



### Unheard Voices, Untold Stories: The Multiple Identities that Comprise LGBT Psychology and its Implications for Practice, Research, and Education

by Arlene Noriega

As I reviewed the accomplishments of the Division in years past, I marveled at the story that unfolded: the story of a small division that has made such a huge impact on our professional organization as a whole. I felt so proud to be part of this Division. This story was built on the hard work, passion, and dedication of its membership and its leadership. I have been part of this Division's Executive Committee (EC) since 2002 in one capacity or another. I have witnessed incredible dedication, commitment, and passion from the members of the EC and in the Division membership for doing the work for the Division. We see the dedication of the membership every election period when we continue to get sufficient votes to keep our three representatives on APA Council. Many larger divisions do not have as many council seats and that speaks to the loyalty and commitment of our membership to the Division. I suppose Division 44 is unique because the issues we work with are not only part of our professional work, which we value, but these issues are also quite personal. It is about who we are as individuals in this profession and

ensuring that our professional space is safe for all of us and is a place that honors all of our stories.

My first presidential initiative is the development of the Oral History Project, which is meant to preserve those voices and document those untold stories of the people who did extraordinary things

to make APA a safe professional environment for themselves and those of us that have followed. With the cooperation of StoryCorps some amazing colleagues will begin to record and document the stories of the individuals who were instrumental in the founding of this Division.

Since 2003 StoryCorps has collected more than 35,000 interviews. Each conversation is recorded and preserved at the American Folklife Center at the Library of Congress. In addition, our stories will be stored in our Division 44 archives. As I write this, Beverly Greene will be interviewing Sue Gore, who was part of the first elected EC in 1985, and the first story of our Oral History Project.

A current theme across APA is increasing and retaining division membership. As a membership-driven organization, it is important to pay attention to what we as a Division do for our members and examine the ways in which our membership is engaged with Division 44. This has been a central issue in our strategic plan that Ruth Fassinger spearheaded during her presidency and Mark Pope continued to carry on during his presidency. In an effort to increase our membership we have initiated a membership drive. Our Membership Co-chairs, Laura Alie and Franco Dispenza, working closely with our APA Concierge, Chad Rummel, have extended invitations for one year free membership to members of other divisions. Our initial invitation was broad in scope: Divisions 35, 41, and 51. From this open invitation we have obtained over 300 new members! My goal for the year was 500 new members and in our first wave we are over half way there. As my second presidential initiative I am committed to increasing not just new members but the numbers of ethnic and racially diverse members in our Division. Therefore, our next wave of invitations



#### In This Issue...

Obituary: Dr. Richard Isay .....	<a href="#">3</a>
From the Newsletter 5, 10, 15, 20, and 25 Years Ago .....	<a href="#">5</a>
Division 44 Award Ceremony .....	<a href="#">6</a>
2013 National Multicultural Conference and Summit .....	<a href="#">10</a>
Book Reviews	
Letter for My Brothers .....	<a href="#">11</a>
Mother-Talk .....	<a href="#">11, 12</a>
Unseen-Unheard .....	<a href="#">12</a>
Division 44 Fellows .....	<a href="#">13</a>
Articles	
Presidential Address: First We Were Sane, Now We Are Legal .....	<a href="#">14</a>
Cisgenderism in Psychology .....	<a href="#">22</a>
Psychological Effect of Exogenous Testosterone on Female-to-Male Transexuals .....	<a href="#">24</a>
Aging Task Force Symposium .....	<a href="#">26</a>
Blog to My Division 44 Colleagues .....	<a href="#">28</a>
Announcements .....	<a href="#">29</a>
Reports .....	<a href="#">30</a>
AAAS Affiliate Honors Mark Pope .....	<a href="#">34</a>
Call for Nominations: Founding Editor of <i>Psychology of Sexual Orientation and Gender Identity</i> .....	<a href="#">35</a>

will go to Division 45 and the ethnic minority psychological associations. If you belong to any professional psychology group whose members may be interested in the issues which Division 44 addresses, please contact our membership co-chairs. We are hopeful that this effort will be successful in bringing in diverse voices to our membership.

One of the benefits of membership will be through our new journal, *Psychology of Sexual Orientation and Gender Identity*. In this *Newsletter* there is a search announcement for our founding editor. The Journal Task Force has worked very hard to bring this to fruition. In addition, the EC is also discussing re-establishing the Division Book Series, which could be another benefit of membership. Marie Miville has agreed to explore this option with the EC.

It is one of my initiatives to increase the diversity of voices at the table where decisions are made in order to have an impact in the process of governance of this Division and for the membership to know that they all are being represented. Therefore, in addition, to the targeted membership drive, I have asked the EC members to participate in a “Give or Get” program. In some nonprofit organizations this refers to fundraising, however for our Division I am referring to “giving or getting” members from diverse groups to become active in the governance of our Division, whether it be on committees, committee or task force chairs, liaisons, or elected positions. There are many avenues where members can participate and become active. Therefore, I am asking those individuals who represent diverse groups who may already be on the various committees in the Division to nominate themselves for elected positions (“Give”) and for those who do not represent diverse minority backgrounds to bring someone into the Division (“Get”) and help them become active in the process of Division governance. We know that one of the most effective ways to get individuals engaged in the work of a Division is through relationship building. It is the commitment of this EC to help broaden the voices at the table. Our third year Member-At-Large, Peter Ji, is keeping a record of each EC member’s “Give or Get” for this year.

In another effort to continue to provide a place at the table for unheard voices Cirleen DeBlaere and David Rivera, Co-chairs of the Committee on Racial and Ethnic Diversity, have been asked to develop a pre-convention CE workshop in Hawaii dealing with racial/ethnic diversity and LGBT issues. They are very eager to hear if there are particular topics that you are interested in, so please contact them. We have not had a pre-convention CE workshop in quite a while and we are grateful to the Education and Training Commit-

tee Co-chairs, Maryka Biaggio, and Joseph Micucci, for keeping our CE status with APA current. In addition, the National Latino Psychological Association has expressed an interest in collaborating more with our Division through the Committee on Racial and Ethnic Diversity and have assigned a liaison to our committee.

The National Multicultural Conference and Summit will be held January 17–18, 2013 in Houston, Texas at the Royal Sonesta Houston. The conference theme is “Transforming Multicultural Psychology: Engagement, Renewal, and Action across Generations.” As one of the host divisions we have a dedicated presentation. Michael Hendricks and Ilan Meyer are working on putting this presentation together. Michael Mobley, our Division 44 Coordinator, has been doing an excellent job representing the interests of our Division. This is a monumental task negotiating among four divisions to put on a conference and we appreciate all that he is doing in this role. The Division will be holding our Midwinter Meeting in Houston following the conference on January 19 and 20.

As a pediatric/clinical child psychologist in private practice, I know that the voices of our children are too often squelched and not heard. Our children and youth continue to be one of the most vulnerable populations. We only have to look at the statistics on youth suicides to lay testament that we are not listening. In an effort to give our attention to an important area in clinical child work which has the potential for much misunderstanding, the Committee on Youth and Families headed by Richard Sprott and Megan Lytle, in collaboration with the Committee on Gender Diversity and Transgender People (Theo Burns, Colt Meier, and Ry Testa), are working on a treatment protocol for clinicians working with gender non-conforming children across the developmental trajectory. The goal is that there will be at least one completed treatment protocol that will be submitted for presentation at the 2013 convention in Hawaii. In addition, Division 54 (Pediatric Psychology) and our Committee on Youth and Families are interested in collaborating and a liaison from Division 54, Effie Mouganis, will be joining our committee.

As you can see, this Division is vibrant, energetic, and passionate about the work that is before us. It was palpable at our annual convention in Orlando. I want to thank all of the EC and the membership for your support. Together, we are all actively working together to create a Division that has a place that is inclusive of all stories that make up our LGBT community. I want to thank you all for entrusting me with this responsibility and I will serve you to the best of my ability.

### Give All 10 Votes to Division 44

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

## Dr. Richard Isay, Lover and Fighter, Dies at 77

Andy Humm<sup>1</sup>



Richard Isay in 1996  
Photo courtesy of Gordon Harrel

Dr. Richard A. Isay, the out gay psychoanalyst who fought successfully to make his professional association drop its discrimination against gay members and its treatment of gay patients as cases of “arrested development,” died in New York on June 28. He was 77.

The cause of death was complications of adenocarcinoma of the esophagus, stomach, and liver, his partner of 32 years and husband Gordon Harrell said. The cancer diagnosis was sudden, and Isay died a little more than a week after it in the arms of Harrell, whom he had legally married less than a year ago.

The American Psychiatric Association dropped homosexuality from its index of mental disorders in 1973, but the American Psychoanalytic Association (APsA) held homosexuality was pathological into the 1990s.

Dr. Jack Drescher, an out gay analyst, said that until Isay took the group on, APsA believed that “homosexuality was a ‘developmental arrest’—a lower level of psychological development.” Gay psychoanalysts were discriminated against by the profession because the attitude of the establishment was, “How could you treat a heterosexual who had a higher level of development?”

Isay, who himself had undergone psychoanalysis to stop being gay, figured out after ten years in the early 1970s that it didn’t work. But it took another 20 years to get APsA to accept that view.

William Rubenstein, now a law professor at Harvard, was director of the Gay and Lesbian Rights Project at the American Civil Liberties Union in 1992 when Isay asked them to use the New York City law banning sexual orientation discrimination to challenge the practices of his profession. Rubenstein wrote in an e-mail, “Richard finally got them to remove their restrictions on admitting gay men and lesbians to their ranks, nearly a quarter century after homosexuality was removed from the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders.”

Rubenstein wrote that Isay’s contributions went far beyond this case, citing his “pioneering books attempting to make sense of the particular psychological dilemma gay men confront” and his service “as an analyst, counselor, and mentor for countless gay people in his every-day practice. His many efforts helped lay the groundwork for the advances in social acceptance of LGBT people in the past decades. As importantly, Richard’s work gave dignity to our struggle and helped ameliorate the suffering so many gay people unnecessarily experience.”

Isay, born on December 13, 1934, was a native of Pittsburgh and a graduate of Haverford College near Philadelphia. He went to medical school at the University of Rochester and did his psychoanalytic training at the Western New England Institute of Psychoanalysis. He was clinical professor of psychiatry at Weill Cornell Medical College and lecturer in Psychiatry at the Columbia University Center for Psychoanalytic Training and Research. Among his many books were *Being Homosexual: Gay Men and Their Development*, (1989) and *Commitment and Healing: Gay Men and the Need for Romantic Love* (2006).

In addition to his active membership in APsA, he served as vice president of the National Lesbian and Gay Health Association (NLGHA) and as a member of the board of the Hetrick-Martin Institute (HMI) for LGBT youth in Manhattan.

Dr. Joyce Hunter, a founding member of HMI and a research scientist at the New York State Psychiatric Institute’s HIV Center, said, “He was one of my mentors along with Damien Martin and Emery Hetrick. He was extremely intelligent without being pretentious. He was really one of the reasons that NLGHA was taken seriously and able to make policy in the field of LGBT health care.”

Isay was married to the former Jane Franzblau, who wrote in the *New York Times* last year about how they stayed together for ten years after he came out. They had two sons whom Isay adored—Dave, who founded StoryCorps, the oral history project on National Public Radio, and Josh, one of New York’s most prominent political consultants, as well as four grandchildren.

Gordon Harrell, an artist, was the love of Isay’s life. Harrell wrote, “We stayed together, despite the odds, the age difference, the background difference, and the criticism, and the longer we remained together, the deeper our love became. We spoke between almost every patient, for over 30 years. I acquired many of his characteristics, as he did mine. We’ve been told that our voices are the same (just ask his kids, who never knew who it was answering the phone), our mannerisms, facial expressions, body language. We eventually became so close that we became part of each other—very happily halves of a greater whole. There was a synergy between us that even we didn’t understand. And that, I suppose, is what true love is . . . I cannot imagine any couple being closer.”

Both his sons said that Isay’s favorite literary figure was Ferdinand the Bull from the Munro Leaf children’s book, the gentle beast who preferred flowers to bullfights. Richard Isay, famous for the fights he took on and won, was a lover at heart.

<sup>1</sup>From *Gay City News*, July 4, 2012: [gaycitynews.com/dr-richard-isay-lover-and-fighter-dies-at-77/](http://gaycitynews.com/dr-richard-isay-lover-and-fighter-dies-at-77/); excerpts reprinted with permission.



HARRINGTON  
PARK PRESS  
LLC

**Harrington Park Press, formerly an imprint of The Haworth Press, has been re-launched as a specialized book/ebook publisher. The initial focus will be on gender/LGBTQ studies, health, and social services. Related fields will be added later.**

Our aim will be to maximize dissemination of research and impact in the scholarly and practitioner community, while at the same time taking advantage of the global reach increasingly made possible through ebook co-publication. Interests will be primarily in those scholarly works which have a potential cross-over to the broader market and non-specialist audience.

For additional information, go to:

**[www.HarringtonParkPress.com](http://www.HarringtonParkPress.com)**



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

### Fall 2007

President Ruth E. Fassinger announced that her presidential theme would be Love & Work. She noted that “all of us in Division 44 bring to our work an extra layer of passion—the desire and hope to create a better world for sexual minority people.”

