level of institutions, community or society. So, the fact that APA is legitimizing advocacy as one of the basic competencies required for entry into our profession is a big deal, and a big change.

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The New Post-Gay, Lesbian, and Bisexual Teenager

Ritch C. Savin-Williams¹

Given consistent research findings regarding the low incidence of sexual identity awareness among heterosexually oriented individuals, the instability of sexual identity among sexual minorities, and the lack of consistency between sexual identity and other aspects of sexuality, perhaps it is time to rethink the general notion of “sexual identity” among same-sex attracted youth. My starting point is based on a “differential developmental trajectories framework” (Savin-Williams, 2005), one proposition of which is that irrespective of sexual orientation, same-sex attracted adolescents are, first and foremost, adolescents.

Resistance to Sexual Identity Labels

In this brief article, I propose that current cohorts of same-sex oriented youth are similar to their other-sex oriented peers, in two regards. First, many resist referring to their sexuality with a sexual identity label. This is evident in workshops I have conducted with young people during the past two years.

- “I don’t desire to identify my sexuality. I just am me. Get over it.”
- “In the past, I was straight. Now, I love who I love.”
- “I like who I like, though more attracted to women, but don’t really care about gender. I just (coincidentally) have liked girls more than guys.”
- “I’m odd. I have no preference. I’ve been called a gender blender, gender fluid . . . I have no gender. I am a person and everyone else are people. I see people for who they are, not on their gender, or if they’re a hot man or woman.”

I am not implying that traditional labels such as lesbian, gay, and bisexual are meaningless. They are frequently used in a descriptive sense—perhaps to refer to the nature of one’s sexual orientation. What these youth are attempting to convey to adults is: Don’t reduce me to a sexual label. I am more than my sexuality. In response, some youth describe their sexuality in complex and often nontraditional terms that combine notions of gender with sexuality (e.g., pansexual, transdyke, pomosexual). In one workshop a young woman wrote, “Pansexual. I like gender blenders, the mixtures, the people that look like both boys and girls. Then it’s a ‘special surprise inside’ when you discover them in a sexual situation.”

Straight and the Mostly Straight

Second, these transformations span beyond sexual-minority youth and include other-sex oriented youth. One young man wrote, “I guess I’m straight but curious because maybe I haven’t met the right guy yet. Right now, straight, but open to possibilities.” This is most evident when considering the newly created sexual orientation descriptor, “mostly straight.” In a recent Facebook study conducted with graduate student Zhana Vrangalova, mostly straight was the largest nonheterosexual group (Table 1). We know relatively little about these individuals because we have not bothered to include them in our research; we combine them with heterosexuals or bisexuals, or delete them altogether. Thompson and Morgan (2008) convincingly argued that mostly straight identified women were not on their way to becoming something else (“bisexuals in disguise” or “progressive heterosexuals”) but that they occupied a behaviorally unique space in terms of their sexual attractions, behavior, and identity formation.

¹This article is based in part on Savin-Williams (in press). It was first published in *The California Psychologist, 43*(1) and will be the topic of his Master Lecture at the annual conference of the California State Psychological Association, April 16, 2010. Correspondence concerning this article should be addressed to savin-williams@cornell.edu.

Freedom from Sexual Identity

What I believe is happening in the lives of modern-day youth, regardless of their sexuality, is that many are eliminating the need to label their sexual identity, either altogether or in traditional terms. These developments are radical solutions to the sexual identity conundrum, the categorical boxes that adults have asked youth to own up to. It is not that youth deny or reject their sexuality or its role in their lives; rather, they believe that traditional sexual identity labels limit the understanding and expression of their sexuality. To many, the mere creation of sexual categories reifies the labels across time and place and exaggerates false differences between them and their friends.

Yet, we know little about sexual-minority youth who prefer not to identify their sexuality as gay, lesbian, or bisexual. How do they differ from sexual-minority youth who continue to use the traditional labels? We cannot answer this question in part because non-identifying youth tend to opt out of research, educational programs, and support groups targeted for “lesbian/gay/bisexual youth.” I suspect that some may experience their sexuality as more fluid than most sexual labels tolerate, and others may object for philosophical reasons. As such, they view sexual identity in general as artificial, as a balkanization of sexuality into inflexible, distinct boundaries that fail to capture the full extent of their complex sexuality. Or, they may raise objections to the sexual and political connotations of a particular identity label. Lesbian sounds too clinical; bisexual emphasizes the sexual; and gay signifies gay politics, rights, and queer lifestyles. To them, sexuality cannot be compartmentalized.

These trends have been found among both young women and men. Green (1998) observed that many adolescents of both sexes refuse to become embroiled in sexual identity politics, which they designate as important issues of older generations. They simply want to love and have sex with persons they desire, regardless of the individual’s biological sex. Green speculated that, although these youth threaten both the gay/lesbian and the straight establishments, they might well be the future in a post-sexual identity society.

Visibility and Acceptance of Sexual Diversity

What has led to this development is a matter of considerable speculation, but two possibilities are noteworthy (Savin-Williams, 2005). First, as same-sex sexuality has become more visible, youth may feel that a distinctive sexual identity as an aspect of their personal identity adds little of significance. In this, they are becoming more similar to their other-sex oriented peers. Young people with same-sex desires look and act like other youth, value marriage and family life, have the same career aspirations, hold the same diverse range of attitudes toward mainstream values, and have similar levels of mental health. Real changes in North American politics, laws, and consciousness toward sexual minorities have raised the possibility that teens may feel sexual orientation to be irrelevant for a personal identity.

One indication of this widespread change in the U.S. cultural landscape is national poll data that indicate attitudes toward sexual minorities have become strikingly more positive

over the past two decades. This shift is true because in large part attitudes have become considerably more progressive among younger cohorts (summarized in Savin-Williams, 2005). For example, the percent of 18-to-29-year olds who find homosexuality “acceptable” is 62 percent; among their parents’ generation, 46 percent. This shift might be attributable to more youth knowing someone who is not straight, made possible in part by the proliferation of Gay/Straight Alliances, of which there are now over 4,000 in U.S. secondary schools. These clubs are student run, school-sanctioned groups that work to improve the social and interpersonal climate for all students, regardless of sexual orientation or gender identity expression. A second factor might well be the portrayal of same-sex desire in youth-oriented online and offline worlds. As Doig (2007, p. 49) noted, “During the course of the 90s, homosexuality went from being largely invisible to shockingly visible to fairly pedestrian.” The culture of contemporary teenagers easily incorporates its homoerotic members. It is more than being gay-friendly; it is being gay-irrelevant.

