



President's Column: Who Are We?

By Mark Pope

My Cherokee grandmother said that it's always good to start a new journey with a ritual smudging and a fundamental question (I am clearer about the role of a smudging). So this morning while my husband lay sleeping soundly, I am up and writing. I tend to do that when I have something on my mind and it just won't leave. So that generally means I just need to get up and write it down.

When I was asked and agreed to put my name forward to run for president of Division 44, I was quite clear that this was the only APA division for which I would ever do that. It was because, in all of my many cultural identities, my gay one is very important, very salient to me. I have many others because I was born a gay Cherokee boy in rural southeast Missouri and have added others along the way—a large 59-year-old person with spina bifida, married (but not recognized in my state) to a Filipino male fine artist for the last 16 years, having a doctoral degree, eldest of four sons, professor, intellectual, politically progressive, and several others. Of all of these, the gay one is the identity that is so very core to who I am. I also know that

would not be true for some others of similar cultures, but it is for me.

I think that it is at my core and so primary because it is the one that I had to work so hard to truly accept. When I was growing up, many if not all of the other parts of my identity were just accepted and part of who my family was. But that gay part was hidden and unspoken, and the messages all around me from my environment were that this gay piece of me was evil and wrong (from the various churches my family tried out) and sick (from television and the newspapers) and something to be made fun of and hidden (from my peer group). The discovery of our sexual nature is never an easy one for any adolescent. And my parents were good about offering their sons time to sit and talk about sex, but we only were worried about getting dark hair on our legs and if our penis would be big enough (whatever "enough" was). I learned about wet dreams from my Boy Scout manual (how did that get by the copy editors?). But I never felt it was ok to talk about masturbation, or how sex really works, or my feelings for other boys during such talks.

Then, when I was 20, I went to see my local minister. He was a young Presbyterian minister who rode the circuit and pastored the big Presbyterian church in Poplar Bluff and also drove 11 miles every Sunday to our little church in Fisk to lead our congregation. He led the youth group, too, and tried to get us to talk about sex, but I was one of the younger boys and certainly wasn't going to talk about such things if my older peers were not. He was rather progressive (or so I thought), and so I wanted to share my epiphany about my gay identity with him. Let's just say it didn't go well. But I was on a journey of discovery, and this was but one speed bump along the way.

Rarely is such a journey of discovery linear. And I won't regale you with all the other twists and turns. It does have a happy ending, though (but you already know that).

I found that the core question of "who am I" is so critical to pursue, not just once and for all time, but also as a process question to be asked many times over a lifetime as a check-in,



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to see if you are on the right track in your life's journey. You must first find out who you are, but you must also look back, pay attention along the way, and allow an evolution.

It is the same for organizations. (Nice transition, eh?)

Only 25 years ago, when Division 44 was founded, we "came out" in and to APA and really to the larger society. It was the evolution of our cultural identity as an organization and it was critical to our health. And it marked an acceptance by organized psychology of us, of who and what we represent within APA and within the U.S. As we state so clearly and proudly on our Web site: "APA's Division 44, founded as the Society for the Psychological Study of Lesbian and Gay Issues . . . by a group of pioneering LGB psychologists and their allies, is psychology's focal point for research, practice, and education on the lives and realities of LGBT people." And over these 25 years we have accomplished so much.

But now it is time to look back and reflect. We celebrated this August in DC our first 25 years as an APA Division, now we must look at that core question once again—"Who are we?"—so that we can move forward in a planful way to reach our full potential as an organization.

This year, as one of my presidential initiatives, I will lead us in such a reflective and prospective process. Our past-presidents are already engaged in developing SWOT analyses (strengths, weaknesses, opportunities, threats) of our Division. These important documents (and others) will be used by your Executive Committee at our mid-winter meeting as part of this planning process. I suspect that a draft document—a new strategic plan—will emerge from those deliberations and it will then go to you, our members, for further discussion and refining via the listserv electronically (and via paper and the post office to so many of you who have removed yourselves from this critical communication tool). We need all of your thoughtful analytic skills to help us with this important process and so we will ask this of you. Finally (as finally as such plans can be) it will be voted on at our meetings in Orlando in 2012.

Who am I and who are we? Tied together on this journey of discovery. Thank you for allowing me to be your president and for being a member of this very important group within our profession. We have much work to do and we need all of us to do it.

APA Council Resolution on Same-Sex Marriage Makes Headlines

Citing new research, psychology group supports gay marriage

By Sharon Jayson, *USA Today*, August 05, 2011

WASHINGTON—The world's largest organization of psychologists took its strongest stand to date supporting full marriage equity, a move that observers say will have a far-reaching impact on the national debate. The policymaking body of the American Psychological Association (APA) unanimously approved the resolution 157-0 on the eve of the group's annual convention, which opens here today.

Psychological Association Calls for Legalization of Same-Sex Marriage

By Alden Mahler Levine, *CNN*, August 04, 2011

The American Psychological Association is calling on state and federal officials to stop anti-gay legal measures and to legalize same-sex marriage.

The scientific and professional organization's guiding body voted unanimously at its annual meeting this week in Washington to declare its support for "full marriage equality for same-sex couples."

The resolution "clarifies the Association's support for same-sex marriage" in light of new research, the group said. A similar resolution in 2004 opposed discrimination against same-sex relationships, but refrained from a more formal policy recommendation.

Vote for APA President-Elect

The Division 44 Executive Committee voted to endorse Division 44 Fellow and Past-president, Douglas Haldeman as the first choice in the ballot for APA President-elect and Donald Bersoff as the second choice. APA voting counts second choice votes if the first choice candidate is eliminated, so Division members are encouraged to vote for Haldeman as second choice if not their first choice. Information about all of the candidates can be found at www.apa.org/monitor/2011/05/candidates.aspx. Voting is by electronic ballot and paper ballot. If APA has an e-mail address, members should have received information about voting electronically. If APA does not have an e-mail address, members should have received a paper ballot. Election closes October 31.

From the Newsletter 5, 10, 15, 20, and 25 Years Ago

Fall 2006

President Christopher Martell thanked the retiring members of the Executive Committee and welcomed those newly elected. "We are real people, doing real work, having real differences of opinion and I am looking forward to this year as President of this marvelous Division."

Linda Garnets reported two new Fellows, Margaret Rosario and Randy Georgemiller, and five previous APA Fellows elected to Division 44: Rober Bakeman, Jeffrey Barnett, Kathleen Bieschke, James Croteau, and Tannis MacBeth. Charlotte Patterson's Presidential Address, "Our Families: Building a Psychology of Lesbian and Gay Family Life," discussed the need to reflect the ways in which these families are similar and different from other families.

Jon Mohr and Julie Konik, Convention Program Co-Chairs, reported that the Division had 24 hours of substantive programming, including 87 individual presentations and 18 different events on the theme "Our Families."

Fall 2001

President Sari H. Dworkin announced the formation of the "Committee of 9" APA Divisions committed to Social Justice that will result in forging new alliances; it has broadened her perspective of issues that fall under the rubric of LGBT psychology.

A nationwide LGBT mentoring program has been launched as a joint project of Division 44 and the APAGS Committee on LGBT Concerns.

Terry Gock, in his Presidential Address, pointed out the importance of continuing to work on collaboration, inclusion, and information to harness our personal commitment and communal strength to advocate on behalf of LGB concerns.

A meeting of mental health professionals from six continents on international perspectives of sexual orientation was summarized and reports from Armenia and Portugal were included. Bob Barret, in a separate article, described his experience in a Spanish language immersion program for gay men and lesbians in Mexico.

Three articles on transgender issues included a list of "FAQs about Transgender" by Nick Embaye.

November 1996

A free listserv service has been set up through APA. A similar on-line forum for information exchange among LGB graduate students was also announced.

Allen Omoto reported that the Science Task Force has developed a survey of researchers who are GLB or who work on related issues; the survey was included.

Division 44 Awards were given to Cynthia Gomez, Charlotte Patterson, Royce Scrivner, Barry Chung, and Dorsey Green. Four new Fellows were elected.

Robin Buhrke's Presidential address was on her study of criminal justice personnel who are out of the closet. Most respondents believed the costs were worthwhile, but there were many roadblocks to full equality.

The third Division 44 Annual, edited by Beverly Greene, is entitled *Ethnic and Cultural Diversity Among Lesbians and Gay Men*. It is included in annual dues.

December 1991

Division 44 and the Public Interest Directorate mini-convention focused on youth, aging, families, homophobia, professional issues, and identity development. Randy Shilts's invited address was: "Conduct Unbecoming: Politics, Prejudice, and Homosexuality in the U.S. Military."

Sari Dworkin wrote about "Bisexuality: The Debate" inviting discussion on the topic and quoting Joe Norton: "Coming out late, as I did (age 50), I have always acknowledged that 'technically' I am bisexual. Even though currently I have sex only with men."

Oliva Espin reviewed the book by Barbara Sang, Joyce Warshow, and Adrienne Smith, *Lesbians at Midlife*. She noted that: "This is a book full of love. Love for others, yes. But, above all, love for ourselves and our lives."

Jeffrey Rehm discussed the reaction to his first invitation to a meeting of gay psychologists: "All day I kept thinking about this meeting... and how it would feel in terms of my ambivalent relationship with my ex-wife and son.... I paced back and forth and kept wondering who would see me.... Once there, I was fine.... A group of those people eventually worked together to create Division 44.... Today I am speaking to you as President of that group."

Robert Mapou gave a summary of two meetings of the APA Committee of Lesbian and Gay Concerns. Topics included a ban on military advertising, "Guidelines for Non-Heterosexist Language," lesbian child custody issues, bias in psychotherapy with gay men and lesbians, HIV issues, and collaboration with the APA Committee on Children, Youth, and Families.

November 1986

Tim Westmoreland, Assistant Counsel, House of Representatives Subcommittee on Health and the Environment, presented a Division 44 invited address on the political and social impact of the AIDS epidemic, noting the discrimination that threatens civil liberties of persons with AIDS. "Lesbian and Gay Affirmative Psychotherapy" was addressed in a symposium at the APA convention by Laura Brown, Oliva Espin, Terry Gock, John Gonsiorek, Alan Malyon, and Adrienne Smith; Barbara Sang was discussant.

Douglas Kimmel, President, noted the deaths of two friends of Division 44: James F. Staebler, Ph.D., and Harley Knight, the life partner of Alan Pinka, Ph.D. A full-page memorial to Harley was in the issue.

Annual Fund-Raising Dinner a Successful Event

The 2011 Division 44 Annual Fund Raising Dinner was high on fun quotient and raised \$4,158.00 to support Division 44's Student and Research Awards. The dinner was sold out before the Convention started—115 people attended.

This year's dinner was held at the Thunder Grill at Union Station. The upstairs venue was ideal for our event. Good food, good service, and significant support from the Thunder Grill helped to make the dinner a big success.

There are many people to thank! Thanks to our major contributors:

- Champion—American Institute of Bisexuality
- Benefactor—Routledge Journals and Thunder Grill at Union Station
- Patron—Robert-Jay Green, Mark Pope, Nancy Baker, and Michael L. Hendricks
- Donor—Reginald Nettles and Randy Georgemiller
- Friend—Timothy J. Popanz, Stephan Kappler, APAGS Students, Arlene Noriega, Kate L. Martin Hinrichs, and Ruth Fassinger



Marge Charmoli, Glenda Russel, Janice Bohan, & Sari Dworkin

Photo: lore dickey

Thanks to our Student Sponsors, 35 students were able to attend: American Institute of Bisexuality, Clinton W. Anderson, Anonymous, Karla Anhalt, Nancy Baker, Kimberly Balsam, Armond R. Cerbone, Bertram L. Cohler, Louise Douce, Sari Dworkin, Randall Ehrbar, Ruth Fassinger, Terry Gock, Robert-Jay Green, Kristin Hancock, Steven James, Gregory Jones, Douglas Kimmel, Robb Mapou, Christopher Martell, Anne Marie Meijer, Ian Meyer, Jonathan Mohr, Reginald Nettles, Arlene Noriega, Allen M. Omoto, Stacey Prince, Michael O. Ranney, Routledge Journals, Glenda Russell, and Charles Silverstein.

A special thanks to those who helped find the venue, answered questions about the dinner at the Division 44 Suite and who volunteered to help with check-in at the Thunder Grill: Colt Meier, Laura Alie, Robb Mapou, Randy Georgemiller, Gregory Sarlo, Gregory Jones, and others.

Save the date: August 4, 2012 at 6 p. m. for the Division 44 Annual Fund-Raising Dinner in Orlando, FL. Location to be determined (suggestions appreciated!).

—Michael Ranney

APA Convention 2011 — Division 44 Turns 25

The Division 44 program was a very successful one. The highlight was the recognition of our founding members during the awards ceremony. This event was followed by the nice social hour and dinner.