Doug Kimmel reported that Haworth Press will no longer be printing and mailing the *Newsletter* and the EC decided that the added cost made it time to begin an e-newsletter with this issue. It will be posted on the Division Web site with live links. Members will receive an announcement on the listserv and those who request it will be sent a paper copy.

Linda Garnets announced five new Fellows of the Division: Ronald Fox, Arnold H. Grossman, Perry N. Halkitis, Ian Rivers, and Glenda M. Russell.

Division 44 and the National Gay and Lesbian Task Force inaugurated the Clarity Award, granting the first one to Lori Valencia Greene of the APA Public Policy Office and Clinton Anderson of the APA Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, and Transgender Concerns Office.

Christopher R. Martell’s Presidential Address, “Considerations of Class: Personal History and Identity Development” focused on the importance of understanding the context of the person’s perception of the world.

APA Council adopted a resolution opposing the use of religion as a basis for discrimination.

### Fall 2002

James Fitzgerald, President, noted that Oliva Espin was the keynote speaker, invited from Division 44, at a conference titled “Latino Psychology 2002: Bridging Our Diversity and Our Communities.” Robin Buhrke was the invited delegate from the Division to the Association of Psychology Postdoctoral and Internship Centers. Also, Steve James is the Division representative for the third National Multicultural Summit and Conference to be held in January. He has chosen “Spirituality and Religion: The Impact on the Lives of LGBT People” as the theme for the year.

Sari Dworkin’s Presidential Address was titled: “Guess Who’s Coming to Dinner: The Future of LGB Psychology.” She described the first time she brought “bisexuality” to the Division 44 Executive Committee table. The talk focused on the dynamics of separatism vs. integration and assimilation and how this conflict figures into the history of the gay and lesbian movement. She called for research on heterosexuality and heterophobia.

The theme of this Special Issue of the *Newsletter* was “Child Molestation, Religion, and Homosexuality.” It included articles by James M. Cantor, Michael R. Stevenson, and Geoffrey L. Ream. Randy Georgemiller, Chair of the Public Policy Committee, contributed an article related to the Catholic Medical Association’s recent position papers.

### Fall 1997

Christine Browning, President, noted with joy and relief the passage by APA of the “Resolution on Appropriate Therapeutic Responses to Sexual Orientation.” She reported a renewed collaboration with Division 45, which will co-sponsor a continuing education program to precede the mid-winter meetings of the two divisions in California, where a joint session will be held to discuss issues of mutual concern.

Douglas Haldeman gave a Presidential Address titled, “Lesbian, Gay, and Bisexual Psychology at Adolescence: Clinical and Cultural Issues.” Noting the impact of the Division on his life, he described growing up as the only child of a single working mother in “an extended family of complex, brooding Scandinavians,” coming out at age 24, and being confronted with the 1978 California initiative prohibiting lesbians and gay men from teaching in public schools.

Connie Chan reported that the Division 44 lapel pins and t-shirts were a big hit at the APA convention and are available while supplies last.

### November 1992

John Gonsiorek, President, reported that about 90 people attended a town meeting to give input to the executive committee. Several new task forces were created: military issues, public policy, accreditation, standards of care, and youth and families; these changes will involve more members and facilitate a flow of new leadership. He also noted the increasing attacks upon gay and lesbian citizens following the recent national elections.

Adrienne Smith died on August 10 and said *au revoir* to the members of the Division in a letter read by Connie Chan at the Division’s business meeting at the convention and reprinted in the *Newsletter*. Laura Brown, in a tribute in Adrienne’s memory said, “Adrienne made it possible for me to feel good as an out lesbian psychologist and brought me into activism.”

### November 1987

Laura Brown, President, reported two new Task Forces were formed: Education and Training, chaired by Christine Browning; and Ethical Issues, chaired by John Gonsiorek. Linda Garnets will serve as the Division 44 representative to the APA Office of Professional Practice. The EC voted to support the March on Washington for Lesbian and Gay Rights this fall and to oppose the nomination of Robert Bork to the Supreme Court.

Two conferences were held: the Fourth Conference of the Midwest Association for the Psychological Study of Gay and Lesbian Issues was held in September in Chicago and the Association of Lesbian and Gay Psychologists sponsored a conference on social activism in New York in August.

## Division 44 2012 Award Ceremony

Arlene Noriega, President-elect ~ Photos by Beverly Greene

### Distinguished Book Award

This award is offered by the Division for a book that has made a significant contribution to the field of LGBT Psychology. The award goes to: Ellen Riggle and Sharon Rostovsky's book, *A Positive View of LGBTQ: Embracing Identity and Cultivating Well-Being*. Accepting the award for Drs. Riggle and Rostovsky are their students, Wanda McCarts and David Pascole-Hague.



### Evelyn Hooker Award for Distinguished Contribution by an Ally

This award is to acknowledge the ever-widening circle of people who support Division 44's mission. Dr. Evelyn Hooker championed research which has contributed to depathologizing, decriminalizing, and destigmatizing people with minority sexual orientations. This award is offered for distinguished contribution by an ally in the areas of research, clinical practice, education and training, public advocacy, mentorship, and/or leadership. This year's recipient exceeds the criteria in all of these areas. For her dedication to using research to improve the lives of LGBT people of Michigan, this award goes to **Dr. Judith Kovach** of the Michigan Project for Informed Public Policy (*pictured left with Mark Pope*).

### Distinguished Contribution to Education and Training Award

The Division offers this award to colleagues who have made distinguished contributions to the interests, goals, and purposes of Division 44 in the area of education, either academic or public. This award goes to two recipients.

Our first recipient has been invaluable on our Executive Committee Board. Under her leadership, the Education and Training Committee has developed a template for addressing the "Footnote 4" issue with schools that are seeking an exemption from the APA Accreditation Standards based on religious affiliation. She closely follows the schools that are up for accreditation review by APA. She reviews the schools' self reports and creates an extensive and exhaustive list of the ways the program is not meeting the intent of Footnote 4 and thereby possibly discriminating against its LGBT students, faculty, and staff. The recipient is **Dr. Maryka Biaggio**.

Our second award recipient is a counseling psychologist in private practice in St. Paul Minnesota who taught at both Macalester College and the University of Minnesota. She is described as a tireless and creative advocate for the rights of LGBT people. She has educated individuals about the rights of LGBT people in a variety of contexts and roles—as the President of the Minnesota Psychological Association, as a board member of the Minnesota Women Psychologists, as a board member of the National Association for Gay, Lesbian, Bisexual, and Transgender Addiction Professionals and their Allies, and as chair of the Minnesota Psychological Association's Equality Task Force, just to name a few. For all of her groundbreaking work in the public arena, this award also goes to **Dr. Margaret Charmoli** (*pictured with Elynn Kaschak on the right*).



### Distinguished Contribution to Ethnic Minority Issues



The Division offers this award for distinguished contributions to the interests, goals, and purposes of Division 44 in the area of ethnic minority lesbian, gay, bisexual, and transgender psychology.

The first recipient is **Dr. Anneliese Singh** (*left with Mark Pope*), for her total dedication to the advocacy of LGBTQ issues, particularly those for ethnic minorities, by her scholarship, leadership, and community service. She is the co-chair of the Task Force on Trans-gender Practice Guidelines. Her work with Transgender individuals focuses on issues of strength and competencies of trans-gender people of color. For all of these reasons she is the recipient of this award.

Our second recipient is **Dr. Kirstyn Yuk Sim Chun** (*right*) for her dedication to the advocacy of racial/ethnic diversity in LGBTQ student populations through her scholarship and clinical work. She has been the chair of the Division's Committee on Racial and Ethnic Diversity and was the Division's representative to the National Multicultural Conference and Summit. She has worked hard to create safe space for LGBTQ students on the college campus and for all these reasons she is the recipient of this award.



### The Distinguished Scientific Contribution Award

The Division offers this award for distinguished theoretical or empirical contributions to LGBT psychological issues. This year's recipient is **Dr. Margaret Rosario**. Dr. Rosario has dedicated her academic career to researching the sexual identity development of LGB youth and developed a multidimensional model of LGB identity formation and integration. Her research has also focused on the health of LGB youth. Her research has been cited extensively. For these reasons she is the recipient of this year's award. Dr. Rosario is not here to accept her award however she sent the following message: "It is a privilege to be honored by the Division in this way. I am deeply appreciative and moved. I hope to continue making the Division proud of my scientific contributions. Thank you very much."



### The Distinguished Professional Contribution Award

The Division offers this award to recognize distinguished professional contributions advancing the interests, goals, and purposes of Division 44. It is my distinct pleasure to announce the recipient of the award is **Ruth Fassinger** (*left with Mark Pope*).

Dr. Fassinger's accomplishments are tremendous and too numerous to list. However, her scholarship, teaching, mentorship, and service to the psychology of LGBT populations, women, lesbians, and diversity are stellar examples of her distinguished professional contributions deserving of this award.

### Distinguished Student Contribution Award

The Division offers this award to a graduate student in psychology who has made a distinguished contribution to research or practice, or who has performed exceptional service to the Division. This year there are three recipients of this award. These students give me great peace that our Division and profession will be in excellent hands in the future.

The first recipient is **Stacey Colt Meier** (*above right*). Colt has been the Student Representative on the Executive Committee for this past year. His enthusiasm and dedication to the Division and to getting LGBTQ students involved in the Division is unparalleled. His research on effects of hormones on FTM Transgender individuals has been described as ground breaking.

Our next recipient is **Ethan Mereish** (*middle right*). Ethan has been described as an exceptional student who is already making meaningful and lasting contributions to the field of LGBT studies in research, practice, and advocacy. He has co-authored 13 papers and conducted 34 symposia/posters. He has focused his program of studies on the effects of minority stress on health among sexual minorities.

The third recipient is **Michael Parent** (*below right*). He was described by his mentor in this way, "Mike's intellectual talent, energy, and motivation, and commitment to LGBT research and service are exceptional. He is a rising star in LGBT science, practice, and advocacy." He has authored 14 publications and received grants for his research which focuses on the intersections of gender, sexuality, and behavioral health with clinical and social justice implications. He also has chaired the APAGS Committee on Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, and Transgender Concerns. I think we have three rising stars.



### Clarity Award

The Clarity Award is to recognize leaders who embody the core standards and ethics of our profession while advancing the rights of LGBT people; engage others within our profession to extend recognition and respect for LGBT people; and advocate for equality for LGBT people through collaboration with professional and civil rights organizations. It is given by Division 44 in conjunction with the National Gay and Lesbian Task Force (NGLTF). The 2012 winner of the award is the **National Center for Transgender Equality and its Executive Director, Mara Keisling**, who founded the National Center for Transgender Equality in 2003. In the 10 years since the organization began Mara and her staff have worked to change a number of policies that make this country a more welcome place for its transgender citizens. Mara and NCTE are leading the way in doing the work that needs to be done to protect transgender people. In partnership with the National Gay Lesbian Task Force, NCTE launched a massive online survey in 2008 that explored the discrimination experiences of transgender people. The survey was completed by over 6,000 people. Results show that nearly every person (97% of the respon-



dents) had experienced discrimination in one or more areas of their life. In addition to the day-to-day work of NCTE Mara has also developed an annual Lobby Days program. This program has been held for the past 4–5 years. Transgender people from across the country come to Washington, DC, to participate in two days of training in preparation for visits to their members of Congress. Mara's work is well respected in the transgender community and she is a fierce supporter of the rights of transgender people. Because of her work, transgender people have many more protections in place than they did 10 years ago. This can help to alleviate some of the stressors associated with social and medical transition experiences. Mara Keisling could not be present to receive this award and Dr. lore dickey (*left with Mark Pope*) accepted the award for her.

### Presidential Citation

These awards are selected by the Division President and often go to individual or organizations whose mission and work are consistent with the president's theme or focus. This year's Presidential Citation goes to the **Williams Institute of UCLA School of Law** for its advancement of sexual orientation and gender identity law and public policy through rigorous, independent research and scholarship, and for disseminating this to judges, legislators, policymakers, media, and the public. Founded in 2001 through a generous grant by businessman, academic, and philanthropist Charles R. Williams, they are doing research that truly matters to the lives of LGBT Americans. Recent studies have included: Extending Medicaid long-term care impoverishment protections to same-sex couples; Adolescents in the U.S. National Longitudinal Lesbian Family Study; Male role models, gender role traits and psychological adjustment; Testimony on S811, The Employment Non-Discrimination Act of 2011; Evidence of persistent and pervasive workplace discrimination against LGBT people: The need for Federal legislation prohibiting discrimination and providing for equal employment benefits; and many others. Although some of the research does not have particularly sexy titles, the policies that they are designed to affect are critical to the mental health and well-being of so many LGBT people in our society. For their high quality, rigorous research on LGBT issues, we proudly present the award to the Williams Institute. Accepting the Award for the Williams Institute is **Dr. Gary J. Gates, Williams Distinguished Scholar** (*pictured right with Mark Pope*).