Summary

The notion that the development of a sexual identity involves a predetermined trajectory is belied by recent scholarship. Sexuality is but one facet of an interactive system that comprises a youth’s personal identity, and this is true regardless of sexual orientation. Any presumption that teens have more in common with others of their sexual orientation than with their peers in general simply because of that orientation is questionable and perhaps implausible. The most accurate conclusions are that sexual orientation dictates some (but not all) of the essence of a personal identity, and that this contribution varies across individuals and across developmental time. Thus, to understand the development of same-sex-oriented teenagers, scientists need only apply what has been discovered among other-sex oriented teenagers. Same-sex oriented adolescents have the same developmental concerns, assets, and liabilities as other-sex oriented adolescents. Contemporary same-sex attracted teenagers want to pursue diverse personal goals, one of which may be choosing unconventional sexual identities or forgoing a sexual identity altogether. How prevalent is this “trend?” It is difficult to assess given the scholarship available. What is clear is that, for many adolescents, the old sexual identity categories do not fit so well anymore. And this is good news because it enhances personal freedom and the normalization of homoeroticism among them and our culture.

Clinical Implications

First and foremost, it is critical that clinicians rid themselves of stereotypes they may have about gayness. Who is gay, what gays look like, and how they behave are strikingly diverse. Yes, some may be striking “gender atypical” in their behaviors and interests; many others, however, are indistinguishable from their heterosexual peers. Some young people are a “little bit” gay and others are overwhelming gay. Remember that upwards to one quarter of the young adult population report some degree of same-sex sexuality—attractions, behaviors, fantasies (Savin-Williams, 2005).

Second, many same-sex attracted youth live within a peer culture that accepts and celebrates them—or just treats them as “ordinary.” These youth have friends, are accepted by peers and (increasingly) family members, and believe that same-sex sexuality is as “normal” as other-sex sexuality. Clinicians might well assume the same stance. The concerns of same-sex attracted clients may be more “developmental typical” of others their age rather than rooted in their sexuality.

This leads to my third suggestion. With exceptions, same-sex attracted youth are likely to be just as healthy as their heterosexual peers. Whatever beliefs you have about gay/lesbian youth being suicidal, depressed, abusers of drugs, etc. will not be helpful to you as a clinician. We need to celebrate their lives, not pity them.

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Table 1. Sexual orientation label of men and women in a Facebook study

Sexual Orientation	Men	Women
Heterosexual/Straight	79%	68%
Mostly Heterosexual/Straight	9%	20%
Bisexual	3%	5%
Mostly Gay/Lesbian	2%	1%
Gay/Lesbian	6%	3%
Other	1%	2%

Division 44 Candidate Statements

President-Elect: Mark Pope

I joined 44 as a student in its first year as an APA division. Now I am a proud and loyal Fellow of our Division and in a position to give back to our community. I bring strong academic and practice credentials as Professor and Chair at the University of Missouri - Saint Louis, as Psychological Services Director for Native American AIDS Project, and in successful independent clinical/consulting practice. I served on BAPPI and in other leadership positions in APA’s divisions.

I was elected as the first openly gay president of a major mental health professional association (ACA) and was named by OUT to the OUT 100 (2004) as one of the major contributors to lesbian/gay culture in the U.S. With my entire career being devoted to advancing LGBT scholarship and equality, I bring a breadth of political, organizational, and historical knowledge and skills to the 44 presidency. I will use my leadership experience in and out of APA to build alliances with like-minded divisions and sister professional associations.

Division 44 needs strong leadership to seize opportunities that are being presented to psychology at this critical point in history. We need someone who is both scholar and activist, who knows the research in our field and can translate that both internally to APA constituencies and externally to legislative, executive, and judicial bodies that are daily affecting us and those we serve.

It is an honor to be nominated for President-elect and I ask for your vote for this important position.

President-Elect: Michael W. Ross

I have been Professor of Behavioral Sciences at the University of Texas (School of Public Health) for the past 16 years. My first paper on gay men was published in 1974 and I have over 460 publications, many on gay men, stigma, homophobia, and HIV risk and risk reduction. My current funded research is on gay men and the Internet in Sweden, and on men who have sex with men in East Africa. While teaching at medical school in Australia I was also Coordinator of the state Transgender Clinic: as a clinical psychologist, I have considerable experience with clients as well as in the ivory tower!

I was one of the three authors of the U.S. Surgeon-General’s report on Sexual Health and Sexual Behavior and have significant experience of the national politics of sexual issues. I have also served a three-year sequence as President of the Society for the Scientific Study of Sexuality (SSSS) and so have familiarity with organizational issues in a large professional society.

I have served Division 44 as Chair of the Fellows Committee for a term in the early 2000s and been a Fellow of Division 44 for the past decade. If elected, I would seek to extend Division 44’s influence on international LGBT issues at both psychological and human rights levels. I am also a Fellow of the British Psychological Society and of their Lesbian and Gay Section, and would seek opportunities for joint efforts with that Section. I look forward to working together!

President-Elect: Gregory Sarlo

I am truly honored to be considered for the role of President-Elect of Division 44. I have been involved with APA since 1987, beginning with the Project HOPE Program, for which I continue to present. In addition to being a long-time member of the Division, I currently serve as the President-Elect for a second term with the Illinois Psychological Association. In the past I served for five years as a steering committee member and chair of the Midwest Association of Gay and Lesbian Psychologists, and as one of the founding Presidents of The Association of Chicagoland Externship and Practicum Training Sites. Through my two decades in clinical practice I have devoted my life's work to the GLBT community and such concerns as HIV/AIDS, substance use, self-image, and equality. I serve as Core Faculty at the Adler school of Professional Psychology, teaching assessment and diversity courses, including a course devoted to GLBT Development. Related to my continued commitment to psychology's role in serving the GLBT community, I currently run several studies related to Psychological Evaluation and Interpretation of traditional instruments with the community. I would love the opportunity to help the Division on a national level within these areas of interest. My vision for the Division is to continue the concerted efforts to highlight and fortify the organizational partnerships we have established internally at APA and outside the organization as we advance the mission of LGBT psychological research, education, training, practice, and advocacy.

Member-At-Large: Braden Berkey

The Division plays a critical role in advancing the welfare of LGB, and now officially "T," individuals and families nationally. Our members have paved the way for significant social and legislative changes—and there is much more to be done. Our talents, skills and knowledge must remain organized and focused. While the varied, and passionate, responses to the Manchester Hyatt controversy have created rifts, they also demonstrate the breadth and depth of the Division's resources. This is what motivates me to serve as a Member-At-Large.