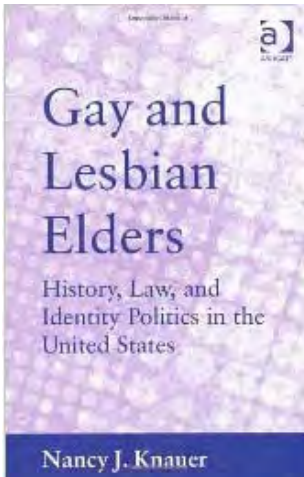
We had 12 symposiums and two poster sessions covering a wide variety of topics. Of particular interest this conference were the two symposiums and one suite presentation on LGBT bullying, a topic that has garnered a great deal of attention in the media this year. The suite had packed programming and allowed for interesting discussions. All in all it was a terrific convention.

The student volunteers did a wonderful job under the guidance of Laura Allie and Colt Meyer. All of the remaining marriage equality t-shirts were bought to support the fight for marriage equality in Minnesota!

Remember that the call for proposals for the 2012 APA Convention and are due December 1st.

—Erin Deneke

BOOK REVIEW


Gay and Lesbian Elders: History, Law, and Identity Politics in the United States

Nancy J. Knauer, Burlington, VT: Ashgate, 2011, 170 pp.

Law professor Nancy Knauer provides an interesting and important perspective about the history, identity, and concerns of today's lesbian and gay elders. The book provides in one compact volume a compilation of information that is of critical importance to researchers, activists, and policy makers concerned with these issues. It also provides a strong reminder about the special difficulties faced by the "Pre-Stonewall" generation of elders in our youth oriented lesbian and gay culture.

The book is divided into three sections. The first section addresses the history of lesbian and gay issues and experiences that shaped today's lesbian and gay elders. The book documents the legal prohibitions against homosexual acts that existed in all 50 states, making homosexual behavior a path to a felony conviction. Knauer also reminds us that homosexuality not just in the early DSM, but was officially classified as a "psychopathic perversion." She references the various treatments to which gay people were subjected, often involuntarily, including lobotomy, shock treatment, and aversion therapy.

The second section focuses on the identity issues for the current group of older lesbian and gay people. In this section, Knauer discusses the particular challenges created by the combination of the historical forces of homophobia and the additional burden of ageism in both society and the lesbian and gay community. Not only were the attitudes about being gay of today's lesbian and gay seniors forged in the Pre-Stonewall period, but also the attitudes of their heterosexual peers. The age group with the strongest anti-gay attitudes are the elderly—those people whose views on lesbian and gay people were formed in the period when lesbian and gay people were defined and portrayed as felons and psychopathic perverts, with the aging homosexual being portrayed as especially pathetic and creepy. Yet, these peers are the people with whom lesbian and gay elders potentially share nursing homes and other senior citizen residences and services.

One of the most difficult issues that Knauer raises is the distressing interplay of the ageism in the LGBT community with the lack of understanding or empathy for scars created by coming of age in the Pre-Stonewall world. Much of lesbian and gay culture is youth oriented and many activists are dismissive anyone not "out and proud." Thus, Knauer argues, little attention is paid to lesbian and gay elders and their particular problems and needs, especially if those elders are not active members of the lesbian and gay community. She also addresses the additional issues created by other minority status issues and socioeconomic status.

In the third section on policy and advocacy, Knauer addresses the fragility of chosen families and their lack of status under the law even after the recognition of marriage equality. She provides a critique of the ways the current policy agenda of the lesbian and gay community fails to address the needs of the Pre-Stonewall elderly. Finally, she concludes by arguing for a gay and lesbian policy agenda that fully embraces the importance of recognizing the diversity within the lesbian and gay community and of advocating for the specific needs of the most vulnerable.

In addition to being an engaging and important book for anybody involved in advocacy for LGBT rights, this book would be an excellent supplemental text for any course of lifespan development or geropsychology. The discussion of cohort effects is a vivid exemplar that could also apply to understanding the experiences of other groups of aging individuals. It is comprehensively referenced and well indexed. There are some limitations and weaknesses. The book does not address the issues of transgender elders because Knauer views their specific additional concerns as sufficiently numerous and complex to justify a separate analysis and discussion. The book does not address the other cohort issues in the soon-to-be elderly Baby Boomer generation. In that cohort there is a strange division where individuals of the same age had markedly different experiences depending on when they "came out." However, those omissions do not reduce the value of what is provided.

Reviewed by Nancy L. Baker, NBaker@fielding.edu

Give All 10 Votes to Division 44

Each year members receive an Apportionment Ballot from APA that determines the number of seats on APA Council of Representatives allotted to Division 44. Please give all ten votes to the Division so that we can retain our three seats on Council for next year.

Awards 2011: Celebrating 25 Years of LGBT Psychology

Mark Pope, Division 44 Awards Committee Chair

Awards, many times, have both professional and personal significance. This year is a particularly significant year for our Division and for the recipients of our awards. As we celebrate the 25th Anniversary of the first Division 44 convention in 1985, it is altogether fitting that we begin our awards ceremony with the Distinguished Service Award.



Distinguished Service Award

The Division offers this award for distinguished contributions to Division 44 through exceptional service. Award winners must have a long history of being active contributors to the life of the Division and are the lifeblood of this organization.

The two recipients of this year's award have shared many experiences in our profession. In fact, as I was sitting in my office, preparing to write of their many and varied service to our profession for this presentation, I found out that they both:

1. Served on the Executive Committee and as President of Division 44,
2. Served on APA's Committee on Lesbian, Gay, and Bisexual Concerns (as it was called then),
3. Served on, and as chair of, APA's Board for Advancement of Psychology in the Public Interest,
4. Served on the APA Council of Representatives,
5. Served on the APA Board of Directors,
6. Were involved in leading or working on the committee that developed the APA Guidelines on psychotherapy with LGB clients (and its revision),
7. Were involved in leading, or serving in, the working group that developed the APA's *Resolution on Sexual Orientation and Marriage* and *Resolution on Sexual Orientation, Parents and Children*, and
8. Have run for APA president.

In fact, if a person did not know better, they might think that they are, in fact, the same person. Since I have been in the same room with them, at the same time, I can vouch that they are, in fact, not the same person. (And they don't even look very much alike.) But they have both given so much to our Division, our community, and our profession, it is fitting that they share this award during the celebration of our 25th anniversary as an APA Division.

Please join me in congratulating **Armand Cerbone** (*pictured above left*) and **Doug Haldeman** (*right*). Oh by the way, did I mention that Dr. Haldeman is running this year for APA President?

Distinguished Book Award

The Division offers this award for a book that has made a significant contribution to the field of LGBT psychology. These works represent highly valuable contributions to scholarship that synthesize research and practice and advance the development of science, practice, and policy on LGBT issues in psychology.

The Initial Psychotherapy Interview: A Gay Man Seeks Treatment, edited by Charles Silverstein, is the recipient of the award this year. The book is published by Elsevier.

The book is organized around an hour-long interview with "Scott," a 30-year-old gay man who seeks treatment from Dr. Silverstein after the death of his much loved and admired gay older brother. While his brother's death serves as the catalyst for Scott seeking treatment, this profound loss is only one part of the story. The transcript of Silverstein's interview provides rich clinical data for a myriad of authors to reflect and comment on in their chapters of the book. This is an exceptional and important contribution to our practice literature.

I also want to note Charles Silverstein's important contributions to the history of our Division, as he was one of the participants in the very first Division 44 symposium at an APA Convention. That symposium honored those pioneers who had provided the courage, leadership, and personal role models necessary for the founding of Division 44. The participants were Adrienne Smith (chair), Del Martin, Charles Silverstein, Gerald Davison, Judd Marmor, and Harold Kooden; with Stephen Morin and Evelyn Hooker as discussants—an all-star panel of our profession, if ever there was one.





Clarity Award

The Division offers this award in conjunction with the National Gay and Lesbian Task Force (www.thetaskforce.org) to recognize leaders who embody the core standards and ethics of our profession while advancing the rights of LGBT people, engage others within our profession to extend recognition and respect for LGBT people, and advocate for equality for LGBT people through collaboration with professional and civil rights organizations. The recipient of this year's Clarity Award is **Rachel Tiven**, Esq., Executive Director of Immigration Equality.

Until 1990 non-citizen gay people were not even allowed to enter the United States. As Rachel Tiven said in an interview for a book, "There was a commitment to excluding 'sexual deviants' and 'psychopathic personalities.' Since that law was repealed, you can now enter the country as an individual gay person. But you still can't act gay! You can't bring anyone with you, and you can't fall in love with anyone while you're here."

This is the ridiculous state of affairs for same-sex bi-national couples in 2011 and the organization Immigration Equality is trying to correct this. Immigration Equality (or the Lesbian and Gay Immigration Rights Task Force, as it was first called), led by Rachel Tiven since 2005 as its first executive director, has grown under her leadership. They have tripled in size, staff, and budget. They have 30 national law firms, doing 6 million dollars of pro bono legal work a year. They get over 2,000 people a year contacting them for help.

From full-time theatre techie, to reporter and TV producer for Bloomberg Business News, to world traveler, to a degree in comparative religion at Harvard, to a law degree at Columbia University, to a member of Lambda Legal Defense Fund's media team, to Legal Aid Society of NY, to LGIRTF board member, to IE Executive Director—Rachel has an eclectic career that has provided her with the diverse background to be supremely successful in her current position. She has a passion for this work and it shows.

She lives in New York City with her partner of many years, Sally Gottesman, and their three children, and she is truly one of my heroes! Please join me in welcoming Rachel Tiven, the recipient of the Division 44 and NGLTF Clarity Award for 2011.

The other Division 44 Award recipients are:

Evelyn Hooker Award for Distinguished Contribution by an Ally

Brent Mallinckrodt, PhD, University of Tennessee

Distinguished Contribution to Education and Training

Carla Golden, PhD, Ithaca College

Distinguished Contribution to Ethnic Minority Issues

Ruth Hall, PhD, College of New Jersey

Distinguished Scientific Contribution

Brian Mustanski, PhD, Indiana University

Distinguished Professional Contribution

Sarah Pearlman, PsyD, University of Hartford

Distinguished Student Contribution

Melanie Brewster, MS, University of Florida

Caroline Lippy, MA, Georgia State University

Presidential Citations

Carol Goodheart, EdD

Jeff Cook

Certificates of Appreciation

Liz Asta, Committee on Aging Co-Chair

Laura Alie, Student Representative

Lynn Brem, Web site Developer

Laura Brown, Web site Editor

Y. Barry Chung, Book Series Editor

Erin Deneke, Committee on Convention Program Co-Chair

lore dickey, Committee on Transgender & Gender Variance Issues Co-Chair
 Sari Dworkin, APA Council of Representatives
 Randall Ehrbar, Member-at-Large
 Beth Firestein, Committee on Bisexual Issues Co-Chair
 Randy Georgemiller, Immediate Past-President
 Karen Greenspan, Committee on Membership Co-Chair
 Shauna Hamilton, Committee on Transgender & Gender Variance Issues Co-Chair
 Josh Kellison, Health Initiatives Task Force Co-Chair
 Michael Ranney, Fundraising Dinner Chair
 Francisco Sánchez, National Multicultural Summit Coordinator

Malyon-Smith Scholarship Award

Jordan Simonson, MA, Seattle Pacific University

The Bisexual Foundation Scholarship Award

Matthew Stief, MA, Cornell University

Dr. Richard A. Rodriguez Student Travel Award

Danielle “Danny” K. Phillip, MS, Loyola University Maryland
 Eddie Siu-Kwan Chong, BSSc, Chinese University of Hong Kong

Committee on Mentoring Student Travel Award

Esther Tebbe, BS, University of Florida

Transgender Research Award

Rodrigo A. Aguayo Romero, BS, George Washington University

APA Committee on Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, and Transgender Concerns Outstanding Achievement Award

Lisa M. Diamond, PhD, University of Utah
 Ilan H. Meyer, PhD, Williams Institute at the UCLA School of Law

Founders of the Division Award

Kristin A. Hancock
 Douglas C. Kimmel

Founding Executive Board (1985)

Stephen F. Morin, Chair
 Martin Rochlin, Secretary-Treasurer
 Bronwyn Anthony, Newsletter Editor
 Joyce Brotsky
 Kristin A. Hancock
 Harold Kooden
 Alan K. Malyon
 Allan T. Pinka
 Adrienne J. Smith

First Elected Executive Committee (1985–1986)

Kristen A. Hancock, President
 Douglas C. Kimmel, President-Elect & Convention Program Chair
 Allan T. Pinka, Secretary-Treasurer
 Stephen F. Morin, APA Council Representative
 Carol S. Becker, Member-at-Large
 Alan K. Malyon, Member-at-Large
 Adrienne J. Smith, Member-at-Large
 Susan Gore, Membership Chair
 Bronwyn Anthony, Newsletter Editor
 Leticia Anne Peplau, Fellows Committee Chair
 John Peterson, Committee on Ethnic Minority Affairs



Douglas C. Kimmel and Kristin A. Hancock

New Fellows of Division 44 Christopher R. Martell, Fellows Chair

The Division is pleased to have awarded Fellows status to three deserving individuals during the Awards Ceremony at the Convention in Washington, DC. Each of these women has made unique and outstanding contributions to our profession and our community.