### Distinguished Service Award

The Division offers this award for distinguished contributions to Division 44 through exceptional service. The recipient of this award is has demonstrated incredible dedication and service to this Division for not a one year term but a two year term. She led this Division through the very challenging time of the Manchester Hyatt crisis during the San Diego annual convention. During this crisis she demonstrated quiet strength and poise in the face of harsh criticism. She coupled her sweet Southern charm with firm resolve and handled this difficult time in our history with aplomb. For me personally, she has been an incredible role model of a woman in leadership. It is with great pleasure that the recipient of the Distinguished Service

Award is **Dr. Bonnie Strickland** (*above with Mark Pope*). Please join us in celebrating Dr. Bonnie Strickland at our social hour dedicated in her honor. The wonderful slide presentation honoring Bonnie Strickland was done by Dr. lore dickey.

The other Division 44 Award recipients are:

#### Malyon-Smith Scholarship Award

Ethan Mereish, MA

#### The Bisexual Foundation Scholarship Award

Jaclyn Lambe, MA

#### Richard Rodriguez Student Travel Award

Nicole Grey and Juno Park, MA

#### Mentoring Student Travel Award

Jay N. Ledbetter, MA

#### Transgender Research Award

Y. Gavriel Ansara, MSc

#### Matthew W. Scholarship Award

Stacey Colt Meier, MA

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

Robert-Jay Greene, PhD



### Certificates of Appreciation



Bonnie Strickland, PhD,  
Immediate Past-President



Karla Anhalt, PhD, Co-Chair,  
Committee on Racial  
and Ethnic Diversity



Angela Ferguson, PhD,  
Secretary-Treasurer



Michael Hendricks, PhD,  
Liaison, APA CLGBTC



Michele Lewis, PhD,  
Member-At-Large



Stacey Colt Meier, M.A.,  
EC Student Representative



David Pantalone, PhD,  
Co-Chair, Program Committee



Kirstyn Yuk Sim Chun, PhD,  
NMCS Representative

*Not pictured:* Jenny Arm, PhD, Co-Chair, Committee on Transgender and Gender Variance; Ron Fox, PhD, Co-Chair, Committee on Bisexuality; Chet Lesniak, Co-Chair, Membership Committee; and Nadine Nakamura, PhD, Co-Chair, Committee on Racial and Ethnic Diversity



Robert-Jay Greene accepts LGBTBC Outstanding Achievement Award from Elyn Kaschak.



David Pascole-Hague and Wanda McCart. Accept the Distinguished Book Award for Ellen Riggle and Sharon Rostosky.

## 2013 National Multicultural Conference and Summit

The National Multicultural Conference & Summit (NMCS) 2013 will be held January 17–18, 2013 at the Royal Sonesta Hotel in Houston, TX. The biennial event is hosted collaboratively by Divisions 17, 35, 44, and 45. The keynote speaker is Dr. Jocelyn Elders, the 15<sup>th</sup> U.S. Surgeon General. Our own Drs. Michael Hendricks and Ilan Meyer are planning our Division-sponsored program.

As the 2013 NMCS Representative responsible for programming, I am delighted to share a sample list of LGBTQ psychology programs of interest to Division 44 membership:

- “Beyond Footnote 4: Social Justice and Ethical Considerations of LGBT Students and Clients”
- “When Religious and Professional Values Collide: Student Resistance to LGBTQ-Affirmative Training”
- “Working with Families of Gay, Lesbian, and Bisexual Adolescents”
- “When LGBT and Race/Ethnicity Meet Within, Which One is More Important?”
- “Asian Values, Internalized Heterosexism, and Sexual Orientation Disclosure among Asian American LGBTQ Persons”
- “The Role of the Glass Closet for Queer Men Managing Multiple Identities in Multiple Contexts”
- “Associations between Coming Out, Acculturation, and Resilience for GBT Latino Males”
- “Gender and Sexual Orientation Microaggression: The Lived Experiences of Women and Sexual Minorities”
- “Two Spirit American Indian Older Adults: Intersecting Identities and Mental Health”
- “Love & Marriage in a Global Context: LGBTQ Immigrants in Binational Relationships”
- “Paradigm Shifts in Disabilities, Sexualities, and Trans-Activism”
- “Appropriate Therapeutic Responses to Sexual Orientation: Discussion on Practice, Research, and Teaching”

On Wednesday, January 16, 2012 two pre-conference workshops will be offered: “Practice Guidelines for Trans Clients: Developing Affirmative Approaches” and “Psychological Ethics in Context: Issues in Working with Latino/a People.”

The overall 2013 NMCS programming will include honoring nine Distinguished Elders who have made significant and noteworthy contributions to the field of multicultural psychology; grant funding sessions and speed mentoring for scientists and researchers; topics related to immigration, violence on historically marginalized groups, and best practices in health disparities. APAGS will host Breakfast with the Stars; Mentoring Session; and a social hour.

I hope a record number of our Division 44 members will attend the 2013 NMCS in Houston to support our professional colleagues and graduate students dedicated to LGBT scholarship, practice, science, theory, advocacy, and social justice.

Registration can be completed online at [www.multiculturalsummit.org](http://www.multiculturalsummit.org).

It is also exciting to share that the Community Engagement collaboration for the 2013 NMCS is a partnership with the Montrose Counseling Center (MCC) of Houston, Texas. The mission of MCC is to empower their community—primarily gay, lesbian, gay, bisexual, and transgender individuals and their families—to enjoy healthier and more fulfilling lives by providing culturally affirming and affordable behavioral health and prevention services. A collaborative partnership with MCC will take place on Saturday, January 19, 2013 (see notice on page 35 of this *Newsletter*).

—Michael Mobley, [mmobley@salemstate.edu](mailto:mmobley@salemstate.edu)

## Annual Fund-Raising Dinner

As the APA Convention was winding down, the Division 44 Annual Fund-Raising Dinner at Cuba Libre was the perfect celebration of successful Division programs and activities. The combination of good food, mojitos, salsa dancers and friends made this a memorable night. One hundred eighteen people attended the dinner, including 49 students who were sponsored by Division members and friends of the Division.

In all the dinner brought in \$11,795 in donations, reservations and sponsorships. The Division raised \$3,955.53 for scholarships thanks to the generous support of many organizations and individuals.

We really appreciate our donors! **Champion:** Institute for Bisexuality, Harrington Park Press, Routledge Journals; **Benefactor:** Robert-Jay Green; **Patron:** Nancy Baker, Michael Hendricks, Mark Pope; **Donor:** Michael Ranney; **Friend:** Kathryn Kominars, Robb Mapou, Timothy Popanz.

Our **student sponsors** made it possible for so many students to participate in the dinner this year. Thank you to: Armand Cerbone, Kimberly Balsam, Doug Kimmel, Mark Brennan-Ing, Terry Gock, Michael Hendricks, Timothy Popanz, Glenda Russell, Harrington Park Press, Michael Ranney, Allen Omoto, Kris Hancock, Shara Sand, Kathleen Ritter, Steven James, Joe Miles, Clinton Anderson, Chris Downs, Arlene Noriega, Karla Anhalt, Randall Ehrbar, Sean Bepler/Routledge Journals, Heidi Levitt, Christopher Martel, Robb Mapou, Mark Pope, Robert-Jay Green, Sharon Rostosk, Richard Sprott, Charles Silverstein, Gregory Jones, Ruth Fassinger, Braden Berkey, Frank Corigalano, Melissa Grey, and Louise Douce.

Now we look ahead to the 2013 Convention and the Fund-Raising Dinner on Saturday, August 3, in Honolulu, Hawaii. Aloha!

—Michael Ranney

---



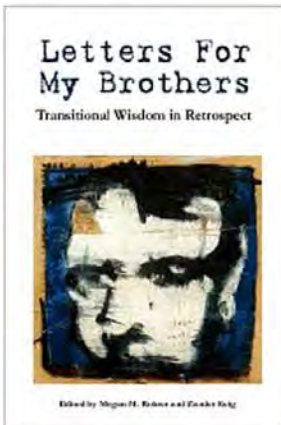
---

**BOOK REVIEWS**


---



---

**Letter for My Brothers: Transitional Wisdom in Retrospect**

Megan M. Rohrer and Zander Keig (Eds.), Wilgefortis Books, 2011, 133 pp.

[Available in paperback and ePub at [www.lettersformybrothers.com](http://www.lettersformybrothers.com) or on Kindle]

*Letters for My Brothers* is a compilation of stories written by trans men (individuals who were assigned female at birth, but identify as male; also known as female-to-male or FTM) about their own transition experience. The goal of the book was to provide a resource for people who are considering their own transition. The book is divided into sections that address the following topics: assumptions, ready or not, nuts and bolts, manhood, over the years, and hindsight.

Each of the stories shared in the book delve into the contributing writer's experience of transition. This book is highly focused on making a medical transition, so trans individuals who identify as gender fluid may not see themselves in these stories.

Rohrer and Keig have developed a great resource for trans men who do not have access to online or in-person resources. Often times, it is learning about another person's transition experience that

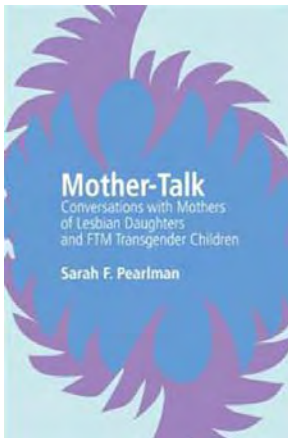
helps a person realize that transition is an option, and a needed step in one's life. Given the breadth of experiences that are presented in this book, there is a good chance that people will find a story that speaks to their own experience.

In addition to being a resource for trans men, psychologists might benefit from reading this book, especially if they work with trans male clients. These stories help to elucidate the variety of experiences that trans men have.

Reviewed by lore m. dickey, [dickey.lm@gmail.com](mailto:dickey.lm@gmail.com)

**Mother-talk: Conversations with Mothers of Lesbian Daughters and FTM Transgender Children**

Sarah F. Pearlman, Bradford, ON: Demeter Press, 2012, 219 pp.



Sarah Pearlman sought to tell the story of mothers in their own words. These are mothers who typically have no voice in our society. They are mothers of women who have come out as lesbian. They are mothers of children who have come out as transmen (sometimes after first coming out as lesbian). Dr. Pearlman interviewed mothers in two waves—the first wave in 1990 with mothers of lesbians and the second wave in 2000–2001 with the mothers of lesbians and transmen. This intervening decade captures many changes—changes in the general level of acceptance for lesbians in society, and in the emergence of transgender people as a more widely recognized part of our community. This book is intentionally not research. It is not the quantification of their stories, nor is it the distillation of their message into manageable qualitative themes. It is more varied than that, more detailed. Of the 24 mothers in the book, all told their stories in their own words, guided by prompts and questions from the author, but without losing the ability to navigate through their own narrative. Most had shared their stories before, as members of Parents, Families, and Friends of Lesbians and Gays (PFLAG). It may be a book that speaks especially to mothers of lesbians and transmen, as it normalizes a gamut of emotions and reactions. However, mothers of color or highly

religious mothers will not find their stories significantly represented.

In some ways, Dr. Pearlman may have been trying to do too much in this book. Though she makes clear that this is not research, she does group the stories into themes: devastation, loss, adolescence, not the only issue, connection, and activism. Though these are interesting themes, and certainly present in the stories of these families, grouping the mothers of transmen and the mothers of lesbians into the same categories was sometimes confusing. I found myself flipping to the end of each narrative to see whose story it was—the identity of the child and the date of the interview. Each narrative carried so many themes, from the ones Dr. Pearlman identified, to others: deep and profound love, fear for their children, acceptance from elders, and impact on their intimate partnerships (for those mothers who were partnered).

For readers who are therapists, there is also an important window into therapy from the client's (or client's family's) perspective. Many of these women or their children had worked with a therapist or psychiatrist, and these women give voice to what was useful (or not) about the therapeutic relationships. It reminds us of the role we play in people's lives.

Overall, this book is filled with compelling stories most of us rarely hear. They contain words of ambivalence, fear, and regret that may be hard for lesbians and transmen to hear—words they may read in their own mother's voice. They leave the reader wanting more—to hear the stories from the other parent's perspective, from the child's perspective, to hear the stories of more mothers of color, or mothers who never made it to a PFLAG meeting. The window Dr. Pearlman and these women gave us into their lives was a valuable one and a welcome contribution to literature on the experience of motherhood.

Reviewed by Laura Johnson, [laura.johnson9@va.gov](mailto:laura.johnson9@va.gov)

## Mother-Talk: Conversations with Mothers of Lesbian Daughters and FTM Transgender Children

Sarah F. Pearlman, Bradford, ON, Canada: Demeter Press, 2012, 219 pp.

Sarah F. Pearlman presents an anthology comprised of the stories of 24 mothers, 12 with daughters who identify as lesbians and 12 with children who have transitioned from female to male (FTM). Each story is deeply personal with outcomes that range from mothers-turned-activists to a mother's total denial and eventual loss of the relationship with her daughter. Each personal account was gathered through interviews, which were then transcribed and, with the omission of digressions, were delivered in the mother's own words. Each woman's unique colloquialism and cadence was maintained, which allowed the voice of each mother to truly be heard. Allowing for the stories to be told in each mother's own voice seemed to honor the process of their experiences.

The chapters, named Devastation, Loss, Adolescence, Not the Only Issue, Connection, and Activism, discuss a wide range of scenarios that makes the book accessible to a large audience and relevant to any number of mothers who are searching for others who may understand their experiences. The words of these mothers could also prove quite invaluable to those who are struggling with the responses of their own parents to their coming out as lesbians or as transgender. Perhaps in reading these stories one could empathize with the loss that their parent may be experiencing, which could potentially act as a conversation starter.

