



President's Column: The Hard Work Continues

By Bonnie R. Strickland

One of the many activities in which Division 44 is involved is the National Multicultural Conference and Summit (NMCS). Division 44 was one of the four Divisions, along with Division 17 (Counseling), Division 35 (Psychology of Women), and Division 45 (Ethnic Minority Issues) that initiated the conference in 1999. This year our own Cisco Sanchez was the Lead Coordinator in planning the conference and Kirstyn Yuk Sim Chun assisted him.

The 2011 NMCS was held in Seattle on January 26–28. The theme was Unification Through Diversity: Bridging Psychological Science and Practice in the Public Interest. Over 900 people registered, almost half students, and by every measure the meeting was a huge success. Division 44 was represented by the keynote speakers, through several symposia, and many other programs. Our own Doug Kimmel was recognized as a “Distinguished Elder.”

Our mid-winter Executive Committee met at the end of the conference. This is a time we come together to monitor and conduct the business of the Division. Our officers, Council Representatives, Members at Large, and numerous committee chairs and liaisons attend the meeting. Several notable agenda items were discussed.

The APA Council Representatives—Bev Greene, Terry Gock, and Sandy Shullman—thanked the members of the Division again for their votes on the apportionment ballot. The Division maintained its third seat.

Terry proposed the following resolution which was passed unanimously: “Division 44 supports the proposal to seat the four ethnic minority psychological associations as voting members of the APA Council of Representatives. Division 44 will actively educate and encourage our members to support this proposal when the by-laws amendment to do so is sent to the APA membership for a vote.”

Because the work of the Treasurer is so intense, it was decided to reconstitute the Finance Committee and add two members at large. The Treasurer is chair of the Finance Committee which monitors the revenues and expenses of the Division and proposes a budget to be voted on by the Executive Committee.

Due to the hard work of our Education and Training Committee, chaired by Maryka Biaggio and Joseph Micucci, the Division is now a sponsor of Continuing Education through APA and can present CE offerings and give CE credit.

The awards process was discussed and you are encouraged to submit nominations for the various awards that the Division offers (see www.apadivision44.org/honors).

The Communications Coordinator, Richard Sprott, reported that things seem to be going well on the listserv. We are exploring the possibility of establishing a facebook page. Richard will also bring the Executive Committee listserv up to date.

Considerable discussion centered on our book series. The book series

has served us well, but it was decided that it is time to phase it out. We are also in the process of determining whether the Division would like to publish a journal.



Marjorie and Bonnie

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Laura Alie, our senior Student Representative, presented the results of a survey of students regarding their interest in being mentored. The Student Representatives will work with the Mentoring Committee to arrange opportunities for mentoring.

The Program Chair, Erin Deneke, reported that 121 proposals for the APA Convention program were received and 89 accepted. She thanked all of the reviewers. She also mentioned that the Division is celebrating its 25th year. We will have some special programming at the Convention to celebrate this event.

The Committee on Racial and Ethnic Diversity told us of the Joint APA Ethics and Division 44 Student Travel Awards for attendance at the NMCS. The awards are reserved for LGBT persons of color and the four awardees were honored with a luncheon during the NMCS meeting.

Nathan Grant Smith, chair of the Public Policy Committee, remarked on how efforts are underway to connect Division 44 members with state associations' advocacy organizations.

Whenever the EC holds a meeting, we reach out to local persons and groups involved with LGBT issues. This year we had several guests attend our Saturday evening dinner. We approved an Outreach Coordinator who will arrange invitations

and maintain contacts with our LGBT friends. Gregory Sarlo will serve in this position.

We also discussed in detail the report from Lore M. Dickey, co-chair of our Transgender and Gender Variance Committee (Jenny Arm is the new co-chair). The primary mission of the Committee at this time is to help develop the Practice Guidelines for Transgender Clients. A working group is planning a charge to and selection of a Task Force to complete this task. The EC enthusiastically supported this endeavor.

The new co-chair of the Health Initiatives Task Force is Linda Travis and the Task Force continues to build liaisons with other LGBT health organizations.

Our membership is holding steady. And the hard work of our Committees and Task Forces continues.

Doug Haldeman visited the meeting and announced his candidacy for President-elect of APA. He was enthusiastically received and the EC welcomed his announcement. Division members are urged to nominate him for this position and to work hard for his election.

All in all, we had a busy and productive meeting.

New Guidelines for Psychological Practice with LGB Clients Approved by APA

At its February 2011 meeting, the American Psychological Association (APA) Council of Representatives voted to adopt the "Guidelines for Psychological Practice with Lesbian, Gay, and Bisexual Clients." This set of guidelines replaces the original "Guidelines for Psychotherapy with Lesbian, Gay, and Bisexual Clients," which were approved by the Council of Representatives in February, 2000.



Practice guidelines provide information and assistance to practicing psychologists but they also are used in educational and training settings all over the country. This set of guidelines will be helpful in both clinical and academic settings worldwide.

The Guidelines for Psychological Practice with Lesbian, Gay, and Bisexual Clients features updated literature and new guidelines on religion and spirituality, socioeconomic and workplace issues, and the dissemination of research. There is also a guideline pertaining to the differentiation of gender identity and sexual orientation.

In order to provide more assistance to psychologists, this set of guidelines includes two appendices: (1) an appendix on LGBT Internet resources and (2) another on religion and religious LGBT advocacy and affinity organizations.

The guidelines were developed by the Revision Task Force: Kris Hancock, Chair (John F. Kennedy University, Pleasant Hill, CA), Laura Alie (John F. Kennedy University, Pleasant Hill, CA), Armand Cerbone (Chicago, IL), Sari Dworkin (Fresno, CA), Terry Gock (Rosemead, CA), Doug Haldeman (Seattle, WA), Susan Kashubek-West (St. Louis, MO), and Glenda Russell (Boulder, CO). The guidelines were reviewed by over 20 psychologists supported by APA staff Clinton Anderson, Mary Hardiman, and Sue Houston. These guidelines will be effective for up to 10 years at which time APA will again require them to be revised and submitted for approval.

[The Guidelines for Psychological Practice with Lesbian, Gay, and Bisexual Clients](#) is now available on the Committee on Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, and Transgender Concerns Web site and will be published in the *American Psychologist*. Plans are now underway to develop practice guidelines on working with transgender clients.

—Kris Hancock, khancock@fku.edu

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

Spring 2006

President Charlotte J. Patterson asked how members of the Division can best keep in touch between EC meetings. She noted the important role the *Newsletter* plays as a connection with others who care about LGBT issues. The e-mail listserv is also a wonderful service.

Past-president Michael Stevenson reported that after months of work the new Web site is up and running.

Gladys L. Croom contributed her convention paper, "Seasoned: Aging in African-American Lesbians." She noted that being "seasoned" required finding better ways for managing stress, to continually adjust, and a need to increase one's acceptance of oneself.

Steve James wrote about the day in his life when he and his partner, Todd, decided to adopt their second son who was just 10 days old and still 3 weeks premature.

David Huebner described the same sex marriage of two close friends and Linda Garnets described her same sex marriage in San Francisco during the brief period when they were allowed. Gillian Woldorf sent the announcement of her marriage in Massachusetts. Doug Kimmel described his 1969 wedding in Colorado.

Spring 2001

President Terry S. Gock reported on the second Division 44 co-sponsored Multicultural Summit in Santa Barbara. It was a hugely successful two-day meeting with more than 800 participants. Linda Garnets eloquently delivered a plenary keynote address on lesbian and gay psychology. Terry also noted that we have recaptured our third seat on the APA Council for the year of 2002.

The Reverend Mel White, PhD, author of *Stranger at the Gate: To Be Gay and Christian in America*, will be the invited speaker for Division 44 at the APA convention.

Harold Kooden announced that the International Lesbian and Gay Association is launching the first ever global GLBT summit in San Francisco immediately prior to the APA convention in August.

The Transgender Task Force has distributed a resource and bibliography list, including a glossary of terms.

April 1996

The Division held its annual midwinter business meeting and included a Workshop on Diversity led by Althea Smith. The EC also met with psychologists of color in the Washington area prior to the Diversity Workshop to discuss steps Division 44 might take to make the Division more attractive to people of color, and strategies to increase their participation.

Trial half-price memberships (\$15 instead of \$30) begin for anyone who joins the Division after March 1, 1996; the dues reduction applies only for the first year to give a new member time to "sample" the Division and does not apply to student dues of \$10.

Steve James and Karen Jordan, co-chairs of the Task Force on Youth and Family, reported that they coordinated two proposals for the APA convention and the Task Force is co-sponsoring a Lesbian and Gay Family Film Festival with the Division 43 Committee on Lesbian and Gay Family Issues at the convention.

April 1991

The final report of the Committee on Lesbian and Gay Concerns Task Force on Bias in Psychotherapy with Lesbians and Gay Men is now available. The Task Force surveyed a large and diverse sample of psychologists to elicit information about specific instances of "biased" and "sensitive" psychotherapy practice.

SPSLGI (Division 44) sponsors a pre-convention workshop titled: AIDS Dementia: Critical Issues in Managing the Environment.

APA President Stanley Graham wrote to the Department of Defense (DOD) Secretary Cheney making clear APA's position that the DOD Directive—"Homosexuality is incompatible with military service"—is unjustified and damaging, and that the integration of openly lesbian and gay persons into the military is as achievable as the integration of African-Americans and women. DOD's reply was: "We have no plans to reconsider our policy. Thank you for writing."

April 1986

Division 44 and CLGC were successful in advocating an affirmative APA public policy position statement on AIDS that was adopted unanimously by the APA Council of Representatives on February 1, 1986.

President Kristin Hancock reported on a December 4, 1985, meeting with the American Psychiatric Association regarding the revision of the DSM-III-R and the decision to leave the diagnostic category of "Ego-Dystonic Homosexuality" in the proposed revision. Dr. Alan Malyon, Chair of the Committee on Lesbian and Gay Concerns, presented the arguments to Dr. Robert Spitzer, Chair of the Work Group to Revise DSM-III; but the category was retained by a vote of the American Psychiatric Association's Board of Trustees.

Terry Gock, Susan Gore, Harold Kooden, and Alan Malyon were appointed to the Task Force on Future Directions.

Division 44 Candidate Statements

President-Elect — Connie Matthews

It is an honor to be nominated to run for President-Elect. I cannot remember when in my professional life I was not a member of Division 44, so I will have to leave it at “many years.”

I have been on the faculty at Penn State University and the University of Memphis and currently do consulting around helping individuals, groups, and organizations to be more affirmatively responsive to their lesbian, gay, bisexual, and transgender constituents. I have an established research program focusing on affirmative counseling with lesbian, gay, and bisexual clients, especially around addiction treatment and recovery. I am a long time activist and advocate.

During my three years on the APA Committee for LGBT Concerns, especially last year as chair, I had the opportunity to work with Division 44 leadership around several important common projects. I would work to see this productive collaboration continue. Priorities would include seeing practice guidelines for working with transgender clients developed and moved through APA governance, wide dissemination of the revised *Guidelines for Psychological Practice with Lesbian, Gay, and Bisexual Clients*, support of the scholarship that makes such projects possible, and working to ensure that APA continues to play an active advocacy role for LGBT people. I would also look to engage other social justice oriented divisions in collaborative work to further our mutual interests. The next few years hold much promise for LGBT people and it is important that APA and Division 44 help to mold the change that is about to come.



President-Elect — Arlene Noriega

Division 44 has been my professional home for over nine years. I have served the Division for three years in the capacity of Member at Large (2007–2010). In 2001 I chaired the Ethnic Minority Committee. During my 4 year tenure as chair the name of this committee changed to the Committee on Racial and Ethnic Diversity (CoRED) and it increased its annual student travel award from one to two awards. In 2005 I was the Division 44 coordinator for the 2007 National Multicultural Conference and Summit in Seattle, WA. The 2007 NMCS was a success, having more LGBT programming than ever before, and it changed the role of the Division's presence as one of the host divisions of the NMCS.

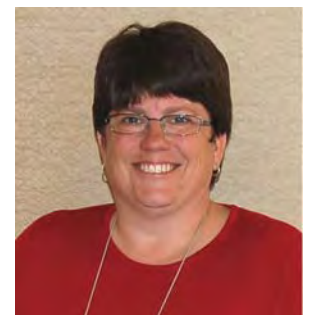
In Atlanta, GA, I am in private practice working primarily with the Latino population and on the board of Fourth Tuesday, a social networking committee of the Atlanta Lesbian Health Initiative. I have been the Secretary, Member at Large, and Chair of the Georgia Psychology Association's Division H (Society for the Study of LGBT Issues). I have also been a founding member of the Cultural Diversity Institute for Positive Impact, a mental health agency providing services to individuals infected and affected by HIV/AIDS.