We wish to congratulate these individuals on attaining this status. Current members who are interested in applying as a new Fellow, or those who are currently APA Fellows in another division and would like to be considered for Fellow status in Division 44 should contact me at: c.martell@comcast.net.

Lisa Diamond, PhD

Lisa Diamond received her PhD in Human Development from Cornell University and is Associate Professor of Psychology and Gender Studies at the University of Utah. She has made a national impact since her graduate training and her exceptional research has challenged prevailing notions of sexual orientation. Her work has allowed for a new paradigm in understanding human sexuality, particularly for women, and explains changes in sexual or romantic attractions throughout the lifespan scientifically rather than as rare unexplained phenomena.

Stacey Prince, PhD

Stacey Prince received her PhD in Clinical Psychology from the University of Washington. She is currently in private practice and is a clinical consultant and supervisor through the Department of Veterans Affairs and in the Department of Psychology at the University of Washington. She has made outstanding contributions in applying psychological science to the area of advocacy and focus on social justice and the impact of oppression on mental health issues. Her work truly crosses over from the private office to the community and she demonstrates the highest aspirations of having psychology be relevant to the individual client, and also to community mental health needs.

Dawn Szymanski, PhD

Dawn Szymanski received her PhD in Counseling Psychology from Georgia State University and is Associate Professor of Psychology at the University of Tennessee-Knoxville. She is a current Fellow in APA Division 17. Her research and theory development in multicultural-feminist counseling psychology, and the impact of external and internalized oppression on psychosocial health has been truly outstanding. Her scholarship has advanced knowledge of LGBT issues in many ways.

Pioneers of LGBT Psychology Receive National Awards

At the 2011 APA Annual Convention, two pioneering lesbian and gay psychologists received significant national awards.

Bonnie Strickland received the Raymond D. Fowler Award for Outstanding Contributions to APA which was announced during the APA Council of Representatives meeting in Washington, DC. This award is given annually to a member who has made a significant and enduring impact on APA as an organization and who has shown a clear dedication to advancing APA's mission.

Charles Silverstein received the American Psychological Foundation's Gold Medal Award for Life Achievement in the Practice of Psychology. This award recognizes a distinguished and enduring record of accomplishment in the practice of psychology.

We are very proud that APA and APF have chosen these two Division 44 leaders for these important awards.

—Mark Pope, Division 44 President

Greene Receives Awards at APA Convention

Beverly Green, PhD, received an APA Presidential Citation from Melba J. T. Vasquez, PhD, "for her groundbreaking work on the lives of African American women, particularly African American lesbians, and her brilliant theoretical formulation regarding the deepening of competencies in working with this and other marginalized populations."

Beverly Greene and Jennifer Kelly won the Association for Women in Psychology's Women of Color Psychologies Publication Award, given annually for a publication considered a significant scholarly contribution to the development of greater understandings of the psychologies of women of color. See: Kelly, J. & Greene, B. (2010). Diversity within African American, female therapists: Variability in client's expectations and assumptions about the therapist. *Psychotherapy Theory, Research, Practice and Training*, 47 (2), 186–197.

ARTICLES

Notes from a Long Journey¹

Bonnie R. Strickland

Some 75 years ago, in 1936, when I came into this world, it was a dark and dangerous time. This country was mired in the Great Depression; Europe was on the verge of war. In Germany, Hitler had banned gay and lesbian groups and burned the Institute of Sexual Science Library. Homosexuals were being targeted to wear a pink triangle, a sign of degradation and a signal that they might be rounded up and exterminated. I might mention that Rudolf Brazda, 98, believed to be the last surviving man to wear the pink triangle died just a few days ago.

In this country, conditions for gay men and lesbians were not as extreme but among other labels, we were thought to be perverted, evil, morally deranged, sinners, and mentally ill. To deal with the assumed menace, homosexuals were imprisoned or “treated” with lobotomies, castration, clitorectomies, hormone therapy, sexual depressants, shock treatment, and psychotherapy. In fact, a year before I was born “successful” electric shock treatment for homosexuality was reported at an American Psychological Association (APA) meeting.

Homosexuality was seldom discussed in public. I suspect my parents knew little about the topic although I have always wondered about one of my mother’s brothers. And, every city and town had their share of tomboys and boys who were different. Some individuals were living as members of the opposite sex. Still, my parents, who welcomed me into the world as a baby girl, would never have dreamed of me as an eventual lesbian. Nor, as would soon become evident, did they know how to deal with my propensity toward boy’s toys and my lively athletic adventures.

In 1940 my brother was born and, from that time on, I would be continually aware of the advantages of male privilege. He received the toys I wanted. He dressed in the clothes that I preferred. He got to do the fun outdoor chores while I was reduced to washing dishes. I had to wear dresses to school while he could wear pants. One advantage of my having a brother is that he and his wife have two delightful daughters, my nieces, one of whom is here today.

I was lucky that throughout most of my childhood my by now single mom allowed me to play with boys. I became a bit of an athlete, when a neighbor woman—who I realize now was a dyke—taught me to play tennis. I could not play in organized team sports for girls because there were none, but I

was named center on the 90-pound YMCA’s boy’s football team. As I moved toward adolescence, my mother announced that I could no longer play with boys. Little did she know that in the park across the street from our home, I would find a women’s softball team. Now, I realize that most of the team were lesbians, but back then I only knew that I was happy to be around them. They let me be their scorekeeper and bat girl and taught me how to fight when we occasionally had a run-in with other teams. I’ve played softball ever since.

In the public arena, in the 1940s, gay men and lesbians left their farms and small towns to join the war effort and discovered they were not alone. On returning from the war, many settled in the sea port cities where they disembarked such as Boston, New York City, New Orleans, and San Francisco. Four honorably discharged gay veterans formed the Veterans Benevolent Association, the first gay veteran’s group. In 1945, the Quaker Emergency Center of New York city opened the first social welfare agency for gay people, serving young people arrested on same-sex charges. The first known female to male sex change surgery, on Michael Dillon in Britain, was performed. In 1947, *Vice-Versa*, the first U.S. lesbian magazine was published and *The Kinsey Report* came along in 1948 noting that homosexual behavior among men was wide spread.² Incidentally, the commonly held view that 10% of the population is homosexual was coined by some gay men, including our own Charles Silverstein, when asked to name a figure (*Division 44 Newsletter*, 26(3), 15-16).

By the early 1950s, I was in high school and beginning to have a strong attraction to other girls. I was puzzled and confused. I had neither role models nor anyone to talk to about my feelings. To my knowledge, I had never met a lesbian or gay man. It was assumed that everyone was heterosexual and would eventually marry a member of the opposite sex. In fact, I’m ashamed to say that my ambition in the statement in my high school yearbook was to “find my father a son-in-law.” I tried so hard to fit in but I could simply never join that community of my female peers who talked only of boys and how to attract them. While I was dreaming of girls, my girl friends were discussing dresses, make up, and hair styles. I was struggling with my feelings of affection for them. No one had a friend of the opposite sex. Girls remained with girls and boys were off involved in their adventurous activities. Some of us had been tomboys during our growing up years but that was put behind us as we moved into high school. In the 1950s, girls simply never thought of having careers. Indeed, nothing was open to us except perhaps teaching or nursing. Instead, one would marry a man and support him in his job secure in the thought that we would be taken care of financially along

¹Presidential Address, Division 44, Society for the Psychological Study of Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, and Transgender Issues. Presented at the American Psychological Association Convention, August 6, 2011.

²The history guideline that I discuss throughout this paper was retrieved from www.forge.forward.org/handouts/LGBTelder_timeline.pdf and en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Timeline_of_LGBT_history.

with the children. Divorce was almost unknown. Women could not obtain credit on their own and, in many states, their husbands had to sign for women to own property.

I dated boys although I was never erotically attracted to them as I was to girls. I began to read everything I could find about homosexuality including the Bible. There was no great comfort in the books I found. When I was 16, a girl, Joy, kissed me for the first time. I immediately fell in love, but she was a few years older and involved with someone else. I was thrilled with the encounter, but some 40 plus years later I had occasion to see Joy once again. Although always a lesbian, she remarked that her introducing me to a same sex relationship was one of the worst things she had ever done, having seduced me into becoming a lesbian. I ached with the understanding that while I had found the kiss a glorious experience, she had seen it as shameful. How could we feel so differently about the same event?

College days were my opportunity to explore my feelings toward other college women. Thus began a dance of how we could identify each other. I had a particular difficult time. I suspected many of the masculine women were lesbian, but I was attracted to a more feminine woman. Since everyone was closeted I couldn't be sure that my attentions would be reciprocated. Most of the women with whom I was involved were and remained straight. At college reunions, as they talked about husbands and grandchildren, I wondered if they ever looked back on the sweet days of our youth and recalled our romantic adventures. We had never talked of our attraction to each other in school certain that if we were outed we would have been asked to leave. Graduate school days were much the same.

The decade of the 1950s was notable in regard to the gay rights movement, or the lack thereof. The United States Congress approved hearings to determine the identification of homosexuals and "other moral perverts" in national government. Actions of the U.S. House Un-American Activities Committee led to thousands losing their jobs and a ban on hiring homosexuals in the government was initiated. The first Diagnostic and Statistical Manual (DSM) of the American Psychiatric Association (ApA) included homosexuality under the rubric of "sociopathic personality disturbance," which effectively banned immigrants so labeled. Some positive things were occurring for gay men and lesbians. The Mattachine Society was founded as was the Daughters of Bilitis which began to publish a magazine, *The Ladder*. Donald Cory wrote *The Homosexual in America*. Christine Jorgenson became the first widely publicized person to undergo sex reassignment surgery, male to female, creating a world wide sensation and the word "transsexual" was coined by the physician Harry Benjamin.

Perhaps most importantly for us, Evelyn Hooker began to present her study showing gay men to be as well-adjusted as straight men. Hooker was approached by a gay male student who remarked that she as a psychologist should, through her research, show that gay men were not mentally ill. She contacted the Mattachine Society to find homosexual men and

gathered two groups, matched in age, education, and intelligence scores, one exclusively homosexual, the other exclusively heterosexual. She administered three different psychological projective tests, the Thematic Apperception Test (TAT), the Make-a-Picture-Story (MAPS), and the Rorschach. After a year of interviews in her home to protect people's anonymity, Hooker presented a team of three expert evaluators with 60 unmarked psychological profiles. Bruno Klopfer, an expert on the Rorschach, could not differentiate the two groups any better than chance. Edwin Shneidman, the creator of the MAPS test, also analyzed the 60 profiles. It took him six months and he too found that both groups were highly similar in their psychological make-up. The third expert, Mortimer Mayer, was so certain that he would be able to tell the two groups apart that he went through the process twice. The three experts agreed that in terms of adjustment, there were no differences between the homosexual and heterosexual men. In 1956, Hooker presented these findings at the APA's annual convention in Chicago (Hooker, 1957). She said it was one of the happiest days of her life.

The 1960s were a turbulent time for gays and lesbians. I completed graduate school in 1962 and had difficulty finding a job, not because I was a lesbian, which I hoped nobody knew, but because I was a woman. In fact, one major university said that even though my record was good, they had decided to hire a man (their underline) instead. I did, however, find a position at a southern university where I was one of the first women faculty members. I happily settled into teaching, doing research, and seeing clients in psychotherapy. The research in which I was involved at that time was among the first to consider the mental health and emotional well being of lesbians. To that point, the published research had only examined males. In addition to Hooker's work, Chang and Block (1960) and Evans (1970) found no difference between homosexual men and heterosexual controls on self report personality inventories. Other research (Bergler, 1957; Bieber et al., 1962; Doidge & Holtzman, 1960) suggested some degree of maladjustment in regard to homosexual males. This research, however, was all conducted with special groups of gay men, including those in psychoanalysis or incarcerated. We could find no published research that considered the mental health and emotional well being of lesbians.

Working with Boyd McCandless, Norm Thompson and David Swartz, we recruited via volunteer friendship networks 127 homosexual males, 123 heterosexual males, 84 homosexual females, and 94 heterosexual females, all Caucasian matched for age and education. We had an embarrassment of riches in the male homosexuals but much more difficulty finding lesbians. We used three personal adjustment scales from the Adjective Check List as indices of personal adjustment. These were Defensiveness, Personal Adjustment, and Self-Confidence. The second Personal Adjustment measure reflected an evaluative measure of self-concept as represented by "myself" on the Semantic Differential. We found no dif-

ferences in personal adjustment between gay men and lesbians and their matched controls. Male homosexuals were less defensive and less self-confident and female homosexuals more self-confident than their respective controls. More members of the homosexual groups reported that they had been in psychotherapy but there were no adjustment differences in any group between those who had and those who had not experienced psychotherapy. Looking back, it is interesting to note that lesbians were more self-confident than their heterosexual controls. We did not make much of this since we were just happy with the results that gay men and lesbians were similar to their matched counterparts. (Thompson, McCandless, & Strickland, 1971).

During this time in my personal life, I was completely closeted and reverted to my cover of dating men to appear straight knowing that if identified as lesbian, I would immediately lose my job. A male faculty member at my university, caught in a compromising homosexual situation, had been immediately fired. Social gatherings of gays and lesbians in people's home were routinely raided by the police as were the gay bars, although to some extent they were protected by organized crime. I became involved in several short term relationships with women but we were never public. Increasingly, I realized that I would rather have a wife than be one.

Nineteen-sixty marked the first public gathering of lesbians at the Daughters of Bilitis national convention. In the early 1960s, the American Civil Liberties Union opposed government interference in the private sex life of consenting adults; a series of public demonstrations to protest government discrimination were held by the East Coast Homophile Organizations in Washington, DC. Illinois became the first state to decriminalize homosexual acts. Harry Benjamin published *The Transsexual Phenomenon*. In the late 1960s, APA moved homosexuality from "sociopathic category" to "sexual deviation." Troy Perry founded the Metropolitan Community Church which now has 237 congregations and some 15,000 members. And, of course, the 1960s marked the rise of the civil rights movement and women's liberation. Large scale demonstrations were mounted against the Vietnam War. In 1969, the greatest impetus for the emergence of a movement for gay rights occurred, namely the Stonewall riots.

In the early morning hours of June 28, 1969, the police conducted a routine raid on a small gay bar, the Stonewall Inn, in Greenwich Village. Seven plain-clothes detectives and a uniformed officer converged on the bar arresting the doorman, the bartender, and some patrons, primarily drag queens. They escorted them to a paddy wagon outside where a large crowd was gathering. The crowd started throwing things at the police. Beer bottles, debris, and stiletto heels were flying as the police retreated inside the bar. Hundreds of folks soon joined the fray and the riots continued for five more nights. At one point the police were confronted with a chorus line of mocking queens singing "We are the Stonewall girls. We wear our hair in curls. We wear no underwear. We show our pubic hair. We wear our dungarees. Above our nelly knees." Only gay

people and drag queens could have put together such a rollicking, delightful riot. Immediately thereafter, the Gay Liberation Front was founded, and the first large scale Gay Pride marches were organized in three cities, Chicago, Los Angeles, and New York. The Gay Activist Alliance was established in New York in 1970 and began to work exclusively on LGBT issues (Socialist Alternative, 1999).

The decade of the 1970s brought momentous changes for me personally and for the gay rights movement. In 1973, I left my home in Atlanta and the relatively small, private university where students had "affirmed" Vietnam. I joined the faculty of a large public university in western Massachusetts where students had shut down the school in protest of the war. Although I missed my lesbian social life and my friends, my partner and I found an exciting and active lesbian community. We lived close to Northampton, MA, later known as "Lesbianville, USA." We joined a feminist softball team, quickly met a large number of lesbians, and gradually came out to new friends and faculty. Indeed, at the university we were treated like any other newly arrived faculty couple.

My involvement in APA governance also began in the mid 1970s. Like most of my colleagues, I had joined APA at the urging of my mentor when I received my PhD. There were no student memberships then, a possibility that would not become available until some thirty years later. In 1975, I was asked to chair an Equal Opportunity and Affirmative Action Committee of Division 12, the Division of Clinical Psychology. Interestingly, since women now comprise a majority of APA members, at that time women were sorely underrepresented in APA governance. The Committee was charged with trying to enhance the status of women and minorities in the Association. We did add gays and lesbians to our mission but as far as I know had little impact in this regard. Almost everyone was closeted and unwilling to be out. Bisexual and transgender persons were not even considered.

Following Stonewall, the early 1970s saw the beginning of more dramatic social action on behalf of gay rights. Fritz Klein founded the Bisexual Forum which continues to this day to offer an annual award through our Division. The Gay Activist Alliance was, perhaps, the most active organization on behalf of gay rights, and one of our own, although a graduate student at the time, Charles Silverstein, became an active leader in the Alliance and in the movement. Charles' activities were a major impetus in the fight for gay rights (Division 44 *Newsletter*, 27(1), 13-15). Yesterday evening, at this Convention, he received the Gold Medal Award for Life Achievement in the Practice of Psychology. In 1971, he was a cofounder of Identity House, a gay and lesbian peer counseling center in New York City. In 1973, he co-founded the Institute for Human Identity with professional staff and, in 1975, was the founding editor of the *Journal of Homosexuality* (Sorbone, 2007). He also joined the Association for the Advancement of Behavior Therapy (AABT) to fight against psychologists' use of aversion therapy for gay men and lesbians. In fact, Charles and others organized a protest at AABT's annual convention in New York against one of

the presentations on aversion therapy. Robert Spitzer, a research psychiatrist, and a member of the Nomenclature Committee of the ApA was in the audience and suggested that the activists take their concerns to the ApA which was engaged in revising the DSM. The Nomenclature Committee scheduled presentations by social worker Jean O'Leary, who spoke on the harmful effect of pejorative labeling of gay men and lesbians, and our own Charles who would discuss the diagnosis of homosexuality from a professional point of view. Charles wrote out his presentation the night before the meeting and would chastise the role that psychiatry played in labeling homosexuality as a mental disorder (Silverstein, 2011). Although split, the Committee decided to recommend to the Board of Directors of ApA that homosexuality be removed as a mental disorder in the next edition of the DSM. Members of ApA, however, particularly the psychoanalysts, derided the decision and called for a vote of the entire membership. Some ten thousand physicians voted; 58 percent supported the Board's recommendation and 37 percent voted against. Although ego-dystonic homosexuality became a label in DSM-III, homosexuality as a mental disorder was banished from the DSM. Shortly after in 1975, our APA adopted a resolution stating that "Homosexuality *per se* implies no impairment of judgment, stability, reliability, in general social and occupational capabilities; further, the APA urges all mental health professionals to take the lead in removing the stigma of mental illness that has long been associated with homosexual orientation." The resolution also deplored public and private discrimination of homosexuality and urged civil rights legislation on behalf of gay men and lesbians (Conger, 1975).

Meanwhile, back in AABT, Charles and others raised concerns about psychologists' attempts to change the sexual orientation of gay men and lesbians (Silverstein, 1972). Gerald Davison, who received our Evelyn Hooker Award for Distinguished Contribution by an Ally last year, became a major player in this effort. In his 1974 Presidential address at the AABT annual convention, Gerry took the position that conversion programs for gay men and lesbians should be terminated (Davison, 1976). He made this argument on moral and political grounds because he believed that most patients in conversion therapy were being harmed and that societal prejudice against homosexuality was being maintained in large part by the fact that mental health professionals offered conversion therapy. He was one of the first and among the very few health professionals who took this position. He did so even though many friends and colleagues cautioned him not to saying he was taking a serious professional and even personal risk. Gerry's 1974 address and his further writings were an important turning point for psychology and the psychological treatment of gay men and lesbians. If we had listened then, some countless number of souls may have been saved from the ravages of reparative therapy and be leading healthy, prideful lives today.

We are celebrating the 25th anniversary of the founding of our Division. We could, however, be celebrating 35 years of

gay activism within APA. The first meeting of gay and lesbian psychologists occurred at the 1973 meeting of the California Psychological Association. These individuals then called a meeting during the APA convention in Montreal and the Association of Gay Psychologists (AGP) was born. This convention also marked the occurrence of the first gay-affirmative symposium on homosexuality. The organizing meeting of AGP, consisting of about 75–100 psychologists with about 20 percent women, approved a list of eight demands to the APA. Some of these were met by the 1975 APA Council of Representatives when psychologists were urged to take the lead in removing the stigma of mental illness associated with homosexuality and sexual orientation was included as a protected class in APA's antidiscrimination policy. To learn more about the activities of the early days, I refer you to the wonderful chapter by Doug Kimmel and Chris Browning (1999) on the history of our Division.

In the beginning, AGP membership had a preponderance of males. In order to have more females represented, Chris Browning and Kris Hancock attended a meeting of the Association for Women in Psychology to recruit lesbians. By 1983, AGP was almost at gender equity and the name was changed to the Association of Lesbian and Gay Psychologists. After a decade of male dominance, Kris Hancock was elected Chair of the group and, after Steve Morin, would become the second President of the newly formed Division. Steve, half jokingly on vying for respect in the profession, remarked to Kris, "Girl, you're going to have to start wearing dresses and I am going to have to stop" (Hancock. K., pers. com., June 2011). In 1980, the Committee of Gay Concerns (now the Committee of Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, and Transgender Concerns) was established within APA and became, along with AGP, the spearhead of a movement to establish a Division for gay men and lesbian psychologists. We are particularly grateful to Clinton Anderson who since 1987 has been the staff person for this Committee. He has done a tremendous job.

The first divisional task force meeting, chaired by Alan Malyon, was held in Marty Rocklin's office on June 15, 1981 some 30 years ago. In 1983, joined by other psychologists, this group formed the Society for the Psychological Study of Lesbian and Gay Issues. Five hundred fifty five signatures were obtained to petition the APA Council of Representatives for a division. On August 24, 1984, Division 44 was officially approved by the Council by a vote of 80 to 26 with 8 abstentions and became official on January 1, 1985 (Malyon, 1985). Some of these founding members who worked so hard to establish the Division are with us today and we honor them for their contributions. They found the personal courage and energy to pursue our lofty goals in those early days. We do, indeed, stand on the shoulders of giants. Unfortunately, we lost many of our leaders and colleagues to AIDS which was first reported in 1981. The Center for Disease Control used the term AIDS for the first time in September, 1982, when it reported that an average of one to two cases of AIDS were being diagnosed in America every day.

The decade of the 1980s saw some advances for LGBT folks. Transgender issues became more visible with the first Harry Benjamin Standards for therapists working with transgender persons. PFLAG was founded in 1982 and the second (the first being in 1979) National March on Washington for Lesbian and Gay Rights occurred. National Coming Out Day was initiated in 1988.

I continued to happily teach at the University of Massachusetts and stayed active in APA. In 1987, I was President of the Association and worked hard at opening the Association to groups that had not been well represented in the past. I also presented testimony on the AIDS Federal Policy Act before the United States Senate Committee on Labor and Human Resources. In the late 1980s, my long time partner and I separated and it would be another decade before I became involved with my current partner. I am happy to say that she and I have enjoyed some thirteen years of a loving and wonderful relationship.

The 1990s saw advances and retreats in social action for gay men and lesbians. The first law extending federal recognition of gay men and lesbians, the Federal Hate Crimes Statistics Act, was passed in 1990. The first National Bisexual Conference was also held that year in San Francisco. In 1992, the World Health organization removed homosexuality from its classification of illnesses. The Intersex Society of North America was founded in 1993 and the first U.S. conference for FTMs was held in 1995. Our candidate for President-elect of APA, Doug Halderman, published his first paper of many on the dangers of conversion therapy. In 1997 South Africa became the first country to enact a constitutional ban outlawing sexual orientation discrimination, and in 1999 Britain banned discrimination against transgender people. On the other hand, in this country, "Don't Ask, Don't Tell" was adopted as military policy; Congress passed the Defense of Marriage Act (DOMA) forbidding federal recognition (and benefits for) married same-sex couples; and Matthew Shepard was murdered in Wyoming.

Within APA, the Division was thriving and with CLGBTC played a major role in highlighting LGBT issues. In 1992, one of Evelyn's Hooker's research subjects, Wayne Placek, left \$556K in Hooker's care, money that eventually went to the American Psychological Foundation (APF) to "increase the general public's understanding of gay men and lesbians and reduce the stress experienced by those people in this and future civilizations." In June of 1994, a conference to set the agenda for the use of the Placek Fund met in Chicago. Evelyn Hooker attended as did many of the people who are here today. It was determined that monies from the Fund would be used to support individual research grants, seminars, conferences, and other activities that advance the goals set by Placek. In 1998, Royce Scrivner added \$358K to the APF for empirical and applied research focused on LGBT family psychology and psychotherapy. Because of sound investments, APF has awarded over \$1.5M in grants for psychological research that has increased the public's under-

standing of and informed public policy on issues central to the well-being of the LGBT population.

APA, through its legal counsel, also entered a number of *amicus* briefs on behalf of gay rights including cases that decriminalized homosexual acts between consenting adults. APA advocated for the rights of gay men and lesbians to serve openly in the military, to be able to adopt children, and lately for same-sex marriage rights. I might mention that Don Bersoff, whom we have endorsed after Doug Halderman for President-elect of APA, was instrumental in the majority of these *amicus* briefs. In 1991, Bersoff and David Ogden published an article in the *American Psychologist* advocating for gay rights. Twenty years later, Ogden was nominated to be Deputy Attorney General of the United States. Although eventually confirmed, conservative members of Congress found the article and used it against him in the conformation hearings. Another example of how dangerous it can be for our advocates to support us.

In my personal life, I began to live more openly. I organized and taught a course, "Individual Differences: The Lesbian Experience." I attended a number of gay rights marches, including local marches and one in my hometown of Birmingham, Alabama. Some of my old softball friends from the late forties and early fifties were there, but they still refused to march afraid that they would be "outed" as lesbians. I was at the 1993 National March in Washington, DC, where psychologists and APA were well represented.

All of us have lived through the first decade of the 21st century. We have seen extraordinary changes in the public's acceptance of LGBT people and we have become increasingly active in working toward equal rights.

APA, through the work of our Division members and led by Kris Hancock, promulgated "Guidelines for Psychological Practice with Lesbian, Gay, and Bisexual Clients." Currently, lore m. dickey and Anneliese Singh are co-chairing a Task Force developing "Guidelines for Psychological Practice with Transgender and Gender Non-conforming Clients." One of the most notable events for us was the approval of the "Report of the APA Task Force on Appropriate Therapeutic Responses to Sexual Orientation," chaired by Judith Glassgold. And, at this 2011 meeting, the APA Council of Representatives unanimously passed a Resolution supporting Marriage Equality for Same-sex Couples.

"Don't Ask; Don't Tell" is slated for repeal and ten days ago the Pentagon certified that the U.S. military is prepared to accept openly gay and lesbian service members. Within two months, they may serve openly in the military. Just two weeks ago, President Obama, in a very rare move, signaled that he endorses a bill, the "Respect for Marriage Act," not yet passed by either house of Congress, which would repeal the Defense of Marriage Act.

In March of this year, the United Nations (UN) Human Rights Council adopted a statement on gay rights, supported by 85 countries, "Ending Violence Based on Sexual Orientation and Gender Identity." In June, the UN passed a resolution sup-

porting human rights for all, regardless of sexual orientation. The Nepal census recognizes transgender people. India election authorities have granted an independent identity to intersex and transgender people on the country's voter lists. Rather than male or female, individuals can check O for Other.

We have had setbacks. Twenty nine states ban same sex marriage, and in 2008 California voters passed Proposition 8, the California Marriage Protection Act, which eliminated rights for same sex couples to marry. But, in 2000, Vermont offered civil unions for gay men and lesbians. In 2004, we could marry in my state of Massachusetts. By this spring, five states plus the District of Columbia allow same-sex marriage and another 13 offer civil unions or domestic partnerships with some or all of the benefits of marriage. Just this last June, by a vote of 33 to 29, the New York Senate passed a bill approving same sex marriage. On Sunday a week ago (July 24), Clerks Offices opened to allow the 823 couples who had signed up in advance for marriage licenses to legally wed. Fire Island merchants offered three wedding packages, including one featuring a private ferry ride complete with a crew of drag queens. Some fifteen years ago only 27 percent of people polled approved of same sex marriage. By 2009, that number had increased to 40 percent and is now at 53 percent. I should have written in my high school year book "to find my father a daughter-in-law."

The highlight of my life as a lesbian this last decade has been my involvement in our Division. Having retired from the university, I was talking with Doug Kimmel about finding things to do. He nominated me for President-elect of this Division and I was elected in 2008. Although I was a Charter Fellow when the Division was established, I had not been particularly active. I had a lot to learn. I am so appreciative of the help and support I received, especially through our hard working Executive Committee and Officers. It has truly been a pleasure and a privilege to serve and I thank you for the opportunity.

I would like to close with some words of Jerome Lawrence, co-author of the play, *Inherit the Wind*.

I am not the same person I was yesterday, and I shall strive to be a changing, different, and still-growing person tomorrow. For yesterday's answers may not be true today, and perhaps even the questions will be different tomorrow.

I shall be angry, passionate, enthusiastic—like a child with wonder and I shall not be afraid of being foolish.

I shall be a disturber of the peace and a disturber of the war. With a fusing of words and a detonation of laughter, I shall set off dynamite charges under complacency, conformity, censorship, carbon-copy living.

I am and will try to continue to be a belligerent optimist, to wake up each morning and say 'Good morning, God!' instead of 'Good God, morning!'

This is the age of dialogue, but I shall listen as intensely as I speak.

I do not believe the chronological age of a person has anything to do with the youngness in one's heart, the newness of one conceptions. I shall never retire from the arena of thought, believing absolutely in the immortality of ideas.

I believe in the dignity of the individual and every person's right to teach, to write, to doubt, to challenge, to dissent.

And, I shall stick pins in the fat balloons of pomposity, particularly in myself.

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Randy and Bonnie — They aren't gone yet, but we wanted to say a big "thank you" to Randy Georgemiller and Bonnie Strickland. Both Bonnie and Randy agreed to continue in their organizational roles as Division 44 President and immediate Past-president this past year, due to the resignation of President-elect Dr. Charles Silverstein for health reasons. This extended service to the Division was above and beyond the call of duty for them and shows their commitment to and responsibility for our Division. We just wanted to say thank you one more time. —Mark Pope, Division 44 President

Stages of Change in LGBT Advocacy: Conversation Hour at APA Convention, August 2011

Stacey Prince, Erica Wise, and Clinton Anderson

For the last several years, Division 44's Public Policy Committee has been devoted to advancing the skills and knowledge of psychologists in order to be effective LGBT human rights advocates at the state and local level. We have previously presented a variety of workshops, panel discussions, and articles on this topic. During a discussion last Spring, members of the committee thought it would be interesting to apply the Prochaska and DiClementi (1983) transtheoretical "stages of change" model as a metaphor to describe stages that state, provincial, and territorial psychological associations (SPTAs) go through on their way to becoming consistently involved in LGBT advocacy. As many of you know, Prochaska and DiClementi introduced the model to describe various degrees of readiness for change, as well as processes which facilitate or hinder such change. It has primarily been used to describe change in health related behaviors such as smoking cessation, weight loss, and abstinence from drug or alcohol use. In this case rather than talking about an individual, we are discussing the behavior of an association, and rather than health behaviors, the target behavior is advocacy on behalf of legislation that advances the rights of LGBT individuals (or in opposition to discriminatory legislation). As a reminder, the stages are pre-contemplation, contemplation, preparation, action, maintenance, and termination. We applied the model to two states, North Carolina and Washington, and explored its utility in describing SPTA commitment to LGBT advocacy. This article is excerpted from a conversation hour entitled "Opposing Discriminatory Legislation and Initiatives Aimed at LGB Persons" that was presented at the 2011 APA convention in Washington, DC. While the three authors listed here presented that talk, we want to acknowledge that the inspiration and underlying concepts for both the talk and this article were generated by the full Division 44 Public Policy Committee.

A State in Contemplation: North Carolina¹

For North Carolina Psychological Association (NCPA), the process started when I was asked to be a liaison from Division 31 (State, Province, and Territorial Associations, SPTAs) to the Division 44 Public Policy work group. In that capacity I was asked to be a discussant for the symposium "Opposing Discriminatory Legislation and Initiatives Aimed at LGB Persons" in August 2010. Following the presentation I informally talked with the NCPA Executive Director and then-President about getting involved. They both expressed cautious enthusiasm and we agreed that the next step would be to seek input from the NCPA legislative and diversity committees in terms of building consensus. As we prepared for the discussion hour that we facilitated at the 2011 convention, we applied the stages of change model to our advocacy work.

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As already mentioned above, the stages of change model (Prochaska & DiClemente, 1983) has provided a useful metaphor and organizing construct for effectively engaging psychologists within NCPA and SPTAs more broadly as advocates for positive social change. How might this model apply? In the first stage of change, *precontemplation*, individuals tend to be unaware that there is a problem, unaware of negative consequences, uncertain of how change might occur and not intending to take immediate action. As individuals move to the *contemplation* stage, they are more likely to recognize the benefits of changing, are likely to be ambivalent because they overestimate the costs of change, but are seriously considering taking action within the next six months. Stage-matched interventions have strong research support and are useful to consider as we move through these stages to action. In this model, early change is most effectively supported by consciousness raising and the use of narratives to create emotional incentives for change and dissonance with the current situation. As states move from contemplation to action, hearing the experiences of states that have successfully implemented social action legislation, articulating the benefits of change (i.e., increased energy and membership) and specific resources (i.e., summaries of research on discrimination and sample public service announcements) become increasingly useful.

To date, I have used this model to inform initial steps in my state. I have been sharing narratives from other states with the leadership of my state association and have recently met with the NCPA Diversity Committee to discuss how we might become more actively involved in social justice issues in general and more specifically related to opposing discrimination of LGBTQ persons. In addition, I have been providing information to the NCPA Executive Committee and other key leaders in our state regarding the potential impact of "conscience clause" legislation on education and training in professional psychology doctoral programs. North Carolina is currently facing a proposed ban on gay marriage in the coming year. I plan to engage with psychologists in our state to become involved in opposing this discriminatory legislation. Among the psychologists with whom I have talked, most were unaware of the APA resolutions and social science research that support political engagement in opposing the discrimination of LGBT persons. In particular, the APA resolution cites research that documents the harmful effects of stigma and the psychological benefits that accrue from supporting diverse families. I remain optimistic that we will move forward as we steadily build a commitment to engagement and change.

Epilogue: Shortly after this article was completed, the NC legislators approved sending a constitutional ban against gay marriage to a public referendum in May of 2012. On September 16, NCPA approved a strong resolution opposing the ban and is now working on an action plan.

Moving from Action to Maintenance: Washington State²

Prior to 2000, the Washington State Psychological Association (WSPA) was best described as being in preparation. This stage is characterized by taking small steps toward change. Actions taken on behalf of LGBT legislation during this time were largely driven by a handful of committed LGBT psychologists, not by the association at large. There was considerable resistance among both leadership and membership to taking a stand on LGBT issues. The transtheoretical model describes the importance of the decisional balance and weighing the pros and cons of change. In order to move from preparation to action, the pros have to outweigh the cons. At this point in WSPA's history, the decisional balance was against institutional change: the cons (such as opposition from some members and leaders, possibly losing membership revenue, etc.) outweighed the pros.

WSPA has now moved firmly into action. People in this stage have changed their behavior, but need increased commitment and support in order to sustain the change. Several structural and procedural innovations have helped to make LGBT advocacy a regular part of WSPA's mission. For example, we developed a social issues rapid response policy that allows the association to quickly take action in support of, or in opposition to legislation, once leadership has already approved a particular position on the issue. The selection of issues and positions is influenced by both scientific knowledge and, when available, APA policy on the topic. Thus, when same-sex domestic partnership was being considered, leadership considered research on the benefits of marriage, the detrimental effects of exclusion from social institutions such as marriage, and the health and longevity of same-sex relationships, as well as APA resolutions on same-sex relationships. Specific actions taken by our association in support of domestic partner legislation have included providing clinical testimony and summaries of relevant empirical data, writing op-ed articles, grassroots efforts encouraging member to contact their legislators, and participating as sponsors in broad coalitions. Two other institutional changes that have helped us stay in action are creating a permanent Diversity Officer position on our Executive Board, and our diversity statement which explicitly makes a commitment to opposing all forms of prejudice including homophobia. In addition to commitment to change and values clarification, the transtheoretical model emphasizes the need for increased self-efficacy to initiate and sustain change. Advocacy trainings at the state level as well as continuing education offerings on LGBT relationships were extremely helpful in increasing our organization's self-efficacy.

²Correspondence concerning this presentation should be addressed to Stacey Prince, sprince38@hotmail.com.

Despite all of these advances, I would maintain that WSPA is in the action but not the maintenance stage, and the chance for "relapse" (i.e., returning to a level of little or no LGBT advocacy) is still fairly high. Our association's advocacy is still very much up to individual leadership; for example, we have a strong ally in our Director of Professional Affairs, and a progressive and supportive Executive Board. We also have tenuous leadership and membership of our LGBT Committee. If any of these changed, I could imagine our association slipping back into a less active role; with so many competing demands and issues pressing on an SPTA at any one time, other issues could easily out-shadow LGBT advocacy despite the institutional changes that have taken place.

What does it take for an individual to move from action to maintenance? The model specifies the importance of accountability, social support, continuing the reinforcement of positive behavior change, and controlling behavior that might prompt relapse. Perhaps the same is true for SPTAs. One of the supportive relationships that has helped WSPA continue to move forward is that with the state equality organization, Equal Rights Washington. They now think of us regularly and ask for our participation, as well as supporting us via providing tools, reinforcing our participation through public recognition on their Web site, etc. We also have supportive relationships with several key legislators who know to look to WSPA for testimony, *amicus* briefs, etc. Another important aspect is stimulus control—reducing exposure to cues for relapse, and increasing cues to positive behavior. In this case, APA resolutions on same sex relationships have provided some stimulus control, lending reinforcement for the steps the association is taking. It is extremely helpful to remind association members of relevant APA resolutions when taking action. Finally, the model highlights the importance of social liberation—realizing that society is more supportive of the new, healthy behavior than the old. As LGBT rights have advanced across the country and the world, psychologists have wanted more and more to be in line with changing public opinion, and this, too, helps our organization stay involved in advocacy.

To sum up, although we are primarily using the stages of change model as a metaphor, we found it remarkably apt when looking at the behavior of SPTAs in becoming more consistent and active LGBT advocates. The model has a lot to offer in terms of the processes that might help other SPTAs do the same. Since stage matched interventions have received strong empirical support, this model may be useful to consider as other individuals work to engage their SPTAs in LGBT advocacy efforts.

Reference

Prochaska, J. O., & DiClementi, C. C. (1983). Stages and processes of self-change of smoking: Toward an integrative model of change. *Journal of Consulting and Clinical Psychology* 51, 390–395.

Kaiser Permanente Fresno Psychology Pre-doctoral Internship Program offers three pre-doctoral internship positions in clinical psychology each year. To apply, go to www.appic.org/match/5_3_match_application.html. For information on the training program, go to residency.kp.org/ncal/mental_health_training/index.html.

Intersecting Identities: Perspectives on Black Lesbians, Gays, and Bisexuals

Michele K. Lewis¹

On Friday August 5th, 2011 during the annual APA convention held in Washington DC, Division 44 sponsored a 1 hour 50 minutes symposium focusing on black LGB persons. The symposium was also selected for CE credit, and featured five panelists from the states of California (Drs. Ja' Nina Walker and Lauren Logan), Michigan (Dr. Kofi Robinson), New York (Dr. Lourdes Follins), North Carolina (Justin Smith, MPH), and Pennsylvania (Dr. Sheena Howard). The symposium was chaired by Dr. Michele K. Lewis.

Dr. Robinson noted that more non-traditional research is needed when studying marginalized and underserved populations such as black LGB persons. As described in writings on indigenous psychology, theories and approaches must be developed from the ground up based on the voices and perspectives of marginalized people themselves. This approach was demonstrated by Dr. Howard's photo analysis study. Symposium attendees gained some insight into black lesbians' self identity and expressions within the world around them. Psychology has not adequately prioritized non-traditional research in the study of black LGBT persons.

Dr. Robinson also mentioned the lack of identification with terms such as queer in her population of black lesbian youth, with stronger identification based on gender expression; the microaggressions seen among the youth she serves are reported to be very different from white lesbian youth. The information that she shared about her research participants, regarding being marginalized and experiencing homelessness represent an under-examined area of research among black same gender loving youth.

When Dr. Logan asked the question, "What about black masculine identified lesbians?" She emphasized that the literature addressing masculine-identified lesbians has not been written from within the cultural contexts of black lesbians. Dr. Logan suggested that the labels being used by masculine identified black lesbians, the concerns that they have about expectations in dating relationships, within their families, and in the workplace are worth further investigation. Her work suggests that studying masculine identified black lesbians of different age groups may be important; for example, some women in Logan's study stated that black butch women may view terms such as stud as a label being used by younger black lesbians, but not by older black lesbians. This work revealed that gender role expectations within African American populations appear to be as salient for black masculine identified lesbians as for black heterosexual men and women. The women she studied also mentioned some black masculine patriarchal based thoughts and experiences as well: i.e., mascu-

line identified lesbians (MILs) sometimes displaying aggression and intimidation behaviors toward one another.

Dr. Logan's work can be expanded to follow up with larger numbers of MILs in order to explore her finding that substance use as a coping mechanism existed within this population of women. Such follow up research could also focus on how best to increase the use of professional services within the population for those in need to address various gender, race, and sexuality identities.

Dr. Walker highlighted yet another significant identity for many black LGBT persons, which is a religious identity. Religious identity continues to be a significant influence on the health and well being of emerging adult LGB black persons. The degree to which these emerging adults have had positive experiences in the development of their religious identities is significant and needs ongoing examination when working with this population, as indicated by Dr. Walker's research.

Dr. Follins shared the experiences of an understudied group of young black lesbians, many who identified as black and of Caribbean heritage. Through her presentation, the audience learned of research and programs that specifically involve family members. Though the young women in Follins' study felt comfortable with their sexual identity and have integrated their various identities, they still reported experiencing homonegativity from family. This brings to mind unfortunately, again, the fact that studies conducted on family acceptance of LGB youth and the resulting effects on youth's mental and physical health have excluded families of African descent. Dr. Follins revealed through her work, yet another area that is open for future in-depth examination.

Finally, Justin Smith's presentation underscored the need for more community based participatory research with black LGBT persons to motivate activism and policy changes. Such changes may subsequently increase the physical and mental health of black LGBT persons through raising consciousness. Black LGBT persons have been relatively silent and disengaged from LGBT lobbying and wider political organizations in the state of North Carolina. Though there are multiple explanations for this relative lack of political organization, the title of Smith's presentation, "Our Silence Will Not Protect Us," was a call to action for black LGBT persons, not only in his state of North Carolina, but globally. Smith left the audience with a question of how best can psychologists, political activists, and other professionals intervene to effect positive change on the issues most affecting black LGBT persons?

The symposium was well attended. The panelists and the chair of the symposium plan to continue to collaborate for the advancement of research and awareness about the life experiences of black LGBT persons.

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From “Conscience Clause” to “Competence Exclusion Clause”: Brief Report on a Discriminatory Legislation

Melissa Grey, Division 44 Public Policy Committee¹

During the 2011 APA Annual Convention, many Division 44 members were involved in discussions about new legislation in Arizona and Michigan that would permit students in psychology programs, as well as those in social work and counseling programs, to refuse to work with a client because of “religious belief” or “moral conviction.” The law would prevent educational programs from “discipline[ing]” or remediating such a student. This diversity training legislation restricts academic freedom and grants students the rights to discriminate and excludes them from standards of ethical conduct and competence in diversity training.

Perhaps because this legislation has a similarity with “provider refusal rules” or “conscience clauses” that give health-care providers or pharmacists the right not to perform or provide some medical procedure or drug, this new legislation has been referred to as a “conscience clause.” However, this legislation targets education, not apparently-competent professionals. Furthermore, as Glenda Russell (personal communication, August 31, 2011) highlighted in a discussion about this legislation, the issue at hand is not the student’s conscience:

That framing [of this legislation as a “conscience clause”] . . . privileges the actions of people who are trying to usurp years of social science research, interfere with the ethics positions and practices of the profession, undermine the right of the profession and educational institutions to set standards for training, render guidelines for practice with LGB clients irrelevant, return psychological practice to a non-scientific position, and undermine diversity efforts within and outside APA. To speak of such efforts in terms of “conscience” offers these efforts the positive connotations typically associated with acts of conscience—a moral superiority and social value that I frankly think are missing from the efforts to enact the legislation with which we are all concerned. . . . [I]n the broader scheme of things, these efforts represent one part of the larger systematic attack on the psychological, social, political, and cultural progress made to secure an accurate view of and positive practices toward LGB people within the discipline and in society more generally. . . . At this level, we are not talking about anything having to do with someone’s conscience. We are talking about a blatant campaign to reassert stigma.

A Brief History

In 2009, Julea Ward was a student of counseling at Eastern Michigan University (EMU) and while on practicum she stated that she would not counsel a gay client about same-sex

relationships, saying that it was against her religious beliefs. After an internal formal meeting and being dismissed from the EMU Counseling program, on April 2, 2009, Ward filed a complaint in federal court alleging that, among other things, EMU violated her right to free speech and discriminated against her on the basis of her religious beliefs. In July, 2010, her complaint was dismissed.²

Jennifer Keeton was a counseling student at Augusta State University in Georgia, and she was also given the opportunity for remediation in an attempt to make her competent to work with lesbian and gay clients, which she declined. In July, 2010, Keeton filed a complaint on similar grounds as Ward which, in August, 2010, was also dismissed.³

In March, 2011, Ward attempted to appeal the dismissal of her case, and it was again denied.

Although the judges in both cases cited a great deal of case law that rests on standards of academic freedom and the counseling profession’s ethical code, legislators have revived the students’ case.

In 2011, Arizona HB 2565, included the following provision: “A university or community college shall not discipline or discriminate against a student in a counseling, social work or psychology program because the student refuses to counsel a client about goals that conflict with the student’s sincerely held religious belief if the student consults with the supervising instructor or professor to determine the proper course of action to avoid harm to the client.” On April 29, 2011, HB 2565 was signed into Arizona state law.

Although many of us might like to think that what happens in AZ stays in AZ, this is clearly not the case: On June 23, 2011, similar legislation (SB518), referred to as the “Julea Ward freedom of conscience act” was introduced to the Michigan legislature. This proposed Michigan legislation allows students to refuse serving clients because of “moral” as well as “religious belief,” requires students to refer clients, removing the consultation process from the AZ law, and it contains additional sections that allow students to file suit against their school if the program violates this clause.⁴

Ethics, Responsibility, and Social Justice in Action

These laws may not specifically cite LGB clients as primary targets, but the impetus for this legislation has certainly come from students’ refusal to confront their prejudices against lesbian and gay people. The legislation is not about protecting students but about perpetuating stigma. And although the legislators may not expect the legislation to go beyond what they find to be morally comprehensible prejudice, the legislation has potential to discriminate against many groups. In Michigan, one of the bill’s sponsors, Tupac Hunter, was given the following scenario: What if a member of the Christian Identity Church (a white supremacist church) refused to counsel a per-

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²For more information from EMU and excerpts of Ward v. Wilbanks, et al: www.emich.edu/aca_case/excerpts.php.

³For a news summary of Keeton v. Anderson-Wiley, et al. from Inside Higher Ed: www.insidehighered.com/news/2010/08/23/psych.

⁴To view the Michigan SB518: www.michiganvotes.org/2011-SB-518.

son of color based on sincerely held religious beliefs? Hunter answered, "No. That is where I draw the line."

At the recent APA convention, a consensus of psychologists began to emerge that the so-called "conscience clause" permits discrimination and exclusion of students from gaining competence in working with diverse populations. The legislation threatens psychology's work toward multicultural competence, which has become an empirically based and ethical criterion for practice and training.

Many who were able to attend convention came together to learn, listen, and brainstorm what this "competence exclusion clause" legislation means and what psychologists' role might be in opposing it. Although the APA joined the Arizona

⁵The letter sent to the Governor of Arizona by the Arizona Psychological Association and APA's Office of LGBTQ Concerns can be found at www.apa.org/pi/lgbt/azpa-bill2565-letter.pdf.

⁶Visit the Michigan Project for Informed Public Policy: www.mpipp.org.

Psychological Association in opposition to their state's legislation,⁵ it has become clear that a more organized and potentially longer-term approach is needed to prevent this law from spreading. The APA Directorates, Division 44, and The Council of Executives of State, Provincial (and Territorial) Psychological Associations (CESPPA), are among those who voiced active opposition and a commitment to formulate a cohesive response to this legislation. APA Senior Policy Adviser, Ellen Garrison, PhD, announced that APA will be taking active steps to oppose this legislation. In Michigan, Judith Kovach, PhD (of Michigan Psychological Association and the Michigan Project for Informed Public Policy⁶) is leading efforts to oppose the bill introduced this summer. These examples of commitment and action are needed because this legislation could be replicated by other states. It is imperative that states, territories, and provinces be prepared to respond to a potential epidemic of this dangerous legislation.

ANNOUNCEMENTS

Call for Nominations: American Psychological Foundation Gold Medal Awards

The American Psychological Foundation (APF) invites nominations for the APF 2012 Gold Medal Awards. The awards include a mounted medallion and an all-expense-paid trip for the award winner and one guest to attend the 2012 American Psychological Association (APA) Convention in Orlando, FL, for two nights and three days (coach round-trip airfare, reasonable expenses for accommodations, and meals for two individuals will be reimbursed).

The Gold Medal Awards recognize life achievement in and enduring contributions to psychology. Eligibility is limited to psychologists 65 years or older residing in North America. Awards are conferred in four categories: Gold Medal Award for Life Achievement in the Science of Psychology recognizes a distinguished career and enduring contribution to advancing psychological science; Gold Medal Award for Life Achievement in the Application of Psychology recognizes a distinguished career and enduring contribution to advancing the application of psychology through methods, research, and/or application of psychological techniques to important practical problems; Gold Medal Award for Life Achievement by a Psychologist in the Public Interest recognizes a distinguished career and enduring contribution to the application of psychology in the public interest; Gold Medal Award for Life Achievement in the Practice of Psychology recognizes a distinguished career and enduring contribution to advancing the professional practice of psychology through a demonstrable effect on patterns of service delivery in the profession.

Nominations should indicate the specific award for which the individual is being nominated and should include a nomination statement that traces the nominee's cumulative record of enduring contribution to the purpose of the award. There is no formal nomination form. The nominee's current vita and bibliography should be attached. Letters in support of the nomination are also welcome, but please refrain from sending supplementary materials such as videos, books, brochures, or magazines. All nomination materials should be coordinated and collected by a chief nominator and forwarded to APF in one package.

The deadline for receipt of nomination materials is December 1, 2011. Please mail materials to: American Psychological Foundation, Gold Medal Awards, 750 First Street, NE, Washington, DC 20002-4242. For more information, e-mail krownsome@apa.org or call 202-336-5622.

Call for Articles for a Special Issue of the Journal of LGBT Youth

This special issue of the *Journal of LGBT Youth*, "Supporting Transgender and Gender-Nonconforming Youth" edited by Genny Beemyn, PhD, will move beyond studies of the experiences of transgender K-12 and college students to discuss ways to support these students. For detailed author guidelines, see the journal Web site: www.tandf.co.uk/journals/WJLY. Submission deadline: March 1, 2012. Please submit manuscripts (or direct questions) to Genny Beemyn, genny@stuaf.umass.edu.

—Mark Pope

Request for Proposals: Wayne F. Placek Fund

The Wayne F. Placek Grants encourage research to increase the general public's understanding of homosexuality and sexual orientation, and to alleviate the stress that lesbian women, gay men, bisexual women, bisexual men, and transgender people experience in this and future civilizations. Since 1995, the Placek Fund has granted more than \$1 million. Two \$15,000 grants are available annually. The program encourages research that addresses the following topics:

- Heterosexuals' attitudes and behaviors toward lesbian, gay, bisexual, and transgender (LGBT) people, including prejudice, discrimination, and violence
- Family and workplace issues relevant to LGBT people
- Special concerns of sectors of the LGBT population that have historically been underrepresented in scientific research

Eligibility Requirements

- Must be either doctoral-level researcher or graduate student affiliated with an educational institution or a 501(c)(3) nonprofit research organization
- Graduate students and early career researchers are encouraged to apply

Submission Process and Deadline

- Proposal Requirements: www.apa.org/apf/funding/placek-rfp.pdf.
- Submit a completed application online at forms.apa.org/apf/grants/ by March 1, 2012.
- Questions about this program should be directed to Parie Kadir, Program Officer, at pkadir@apa.org.

Call for Nominations: Charles L. Brewer Distinguished Teaching of Psychology Award

The Charles L. Brewer Distinguished Teaching of Psychology Award program recognizes significant career of contributions of a psychologist who has a proven track record as an exceptional teacher of psychology (apa.org/apf/funding/brewer.aspx). The award provides a \$2,000 award, all-expense paid round trip, and plaque presented at the APA convention. Awardees are invited to give a special address at the APA convention.

Submit a completed application online at forms.apa.org/apf/grants/ or mail to the American Psychological Foundation, Distinguished Teaching Awards, 750 First Street, NE, Washington, DC 20002-4242 by December 1, 2011. For information contact Kim Palmer Rowsome, Program Officer: krowsome@apa.org.

Marcy Adelman named "Advocate Innovator"

Marcy Adelman, a Division 44 member, has been named one of the "Advocate Innovators" for 2011. *The Advocate*, a gay and lesbian newsmagazine, defines this award as follows: "These eight groundbreaking LGBT men and women are shaping their industries—from fashion to science—and, in the process, they're changing our very world." Adelman was cited because, "in 1998 she and her late partner, Jeanette Gurevitch, founded what would become Openhouse, a nonprofit, community-based organization seeking to ensure that the LGBT elderly have access to affordable housing and any assistance they may require, delivered in a culturally sensitive manner. . . . In partnership with the San Francisco Mayor's Office of Housing, and aided by a \$50,000 Social Innovator Prize, Openhouse is developing 109 units of affordable housing in the city. Slated to be completed by 2016, the complex will offer studio and one-bedroom apartments for low income LGBT seniors, and it will provide both on-site services and a senior center. Adelman is rightfully proud of her organization's accomplishments." See advocate.com/Print_Issue/Features/The_Innovators.

Survey for Parents of LGBT Individuals

Researchers studying the positive perceptions and experiences of parents of LGBT (Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Transgender) children are seeking participants to answer a short online survey. The study is being conducted by Ellen D. B. Riggle, PhD, and Sharon S. Rostosky, PhD, at the University of Kentucky. If you are a parent of a person who identifies as LGBT, and you are over age 18, please go to www.surveymonkey.com/s/ParentofLGBTChildSurvey for more information about the study.

If you volunteer to participate, the survey will take approximately 10–15 minutes to complete. If you are not eligible for this study but know someone who is, please help us by passing this information along!

This study has been approved by the University of Kentucky Internal Review Board in the Office of Research Integrity. For more information about this research team, visit www.prismresearch.org.

—Sharon Scales Rostosky, s.rostosky@uky.edu

Announcing the Sandra Schwartz Tangri Memorial Award for Graduate Student Research

The Sandra Schwartz Tangri Memorial Award for Graduate Student Research is given to make possible social justice research on issues affecting structurally marginalized women by graduate students that could not be conducted otherwise. It supports graduate student research in the specific areas of Sandy's own contributions in social justice as the best way to remember her and the most likely to make an impact of the kind she would have wanted.

Advanced doctoral graduate students in psychology or a closely related field whose dissertation research focuses on the areas of Dr. Tangri's interest and contributions (described below) are invited to apply. As the award of \$500 is intended to enable research that would not otherwise be possible, projects which are nearing completion or for which the major expenditures have already occurred are not eligible. A multicultural panel of feminist psychologists will rate students' proposals according to their methodological soundness, feasibility, and relevance to the areas of Sandy's interest and contributions. The highest priority studies would advance the study of social justice issues affecting structurally marginalized women or contributing to the structural marginalization of women. Examples include sexual harassment, discrimination of all kinds, reproductive rights, concerns of ethnic and sexual minority women, conditions having disparate impact on marginalized women, the mentoring of "first generation" college students, and the psychology of women's careers.

The deadline is January 15th, 2012, in hope that the awardee can be prepared to present findings at the 2013 Summit or at APA. Application information is available from www.apadivisions.org/division-35/awards/index.aspx or from Sharon Rae Jenkins, Ph.D., University of North Texas, Psychology Department, 1155 Union Circle #311280, Denton, TX 76203-5017, or by e-mail: jenkins@unt.edu.

Study of Multicultural Disability Competence

This is an invitation for your participation in my dissertation on measuring the multicultural disability competence of practicing licensed psychologists. I encourage you to take a few moments to respond to this opportunity so that we might better understand the present level of our competence in working with people who have disabilities and to explore ways that we might improve services to this population.

I am a totally blind researcher and fifth-year doctoral candidate at Seton Hall University. Through my personal experiences with disability and through my educational and vocational experiences in the field, I have developed an intense interest in exploring this area of competence. Only by understanding and shedding light on the current capabilities of practicing psychologists can we hope to develop the necessary academic preparation, continuing education, and peer support to provide quality care to meet the needs of this growing population.

Please join me in exploring this exciting area of research by simply completing the anonymous protocol at asset.tlct.shu.edu/servlets/asset.AssetSurvey?surveyid=4586. The user's name is *asset*. Your participation is limited to the time needed to complete the protocol, which can be completed in about 20 minutes.

This research is approved by Seton Hall University's Institutional Review Board.

—Sharon McLennon, MEd., CRC, LMHC

APA Gives Grants to Division 44 Projects

The APA Committee on Division/APA Relations (CODAPAR) has allocated over \$10,000 to two projects developed and led by committees of Division 44. The Science Committee led by Jon Mohr and the Committee on Transgender and Gender Variance led by Lore Dickey and Jenny Arm, in partnership with several of the social justice divisions of APA, submitted requests for development respectively to "Increase the Visibility of LGBT Science Through an Online Directory of Researchers" and for "Guidelines for Psychological Practice with Transgender and Gender Non-Conforming Clients." Both grants were funded—\$4,040 for the Directory and \$6,650 for the Guidelines. Other APA Divisions were involved in the partnerships for the Directory: 8, 9, 14, 17, 35, 44, 51; for the Guidelines: 16, 17, 35, 39, 42, 44, 45, 51, 53.

According to Jon Mohr, this grant will allow us to hire a web development professional for the technical aspect of the project and, if all goes as planned, the Directory will be online by summer of 2012.

The Task Force on Gender Identity and Gender Variance is now fully funded and is planning its first meeting, according to co-chairs Lore M. Dickey and Anneliese S. Singh.

Congratulations to our two Committees for their entrepreneurial and collaborative approach to funding these important Division 44 initiatives.

Kaiser Permanente Northern California Psychology Postdoctoral Residency Programs offer 60 postdoctoral residency positions in clinical psychology each year, at a total of 20 training sites. For more information, go to residency.kp.org/ncal/mental_health_training/index.html

REPORTS

Task Force on Aging

The Task Force on Aging raises awareness of psychological issues in the adult development and aging of LGBT individuals. It promotes scientific research and education on LGBT aging as well as the dissemination of such relevant information to psychologists, students, and the general public.

The Task Force seeks to accomplish this mission through efforts to support and facilitate LGBT aging research, the sponsorship of LGBT aging related programs at the APA annual convention, encouraging the inclusion of LGBT aging research in scholarly publications, promoting representation of LGBT aging issues in related areas of psychological study through liaison with other APA divisions and facilitating Division 44 liaison to the APA Committee on Aging.

At our annual meeting during APA convention we were able to create list of goals for the group that are attainable this year.

First and foremost, we would like for this group to submit a symposium proposal for next summer's APA convention in Orlando. It has been a few years since the Division 44 Task Force on Aging has hosted a symposium and there seems to be a lot of excitement about this idea. We are open to the specific topic or theme, but several were suggested (transgender issues in aging, ethnic or cultural diversity and aging, HIV and aging, the impact of marriage for LGBT older adults, HIV/AIDS-related dementia, advance care planning for LGBT older adults). We are looking for someone who is interested in spearheading this effort (soliciting speakers and submitting the proposal), and we are looking for folks who might be interested in sharing their own research or expertise in an aging-related area and speak in this type of symposium at the 2012 or later APA conventions.

Another way to gain some attention for our group, and share our expertise, would be for members to submit short articles to the *Division Newsletter*. These could be informative, could be policy updates, could be pilot or preliminary findings from a small study or any other such article that would address the unique issues of aging within the LGBT population. We could easily plan a submission for the winter *Newsletter*, deadline February 15.

There was also some talk of various research ideas that fit the mission of this group and members were reminded that Malyon-Smith Awards are dissertation awards that can provide some money to use toward LGBT dissertation research, including aging topics.

We are also open to the ideas of members who were not able to attend APA on other ways we can increase our visibility and productivity. This is a small but important group with 22 on our electronic list at present!

—Kate Hinrichs, kate.hinrichs@gmail.com, Co-chair

Committee on Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual and Transgender Concerns Report Michael L. Hendricks, Liaison from Division 44 to CLGBTC

The APA Committee on Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, and Transgender Concerns (CLGBTC) held its fall meeting September 16–18, 2011. This is a description of a few of the agenda items that were addressed during this meeting that have particular relevance to Division 44.

Based upon the success of joint programming between CLGBTC and Division 44 at this year's APA Convention in Washington, DC, the Committee has decided to seek to again partner with Division 44, as well as other interested divisions, to develop an 8-hour program track within the Convention schedule in Orlando, Florida, in August 2012 to address issues related to same-sex parenting. Part of the impetus for this particular topic stems from a court decision in September 2010 that struck down a 30-year-old Florida ban on adoption by lesbian and gay parents in that state. APA filed an *amicus* brief in the court case that both reviewed the research on lesbian and gay parenting and cited the APA Resolution on Sexual Orientation, Parents, and Children (2004).

It is anticipated that supporters of the ban may seek one of two options for overturning the court order: the first by legislation; the second by a petition drive for a constitutional amendment. Whether one of these routes is ultimately adopted by supporters of the ban will become known by next spring. Because any such action could potentially set the stage for a political maelstrom similar to the one in which APA found itself in San Diego in 2010, the Committee met with APA President-Elect, Suzanne Bennett Johnson, who offered to help to promote the programming track in the Convention schedule.

For the last couple of years, CLGBTC has worked diligently on the development of an APA Resolution on Data about Sexual Orientation and Gender Identity, consulting with Division 44's Science Committee and sending drafts of the resolution to conference committees with other APA committees. At this meeting, CLGBTC forwarded to the Board for the Advancement of Psychology in the Public Interest (BAPPI; the board that oversees CLGBTC) a final proposal for passage at the Board level and presentation to the APA Board of Directors and the Council of Representatives. Briefly, the resolution calls on APA to adopt a position that it recommend that (1) large-scale and population-based surveys collect and analyze sexual orientation data, (2) funding agencies support research to develop reliable and valid methodologies for obtaining gender identity

data, (3) funding agencies support the development and standardization of sexual orientation and gender identity measures, and (4) researchers protect the safety, dignity, and privacy of research participants who are members of stigmatized and vulnerable populations, including LGBT people.

The Committee made final edits to a revision completed this summer to the APA brochure, “Answers to Your Questions about Transgender People, Gender Identity, and Gender Expression.” The first edition of this brochure was written by the APA Task Force on Gender Identity and Gender Variance in 2006. Revisions for this second edition were the result of a collaborative effort of members of CLGBTC and Division 44’s Committee on Transgender and Gender Variance Issues. The final brochure will be published by APA later this fall, and will be available both in print and on-line versions.

Finally, CLGBTC formed a working group to collaborate with Division 44’s Science Committee to sponsor a LGBT Research Consortium that will focus on the behavioral and social determinants of health among racial and ethnic LGBT minorities. This focus was derived from the Institute of Medicine’s report, “The Health of Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, and Transgender People: Building a Foundation for Better Understanding,” that was published earlier this year. At the meeting, the Committee met with members of LGBT organizations such as the National Coalition for LGBT Health, The National Gay and Lesbian Task Force and HRC, to seek support and possible funding for this Consortium.

Science Committee News

Here is what the Science Committee is up to:

- **Online Directory of Researchers.** We continue to move forward with our project to create an online searchable directory of professionals who conduct LGBT-related research. Our efforts just received a major boost due to a grant for over \$4,000 from the Interdivisional Grant Program of APA. This grant will allow us to hire a web development professional for the technical aspect of the project. If all goes as planned, we will be online by summer of 2012.
- **Student Research Awards.** Our committee coordinates review of proposals for the Division’s two student research awards: the Malyon-Smith Scholarship Award and Bisexual Foundation Scholarship Award. If you are a student, consider submitting a proposal to meet next year’s February 1 deadline. The proposals can be for studies at any stage of the research process, from the planning stage through completed project. Information on both awards is available at www.apadivision44.org/honors/.

As always, we welcome feedback and participation from members of the Division 44 community. Feel free to be in touch.

—Jonathan Mohr, Chair, jmohr@umd.edu

Committee on Transgender and Gender Variance Issues

Greetings! With APA’s annual convention in August, the months of August and September tend to be filled with changes. Thus, we want to take a minute to introduce ourselves and share a little bit about the committee. For a number of years, Dr. Lore Dickey has led efforts of the Committee in completing major projects such as coordinating transgender programming at Convention, establishing and overseeing the Transgender Research Award, and coordinating efforts to make a Transgender bibliography available via the Division Web site (and that’s just to name a few of Lore’s leadership efforts!). Recently appointed to the Task Force on Practice Guidelines for Transgender Clients, Lore has stepped down as Chair of the committee after many years of dedicated and impressive work; Lore continues to provide an advisory role as Past-Chair.

With Dr. Dickey’s resignation, the Committee has implemented its succession plan. The Committee is led by a Chair, Co-Chair, and Past Chair. Each position is designed to be held for one year with Co-Chair rotating into the Chair position while the Chair rotates into the role of Past Chair, and a new Co-Chair joins the team. Dr. Theo Burnes joined the leadership team in August and is serving as Co-Chair. Theo has been a member of the committee for a while and is happy to be helping efforts to increase visibility and awareness of transgender and genderqueer related issues in psychological research, practice, training, and advocacy. The other member of the Co-Chair team is Dr. Jenny Arm. Jenny has served as Co-Chair for about one year. She now moves into the Chair position. We’re both really excited to work with all of you!

At this time, the committee boasts 30 members and we are always looking for fresh ideas, fresh faces, and new contributions. Thus, if you are interested in joining the committee please contact Theo at tburnes@alliant.edu. Similarly, over this year we will be looking for a new Co-Chair to begin in August 2012. If you are interested in serving in such a capacity, please e-mail Theo or Jenny, jenny.arm@mso.umt.edu.

Lastly, it’s time to start getting ready for APA Convention 2012. Thus, we are soliciting transgender research to be presented. If any of you are interested in presenting on transgender topics at next year’s APA convention, please send Jenny an e-mail expressing your interest and include an abstract. We look forward to hearing your thoughts and suggestions.

If you have any questions about this report, please contact either of the committee co-chairs.

—Jenny Arm, jenny.arm@mso.umt.edu and Theo Burnes, tburnes@alliant.edu

Education and Training Committee

After the 2011 National Multicultural Summit, Maryka Biaggio communicated with Kirstyn Yuk Sim Chun about desirability of having APA Office of Consultation and Accreditation offer site visitor trainings at the 2013 NMCS to increase diversity in the site visitor pool. Biaggio submitted a request to the Office of Accreditation and will continue to follow up with the Office and Kirstyn Yuk Sim Chun (who is serving on 2013 NMCS planning group). Biaggio fielded inquiries from individuals interested in learning about graduate programs offering training or research on gender and sexual orientation issues.

The committee developed third-party comments on four doctoral programs in religious universities. These comments were submitted to the EC and, after their approval, three were sent to the Commission on Accreditation in April 2011 and one in August 2011.

Committee Co-chair Joseph Micucci responded to two queries from APA in response to the Division's application to be a CE provider. APA subsequently approved the application and Division 44 is now a CE provider.

—Maryka Biaggio, Co-chair, biaggiom@bevanet.com

Committee on Youth and Families Sets New Goals, Invites You to Join: “Organizing to Increase the Health and Well-being of LGBT Youth and Families”

One of the goals of the 2010-2011 program year for the Committee on Youth and Families was to create a symposium that would highlight the funding mechanisms and the research needs for addressing LGBTQ youth. Phillip Hammack and David Frost co-chaired the symposium entitled “Funding Research on Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual and Transgender Youth—Strategies and Priorities.” It was well received, and had an audience of approximately 40–50 attendees. Anthony D’Augelli and Margaret Rosario presented from the researchers’ perspective, giving the historical context and some strategies for applying for funding. Susannah Allison from NIMH and Edward Seidman from the William T. Grant Foundation presented their perspectives as funding agents. The following LGBTQ youth research priorities were suggested by the symposium:

- Study the educational attainment of LGBTQ youth
- Develop models that connect environmental and social stressors to outcomes (processes, mechanisms)
- Focus on variability among LGBTQ youth when it comes to risk and resiliency
- Address health disparities from a developmental perspective
- Use advanced data analytic methodologies
- Use large data sets
- Incorporate physiological measures into studies
- Use longitudinal Internet studies
- Encourage more scholars and researchers to address LGBTQ youth

If you are interested in this area of research, think about joining the Committee on Youth and Families. Contact the co-chairs: Megan Lytle at megan.lytle@student.shu.edu or Richard Sprott at rasprott@earthlink.net. Our 2011–2012 program year includes the following goals:

- Encourage and coordinate Division 44 members to propose presentations and symposia on LGBTQ youth and families to be submitted to other Divisions for 2012, in addition to Division 44 programming. Possible candidate divisions: Division 7 (Developmental Psychology), Division 9 (Society for the Psychological Study of Social Issues), Division 16 (School Psychology), Division 17 (Counseling Psychology), Division 37 (Society for Child and Family Policy and Practice), Division 38 (Health Psychology), Division 43 (Society for Family Psychology), Division 53 (Society of Clinical Child and Adolescent Psychology), Division 54 (Society of Pediatric Psychology).
- Revise the 1993 APA Policy Statement “Lesbian, Gay, and Bisexual Youths in the Schools” and start moving towards adoption of a revised statement by APA.
- Colt Meier will be presenting on transgender youth concerns for the National Association for School Psychologists and needs input, peer review, and support for the presentation. The NASP Convention is February 21–24, 2012, in Philadelphia, PA.

Current Members of the Committee are: Richard Sprott, Co-chair, Megan Lytle, Co-chair, Chris Downs, Carol Goodenow, Laura Edwards-Leeper, Sean Eric Moundas, and Cristina Magalhaes.

We especially wish to thank Phillip Hammack and Laura Alie for their significant contributions to the CYF in the past three years, and acknowledge that they are stepping off to pursue other avenues of service to the Division.

—Richard Sprott, Megan Lytle, Co-chairs

Task Force for Practice Guidelines for Transgender and Gender Non-conforming Clients

Several years ago, the APA published the *Report of the APA Task Force on Gender Identity and Gender Variance*. Among the recommendations that arose from this document was the call to develop practice guidelines. Over the past six months, a great deal of work has been completed and the task force has been appointed. Recently, the Division has received a grant from APA to support this work.

In July, Clinton Anderson announced that the following people were selected to serve on the Task for Practice Guidelines: lore m. dickey (co-chair), Anneliese A. Singh (co-chair), Walter O. Bockting, Kelly Ducheny, Laura Edwards-Leeper, Randall Ehrbar, and Michael Hendricks.

Prior to the announcement of the task force members, Michael Hendricks and lore m. dickey submitted a grant proposal to the Committee on Division and APA Relations (CODAPAR). CODAPAR had reinstated the inter-division grants that had been cut from the budget in the wake of the economic downturn.

Michael and lore secured the support from the following divisions: DIV 16—School Psychology, DIV 17—Society of Counseling Psychology, DIV 35—Society for the Psychology of Women, DIV 39—Psychoanalysis, DIV 42—Psychologists in Independent Practice, DIV 45—Society for the Psychological Study of Ethnic Issues, DIV 51—Society for the Psychological Study of Men and Masculinity, DIV 53—Society of Clinical Child and Adolescent Psychology, and DIV 54—Society of Pediatric Psychology.

In the grant application, we requested the full amount allowed (\$5,000). Though this was short of the balance needed to fully fund the Task Force, it would go a long way to closing the gap that existed in funding. The APA Board of Directors affirmed the recommendations of CODAPAR and agreed to provide \$6,650 in funding for the Task Force. The Board was impressed with the fact that we already had a significant amount of the funding necessary for this project and that we had a broad group of divisions supporting the project. This additional funding brought the amount that had been allocated to the project to \$16,000. We are happy to report that the Task Force is now fully funded, and barring any unforeseen circumstances, no additional funding will be required.

We are working diligently to try to convene the Task Force for its first meeting. Stay tuned for further updates on this important project.

—lore m. dickey, dickey.lm@gmail.com, Anneliese S. Singh, asingh@uga.edu

Report from the Division 44 Committee on Bisexual Issues in Psychology

Division 44 sponsored three programs on bisexual issues at this year's APA Convention in Washington, DC. The first was a symposium titled "Bisexuality and Polyamory: Dynamics of Identity and Relationships." The symposium was chaired by Richard Sprott and included: Richard Sprott, presenting an introduction titled "An Overview of Polyamory and the Intersections with Bisexuality"; Akhila Kolesar, presenting on her research titled "Identity Development at the Intersections of Bisexuality and Polyamory"; Margaret Robinson, presenting on her research titled "Polyamory and Monogamy as Strategy Identities"; Kelly Cookson, with a presentation titled "Social Comparison Dynamics in Bisexual Polyamorous Relationships"; and Richard Sprott, with a presentation titled "Doing Community-Based Research with Polyamory Communities: Challenges and Rewards." The discussant for this symposium was Loraine Hutchins.

The second program was a symposium titled "Identity, Minority Stress, and Psychological Well-Being in Bisexual Populations." The symposium was chaired by Ron Fox and included: Melanie Brewster and Bonnie Moradi, presenting on their research titled "Minority Stress, Protective Factors, and Mental Health In Bisexual Populations"; Mark Brennan, Liz Seidel, and Stephen Karpiak, presenting on their research titled "Bisexuality and Psychological Well-Being among Older Adults with HIV"; Arien Muzacz, Kimberly Johnson, Meighan Rogers, and Louis Cuoco, presenting on their research titled "Health Disparities among New York City Bisexual STD Clinic Patients"; Vali Kahn, presenting on her research titled "Social Negotiation and Identity Processes in Multiracial and Bisexual People"; Kirstyn Chun and Anneliese Singh, with a presentation titled "Contextual Approaches to Understanding Identities of Bisexual Youth of Color"; and Grady Garner, presenting on his research titled "Managing Heterosexism and Biphobia: A Black Bisexual Male Perspective." The discussant for this symposium was Ron Fox. The recipient of the Division 44 Bisexual Foundation Student Scholarship Awards was among the presenters: Vali D. Kahn (2010).

The third program was a Division sponsored Bisexual Issues Discussion Hour in the Division 44 Hospitality Suite that once again offered members the opportunity to gather, talk about bisexual issues in psychology, and network.

In the coming year, the Committee will continue to support the ongoing work that the Division is doing in educating and advocating for LGBT issues in APA and within psychology. We will continue to develop convention programming on bisexual issues, as well as other resources on bisexual issues in psychology, like the reading lists that are now available.

We invite you to contact us to let us know about your interest in and expertise in bisexual issues and to keep us informed about academic, clinical, research, or community projects, including publications and presentations, in which you may be involved that relate to bisexual issues and the interface of LGBT issues.

—Ron Fox, Co-chair, info@ronfoxphd.com

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Volume 16, 2012, 4 issues per year
Print ISSN: 1089-4160 • Online ISSN: 1540-3548

Institutional (*print and online*): US\$427 / £323 / €422
Institutional (*online only*): US\$385 / £291 / €380
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www.tandfonline.com/WJLS



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Editor: James Weinrich, PhD

Volume 12, 2012, 4 issues per year
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Institutional (*print and online*): US\$433 / £330 / €427
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Journal of Gay & Lesbian Social Services

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Volume 24, 2012, 4 issues per year
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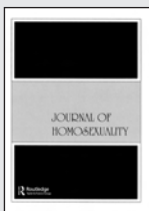


Journal of GLBT Family Studies

Volume 8, 2012, 5 issues per year
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Journal of Homosexuality

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Volume 59, 2012, 10 issues per year
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Journal of Gay & Lesbian Mental Health

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Journal of LGBT Youth

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Volume 9, 2012, 4 issues per year
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International Journal of Transgenderism

Editor: Walter Bockting, PhD

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