My professional life has been devoted to developing clinical programs and services that address the needs of the LGBT community. As Director of Behavioral Health and Social Services at Howard Brown Health Center (www.howardbrown.org), I dedicated six years to expanding graduate training opportunities, strengthening interdisciplinary care and developing a comprehensive substance abuse program. In 2006 I joined the Center on Halsted (www.centeronhalsted.org) to create the Sexual Orientation and Gender Identity Institute. At the Chicago School of Professional Psychology I am working to develop a concentration in work with sexual minorities. Within the Division, I've served as co-chair of the Health Initiatives Task Force.

I look forward to applying the lessons I've learned in these positions to advancing the work of our Division. As a Member-at-Large, I will focus on increasing the quality of communication within our organization. Please feel free to contact me at bberkey@thechicagoschool.edu.

Member-At-Large: Peter Ji

My name is Peter Ji and I am pleased to be considered for the member-at-large position for Div 44. Currently, I am a research assistant professor at the University of Illinois at Chicago and my research interest focus on the assessment of social and emotional learning of children and LGBT issues.

As a member-at-large, there are two initiatives I hope to bring to Div 44. First, I want to increase the involvement of heterosexual allies in the LGBT equal rights movement. My hope is that their open support can foster positive social understanding of LGBT communities. Second, I have been a member of PFLAG (Parents, Family members, Friends of Lesbians and Gays) for 10 years. In my opinion, I find PFLAG to be a powerful source of support within LGBT communities. I wish to promote collaborations between PFLAG and Div 44 so that family members can contribute their understanding of LGBT issues to psychologists. Moreover, I hope to increase the involvement of psychologists with community groups such as PFLAG so that both can promote positive practices for LGBT communities. I am looking forward to participating in Div 44 and maintaining its important role in promoting true social understanding of LGBT communities.

Member-At-Large: James D. Reid

I wish to serve as member-at-large for Division 44 to build upon and continue the advances that previous generations of psychologists have worked so hard to achieve. The challenges that LGBTQI individuals face are a continuation of the struggles that we as sexual minorities have faced for way too long. Prejudices, bigotry, discrimination, and coping with a stigmatized identity continue. Undoubtedly, we have made progress. However, much work needs to be done. Division 44 has been a vital asset, both within APA and for the larger LGBTQI community. Current struggles of LGBTQI youth, young adults, midlife and elderly must continue to be the central focus in Division 44's efforts to promote and highlight sound research, effective therapies, and sensitive social policy. I have been a member of Division 44 for 20 years. In my professional life, I have made small contributions to the scholarly literature, taught a yearly college course on LGBTQI identity, and provided forensic assessment and psychotherapy. The commitment that I pledge to members of Division 44 is to work tirelessly to hear the concerns of all members and attempt to find common ground as we work together to promote positive changes in the lives of all of us.

Representative to APA Council (female): Julie Konik

I have been an active member of Division 44 since graduate school. I first served as Student Representative, focusing on running the hospitality suite at Convention, as well as membership initiatives for students. I was also one of the founding Co-Chairs of the Transgender Task Force. I have since served as Division Program Chair and the Co-Chair of the Mentoring Task Force. I am currently serving another term as Program Chair.

If elected to Council, I would work with the other Council Representatives to be a strong voice for LGBT issues in APA. I am interested in continuing to build bridges among the social justice divisions in APA, including working together to advance various guidelines for diverse populations. Additionally, I would like to advance the sensitivity toward LGBT issues in divisions which are not particularly focused on these issues.

Representative to APA Council (female): Sandra L. Shullman

Sandra Shullman is Managing Partner in the Executive Development Group, an international executive/leadership development consulting organization. She's a graduate faculty member for the Diversity Management Program at Cleveland State University, focusing on LGBT issues. Sandy was founding organizational consultant for establishment of Equality Ohio, the first successful, sustaining statewide advocacy organization for LGBT issues in Ohio.

For Division 44, Sandy facilitated development of SPSLGBT's current strategic plan. She's chaired the APA Board of Professional Affairs, served on the APA Board for the Advancement of Psychology in the Public Interest (lesbian slate), and served as member of the APA Board of Directors. In these roles, she's advocated for scientifically established LGBT treatment approaches, promoted resolutions affirming rights of LGBT individuals, couples and families, and pushed for actions supporting physical and psychological safety of LGBT APA members. She has recently co-authored an article on LGBT leadership development challenges.

Representative to APA Council (male): Terry S. Gock

I am honored to have been nominated for the Council of Representatives position. I am seeking re-election to this position because of my commitment to ensure that LGBT concerns and perspectives are represented and included in the policy deliberation process of APA. During my current term as a Division 44 Council Rep., it has been a privilege to have been able to work on the adoption by APA Council of such LGBT-affirmative motions as the "Resolution on Transgender, Gender Identity and Gender Non-discrimination" and the "Resolution on Appropriate Affirmative Responses to Sexual Orientation Distress and Change Efforts." Other items of particular relevance to LGBT psychology, such as the "Revised Guidelines for Psychotherapy with Lesbian, Gay, and Bisexual Clients," will come before APA Council for approval in the future. If elected to serve a second (and last) term on Council, I pledge to further collaborate with other Council members through the working relationships we have developed to ensure that LGBT-related issues will be supported by APA. Besides the working knowledge of APA Council I have gained so far, I will also draw from my experience on different APA boards and committees, as well as my over 20 years of service to Division 44 (including my serving as President from 2000 to 2001), to inform and support my advocacy activities on APA Council on behalf of Division 44.

Representative to APA Council (male): Eduardo Morales

My experience in APA includes serving on different boards, committees, commissions, and task forces within APA and among different APA Divisions for over 30 years. As a fellow of eleven APA Divisions (Divisions 9, 12, 17, 27, 37, 38, 42, 44, 45, 50, 51), I am uniquely qualified to help build coalitions and networks among APA Divisions to foster passage of critical policies and to ensure that Council is responsive to the priorities and mission of the Division I represent. As member of several APA Divisional Executive Committees I understand the challenges Divisions face and the mechanisms within APA to facilitate the process of governance. I have received numerous awards and recognitions for achievement from APA, various APA Divisions, other professional and community organizations, as well as congressional honors and special recognitions from various national, state, and local legislators for my significant contributions especially in regard to diversity issues, leadership, and service including Division 44's first Distinguished Contribution Award in 1991 on Ethnic Minority Issues. I am currently Distinguished Professor at CSPP-SF of Alliant International University, and Executive Director of AGUILAS, an HIV prevention Program for Latinos in San Francisco. I have founded numerous research and service programs, and received over 30 million dollars in grants for research and service activities.

Call for Proposals: "Expanding Our Horizons: The Next Decade in AAPI Psychology"

Asian American Psychological Association 2010 Annual Convention, August 11, 2010, San Diego, CA

Submission Deadline: March 30, 2010 at 11:00 p.m. PST: www.aapaonline.org/conventions/conventions.shtml

Call for Nominations: CLGBTC Outstanding Achievement Awards

The Committee on Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, and Transgender Concerns of the American Psychological Association annually presents one or two Outstanding Achievement Awards to recognize psychologists for significant contributions to the mission of CLGBTC. This mission is to:

- a. study and evaluate on an ongoing basis how the issues and concerns of lesbian, gay male, bisexual, and transgender psychologists can best be dealt with;
- b. encourage objective and unbiased research in areas relevant to lesbian, gay male, bisexual, and transgender adults and youths and the social impact of such research;
- c. examine the consequences of inaccurate information and stereotypes about lesbian, gay male, bisexual, and transgender adults and youth in clinical practice;
- d. develop educational materials for distribution to psychologists and others; and
- e. make recommendations regarding the integration of these issues into the APA's activities to further the cause of civil and legal rights of lesbian, gay male, bisexual, and transgender psychologists within the profession. (APA Association Rule 150-4).

Nominees may have made significant contributions to CLGBTC's mission either through direct CLGBTC service or through independent work. The contributions may be of a scientific, professional, educational, leadership, or political nature. All nominations should include:

1. a letter of nomination including a brief description of the specific achievements and contributions of the nominee (500 word maximum),
2. a current curriculum vitae, and
3. the names of three people who have been asked by the nominator to write reference letters.

No current members of CLGBTC or staff of the Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, and Transgender Concerns Office at the time of the award are eligible for consideration. The deadline for receipt of nominations is May 1, 2010.

Prior recipients of the CLGBTC Outstanding Achievement Award were the following:

- 1986 Evelyn Hooker, PhD, Stephen Morin, PhD, Anne Peplau, PhD, and George Weinberg, PhD
- 1987 Kristin Hancock, PhD, and William Paul, PhD
- 1988 Gerald Davison, PhD, and Alan Malyon, PhD
- 1989 Laura Brown, PhD, and Douglas Kimmel, PhD
- 1990 Martin Rogers, PhD
- 1991 John Gonsiorek, PhD, and Barbara Sang, PhD
- 1992 Gregory Herek, PhD, and Adrienne Smith, PhD
- 1993 No Awards Given
- 1994 Linda D. Garnets, PhD, and Eduardo S. Morales, PhD
- 1995 Anthony R. D'Augelli, PhD, and Patricia Hawkins, PhD
- 1996 Beverly Greene, PhD, and Harold Kooden, PhD
- 1997 Charlotte J. Patterson, PhD
- 1998 Connie Chan, PhD
- 1999 Oliva Espin, PhD
- 2000 Catherine Acuff, PhD, and Christine M. Browning, PhD
- 2001 Robin A. Buhrke, PhD, and Terry S. Gock, PhD, MPA
- 2002 Douglas C. Haldeman, PhD, Howard S. Kurtzman, and Esther D. Rothblum, PhD
- 2003 James M. Croteau, PhD
- 2004 Susan D. Cochran, PhD, MS
- 2005 Armand R. Cerbone, PhD, ABPP and Ruth E. Fassinger, PhD
- 2006 Perry Halkitis, PhD
- 2007 Arnold H. Grossman, PhD, LMSW, ACSW and Gary William Harper, PhD, MPH
- 2008 No Awards Given
- 2009 Sari Dworkin, PhD, and Margaret S. Schneider, PhD

Send nominations and supporting materials to CLGBTC Awards, Public Interest Directorate, American Psychological Association, 750 First Street, N.E., Washington, DC 20002-4242.

Announcements

Dr. Richard A. Rodriguez Division 44 Student Travel Award

The Dr. Richard A. Rodriguez Division 44 Student Travel Award is sponsored by the Committee on Racial and Ethnic Diversity (CoRED) of the Society for the Psychological Study of Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, and Transgender Issues (American Psychological Association's Division 44). The purpose of the Dr. Richard A. Rodriguez Division 44 Student Travel Award is to encourage greater participation in Division 44 annual convention activities by LGBT students of color. CoRED acknowledges that LGBT students of color frequently experience increased demands on time and resources as a result of managing multiple identities within professional organizations. The Dr. Richard A. Rodriguez Division 44 Student Travel Award seeks to support engagement with LGBT people of color issues in psychology by defraying travel costs to the Annual Convention of the American Psychological Association in 2010. The convention will be held in San Diego, California from August 12-15, 2010. Graduate students who (a) self-identify as LGBT persons of color, (b) demonstrate a strong commitment to LGBT and ethnic minority issues, (c) plan to attend the 2010 American Psychological Association (APA) Annual Convention, and (d) will still be enrolled as graduate students at the time of the 2010 APA Annual Convention are eligible to apply for the Dr. Richard A. Rodriguez Division 44 Student Travel Award. LGBT students of color who are presenting research at the convention are especially encouraged to apply, though all applications will be considered. Priority will be given to applicants who have not previously received student travel award funding from the Division 44 Committee on Racial and Ethnic Diversity. Two student travel awards in the amount of \$500 each will be awarded.

Application Procedures

The following application materials must be received by May 5, 2010:

- *Application Form.* Please complete and submit application form available from kanhalt@kent.edu.
- *Personal Statement.* Please submit a personal statement (500–800 words) that addresses each of the following questions: (a) In what ways does your graduate program benefit from your self-identification and involvement as an LGBT person of color? How does APA benefit from your participation in professional activities as an LGBT person of color? (b) What unique challenges might LGBT graduate students of color face that may hinder participation in APA? (c) How would attending the 2010 APA Annual Convention further your career goals? (d) Are you presenting research at the 2010 APA Annual Convention? If so, will it contribute to the body of knowledge regarding LGBT people of color issues? If so, how?
- *Curriculum Vitae.* Please submit a curriculum vitae as part of your application.
- *Letter of Recommendation.* Please have a faculty member submit a letter in support of you receiving the Dr. Richard A. Rodriguez Division 44 Student Travel Award. Faculty members are asked to address the applicant's commitment to LGBT people of color issues in academic and other domains.

Submission of Application Materials. Electronic submission of application materials to Dr. Karla Anhalt (kanhalt@kent.edu) is preferred. As an alternative, materials may be mailed to Dr. Karla Anhalt, School of Lifespan Development and Educational Sciences, Kent State University, 405 White Hall, Kent, Ohio 44242

Questions? Please contact CoRED co-chairs Karla Anhalt, kanhalt@kent.edu, phone: 330-672-0582; or Nadine Nakamura, nnakamur@sju.ca.