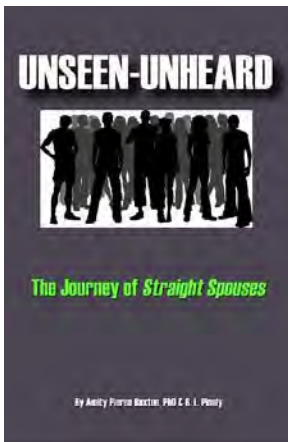
This book would also be great reading for psychology trainees. What better way to learn about familial responses to people who are lesbian or FTM than through the words of families who have been through that experience? Mothers, often from the moment their children are born, formulate pictures and ideas of what their daughters' futures may look like. They have ideas of white dresses, wonderful husbands, and children. The honesty of each woman's interview offers insight into the struggles that are unique to mothers who are faced with the task of changing that picture. Some expressed feelings of shock and betrayal, as though they were losing a daughter, whether she had come out as a lesbian or had decided to transition. Others realized when they looked back over the years that they knew all along. This book gives a very private glimpse into the relationships between mothers and daughters, as well as an honest look at the obstacles they face in the process of redefining themselves and their relationships to each other.

These stories are raw, intense, and brutally honest, which is exactly what they should be. I have great appreciation for the mothers who were brave enough to share their stories so that others may have an accessible way to relate, to learn, to mourn, and to celebrate.

Reviewed by Goldie VanHeel, [goldievanheel@gmail.com](mailto:goldievanheel@gmail.com)

## Unseen—Unheard: The Journey of Straight Spouses

Amy P. Buxton and R. L. Piney, Austin, TX: Creative House, 2012, 220 pp.



Case histories—and plenty of them. The book, *Unseen—Unheard: The Journey of Straight Spouses*, tells the stories of straight spouses of GLBT individuals and how they dealt with their marriages, mostly ending in divorce. The case histories vary in length from whole chapters to single paragraphs. There are introductory and concluding chapters aimed at orienting the reader to the theme of the book, which is that straight spouses emerge from the marriage and divorce experience with positive gains, including self-empowerment.

These stories beg the question, however: why did these marriages occur in the first place? In many cases the female straight spouses knew of previous male homosexuality or learned about their mate's sexual orientation early in the marriage. Many of these women stuck at it either by ignoring their husband's suspicious behavior, hoping for a change, praying for a change, or going to therapy with the hope of a change. They ignore changes in clothing, staying out late, and inability to conceive. They would not pursue the mate's conversational openings such as, "I broke God's Law, but I won't tell you which one." Somehow they believed that the gay would go away, influenced by the popular press, clergy, or other sources. Some female straight spouses blamed themselves for being inadequate.

Apparently no one told them until later that sexual orientation does not change.

In comparison, most of the male straight spouses did not suspect lesbianism in their spouses until forced to by confrontation or discovery, but there was no long-term effort to make the lesbianism go away.

One wonders whether many of these marriages were marriages of convenience or security at the beginning. Some of them clearly provided "beards" to avoid the suspicion of being GLBT and potential social stigma. Some marriages may have occurred before the individuals had enough social-sexual maturity to understand themselves. In most cases, the straight spouses were deeply involved in their own interest in business, academics, and religion. Some of the courtships were interrupted by long periods without communication. One therapist remarked that one of the couples was in love with the ideal of marriage, rather than with each other.

It is not clear whether the non-straight spouse wanted to be discovered or just did not care anymore. The non-straight spouses were not very good at covering their tracks; they left pornography and incriminating e-mails on open computers and stayed out late without adequate explanations.

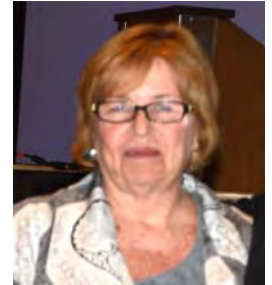
Outcomes for the marriages ranged from staying together and tolerating other relationships to divorce. The author's theme is that straight spouses emerge from the marriage and divorce experience as stronger, more empowered, and more enlightened people. Many of them simply increased their involvement in their own interests without the time spent in marriage interactions; and some went to college or medical school. This observation tends to support the idea that many were marriages of convenience.

Because this book is carefully written and edited to preserve confidentiality, some of the detail is missing that would convey the raw emotions of the straight spouses. But the book manages to capture refined versions of those emotions that are valuable for generating research hypotheses and guiding treatment.

Reviewed by Dana Jennett Bevan, [danabevan@earthblink.net](mailto:danabevan@earthblink.net)

## Congratulations Division 44 Fellows!

We would like to congratulate and welcome **Natalie Porter, PhD**, as a Fellow in Division 44! Dr. Porter is a Professor in the Ph.D. program in Clinical Psychology at California School of Professional Psychology, Alliant International University, San Francisco, CA. She has published widely in the area of feminist therapy and cultural diversity. She is a Fellow in Division 35, Society for the Psychological Study of Women, and Division 12, Society for the Study of Clinical Psychology. Congratulations, and welcome as a Fellow of Division 44. See



### Call for Applications for APA Fellows through Division 44

The APA Fellows Committee, working with a brilliant team of IT professionals, has opened a completely on-line process for applying for Fellow status: see [www.apa.org/membership/fellows/index.aspx](http://www.apa.org/membership/fellows/index.aspx). More information will follow on the "Read Only Listserv" and in subsequent *Newsletters*. The new online system will allow all Fellow application materials, letters from Endorsers, and the Fellow's Chair Letter to be submitted online. The online process also will serve as a checklist for applicants, as the final submission cannot be made to the Fellows Committee until all documents are attached.

The deadline for submitting applications to Division 44 through this online process is December 15, 2012. Applications submitted after this date will not be considered for the 2013 cycle.

Division 44 has established the following criteria for becoming a Fellow in the Division: "To be elected a Fellow of Division 44, a person must show 'unusual and outstanding' contributions in the area of psychology related to lesbian, gay, bisexual, and transgender people. In many cases this contribution will be made through research and scholarship about lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and gender identity issues. In some cases, however, an individual might make an outstanding contribution in other ways: through an application of psychological research on lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, gender identity, or related issues to professional practice; through the application of research results to the resolution of social issues concerning lesbian, gay, bisexual, and transgender individuals; through major contributions to Division 44 as an organization; or through the dissemination of relevant research information (including teaching in academic settings, professional conferences and workshops, and other public forums)" (Division 44 Policies and Procedures Manual, Approved January 2011).

Early career Psychologists who meet the criteria are encouraged to apply. The first step is to contact the Christopher Martell, Fellows Chair, at the new e-mail address: [christophermartellphd@gmail.com](mailto:christophermartellphd@gmail.com).

—Christopher R. Martell, Division 44 Fellows Chair

### Vote for APA President-Elect

The Division 44 Executive Committee voted to endorse Division 44 Fellow and Past-president Douglas Haldeman as the first choice in the ballot for APA President-elect. APA voting counts second choice votes if the first choice candidate is eliminated, so Division members are encouraged to vote for Haldeman as second choice if not their first choice. Voting is by electronic ballot and paper ballot. If members have e-mail addresses, they should have received information about voting electronically. If members do not have e-mail addresses, they should have received a paper ballot. Election closes October 31.

## ARTICLES

## First We Were Sane, Now We Are Legal: The Historic Position of Division 44 in LGBT Civil Rights<sup>1</sup>

Mark Pope, University of Missouri—Saint Louis

“Oppressed people resist by identifying themselves as subjects, by defining their (own) reality, shaping their new identity, naming their history, telling their story.” (bell hooks, *Talking Back: Thinking Feminist, Thinking Black*)

What I hope to do today is to lead you on a journey through time and place to see where our success as a Division, and really as a movement within the mental health professions, has come from. The entire movement for LGBT civil rights was built on the foundation of which we were central: that gay people were not any more screwed up than the so-called “normal” people. Leaders of Division 44 led that movement through what I call, “facting,” or presenting the science and developing the relationships; but it was all built on the bedrock of science, specifically what we call emancipatory social science. Just what bell hooks was talking about, taking the control away from those who had used their take on science against us and those we serve, those who had used their control of science so easily, for so many years without being robustly and successfully challenged. This is the story of all that.

I also need a disclaimer right about here, kind of like with good qualitative research. I want to always be inclusive in my language, but when you are talking about history, different people and groups were part of the early stages of the development, and so the words that I use are reflective of the story from the histories. And the authors of these histories had a perspective, too, that was based on their worldview. Anyway, I’m sorry if anyone is offended by anything that I say here today. I do not intend to be exclusive, I am reporting as accurately as I can, based on the historical reports that I had access to. And as a gay man of Native American heritage who has spina bifida and who was raised in rural southeast Missouri of lower middle socioeconomic class, I know that I have privilege, too, and biases; but I work hard to understand me and those biases and not let them get in my way too much nor too often.

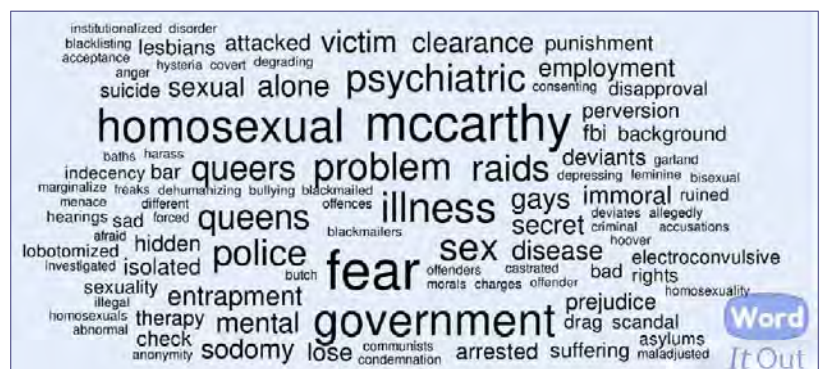
I want to start with a word picture from the professional literature of the early to mid 1900s of what it was like to participate in sexual behavior with people of the same sex (see image right). First, it is important to note the way that the last sentence was constructed—“participate in sexual behavior with people of the same sex.” Note I did not say “gay” or “lesbian” or “bisexual” or “transgender” or “sexual orientation” or “gender identity” or any of the modern constructions that

we have come to use so easily today in our professional literature and research, and that are now very common place societally. Yes, we still have to fight our detractors who have a different construction; but in the dominant culture, we are currently winning the war of semantics and this can be seen not only in the professional literature (both in the physical and mental health literature), but also in the legal and popular culture too, from U.S. Supreme Court opinions to television. The terminology we have chosen, that we have fought for, is now the preferred social norm.

This was the picture that represented the social and professional norm in the early to mid 1900s. This is our baseline in the U.S. from that period.

Here’s the way that Doug Kimmel and Christine Browning, two former presidents of Division 44, described it.

“In the 1950s and 1960s homosexuality was often seen as an abnormal mental condition, treated by hormones, electroconvulsive shock, psychotherapy, psychoanalysis, and institutionalization. Published scientific articles were based on clinical, institutionalized, or prison samples. Same-sex behavior was illegal in most states, and was actively used as a reason to discharge military personnel and to deny security clearance for government employees. During this period Sen. Joseph McCarthy and J. Edgar Hoover, director of the FBI, persecuted supposed communists and ‘sexual deviates.’ Homosexuals were sought out and exposed, resulting in scandal, jeopardizing employment, and blacklisting. Police raids of gay bars were commonplace events, and often the names of those arrested were published in newspapers, leading to loss of employment and reputation” (Kimmel & Browning, 1999, p. 129).



I still get chills when I read that. It’s almost like a scene out of Cormac McCarthy’s 2006 post-nuclear apocalyptic novel, *The Road*—bleak, barren, no hope, fear.

But I need you—especially those who were not alive and did not experience that time—to understand, to feel what it was like back then. It sounds bad, but it can never sound as bad as it actually was for those who lived during this period.

<sup>1</sup>This article is from the Division 44 Presidential Address, August 4, 2012, at the APA Convention in Orlando. Correspondence related to this address should be sent to: [PopeML@msx.umsl.edu](mailto:PopeML@msx.umsl.edu).

That was the context in which the movement for our civil rights arose. Out of that darkness, of that individual, familial, community, and social pain, came a new social and political movement in the United States of America.

### **Kinsey and Hooker**

In our profession, the seeds of this movement were planted by scientists like Alfred Kinsey and his colleagues at Indiana University's Institute for Sex Research and Evelyn Hooker at UCLA.

Dr. Alfred Kinsey, through his Kinsey Reports and development of the Kinsey Scale, did so much to change the attitudes of the American public and professionals toward human sexuality and all its various manifestations. His books, *Sexual Behavior in the Human Male* in 1948 and *Sexual Behavior in the Human Female* in 1953, were popular best-sellers. His research included extensive sexual history interviews with over 12,000 individuals.

He was a high practitioner of emancipatory social science and believed that: "an objective scientific approach to the study of human sexuality would produce tolerance and liberate such stigmatized forms of sexual expression as homosexuality from unnecessary social control." (Minton, 2002, p. 167)

Dr. Evelyn Hooker, through her pioneering study in 1957 comparing two non-clinical samples of heterosexual men and gay men, titled "The Adjustment of the Male Overt Homosexual," reported that homosexuality was not a mental disorder as there were no detectable differences between gay and heterosexual men in terms of emotional adjustment.