There are many exciting changes in our social fabric regarding LGBT rights and many more areas that need our strong voice and continued work with diversity within our LGBT community. I hope to have the opportunity to lead the Division in a spirit of inclusion and collaboration.



Member at Large — Erin Deneke

I have had the honor of working with members of Division 44 for the past three years. During this time, I have served as Program Co-Chair for 1 year and Program Chair for 2 years. In this position, I have become intimately aware of the challenges and rewards of scheduling two consecutive APA Division 44 Convention Programs. Of particular challenge was the scheduling of the Marriage Equality Programming Tract, of which I played an instrumental part in helping to coordinate the tract's development. In my position as Program Chair, I have been committed to resolving conflicts that arose from outside sources in a responsible manner. Since joining Division 44, I have fully enjoyed the opportunity to form close relationships with Division 44 members which have helped me to grow both personally and professionally. I am genuinely motivated to serve as the Division 44 Member at Large as I feel my professional research and clinical background can continue to enhance the Division's communication of sound research and clinical practices that benefit the LGBTQ Community. I am fully committed to serving the Division to advance its mission and I would be truly honored to serve Division 44 in the capacity of Member at Large.

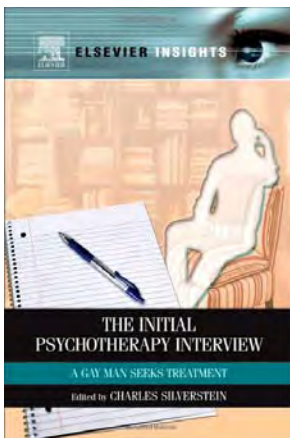


Member at Large — Kathleen Y. Ritter

As a supportive ally of the LGBT community, I am pleased to be a candidate for Member at Large representative to the Division 44 Executive Committee. If elected, I would be a strong advocate for continuing the many good works I have witnessed over the years as a member of the Division. I would support the existing committee structure and task forces and recommend modifications as needs change. I would advocate for the continuation of a strong presence in APA, the expansion of our influence in public policy related to sexual orientation and gender identity, and increased cooperation with other APA divisions and federal agencies. I would recognize and support the contributions of members at the national, state and local levels and promote additional financial sustenance for innovative research in LGBT psychology. The Division's recognition of the spiritual concerns of sexual minorities is refreshing to me since several of my previous and recent publications are related to faith and belief. In 2008 the Division honored me with the award for Distinguished Professional Contribution. I have been a Fellow of the Division since 2004 and was co-recipient of the Distinguished Book Award in 2003. I hope to be able to carry on the sound traditions of the Division, as well as to play a stronger role in the future direction LGBT psychology.



BOOK REVIEW

**The Initial Psychotherapy Interview: A Gay Man Seeks Treatment**

Charles Silverstein (Ed.). Burlington, MA: Elsevier, 2011, 321 p.

Contrary to what one might expect, *The Initial Psychotherapy Interview: A Gay Man Seeks Treatment*, is not a how-to-textbook on conducting an initial interview with a gay male patient. The book's objective is far broader and more ambitious. Charles Silverstein and his collaborators have succeeded in conducting a "psychological autopsy" of the interaction between a patient and his therapist, both of whom happen to be gay. The editor has assembled an impressive and varied group of clinicians to comment on the multiple facets that exist in the process of every clinical interview.

The book is organized around an hour-long interview with "Scott," a 30-year-old gay man who seeks treatment from 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. We hear from a diverse group of practitioners, including those from the fields of psychoanalysis, cognitive-behavioral therapy, health psychology, family systems, and feminist theory. Reading this book was like attending a good clinical case conference in which clinicians forcefully argue their positions and in doing so highlight the fundamental differences (and similarities) that exist between their various theoretical approaches.

What I appreciate about this book is Silverstein's willingness to so openly acknowledge his own clinical errors. Many of us are likely to see ourselves in his retelling of the session, with the inevitable awkward silences, equivocations, and personal insecurities that we all experience as therapists. Silverstein resists the narcissistic temptation to be viewed as the all-knowing therapist and instead allows himself to be seen as he really is: vulnerable, unsure, brash, and even self-important.

Ironically, the success of this book rests on Silverstein's "lack of success" in his session with Scott. While there is plenty to criticize in this initial session, such criticisms come easily for a reviewer who has the luxury of time and distance to be able to reflect on all of the underlying psychodynamics at play.

In reading this book, I was reminded of my own experience as a graduate student conducting therapy for the first time. I often sat in supervision, feeling incompetent and in awe of my supervisors' clinical acumen. Dr. Silverstein is the supervisor I wish I had in graduate school: the one who teaches by example, acknowledges his own "mistakes" and in doing so gives us the permission to confront our own. "We have to do better," he writes in the book's introduction and challenges all training supervisors to let their supervisees "stand on our shoulders and to see further than we ever have ourselves."

My one real criticism of this book is a personal one. Designed primarily for the therapist-in-training, the publisher has chosen to market the volume as an eBook. While many graduate students these days are comfortable with such a format, I still appreciate the tactile experience of holding a book and having the option to flip freely between its pages. There were several times I would have preferred the opportunity to look back to a preceding chapter in order to compare how two different authors interpreted the same clinical moment. Overall, this was a minor inconvenience and one I was willing to endure in order to benefit from the clinical wisdom Silverstein and his colleagues impart.

Reviewed by Tyger Latham, www.DupontTherapy.com

2011 Mid-Winter Meeting and Panel at the NMCS



Mark Pope, Bonnie Strickland, Michael Mobley



Nathan Grant Smith



Laura Alie, Nadine Nakamura, Karla Anhalt



Division 44 Panel: Eduardo Morales, Reggie Nettles, Kris Hancock, Karina Walters



lore dickey and Erin Deneke



Doug Kimmel and Peter Ji



Arlene Noriega

Photos by lore dickey



National Multicultural Conference and Summit 2011



Kobi Mar, Shawn MacDonald, Randall Ehrbar



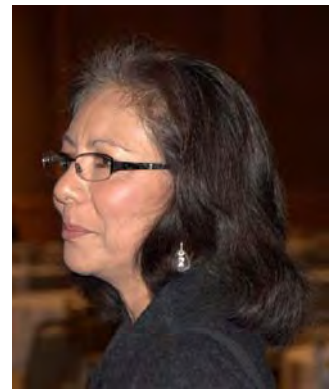
Reggie Nettles and Kris Hancock



Ruth Fassinger



Bonnie Strickland and Reggie Nettles



Melba Vasquez

Above photos by Beverly Greene



Elder Award recipients: Richard Suinn, Stanley Sue, Douglas Kimmel, Mary Tatum Howard, Carolyn Barcus, Patricia Arrendondo

Photo by lore dickey

ARTICLES

Well-Being in the Transition Process: The Role of Loss, Community, and CopingStephanie Budge¹

Transgender individuals experience extensive rejection (Budge et al., 2008; Nuttbrock, Rosenblum, & Blumenstein, 2003) and discrimination (Lombardi, Wilchins, Priesing, & Malouf, 2001). The purpose of the current study is to examine the process of coping and how this relates to well-being at different stages of the gender transition. Although transitioning is often referred to in the context of female-to-male (FTM), or male-to-female (MTF) transsexual individuals, the term is also used for individuals who take measures to move from their biological sex to a different gender expression. This includes individuals who may reject both male and female gender constructs, identify along a gender spectrum, or continue to identify with their biological sex, but take measures to express a different gender.

A total of 357 transsexual individuals ($n = 226$ MTF and $n = 131$ FTM) participated in this study and ranged in age from 18 to 78 ($M = 40.3$, $SD = 13.86$). Eighty-six percent of the transsexual sample identified as white, 7% as bi-racial, 3% as Latino, 1% as African American/Black, 1% as Asian/Asian American/Pacific Islander, and less than 1% as Native American/American Indian and multi-racial. Sex assigned at birth was 60% male, 37% female, and 3% intersexed. Sixty-six participants identified as gender queer in this sample. The gender queer subsample ranged in age from 18 to 65 ($M = 30.3$, $SD = 11.3$); 84% identified as white, 8% as bi-racial, 3% as Latino, 2% as Asian/Asian American/Pacific Islander, 2% as Native American/American Indian, and 2% as multi-racial; sex assigned at birth was 24% male and 46% female.

Demographic questions and the following questionnaires were used: Perceived Loss Scale (PLS; Budge, 2010), Ways of Coping-Revised (WOC-R; Folkman, Lazarus, Dunkel-Schetter, DeLongis, & Gruen, 1986), Center for Epidemiologic Studies Depression Scale (CES-D; Radloff, 1977), and the Burns Anxiety Inventory (BAI; Burns, 1998). The surveys took approximately 30 minutes to complete. Structural equation modeling (SEM) was used to analyze data from the transsexual sample and regression analysis was used to analyze data from the gender queer sample.

Results indicated that the transition process for transgender individuals is complex. The SEM analyses suggested processes for MTF and FTM transsexual individuals differ. Although the MTF and FTM models for depression and anxiety differed, two themes emerge from these models. First, the perception of loss is extremely important for transsexual populations. In each of the models, the more perceived loss an individual ex-

perienced, the more depression, anxiety, and avoidant coping mechanisms were reported. Interestingly enough, the only variable that did not predict most paths was the perception of a transgender community. It could be that the experiencing loss is more imperative to well-being than the importance of a transgender community. The second major finding was that there appears to be a more complex model for MTF individuals when compared to FTM individuals. Comparatively, there were only three significant paths for FTMs and 10 significant paths for MTFs across all four models. Several authors have noted the impact of male privilege for FTMs (see, for example Schilt, 1997). It may be that the added discrimination and difficulty that MTFs experience during their transitions indicate a more complex process for their coping and well-being. It is also possible that the process is just as complex for FTM individuals, however, the complexity has not been captured within the variables for the current study.

For the gender queer subsample, the results are indicative of an interesting process for their coping and well-being. Several relationships were significant in this analysis. For example, the more of a perception that there was support from non-transgender individuals, the less depression they reported. The higher the perception of loss reported, the higher levels of anxiety (but not depression) were also reported. It may be that the increase in loss leads to grief and worry about how to make up for those losses, but does not necessarily cause depression directly related to the loss. Gender queer individuals reported more anxiety the further along they were in their transition. Perhaps this anxiety could be related to society being strictly bound by the gender binary; it may be that it is more anxiety-producing to explain gender identity or to live in a misunderstanding society as the transition progresses. This analysis also indicates there may be a moderating effect of assigned sex and facilitative coping with regard to levels of depression and anxiety. The gender queer individuals who were assigned a female sex at birth used more facilitative coping mechanisms as their anxiety and depression increased; however, this was not true for those who were assigned a male sex at birth. Perhaps gender queer individuals assigned a female sex at birth were socialized to cope with depression and anxiety in a way that helps them deal with distress, whereas male-bodied gender queer individuals were not socialized in a similar fashion.

Although only depression and anxiety were measured in this study, we can infer strategies to enhance well-being and facilitative coping from these results. The losses reported in this study regarded friends, family, employment, housing, healthcare, and finances. Previous studies (e.g., Lombardi et al., 2001) indicate that the loss of these factors is generally due to discrimination. Prevention of these losses by decreasing discrimination may be the foremost factor in helping transgender individuals use facilitative coping and experience more psychological well-being. In addition, recent strides have been made to ensure that trans-

¹ Stephanie Budge was the first recipient of the Division 44 Transgender Research Award. Correspondence regarding this article should be addressed to the author, budge@wisc.edu. At the time the research was conducted, Stephanie was a student at the University of Wisconsin–Madison. She is currently a pre-doctoral intern at the University of Minnesota in the University Counseling & Consulting Services. Note the announcement in this issue for applicants for the 2011 Transgender Research Award.

gender individuals are valued and treated as their current gender identity. Notwithstanding these gains, the present results from the gender queer study indicate that binary gender role socialization experienced earlier in life impacts coping and well-being.

Mental health providers might seek to find a balance of ensuring they are valuing their transgender clients' current identity, while also understanding that their clients will be bringing in coping mechanisms learned from their sex assigned at birth. These results indicate that training and professional development are imperative for practitioners to become advocates and allies for change within the transgender community.

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Psychologists' Involvement in Advocacy for LGBT Issues: Outcome of the Division 44 Public Policy Committee's Advocacy Survey

Katie Katuzny, Peter Economou, and Division 44 Public Policy Committee¹

As more conservative members of our federal and state legislatures have taken their seats in 2011, the call for state advocacy becomes stronger and clearer. Furthermore, in recent years, most of the laws concerning the LGBT community—such as same-sex marriage, gay and lesbian adoption, and LGBT-related bullying in schools—have passed at the state-level through legislative action or ballot measures. Therefore, it has become increasingly important to encourage advocacy in individual states, and the Division 44 Public Policy Committee has been focusing primarily on state-level policy for the past two years.

Despite Proposition 8 in California, five states and the District of Columbia have passed marriage equality legislation, and seven others provide some kind of domestic partnerships or civil union status. Similarly, as federal legislators debate the Employment Non-Discrimination Act, more than 20 states and territories have passed non-discrimination laws that include sexual orientation, and about half of these states have included gender identity and gender expression in their non-discrimination laws.

Between late 2009 and early 2010, the Public Policy Committee of Division 44 surveyed 249 of the Division's members about their involvement in their respective state psychological associations and their LGBT advocacy. Data were collected about members' past and present membership in state, provincial, and territorial psychological associations (SPTAs), perceived barriers to engaging in LGBT advocacy, previous LGBT advocacy, and activities that they identified to promote LGBT-affirmative public policies. The goals of the survey were to discover ways in which psychologists could collaborate

with SPTAs regarding LGBT issues, increase involvement in the activities that promote LGBT-affirmative public policies, identify ways in which individual psychologists could have more influence in the transformation of public policy at the state level, and understand perceived barriers to such advocacy.

When our member-respondents provided their comments about barriers, many reported that they did not believe STAs provided enough benefits to motivate them to join. There was a common response that these associations did not cater to a variety of psychologists, and instead focused primarily on clinical practice. These respondents believed that the SPTAs were not concerned about the issues that were significant to their professional practices. As a result, they did not want to join organizations that they believed did not provide relevant support. Respondents indicated two common barriers to the promotion of LGBT policies in SPTAs.

Aversion to joining state psychological association:

- "Have found that the state psychological association is less than welcoming of non-clinical psychologists"
- "Focused toward clinicians"
- "Membership in state association and APA is getting to be expensive"
- "More involved with the local activism and advocacy through non-psychological avenues"

Discouragement due to a conservative state:

- "Perception that it's a drop in the bucket and will be unsuccessful"
- "An extremely right wing state legislature that almost insures lack of progress in LGBT issues"
- "[My state] is so incredibly conservative that it seems like a losing effort."

Although it is important to recognize that some SPTAs have not been involved in LGBT advocacy previously, SPTAs are significant organizing bodies of psychologists who are equipped to offer empirical data as well as the clinical ex-

¹ Public Policy Committee members: Melissa Grey, MI (Co-chair); Nathan Grant Smith, QC (Co-chair); Peter Economou, NY; Robert-Jay Green, CA; Judd Harbin, AR; Katie Katuzny, CA; Judith Kovach, MI; Tim Popanz, WA; Peter Popejoy, FL; Stacey Prince, WA; Michael Ranney, OH; Jessica Rowe, CA; Peter Theodore, CA; Erica Wise, NC (Ex-officio member). Address correspondence concerning this article to Katie Katuzny, kekatzny@yahoo.com.

periences of distressed community members to inform debates on LGBT-related policies. In addition, being perceived as the “voice of organized psychology” in their respective regions, SPTAs have more credibility in public policy discussions than individual psychologists or other groups of psychologists within the state are likely to have.

A primary concern for the members of Division 44 is the advancement of LGBT issues, and we have found that when their state psychological associations do not promote LGBT advocacy or acknowledge their needs, it can create an unwelcoming atmosphere for LGBT-identified and allied psychologists. We believe that if STPAs showed more explicit activity supporting LGBT-affirmative legislation and developed LGBT committees or task forces, then psychologists would be much more likely to join their respective state associations. Another approach which may be more successful would be for Division 44 members to join STPAs and influence these changes from within the associations. Our experience has been that most STPAs would welcome the active leadership of Division 44 members in their state who wish to

improve public policy. However, they need one of their members with LGBT expertise to initiate the process, and the overall effort needs to be framed as “benefiting the mental health and psychological well-being of LGBT citizens in the state” rather than in political terms.

In this survey, members described barriers that prevented them from participating in LGBT advocacy and indicated the specific activities that they were willing to engage in to promote LGBT-affirmative public policies. Table 1 lists the most common barriers which included “lack of time,” “uncertainty about how to become involved,” “uncertainty about skills,” and “lack of peer support.” Table 2 shows the most common activities that individuals were most willing to engage in including: “call legislators,” “serve on boards of LGBT equality/advocacy organizations,” “conduct workshops on how to communicate with others about LGBT issues,” and “write op-eds for newspapers.” It is important to support members in developing their skills regarding advocacy, while also encouraging them to engage more in the advocacy efforts in which they feel confident already.

Table 1: *Frequency of Perceived Barriers to LGBT Advocacy*

Barrier	<i>n</i>	Percentage
Lack of Time	161	54.6
Uncertainty About How to Become Involved	65	22
Uncertainty About Skills	46	15.6
Need More Peer Support	35	11.9
Other	15	5.1
Perceived Resistance from State Psychological Association.	13	4.4
Previous Unsuccessful / Frustrating Experiences	12	4.1
Employment Discourages Public Policy Work	8	2.7
May Jeopardize Status in Work Setting	7	2.4
Concern for Diminished Referrals to Private Practice	2	0.7

Note. Participants had the option to choose as many barriers as applied.

Table 2: *Frequency of Advocacy Activities Participants Are Willing to Do*

Activity	Count	Percentage
Write or Call Legislators	135	45.8
Serve on Boards of LGBT Equality/Advocacy Organizations	105	35.6
Conduct Workshops on LGBT Issues	90	30.5
Write Op-eds for Newspapers	74	25.1
Participate in Information Sessions with Judges/Attorneys	71	24.1
Give Print News, Radio, or TV Interviews	69	23.4
Hold Informational Meetings with Elected Officials	67	22.7
Member of State Psychological Association LGBT Committee	58	19.7
Help Write <i>Amicus Curiae</i> Briefs	47	15.9
Be an Expert Witness	46	15.6
Throw a House Party	36	12.2
Write News Releases	36	12.2
Other	12	4.1

Note. Participants had the option to choose as many activities as they desired.

It is disconcerting that many Division 44 members believed they did not possess the skills to engage in this type of work. Many of the respondents did not believe they were capable of being successful in advocating for the LGBT community. All of the professionals surveyed were APA members of Division 44, which suggested that they have a special interest and likely some expertise in LGBT issues. As psychologists and members of Division 44, these individuals are some of the best candidates and representatives for the LGBT community. Their influence as professionals could have a profound impact on their states and communities, subsequently affecting public policy toward more equality for the LGBT community.

As a classic example of self-efficacy, our fellow Division 44 colleagues must believe they are capable of being effective advocates to take on this role. A possible option is to provide an opportunity for those dedicated to LGBT issues to learn how to turn their interest and concern about the LGBT community into effective advocacy. One way to approach this task is to offer trainings or workshops that provide a basic format for interested parties to follow. We are fortunate that members and leadership committees have begun to develop a repertoire of such workshops presentations, including those provided at the 2010 APA Convention in the Marriage Equality program track. This committee is also in the process of developing future advocacy trainings for interested members. These trainings could alleviate stress about skill deficits and build the confidence of Division 44 members to cultivate their expertise while working toward necessary changes in public policy. This is a task that the Public Policy Committee takes on as an opportunity to serve our colleagues, and we welcome others in joining us in sharing expertise and learning.

The open-response items showed that Division 44 members were most active in advocacy when there was an upcoming ballot measure that threatened the rights of the LGBT community. When these propositions passed, in defeat of LGBT rights, most members reported feeling depleted and discouraged (Rostosky, Riggle, Horne, & Miller, 2009). This disappointment translated into a withdrawal from advocacy and a lack of motivation to continue their efforts. A growing literature about advocacy work, such as Russell's (e.g., 2000) work on resiliency in LGBT activism provides important guidance on how to assist each other in preventing and ameliorating the negative consequences of advocacy in these contentious contexts. If Division 44 members can collaborate in training sessions without the pressure of an upcoming vote, perhaps more progress would be achieved from a steady flow of LGBT advocacy.

It was our goal to identify ways in which the members of Division 44 of the APA could become more involved in LGBT

advocacy at the state level. The respondents represent a motivated and active group of professionals dedicated to producing change in public policy to provide equal treatment to the LGBT community. These are the highlights of the strengths in our membership through their previous LGBT advocacy work.

Contacting and Working with Members of Congress

- "Send e-mails and/or make phone calls to legislators regarding issues"
- "Signed petitions and submitted letters/e-mails to my (nonvoting) representative in Congress"
- "Lobbying with legislators"
- "Going to legislative hearings about the same-sex marriage bill"

Contributing Time and Money to Prevent Anti-LGBT Amendments:

- "Worked a great deal on the recent 'No on 8' campaign in California"
- "I worked to have our [s]tate oppose anti-gay bills in the late 1990s"
- "Grassroots organizing, canvassing" and "participated in rallies prior to the 2004 marriage amendment"
- "Giving money to fight Prop 8"

Committee and Organization Membership:

- "Served on the Legislative Committee of our state LGBT rights organization"
- "Past chairperson to the lesbian, gay psychologist group in my area"
- "Chair of a task force for state mental health agency to promote competent care for LGBT individuals."
- "Being on the PFLAG executive board"

Our committee would like to express our gratitude to the Division 44 members who completed our survey. With our fellow members who participated in this survey, we can implement training in the desired areas so that psychologists can make meaningful contributions to LGBT advocacy at the state level. Toward this end, if you are interested in engaging with your state psychological association to advance the psychological well-being of LGBT citizens in your state, please contact our Public Policy Committee for a consultation about next steps you can take: Nathan Grant-Smith (nathan.smith@mcgill.ca) or Melissa Grey (mgrey2@gmail.com).

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Lesbian, Gay, and Bisexual Individuals with Disabilities: Addressing Dual Identities

Stephanie Ignatavicius¹

Psychologists are increasingly recognizing the importance of the unique needs and experiences of clients who identify as lesbian, gay, or bisexual (LGB). The LGB population has the additional task of navigating their identity through an environment that can be intolerant and misinformed. Models of LGB identity formation are limited by their narrow focus on the individual's sexuality, and overlook other factors of identity such as race, religion, age, and disability.

Sexuality and disability are significant forms of identity that have historically been seen as mutually exclusive. Traditionally, individuals with disabilities are perceived as asexual (Harley, Nowak, Gassaway, & Savage, 2002; Whitney, 2006), but statistics suggest that as many as 4 million individuals with disabilities are LGB and that 11% of LGB individuals have disabilities (Harley, Hall, & Savage, 2000; Harley et al, 2002). Often individuals who identify as both LGB and having a disability must choose with which to identify.

Lesbian, gay, and bisexual individuals with disabilities present many complex issues including identity categories, group rejection, and multiple oppressions. Sexual minorities may choose to conceal their orientations from the heterosexually based culture and many are capable of "passing" as heterosexual. Individuals with disabilities often cannot use that same strategy, as many disabilities are visible. By having an obvious disability, individuals are often reduced to their disability and are no longer perceived as whole people. Additionally, individuals with disabilities have been assumed asexual or heterosexual (Whiney, 2006), which further removes aspects of their identity. This stigmatization creates a double oppression for LGB individuals with disabilities. If they wish to hide their disabilities, they are unable to do so, and if they wish to acknowledge their LGB identity, they may not be able to do so in the manner that is best for them.

Lesbian, gay, and bisexual individuals with disabilities may also experience discrimination within their own groups. For example, within their community, gay men with disabilities are subjected to "looksism" in which they are often judged by their physical appearance (Harley et al, 2002). Some gay men place emphasis on masculine appearance and therefore exclude gay men with disabilities who are unable to meet the masculine standards of strength, vitality, and able-bodiedness (Harley et al, 2000). In this instance, gay men with disabilities are rejected by one of the groups with which they identify. If their sexuality goes unacknowledged because of their disability, gay men with disabilities are faced with a dual denial of their identities and may be left socially isolated.

As members of two minority groups, LGB individuals with disabilities experience double oppression in a culture in which heterosexuality and ability dominate. This oppression may be further exaggerated by other identity factors such as ethnicity and age. Maneuvering through stigmatized identities can be challenging, alienating, and emotionally draining. Identity

acquisition is an additional challenge for LGB individuals with disabilities. Many disabilities are acquired and involve adapting to a new identity, much like the process of adapting to an "out" identity as an LGB individual. In managing identities as an LGB individual with disabilities, there are frequently no role models that an individual can follow (Hunt, Matthews, Milsom, & Lammel, 2006).

There is also a notable lack of resources and clinical information available for LGB individuals with disabilities (Whitney, 2006), and thus it is challenging for both the client and the clinician to provide appropriate treatment. Below are suggested guidelines for clinicians treating LGB individuals with disabilities:

- Acknowledge all aspects of the client's identity and do not force him or her to choose a singular identity.
- Do not assume that sexuality and disability are the focus of the client's presenting complaints.
- Because disability and minority sexuality are often framed in a negative context, include questions that focus on the positive such as, "What aspects of your identity do you especially enjoy?" (Whitney, 2006, p. 50). Also, ask about the relationship between sexuality and disability, such as "How have other individuals with disabilities responded to your sexual identity?"
- Be knowledgeable about local resources such as LGB-friendly medical, rehabilitation, and recreational services. *Virtual CIL* provides information about disability centers in each state (www.virtualcil.net/cils/), and the Gay and Lesbian Medical Association assists in locating local LGB-friendly health providers (www.glma.org).
- Direct clients to national resources for additional information, such as ReachOut USA (www.reachoutusa.org/).
- Suggest support groups for LGB individuals with disabilities. If local groups are unavailable, direct clients to Internet groups or to a one-on-one paired mentor.
- Reassess the accessibility of the service-providing location, including elevators, ramps, and door width. Assist with paperwork for individuals with visual impairments or difficulty writing.

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Events in New York City Leading to the Deletion of Homosexuality as a Mental Disorder by the American Psychiatric Association

Charles Silverstein¹

The following story is from the point of view of New York City's contribution to the removal of homosexuality as a mental illness. While accurate, it is not the only link in that chain of events. Activists in other cities made significant contributions as well, but contemporary witnesses to them will have to tell their side of the story. Communication between gay activists throughout the country was poor in those days for many reasons: the telephone use was extensive, copies of meetings were reproduced with onion skin and carbon paper, and there were philosophical differences between geographical regions about the proper strategy for confronting the psychiatric establishment.

In the 1970s, New York's Gay Activist Alliance (GAA) was the leading radical gay organization. A year or two earlier, the Gay Liberation Front (GLF) had been the most vocal organization, and they had sponsored the first Gay Liberation March (not parade) in the city. But GLF broke up rather quickly due to internecine warfare about their goals. GAA replaced them and devoted itself to fight only for gay rights.

I was a graduate student at the time. I was also a member of the Association for the Advancement of Behavior Therapy (AABT), now called the Association for Behavioral and Cognitive Therapy. I had joined with the express purpose of challenging the use of aversion therapy on gay people. I knew that we had many allies there, more so than one could find in any other psychological or psychoanalytic association. I joined so as to make an alliance with them against what I considered to be torture of gay people.

AABT was having their annual convention at New York's Hilton Hotel on October 8, 1972. Two or three practitioners of aversion therapy were scheduled to present papers at the convention. I asked the executive board of GAA to "zap" the convention. They enthusiastically voted to do so. The psychiatric profession was considered to be a "gatekeeper" of social attitudes, and we were convinced that if we could remove the stigma of homosexuality in medicine, sodomy laws would eventually fall, and gay people could make a significant advance toward gaining our civil rights. Since I had the program for the convention, I knew which meetings we could choose in which to hold our demonstration. The decision was based upon the advice of our PR committee. A public demonstration is of little value if no one hears about it, so we always sent press releases to the newspapers in advance of our demonstrations. Beside the publicity, having the press was reassuring to us because without it the police were wont to beat the hell out of us, sometimes seriously.

That problem worried me. The security guards at the Hilton Hotel had a reputation for overreacting during demonstrations. The year before, at a meeting of the "Inner Circle," an annual meeting of power brokers in the city, Morty Manfred and Jim Owles had been beaten up at the Hilton by Mi-

chael May, president of the Fireman's Union, in front of police (including the police commissioner). The activists were arrested, but May was not. I did not want to see anyone hurt during our demonstration—particularly me. (We were advocates, not masochists).

The PR committee decided to "zap" an aversion therapy lecture by a psychiatrist named Quinn (I can't remember his first name). His lecture was perfectly timed for us to do our work, and to allow the newspapers the opportunity to photograph the demonstration outside the Hilton and to get the story into the papers for the next day.

I asked a few AABT officers to meet me at Quinn's workshop. When they arrived, I explained what we were going to do. They promised to keep the security guards at bay, and they kept their promise.

About a dozen of us walked into the room and sat down. We were spotted immediately by the Hilton security people who then called other guards to join them, but AABT officials prevented them from coming into the room.

The next problem was Dr. Quinn. I decided that he should know what was going to happen, and I wanted him to acquiesce to our breaking up his lecture. That was a cinch. Professionals (including us) are not brave people. They generally fold under the slightest pressure. I walked up to him and in a quiet but firm voice said something like, "Dr. Quinn, the room is filled with radical gay liberationists, and we are here to fight against aversion therapy used against our people. You can talk for 15 minutes; then we're going to take over the room and tell the audience how gay people are being tortured. You don't have to worry; no one is going to physically attack you or anyone else." I ended by saying, "Dr. Quinn, it's going to happen anyway, so I suggest you cooperate, give your talk, then we take over, and you can listen to us."

He caved in immediately. I particularly used the word "radical," so as to intimidate him. I thanked him for his cooperation and sat down. The word "radical" is terrifying to most professionals and when used correctly results in almost complete capitulation. But this only when said softly and firmly. It is far less effective when yelled, accompanied with menacing gestures. In that case, the opposition identifies you as irrational and a bit of a lunatic. But the "soft" radical carries a meta-message of being more in control, hence more menacing. Telegraphing your punch, as I did with Quinn, is another effective technique when working with professional groups who are conservative by nature and will do virtually anything to prevent trouble. One need only be polite, respectful, firm, and to let the person know what you're going to do and what's expected of him.

Quinn walked to the front of the room, I walked to my seat, and the AABT officers stood guard at the door. After Quinn talked for 15 minutes, Ron Gold from GAA stood. "You've talked long enough, Dr. Quinn," said Gold. "Now it's our turn."

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We chastised the professional audience for their attempts to convert homosexuals into heterosexuals instead of helping gay people to come out. The audience erupted into fury. Many of them were also opposed to the use of aversion therapy, but they were angry at our interruption of their meeting. For the next hour, the two groups exchanged ideas; by the end of the meeting, many people felt that it had been a useful exchange.

In the audience was Robert Spitzer, a research psychiatrist and a member of the Nomenclature Committee of the American Psychiatric Association, the committee that formulates and makes changes in the DSM diagnostic system. Spitzer suggested that gay activists take their complaint to the Nomenclature Committee.

An ad hoc committee of gay activists, mostly from GAA, was formed to organize the presentation (Silverstein, 2009). They were instructed, however, not to identify themselves as an official GAA committee, simply as a group of interested individuals because GAA did not want to be seen as cooperating with the psychiatrists. (While this may seem strange to the modern reader, the fear of a radical gay rights group being co-opted by a mainstream institution such as the American Psychiatric Association was the motivation for denying GAA's control of the committee.) The committee consisted of Chairman Ron Gold, Jean O'Leary, Rose Jordan, Ray Prada, Brad Wilson, Bernice Goodman, and myself. An excellent preparatory written report, citing recent psychological research on homosexuality, was prepared by Wilson and Jordan, and sent to the psychiatric Nomenclature Committee.

Our committee, ruled with an iron hand by Ron Gold, elected to make two presentations at the meeting with the psychiatrists. Jean O'Leary, an ex-nun, was assigned the first of these, a presentation about the harmful effects of pejorative labeling on gay people in their struggle for civil rights. I was asked to discuss the diagnosis of homosexuality from a professional point of view.

I decided to spend my time reading about all the diagnostic systems that had ever been invented to classify human behavior, to understand their structure as social documents reflecting the worries of their times. I began to see these systems as a means of identifying people whose behavior was inexplicable, therefore feared, and, for that reason, condemned.

The presentation to the Nomenclature Committee was scheduled for February 8, 1973. I wrote it the evening before, while sitting at my desk pounding away on my old typewriter, and practicing it verbally for my lover, William.

The committee received us cordially. They had all read our written report, and they were prepared to listen to what we had to say. Jean and I presented our statements to the Nomenclature Committee (Silverstein, 1976-77). The first part of my presentation highlighted the humor one can find within the pages of diagnostic systems. I then tried to demonstrate that the only foundation for the classification of a "Sexual Deviation" was moral, not scientific. (This may seem obvious today, but it was a radical idea in many professional quarters at the time.) I chastised the committee for the role that the psychiatric profession played in the disenfranchisement of, discrimination against, and legal penalties suffered by gay people because we had been diagnosed as psychopathic and sexually deviant. I

ended my presentation with the exhortation: "To continue to classify homosexuality as a disorder is as valid today as was the diagnosis of masturbation in the 1942 edition. What we hope to convey to you is that we have paid the price for your past mistake. Don't make it again."

During lunch, Henry Brill, the committee chair, mentioned some of the impediments to removing homosexuality as a mental disorder from the DSM. The psychoanalysts formed the biggest roadblock. Psychoanalysts were adamant in their belief that homosexual behavior was aberrant and doomed a gay person to a life of loneliness, depression, and ultimately suicide. Only psychoanalysis could save the homosexual from himself, said Charles Socarides, the most pompous of the analysts. During lunch, Brill and I talked about the opposing analysts, and gossiped about famous gay psychoanalysts such as Anna Freud and Harry Stack Sullivan. He was shocked at my estimate that between 10 and 20% of his colleagues were gay.

The Nomenclature Committee, even though divided, voted to recommend the removal of homosexuality as a mental disorder in the next edition of the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual. Their recommendation, however, had to be approved by the Board of Trustees of the American Psychiatric Association. In March, Richard Pillard, a gay Bostonian psychiatrist and an active supporter of the removal of homosexuality as a mental illness, convinced the Northeastern New England District Branch to endorse the nomenclature change, making them the first affiliate of the American Psychiatric Association to do so. This was an important step, since it demonstrated that local associations would support the recommendations of the Nomenclature Committee.

I was not privy to the board's discussions, but my understanding from those who were, and from Ron Bayer's authoritative account, *Homosexuality and American Psychiatry*, is the following: Most members of the board were sympathetic to the Nomenclature Committee's request, but the removal of homosexuality as a mental disorder represented conflicting moral, ethical, political, and economic values for the board. There was sympathy for the fact that gay people had been discriminated against in our society, and acknowledgment that the medical/psychological profession had contributed to that sorry state of affairs. But psychoanalytically oriented psychiatrists had built their reputations on curing homosexuals, and an affirmative vote by the board would represent a slap across their professional faces. It would also have an economic effect upon these and other psychoanalysts, since many gay men would no longer seek treatment in order to change their sexual orientation. The APA Board of Trustees was now forced to face that problem, and they feared a rebellion by the psychoanalytic members of the association, who were raising petitions against the proposed change.

The Board of Trustees tried to mollify both sides of the conflict. They replaced "Homosexuality" with "Sexual Orientation Disturbance" in 1973 so that the compromise included both homosexuals and heterosexuals who were conflicted by their sexual orientation. While appearing to be fair and balanced, the fact was that heterosexuals virtually never came into therapy to change their sexual orientation.

The next day, in New York City, was the annual meeting of the American Psychoanalytic Association. Charles Socarides, infuriated at the APA action, arrived with a petition demanding that the complete APA membership vote on the diagnostic change. Socarides secured 200 names to his petition, enough to force a vote.

Gay activists knew that a referendum of the APA membership might overturn the nomenclature change. The psychoanalytic group, led by Socarides and Harold Voth, sent out a letter to the membership challenging the board decision, claiming that the association was being taken over by gay activists. To counter this letter, another, written by Robert Spitzer and Ron Gold, was mailed out. It was paid for by money raised by The National Gay Task Force, a new gay liberation group that had been organized by Gold and Bruce Voeller after they left GAA.

The Gold/Spitzer letter cleverly argued that a professional organization should support the actions of its Board of Trustees. The letter cited many examples of civil rights violations against gay people that had been justified by the misuse of psychiatric diagnosis. The mental status of homosexuality was left in the background since we were under no illusions about the conservative nature of most psychiatrists in the country. Many prominent psychiatrists signed the letter, including the sitting president of (their) APA and all the future candidates for president. The letter did not reveal that it was paid for by a gay activist organization.

Socarides and his rat pack howled when they learned about the letter. They publicly accused (their) APA officers of fraud and demanded an internal investigation, which could not have endeared them in the eyes of these officials. Charles Socarides had a bull-in-a-china-shop approach to conflict, and his abrasive style turned off many other psychiatrists. We were, therefore, grateful to have him lead the charge against us. The subsequent investigation repudiated the accusers.

About ten thousand psychiatrists voted in the referendum. Fifty-eight percent supported the actions of the board, while thirty-seven percent voted against. A few years later, due to the lobbying of a number of psychiatrists, particularly Richard Pillard in Boston, homosexuality was removed completely from DSM.

With the introduction of DSM-III in 1980, "Sexual Orientation Disturbance" was eliminated. In its place was the compromise that some homosexuals are happy with their lives and have no wish to change their sexual orientation. These homosexuals were called "ego syntonic" and, therefore, not in need of psychiatric treatment. On the other hand, there were homosexuals who were "ego dystonic," unhappy with their sexuality. It was only ego-dystonic homosexuals who were diagnosed as suffering from a mental disorder. In 1994 homosexuality was banished completely in DSM-IV.

One of the criticisms leveled against the APA for removing homosexuality per se as a disorder is that science does not advance by a vote of hands. These critics forget that any list is produced by a group of people who vote for or against it in the first place. Science, I learned from my reading of diagnostic systems, has little to do with it. Ronald Bayer (1981) superbly documented the scientific and political battles that were fought within the psychiatric community over the nomenclature change. It's a fascinating story to read. If Spitzer hadn't been in the Hilton Hotel audience that day in 1973, the nomenclature change might not have occurred for years.

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Remarks on Receiving an Elder Award at the National Multicultural Conference and Summit, January 27, 2011

Douglas C. Kimmel¹

Douglas Kimmel was born in Denver in 1943. His mother graduated from the University of Denver despite a serious hearing impairment and became a free-lance writer of magazine articles. His father, exempt from the war for health reasons, began a business career after studying accounting by mail. Doug graduated from the University of Colorado in Boulder in 1965, went to the University of Chicago, where he met his life partner, Ron Schwizer, in 1969. After receiving a PhD in Human Development, Doug joined the faculty of City College, CUNY, in 1970. He studied older gay men, wrote textbooks, went to Tokyo through an exchange program and as a Fulbright lecture professor, and spent as much time as possible in Maine. Retired from City College in 1998, he and Ron live in Hancock, Maine. He has a small independent practice specializing in gerontology and is active in the community and his local church.



This recognition as an Elder by my colleagues is a great honor. It fills me with a profound sense of gratitude, which has become a prevalent theme in my life during the last decade. In fact, as I reflect back over my entire life, my reaction is one of enormous gratitude for remarkable good fortune, outstanding mentors and friends, serendipity, and the opportunity to make some difference.

With regard to good fortune, being born during the war gave me lifelong benefits since I am in a low birthrate cohort—three years ahead of the “baby boom”; as a result I faced relatively less competition for everything than the generation now reaching age 65. It was my good fortune to live during the exciting years of the Civil Rights movement, women’s liberation, and to come of age during an emerging gay affirmative period that allowed me to play a role alongside many of the pioneers in the gay movement. I was also fortunate to find a minister who performed our same-sex wedding in 1969.

A particular stroke of good fortune was that my mother, a writer, had a typewriter; perhaps because she was hard of hearing I learned to type as I was learning to read. In my childhood I borrowed her carbon paper and typed up a newsletter to circulate to neighbors around our house in Denver. A few years later I was editor of the newsletter for the church youth group. Today I am newsletter editor for Division 44 and have made some significant contributions through my writing of textbooks, edited books, and journal articles.

During elementary school I met my best chum, who lived a block away. We would ride everywhere on our bikes, often on half-day trips through areas not yet developed into house lots. It was with that chum that I discovered sex, and we spent many a wonderful summer afternoon playing monopoly and exploring the wonders of male puberty. Harry Stack Sullivan, author of one of my favorite psychology books, once wrote that the most important challenge for a male adolescent is to integrate sexual desire (which he called “lust”) with the kind of love one had earlier developed with one’s chum. For me it was very straightforward as I knew friendship and sex can go together. Also, I had no sexual

desire of any kind for girls of my age—and could not imagine why other boys did! So I am very grateful to my chum for sharing wonderful sex play with me until I went away to college and he got married.

Recently adolescent suicides have received much attention, and I wonder what protected me from harassment. One thing may have been the church youth group that was made up of many school leaders, and my habit of reading a pocket-sized New Testament during recess. Obviously, I was odd, but in a way that was socially acceptable. The church I attended was also fairly liberal, and I do not remember any condemnation of homosexuality; they focused instead on controlling heterosexual behavior through Friday night dances and signs that read: “More people are caused by accidents!”

It was inevitable our sex play would be discovered and one night my father told me this kind of activity with another male was not normal and should not continue. As I look back today, I clearly recall my private reaction was one of disbelief. It was surely normal for me, and there was no doubt in my mind that it would continue. We just had to be more discrete and recognize that there was a world outside that took a dim view of such things. In 1959 the Mattachine Society, a homophile organization, held a nationwide conference in Denver, which received wide coverage in the press; as a result the police arrested one of the leaders and others lost their jobs. Four years later while in San Francisco, I visited their office to get some gay affirmative literature, but I did not discover the gay community there.

My parents did not confront me about my homosexuality again until shortly after I graduated from college and my mother read a letter I was writing. By that time I had benefited from two years of counseling at the University, enjoyed a large openly gay social circle of students, and found support from a minister of the college youth group. Thus, in 1965, I was able to escape to a safe place until my parents conquered their own fear, self-blame, and loathing that was the prevailing attitude at the time.

Today I think this attitude of “It’s normal for me!” was probably the primary reason my sexual orientation was never a hindrance for me. Likewise, one gay man in a long-term relationship I interviewed for my 1974 textbook on aging de-

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scribed his experience of being told by the college psychiatrist that the reason he was gay was he hated men; his reaction was to decide that the psychiatrist was crazy and never went back to him. Several other older gay men in my studies have made similar statements affirming the correctness of their perspective despite social attitudes.

What is the origin of this internal sense of being right when others disagree? For some reason, I used a subjective standard of normality and rarely considered myself to be an object of any kind, usually unaware of how others saw me. For me it may have been my mother being hard of hearing that gave me a role model. She commented that as a youth, people thought she was “deaf and dumb,” so she learned to read lips and graduated from college in spite of her hearing loss.

In college I quickly learned that my sexuality could be a problem, however. My first roommate in the dorm sensed my interest and one day encouraged me to make some incriminating statements before he left for class. A few hours later two of his fraternity brothers arrived looking for him and tried to come into the room. Luckily, I sensed danger and enlisted the housekeeper to prevent them from entering. I then found the tape recorder hidden in his closet and gave the tape to a trusted friend to erase it and to calm me down, without disclosing what precisely had happened. I remain grateful to that Hispanic housekeeper and the Mormon classmate down the hall who rescued me. Later that year I met a former high school classmate who told me he was gay and had guessed I was. He told me where to meet gay men in one of Denver’s outdoor cruising areas, since we were too young to get into a gay bar.

At that point a second important theme in my life came into play: serendipity—the opportunity that emerges and yields significant benefits. My life is filled with such seemingly chance events. Pat became one of the important gay mentors who helped me through the problematic relationship with my next dorm roommate, my first serious infatuation, moving to Chicago for graduate school, the beginning and breakup of my first long term relationship, and the beginning of my relationship with Ron, whom I met in 1969. Likewise, Ron and I were able to find mentors in successful gay male couples who had longer relationships than ours at the time and showed us by example how it could be done. I often reflect on my many long-term friends, some from college days, and several people who have had significant influences on my life. I am grateful for them; each is treasured.

As I study the lives of older gay men, I wonder what is it that leads some, such as Ron and me, to have a generally positive experience as gay men, while others seem to struggle against internalized negative feelings. It brings to mind the existential psychoanalysis of Jean Genet by Jean-Paul Sartre (1963) in which he concluded that Genet has become the object—that is, a homosexual thief—as the result of defining experiences where he was transformed from a subject into an object; and he spent the rest of his life being that which had been defined by others. I also recall the analysis of gender roles by deBeauvoir (1953) where women were relegated to objects in a world run by men. It occurs to me that some people seem to believe, like Jean Genet, that they are defined by others; while some people are active subjects who view, engage, and act on the world as if they have an internal gyroscope that tells them they are OK in spite of what others may say. I have no idea whether this ability to rely on an internal sense of one’s value, even in the face of external oppression, can be taught or facilitated in some fashion.

Linda Garnets, commenting on my talk, reminded me of the Weinberg and Williams (1974) study that found three characteristics among individuals who were well adjusted as gay men:

- They rejected the idea that homosexuality was an illness
- They had close and supportive associations with other gay people
- They were not interested in changing their homosexuality.

So I am grateful for the role models I had as well as for my mentors and friends who showed me how to be a gay man. And I am grateful for the chance I have had to make some difference in organized psychology, in the field of gerontology, and in the lives of sexual minority women and men around the world—perhaps encouraging some to develop the internal sense that “it’s normal for me” in spite of the bigoted attitudes of others.

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Support LGBT Dissertation Research — Donate to the Division 44 Malyon-Smith Award Fund

Send Contributions to:

APA Division 44, c/o Angela D. Ferguson, PhD, Treasurer
Human Development and Psychoeducational Studies
School of Education, Howard University, 2441 4th St. NW, Washington, DC 20059

For more information, e-mail adferguson@Howard.edu.

Illinois Legislature Passes Civil Union Law

Gary Howell and Randy Georgemiller¹

Illinois history was made with legislative passage of the *Illinois Religious Freedom Protection and Civil Union Act*. The House of Representatives passed the bill on November 30, 2010, after many moving speeches were delivered on the House floor. The next day the Senate ratified SB1716. The bill was co-sponsored by openly gay Representative and former Illinois Psychological Association “Legislator of the Year” recipient Greg Harris, who worked tirelessly for passage of this landmark bill.

History was made again on January 31, 2011 when Governor Quinn signed the bill in a crowded room at the Chicago Cultural Center. Illinois is now the sixth state to allow civil unions for same-sex couples. This monumental decision by legislators in Illinois has many positive ramifications. Under the terms of the act, same-sex couples are entitled to the same legal obligations, responsibilities, protections, and benefits state law provides to married spouses.

The following list highlights what gay couples will now be entitled to, according to the bill:

- Making medical decisions as a spouse would;
- Being able to visit partners in a hospital when visitation is limited to family;

- Sharing nursing home rooms;
- Equal access to state spousal benefits (including workers’ compensation, spousal pension coverage, etc.);
- Accessing inheritance in the same manner a spouse would;
- Filing suit over a partner’s wrongful death; and
- Declining to testify against one’s partner.

The formal recognition of civil unions improves access to social support and strengthens the relationship as well as imposes barriers and constraints against easy relationship dissolution, which enhances motivation for maintaining the union and working through the hard times. Stigmatizing same-sex relationships, by defining them as substandard, undesirable, or inferior, to heterosexual relationships, adds to stress for gays and lesbians and promotes physical and mental illness. By extension, stigmatizing and stressing parents in same-sex relationships stresses the children in the family and may have a deleterious effect on children’s psychological and behavioral well-being.

The civil union law takes effect on June 1, 2011. Although this is a progressive step toward equality for same-sex couples, it is not the end of the battle since many benefits are governed by federal laws. Whether by federal or state recognition, full marriage equality is still on the forefront of the activists’ agenda in Illinois.

¹ A version of this article was previously published in *The Illinois Psychologist*, 49(3), Winter 2011. Reprinted with permission. Correspondence regarding this article should be addressed to Gary Howell, garyhowellpsyd@gmail.com.

LGBTQ Youth Symposium: Addressing Anti-Gay Bullying, Homophobia, and Suicide

Gary Howell¹

The Illinois Psychological (IPA) and the IPA Sexual Orientation Issues Section hosted a youth symposium at the Center on Halsted, one of the Midwest’s larger LGBTQ centers, on November 30, 2010. Over 120 participants attended the full-day symposium geared toward school social workers, educators, therapists, psychologists, LGBTQ allies, and community leaders. The symposium addressed youth violence prevention, provided tools for educators to use in their schools, examined why bullies torment and bully others, explored the root of homophobia and microaggressions, discussed interventions with LGBTQ youth considering or at risk of suicide, and ended with a presentation addressing how participants can get involved with their legislators to create stricter policies aimed at protecting gay youth.

This event followed from an initial “Enough is Enough: LGBTQ Suicides, Bullying, and Homophobia” event held October 20 at the Adler School of Professional Psychology in Chicago. A panel of speakers guided the initial dialogue and opportunity to create a unified force of psychologists, activists,

community leaders, professional organizations, and LGBTQ allies. The event drew an impressive crowd of 84 with just over four days of intense organizing. A short video highlighted recent youth suicides and the tragic events leading up to their suicides. Drs. Gary Howell, Greg Sarlo, Ray Crossman, Scott Rose, Sam Cunningham, Marge Witty and Joe Camper, LCPC and Cullen Sprague, LCSW were on the panel. They addressed various questions regarding the role of mental health, educator, and parent involvement and discussed possible graduate student contributions to prevent further suicides in the LGBTQ youth community. Ideas generated from this event helped with guiding the topics further examined at the symposium.

All speakers were generous and donated their time and expertise to this timely cause. Over \$3,304 was raised, and a donation of \$300 went to the Trevor Project and \$2,276 was donated to Broadway Youth Center (BYC), a program of Howard Brown and community partners. BYC is a unique and groundbreaking program placing several youth-serving organizations under one roof, and combining medical care with social work in a barrier-free environment. BYC is also home to the nation’s first-specific lesbian, gay, bisexual, and transgender (LGBT) Mentor Program, which promotes healthy

¹ A version of this article was published in *The Illinois Psychologist*, 49(3), Winter 2011; reprinted with permission. Correspondence regarding this article should be addressed to the author at garyhowellpsyd@gmail.com.

relationships between youth and adult members of the LGBT community.

Now the spotlight has shifted toward continuing the momentum and keeping the dialogue fresh within our communities. Ten individuals have volunteered their time for the LGBTQ Youth Task Force and will continue to serve as a prevention-based group comprised of hospital administrators, teachers, students, and clinicians. This task force will communicate opportunities for further involvement by psychologists and organizations such as IPA or APA. The task force has been charged with working toward eliminating the

systemic issues of anti-LGBTQ bullying, homophobia, and suicide. It is the mission of this task force to reach out to educators and school administrators first, by providing support and training to more effectively address the identified issues in their school systems. The task force will also utilize youth organizations and community policing initiatives to better address the issues outside the academic setting and make communities a safer place for LGBTQ youth as well. The task force has reached out to allied organizations in an attempt to partner with their anti-bullying campaigns.

The Michigan Project for Informed Public Policy (MPIPP): Statewide Advocacy to Support LGBT Psychological Well-Being¹

Robert-Jay Green², Judith Kovach³, and Sara Van Wormer⁴

The state of Michigan provides no benefits and no basic protections for lesbian, gay, bisexual, and transgender (LGBT) people in the areas of hate crimes, employment discrimination, school bullying, parenting rights, or couple benefits. In response, the Michigan Project for Informed Public Policy (MPIPP) was founded in October 2008 to organize social scientists and mental health professionals in Michigan to convey accurate information about LGBT issues to the media, legislators, courts, and other policy makers in the state. From the outset, the project's goals were to initiate collaboration between these experts and Michigan's LGBT advocacy groups (such as the Triangle Foundation, Michigan Equality, and the ACLU) in order to advance LGBT public policies that may have a positive mental health impact.

MPIPP was initiated by Robert-Jay Green, Executive Director of the Rockway Institute (a national center for LGBT research and public policy at the California School of Professional Psychology in San Francisco) in collaboration with Clinton Anderson from APA's Office of LGBT Concerns. The project has been supported by grants from the Arcus Foundation, which particularly wanted to launch this kind of effort in the state of Michigan.

Shortly after receiving the initial funding, Rockway Institute subcontracted with the Michigan Psychological Association Foundation (Judith Kovach, Executive Director) to carry out all aspects of the project "on the ground," and Sara Van Wormer was hired as project coordinator in Michigan. Our intention was to prepare and support social scientists and mental health professionals with LGBT expertise to engage in the following policy-relevant actions:

Media Activities:

- Participate in interviews with print, radio, and television broadcast reporters
- Write and distribute press releases and op-eds to news media

Legislative Activities:

- Organize individual and group informational meetings with state representatives
- Prepare background research summaries for legislative proposals
- Give expert testimony as requested at legislative hearings in the state capital

Community-Based Activities:

- Organize individual and group informational meetings with community opinion leaders (for example, religious leaders, members of school boards, mayors and their staffs)
- Conduct workshops at local LGBT community organizations about how LGBT individuals can communicate with friends, family members, and coworkers about LGBT equality issues.

Court-Related Activities:

- Give expert witness testimony in court cases concerning same-sex couples, LGBT parenting rights, hate crimes, employment discrimination, and protection of youth in schools
- Help to write *amicus* briefs in court cases of major statewide significance
- Organize informational sessions with judges in Michigan

The proposed sequence of interventions included: (1) identifying/recruiting over 100 suitable experts, (2) training them for media, legislative, community, and courtroom involvement, (3) organizing regional teams of experts, (4) connecting regional teams with existing advocacy groups, (5) facilitating deployment of the experts for the activities listed above, (6) setting up a permanent organizational structure to sustain the effort after the project ends, (7) data-based evaluation of the project's impact, and (8) dissemination of "lessons learned" at national conferences and in public policy journal articles. Nothing like MPIPP had ever been tried before, and we hoped

¹ An earlier version of this article was published in *The Community Psychologist, Newsletter of the Society for Community Research & Action—APA Division 27*; reprinted with permission. Correspondence regarding the article should be addressed to Robert-Jay Green, rjgreen@alliant.edu. For further information about the project visit: www.MPIPP.org.

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³ Executive Director, Michigan Psychological Association/Foundation & Project Director, Michigan Project for Informed Public Policy, Lansing.

⁴ Psychotherapist and Adjunct Professor of Psychology, Macomb Community College & Project Coordinator, Michigan Project for Informed Public Policy, Lansing.

this highly experimental project could serve as a model for use in other states if it were successful in Michigan.

Shortly after MPIPP began to materialize in Michigan, a debate was brewing in Kalamazoo over an ordinance designed to prohibit discrimination against lesbian, gay, bisexual, and transgender residents in employment, housing, and public accommodation use. The staff of MPIPP quickly met with local LGBT advocacy leaders in Kalamazoo to introduce the group's mission and offer assistance toward educating the local community. LGBT advocacy organization leaders welcomed MPIPP's unique ability to disseminate psychological research and data related to the experiences of LGBT discrimination. They invited MPIPP to give a 10 minute presentation at a local community forum designed to debate the ordinance.

After the invitation, MPIPP personnel and volunteers quickly began reviewing key psychological studies and research that highlighted the psychological harm experienced as a result of anti-LGBT discrimination. During the forum on March 9, 2009, MPIPP project coordinator Sara Van Wormer delivered a presentation to Kalamazoo city commissioners and approximately 250 members of the local community attendees citing multiple psychological studies that demonstrated the psychological consequences of discrimination. The response was overwhelmingly positive, as dozens of community members and local leaders expressed gratitude for the social science data that confirmed what many in the audience had experienced as openly LGBT people or allies of the community.

When the forum was opened up for public comments, several MPIPP volunteers, including both the President and Executive Director of the Michigan Psychological Association (MPA) spoke in favor of the ordinance. Of particular importance was that the MPA Board of Directors had adopted a resolution in support of the ordinance. Directly following the forum, statewide LGBT advocacy groups' leaders sought additional information from MPIPP regarding psychological data and statistics to be used in private, additional testimony to Kalamazoo city commissioners. MPIPP worked in Kalamazoo throughout the year, writing op-ed articles for the local newspaper, speaking to Western Michigan University counseling psychology graduate students about psychology and advocacy, speaking with residents at an inclusive community event and holding discussion groups based on the Know Us Project (KUP); a model developed by MPIPP which simultaneously addresses Gregory Herek's research on the contact hypothesis and Glenda Russell's studies on the psychological consequences of anti-gay politics. Happily, Kalamazoo residents voted the ordinance into law in November; capping a nearly year-long controversial debate over the ordinance.

With MPIPP's success in Kalamazoo, word spread quickly about the unique contributions and possibilities that could result from having a psychological/mental health "scientific voice" at the table in the fight for LGBT equality in Michigan. MPIPP made important contributions at the state level, again developing educational materials and testimony focused on the psychological/mental health of the legally unprotected Michigan LGBT population. MPIPP provided psychological research data fact sheets and anecdotal clinical experience input on all of the major LGBT bills that were introduced in Michigan in 2009 including second parent adoption, school bullying, and a proposed amendment to the Elliott-Larsen civil rights act. Although passage of any of these bills during this term is

uncertain, MPIPP will continue to educate policymakers about the scientific background of LGBT issues and the psychological consequences of continued discrimination.

Contact hypothesis research has demonstrated that individuals become less biased toward a group when they personally know somewhat in that group. Based on that knowledge, LGBT individuals have been encouraged to "tell their stories" to family, friends, colleagues, and others, letting them know how they have been hurt by lack of equal protections. The Know Us Project (KUP) was designed to use "telling stories" to increase awareness of how a lack of equal legal protections hurts LGBT individuals and how public discourse about those rights increases the risks for psychological harm to LGBT people. Most importantly, the program uses mental health professionals to prepare the "story tellers" for possible negative psychological consequences and providing them with resources and ways to manage any negative reactions, since research on the post-traumatic experiences of LGBT people demonstrates that the re-telling of stressful experiences can have serious psychological consequences.

The long term goal of MPIPPs is to influence public policy by disseminating science-based information to change the beliefs of individuals within a community. As the group continues to grow and develop this year, the following goals are planned:

- *To engage more mental health and social science professionals in the work of MPIPP.* As part of this outreach, we will develop a network that reflects the racial and ethnic diversity within Michigan's LGBT community.
- *To assist LGBT advocacy organizations with educational programs.* We plan to build on our role as an accurate and reliable resource for science-based mental health and social science research information related to LGBT issues. We have begun this process by providing speakers to talk about mental health and LGBT youth issues at meetings convened in school districts for teachers and school boards.
- *To enhance overall communications.* Because dissemination of scientific data is at the crux of our role, using modern technology and communication is critical to our success. Therefore, we are enhancing our Web site and facebook page, and creating new online networking profiles. We are developing a new strategic approach to communications that uses different media formats and a fresher approach to providing news and information that both mental health volunteers and advocates can use.

The response that MPIPP has received both from policymakers and LGBT advocates indicates that there is an important role for an organization that bridges the gap between the social science research world and LGBT advocacy. In our efforts to use science-based information about the LGBT experience, we have learned some important lessons, including:

- Efforts should focus on influencing the "movable middle"; people with extremist positions will not be swayed by scientific data.
- Researchers are anxious to cooperate and use MPIPP to disseminate their findings.
- LGBT advocacy organizations have welcomed MPIPPs fresh perspective and ideas on changing public policy.

ANNOUNCEMENTS

Order your T-Shirt Now — Support Division 44 Public Policy Committee



Division 44 Marriage Equality T-shirts will be on sale again at the 2011 APA Convention in August! Shirts sell for \$15 to Division 44 members, \$18 to nonmembers. All proceeds go to assist Division 44's Public Policy Committee in their work related to Marriage Equality! To pre-order a shirt for pick up at APA e-mail Laura: laura.alie@yahoo.com.

2011 Committee on Mentoring Student Travel Award

The Committee on Mentoring is pleased to be able to offer the Student Travel Award again in 2011. The purpose of the award is to support graduate student engagement in LGBTQ psychology, by helping to defray costs to the 2011 APA Convention in Washington, DC. The Student Travel Award will be awarded to one graduate student who identifies as LGBTQ, demonstrates a strong commitment to LGBTQ psychology, and who plans on attending the 2011 APA Convention. Applications are due to the Committee on Mentoring by May 1, 2011. More information, including application instructions, can be found at: www.apadivision44.org/honors/student_travel_mentoring.php. Inquiries can be made to Committee on Mentoring Co-Chairs Michelle Vaughan, michelldv2003@hotmail.com, and Joe Miles, joemiles@utk.edu.

Outreach Coordinator Appointed

At the Midwinter Division 44 EC meeting, Greg Sario was appointed Outreach Coordinator. This is an appointed position which has the following responsibilities:

- Maintain and update a database of contacts external to Division 44 representing governmental agencies, advocacy groups, professional organizations, individual benefactors, and corporations which share common goals with Division 44.
- Makes this database available to Executive Committee members in support of their respective roles within the Division.
- Communicates with external contacts to facilitate the Division's fundraising, networking, advocacy, and education activities.

Examples of past activities have been outreach to solicit attendees at the annual fundraising dinner, networking events held in conjunction with the midwinter EC meeting, and most recently an educational roundtable held during the EC midwinter in 2010.

—Randy Georgemiller

Look Up Division 44 Members and Fellows on the APA Web site

The new APA Web site (www.apa.org) allows any member who logs in to search for APA members and fellows by division, state, and many other characteristics. After you sign in, look for APA Tools on the left and click on Search Member Directory. It is a great asset for finding potential contacts in other areas for information about referrals and resources from colleagues. Affiliate Members of the Division, including student members, are not listed, however.

—Doug Kimmel

Resource for LGBT Individuals with Major Mental Illness

LGBT individuals with major mental illnesses can be reluctant to engage in psychiatric treatment and adhere to treatment regimens over time because they are less likely to identify with mainstream settings. LGBT patients have to adapt to largely heterosexual, cisgendered (those comfortable in their gender of birth) mental health settings in virtually all areas of service delivery. Well-intentioned “integrated” settings fall short when they do not provide safe, culturally relevant opportunities for the alienated LGBT patient. Culturally appropriate programming, fostered at all organizational levels, has the power to transform these patients into LGBT persons in recovery. A crucial component of recovery for the LGBT consumer is peer support. LGBT peer support allows for a process of authentic identification with others like oneself. It promotes forms of socialization, role modeling, and individuation not otherwise available in the generic setting.

Rainbow Heights Club (www.rainbowheights.org) a unique, regional program, has served almost 500 members. Collaborating with staff and peer specialists, members have made their needs and interests known with the result of an ever evolving program of groups, support, skills training, and advocacy. An outcome study of this recovery model found that participants attributed significant improvement in adherence with treatment regimens, reduction in psychiatric symptoms, enhanced self-esteem, improved stress tolerance and hopefulness to the program, despite an average of 16 years of previous psychiatric treatment. The February 2011 *APA Monitor* includes a practice profile (www.apa.org/monitor/2011/02/belonging.aspx) on the Rainbow Heights Club. The APA also developed a new Web page of resources and information about best practices with LGBT people living with serious mental illness (www.apa.org/pi/lgbt/resources/promoting-good-practices.aspx).

—Adapted from “Peer Support for Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual or Transgender (LGBT) Individuals” by Ronald E. Hellman, *USPHS Weekly Highlight*, 2(4), February 4, 2011

APA DIV 44 Statement Recognizing Recent LGBTQ Youth Tragedies

It is with profound sadness and a sense of urgency for action that we, the members of the American Psychological Association, Division 44—Society for the Psychological Study of Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual and Transgender Issues, wish to extend our deepest sympathies to the families, friends, and allies of Justin Aaberg, 15, Minnesota; Asher Brown, 13, Texas; Tyler Clementi, 18, New Jersey; Billy Lucas, 15, Indiana; Seth Walsh, 13, California; Tyler Wilson, 11, Ohio; Raymond Chase, 19, Rhode Island; Cody J. Barker, 17, Wisconsin. There are others whose names may not be known and who may have been victims of hatred or bullying. Their losses are a reminder to all of us that hatred and intolerance against lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, intersex, questioning loved ones, and their families, friends and allies who care about them, can lead to tragedy. We are deeply troubled because these losses were the result of relentless bullying and intimidation, and in some cases, the failure of school systems to provide sufficient support, protection, and education to assist those in need. Countless others continue to suffer from harassment because of their sexual orientations and gender identities, or by simply being a vocal supporter for LGBTQ loved ones. We recognize that harassment also occurs based on how peers erroneously perceive a person’s expressions as indicators of different sexual orientations or gender identities. Even children who are too young to even view their own behaviors and expressions as different from normative expectations can be victims of harassment. We are cognizant of how social norms can restrict how a person expresses his or her sexual orientation and gender identity, and how these norms can create contexts in which peers feel justified in harassing and bullying others. We find ourselves renewing our call to continue to search for more ways to end this trend and advocate that all need to take action against this systemic problem before more tragedies occur.

These recent tragedies serves as a reminder to us all that as psychologists, we are strong leaders who can guide the efforts of others who want to ensure that our society is free from homophobia, sexual prejudice, bigotry, discrimination, and violence against LGBTQ loved ones. As psychologists, we will continue our efforts to not only be proactive in securing equal rights and protections for our LGBTQ loved ones, but to ensure that LGBTQ individuals, and their families, friends and allies, have the support they need to lead healthy, happy, and productive lives. We support efforts to pass important legislation that will provide protection for LGBTQ youth in schools and prompt school officials to respond promptly to reports of bullying and harassment. We support efforts to advocate that school systems, counseling centers, workplaces, and other institutions open opportunities to educate others about the consequences of bullying and harassment. We encourage all places to host conversations about making their spaces truly LGBTQ affirming. We will continue our roles in leading efforts to ensure that people’s sexual orientations and gender identities are affirmed and valued by all.

Gock Receives Presidential Citation

At the winter meeting of the APA Council of Representatives, our own Terry Gock was given a Presidential Citation by APA President Melba Vasquez in recognition of his decades of work and activism. Well-deserved; congratulations Terry!

—Doug Haldeman

Division 44 Executive Committee Support Ethnic Minorities for APA Council

The Executive Committee of Division 44 unanimously approved the following resolution on January 29, 2011: “Division 44 (Society for the Psychological Study of Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, and Transgender Issues) supports the proposal to seat the four ethnic minority psychological associations as voting members of the APA Council of Representatives. Division 44 will actively educate and encourage our members to support this proposal when the by-laws amendment to do so is sent to the APA membership for a vote.”

Division 44 Awards — Call for Nominations

Several awards are open for nomination by members of APA Division 44—The Society for the Psychological Study of Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, and Transgender Issues. Please review the following list of awards and nominate worthy candidates. Recognizing colleagues who make important professional contributions to our field is one of the most important tasks undertaken by Division 44. Nominations should include a letter of nomination detailing how the nominee specifically meets the qualifications for the award along with a copy of the nominee’s current curriculum vitae. Only electronic submissions will be accepted. Since information regarding nominations is sensitive DO NOT send correspondence via the Division 44 or Executive Committee listservs. To review past award recipients in each category, please go to www.apadivision44.org/honors/. Awards will be presented at the Division 44 Awards Ceremony during the 2011 American Psychological Association Annual Convention in Washington, DC, August 4–7. Please forward your thoughtful nominations via e-mail to Mark Pope, President-elect & Awards Committee Chair, at pope@umsl.edu. The deadline for submission is April 15, 2011.

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.

Distinguished Book Award—The Division offers this award for a book that has made a significant contribution to the field of LGB psychology. The award is generally given to a book published within the two years prior to its nomination. The Division encourages self-nominations by authors, as well as nominations from publishers and readers. 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.

Distinguished Contribution to Education and Training—The Division offers this award to colleagues who have made distinguished contributions to the interests, goals, and purposes of Division 44 in the area of education—either academic or public. Award winners typically have developed programs or curricula that raised the consciousness of the general public about LGBT issues, or that improved the quality of education and training in psychology at graduate and undergraduate levels. The winners of this award represent individuals who have distinguished themselves in disseminating science and scholarship on LGBT issues.

Distinguished Contribution to Ethnic Minority Issues—The Division offers this award for distinguished contributions to the interests, goals, and purposes of Division 44 in the area of ethnic minority gay, lesbian, and bisexual psychology. The winners of this award have each studied and worked with the realities of LGBT people of color, locating scholarship and practice at this intersection of identities.

Distinguished Professional Contribution—The Division offers this award to recognize distinguished professional contributions advancing the interests, goals, and purposes of Division 44. Winners of this award typically have developed innovations in practice with LGBT people and their families, have developed models and paradigms for affirmative practice, and have advanced the visibility of LGBT issues within the entire field of professional psychology. Their work has collectively raised the quality of services available to LGBT people and their families seeking care from professional psychologists by informing the practice of all who work with this population.

Distinguished Scientific Contribution—The Division offers this award for distinguished theoretical or empirical contributions to lesbian, gay, or bisexual psychological issues. The winners of this award have made far-reaching and visionary contributions to the development of a science of LGBT psychology and have provided the science base for practice, education, and the development of public policy. Many of these award winners are pioneers who first asked affirmative research questions about the lives of LGBT people, their families, and their communities.

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 whose efforts we appreciate.

Distinguished Student Contribution—The Division offers this award to a graduate student in psychology who has made a distinguished contribution to research or practice, or who has performed exceptional service to the Division. Winners of this award represent the future of this Division, and have taken leadership early in their careers to advance LGBT

issues in psychology. Graduate program faculty are encouraged to nominate their students for this award; self-nominations are also encouraged.

The Evelyn Hooker Award for Distinguished Contribution by an Ally—Dr. Evelyn Hooker, a recipient of the 1991 APA Award for Distinguished Contribution to Psychology in the Public Interest, championed research which has contributed to depathologizing, decriminalizing, and destigmatizing people with minority sexual orientations. Dr. Hooker's legacy as an ally of people with sexual minority orientations has had a profound impact on all facets of LGBT psychology. In commemoration of her contribution, the Division offers this award for distinguished contribution by an ally in the areas of research, clinical practice, education and training, public advocacy, mentorship, and/or leadership.

Other Division 44 Awards are administered by various committees of the Division (listed below) and are not included in this call for nominations. Please watch the listserv for the announcement and call for nominations for these specific awards:

- The Bisexual Foundation Scholarship Award—Division 44 Science Committee
- Malyon-Smith Scholarship Award—Division 44 Science Committee
- Dr. Richard A. Rodriguez Student Travel Award—Division 44 Committee on Racial and Ethnic Diversity
- Student Travel Award—Division 44 Committee on Mentoring
- Transgender Research Award—Division 44 Transgender Committee

—Mark Pope, pope@umsl.edu

Free First Year Membership for New Members of the Society for the Psychological Study of Men and Masculinity (SPSMM), Division 51 of APA

A one year free membership for 2011 is being offered by Society for the Psychological Study of Men and Masculinity (SPSMM), Division 51 of APA. SPSMM advances knowledge in the psychology of men through research, education, training, public policy, and improved clinical services for men. Benefits of membership include:

- Free subscription to *Psychology of Men and Masculinity* (the official empirical journal of Division 51).
- Participation in SPSMM listserv where members exchange information and ideas, discuss research and practice, and network with colleagues.
- Opportunities to serve in leadership roles in Division 51 committees and task forces.
- Involvement with divisional Web page on your interests and expertise in psychology of men.
- Opportunities to meet, network, and socialize with over 700 psychologists committed to advancing the psychology men and gender.

For further information about the free membership application process: www.apa.org/divisions/div51/ for electronic application, or www.apa.org/divapp, or contact Keith Cooke at kcooke@apa.org.

—Jim O'Neil, jimoneil1@aol.com

Graduate Student Scholarships to Be Offered for Teaching the Psychology of Men

Eleven full scholarships will be awarded to graduate students who want to attend Teaching the Psychology of Men, a continuing education program offered at APA convention in Washington, DC. The goals of the workshop are to help psychologists:

- Design a psychology of men course or incorporate the psychology of men into existing courses;
- Locate syllabi, core concepts, readings, media, self assessments, and other resources to teach the psychology of men;
- Utilize multiple teaching methods when teaching the psychology of men including psychoeducational and multicultural approaches;
- Enumerate the critical problems/dilemmas and solutions when teaching the psychology of men.

The teaching faculty for the workshop include: James M. O'Neil, PhD, University of Connecticut, Storrs, CT; Christopher Kilmartin, PhD, Mary Washington University, Fredericksburg, VA; James Mahalik, Boston College, Chestnut Hill, MA. Information about the graduate student scholarships, how to apply, criteria for selections, and the deadline date can be obtained by e-mailing Jim O'Neil, Chair, Committee on Teaching the Psychology of Men, Society for the Psychological Study of Men and Masculinity (SPSMM), Division 51 of APA, jimoneil1@aol.com.

Adults Reared by Adoptive Lesbian Mothers Needed for Research Study

I am seeking volunteers to participate in a study that investigates the experience of adult children who were raised by adoptive lesbian mothers (neither mother being the biological parent of the participant). The study aims to take a strengths-based perspective on lesbian adoptive families. The time commitment would be approximately 90 minutes to complete an interview. The meeting would be arranged at the convenience of the participant either over the phone or in-person. The volunteer would be assured confidentiality and a \$20.00 VISA gift card will be offered as compensation for participants' time. Interested individuals can contact Alicia Padovano, at apadovano@mail.widener.edu or 315-491-3899. Please feel free to pass this along to others who may qualify or who are interested.

This research study has been reviewed and the solicitation of participants has been approved by the Widener University Institutional Review Board. If you have any questions about the rights of research participants, you may call the Chairperson of the Widener University's Institutional Review Board at 610-499-4110.

—Alicia Padovano, MA

Halkitis Invited to Serve on U.S. Health and Human Services HIV Advisory Committee

Perry Halkitis has been invited to serve on the Advisory Committee on HIV and STD Prevention and Treatment for the Center for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) and Health Resources and Services Administration (HRSA). The appointment was conferred by Kathleen Sebelius, U.S. Secretary of Health and Human Services.

The CDC/HRSA Advisory Committee on HIV and STD Prevention and Treatment advises the HRSA administrator and CDC director on activities related to prevention and control of HIV/AIDS and other STDs, the support of health care services to persons living with HIV/AIDS, and the education of health professionals and the public about HIV/AIDS and other STDs.

Halkitis, professor and associate dean for research and doctoral studies at New York University Steinhardt School of Culture, Education, and Human Development serves as director of Steinhardt's Center for Health, Identity, Behavior, and Prevention Studies (CHIBPS), an HIV, substance abuse, and mental health, behavioral research center that is focused on the well-being of all people. He is co-editor of *Barebacking: Psychosocial and Public Health Approaches* (Informa Healthcare, 2006) and *HIV+ Sex: The Psychosocial and Interpersonal Dynamics of HIV-seriopositive Gay and Bisexual Men's Relationships* (APA, 2005). He teaches a course HIV Prevention and Counseling: Psychoeducational Perspectives in London, England.

Halkitis is the recipient of the American Psychological Association's APA 2010 Award for Distinguished Contributions to Psychology in the Public Interest.

Continuing Education Credit for Pre-Convention Advocacy Day

The APA Education and Public Interest Government Relations Offices invite you to join them for the 2011 PsycAdvocates Day, which provides members with an opportunity to serve as federal policy advocates for psychology. This day-long event, which will end in time for the opening session of the APA convention, will begin with a morning federal advocacy training that will include an overview of the federal legislative process, strategies for effectively informing and influencing policymakers, and a briefing on current legislative issues on APA's advocacy agenda. The day will culminate with early afternoon visits to Capitol Hill to meet with members of Congress or their staff to advocate on pressing issues facing the psychology community. The congressional visits are a requirement for participation in the workshop. No prior advocacy experience or preparation is required to participate. Scheduled for August 2, 2011, from 9:00 A.M. to 4:00 P.M. Three CE credits are available. Enrollment is limited to 75 people. The fees are \$75 for members and \$100 for nonmembers. (Breakfast and lunch will be provided as part of the enrollment fee.) Enrollment opens April 15, 2011. Enroll at www.apa.org/convention or call the CEP Office at 800-374-2721, ext. 5991. For more information or questions please contact Ben Vonachen at 202-336-6097 or bvonachen@apa.org or visit the PsycAdvocates Web site at www.apa.org/news/events/2011/psycadvocates-day.aspx.

American Family Therapy Academy (AFTA) Annual Meeting 2011

The American Family Therapy Academy (AFTA) has chosen Baltimore for its upcoming Annual Meeting to be held June 22 through June 25, 2011. The theme for 2011 is Sex, Gender, and Cyberspace: Expanding the Vision of Family Therapy, focusing on emerging issues in gender and identity, sexuality and sex therapies, and the role of technology on twenty-first century families.

AFTA is extending a special invitation to family therapists, social workers, psychologists, and other allied professionals, students, and interns in the Baltimore-Washington, DC, area to attend our Annual Meeting. According to Arlene Lev, the 2011 Conference Chair, "It is important to ensure that our colleagues who are not necessarily members of AFTA would have an opportunity to learn with expert clinicians, cutting edge researchers, and scholars advancing the field of family therapy." We

will be exploring various ways that sex, sexuality, sexual orientation, and gender identity affect families, including questions about transgender identity, gay marriage, and how changing gender roles impact heterosexual couples and parenting strategies.

The pre-meeting workshops are scheduled for June 22. One workshop will feature Tammy Nelson speaking about “Integrating Sex and Couple Therapy: A Clinical Exploration.” Another will be presented by Abbie Goldberg, author of *Lesbian and Gay Parents and Their Children: Research on the Family Life Cycle*, published by APA. She will be speaking on “The Emergence of New Family Forms: Research on LGBT Families and Implications for Practice.”

The AFTA Annual Meeting and pre-meeting workshops will be held at the Sheraton Inner Harbor Hotel in Baltimore. For more information about the American Family Therapy Academy (AFTA) and for details about the pre-meeting workshops and registration, please visit: www.afta.org or contact AFTA’s headquarters at 202-483-8001 or afta@afta.org.

The Institute for the Study and Promotion of Race and Culture 2011 Diversity Challenge: Intersections of Race or Culture and Gender or Sexual Orientation

Each year the Institute for the Study and Promotion of Race and Culture addresses a racial or cultural issue that could benefit from a pragmatic, scholarly, or grassroots focus through its Diversity Challenge conference. The theme of the 2011 conference is the examination of intersecting identities from multiple frameworks. The two-day conference held at Boston College includes panel discussion, symposia, workshops, structured discussions, a poster session, and individual presentations by invited experts and selected guests including educators, administrators, researchers, mental health professionals, and community organizations. Individuals interested in presenting should check the ISPRC Web site where the call for proposals is posted, www.bc.edu/schools/lsoe/isprc/dc.html. General information about the conference including pre-registration will also be available on the Web site. For all inquiries feel free to e-mail isprc@bc.edu.

Healthy People 2020

The National Coalition for LGBT Health (Coalition) welcomes the release of Healthy People 2020, the federal blueprint for building a healthier nation between 2010 and 2020. Healthy People 2020 will include not only numerous objectives important for the lesbian, gay, bisexual, and transgender (LGBT) community throughout many topic areas, but also an entire topic area devoted specifically to LGBT health. The Coalition was founded ten years ago by advocates working to achieve LGBT inclusion in Healthy People 2010. In 2000, Healthy People 2010 Companion Document for LGBT Health was developed and several dozen objectives recognizing the disproportionate impact of conditions such as HIV/AIDS and tobacco use on the health of the LGBT community. The U.S. Assistant Secretary for Health Dr. Howard Koh recognized this history by personally inviting the Coalition’s members to celebrate the launch of Healthy People 2020 and to take a leading role in supporting objectives important to the health not only of LGBT people but of our families, friends, and the larger communities in which we live and work. The Healthy People 2020 target areas and objectives can be found at www.healthypeople.gov.

Mentoring Roundtable

The Committee on Mentoring will once again be hosting a Mentoring Roundtable in the Division 44 Hospitality Suite at the 2011 APA Convention in Washington, DC. This event will bring together students, early career professionals, and more experienced Division 44 members to build relationships and to discuss contemporary and historical issues in LGBT psychology.

The Mentoring Roundtable will take place in the Division 44 Hospitality Suite, immediately before the Student Pizza Party. Please plan to attend!

Nominate a Colleague

Nominate a colleague for outstanding achievement in the realm of LGBT concerns. APA’s Committee on LGBT Concerns annually presents Outstanding Achievement Awards to recognize psychologists for significant contributions to the committee’s mission of furthering research on and better understanding of the LGBT community.

Award nominees should have made significant contributions either through direct service or independent work. The contributions may be of a scientific, professional, educational, leadership, or political nature.

In order to nominate a colleague send a letter of nomination including a brief description of the specific achievements and contributions of the nominee (500-word maximum); a current curriculum vitae; and three references by May 1, 2011. Send nominations and supporting materials to CLGBTC Awards, Public Interest Directorate, American Psychological Association, 750 First Street, NE, Washington, DC 20002-4242; or e-mail LGBTC@apa.org.

No current committee members or staff of the LGBT Transgender Concerns Office is eligible for consideration.

COMMITTEE REPORTS

Committee on Transgender and Gender Variance Issues

Jenny Arm, PhD is the new co-chair of the committee. She works at the University of Montana Counseling and Psychological Services in Missoula. Jenny previously served as a staff member at the Utah Pride Center in Salt Lake City.

The winner of the 2010 Transgender Research Award is Stephanie Budge. An article summarizing her research can be found in this issue. The Transgender Research Award (\$500) will be offered again this year and presented at APA Convention in Washington, DC. Applications are due by April 15, 2011. Please submit the following: 7-page description of the study in APA style including a brief literature review, research questions, a description of the study, the methodology, and results. The page total does not include references. *Identifying information must be removed from the study description.* For more information see: www.apadivision44.org/honors/transgender_research_award.php.

Initial approval has been secured by APA's Committee on LGBT Concerns from BAPPI to create Practice Guidelines for Transgender Clients. A task group has been convened and charged with developing the process for the guidelines. The guidelines are not intended to replace any existing guidelines, rather they are to be a resource summarizing psychological work with transgender clients. Further information about this project will be available later this spring.

A work group, including Laura Alie and Stacey "Colt" Meier, has been working on a bibliography of transgender research published over the past ten years. The bibliography will be available for download on the Division web site.

—Jenny Arm, jenny.arm@mso.umt.edu, and lore m. dickey, dickey.lm@gmail.com, Co-Chairs

Division 44 Committee on Mentoring

The Mentoring Committee is delighted to share their new mission statement as a standing committee within the Division. This statement will serve as a guide for our work in creating a more welcoming, transparent Division and fostering opportunities for involvement and leadership within the Division, particularly for students and those recently entering their career. An informal mentoring-themed program within the Division 44 Suite is being planned. Anyone interested in becoming more involved in leadership roles within the Division is invited to contact us.

MISSION STATEMENT

The mission of the Division 44 Committee on Mentoring is to: (1) support and empower Division 44 students and Early Career Professional (ECP) members and those interested in LGBT psychology and (2) utilize the knowledge and skills of members experienced in LGBT psychology and APA governance to mentor students, ECPs and other members. The Committee aims to welcome new and returning members to the Division, to foster professional and personal relationships within the Division and to help develop leaders within the Division and the field of LGBT psychology.

The Committee serves as a point of contact for students, early career and other professionals interested in joining and becoming active in the Division. Each year, the Committee sponsors a Student Travel Award, with the goal of encouraging participation in the APA Convention and the Division 44 sponsored activities. The Committee is also a liaison between Division 44 and the American Psychological Association of Graduate Students' Committee on LGBT Concerns (APAGS CLGBTC). The Committee additionally develops mentoring-themed programming at the annual APA Convention. Finally, the Committee aims to help preserve and pass on the institutional memory of Division 44.

—Michelle Vaughan, michelledv2003@hotmail.com, and Joe Miles, joemiles@utk.edu, Co-Chairs

Student Representatives Report

Division 44 Student Representatives are collaborating with the Mentoring Committee to create a mentoring event at the 2011 APA Convention. This event will feature psychologists in the field of LGBT psychology who are available to serve as mentors. Please contact the student representatives with recommendations so that arrangements can be made to have the mentors attend the event. In addition, a *Curriculum Vitae* writing workshop will be incorporated into the mentoring event. Suggestions on how to make the workshop helpful are appreciated.

Anyone interested in becoming a Division 44 Student Representative should send a letter of interest, a letter of recommendation, and CV to Laura or Colt. Laura will be rotating off the committee this August. The deadline is May 1, 2010.

It is almost time to solicit student volunteers for the APA Convention 2011. Volunteers work a shift in the Division 44 Hospitality Suite and receive a discount on hotel accommodations during Convention. Be on the lookout for the call for volunteers coming soon.

Anyone interested in becoming involved in Division 44 or have questions about the Division please contact the current representatives.

—Laura Alie, laura.alie@yahoo.com, and Stacey "Colt" Meier, sameier@mail.uh.edu

Leadership of APA Division 44

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

www.apadivision44.org

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

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Members at Large

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Task Forces, Committees, and Appointed Positions

Aging—Kate Hinrichs, kate.hinrichs@gmail.com; Douglas Kimmel, dougkimmel@tamarackplace.com

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Archivist—vacant

Bisexual Issues—Ron Fox, ronfox@ronfoxphd.com

Communications Coordinator—Richard Sprott, rasprott@earthlink.net

Convention Program—Erin Deneke, edeneke@caron.org; David Pantalone, dpantalone@suffolk.edu

Education and Training—Maryka Biaggio, biaggiom@bevanet.com; Joseph Micucci, micucci@cbc.edu

Fellows—Christopher R. Martell, c.martell@comcast.net

Fundraising Dinner—Michael Ranney, mranney@obpsych.org

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Mentoring Committee—Joe Miles, joemiles@utk.edu; Michelle Vaughan, michelledv2003@hotmail.com

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Racial and Ethnic Diversity—Karla Anhalt, kanbalt@kent.edu; Nadine Nakamura, nnakamura@sfnu.edu

Scholarships: Malyon-Smith and Bisexual Foundation—Jonathan Mohr, jmohr@umd.edu

Science—Jonathan Mohr, jmohr@umd.edu

Special Awards—Charlotte Patterson, cjp@virginia.edu

Student Representatives—Laura Alie, laura.alie@yahoo.com; Stacey “Colt” Meier, sameier@ub.edu

Transgender and Gender Variance—lore m. dickey, lore.dickey@gmail.com; Jenny Arm, jenny.arm@mso.umt.edu

Web Site—Developer, Jill Olkowski, Jill@aldebaranWebDesign.com; Editor, Erin Deneke, EDeneke@caron.org

Youth and Families—Richard Sprott, rasprott@earthlink.net; Megan Lytle, megan.lytle@student.shu.edu

The *Division 44 Newsletter* is published three times a year (Spring, Summer, and Fall) by the Society for the Psychological Study of Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, and Transgender Issues. It is distributed to the membership of Division 44, including more than 1,300 members, associates, students, and affiliates. Our membership includes both academics and clinicians, all of whom are connected through a common interest in lesbian, gay, bisexual, and transgender issues. Submissions are welcome and are particularly appreciated via e-mail.

DEADLINES Feb 15 (Spring), May 15 (Summer), Sept 15 (Fall)

ADVERTISING Full Page: \$300 Quarter Page: \$100
Half Page: \$175 Business Card: \$50

Publication of an advertisement in the newsletter is not an endorsement of the advertiser or of the products or services advertised. Division 44 reserves the right to reject, omit, or cancel advertising for any reason.

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The opinions expressed in this *Newsletter* are the opinions of the authors only and do not reflect the views of Division 44 or of the American Psychological Association, unless clearly indicated to the contrary.

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Please address questions to Richard Sprott, div44comm@earthlink.net. The listserv is intended for communication among Division 44 members. Be aware that the Division 44 listserv is not monitored. Please use it in the professional and respectful manner for which it is intended.