Rodriquez Scholarship to Psychotherapy with Men Conference

APA Division 51 (Men and Masculinity) is pleased to announce and accept nominations for the Dr. Richard A. Rodriguez Psychotherapy with Men Conference Scholarship Award. Dr. Rodriguez was an outstanding presenter at the 1st National Psychotherapy with Men Conference held in 2007. Richard's unexpected death in January of 2008 saddened many in our division. His commitment and bold courage to address issues of diversity and particularly gay men inspired us to create a scholarship in his memory. We are certain Richard would have enjoyed presenting at our 2nd National Psychotherapy with Men Conference at the University of Texas at Austin on June 5, 2010.

Please consider nominating individuals who represent the spirit of Richard's courage and commitment to diversity. The award pays for the participant's registration, dinner the night before with conference presenters, and \$250 toward travel. This person will also be recognized at the conference.

Please submit nominations for this award by April 15th to mark.stevens@csun.edu. Applications can be self or other nominated. The application should include resume (with address and phone number) and nomination letter indicating how this individual is deserving of the award.

Information about the conference can be found at ows.edb.utexas.edu/index.php?q=node/382/.

APA Proposes Deletion of Sexual Orientation Diagnoses in ICD-10

The American Psychological Association recommended to the World Health Organization that the category of classifications on psychological and behavioral disorders associated with sexual development and orientation (F66) be deleted from ICD-10. These recommendations were made to better reflect current scientific knowledge, to better reflect current practice, and to reflect changes in the social understanding of sexual orientation and homosexuality. In its proposal, the APA wrote: "To the extent that an individual may be experiencing difficulties in adjustment relating to the concepts addressed in these diagnoses, alternative diagnoses currently exist that appropriately and accurately define these difficulties (e.g., Adjustment Disorders)."

Workshop on Quantitative Methodology

The University of Kansas is pleased to announce an expanded set of five-day workshops on quantitative methodology, to take place June 7–25, 2010, in Lawrence, Kansas. Workshop topics this year include: Structural Equation Modeling, Multilevel Modeling, Advanced Longitudinal Modeling, Meta-Analysis, Categorical Data Analysis, Item Response Theory, Statistical Analysis and Programming in R, and Social Network Dynamics. These courses are affordable, taught by award winning faculty, and provide participants with continued access to a wealth of support materials at www.Quant.KU.edu.

Detailed information regarding course descriptions, registration and fees, location and lodging, travel information, and the like can be found at www.Quant.KU.edu/StatsCamps/overview.html.

Graduate Student Scholarships to be Offered for Teaching the Psychology of Men Continuing Education Program at the APA San Diego Convention

Teaching the Psychology of Men will be a Continuing Education Program during the APA Convention in San Diego. Seven scholarships will be awarded to graduate students who want to attend the workshop free of charge. Issues related to the psychology of men and masculinity are increasingly identified as important areas in psychology including boy's and men's development across the life-span, issues of multiculturalism and sexual orientation, violence against women, homophobia, fathering, men's health and others. Therefore, the teaching of the psychology of men is central to psychology, yet one of the least developed areas in psychology.

The purpose of this introductory workshop will be to assist psychologists in developing course work on the psychology of men using the theoretical and empirical literature on men and masculinity. Participants will learn basic knowledge on how to create a psychology of men course or how to infuse this content into existing courses on gender or the psychology of women. Each presenter will share their syllabi, reading materials, class manuals, evaluation processes, and other resources. The workshop will discuss pedagogical processes such as traditional lecturing, psychoeducational techniques, group discussion approaches, use of video media, student assessment techniques, managing classroom problems, and the infusion of diversity and multiculturalism as critical content.

The goals of the workshop are to help psychologists: (1) Design a psychology of men course or incorporate the psychology of men into existing courses; (2) Locate syllabi, core concepts, readings, media, self assessments, and other resources to teach the psychology of men; (3) Utilize multiple teaching methods when teaching the psychology of men including psychoeducational and multicultural approaches; and (4) Enumerate the critical problems/dilemmas and solutions when teaching the psychology of men.

The teaching faculty for the workshop includes James M. O'Neil, PhD, University of Connecticut, Storrs, CT; Christopher Kilmartin, PhD, Mary Washington University, Fredericksburg, VA; Michael Addis, PhD, Clark University, Worcester, MA; and Mark Kiselica, PhD, The College of New Jersey, Ewing, NJ.

Information about the graduate student scholarships, how to apply, criteria for selection, and the deadline date can be obtained by e-mailing Jim O'Neil, Chair, Committee on Teaching the Psychology of Men, Society for the Psychological Study of Men and Masculinity (SPSMM), Division 51 of APA, at: jimoneil1@aol.com.

Registration For APA Continuing Education Programs Begins May 1, 2010. See www.apa.org/ce.

"Toward a More Socially Responsible Psychology" Psychologists for Social Responsibility Conference — July 15–17, Boston, MA

We invite psychologists, other mental health professionals, researchers, teachers, students, and other activists to join Psychologists for Social Responsibility (PsySR) for our July 2010 Conference, "Toward a More Socially Responsible Psychology."

In a relaxed, creative, and interactive environment, conference attendees will explore the mixed influences of psychology in both advancing and restraining the promotion of peace, social justice, human rights, and sustainability. We're anticipating a very special conference, one that will provide an unusual opportunity to learn together while building a stronger and broader community of PsySR members and others committed to shared social change work. We hope you'll join us in July. Updated conference information will be posted on the PsySR Web site at www.psyr.org/conference2010.

Reports

Transgender and Gender Variance Committee Report

Division 44 is pleased to announce a new \$500 research award for psychological research that addresses transgender issues. This award will be given annually at the APA Convention and is open to anyone conducting psychological research using transgender participants or studying issues affecting transgender people and communities.

Information about this award will be available at a later date and will be advertised on the listserv. In the meantime, questions may be directed to this e-mail address: transpsychresearchaward@gmail.com.

In addition, the committee is seeking donations for a Transgender Guidelines Task Force. The call for members will come at a later date, once we have secured the funding to move forward. Please contact lore m. dickey for more information about this project.

—lore m. dickey, dickeylm@gmail.com

Youth and Families

Goals 2009–2010:

- Increase awareness within Division 44 of activities concerning policy, research, and practice concerning LGBT youth and families
 - ✧ Periodic announcements on Div44 listserv about activities, research projects and resources for working with LGBT youth and families
 - ✧ Have a business meeting in Hospitality Suite in APA 2010
- Promote and help organize presentations concerning LGBT youth and families at APA 2010
- Review and reinvest in the mission and vision of the CYF
- Gain committee members
 - ✧ Network with members, service agencies, and appropriate connections within APA
 - ✧ Recruit 5 new members for the committee during 2009–2010 program year

Activities/Progress to Date: Have presented two proposals for the APA 2010 Convention: a clinical CE workshop on working with Transgender Children, Youth and Families, and a research symposium on Transgender Youth and Families.