Dr. Hooker gathered psychological test profiles on 60 men (30 gay and 30 straight) and matched the two groups for age, IQ, and education. The gay men were members of the Los Angeles chapter of The Mattachine Society. The tests used were the Thematic Apperception Test (TAT), the Make-a-Picture-Story test, and the Rorschach inkblot test. She had three prominent experts in these instruments examine the randomized profiles and attempt to determine which men were emotionally disturbed, and which men were gay and which were not. She found that the experts' ability to accurately predict the sexual orientation of the men was no better than chance, and the two groups did not differ significantly in adjustment ratings.

For those of you who are testing geeks, the three experts were Bruno Klopfer, one of the foremost experts on the interpretation of the Rorschach; Edwin Schneidman, creator of the Make-a-Picture-Story test; and Mortimer Mayer who analyzed the TAT data.

In fact, here's what Dr. Hooker found, in her own words, "[S]ome homosexuals may be very ordinary individuals, indistinguishable, except in sexual pattern, from ordinary individuals who are heterosexual. Or—and I do not know whether this would be more or less difficult to accept—that some may be quite superior individuals, not only devoid of pathology (unless one insists that homosexuality itself is a sign of pathology) but also functioning at a superior level" (Hooker, 1957, p. 29).

Doing such a study like this in the 1950s in the U.S. was alone groundbreaking, having such a study funded by the National Institute of Health was unheard of, but her findings were shocking to the mythology (and purveyors of that myth) that had permeated popular and psychoanalytic culture for decades.

In 1993, Dr. Hooker received the APA's Board for the Advancement of Psychology in the Public Interest (BAPPI) Distinguished Contribution Award and she noted: "I was especially proud to receive this Distinguished Contribution award because it was in the public interest, and I wish to share the award with the gay and lesbian community—whose achievements are equal to, if not greater than, my own. It pleased me enormously that my research and my long advocacy of a scientific view of homosexuality have not only contributed to the well-being of gay men and lesbian women, but have contributed to their extended families and to the general public as well" (Hooker, 1993, p. 450). Well said.

### **The Great Strategy Arises**

These two pioneers in the scientific study of sexual behavior were also contributors to the "Great Strategy," that we have fully embraced within Division 44.

Our goal, as you must surely know, is full equality for all LGBT Americans, and I would even say, around the world. Our goal that is central to Division 44's existence within APA has been to ensure the full civil rights of clients or patients, if you prefer, and of professionals who are LGB and T.

Within such a goal, the central strategy that we have employed is what I call "facting," that is, very simply, using science to combat inaccurate portrayals of LGBT people. This is a strategy that embraces the role of science in society and in APA.

Why has this tactic has been so successful? And it has been. It's been successful because it flows from the culture of APA itself. The strategy was not an alien, outside force seeking to annihilate APA and all mental health organizations as the enemy and oppressor. In fact, annihilating APA would be antithetical to this strategy. The APA culture embraces science as a core and primary component of its professional identity. Facting lies at the heart and soul of the APA identity. And that's why it is successful.

Oh, and by the way, facting doesn't work if the data are just plain bad. It only works because the data are compelling, methodologically sound, and reasonable, and because they stand up to scrutiny. That's the beauty of science.

### **The "Zap" as Tactic**

So now, let's look at some of these tactics and how we have employed them.

The tactics we've used and are using include "zapping," boycotting, building relationships, developing policy, participating in *amicus* briefs for the courts, and participating at all levels of the association—if you have a conspiratorial streak, you might call this infiltrating, but I personally prefer "participating so that your voice is heard." These are time-honored political tactics with each having their place in our arsenal along with many others.

However, in order to fully understand facting as a critical strategy within our movement, you have to have an appreciation of “zapping” as a tactic, as our use of facting evolved from “The Zap” and I’ll explain why.

Zapping is a tactic developed during the great civil rights movements of the 1960s in the U.S. Although it is a non-violent form of confrontation, it is also active. It can take many different forms, but some of the classics are attending a meeting of your adversaries and taking over the meeting through pointed questioning of the presenters, leading a walk out of the meeting en masse or standing with your back turned to the presenters, requesting time from the organizers to present your disagreements with their presentation (and when that didn’t work) seizing the microphone of the meeting and presenting your information, or even using guerilla theatre to disrupt the meeting. Those were the fun days!

Where did zapping arise as a tactic? It really came from the successes of the struggle for African American civil rights in the 1950s and 1960s. Because of this movement, other marginalized social groups also were empowered, including women, Latina/Latino, Native American, and LGBT people, to name but a few. We learned so much from the successes and failures of the Civil Rights Movement. Many of us cut our activist teeth in those struggles as well. We owe much of what we have achieved to the leadership and courage of our African American fellow citizens and their supporters who stood and sat so defiantly all over our great land in the 1950s and 1960s. This great struggle paved the way for us and so many others who have followed.

### **The Three Pillars of LGBT Oppression: Sanity, Legality, and Morality**

At the beginning of our movement, gay mainstream and left leaning activists were meeting and organizing. The three pillars of LGBT people’s oppression in the U.S. were: mental health policy as represented by psychiatry’s *DSM*, sodomy laws that were being selectively used against LGBT people, and religious institutions that framed their arguments in moral terms.

A consensus emerged from these organizing meetings that a foundational element of the problem lay in the definition by psychiatry of “homosexuality” as a mental illness. This was a theme that had been consistently raised by conservatives, moderates, and even liberals, as laws were being considered that would prohibit discrimination against LGBT people in employment, housing, and other life areas. Of course, it was a ruse to cover their moral qualms, but it was consistently raised in these policy discussions with politicians and others in government.

As a result of such discussions, a strategy was formulated by gay rights activists, led by Frank Kameny and Barbara Gittings and carried throughout the mental health professions by LGBT professionals in each of their respective professions, to remove the term “homosexuality” from the American Psychiatric Association’s *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders*.

Barbara Gittings, who began her lesbian and gay activist journey in the American Library Association, said it this way: “It is difficult to explain to anyone who didn’t live through that time how much homosexuality was under the thumb of psychiatry. The sickness label was an albatross around the neck of our early gay rights groups—it infected all our work on other issues.... The sickness label was used to justify discrimination, especially in employment, and especially by our own government” (Gittings, 2007, p. xv).

This change was seen as the critical first step on the first rung in a long ladder that would eventually lead to full equality for all LGBT people. This was seen by that farsighted group of LGBT leaders as the lynchpin of an entire strategy to change the attitudes and laws regarding LGBT people in the U.S. This first social change was critical to the entire strategy.

The *DSM* change was not just a victory over psychiatry, it ignited a prairie fire that would sweep through all the mental health professions, as it inspired a new generation of LGBT people to choose to enter our professions, where it was now safe, at least safer. But this victory laid the groundwork for all of the changes in every other mental health profession that we have seen over the last 50 years. And many other mental health professionals, like our own Charles Silverstein, were active in that change. But it had to start with psychiatry, for it was their damn book. And for that we owe a great debt to our colleagues over there, like Jack Drescher, John Fryer, Judd Marmor, Nanette Gartrell, Martha Kirkpatrick, Robert Spitzer, and so many others who stood tall.

### **Division 44 and Its Role Within APA**

In our APA, the birth of Division 44 and its predecessor, the Association for Gay Psychologists and later the Association for Lesbian and Gay Psychologists, came as a direct result of the movement to remove homosexuality from the *DSM*. Early on, we used tactics such as zapping, mainly applied to the likes of some psychoanalysts like Irving Bieber and Charles Socarides, and the behaviorists, like Albert Ellis, and their professional presentations on homosexuality as mental illness.

Zapping in particular was important because we had so little power in those days. It was a tactic that did not allow those who held the power to dismiss us so easily.

Let me tell you a little story: My grandfather, who was a farmer and Baptist minister in southeast Missouri, told me a story one day. He said that he had this mule, the most stubborn critter he had ever known and, if you are aware of Missouri mules, you can appreciate how stubborn this mule must have been. One day he was out in the field with his mule. It was a hot day and so he stopped and took the mule over to this beautiful crystal clear, spring-fed, little creek that ran through my grandfather’s land. But the mule wouldn’t drink the water. The mule just stood there and stared at him. Finally, my grandfather picked up a brick and hit the mule, square between the eyes, hard, and then the mule started drinking. My grandfather looked at me and said “First you have to get his attention.” My grandfather was a wise man.



First you have to show them that you are serious and willing to go outside of their organizational and cultural traditions. And that you are serious.

Again, Kimmel and Browning (1999):

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 the formation of Division 44. . . .

[T]hat organizing meeting of 75 to 100 people, about 20 percent women, approved a list of eight specific demands to the APA. These demands were delivered by Stephen Morin, chair of the AGP caucus to Albert Bandura, then president of the APA. Among its demands were 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. . . .

Alerted by the Association of Women in Psychology (AWP) that a film, *Behavior Therapy for Homosexuality*, which included aversive conditioning to “cure” homosexuality, was being shown at the 1973 APA convention, 25 lesbian and gay male psychologists staged a political action. . . . [T]his action included a “guerrilla theater drama” that featured “Jesse Miller, a doctoral student at U.C. Berkeley, in radical drag as ‘Miss De-meanor, *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 such demands. (pp. 131–132).

It still took two full years, however, for APA leadership to respond to those demands, but eventually they did, and in January 1975 the Council of Representatives approved a task force on the status of lesbian and gay male psychologists, endorsed the action of the American Psychiatric Association to remove homosexuality from the *DSM*, and added sexual orientation as a protected class in their nondiscrimination policy. We won a big victory in the winter of 1975 and it all started with a zap.

Later, as our movement matured and our political power increased within APA, we would not have to use zapping as a political strategy as much, but it was an important tool to have in our tool belt and, although now rarely used, remains important today. Remember what my grandfather said: “First you have to get their attention.”

### Science in the Service of LGBT People

Other tactics that we have used successfully are developing policy and participating in *amicus* briefs for the courts. A little bit more history.

Even with such a significant response from APA to our issues in 1975, the fight was not over. There were and are still conservative political strains within APA. In most professional societies, there are those who feel that we should stick solely to the guild issues like Medicare and Medicaid reimbursement and confidentiality and privileged communication, and who shy away from more socially relevant issues. We learned, however, that the more conservative elements would listen and many times approve resolutions that were formulated as encompassing the needs of clients/patients and were tied to science à la Hooker and Kinsey. Look at the resolution approved by the Council of Representatives in July 2004 on “Sexual Orientation and Marriage”:

WHEREAS the American Psychological Association (APA) has a long-established policy to deplore “all public and private discrimination against gay men and lesbians” and urges “the repeal of all discriminatory legislation against lesbians and gay men” (Conger, 1975, p. 633); and

WHEREAS the APA adopted the Resolution on Legal Benefits for Same-Sex Couples in 1998 (Levant, 1998, pp. 665–666); and

WHEREAS discrimination and prejudice based on sexual orientation detrimentally affect psychological, physical, social, and economic well-being (Badgett, 2001; Cochran et al., 2003; Herek et al., 1999; Meyer, 2003); and

WHEREAS “anthropological research on households, kinship relationships, and families, across cultures and through time, provides no support whatsoever for the view that either civilization or viable social orders depend upon marriage as an exclusively heterosexual institution” (American Anthropological Association, 2004); and

WHEREAS psychological research on relationships and couples provides no evidence to justify discrimination against same-sex couples (Kurdek, 2001, 2004; Peplau & Beals, 2004; Peplau & Spalding, 2000); and

WHEREAS the institution of civil marriage confers a social status (Donovan, 2003; *Goodridge v. Dept. of Public Health*, 2003; Johnson, 2000; Kujovich, 2000; *Maynard v. Hill*, 1888; *Turner v. Safley*, 1987) and important legal benefits, rights, and privileges (*Baehr v. Lewin*, 1993; *Baker v. State*, 1999; *Goodridge v. Dept. of Public Health*, 2003); and

WHEREAS the U.S. General Accounting Office (2004) has identified over 1,000 federal statutory provisions in which marital status is a factor in determining or receiving benefits, rights, and privileges, for example, those concerning taxation, federal loans, and dependent and survivor benefits (e.g., Social Security, military, and veterans); and

WHEREAS there are numerous state, local, and private sector laws and other provisions in which marital status is a factor in determining or receiving benefits, rights, and privileges, for example, those concerning taxation, health insurance, health care decision making, property rights, pension and retirement benefits, and inheritance (*Baehr v. Lewin*, 1993; *Baker v. State*, 1999; *Goodridge v. Dept. of Public Health*, 2003); and

WHEREAS same-sex couples are denied equal access to civil marriage (Eskridge, 1999); and

WHEREAS same-sex couples who enter into a civil union are denied equal access to all the benefits, rights, and privileges provided by federal law to married couples (U.S. General Accounting Office, 2004; Eskridge, 2001; Recent Legislation, Act Relating to Civil Unions, 2001; Strasser, 2000); and

WHEREAS the benefits, rights, and privileges associated with domestic partnerships are not universally available (Allison, 2003), are not equal to those associated with marriage (Shin, 2002; Strasser, 2002), and are rarely portable (Knauer, 2002; Shin, 2002; Strasser, 2002); and

WHEREAS people who also experience discrimination based on age, race, ethnicity, disability, gender and gender identity, religion, and socioeconomic status may especially benefit from access to marriage for same-sex couples (Division 44/ Committee on Lesbian, Gay, and Bisexual Concerns Joint Task Force, 2000);

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED that the APA believes that it is unfair and discriminatory to deny same-sex couples legal access to civil marriage and to all its attendant benefits, rights, and privileges;

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the APA shall take a leadership role in opposing all discrimination in legal benefits, rights, and privileges against same-sex couples;

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the APA encourages psychologists to act to eliminate all discrimination against same-sex couples in their practice, research, education and training (APA, 2002, p. 1063);

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the APA shall provide scientific and educational resources that inform public discussion and public policy development regarding sexual orientation and marriage and that assist its members, divisions, and affiliated state, provincial, and territorial psychological associations. (APA, 2004).

I find this resolution like poetry, as it reads like a literature review from a high quality research article with 42 cited references from our professional literature.

First, in the “Research Summary” that precedes the resolution, there is the literature on minority stress in lesbian, gay, and bisexual individuals, followed by the literature on same-sex couples.

Then, in the body of the motion, in the “whereas” clauses, the case is built citing policy documents, research on discrimination, the U.S. General Accounting Office, civil marriage, domestic partnerships, and on and on. It is an extraordinarily well-crafted resolution that would redefine the policy of the APA. It passed overwhelmingly.

Yes, we have learned our lessons well—very, very well.

Starting with the 1975 resolution that I have already discussed, Division 44 and its organizational predecessors initiated a series of significant APA resolutions that included:

- 1975: Discrimination Against Homosexuals/Supporting Removing Diagnosis from DSM
- 1976: Child Custody and Placement
- 1981: Discrimination in Employment, especially Teachers
- 1987: Use of Diagnoses “Homosexuality” and “Ego-dystonic Homosexuality”
- 1988: Hate Crimes
- 1993: Lesbian, Gay, and Bisexual Youth in Schools
- 1997: Appropriate Therapeutic Responses to Sexual Orientation
- 2004: Sexual Orientation & Marriage Equality  
Sexual Orientation & Military Service  
Sexual Orientation, Parents, and Children
- 2007: Opposing Discriminatory Legislation & Initiatives Aimed at LGB Persons
- 2008: Transgender, Gender Identity, & Gender Expression  
Non-discrimination
- 2009: Appropriate Affirmative Responses to Sexual Orientation Distress and Change Efforts
- 2011: Marriage Equality for Same-Sex Couples  
LGBT Practice

These resolutions have been powerful and very useful in at least two ways:

1. Within APA, they have been used to move the organization to practice consistent LGBT nondiscrimination internally, such as in employment (adding sexual orientation and gender identity to the APA employment nondiscrimination policy), such as in allocation of financial and human resources to help both members and the public, for example, the creation of the Office for LGBT Concerns and including sexual orientation and gender identity in the scope of the women’s and AIDS/HIV offices and others.
2. Outside of APA, they have been useful in supporting legislation and court cases, for example in supporting legislative and judicial efforts to end discrimination against LGBT citizens in a variety of life issues, including jobs, health, marriage, and children.

For example, as a result of the APA resolutions, APA has filed *amicus curiae* (or “friend of the court”) briefs in a variety of judicial cases. Here’s a list:

- 1983 *State of New York v. Uplinger* (Sodomy)  
 1986 *Bowers v. Hardwick* (Georgia, Sodomy)  
*Stover v. Georgia* (Sodomy)  
 1988 *Watkins v. U.S. Army* (U.S., Military)  
 1989 *BenShalom v. Marsh* (U.S., Military)  
 1990 *Kentucky v. Swasson* (Sodomy)  
 1992 *Texas v. Morales* (Sodomy)  
 1994 *Romerv. Evans* (Colorado, Anti-discrimination law)  
*Equality Foundation of Cincinnati v. Cincinnati*  
 (Anti-discrimination law)  
*Bottoms v. Bottoms* (Virginia, Custody)  
*Hertzler v. Hertzler* (Wyoming, Custody)  
 1995 *Campbell v. Sundquist* (Tennessee, Sodomy)  
 1998 *Boswell v. Boswell* (Maryland, Custody)  
*DeLong v. DeLong* (Missouri, Custody)  
 2000 *Boy Scouts of America v. James Dale* (New Jersey)  
 2001 *In re adoption of Luke* (Nebraska, Custody)  
*Jegley v. Picado* (Arkansas, Sodomy)  
 2002 *Boy Scouts of America v. DC Commission on*  
*Human Rights*  
 2003 *Lawrence v. Texas* (Sodomy)  
 2004 *Lewis v. Harris* (New Jersey, Marriage)  
*Li v. Oregon* (Marriage)  
 2005 *Dept of Human Services v. Howard* (Adoption)  
*Andersen v. State of Washington* (Marriage)  
*Citizens for Equal Protection v. Brunning*  
 (Nebraska, Marriage)  
*Hernandez v. Robles* (New York, Marriage)  
*Samuels v. New York State Department of Health*  
 (New York, Marriage)  
*Shields v. Madigan* (New York, Marriage)  
 2006 *In re adoption of M.A. and R.A.* (Maine)  
*Florida Dept of Children and Families v. In re*  
*adoption of X.X.G. and N.R.G.*  
*Conaway v. Deane* (Maryland, Marriage)  
 2007 *In re Marriage Cases* (California, Marriage)  
*Kerrigan v. Commissioner of Public Health*  
 (Connecticut, Marriage)  
*Varnum v. Brien* (Iowa, Marriage)  
 2010 *Gill v. Office of Personnel Management* (U.S.,  
 Marriage)  
*Perry v. Schwarzenegger* (California, Marriage)  
 2011 *Donaldson v. Montana* (Parenting)  
 2012 *Golinski v. Office of Personnel Management* (U.S.,  
 Marriage)

Look at this list and you will see the history of the LGBT movement in the U.S. And, through the work of Division 44, APA has taken actions to support the rights of LGBT people in society.

APA, at the urging of, at the prodding of, and with the assistance of Division 44 and its members, has filed *amicus* briefs in 39<sup>1</sup> judicial cases dealing with discrimination against LGBT people. Those 39 briefs represent 21 percent of all

<sup>1</sup> Some briefs were filed in more than one court, for example the state court and U.S. Supreme Court.

such briefs filed by APA, with the category of “expert witness” the next highest with 13 or 7 percent. APA, at the urging of and in cooperation with Division 44, has been very successful in this work. Very.

### The Case for Legality: *Lawrence v. Texas*

Let’s look at the court case that made us all legal—*Lawrence v. Texas* (2003).

In repealing the state sodomy statutes in *Lawrence v. Texas*, the Supreme Court looked at the Texas statute that made sodomy illegal in that state. At that time, 13 other states had similar laws. Such laws had been selectively enforced to harass gay and lesbian citizens for over 200 years in the U.S.

Here are the facts of the case. In 2002, responding to a reported weapons disturbance in a private residence, Houston police entered John Geddes Lawrence’s apartment and saw him and another adult man, Tyron Garner, engaging in a private, consensual sexual act. Lawrence and Garner were arrested and convicted of deviant sexual intercourse in violation of a Texas statute forbidding two persons of the same sex to engage in certain intimate sexual conduct (sodomy laws). The lower courts had all affirmed that the statute was indeed constitutional.

U.S. Supreme Court Justice Anthony Kennedy in writing for the six-person majority stated, however, that the criminal convictions of John Lawrence and Tyron Garner under the Texas “Homosexual Conduct” law, which criminalizes sexual intimacy by same-sex couples, but not identical behavior by opposite-sex couples, violated the Fourteenth Amendment guarantee of equal protection of the laws, and that this statute and all similar state statutes were unconstitutional. And further it overturned a U.S. Supreme Court case that originated in Georgia in 1986, *Bowers v. Hardwick*, which had found such sodomy laws constitutional previously. Note: overturned. Our Supreme Court just does not do that very often. It is a judicial system based on precedents and *Lawrence v. Texas* says that the justices that decided the case in *Bowers* were just flat out *wrong*. And all the cases that used *Bowers* are precedent in their justification are now suspect. To quote Vice-President Joe Biden: “It’s a big f\*\*\*ing deal.”

Same-sex sexual behavior, on June 25, 2003, was illegal in 13 states in the U.S., including my own state of Missouri, and on June 26, 2003, at about 11:00 in the morning Eastern Time, we were legal. There were and are other court cases where APA has intervened as a friend of the court; but none were more important to LGBT persons than this one.

In fact, the APA amicus brief (Guilfoyle et al., 2003), which was written and prepared by APA’s General Counsel, Nathalie Guilfoyle, was, most notably, cited extensively by Justice Kennedy in his majority opinion in this case.

I want to quote from a small section of the 51 page brief that APA filed in *Lawrence v. Texas*, so that you can see how beautifully the basics of the brief were presented and how science permeates the entire narrative and also because I know that many of you will never have read such a Supreme Court brief in your life. I quote from the first section of the

three-page “Summary of Argument”—which is like a kind of abstract for the justices, or an executive summary for business executives:

Decades of research and clinical experience have led all mainstream mental health organizations in this country to the conclusion that homosexuality is a normal form of human sexuality. Homosexuality—defined as a pattern of erotic, affectional, and romantic attraction principally to members of one’s own sex—has consistently been found in a substantial portion of the American adult population. Typically, an individual’s sexual orientation appears to emerge between middle childhood and early adolescence. Most or many gay men and lesbians (men and women who identify themselves as homosexual) consistently report that they experience either no or little choice in their sexual attraction to persons of their own sex. Research has also found no inherent association between homosexuality and psychopathology. All of this evidence has led mental health professional organizations to conclude that homosexuality is simply one normal variant of sexual identity. These organizations long ago abandoned classifications of homosexuality as a disorder and do not support therapies designed to change sexual orientation. Moreover, there is no reliable scientific evidence of the effectiveness of such therapies. (Guilfoyle et al., 2003, p. 1).

The remainder of the brief provides the detailed narrative to support these summary statements. Beautifully written, a concise, succinct reporting of the science.

What a great summary of all the work that we, as a profession, have been doing over the last five decades. Who here doubts that such work would have been so powerfully advanced without the presence of Division 44? It is obvious in reading the majority opinion of the court that the APA brief was of critical importance in providing the necessary scientific context for these findings.

The same can be said for many of the other APA briefs filed in LGBT discrimination cases. Even when the cases are not decided in favor of the civil rights of LGBT persons, the APA briefs are of critical importance in providing the scientific evidence to counteract the forces of darkness in their continuing hate campaign against us and our clients. Oh, I’m sorry, did I say that out loud.

For example, the 2010 APA *amicus* brief in the Proposition 8 California gay marriage case (Guilfoyle et al., 2010) received the lengthiest quote in the U.S. Court of Appeals majority opinion that permitted gay marriage (*Perry v. Schwarzenegger*, 2010). That case is currently in the U.S. Supreme Court and it is expected to be heard in December 2012 with the decision announced in June 2013. Probably right before or during the LGBT pride celebrations all across this nation. Just as in 2003 with *Lawrence v. Texas*, we hope that will have another big win to celebrate.

In other critically important cases to our community, like *Romer v. Evans* in 1996 which struck down Colorado’s re-

pressive gay discrimination ordinance and put an end to the numerous ballot initiatives across the country which sought to prohibit anti-discrimination legislation in housing and employment, APA’s briefs have been central to the opinion of the courts and cited extensively.

This work has been nothing short of life changing for millions of LGBT individuals all across the country. This is where we have had arguably our greatest impact.

### Summary and Conclusion

First we were sane. On December 15, 1973, the American Psychiatric Association announced the decision of their Board of Directors to remove “homosexuality” from their list of mental disorders by a vote of 13 to 0 with 2 abstentions. This action was the culmination of a protracted effort initiated by gay and lesbian activists from both within and outside of the American Psychiatric Association in support of this action (Bayer, 1999).

Now we are legal. On June 26, 2003, the Supreme Court of the United States in *Lawrence v. Texas*, found that sodomy laws were unconstitutional, making same-sex sexual behavior legal in every U.S. state and territory.

Both of these events, in an instant, changed the course of history. In an instant, changed the lives of LGBT people in the United States.

But these two “outcomes,” separated by 30 years, fail to illuminate the “process” that led up to each of these momentous events in our history.

These two events bookended the modern day struggle for LGBT civil rights, but neither could have happened without the strategy formulated by gay rights activists led by Frank Kameny and Barbara Gittings and carried throughout the mental health professions by LGBT professionals in each of their respective professions.

### The Facting Strategy

This facting strategy was built on the classic work of Evelyn Hooker, an American psychologist at UCLA, and her classic study on the mental health of gay men. On the pioneering work of Alfred Kinsey, Wardell Pomeroy, Clyde Martin, and Paul Gebhard at Indiana University who studied sexual behavior in human beings and conceptually scaled human sexual behavior. But it’s roots lie even earlier in our history.

Even before Drs. Hooker and Kinsey, it was built on the work of Magnus Hirschfeld (1868-1935), a German physician, who undertook research to defend the rights of what he termed “homosexuals and transvestites,” and to repeal Paragraph 175, the section of the German penal code that had criminalized homosexuality (Hirschfeld, 2000).

All of these scientists that I have named here, each bought into the idea, so vividly expressed by the motto of the Magnus Hirschfeld’s Institute for Sexual Science in Berlin, “*Per scientiam ad justitiam*” — Through science to justice.

I believe that this facting strategy has been quite successful and laid the groundwork for the subsequent accomplishments and successes that we have seen in APA.

With the historical bookends of sanity and legality accomplished, as represented respectively by the removal of homosexuality from the DSM and by the U.S. Supreme Court's finding unconstitutional the laws that had been used to illegitimize our existence, the sodomy laws, we have achieved a certain level of legitimacy in American society.

And while such achievements are never set in stone, they are good solid victories. In the U.S. we can breathe a bit more easily. We do not always have to be looking over our shoulder. Note: not always, just every now and then. And our stress as a cultural minority is lessened. Note: lessened, not eliminated.

But our sisters and brothers in many other parts of the world still live desperate lives. And we must not forget them. We must not forget that every year, people are executed or killed as a result of their society's prejudice toward LGBT people. These are not simply anti-gay or anti-trans laws. They are anti-humanity laws and eventually such laws will be seen for what they are: the real barbaric crimes against humanity.<sup>1</sup>

Although we have become an important progressive cause in the beginning of the 21st century, we must not forget. Although we have achieved almost universal acceptance and care on the liberal side of the political spectrum, we must not stop making inroads into the conservative side with groups like Log Cabin Republicans and GOProud and the Libertarians. Some conservatives see that we have been, and are being wronged, because we are now more vocal and more visible, and we are even in their midst.

Science remains powerful in our society and we must now be careful with our disagreements. For, to attack that empirical approach would be to undercut the social power of APA and other professional societies, which lie in their imprimatur of science. The key is to not destroy the power of APA, but to find ways to use it for good. This was the tack of Hooker and Kinsey and Hirschfeld ... and Division 44.

We have had a powerful effect on the civil rights of LGBT citizens in our country. And our influence now even extends around the planet.

### What Is Our Agenda?

As a movement, we have achieved much, but the work of change continues, and always will. First sanity. Then legality. I have no doubt that soon we will even be seen as moral.

In 2010, Barney Frank, one of the first openly gay people to serve in the U.S. Congress, during a celebration upon the repeal of "Don't Ask Don't Tell" and the inclusion of sexual orientation and gender identity in the federal "Hate Crimes" bill, declared boldly and with his characteristic humor, that: "Four years ago, a Republican running for Congress in Indiana said don't vote for his Democratic opponent for Congress because if he were to win, Nancy Pelosi would become Speaker and she would allow me (Barney Frank) to enact the radical homosexual agenda. So let me own up to that agenda. It's to be protected against violent crimes driven by bigotry, it's to be able to get married, it's to be able to get a job, and it's to be able to fight for our country. For those who are worried

<sup>1</sup> See article by U.S. Secretary of State Hilary Clinton, Division 44 *Newsletter*, Summer 2012 [editor].

about the radical homosexual agenda, let me put them on notice. Two down, two to go." (*The Advocate*, 2010).

We have come a long way, but we can never rest. Not for one minute. We can enjoy our victories as they happen. We must celebrate them. But, we must never forget what it was like before.

Division 44, the Society for the Psychological Study of Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, and Transgender Issues, continues to do its work. We have made great gains, but we must never take this for granted. We must remember the fragility of our place in the mental health professions and in society.

I, for one, am very glad that Division 44 exists for me, for our LGBTQQI clients, and really for all of us. For today, we celebrate the tremendous contributions that Division 44 has made to LGBT civil rights in our society.

Thank you for allowing me to be your president this past year. I have a passion for our work and it has truly been an honor and a labor of love. Thank you.

### References

- The Advocate. (2010, December 22). *Barney Frank reveals gay agenda*. Retrieved 7/1/2012, from <http://www.advocate.com/news/daily-news/202010/12/2022/barney-frank-reveals-gay-agenda>.
- American Psychological Association. (2004, July). *Resolution approved by the Council of Representatives on "Sexual Orientation and Marriage."* Retrieved on 7/1/2012, from <http://www.apa.org/about/policy/marriage.aspx>.
- Bayer, R. (1999). *Homosexuality and American psychiatry*. New York: Basic Books.
- Gittings, B. (2007). Preface: Show-and-tell. In J. Drescher & J. P. Merlino (Eds.), *American psychiatry and homosexuality: An oral history* (pp. xv-xx). Binghamton, NY: Harrington Park Press.
- Guilfoyle, N.F.P., et al. (2003, January). *Amici curiae brief in Lawrence v. Texas*. Retrieved 7/1/2012, in "sexual orientation" and "sodomy laws," from <http://www.apa.org/about/offices/ogc/amicus/index-issues.aspx>.
- Guilfoyle, N.F.P., et al. (2010, October). *Amici curiae brief in Perry v. Schwarzenegger*. Retrieved 7/1/2012, in "sexual orientation" and "marriage," from <http://www.apa.org/about/offices/ogc/amicus/index-issues.aspx>.
- Hirschfeld, M. (2000). *The homosexuality of men and women*. Amherst, NY: Prometheus Books. (Translated by M. A. Lombardi-Nash from the original *Die homosexualitat des mannes und des weibes* (1914). Berlin: Marcus.
- Hooker, E. (1957). The adjustment of the male overt homosexual. *Journal of Projective Techniques*, 21, 18-31.
- Hooker, E. (1993). Reflections of a 40-year exploration: A scientific view on homosexuality. *American Psychologist*, 48, 450-453.
- hooks, b. (1999). *Talking back: Thinking Feminist, Thinking Black*. Cambridge, MA: South End Press.
- Kimmel, D. C., & Browning, C. (1999). A history of Division 44 (Society for the Psychological Study of Lesbian, Gay, and Bisexual Issues) In D. A. Dewsbury (Ed.), *Unification through division: Histories of the divisions of the American Psychological Association, Vol. IV*, pp. 129-150. Washington, DC: American Psychological Association.
- Kinsey, A. C., Pomeroy, W. B., & Martin, C. E. (1948). *Sexual behavior in the human male*. Philadelphia: Saunders.
- Kinsey, A. C., Pomeroy, W. B., Martin, C. E. & Gebhard, P.H. (1953). *Sexual behavior in the human female*. Philadelphia: Saunders.
- Lawrence v. Texas*, 539 U.S. 558 (2003).
- McCarthy, C. (2006). *The road*. New York: Vintage Books.
- Minton, H. L. (2002). *Departing from deviance: A history of homosexual rights and emancipatory science in America*. Chicago: University of Chicago Press.
- Perry v. Schwarzenegger*, 704 F.Supp.2d 921, 938-944 (N.D. Cal. 2010).
- Romer v. Evans*, 116 S.Ct. 1620 (1996). 517 U.S. 624. S623.

## Cisgenderism in Psychology: Pathologizing and Misgendering Children from 1999 to 2008

Y. Gavriel Ansara<sup>1</sup>

In August 2008, APA adopted the Resolution on Transgender, Gender Identity and Gender Expression Non-Discrimination, acknowledging that “transgender and gender variant people frequently experience prejudice and discrimination and psychologists can, through their professional actions, address these problems at both an individual and a societal level” (APA, 2008). The resolution recognized that “psychological research has the potential to inform treatment, service provision, civil rights and approaches to promoting the well-being of transgender and gender variant people” and urged psychologists “to take a leadership role in working against discrimination towards transgender and gender variant individuals.” As acknowledged in the APA resolution, many transgender and gender variant children face multiple risks, including “harassment and violence in school environments, foster care, residential treatment centers, homeless centers, and juvenile justice programs.” Children usually do not have the legal right to make decisions about their education or living environments, so children may benefit even more than adults from advocacy.

Mental health professions have historically viewed people’s gender self-designations as disordered if they have been assigned different gender designations by legal or medical professionals (Bryant, 2008); disagreement with external authorities has been constructed as psychopathology. Some contend that psychologists are lagging behind the times in their lack of support for children’s gender self-designations (e.g., Kennedy, 2008; Lelchuk, 2006); others suggest that psychologists are adopting more positive attitudes (e.g., Brown, 2006).

The present content analysis examined recent psychological research on children to evaluate whether the 2008 APA policy reflected the zeitgeist of the literature. Past researchers have discussed “transphobia,” “an emotional disgust toward individuals who do not conform to society’s gender expectations” (Hill & Willoughby, 2005) akin to “homophobia” (Weinberg, 1973). However, transphobia fails to challenge two assumptions: 1) that people with self-designated gender lie across from or vary from normative human development and 2) that “trans” and “cis” constitute distinct classes of people. These shortcomings exemplify how prejudice and related constructs often emphasize individual attitudes and can divert attention away from systemic problems (Billig, 1991; Fernando, 2009; Kitzinger, 1987). Many sexuality researchers have abandoned the term homophobia in favor of such terms as heteronormativity (Warner, 1993) and heterosexism (Herek, 1990). We argue that a similar shift is needed to engage with systems that delegitimize children’s own designations of their genders.

“Cisgenderism” is an ideology that delegitimizes people’s own designations of their genders (Ansara & Hegarty, 2012). This ideology is systemic and reflected in discourse, as when people are uncritically classified by others as a distinct type of being (e.g., a “transperson”) because external authorities have assigned them a gender that differs from their gender self-designations. People’s disagreement with administrative classifications of their genders does not reflect their distinct essence, but instead highlights the need for critique of external authorities that routinely disregard or invalidate their gender self-designations. Cisgenderism is evident in research that treats this agreement with external classifications as healthy or ideal, just as heterosexism is evident when researchers “conceptualiz[e] human experience in strictly heterosexual terms” (Herek, Kimmel, Amaro, & Melton, 1991, p. 958).

We evaluated article records for two kinds of cisgenderism: (1) “Pathologizing”: construction of behavior or characteristics as disordered (Newcomb, 1996; Winters, 2008); items that address a focus on assessment were based on Herek et al.’s (1991) guidelines for avoiding heterosexist bias in research. (2) “Misgendering”: categorization or description of a child as a gender with which the child did not identify. To assess claims that accounts of transgender people in psychology are becoming more positive, we measured whether levels of cisgenderism were changing and whether mental health authors differed from other authors in their use of cisgenderist language. We also examined an issue that might sustain cisgenderism despite increasing recognition of the problem. Quiñones-Vidal, López-García, Peñaranda-Ortega and Tortosa-Gil (2004) showed that citations were most common among networks of collaborators, or “invisible colleges.” We tested whether similar networks existed in our sample.

### METHOD

#### Sample selection

We sampled English language journal articles published between January 1999 and December 2008 inclusive using *PsycINFO* Boolean/Phrase searches. We restricted the Age Group field to the *PsycINFO* categories childhood, neonatal, infancy, preschool age, and school age and counted original articles only, treating piecemeal publications as distinct only when the abstract content differed. The primary search string (child\*) or (girl\*) or (boy\*) combined with 74 gender-related phrases or roots to give 159 original records. Sixty-five articles were excluded due to not specifically mentioning children’s gender or gender expression ( $n = 41$ ), search terms only appearing in author names ( $n = 23$ ), and an additional reprint ( $n = 1$ ), retaining 94 records. Journals included in our sample ( $N = 49$ ) covered a wide range of fields within and outside of psychology including fields that are sometimes assumed to be less discriminatory towards people’s gender

<sup>1</sup> This report contains the research that received the 2012 Division 44 Transgender Research Award. Send correspondence regarding this article to [gavriel.ansara@gmail.com](mailto:gavriel.ansara@gmail.com).

self-designations such as community psychology, sex and relationship therapy, and transgender studies.

### Content Coding

We assessed four types of Pathologizing in each article record: (1) labeling childhood gender non-conformity (CGNC) as pathology (e.g., “empathy in gender identity disordered boys”); (2) mentioning interventions to address CGNC (e.g., “behavioral modifications to reduce cross-gender play”); (3) support for treatment interventions to reduce or stop CGNC (e.g., “therapy reduced . . . cross-gender desires”); and (4) assessing and/or diagnosing CGNC (e.g., “screened for gender-appropriate mannerisms”). Similarly, four kinds of Misgendering were coded: (1) designating participant sex or gender in the Keyword(s), Subject(s) and/or Population(s) fields in a manner that contradicts information about self-designated gender in the Abstract; (2) “mispronouncing” (Ansara, 2010), use of gender-specific pronoun(s) that differ from participants’ gender (e.g., “Mary insisted that *she* was a boy and said to call *her* John”); (3) using gender-specific nouns that differ from the individual or population’s gender identity (e.g., “girls in this study reported cross-gender identities as boys”); and (4) labeling participant gender identity and/or expression as inauthentic, dishonest, or fantasy (e.g., “he pretended to be a girl”).

The first author and a coder unaware of the researchers’ hypotheses coded each record for Pathologizing or Misgendering ( $\kappa$  ranged from 0.82 to 1.00). Disagreement was resolved through discussion. Each record was coded 0 if the phenomenon was absent and 1 if present. To calculate scores, each type of cisgenderism was added and divided by 4, resulting in scores from 0 to 1.

### Authorship Coding

Mental Health (MH) was coded as 1 if first authors listed affiliation with a psychology, psychotherapy, psychiatry, or psychoanalysis department or a graduate credential in any of these fields ( $n = 74$ , 78.7%) and 0 otherwise ( $n = 20$ , 21.3%). Gender Clinic (GC) was coded as 1 when first authors listed a gender clinic ( $n = 22$ , 23.4%) and 0 otherwise ( $n = 69$ , 73.4%); it could not be determined for three cases (3.2%). Of the 191 authors, most published once ( $n = 167$ , 87.4%).

Kenneth J. Zucker, who authored 16 articles (17.0%), was the most prolific author and therefore head of the Invisible College (IC). We assessed membership in the IC based on his network of co-authors in our sample. Articles authored by him or by one or more of his co-authors were coded as 1 ( $n = 20$ , 21.3%), otherwise 0 ( $n = 74$ , 78.7%).

### Article Impact

Two-year impact for each article was calculated by counting the number of citing articles in *PsycINFO* for the publication year plus the two consecutive full calendar years.

## RESULTS

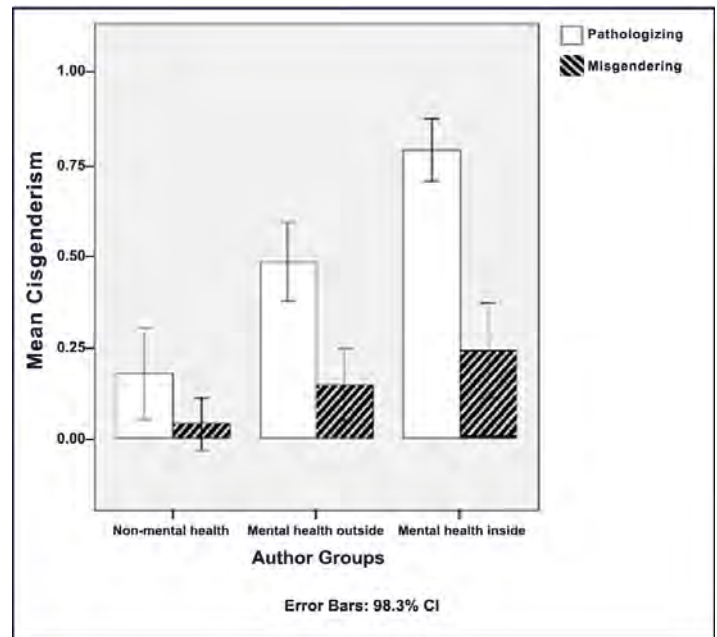
### Cisgenderism over time

Pathologizing and Misgendering were strongly correlated ( $r_{ho}(93) = 0.58$ ,  $p < 0.001$ ). No significant association existed between year and either scale ( $r_{ho}(93) = -0.02$  and  $0.09$ , respectively,  $p > 0.36$ ). Cisgenderist language remained stable during the sample period.

### Mental health professionals and cisgenderism

All IC members had MH affiliations; we categorized authors into three groups: IC ( $n = 20$ ), MH outside the IC ( $n = 54$ ) and non-MH ( $n = 20$ ). Omnibus Kruskal–Wallis tests revealed significant differences between these groups for both Pathologizing ( $\chi^2(2, N = 94) = 34.05$ ,  $p < 0.001$ ) and Misgendering ( $\chi^2(2, N = 94) = 11.12$ ,  $p = 0.004$ ) (see Figure 1). All three groups differed significantly for Pathologizing ( $z > 3.64$ ,  $p < 0.001$ ); Misgendering was significantly higher for IC than non-MH ( $z = 3.23$ ,  $p < 0.001$ ).

Figure 1: Mean difference values (*ms*) for cisgenderism across authorship groups



### Does cisgenderist research have greater impact?

Impact was positively correlated with year of publication ( $M = 2.77$ ,  $r_{ho}(94) = 0.32$ ,  $p = 0.002$ ) and not with Pathologizing or Misgendering ( $r_{ho}(94) = 0.10$  and  $0.01$ , respectively,  $p > 0.35$ ). A Kruskal–Wallis test showed significant differences in impact between author groups ( $\chi^2(2, n = 94) = 19.29$ ,  $p < 0.001$ ). Impact was significantly higher for IC ( $M = 5.90$ ) than for non-IC MH ( $M = 2.33$ ,  $z = 2.85$ ,  $p = 0.004$ ) and non-MH ( $M = 0.80$ ,  $z = 4.03$ ,  $p < 0.001$ ). Non-IC MH impact was significantly higher than non-MH impact ( $z = 2.78$ ,  $p = 0.005$ ).

## DISCUSSION

This study explored whether levels of cisgenderism have changed over time in psychological research, whether research by mental health authors is more cisgenderist than research by other authors, and the impact of cisgenderist research on the field.

Mental health professionals were more likely to pathologize and misgender children than other authors. Those in the IC are most likely to pathologize or misgender children. Highly cisgenderist articles by IC authors are also cited more often than articles by other authors. These factors may contribute to the maintenance of cisgenderism in psychology, despite moves by APA to oppose this ideology. The widespread use of citations to assess scientific merit may explain why IC members (e.g., Kenneth J. Zucker, Peggy Cohen-Kettenis) publish higher impact articles and predominate on key committees such as the American Psychiatric Association Workgroup on Sexual and Gender Identity Disorders preparing the DSM-5; this Workgroup is chaired by the head of the IC.

The continuation of cisgenderism in psychology has severe consequences for children's basic human rights. The United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child (1989) guarantees all children the right to unrestricted freedom of play and expression, both of which are pathologized by current DSM-IV-TR diagnoses (American Psychiatric Association, 2000) and those proposed for DSM-5 (American Psychiatric Association, 2010). Mental health professionals who misgender may contribute to children's unnecessary distress by failing to recognize and protect their right to gender autonomy. The high risk of

violence and harassment noted in the APA resolution suggests that critical interventions are needed in school systems and public policy. Raj (2007) described how such people can benefit from therapeutic interventions in the form of advocacy. Some schools around the world have implemented policies to promote inclusion and well-being for students who express their gender self-designations (e.g., Marech, 2004). Psychologists with a desire to follow APA's non-discrimination policy can advocate within legislative, medical, mental health, and educational systems for similar advances.

Cisgenderist language can function to dehumanize, silence, and erase. Editors, reviewers, researchers, mental health professionals, and professional bodies such as APA have ethical duties to address cisgenderism, including cisgenderism that is institutionalized in scientific communication. Ending discriminatory communication in psychological research and clinical practice will require changes to current journal editorial policies, publication guidelines, and clinical practice directives. Children's self-definition and self-expression are not the only issues at stake. Our moral integrity as psychologists may depend, in part, on the extent to which we succeed in implementing APA's non-discrimination policy. We have far to go to accomplish this aim. Let us rise to the challenge.

This report is based on graduate research by the first author, Y. Gavriel Ansara, under the supervision of second author, Dr. Peter Hegarty. The full-length article was published as: Ansara, Y. G., & Hegarty, P. (2012). Cisgenderism in Psychology: Pathologising and misgendering children from 1999 to 2008. *Psychology & Sexuality*, 3, 137–160. Please find all references in the full paper, which is available as a free PDF download from [ansaraonline.com/publications](http://ansaraonline.com/publications).

## Psychological Effects of Exogenous Testosterone on Female-to-Male Transsexuals: A Longitudinal Study

S. Colt Meier<sup>1</sup>

Even though female-to-male transsexual men (FTMs) have been using testosterone since the 1930s in varying dosages (Meyerowitz, 2002), studies assessing the effects of large amounts of testosterone on FTMs' bodies have just begun in the last thirty years (Meyer, Walker, & Suplee, 1981; Gooren, Giltay, & Bunck, 2008). Internationally, only a few studies have examined the impact of hormone treatment on FTMs and those have been mostly cross-sectional, retrospective, or based on clinician observation and have usually been conducted on those who have undergone sexual reassignment surgery (WPATH, 2011). Because of this, little is known about the psychological effects of testosterone on FTMs. Researchers have called for more vigorous longitudinal research studies examining the quality of life and psychosocial outcomes of hormones on transgender people (Meier, Fitzgerald, Pardo, & Babcock, 2011; Murad et al., 2010).

<sup>1</sup>S. Colt Meier was the first recipient of the Division 44 Matthew W. Scholarship Award for FtM Research. At the time the research was conducted, Colt was a student at the University of Houston. He is currently a pre-doctoral intern at Texas Tech University in the Student Counseling Center. Correspondence regarding this article should be addressed to the author at [ftmresearch@gmail.com](mailto:ftmresearch@gmail.com).

The purpose of the current longitudinal study is to examine the effects of the first year of exogenous testosterone treatment in FTM on multiple mental health domains. In the current study, adult cisgender male and female control participants from the University of Houston and surrounding Houston community and FTMs from all over the U.S. were assessed on psychosocial functioning three times over a one year period. A total of 233 participants were enrolled in the study, including 79 FTMs matched by age and education level with 154 controls at time 1 ranging in age from 16 to 54 ( $M = 26.2$ ,  $SD = 8.0$ ). Sixteen percent of the total sample identified as Hispanic (75% identified as white, 10.3% as Asian American/Pacific Islander, 6.9% as African American/Black, 3.4 percent as other, and 3% as multi-racial).

Participants were measured three times over a one-year period, at Time 1 (T1), 3 to 4 months later to determine the short-term effects of testosterone (T2; FTM  $n = 54$ ; male  $n = 56$ ; female  $n = 61$ ), and 10–12 months later to determine the long-term effects of testosterone (T3; FTM  $n = 40$ ; male  $n = 40$ ; female  $n = 51$ ). Participants completed three hours of measures at each time point. The measures included demographic questions, the Wechsler Abbreviated Scale of Intelli-



gence (Wechsler, 1999), the Depression, Anxiety, and Stress Scale—42 (Lovibond & Lovibond, 1995), the Short Form 36-Item Questionnaire version 2—general health subscale (Ware, Snow, & Kosinski, 2002), the Rosenberg Self-Esteem Scale (Rosenberg, 1989), the Emotional Reactivity Scale (Nock, Wedig, Holmberg, & Hooley, 2008), the Bem Sex Role Inventory (Bem, 1974), and the Minnesota Multiphasic Personality Inventory—2nd edition (Butcher et al., 1989). FTMs also completed the Hoffman Gender Scale (Hoffman, Borders, & Hattie, 2000) and a novel gender dysphoria scale. Participants received \$40 in gift cards for their participation in the study: \$10 for completing T1, \$10 for completing T2, and \$20 for completing T3.

Using a similar method as reported in Slabbekorn and colleagues (1999), mixed-model, repeated-measures MANOVAs were conducted to examine the short-term (T1 to T2) and long-term (T1, T2, and T3) effects of testosterone. Whenever a significant main effect of time or an interaction between time and gender was found, paired comparison analyses were performed in order to determine the time of testing at which gender differences occurred and how the dependent measures of each group changed over time.

Results showed that FTMs experienced decreases in gender dysphoria over their first year on testosterone. FTMs were not found to differ from males or females on verbal or spatial intelligence at T1, and by T3 a trend was found for an interaction of time x gender on spatial intelligence with FTMs' spatial performance increasing more than controls by T3. While FTMs initially displayed poorer psychosocial functioning than controls, by T3 they appeared to be similar to controls on all variables except for self-esteem, where they displayed lower scores than males. In terms of gender role, while FTMs were not found to over-confirm their masculinity, they consistently displayed lower femininity scores than both males and females over all three time points. At the initial assessment, FTMs displayed higher scores on the MMPI-2 Psychopathic deviate scale and the Masculinity/femininity compared to male and female controls and on the Depression, Paranoia, Psychasthenia, Schizophrenia, and the Social Inversion scales compared to males. After a year of testosterone use, FTMs only differed from females on Masculinity/femininity and no longer differed from males on the Psychopathic deviate, Paranoia, or Psychasthenia scales. Contrary to the idea that beginning hormone treatment is a stressful experience, FTMs' levels of stress actually decreased rapidly. No iatrogenic psychological effects of testosterone were found.

This study is set apart from the few previous longitudinal studies on transsexuals for multiple reasons: a) it is the first to use an American sample; b) the number of participants in this study at least doubles those presented in previous research; c) it has the widest age range of FTMs beginning testosterone ever reported; d) it is the first to use both male and female controls; e) it is the first to utilize a community sample instead of a clinical sample. Finally, it is more comprehensive than previous studies, examining multiple domains of psychological functioning relevant to the lives of the participants.

This study has clinical and research implications with the potential to impact disciplines concerned with transgender health and well-being. The fields of medicine, public health, mental health, and education have been criticized for neglecting transgender issues in their training programs (Gonzalez & McNulty, 2010; Obedin-Maliver, et al., 2011). Some medical professionals express hesitancy to prescribe testosterone due to lack of training and research. The results of this study may help to educate providers trying to meet the needs of their FTM patients who wish to transition. Further, insurance companies may be more willing to provide coverage for this medically necessary treatment as the body of evidence continues to build.

Overall findings indicate that FTMs become more psychologically healthy after three months of using exogenous testosterone and these effects are maintained for their first year receiving testosterone treatment.

## References

- Bem, S. L. (1974). The measurement of psychological androgyny. *Journal of Consulting and Clinical Psychology, 42*, 155–162.
- Butcher, J., Graham, J., Tellegen, A., Dahlstrom, W., & Kaemmer, B. (2001). *Minnesota Multiphasic Personality Inventory—2 (MMPI-2): