



President's Column: Twenty-Five Years and Going Strong
By Bonnie R. Strickland

This year the Division is celebrating its 25th anniversary. I doubt that any of us could have foreseen the momentous changes in our Division and in our lives that have occurred over this last quarter of a century. Some of you weren't yet in grade school. Others recall those days when we were called mentally ill and imprisoned or hospitalized for our sexual orientation. The feminist movement and the civil rights activism were only a decade or so earlier, and I suspect that few of us thought that a movement for gay rights would ever occur. So this year, we are celebrating our early leaders in the movement and all of those who continue the fight for lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, and queer rights.

Lesbian, gay, bisexual, and transgender psychologists have been active throughout the history of APA, although for many their identity as LGBT people remained unknown. Along with their allies, they conducted research on LGBT issues and helped to eliminate homosexuality as a "mental disorder" in *DSM II*. They tried to illuminate the concerns and needs of LGBT people in APA, although many were heavily closeted

and fearful of having their identities disclosed.

The mid 1970s marked the beginning of an active LGBT presence in APA with a non-affiliated group called the Association of Gay Psychologists. A Task Force on the Status of Gay and Lesbian Psychologists was established in 1975 and was in existence until 1979. The Task Force recommended, and APA created, what is now the Committee on Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, and Transgender Concerns in 1980. The mission of this six-member committee was to encourage research on LGBT issues, examine clinical practices for inaccurate information and stereotypes about LGBT people, and develop educational materials and make recommendations to APA to further the cause of civil and legal rights of LGBT psychologists within the profession. Through the years the dedicated work of the committee members has more than met its mission under the steady and exceptional assistance of Clinton Anderson and other APA staff.

As LGBT issues became more visible in APA and throughout our society, it seemed only proper to lobby for more influence in the APA governance structure. It was time for a division.

Many of our early pioneers worked and struggled to form the Division. It has never been easy for the Council of Representatives to vote in a new division. Much hard work went on behind the scenes. Another difficulty that other divisions don't face was the felt need for confidentiality on the part of many psychologists. Discrimination was rampant and many psychologists were concerned about being openly identified as a gay male or lesbian. Bisexual and transgender persons were not even considered or named in those early days.

The Division was approved, however, in 1985. Stephen Morin was the first President and Kris Hancock the second, followed by Doug Kimmel, Laura Brown, and an alternating male and female roster of distinguished psychologists. The Division began with 458 members and an unknown number of confidential student and affiliate members.



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The current purpose of the Division is to:

1. Advance the contributions of psychology as a discipline to the understanding of LGBT issues through basic and applied research.

2. Promote education and training in matters of LGBT, and transgender issues including special issues associated with practice, research, education and training, and the public interest.

3. Promote the development and delivery of affirmative psychological services to LGBT people.

4. Use psychological knowledge to advocate for the advancement of the public interest and the welfare of lesbian, gay, bisexual, and transgendered people.

5. Inform the general public about research, education and training, practice, and advocacy of LGBT issues.

We may not always meet our goals, but we have worked hard to live up to the mission and purpose of our Division and we are strong and vibrant.

I thought you might like to know some general information about the make up of the Division at this time. These figures are from the records of APA membership office and do not include the confidential roster of student and affiliate members (that are maintained by the APA Division Services office).

In 2010 we had 738 Members, 141 Fellows, and 31 Associates in the Division, giving us a total membership of 910. We are one of the most gender-balanced of the APA divisions (52.6% men and 47% women); two members identify as transgender and one as not specified. According to these records

734 are Caucasian, 39 Hispanic, 18 Asian, 15 African American, 14 multiracial/multi-ethnic, and 3 Native American members. Most members are from the U.S. Pacific Coast (24.5%), middle Atlantic (20.2%) and south Atlantic regions (14.7%). We are least represented in West south central (3.5 %) and East south central (1.4%) regions. Our members are relatively senior, with only a few under age, 30 (0.9%), and 71 percent age 50 or older; over one-third of our members are between 60 and 69 years old (35.2%). Fifty percent of our members are in clinical psychology and 70 percent are licensed. Twenty seven percent work in university settings, and 29 percent are in independent practice. Our members are also active in other divisions with the most (22.4%) in Division 35, Psychology of Women, and in Division 17, Counseling Psychology (16.5%). Forty-three percent are in state associations.

Although a relatively small division, we are among the highest in our retention rates and usually we have more Council Representatives proportionally than any other division. We also have had two openly gay men, Armand Cerbone and Doug Haldeman, running for APA President-elect. In 1996–97, Doug was President of our Division; perhaps in 2013 he will be President of all of APA. Who would have thought it 25 years ago!

At the APA Convention this summer, we will continue to celebrate our 25th anniversary with events planned for the Social Hour and the Fund-Raising Dinner. As always, we will hold our Business Meeting and present awards. We have a stellar program with 12 symposium and almost 80 posters. I hope you will be there to celebrate our accomplishments and plan for the future.

Obituary: Alfred Freedman, Leader of the American Psychiatric Association in 1973

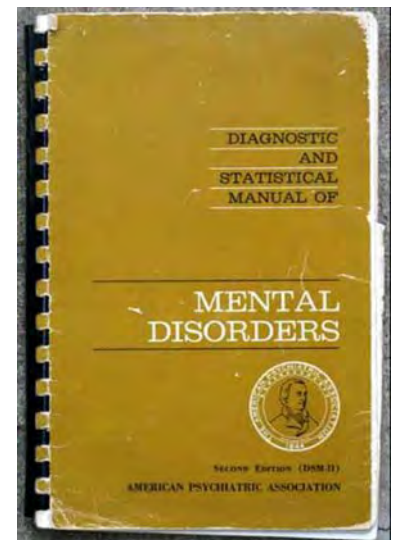
Dr. Alfred M. Freedman, president of the American Psychiatric Association in 1973 when it declared that homosexuality was not a mental illness, died at the age of 94.

“In 1972, with pressure mounting from gay rights groups and from an increasing number of psychiatrists to destigmatize homosexuality, Dr. Freedman was elected president of the association. . . . Its 20,000 members were deeply divided about its policy on homosexuality. . . . Dr. Freedman was approached by a group of young reformers, the Committee of Concerned Psychiatrists, who persuaded him to run as a petition candidate for the presidency of the psychiatric association.

“Dr. Freedman, much to his surprise, won what may have been the first contested election in the organization’s history—by 3 votes out of more than 9,000 cast. Immediately on taking office, he threw his support behind a resolution, drafted by Robert L. Spitzer of Columbia University, to remove homosexuality from the list of mental disorders.

“On Dec. 15, 1973, the board of trustees, many of them newly elected younger psychiatrists, voted 13 to 0, with two abstentions, in favor of the resolution, which stated that ‘by itself, homosexuality does not meet the criteria for being a psychiatric disorder.’ . . .

“An equally important companion resolution condemned discrimination against gays in such areas as housing and employment. In addition, it called on local, state and federal lawmakers to pass legislation guaranteeing gay citizens the same protections as other Americans, and to repeal all criminal statutes penalizing sex between consenting adults.”



The seventh printing of the *DSM-II* in 1974 no longer listed homosexuality as a category of disorder.

Excerpted from *The New York Times*, April 21, 2011
http://www.nytimes.com/2011/04/21/health/21freedman.html?_r=1&hpw

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

Summer 2006

President Charlotte Patterson announced that she would present a Division 44 Presidential Citation to Diana Ossana and Larry McMurtry, who wrote the screenplay for *Brokeback Mountain*, as part of the 2006 APA Presidential Program at the New Orleans Convention.

The Division Task Force on Aging announced the publication by Columbia University Press of their edited book, *Research and Clinical Perspectives on Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, and Transgender Aging*.

Chris Downs and Steven James wrote an article, "Gay, Lesbian, and Bisexual Foster Parents," in this issue.

Christopher Martell announced a new book in the Division 44 Book Series, *Sexual Orientation and Mental Health*, edited by Alan Omoto and Howard Kurtzman.

Fritz Klein, founder of the American Institute of Bisexuality who developed the multi-dimensional Klein Sexual Orientation Grid, died at age 73.

Summer 2001

President Terry Gock reported the Division had completed a survey of the President Emeriti in order to solicit their input and seek their valuable experience as past leaders of our Division. Kris Hancock summarized the responses of this "Lavender Ribbon Panel" regarding future directions of the Division.

Representatives from Division 19 (Military Psychology) asked that the ban on military advertising be lifted and it was expected that an informal meeting between Divisions 19 and 44 would be held at the convention.

Division 17 (Counseling Psychology) Section on Lesbian, Gay, and Bisexual Awareness (SLGBA) invited Division 44 members to consider joining their Section.

The APA Committee on Lesbian, Gay, and Bisexual Concerns prepared a sample letter in support of the elimination of Footnote 4 to the Accreditation Guidelines that certain religiously-based professional psychology programs have used to justify policies that discriminate against LGB students and faculty.

July 1996

President Robin Buhrke announced that the Public Interest Directorate Miniconvention will be on Lesbian, Gay, and Bisexual Concerns in Psychology at the APA convention in Toronto.

The Executive Committee approved publication of a directory for all student-affiliates and affiliates who desire to be placed in the directory to facilitate collaboration on research and other tasks.

The APA Office on AIDS announced that the increased need for behavioral science in assessing, prioritizing, and targeting HIV prevention programs has created a demand for psychologists in the community planning process.

Ron Fox and Sari Dworkin, co-chairs of the Task Force on Bisexual Issues in Psychology, announced that a discussion hour on the interface of lesbian, gay, and bisexual issues would be held in the Division 44 Hospitality Suite, hosted by incoming Division President Doug Haldeman, supporting the ongoing dialogue on the inclusion of bisexual issues in the Division.

July 1991

The Public Interest Directorate and Division 44 will sponsor a mini-convention entitled "Beyond Stigma: Homosexuality as a Social Issue" at the APA convention in San Francisco.

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

The Association of Lesbian and Gay Psychologists (ALGP) is sponsoring the Fourth Annual ALGP Empowerment Conference on social activism for lesbian and gay psychologists and our friends at APA's convention on Thursday, August 15.

The APA Board of Directors passed a recommendation to APA Council clarifying APA policy in response to the U.S. military's request to advertise in APA publications in light of the Department of Defense policy of discrimination against lesbians and gay men.

July 1986

Alan Malyon reported that the Division 44 Task Force on Diagnostic Concerns, formed in March, met with the Work Group to Revise DSM-III on June 24. On June 27, 1986, the Board of Trustees of the American Psychiatric Association voted to recommend removal of Ego-dystonic Homosexuality from DSM-III-R. Thus, we are now close to having disabused the official diagnostic nomenclature of all references which link homosexuality, either explicitly or implicitly, with psychopathology.

The APA Committee on Lesbian and Gay Concerns Task Force to Develop Guidelines for Psychotherapy with Lesbians and Gay Men has been meeting since January, 1985, and has received broad official support within APA governance. Data collection will begin this summer, representing the first empirical data ever gathered on professional practices in the delivery of psychological services to lesbians and gay men.

Linda Garnets reported that the APA Committee on Lesbian and Gay Concerns Task Force on Avoiding Heterosexual Bias: Guidelines for Ethical and Valid Research produced an excellent draft document, now being revised; and that the APA Insurance trust is unwilling to eliminate the one-year waiting period for its "spouse-equivalents" coverage.

Armand Cerbone reported that a group of Midwest psychologists and students from 4 states met in Chicago to discuss common issues and to devise strategies for establishing a regional support system.

Division 44: Celebrating 25 Years!

We are rapidly approaching the APA Convention. Our suite this year will be in the Grand Hyatt Washington DC.

This year is a special year as we are celebrating the 25th Anniversary of Division 44! We will have a special presentation in the APA Hospitality Suite titled: Division 44 at 25 years: Perspectives on the History and Importance of LGBT Psychology and Research. In addition, the Division 44 social hour, party, and dinner will have a special emphasis on this important milestone. Further information will be forthcoming and some surprises will have to wait until the conference. So plan to be there!

We have a diverse program this year and a number of interesting presentations in the suite as well. A total of 5 programs were selected for CE credits. All presenters who indicated that they wanted to be considered for CE were accepted!

Of particular interest, given the national attention this year on LGBT youth bullying, we have three presentations on this particular topic. First is a discussion hour in the Division 44 Suite (Thursday 6:00–6:50 P.M.). A symposium on “Prevalence and reduction of bullying, victimization, and suicide among LGBTQ youth” (Friday 9:00–9:50 A.M.) has three presentations that discuss the prevalence of bullying in the LGBTQ youth community, presents on the clinical signs and potential causes of mental health issues in this population, and examines interventions available to help reduce these stressors. The second symposium is titled “Discriminatory bullying and victimization outcomes from adolescence to adulthood: Attention to mediators, moderators, and multiple forms of diversity” (Saturday 10:00–10:50 A.M.). It explores the implications of school victimization and wider community bullying that youth experience and brings together researchers from multiple fields (education, counseling, and health psychology) to offer individuals who attend an opportunity to recognize the complexities of challenges that LGBT youth experience in their communities.

We also have some fascinating international programs on the schedule. “Borders and Margins: Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, and Transgender Immigrant Experience” (Friday 4:00–4:50 P.M.) examines the unique experiences and stressors that LGBT immigrants face. This program is sponsored by Division 44’s Committee on Racial and Ethnic Diversity. Another symposium, “Increasing Cultural Awareness of LGBT Issues in Asian and Indian Individuals” (Saturday 12:00–12:50 P.M.), examines the impacts of coming out and effects of gay identity on Asian and Caucasian American gay men’s life satisfaction, the unheard voices of wives of Indian gay men, and a synthesis of research on sexual risk among Asian/Pacific Islander gay men.

There will be a conversation hour in the Division Suite about lesbian soldiers (Saturday 9:00–9:50 A.M.). With the process of repeal of “Don’t Ask Don’t Tell” moving forward after being passed by Congress this year, this discussion should prove very interesting.

Although this article is too short to include all of Division 44’s wonderful programming (see center-fold pull-out in this issue), we are excited by all the individuals who will be presenting papers and posters at the APA convention. Overall, this year’s schedule of programs is wide ranging and all look to be extremely interesting. We look forward to seeing you all in DC this year to celebrate Division 44’s 25th Anniversary.

—Erin Deneke, Program Chair
—David Pantalone, Program Co-Chair

Announcing the 2011 Division 44 Annual Fund-Raising Dinner

The highlight of the Division 44 experience at every APA Convention is the Annual Fund-Raising Dinner! This year the dinner is scheduled for Saturday, August 6, 2011 from 6:30 P.M. to 9:30 P.M. at the Thunder Grill in Union Station located at 50 Massachusetts Avenue NE, Washington, DC (arkrestaurants.com/thunder_grill.html). Division 44’s menu will include three entree choices: Grilled Chicken (with pineapple salsa) or Salmon White Wine Buerre Blanc (served with roasted potatoes and vegetables) or the vegetarian option of Penne Pasta with Portobello Mushrooms and Vegetables. Dessert includes Vanilla Rum Cheesecake with Graham Cracker Crust or Lone Star Black Bottom Pecan Pie. The evening begins with a cocktail reception (cash bar and passed hors d’oeuvres) at 6:30 P.M., followed by dinner at 7:30 P.M.

We expect this dinner to sell out so make your reservation as soon as possible to guarantee your place at the dinner. We must turn in our final count for dinner on August 2nd, so don’t wait to make your reservations when you get to DC. We will not be able to increase our meal count significantly after August 2nd.

Reservations are required for the dinner and must be received no later than July 29, 2011: Division 44 members, students, guests, and allies—\$75; sponsor a student for \$60 per student. (See the Reservation Form on the convention schedule.) Students who wish to attend the dinner as a sponsored student (the sponsor is paying for your dinner) should contact Michael Ranney at mranney@obpsych.org to request to be sponsored.

This is the annual **Fund Raising Dinner** so please consider adding a donation to your dinner reservation. If you are not attending the dinner you can still make a donation or sponsor a student. Funds raised at the 2011 dinner will support the Division’s Student and Research Awards. Consider contributing to the Scholarship Fund by being a: Friend—\$100; Donor—\$150; Patron—\$250; Benefactor—\$500; Champion—\$1,000; Sponsor—\$2,500; Underwriter—\$5,000. Your support will be acknowledged and you will receive one or more complimentary dinners which can be used to sponsor student participation.

—Michael Ranney at mranney@obpsych.org, 800-783-1983 or (cell) 614-204-5756.



APA Convention 2011 Division 44 CE Programming

Negotiating Transphobia: Community, Work, and Mental Health Challenges

Muñoz, Saunders, Brewster, Skolnik & Richmond

Thursday 11:00–11:50 A.M. Room 143A, Convention Center

Discrimination and transphobia is present in most systems in society today. This session examines how transphobia affects transgender people within three of those systems. The first presenter will focus on the perceptions of challenges of transgender people within the LGBT community as compared to the perceptions of non-trans individuals. The second presenter will examine the complexities that transgender people face in the workplace. Finally, the third presenter will report the results of a study that was implemented as a means of understanding how anti-transgender systems and microaggressions affect the mental health of transgender people. This is not a basic transgender session. Presenters will assume that participants have a basic knowledge of transgender terminology and concepts.

Co-occurring mental health concerns in the transgender community

Hendricks, Mizock, Ehrbar, Meier, Moody & Burnes

Friday 8:00–8:50 A.M., Room 144A, Convention Center

Transgender people face a number of obstacles in life including negotiating the mental health care system, civil rights protection, and access to medical care. The presence of co-occurring mental health concerns can complicate these issues in ways that have significant negative effects on a person's well-being and resilience. This symposium will explore several co-occurring mental health concerns including implications for practice in work with the transgender community. This is not a transgender overview, and authors will assume a certain basic knowledge of transgender concerns from among the participants.

The first presenter will examine the intersection of transgender identity and mental illness. This presenter will focus primarily on serious mental illness and the ways that gender identity is addressed. The second presenter will discuss reports in the literature of Autism Spectrum Disorders in the Transgender Community and vice versa. The third presenter will report the results of a recent research project that examines the effects of hormone therapy in the female-to-male population and the presence of depression, anxiety, and stress pre- and post-treatment. The final presenter will examine the protective factors that exist in the transgender community for suicidal ideation and behavior. Co-occurring mental health concerns can be used by mental health providers as a barrier to moving forward with the transition process. This session will provide participants with a greater understanding of how to view these disorders and also support trans individuals.

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

Lewis, Logan, Follins, Robinson, Walker, Howard & Smith

Friday 10:00–11:50 A.M., Room 143C, Convention Center

Panelists will discuss same gender attracted people of African descent, while addressing the concept of multiple intersecting identities. Psychologists have insufficiently engaged resilience and religious experiences, health and political visibility, masculine lesbian identity expression, urban youth concerns, or creative and artistic representations of self among Black same gender attracted persons.

In this symposium, religion and resiliency in the lives of Black LGB emerging adults will be discussed. Though several Black LGB persons may have had negative experiences with organized religious institutions, this may not diminish the importance and relevance that religion has to their sense of self.

There will be a discussion of the methods used to study 200 Black gay, lesbian, and bisexual emerging adults to examine the relationship between racial, religious, and sexual identities and psychological well-being within the sample. The consequences of the neglect of political visibility and health disparities will also be discussed.

The findings of research derived from 12 African American masculine lesbian-identified research participants between the ages of 18 and 61 who reside in the San Francisco Bay Area will be presented. The discussion will include an exploration and analysis from a qualitative perspective, of the minority stress of African American masculine identified lesbians, and coping strategies African American masculine identified lesbians utilize. Ten stressors that relate to the participants' minority statuses, and five main coping strategies utilized when in distress will be discussed.

Black lesbian youth between ages 12 and 24 often remain overlooked. Many of the common psychological and developmental challenges of young Black lesbians growing up in urban environments will be illuminated via several personal accounts of 18 young people from two Detroit, Michigan area LGBT centers and 10 lesbians from New York City.

A pilot study will be discussed which analyzed the multiple intersecting identities of a Black lesbian sample through the use of photo feedback. The work explored what it means to be Black, lesbian, and female identified in the United States using the theoretical framework of standpoint theory, and the interpretive design of photo analysis. Black LGB identified persons are still relatively marginalized and understudied, making this symposium a significant contribution to the 2011 conference.

Borders and Margins: Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, and Transgender Immigrant Experiences

Nakamura, Morales, Phillip, Kassan, Oba, & Espin

Friday 4:00–5:50 P.M., Room 144A, Convention Center

This symposium, sponsored by Division 44's Committee on Racial and Ethnic Diversity, will address the unique experiences and stressors faced by lesbian, gay, bisexual, and transgender LGBT immigrants who must often manage multiple forms of marginalization related to their immigration status, ethnicity, and sexual orientation. Some LGBT immigrants face discriminatory immigration laws,



while others are in the process of seeking asylum. Others, such as, LGBT international students, are typically expected to return to their home countries, which may be intolerant of LGBT people, which has implications for coming out and for safety upon return to the home country. While immigrants often rely on their ethnic immigrant communities as a safe harbour from their unfamiliar new environment, for LGBT immigrants, these communities can be inhospitable. This symposium will include presentations on Latino gay, bisexual, and transgender immigrants, LGBT West Indian immigrants, same-sex binational couples, and LGBT international students.

One presenter will share results from a qualitative study on Latino gay men living in the Midwest including issues related to immigration journeys to the U.S., relationships with family and friends, HIV/AIDS knowledge, access to health care, experiences with discrimination/racism, and coping skills. Another presenter will discuss the mental health needs of West Indian LGBT individuals related to taboos around homosexuality and internalized homophobia. A third presenter will present case examples of common issues of HIV-positive Latino immigrants in the political asylum process. Another presenter will share results from a qualitative research study on same-sex binational couples who immigrated from the U.S. to Canada in order to remain together. The final presenter will discuss the distinctive needs of LGBT international students. The symposium discussant will identify common themes across research presentations and offer implications for future research and practice.

Identity, Minority Stress, and Psychological Well-Being in Bisexual Populations

Fox, Brewster, Brennan, Muzacz, Kahn, Chun & Garner

Saturday 8:00–9:50 A.M., Room 158, Convention Center

This symposium examines the relationship between identity, minority stress, and psychological well-being for bisexual people.

Presentation #1 focuses on the effects of minority stress and protective factors on mental health, describing how bisexual individuals' experiences of prejudice, stigma, and internalized biphobia relate to psychological stress, and how protective factors, bicultural self-efficacy and cognitive flexibility, relate to psychological well-being.

Presentation #2 explores psychological well-being among bisexual older adults with HIV. This research found that bisexuals scored lower on indicators of psychological well-being than heterosexuals and gays/lesbians, and so were at greater risk for depression and poorer quality of life.

Presentation #3 reports on the incidence of physical and mental health related factors among heterosexual, bisexual, and lesbian/gay STD clinic patients in New York City. This research found that with the exception of hard drug use, a greater proportion of bisexual patients than heterosexual or gay/lesbian patients reported substance use, psychiatric issues, suicide attempts, and physical or sexual abuse.

Presentation #4 examines and compares identity processes in multiracial and bisexual individuals, focusing on the context of current racial and sexual identities, experiences of social negotiation, and effects on decision-making processes and identity formation and maintenance.

Presentation #5 presents an identity model describing the developmental experiences of bisexual youth of color. Multiple and intersecting identities particular to the youth experience, are acknowledged and incorporated, including adolescent, racial/ethnic, LGBQQ, gender, ability, socioeconomic, and religious/spiritual identities, thereby addressing questions of developmental goals and processes at both the individual and social levels.

Presentation #6 examines Black bisexual men's experiences of heterosexism and biphobia. This research identifies typical coping strategies, and describes how these are utilized and integrated into daily lives and interactions with others. These presentations represent a valuable contribution to the literature on bisexuality, providing an expanded understanding of the complex influences that impact bisexual individuals.

Convention Programs Co-Listed with Other Divisions

(Check the convention program for times and locations.)

Div 1: Interpersonal Violence Prevention through Integration and Application

Div 2: Being Inclusive: How to Incorporate Diversity Topics in Psychology Coursework

Div 8: To Tell or Not to Tell: Self-Concealment, Honesty, and Authenticity in Close Relationships

Div 12: Exploring the Link between Bullying and Suicide

Div 19: Issues and Insights from the DoD Comprehensive Review Working Group on Don't Ask, Don't Tell

Div 27: Developing Youth Friendly Programs for Adolescents with HIV

Div 31: Opposing Discriminatory Legislation and Initiatives Aimed at LGB Persons

APAGS: So, are you...? Navigating Self-Disclosure with LGBT Clients



**Division 44 Convention Programming
in the Division 44 Suite at the Grand Hyatt Hotel
Erin Deneke, Program Chair**

We often think of the Division 44 Suite as just a location to gather for the Division Party and hold meetings. Did you know though that the Division also offers interesting programming as well in the suite? Often, these wonderful programs are under-attended and some truly interesting presentations are missed. I would encourage everyone to attend some of the programming in the suite this year as they are timely and relevant. A list of the suite programming with dates and times is available below.

Positive Psychology & LGBT Issues: Dr. Michelle Vaughan (Thursday 3:00–3:50 P.M.)

This program will offer those interested in integrating positive psychology (theory, research, practice on strengths, positive experiences, positive institutions) into their work with LGBT populations, as a bit of an “antidote” for the very heavy focus in research on mental health problems, distress, and other negative sequelae in modern LGBT psychology.

LGBT Psychology Training: Where Religion and Science Collide: A Conversation Hour with Dr. Glenda Russell and Dr. Robin Buhrke (Thursday 5:00–5:50 P.M.)

This program will explore the issues around conflicts between training in therapy and counseling in regard to work with LGBT clients and students’/trainees’ religious beliefs that are not LGBT-affirmative. This discussion hour is to explore this question in an open format to learn from each other and think through a thorny issue. This hour is for discussion surrounding the question and not debating the topic.

Ending Homophobia, Anti-LGBTQ Bullying and Suicide: A Discussion Hour with Dr. Gary Howell (Thursday 6:00–6:50 P.M.)

Enough is Enough: It’s Time to End Homophobia, Anti-LGBTQ Bullying and Suicide. Now more than ever, our community of LGBTQ clinicians and its LGBTQ allies need to unify around this cause to prevent further tragedies among our gay youth. Dr. Gary Howell is the chair of the Illinois Psychological Association’s Sexual Orientation Issues Section and held a successful symposium last fall on addressing the issues of homophobia, anti-LGBTQ bullying and suicide. Discussion about the task force created out of the IPA event will highlight how communities can unite around the cause and eventually partner together to form a substantial network of resources to more successfully tackle these pressing issues. Until we begin to more aggressively tackle the issue of homophobia, anti-LGBTQ bullying and suicide will likely continue to be among the most prominent problems within the gay community.

Students Doing Sexuality Research: A Breakfast Roundtable led by Brian Davis (Friday 8:00–8:50 P.M.)

An informal networking and brainstorming session for students engaged in sexuality research. Ever wonder how to recruit and work with sexual minority populations? What’s going on in cutting-edge sexuality research? Contemporary research theories? Which research methods to use? What resources are available for student researchers? Come join us as we explore these and more questions over a free breakfast!

Group Therapy with Sexual Minority Individuals: A Conversation Hour with Dr. Kathy Ritter (Friday 10:00–10:50 P.M.)

This conversation focuses on the contextual factors that make group therapy with sexual minority clients unique. Issues presented for discussion will be along the lines of cohort and developmental differences in members, and relevant guidelines, principles competencies, and ethical codes. Other concepts will include group composition, leader sexual orientation, group managements, and the effect of sexual minority status on group dynamics.

Keeping Secrets: The Double Lives of Lesbian Soldiers: A Conversation Hour with Dr. Julie Dorton-Clark (Saturday 9:00–9:50 A.M.)

It is no secret that gays, lesbians, and bisexuals (GLB) have in the past, present, and will in the future serve in the United States military. Historically, military personnel and leaders of the United States have implied that gays and lesbians are not fit to actively serve in the military. The “Don’t Ask, Don’t Tell” (DADT) policy is based on the assumption that GLB military service members are a threat to the military although there is no evidence to support this notion, and that serving openly threatens the unit’s cohesion and violates heterosexual service member’s privacy rights, yet there seems to be little discussion about the rights of gay service members. In the civilian world, GLB individuals have very few constitutional protections and are routinely subjected to discrimination in employment, harassment, and even hate crimes. The purpose of this conversation hour is to discuss the unique experiences of lesbian military service personnel as described by the female soldiers who participated in an exploratory

study that investigated the GLB soldier's experiences of microaggressions in the military. Lesbian soldiers revealed not only do they cope with sexual and gender harassment, they must keep their sexual orientation hidden in the process. Secret keeping is necessary to protect themselves, their careers and families, because to reveal their secret could mean discharge, and therefore loss of income, or at times criminal prosecution or imprisonment.

Counseling Spouses in a Mixed-Orientation Marriage: Dr. Amity Buxton, Straight Spouses Network
(Saturday 10:00–10:50 P.M.)

We had some lively talk back and forth last year and, given the push Obama gave to gay marriage today and Dr. Buxton's work that APA included into a couple of *amicus* briefs it looks to be an interesting talk this year.

Major APA Convention Sessions of Note — Editor's Choices

AGING/DEMENTIA

Reducing the Risk of Alzheimer's Disease: Knowns and Unknowns

Friday, August 5, 12:00–12:50 P.M. Convention Center Street Level, Room 147B
Invited Address by Margaret Gatz, PhD

CANINE COGNITION

Chaser and Her Toys: What a Dog Teaches Us about Cognition

Friday, August 5, 3:00–3:50 P.M. Convention Center Street Level, Room 146C
Invited Address by John W. Pilley, PhD and Chaser

RELATIONSHIPS/SEXUALITY

Can Love Make You Gay?

Saturday, August 6, 2:00–2:50 P.M. Convention Center Street Level, Room 147A
Invited Address by Lisa M. Diamond, PhD

SOCIAL CONSEQUENCES OF TECHNOLOGY

Relationships in the Age of Web 3.0

Saturday, August 6, 3:00–3:50 P.M. Convention Center Street Level, Room 147B
Invited Address by Gian C. Gonzaga, PhD

Poke Me: How Social Networks Can Both Help and Harm Our Kids

Saturday, August 6, 4:00–4:50 P.M. Convention Center Street Level, Room 147B
Invited Address by Larry D. Rosen, PhD

Digital Adolescence: Myths and Truths about Growing Up With Technology

Saturday, August 6, 4:00–4:50 P.M. Convention Center Street Level, Room 146C
Invited Address by Michele Ybarra, PhD

APA Presidential Programs

(Check convention schedule for time and place)

Psychology and Social Justice: Why We Do What We Do.

Presidential Address: Melba J. T. Vasquez, PhD (long-term Division 44 member)

Dual Pathways to a Better America: Approaches to Preventing Discrimination and Promoting Diversity

James M. Jones, PhD; Susan D. Cochran, PhD; Rodolfo Mendoza-Denton, PhD; Michelle Fine, PhD; Sam Gaertner, PhD; and Derald Wing Sue, PhD

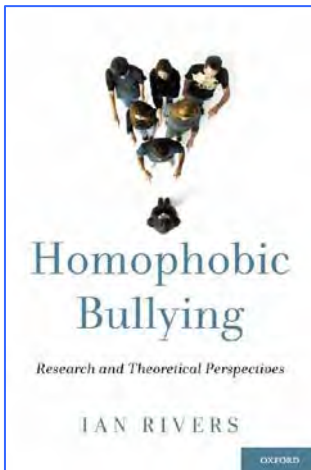
Psychology of Women and Men and Masculinity: An Update

Janet S. Hyde, PhD; Beverly Greene, PhD; Ronald F. Levant, EdD; Francisco J. Sánchez, PhD; and Laura S. Brown, PhD

Humanizing the Dehumanized: Psychological Implications of the Immigration Experience

Carola Suarez-Orozco, PhD; Pratyusha Tummala-Narra, PhD; Hirokazu Yoshikawa, PhD; Dina Birman, PhD; Michael A. Zarate, PhD; J. Manuel Casas, PhD; Nadine Nakamura, PhD; and Lillian Comas-Diaz, PhD

Book Review



Homophobic Bullying: Research and Theoretical Perspectives

Ian Rivers, Oxford University Press, Oxford, 2011, 232 pp.

School bullying—and in particular, bullying related to students' actual or perceived sexual orientation—is the topic *du jour* in schools, clinical trainings and public policy debates. A handful of widely reported GLBT-related suicides in the last year and a half spotlighted the sometimes tragic consequences of homophobic bullying. So it is with exquisite timing that Ian Rivers's new book on this very topic has been released.

Homophobic Bullying is the culmination of 17 years of Rivers's own research on the topic and his immersion in the literature across a number of academic domains that increases the richness of the conclusions that he has drawn from his own data. Instead of an academic monograph that describes the body of his research, Rivers has succeeded in writing *Homophobic Bullying* for a wide audience, resulting in a work that should prove useful to researchers, clinicians, educators, and policy makers.

Rivers spends the first three of eight chapters in the book laying a solid foundation for understanding the results of his own research and that of his contemporaries in Europe and North America. The first chapter provides an overview of the research across academic disciplines that have been done on bullying, beginning in the 1960s and 1970s. Chapter two continues Rivers's examination of the literature by focusing on the demographic characteristics of students who are bullied and those who bully, with a particular focus on students who are of minority ethnicity, students in special education, and sexual minority students. In the third chapter, Rivers applies a variety of theories to the data to help the reader better understand why bullying exists at all, and, in particular, why homophobic bullying occurs. Drawing from a wide range of disciplines, Rivers addresses different aspects of bullying by offering explanations for these phenomena. He adeptly brings each of these theories to life by sprinkling the discussion with his own qualitative data.

In the fourth chapter, Rivers discusses the psychosocial correlates and long-term effects that have a demonstrated relationship to violence and trauma exposure. Much of what he presents in this chapter consists of clinical studies that served as a significant substrate for his own work. In this presentation, Rivers addresses both the negative correlates and effects that result from such exposure as well as the factors associated with resilience. He then turns specifically to the effects of bullying at school and in work settings, and of exposure to homophobia in a variety of settings.

In the next two chapters, Rivers presents data on the school experience of LGB men and women and then presents teaching resources for use in schools. The program that he describes has been put into use in the UK and includes specific suggestions for implementation in the classroom at different development levels, from around the second grade up through high school.

Then in chapter seven, Rivers presents follow-up data from his research and discusses the lasting effects of homophobic bullying in the school setting. In this chapter, he considers the impact of school bullying on self-harming behavior, aggression, adult relationships and social support networks, and psychological problems—in particular the diagnosis of PTSD. Finally, in the last chapter, Rivers offers some very insightful and astute reflections and conclusions on what has been learned from the research on homophobic bullying. He also addresses the recently raised question of whether today's LGBT students are for varying reasons more resilient to or less vulnerable to bullying. Consistent with the quality of his work, Rivers's response offers no pat answers but instead reflects the complexity of the mix of resources and challenges facing today's students.

Homophobic Bullying is a balanced, well-founded, and thoughtful treatise on this most important issue. In it, Rivers has made a major contribution to the ongoing discussion and search for understanding of this very troubling phenomenon. It also places him among the leading voices on the topic. It is hoped that we hear much more from him in the future.

Reviewed by Michael L. Hendricks, www.wpcdc.com

Division 44 is Seeking Student Volunteers for APA Convention!

Volunteers typically work 2–4 hours in exchange for a discounted hotel room during convention. This is a great deal and a fantastic way to meet other students interested in LGBT psychology! Details coming soon via the Division 44 listserv. If you have questions, please contact a student representative Laura Alie, laura.alie@yahoo.com, or Stacey "Colt" Meier, sameier@uh.edu. We hope to see you in D.C.!

ARTICLES

Celebrating the Completion of the First 25 Years of Division 44

The following two archival articles give a brief history of how Division 44 came into existence in 1985. The first, an excerpt from a published book on the history of APA divisions, traces the evolution beginning with Evelyn Hooker's study first presented at the APA meeting in 1956 through the removal of homosexuality from the list of mental disorders in 1973. It follows our history from the formation the same year of the "non-affiliated" organization, the Association of Gay Psychologists (later, ALGP), to the creation of the APA Committee on Gay Concerns (later CLGBTC). The authors, Christine Browning and me, are both past chairs of the ALGP, chairs of the APA Committee, and past presidents of Division 44.

The second article, originally published in the first issue of the *Division 44 Newsletter*, was written by Alan Malyon in his role as Chair of the APA Committee, welcoming and describing the history of how Division 44 came into existence.

I wish to add a personal note about attending graduate school in clinical psychology in the late 1960s when homosexuality was still considered to be a mental illness. I wondered if my sexual orientation would impede my career in that field, if it might prevent me from being licensed were I to be arrested in a police "crackdown on establishments that were frequented by sexual deviants," and whether my sexual orientation could be detected by my supervisors who might then question my ability to work in the field of mental health. Fortunately, I suffered no adverse consequences and my career grew along with ALGP. Steve Morin, however, did lose his teaching position as a result of his visible role as spokesperson with regard to the various demands ALGP made of APA.

To complete the commemoration of the Division's first 25 years, the next issue of the *Newsletter* will focus on the Division's history, including the name changes to incorporate bisexual and transgender issues, the central role gender parity has played in the Division's history, and the significant role leaders of the Division have played in the wider APA governance structure.

—Doug Kimmel, Editor

Origins of Division 44 — From Mental Illness to an APA Division

Douglas Kimmel and Christine Browning¹

Evelyn Hooker's (1957) pioneering study of a non-clinical sample of gay men challenged the idea that homosexuals were mentally ill, a myth reflecting the cultural and professional bias of that era. Hooker's study, using projective techniques that were used at the time to diagnose mental illness, compared a sample of gay men with matched heterosexual controls. Her study showed that one group could not be distinguished from the other on the basis of these tests. Moreover, experts could not show that homosexual men were less well adjusted than the heterosexuals (Hooker, 1957). When this research was presented at the 1956 APA convention in Chicago, doubt was cast on the view of homosexuality as evidence of psychopathology. Her research also provided an empirical foundation for the emerging gay rights movement. Lesbian and gay activists were encouraged by this research and the seeds were sown for the eventual paradigm shift in the conception of homosexuality from a mental illness to a minority identity.

A catalytic event occurred in June 1969 when New York

City police conducted a routine police raid on a gay and transvestite bar in Greenwich Village. The patrons of the Stonewall Inn fought the police and a riot took place that lasted several days. However, by the time of this public demonstration there had already been some change in how lesbian, gay, and bisexual people viewed themselves. Word of the riots that followed the raid on the Stonewall spread through an existing underground network of gay and lesbian publications throughout the United States. The following year, demonstrations to commemorate "Stonewall" were held in several cities (D'Emilio, 1981/1993). Today, this event is celebrated with marches world-wide.

In the early 1970s, during the inaugurating stages of the movement that would lead to Division 44, homosexuality was listed in the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual* (published by the American Psychiatric Association) and in many abnormal psychology textbooks as a mental illness. During this period, the Civil Rights movement, the woman's movement, the Vietnam War protests and campus strikes created an ethos of change that helped lead to the full emergence of a gay liberation movement. These social forces combined with a growing psychological literature that challenged the earlier belief that a homosexual or bisexual orientation was evidence of psychopathology. This movement led to a shift in the conception of homosexuality from abnormal to "normatively different" (Brown, 1989).

¹ This excerpt is from: A History of Division 44 (Society for the Psychological Study of Lesbian, Gay, and Bisexual Issues), Douglas C. Kimmel and Christine Browning (pp. 130–132) in *Unification Through Division: Histories of the Divisions of the American Psychological Association* (Vol. 4, pp. 129–150), D. A. Dewsbury (Ed.). Washington, DC: American Psychological Association, © 1999. Reprinted with permission. No further reproduction or distribution is permitted without written permission from the American Psychological Association.

By 1973 pressure had been brought to bear on the American Psychiatric Association to remove homosexuality from its list of mental disorders. Hooker's research, and other studies that supported it, were augmented by psychologists and psychiatrists who acknowledged their same-gender sexual orientation, and provided personal evidence that it was not a form of mental illness. By the end of the year, homosexuality had been replaced with ego-dystonic homosexuality in the list of disorders (Bayer, 1981).

*Emergence of Lesbian, Gay,
and Bisexual Psychology Organizations*

An organization of lesbian and gay male psychologists began at the 1973 meeting of the California Psychological Association when a few gay and lesbian psychologists decided to organize a meeting of a group they initially called the Association of Gay Psychologists (AGP; it later became the Association of Lesbian and Gay Psychologists, ALGP). The group began meeting during the 1973 APA convention in Montreal. Simultaneously the first openly gay-affirmative symposium on homosexuality was organized for the APA program that year (1973) under the sponsorship of APA Division 32 (Humanistic Psychology). These events began the process that led to Division 44. The process was multifaceted, combining political activism with structural change within APA; it included education about the existing bias and emerging empirical research regarding sexual orientation.

According to the AGP *Newsletter* (1988), the organizing meeting of 75–100 people, about 20 percent women, approved a list of eight specific demands to APA. These demands were delivered by Steve Morin chair of the AGP caucus to Albert Bandura, president of APA. Among its demands was for the APA Board of Directors to create a Task Force on the Status of Lesbian and Gay Male Psychologists and for the APA Council of Representatives to follow the lead of the American Psychiatric Association and reject the idea that homosexuality is a mental illness. APA Division 9, the Society for the Psychological Study of Social Issues, played an important role as liaison between AGP and APA Council until Division 44 was created. Within days of its founding, AGP began creating visibility for gay and lesbian issues. Alerted by the Association of Women in Psychology (AWP) that a film, "Behavior Therapy for Homosexuality" was being shown at the 1973 APA convention, twenty-five lesbian and gay male psychologists, staged a political action. According to the AGP *Newsletter* (1988), this action included a "guerrilla theater drama" that featured "Jesse Miller, a doctoral student at U.C. Berkeley... in radical drag as 'Miss Demeanor, Playboy's APA Bunny' with Mark Freedman in tow as her 'cured' companion." This display served to raise consciousness about the stereotypes held about gay and lesbian people. Likewise, any biased or unbalanced presentation at an APA convention on homosexuality was likely to

be the target of a "zap" or disruption to protest the lack of a gay-affirmative perspective or panelist. AGP members frequently confronted the APA Board of Directors at their annual open meetings with demands.

In response to the demands of AGP members the formation of a Task Force on the Status of Lesbian and Gay Male Psychologists was eventually approved by Council in January, 1975. Also in 1975, APA Council endorsed the action of the American Psychiatric Association and urged psychologists to take the lead in "removing the stigma of mental illness long associated with homosexuality" (Conger, 1975). At the same time, APA included sexual orientation as a protected category in the organization's anti-discrimination policy (Conger, 1975). In 1980, APA Council formed the Committee on Gay Concerns (now the Committee on Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, [and Transgender] Concerns) reporting through the Board of Social and Ethical Responsibility (BSERP; now the Board for the Advancement of Psychology in the Public Interest, BAPPI).

Until 1992, ALGP served as a sponsor of a suite during APA conventions that hosted social parties and informal program presentations. As an organization external to APA, ALGP was able to respond in a more independent and sometimes more radical manner than if it were within the APA organization. For example, ALGP conducted surveys of the APA Presidential candidates asking about their positions on various issues of importance to lesbian and gay psychologists. It also was a training organization for future leaders in Division 44. Eventually, with many of the same people involved in both organizations, and the most visible functions of ALGP performed by Division 44, the organization lost its direction and energy. In 1992 ALGP was reincorporated as the National Association of Lesbian and Gay Psychologists (NALGP). However, the organization dissolved in 1993.

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Malyon Welcomes Division 44 in August 1985¹

On behalf of the Committee on Gay Concerns, I would like to congratulate The Society for the Psychological Study of Lesbian and Gay Issues on the success of its efforts to become a division of the American Psychological Association and on its first nine months of operation. This is a remarkable accomplishment. It provides the first official representation for lesbian and gay issues within the legislative body (the Council of Representatives) of the American Psychological Association. It also provides an official and permanent forum for the presentation of scientific data and the exchange of theoretical and clinical information on lesbian and gay issues at the annual convention.

The organized effort to achieve divisional status began four years ago. The first divisional task force meeting was held in Marty Rocklin's office on June 15, 1981. The original task force members were Bronwyn Anthony, Anne Peplau, Marty Rocklin, and Alan Malyon (Chair). This group was later joined briefly by Tony Russo and Betty Berzon. Steve Morin became a permanent member in 1982. This task force functioned until 1983. At that time, those psychologists who had joined the divisional effort voted to reorganize themselves into the Society for the Psychological Study of Lesbian and Gay Issues. An Executive Committee consisting of Bronwyn Anthony, Joyce Brotsky, Kris Hancock, Harold Kooden, Alan Malyon, Steve Morin, Allan Pinka, Marty Rocklin, and Adrienne Smith was

¹ Excerpt from: "A Report from the APA Committee on Gay Concerns," Alan K. Malyon, Chair, *Division 44 Newsletter*, 1(1-2), 3.

elected and assumed responsibility for the leadership of the new Society. This group, along with many other interested psychologists, organized the final petition effort. The needed 550 signatures were obtained in June of 1984, and the petition, along with all the required supporting documents, were submitted to the APA by Chair Steve Morin in July of 1984. On August 24, 1984, the Council of Representatives approved the formation of Division 44: The Society for the Psychological Study of Lesbian and Gay Issues: A Division of the American Psychological Association.

Division 44 became official on 1 January 1985, eleven years and four months after the first ALGP meeting (at that time, AGP) at the APA Convention in Montreal in 1973. AGP was the first professional organization formed by psychologists for the purpose of dispelling stereotypic views and attitudes toward homosexuality and for bringing about changes in prevailing research paradigms, personality theories, clinical practices, and professional policies regarding sexual orientation. That the intrepid ALGP has fulfilled its initial purpose in an exemplary fashion is evidenced by the three resolutions passed by the Council of Representatives of the American Psychological Association in 1975, 1976, and 1981 [www.apa.org/pi/lgbt/resources/policy/index.aspx], and by the official groups and organizations it has spawned, *vis.*, The Committee on Gay Concerns [now the Committee on Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, and Transgender Concerns; www.apa.org/pi/lgbt/committee/index.aspx] and Division 44.

The American Psychological Foundation Invites Applications for 2012 Awards

The Roy Scrivner Research Grants program supports graduate student research on LGBT family psychotherapy, particularly research leading to dissertations. Deadline for applications is **November 1, 2011**. For information visit www.apa.org/apf/funding/scrivner.aspx.

The Gold Medal Awards recognize life achievement in and enduring contributions to psychology. Eligibility is limited to psychologists 65 years or older residing in North America. Awards are conferred in four categories: Life Achievement in the Science of Psychology, Life Achievement in the Application of Psychology, Life Achievement by a Psychologist in the Public Interest, Life Achievement in the Practice of Psychology. Deadline for nominations is **December 1, 2011**. For information visit www.apa.org/apf/funding/gold-medal.aspx.

The Charles L. Brewer Distinguished Teaching of Psychology Award program recognizes an outstanding career contribution to the teaching of psychology. Deadline for nominations is **December 1, 2011**. For information visit www.apa.org/apf/funding/brewer.aspx.

Questions about these programs should be directed to Kim Palmer Rowsome, Program Officer, at krowsome@apa.org.

Photos from the 2011 National Multicultural Conference & Summit — Seattle
Photos by Francisco Sánchez



Joe Gone



Brad Larsen and Julii Green



Tim Popanz



Florence Denmark and Glenda Russell



Barry Y. Chung and lore dickey



Elders' Ceremony with Melba Vasquez, APA President



Debra Kawahara, Roger Worthington, Francisco Sánchez, and Lisa Rey Thomas, NMCS 2011 Coordinators

Houston Picked for January 2013 NMCS

After a lengthy decision-making process, Houston has been chosen as the site of the January 2013 NMCS by the presidents of Divisions 44, 17, 35, and 45 in consultation with the 2013 NMCS coordinators from each of these divisions. Decisions regarding the host city are based on numerous factors, including geography, diversity of the population, cultural resources and events, legal climate for marginalized populations (e.g., LGBT, undocumented individuals), access to major airports and public transportation, proximity to psychology graduate programs, anticipated costs, and ease of travel given the weather conditions in January. We were also excited to choose Houston given its recent election of the first openly gay mayor of a major U.S. city, Mayor Annise Parker. In addition, the LGBT-friendly Montrose area should be accessible via public transportation from the hotel. As you know, however, the State of Texas has a constitutional amendment that bans marriage. With the foregoing in mind, I have begun to compile resources to aid you during your time in Houston.

—Kirstyn Chun, Division 44 Representative for the 2013 National Multicultural Conference and Summit, kchun@csulb.edu

Bridging Psychological Science and Practice in the Public Interest: A Report on the 2011 National Multicultural Conference & Summit

Francisco J. Sánchez¹

Psychological scientists and practitioners have repeatedly played an important role in serving the needs of our diverse society. For instance, research findings have been used to advance the rights of people including the famous “doll study” by Kenneth and Mamie Clark, which was used in the *Brown v. Board of Education* decision; and Evelyn Hooker’s research showing that gay men’s scores on projective tests were similar to those of “normal” men, which played a critical role in depathologizing homosexuality. Psychology’s impact, however, is not limited to empirical reports. For instance, numerous psychological practitioners authored non-empirical articles in *Professional Psychology: Research & Practice* (February 2008 issue) on their disaster-relief work following Hurricane Katrina to inform both scientists and practitioners.

It is this type of work that the coordinating team chose to focus on during the seventh biennial National Multicultural Conference & Summit (NMCS), which was held on January 27–28, 2011, at The Westin–Seattle Hotel. During the two-day conference, nearly 900 attendees engaged with one another and heard from experts in the field as we focused on the theme, “Unification through Diversity: Bridging Psychological Science and Practice in the Public Interest.”

The 2011 NMCS retained many of the unique aspects of the conference including honoring pioneers in multicultural psychology, engaging in difficult dialogues, and closing with a town hall meeting. In addition, the program consisted of 32 symposia/workshops, 37 professional posters, 65 student posters, a film screening (*Killing Us Softly, 4*), and two inaugural pre-conference workshops.

There were several key presentations at the 2011 NMCS. First, we wanted to highlight the power of psychological methodology in understanding human behavior. To do this, we invited Dr. Anthony Greenwald (University of Washington) to give a presentation in which he highlighted his well-studied *Implicit Association Test* and how it is being used in both research and applied settings to uncover covert biases.

Second, we wanted to facilitate a conversation between scientists and practitioners via panel discussions and to allow attendees to interact with the panelists. To accomplish this we had two plenary panels that included an “open-mic” component. On the first day, Drs. Laura Brown (Private Practice), Fred Leong (Michigan State University), Doug McDonald (University of North Dakota), and Jennifer Manly (Columbia University) focused on the topic “Examining the Divide Between Science and Practice in Multicultural Psychology.” One of the key points from this conversation was that biases held by scientists and practitioners towards each other impedes collaborative work that could ultimately benefit the groups that we aim to serve. On the second day, Drs. Martha Banks (Private Practice), Esteban Cardemil (Clark University), Doug Haldeman (Private Practice), and Larke Huang (SAMHSA) focused on the topic “Is Psychological Science Helpful or Harmful to the Interest of Minority Communities?” One of the key points from this conversation was that psychologists dedicated to advancing the needs of diverse communities must become active in translational and interdisciplinary research if they truly hope to advance the needs of historically marginalized groups.

Third, we had two keynote addresses that were intended to reflect to the opposing sides of our theme. On the first day, Dr. Ana Mari Cauce (University of Washington) presented, “Is Multicultural Psychology Ascientific?” in which she reflected on the history of methodology within the discipline and argued that diverse methodology is necessary to understand minority groups even if such methods are not the “gold standards” in science. On the second day, Dr. Joseph Gone (University of

¹ UCLA School of Medicine. Address correspondence concerning this article to fjsanchez@mednet.ucla.edu.

Michigan) presented “Is Psychological Science Acultural?” in which he argued that there is no meaningful human activity that occurs outside of culture even as science continues to ignore this influential variable. Both keynotes will be appearing in an upcoming issue of *Cultural Diversity & Ethnic Minority Psychology*.

Overall, the response to the 2011 NMCS was extremely positive and many people who had previously attended the NMCS were happy to see that we were trying to do a better job of balancing both science and practice issues. As the Lead Coordinator and the representative for Division 44, it was especially gratifying to hear students who intended to solely be practitioners say during the Town Hall Meeting that they were now committed to contributing to the scientific base of the discipline so that the needs of minority groups would be better served.

There are too many people to thank in this limited space—many were acknowledged in the NMCS Program Book. However I do want to thank a few key people here. First, I want to thank my co-coordinators—Debra Kawahara (Division 35), Lisa Rey Thomas (Division 45), and Roger Worthington (Division 17)—and our conference planner, Sherry Reisman, for their commitment and dedication in making this huge project a success. I also want to acknowledge all the Division 44 Presidents in office since I was appointed to be the Division 44 coordinator during the January 2006 Midwinter Meeting of the Executive Committee; I appreciate their extreme trust in my work and their support during the challenges of collaborating with so many organizations and personalities. Finally, I want to thank my predecessors for this position—Steven E. James, Angela Gillem, and Arlene Noriega—for solidifying Division 44’s role in the NMCS and for serving as mentors to me.

Plans for the 2013 NMCS are already underway. Kirstyn Yuk Sim Chun is serving as Division 44’s representative on the coordinating team. I will continue to support her and the other coordinators—Debra Kawahara (Lead Coordinator and now representing Division 45), Juli Green (Division 35), and Michael Mobley (Division 17)—as a consultant. Furthermore, I will serve as the NMCS Historian in order to manage the development of the new NMCS Archive at The University of Akron’s Center for the History of Psychology. You can keep up-to-date on the 2013 NMCS by visiting www.multiculturalsummit.org.

Graduate Student Essays from NMCS 2011: Report from Division 44/APA Ethics Travel Award Winners

Karla Anhalt, Co-Chair, Division 44 Committee on Racial and Ethnic Diversity (CoRED)

Four graduate student travel awards were sponsored in January 2011 by Division 44, the APA Ethics Office and Ethics Committee, and APAGS. The awards provided travel support to the National Multicultural Conference and Summit (NMCS) that took place January 27–28, 2011 in Seattle, Washington. The NMCS 2011 theme was “Unification through Diversity: Bridging Psychological Science and Practice in the Public Interest.” A number of excellent applications were received and four outstanding doctoral students were selected to receive the award. The four students were: Stephen Gresham, the University of Wisconsin-Madison, David Rivera, Columbia University, Daniel Birichi, the University of Miami, and Richard Zamora, New Mexico State University. All four award recipients demonstrated a strong commitment to the exploration of ethics and LGBT people of color issues in psychology. They also participated at NMCS 2011 as research presenters (David and Stephen presented papers within symposia; Daniel and Richard presented during the student poster session). The award recipients were asked to submit a post-convention essay reflecting on intersections of ethics and diversity issues that were addressed during NMCS 2011. The articles below highlight their reflections after the Summit in Seattle and give background information from each graduate student award winner.



APA Ethics Office Director
Stephen Behnke

Integrating Science and Culture: Providing Better Ways to Address Underserved Populations Stephen L. Gresham

In recent years, there has been attention given to the need for more information regarding the sexual and psychological health as well as identity development of racial, ethnic, and sexual minority (RESM) individuals. This scientific knowledge is particularly critical given: (a) the efforts of these individuals to integrate their identities, (b) the necessity to negotiate relationships within a homophobic and racist context, and (c) their chronic experiences of factors (e.g., homophobia and racism) that impact their vulnerability to experiences of depression or other indicators of poor mental health and HIV infection. Despite the need for this information, there has been a relative absence of RESM individuals within qualitative and quantitative literature both in sample size and in the number of articles that specifically stress the vulnerabilities and experiences of this population. The National Multicultural Summit provided programs that addressed factors that impede full inclusion and representation within research.

The Summit provided a number of presentations, workshops, and symposia that highlighted the historical challenges that science has experienced in understanding cultural phenomena. Concerns that were discussed included the history of science that has exploited rather than worked to improve services provided to racial/ethnic minority individuals (e.g., the Tuskegee syphilis study). Additionally, workshops highlighted the history of marginalization of sexual minorities within scientific organizations, limiting their advancement within those organizations, and failing to provide space to showcase research on sexual minorities. These problems have created an atmosphere in which there is significant mistrust for science and researchers who conduct studies on a minority population but who are not members of that community; this increases resistance to participate in research. Furthermore, these issues highlight the need for scientific organizations to challenge their researchers to understand how their particular research applies to and benefits the interests of a diverse population; this requires scientists to critically reflect on the cultural underpinnings of their research and research philosophy. To counter these challenges, many program participants discussed strategies for increasing the inclusion and representation of RESM individuals within research.

Through conference attendance, I learned varied strategies for engaging cultural communities and having culture reflected within scholarly work. First, I learned that it is important to engage the collectivist ethos that many minority communities espouse. Specifically, one discussant talked about holding a community forum for a discussion on health to provide individuals with information about a researcher's specific area of interest, inform the researcher's knowledge about the community, and help to garner community buy-in which influences the rate of participation. Additionally, it is imperative that a similar forum be held to disseminate the research findings to allow participants to see and reap the benefits of their participation. A second strategy I learned is the necessity for a more flexible and integrative research paradigm. While quantitative research that adheres to experimental design is the gold standard, there are many more ways of knowing (e.g., qualitative research and mixed-method design). Research on RESM populations does not have to be limited by difficulty in recruitment and sample size requirements for specific statistical tests. Qualitative research is rigorous and can be used to harvest powerful information that is inaccessible via quantitative methods.

Finally, I learned that forums similar to the Summit are important for fostering mentoring relationships. These relationships are necessary for navigating the difficult terrain of conducting research with diverse populations, and also provide assistance in examining the cultural applicability of our own research and research philosophy.

Stephen L. Gresham, M.S., is a fifth year doctoral candidate in the Department of Counseling Psychology at the University of Wisconsin-Madison. He received his M.S. in Counseling from UW-Madison and B.A. in Psychology and Spanish from Bates College in Lewiston, ME. His research interests center on understanding how racial/ethnic minority and sexual minority individuals negotiate oppressive environments, and investigating personal and contextual factors that lead to risk for poor psychological health for racial/ethnic and sexual minorities. Correspondence regarding this article should be addressed to the author at gresham@wisc.edu.

Addressing the Disconnects Between Science and Practice

David P. Rivera

In January, I attended my first National Multicultural Conference and Summit in Seattle. The Summit's theme, "Unification through Diversity," was aimed at bridging the gap between science and practice. The relationship between psychological science and psychological practice is all too often an estranged one at best, even though practitioners and scientists often have similar goals. Since the community of multiculturalists is relatively small, addressing the communication disconnects that exist between scientists and practitioners is especially important. It is actually an ethical issue, because reciprocity between these two groups is necessary for providing culturally relevant services to our clients and in developing research agendas that benefit all members of society.



Ethics Committee Chair Linda Forest and Stephen Gresham



Linda Forest and David Rivera

One specific issue that is being strengthened by collaborations between scientists and practitioners is that of intersecting identities for marginalized people. The Summit offered a number of sessions and posters that addressed intersectionality. These included investigations into the dynamics of Jewish women, transgender people of color, African American women, Latino males, as well as immigrant sexual minorities, just to name a few. All of these programs explored the nuances of the human condition by avoiding stereotypes and conceptualizing people as a combination of various social identities. These sessions emphasized that people are complex beings, and as such we need to consider the various social identities that make up each person in order to develop clearer conceptualizations of the clients and communities we work with.

For example, I had the opportunity to present research on microaggressions and the intersection of race, ethnicity, and sexual orientation identity. In my presentation, I encouraged the audience to consider multiple social identities when working with and investigating sexual minorities and people of color. The need to study people of color who are sexual minorities stems from the lack of knowledge about this particular community; for me this is a grave ethical concern. Going back to the theme of the Summit, in order to accurately understand the experience of sexual minority people of color, it is necessary that a diverse array of practitioners and scientists share knowledge with one another.

The participants in the Summit represented a broad spectrum in terms of gender, sexual orientation, race, and ethnicity. I truly believe that the National Multicultural Conference and Summit is serving a needed purpose of bringing together multicultural scholars and practitioners from various backgrounds, and in turn this is facilitating growth in many multicultural and social justice areas that would otherwise be inadequately addressed. As I'm training to be a multicultural scientist-practitioner, I was renewed and inspired by engaging with both scientists and practitioners who share a common goal of addressing multicultural and social justice issues that are of critical importance today.

David P. Rivera, M.S., is a doctoral candidate in counseling psychology at Teachers College, Columbia University. His research focus is on issues impacting the marginalization and health of people of color and sexual minorities and his dissertation is entitled "Microaggressions and Health Outcomes for Latina/o Americans: Understanding the influences of external characteristics and psychological resources." David's therapeutic interests include working with college students and people with substance abuse issues. He will be completing his pre-doctoral clinical internship at the University of Pennsylvania's Counseling Center. Correspondence concerning this article should be addressed to the author at dpr2106@columbia.edu.

Interplay of Multiculturalism and Psychological Science Reinforced Research Ethics

Daniel Birichi

As an international student, I felt extremely privileged to have received the APA ethics and Division 44 Travel award to attend the National Multicultural Conference and Summit. It really exemplified APA's commitment not only to recognize ethnic and racial minorities, but also to respect the presence of its global members. As a burgeoning researcher, the theme of multiculturalism and its interplay with psychological science throughout the conference reinforced the rationale for the research that is important to me and the imperative of consideration of ethics in sexual minority research.

There are various ethical issues relating to studies of sexual minorities. While some are more overt, there are others that may go unnoticed or unchallenged. More overt ethical issues are conversion therapy or informed consent in research. Issues such as informed consent are contained within the ethics codes, and APA has a resolution critiquing conversion therapy (1998). Perhaps more insidious, and thus deserving attention as well, are the ways that heterosexism affects research (Herek, Kimmel, Amaro, & Melton, 1991).

I believe it to be an ethical issue that sexual orientation is often left out of demographic data in studies or not even considered to be data worth collecting. For example, various studies indicate that there may be a higher prevalence of mental disorders in lesbian, gay, and bisexual adults (King, Semlyen, Tai, Killaspy, Osborn, Popelyuk, & Nazareth, 2008; Cochran, Sullivan & Mays, 2003). Research suggests that these prevalence rates might be attributed to oppression or minority stress (Meyers, 1995). However, many studies do not consider these variables in their sample; a loss for the literature in LGBT research. It may be our ethical duty to consider whether there are justifiable reasons to exclude this information from studies or whether it is simply heterosexist bias. As sexual minorities are a historically oppressed group, the ethics of propagating research that might be used to further oppress must be weighed. A focus on well-being and strengths in sexual minorities despite stress and adversity should be further explored.

Attending the conference allowed me the opportunity to meet, discuss, and be provided feedback from experienced professionals in the field. It was truly an invaluable experience that I will be taking me with me as I progress in my career. This award highlighted for me the importance of how ethics permeates all facets of the field, and how as a young professional involved in sexual minority research I need to take on my own mandate to make sure that I'm always aware of this. This award has provided me with a support network of mentors who will be guiding me to become an ethically sound psychologist, for which I am extremely grateful.



Daniel Birichi

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Daniel Birichi, M.C., is a second-year graduate student in the Counseling Psychology program at the University of Miami. He obtained his Bachelor of Science in Computer Engineering from Northeastern University and his Master of Counseling from Arizona State University. An international student from Kenya, Daniel is interested in the intersection of multiple identities particularly involving national, ethnic, and sexual identities. He is also interested in issues pertaining to immigration and acculturation, measurement and psychometrics, coping and psychological well-being of sexual minorities. Correspondence concerning this article should be addressed to the author at: d.birichi@umiami.edu.

Conference Helped Understand Interaction of Multiple Identities

Richard Calleja Zamora

I was given an amazing opportunity by the APA Ethics Committee and Division 44 to attend the 2011 National Multicultural Conference and Summit that was held in Seattle, WA. As an aspiring psychologist, I have always been curious about how an individual's multiple identities interact with each other and how this might affect their behaviors, thoughts, and feelings. I often wonder how these identities may play a role in a client's presenting issues and how to incorporate this information in conceptualizing and forming treatment plans with clients. As a result, I have a strong interest in learning ethically sound practices that have recently emerged as effective ways to help my clients. The sessions I attended at this conference served me well in this direction.

For example, Dr. Derald Wing Sue's workshop titled "Microaggressions in Everyday Life: Race, Gender, and Sexual Orientation" reminded me of some of the challenges I have faced from different people and living in different places. In addition, this is consistent with some of the stories that my previous clients have shared during my work with them. This workshop contributed to the resources that I could utilize in working with clients who have experienced microaggressions in their lives and that may be specifically related to their sexual orientation and ethnic minority status.

There is a lack of research on bisexuality and gender identity. Unfortunately, this trend is extended to those who are of color. The symposium "Bisexuality and Beyond: Strengthening Competencies Regarding Bisexual and Fluid Sexuality" discussed the effects of identity development for bisexuals and their mental health. The symposium motivated me to further explore sexual and gender identity development for people of color. It also made me think of different ideas about how I can incorporate this information in working with my clients.

The Division 44 Program: "When Diverse Identities Collide: Contributions from Science and Practice with Sexual Minorities" provided excellent information on identity interaction. The program also provided an overview on how it is applicable to multicultural research and how to use a social justice approach in working with clients. The presenters shared personal and professional experiences in their struggles with conflicting identities which made it a powerful presentation. As I listened to their experiences, I reflected on my own and I felt a strong connection with these people. This felt empowering as it meant I am moving forward in my progress towards becoming an ethically and culturally competent psychologist. As a gay man of color, it was important for me to feel this connection with others in the field.

I was fortunate to be able to meet and network with individuals who are conducting research in the area of multicultural psychology. Additionally, it allowed me to meet students who share common goals. I want to thank the APA Ethics Committee and Division 44 for giving me this opportunity and allowing me to grow as a person and a professional through this conference. I recommend this conference to students and professionals who are interested in learning more about multicultural psychology.

Richard Calleja Zamora, M.S. Richard is currently a first year doctoral student in Counseling Psychology at New Mexico State University. His research interest focus is LGBT people of color, specifically on romantic relationships, love styles, romantic satisfaction, and ethical issues in working with this population. He is also interested in working with the LGBT and the underserved population. Correspondence concerning this article should be addressed to the author at: rzamora@nmsu.edu.



Richard Zamora and Bonnie Strickland

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.

Silverstein Wins Gold Medal Award for Practice

The 2011 prestigious American Psychological Foundation Gold Medal Award for Lifetime Achievement in the Practice of Psychology will be given to Charles Silverstein, PhD. This award recognizes a distinguished career and enduring contribution to advancing the professional practice of psychology through a demonstrable effect on patterns of service delivery in the profession. He is the first openly gay recipient of any of the four Gold Medal Awards.

Silverstein is the founder of Identity House (1971), a peer counseling center for gays and lesbians, and the Institute for Human Identity in New York City (1973), a professional counseling center. He is also the founding editor of the *Journal of Homosexuality* (1977), and author of several significant books: *A Family Matter: A Parents' Guide to Homosexuality* (1977), *Man to Man: Gay Couples in America* (1981), *Gays, Lesbians and Their Therapists: Studies in Psychotherapy* (1991), *The Joy of Gay Sex* (with Edmund White, 1977), and *The New Joy of Gay Sex* (with Felice Picano, 2003). His most recent book, *The Initial Psychotherapy Interview* (2011) was reviewed in the Spring 2011 issue of the *Division 44 Newsletter*. Silverstein's reminiscences of the early days of the LGBT movement have been published in the Fall 2010 and Spring 2011 issues of the *Newsletter*.

The award ceremony will be at the APA convention on Friday, August 5 at 4 P.M. The award citation, biographical sketch, and list of published works will be printed in the July/August issue of the *American Psychologist*.

—Doug Kimmel

**APA Committee on Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, and Transgender Concerns (CLGBTC)
Sponsors Two Town Hall Meetings**

The Committee on Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, and Transgender Concerns (CLGBTC) sponsors a Town Hall Meeting with CoRED, the Committee on Race and Ethnic Diversity of Division 44, The Society for the Psychological Study of Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, and Transgender Issues, Thursday, August 4, 2011, 3:00–3:50 P.M., Congressional Hall A, Renaissance Washington DC Hotel.

The Committee on Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, and Transgender Concerns (CLGBTC) sponsors a Town Hall Meeting, Thursday, August 4, 2011, 4:00–4:50 P.M., Congressional Hall A, Renaissance Washington DC Hotel. Members are: Michael Mobley, PhD., Chair (2009–2011); Vic Muñoz, EdD (2009–2011); Ellyn Kaschak, PhD (2010–2012); Kevin Nadal, PhD (2010–2012); Angela Ferguson, PhD (2011–2013); and Parrish Paul, PhD (2011–2013). Come and learn about the CLGBTC and share your opinions and ideas about LGBTQI2-S psychology, perspectives, and issues affecting LGBTQI2-S psychologists, trainees, and allies.



Celebrating the Work of Arlene Lev

The University at Albany, SUNY, Lavender Awards celebrate lesbian, gay, bisexual, pansexual, transgender, queer, and allied faculty, staff, and students for their work in promoting LGBPTQ equity. The Departmental Diversity Award recognizes a UAlbany department that has made a significant, sustained contribution to the LGBTQ campus and broader communities. The School of Social Welfare, with its Sexual Orientation and Gender Identity Project, has been selected as a recipient of the 2011 Departmental Diversity Lavender Award. This award honors the work of Arlene Lev and the Sexual Orientation and Gender Identity Project during the past year. The awards are particularly special because they are chosen by LGBTPQ and allied students, faculty, and staff to recognize other student, faculty and staff contributions to the LGBPTQ diversity at UAlbany. The School received special recognition at the Third Annual Lavender Graduation at 1:00 P.M. in the Campus Center Ballroom on Friday, May 13, 2011.

Fourth Annual Alternative Sexualities Conference: Cultural Competencies, Clinical Issues, Research, and Education

A one-day conference will be held in Washington, DC, at the Chicago School of Professional Psychology DC Campus, Wednesday, August 3, 2011 from 9:00 A.M. to 6:00 P.M. The focus of the conference is on kink, leather, BDSM, polyamory, swinging, open relationships, tantra, and related topics.

Non-traditional sexual practices, lifestyles, and identities have become increasingly visible in recent years. With more portrayals on television and in movies, as well as in literature and music, clients are feeling increasingly comfortable about bringing “forbidden” sexual issues to therapy. This conference is designed to provide clinical training, peer networking, and opportunities to hear the latest developments in the scholarly fields that study alternative sexualities.

There are three areas of focus at the conference: clinical practice, scientific/scholarly investigation, and educational practice. It will provide a venue for researchers and graduate students to discuss scientific investigations and scholarly research on concerns involving these communities, identities, and sexual practices.

The date of the conference was chosen because the beginning of August is also the time for the annual convention of the American Psychological Association, which will meet August 4–7 in Washington. We hope this schedule will facilitate the professional needs of clinicians and researchers.

The day-long conference will include lectures, panel presentations, roundtable discussions, and poster presentations. The conference uses an 80-minute session format. Illustrative topics include: history and philosophy of polyamory or swinging culture, separating BDSM practice from abuse, co-morbidity factors, issues of transference and counter-transference, impact of BDSM practices on clients with trauma history, edge play dynamics, concepts of consent, theoretical constructs, literature reviews, early research findings, therapy with polyamorous family dynamics, and therapy regarding open relationships.

Registration is now open at: carasresearch.org. The location of the conference is 901 15th St., NW, Washington, D.C. 20005.

CARAS is approved by the American Psychological Association to sponsor continuing education for psychologists. CARAS maintains responsibility for this program and its content.

Undergraduate Paper on Bullying Wins Award¹

Abstract: External versus Internal Motivators as Predictors for LGBTQ-Directed Bullying Behavior in Adolescents
Erin R. McMichael²

There are a number of influences that predict bullying behavior. Participants in this study were 10th grade male and female adolescents from various American high schools, graduating class of 2000 ($N = 1211$, 80.5% white, 9.3% black, 10.1% other, mean age = 16.33, $SD = .602$). The participants were given a social attitudes survey that included questions about their relationships with parents, peers, and feelings of self-worth, and for this exploratory study were used to predict usage of anti-gay remarks. Respondents who reported hearing parental use of anti-gay remarks strongly predicted their own use of such epithets above all other hypothesized predictor variables ($\beta = .37, p < .01$). Special consideration should be given to external factors such as exposure to biased language as being far more influential over internally-based motivators such as self esteem and quality of relationships with parents.

¹ As an undergraduate I completed a paper for a quantitative class and used a large dataset from the Inter-University Consortium for Political and Social Research. I later submitted to their research paper competition and was notified that I had received publication of this paper on their site! I am still in the beginning stages of my academic career, so it's obviously at an undergraduate research and writing level; but my hope is to get the word out about the importance of education about the influences on bullying behavior. I thank all of you for the informative and supportive listserv e-mails throughout my undergraduate years. I have very much enjoyed being a part of your community. See link: www.icpsr.umich.edu/icpsrweb/content/ICPSR/prize/index.html.

² Faculty Advisor: Jill Quilici, California State University, Northridge; B.A., Psychology, expected May 2011. Correspondence concerning this paper should be addressed to: Erin.McMichael.52@my.csun.edu.

New Book Edited by Division 44 Member

Multiple Minority Identities: Applications for Practice, Research, and Training, edited by Reginald Nettles, PhD and Rochelle Balter, PhD, JD, has just been published by Springer Publishing Company (www.springerpub.com).

This important volume chronicles a shift from the old multicultural paradigm that depicts members of a minority group as being limited to racial and ethnic categories, to a modern definition of minorities. Moreover, many of these stigmatized individuals belong to more than one minority group, resulting in stigmatization not only outside of their identified primary group as well as within it. Seeking to address the complex problems of individuals who claim more than one minority identification, the volume integrates major areas of multicultural and diversity studies in a single volume. It addresses social identity, power and privilege, AIDS, multiculturalism as it relates to gender, as well as ethnicity. It also discusses therapeutic approaches, supervisory issues, and interpersonal issues for practitioners. It provides self-administered inventories, to help clinicians assess their need for additional supervision or training.

Its key features are:

- Integrates ethnic and racial minority issues, gender and sexual orientation studies, and disability studies;
- Addresses diversity within and between cultural and minority groups;
- Presents the latest findings from experts in minority research and practice;
- Establishes a new paradigm for understanding the impact of membership in a minority group;
- Offers practical advice bolstered by case studies.

Research Participation Opportunity

Alicia Padovano, a doctoral candidate in clinical psychology at Widener University, is seeking volunteers to participate in a study that investigates the experience of adult children (18 and older) 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 60–90 minutes to complete an interview. Participation is confidential and participants receive a \$20.00 VISA gift card as compensation their time. Interested individuals can contact Alicia Padovano at apadovano@mail.widener.edu or 315-491-3899. Please feel free to pass along information about this project to anyone you think may be interested. (This request was also published in the Spring 2011 *Newsletter*.)

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.

COMMITTEE REPORTS

Report from the Division 44 Committee on Bisexual Issues in Psychology

Division 44 will be sponsoring two Symposia and a Discussion Hour on bisexual issues at this year's APA Convention in Washington, DC.

The first Symposium is titled "Bisexuality and Polyamory: Dynamics of Identity and Relationships." This Symposium will take place on Thursday, August 4 from 9:00–10:50 A.M. at the Washington Convention Center, Room 159. The Symposium will be chaired by Richard A. Sprott and will include: Richard Sprott, presenting an introduction titled "An Overview of Polyamory and the Intersections with Bisexuality," Akhila E. Kolesar presenting on her research titled "Identity Development at the Intersections of Bisexuality and Polyamory," Margaret Robinson presenting on her research titled "Polyamory and Monogamy as Strategy Identities," Kelly Cookson with a presentation titled "Social Comparison Dynamics in Bisexual Polyamorous Relationships," and Richard A. Sprott, with a presentation titled "Doing Community-Based Research with Polyamory Communities: Challenges and Rewards." The discussant for this symposium is Loraine A. Hutchins.

The second Symposium is titled "Identity, Minority Stress, and Psychological Well-Being in Bisexual Populations." This Symposium will take place on Saturday, August 6, from 8:00 to 9:50 A.M. at the Washington Convention Center, Room 158. The Symposium will be chaired by Ronald C. Fox and will include: Melanie Brewster and Bonnie Moradi presenting on their research titled "Minority Stress, Protective Factors, and Mental Health In Bisexual Populations"; Mark Brennan, Liz Seidel, and Stephen E. Karpiak presenting on their research titled "Bisexuality and Psychological Well-Being among Older Adults with HIV"; Arien K. Muzacz, Kimberly Johnson, Meighan Rogers, and Louis F. Cuoco presenting on their research titled

“Health Disparities among New York City Bisexual STD Clinic Patients”; Vali D. Kahn presenting on her research titled “Social Negotiation and Identity Processes in Multiracial and Bisexual People”; Kirstyn Y. S. Chun and Anneliese A. Singh with a presentation titled “Contextual Approaches to Understanding Identities of Bisexual Youth of Color”; and Grady Garner presenting on his research titled “Managing Heterosexism and Biphobia: A Black Bisexual Male Perspective.” The discussant for this symposium is Ronald C. Fox.

Division 44 will also be sponsoring a “Bisexual Issues Discussion Hour” on Friday, August 5, from 2:00–2:50 P.M. in the Division 44 Hospitality Suite, in the Grand Hyatt Hotel. This will once again offer members the opportunity to gather, talk, and network regarding bisexual issues.

During the past year, the Committee has continued its work in the Division by developing convention programming on bisexual issues, preparing reports for the Executive Committee and the Division Newsletter, attending Division meetings, and providing resources on bisexual issues to the membership.

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

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

—Ron Fox, ronfox@ronfoxpbd.com, Co-Chair

Committee on Transgender and Gender Variance Issues

In recent months, the Committee on Transgender and Gender Variance Issues has been hard at work reviewing submissions for this year’s Transgender Research Award offered by the Division. The committee received six submissions and the winner will be announced at this year’s APA Convention in Washington, DC. We wish to extend a very big thank you to all of you who stepped forward to review the applications. The review process is rigorous and could not be completed without the phenomenal work of the reviewers. Thank you!

Division 44 and the Committee on Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, and Transgender Concerns are leading efforts to create Practice Guidelines for Transgender Clients. This spring, the Division and Committee sought nominations for the Task Force that will develop the guidelines. The Task Force will include six psychologists headed by two co-chairs. The call for nominations closed May 23, 2011. We will keep you updated on the process of the Task Force during the course of this project.

This APA Convention will host a number of presentations on transgender topics including: “Negotiating Transphobia: Community, Work, and Mental Health Challenges” Thursday, 11:00–11:50 A.M., Room 143A Convention Center; “Co-occurring Mental Health Concerns in the Transgender Community” (Friday, 8:00–8:50 A.M., Room 144A Convention Center); and “Identity and Development in the Transgender Community” Saturday, 9:00–9:50 A.M., Room 156 Convention Center. In addition, all are invited to the “Transgender and Gender Variance Committee Meeting and Social Hour” which will be held in the Division Hospitality Suite on Friday 1:00–1:50 P.M. Anyone who is interested in working on transgender issues is encouraged to attend this meeting.

The transgender bibliography is now available on the Division Web site and can be accessed at: [www.apadivision44.org/downloads/Transgender_Bibliography_2000_to_2010\[1\].pdf](http://www.apadivision44.org/downloads/Transgender_Bibliography_2000_to_2010[1].pdf).

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

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

News Flash!

It is with great pleasure that I announce the results of our most recent election: Arlene Noriega has been elected to the position of President Elect and Erin Deneke to the position of Member At Large. Both Arlene and Erin will assume their responsibilities on the Executive Committee at the Convention in August. Please join me in welcoming them. Our Division continues to secure strong leadership for our future. I would like to add my personal gratitude to the candidates who ran for each position.

—Randy Georgemiller, Past President

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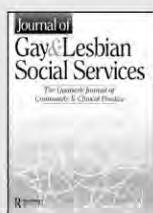
Journal of Bisexuality

Editor: Brian D. Zamboni, PhD

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Journal of Gay & Lesbian Social Services

Editor: Melanie Ottis

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Journal of GLBT Family Studies

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Journal of Homosexuality

Editor in Chief: John P. Elia, PhD

Volume 58, 2011, 10 issues per year
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Journal of LGBT Issues in Counseling

Editor: Ned Farley, PhD

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Journal of Gay & Lesbian Mental Health

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Journal of LGBT Youth

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Volume 8, 2011, 4 issues per year
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International Journal of Transgenderism

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

www.apadivision44.org

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Special Awards—Charlotte Patterson, cjp@virginia.edu

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

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