Planned Activities/Tasks: Will plan on an outreach plan to Division 44 members and other members of APA to join committee. Will plan a committee business meeting for APA 2010

—Richard Sprott, rasprott@earthlink.net; Megan Lytle, megan.lytle@student.shu.edu, Co-Chairs

Report of the Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, and Transgender Concerns Office

The mission of the Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, and Transgender Concerns Office (LGBTCO) is to advance psychology as a means of improving the health and well-being of lesbian, gay, bisexual, and transgender (LGBT) people, as a means of increasing understanding of gender identity and sexual orientation as aspects of human diversity, and as a means of reducing stigma, prejudice, discrimination, and violence toward LGBT people. The office provides support and guidance to all aspects of APA governance on issues related to its mission and products and services to the APA membership and others seeking psychological resources to promote beneficial change in society for lesbian, gay, bisexual, and transgender people.

The LGBTCO staff includes Clinton W. Anderson, PhD, Director, and Amani Chatman, Administrative Coordinator. The Office includes the Healthy, Lesbian, Gay, and Bisexual Students Project, a \$1.6 million cooperative agreement with the CDC Division of Adolescent School Health. The project staff includes James F. Bogden, MPH, Director, and Jo-Anne Fournier, Administrative Coordinator. The office currently has two interns: Tyler Webb, BA, and Stephanie Liotta, JD. Ron Schlittler has been providing temporary assistance on grantsmanship since October 2009. For more information about the activities of the LGBTCO, please see the office Web site: www.apa.org/pi/lgbt/ or contact the office at lgbc@apa.org or (202) 336-6041.

Healthy Lesbian, Gay, and Bisexual Students Project

APA's Healthy LGB Students Project is funded by the Division of Adolescent and School Health of the U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention to prevent HIV infection among youth, particularly young African-American and Latino men who are attracted to men. The project conducted several workshops to train school counselors, nurses, social workers, and psychologists to improve school climates and provide effective HIV prevention services for lesbian, gay, bisexual, and questioning students. These workshops were co-sponsored by the Massachusetts, District of Columbia, and New Jersey Departments of Education, and by the South Carolina Campaign to Prevent Teen Pregnancy. The project is negotiating to provide workshops in the coming months with education departments in Rhode Island, Philadelphia, and other state and local agencies funded by CDC-DASH to provide effective HIV prevention.

Meanwhile, project staff have been collaborating with the Rocky Mountain Center for Health Promotion and Education to update and revise the workshop to reflect current data, research, and professional development theories and practices. The new workshop will feature skills-building on Motivational Interviewing strategies and methods.

The U.S. Department of Education's Office of Safe and Drug-Free Schools reached out to project staff for input and feedback on the development of new accountability measures for positive school climates. Staff members have also been working strategically to connect with and raise the awareness of key audiences about the very rapid rise in HIV infection among young Black men who are attracted to men.

To learn more about HLGBSP's mission, history, and future plans, visit www.apa.org/pi/lgbt/programs/blgbsp/index.aspx.

International Network for Lesbian, Gay, and Bisexual Concerns and Transgender Issues in Psychology

The Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, and Transgender Concerns Office provided staff support to the International Network for Lesbian, Gay, and Bisexual Concerns and Transgender Issues in Psychology, in which the Board of Directors authorized APA participation and leadership in June 2004, as a follow up to the international conference sponsored by APA and several other national psychological associations in 2001. The Network has had two major foci: increasing programming in international psychological congresses—the European (Oslo 2009), Interamerican (Guatemala City 2009), International Congress of Applied Psychology (Melbourne 2010), and the International Congress of Psychology (Capetown 2012); and policy advocacy. Current policy initiatives are focused on the International Union of Psychology Science anti-discrimination policy and the homosexuality-related diagnoses in the World Health Organization's ICD. With temporary assistance, the office has been engaged in efforts to identify external sources of support that will continue through March 2010.

International Statistical Classification of Diseases and Related Health Problems (ICD) Workgroup

The LGBTCO worked with Division 44 to establish a working group to develop recommendations to the World Health Organization on three homosexuality-related diagnoses.

Michigan Project for Informed Public Policy

The LGBTCO provides consultation to a project of the Michigan Psychological Foundation that is funded by a grant from the Arcus Foundation. The Michigan Project for Informed Public Policy (MPIPP) organizes social scientists, mental health experts, and medical professionals in Michigan to convey accurate information about lesbian, gay, bisexual, and transgender issues to the public, the media, legislators, courts, and other policy makers. This project is one way in which the LGBTCO is attempting to implement the APA Resolution on Opposing Discriminatory Legislation and Initiatives in Michigan Aimed at Lesbian, Gay, and Bisexual Persons (2007).

AAAS Science and Human Rights Coalition

The LGBTCO, on behalf of the Public Interest Directorate, along with Sangeeta Panicker, on behalf of the Science Directorate, represents APA in the American Association for the Advancement of Science Science and Human Rights Coalition, which is a network of scientific organizations that recognizes a role for science and scientists in efforts to realize human rights. Composed of scientific associations, professional societies, and science academies, as well as individual scientists, the Coalition aims to facilitate communication and partnerships on human rights within and across scientific communities, and between these and human rights communities.

Projects Related to Recruitment, Retention, and Training of LGBT Psychologists and the Inclusion of LGBT-related Content in Psychology Education and Training

The LGBTCO has been working to develop an article on the sexual orientation results of APA's Doctoral Employment Survey, which has included sexual orientation questions since 1996-2007. The LGBTCO also published the results of the latest Graduate Faculty in Psychology Interested in Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, and Transgender Issues Survey on the office Web site at www.apa.org/pi/lgbt.

CDC Community Guide Mental Health Coordination Team

The LGBTCO participated in the Mental Health Coordination Team of the CDC Community Guide, working on developing a plan for a series of systematic review on mental health topics and on a review on the topic of collaborative care for depression.

Governance Support: Committee on Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, and Transgender Concerns and Other Groups

The office has also provided support for the Committee on Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, and Transgender Concerns. The LGBTCO also maintained liaison relationships with APA divisions and affiliated state, provincial, and territorial psychological associations that have an interest in lesbian, gay, bisexual, and transgender issues.

—Clinton Anderson, canderson@apa.org

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Membership Committee

The mission of the Membership Committee is to develop the membership base and represent membership interests before the Executive Committee. We also maintain current members, add new members, and address member needs and interests. We administer the three Division listservs and interface with Membership Services and Division Services at APA Central Office.

Review of 2009 Activities

- a. We acquired the names and street addresses of approximately 300 members who did not provide e-mail addresses when they joined Division 44. We sent letters in the summer of 2009, inviting these members to provide e-mail addresses so they can receive the newsletter electronically and participate in Division business through inclusion on the listservs.
- b. Along with the student representatives, we created and sold pins at the 2009 convention as a marketing tool for the Division.
- c. We have increased our efforts to understand why some previous members have resigned from Division. We have been e-mailing members who leave the list to solicit feedback about their reasons. Eight people were contacted. Two responded that the cost of joining was prohibitive; the remaining six did not respond. Efforts to follow-up with resigned members are ongoing.
- d. We have also begun to follow up with members who unsubscribe from any of the Division listservs. A summary of the responses to our queries follows: 7 accidental (all were resubscribed), 3 too many e-mails (sent an e-mail explaining the “digest” function), 2 not enough time to read, 1 ethics issues (not specified further), 1 vacation, 23 non-responsive to our requests.
- e. A representative from the Membership Committee (Pantalone) has been participating in the ad hoc committee to investigate the potential creation of a Division journal.

Listservs/Netiquette

We continue to manage the general Division 44 Listserv, the EC Listserv, and the Announce Only Listserv. We continue to monitor the content of the Listserv and to clarify netiquette rules for discourse when controversial issues arise. Listserv administrator Stephen Brewer is doing an excellent job and we commend him for his work!

Update on Membership Totals

Overall membership in the Division remained steady from 2008 to 2009, with 1074 dues paying members. There are 95 dues exempt members, also, bringing the total membership for 2009 to 1169 individuals. We saw a notable decrease in membership among Members and an approximately equal increase in Student Affiliates.

There has been significant discussion about the potential toll of the Hyatt controversy on membership numbers for 2010. The best data we have to investigate this issue is that which has been provided by APA Central Office on the numbers of members who join by the fall of one year (e.g., 2008) for the following year (e.g., 2009). Those figures for the 2009 and 2010 membership

Category	2007 Year (# members)	2008 Year (# members)	2009 Year (# members)	Changes from 2008 to 2009
Life Status	38	45	54	+9
Fellows	68	80	76	-4
Members	698	651	623	-28
Associates	30	28	24	-4
Affiliates	36	29	36	+7
Students	267	235	261	+26
TOTALS	1137	1068	1074 (1169)	+6

years indicate a decrease overall (742 and 711, respectively), and especially with Members (–33). However, the lower figures for 2010 could be related to the fact that the most recent figures available were for November of 2009 and are compared with December of 2008. More members in all categories of membership could have joined in December, 2009, decreasing the disparity.

Newsletter

Newsletter PDFs are e-mailed directly to the membership via the Announce Only and Div44 listservs to maximize readership.

Directory

An electronic version of the Membership Directory has been discussed in previous meetings. The purpose of this directory needs to be clarified before we take any further action.

Planned Activities/Tasks:

- *Increase number of student members and facilitate the leadership pipeline:* Collaborate with junior and senior Student Representatives to brainstorm potential avenues for increasing student membership—and involvement—in Division operations.
- *Assess the utility of a Membership Directory:* Discuss potential overlap with the Science Committee project to create an online, searchable database of the research interests of Division 44 members. If a Membership Directory is deemed useful, resurrect this document in its previous (printed) form or create a new electronic format.
- *Creation of new membership categories.* Given the support of the EC at the 2008 convention, the Membership Committee plans to draft a formal proposal to create new membership categories for ECP (Early Career Psychologist, < 7 years post-doctorate) and institutional members (corporations, community centers, hospitals). We will draft the proposal in cooperation with the Treasurer, consult with APA officials, and will present the proposal for a full EC vote. If passed, the categories would be included in the next by-laws revision vote. Karen Greenspan with spearhead these efforts.

—Karen Greenspan, karengreenspan@comcast.net; David Pantalone, dpantalone@suffolk.edu, Co-Chairs

Education & Training Committee

The Education and Training Committee recently established a “List of LGBT Trainers.” The purpose of the list is to provide resources to individuals who are interested in receiving training related to LGBT issues. The committee agreed that it was important to expand and update this list (to represent a broader range of trainings and more diverse geographic regions). Thus, we have solicited more trainers for inclusion on the list by sending announcements via numerous listservs that cater to potential trainers. Once revised, the list will again be advertised widely so that potential consumers are aware of the breadth of talent available to provide trainings.

We have continued work on the APA Continuing Education approval process to allow Division 44 to provide CE training programs at the 2011 APA Conference.

In response to a request for public comment the committee developed a comment to the APA Commission on Accreditation’s proposed implementing regulation regarding Footnote 4, which allows religious programs an exemption with respect to admission and hiring preferences. The deadline for the comment period was up in late October 2009. Several individuals or groups referred to our comment and indicated support for it. The comment from the committee is included as an addendum at the end of this report. For more information contact the Division 44 Education and Training Committee.

Current members include Maryka Biaggio, Robert Abel, Angela Ferguson, Angela Krumm, and Joshua Wolff.

—Maryka Biaggio, biaggiom@hevanet.com, Co-Chair

ADDENDUM

DIVISION 44 COMMENT ON APA COMMISSION ON ACCREDITATION (COA) PROPOSED IMPLEMENTING REGULATION FOR FOOTNOTE 4¹

The CoA’s proposed Implementing Regulation (IR) on Footnote 4 brings much more clarity to the difficult task of respecting religious programs’ constitutional rights and minimizing discriminatory practices. By explicitly noting principles that all programs are expected to adhere to, the Commission on Accreditation (CoA) should be able to apply clearer standards to Footnote 4 programs. It is especially important that disclosure of admission and selection preferences, treatment of students and interns, and enforcement of codes of conduct be scrutinized. It is also helpful to clarify that Footnote 4 does not provide any exemption to programs with respect to D2 of the G&P (p. 17 of [Guidelines and Principles for Accreditation of Professional Programs in Psychology](#) on the Web).

The proposed IR states that “religious institutions have the right to hire faculty and select students consistent with the institution’s religious mission.” This appears to contradict the text of Footnote 4 which reads, “These policies may provide a preference for persons adhering to the religious purpose or affiliation of the program, but they shall not be used to preclude the admission, hiring, or retention of individuals because of the personal and demographic characteristics described in Domain A, Section 5 of this document (and referred to as cultural and individual diversity).” That is, as Footnote 4 reads it allows programs to state preferences but not to discriminate on the basis of them, while the proposed IR seems to permit programs to actually hire and select on the basis of their preferences. It does not seem appropriate to put in place an IR that contradicts the original intent of Footnote 4. Furthermore, such a contradiction places CoA in the untenable position of not being able to enforce either the intent of Footnote 4 or of the IR. We recommend that the IR be modified so that it does not contravene the original intent of Footnote 4 to prohibit discrimination on any grounds related to personal and demographic characteristics described in Domain A, section 5 of the G&P.

Further, does the CoA accredit programs whose codes of conduct state that sexual orientation or sexual conduct may be cause for disciplinary action? Footnote 4 does not appear to permit such action, yet there are some accredited programs that do have restrictive codes of conduct. Aren’t these codes a violation of the letter and spirit of the G&P? Although many such codes refer to sexual conduct outside of a marriage, they disproportionately affect LGBT persons because few jurisdictions allow same-sex persons to marry. However, more and more states now have provisions for domestic partnerships, civil unions, and marriage, and more are likely to do so in upcoming years. Do programs in these jurisdictions recognize same-sex unions? Does the CoA expect them to?

We believe that the new Implementing Regulations could be strengthened by providing clear expectations vis-à-vis the above questions. This would go a long way to clarifying the challenging questions that many programs, prospective applicants and staff, and the CoA reviewers undoubtedly have.

¹ Approved by Executive Committee, APA Division 44, Society for the Psychological Study of Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual and Transgender Issues; Developed by Education & Training Committee Co-Chair Maryka Biaggio, September 2009.

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Health Initiatives Task Force

Goals 2009–2010:

Partnerships

- Strengthen working partnerships with national LGBT health organizations; e.g., the National Coalition for Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual and Transgender Health (NCLGBTH) and the Gay and Lesbian Medical Association (GLMA).
- Create partnerships with LGBT health provider organizations.
- Create partnerships with regional and community-based LGBT health organizations (e.g., other APA divisions and agencies).
- Create partnerships with LGBT organizations/health disparities researchers that support/investigate LGBT people of color.

Health Disparities/Discrimination

- Develop an online survey from existing surveys that seek to determine health disparities and to better understand discrimination within the health care system as perceived by Division 44 members, community organizations, and other partnerships (see above). This survey may be used elsewhere (e.g., community-based research).
- The obtained information from the above survey can be used to develop another online survey for practitioners and researchers to make recommendations.
- The goal would be to provide empirically based information to make recommendations for the inclusion in Healthy People 2020.

Activities/Progress to Date:

- Conference calls with NCLGBTH Executive Director Rebecca Fox. The Health Initiatives Task Force now receives NCLGBTH newsletters and has access to their listserv.
- Contact made with Donna McHenry of the Maricopa LGBT Consortium to possibly partner with the dissemination and analysis of information gathered by focus groups with LGBT people of color.
 - ❖ The consortium's goal is to learn how our community is currently dealing with health concerns and ultimately how our community can further develop its own prevention strategies.
 - ❖ Focus groups were conducted in late October 2009.
- Development continues for a needs assessment instrument that can be used to assess both weaknesses and strengths of LGBT parents.
- December 2009, provided comments and objectives for Healthy People 2020 on the U.S. Department of Health & Human Services' Public Comment Web site.
- Contact made with Cielo Mohapatro of Arizona Department of Health Services Division of Behavioral Health LGBTQ Advisory Committee.

Planned Activities/Tasks:

Partnerships

- Contact organizations that HIT is not currently partnered with to help develop Phase II suggestions for Healthy People 2020.
- Continue relations with organizations that HIT is currently partnered with (e.g., NCLGBTH), and work together toward similar goals.

Health Disparities/Discrimination

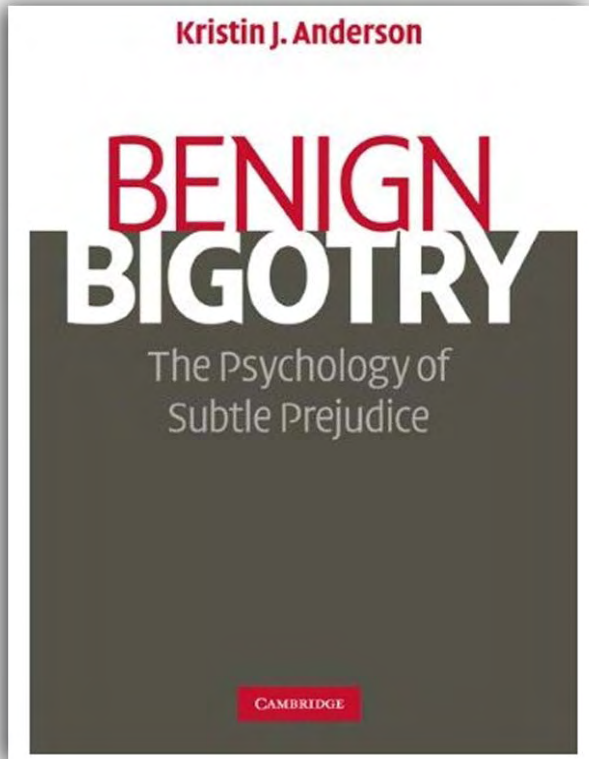
- Locate existing measures and send a pilot survey out to Division 44 members.
- Finalize survey and have ready online using and online provider (e.g., SurveyMonkey.com).
- Create hardcopy surveys for use at the APA convention for new Division 44 members and other appropriate venues at the convention.

End of Year Activities

- Provide incoming HIT chair(s) with partnership list, surveys, access codes to online survey, HIT Mission Statement, goals for the coming year, and tasks and activities that are remaining to be completed.
- Send e-mails out to partners, informing them of the change in chairs, their names and e-mail addresses.

— Joshua G. Kellison, jkellison@asu.edu, Co-Chair

Do Gays Flaunt their Sexuality?



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Requirements: Doctoral degree in psychology (PhD/PsyD) from an APA accredited program; fully licensed, or eligible for licensure, in the State of Michigan; teaching experience and expertise in foundational areas of clinical psychology with graduate level teaching experience preferred.

Recent graduates who show potential for scholarship and clinical ability will be considered. Review of complete applications will begin March 1, 2010, and will continue until the position is filled.

MiSPP is an Equal Opportunity, Affirmative Action Educational Institution and Employer. For more information, visit www.mispp.edu.

Leadership of APA Division 44

Society for the Psychological Study of Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, and Transgender Issues

www.apadivision44.org

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558 Federal Street, Belchertown, MA 01007

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Secretary-Treasurer—Angela Ferguson, adferguson@boward.edu

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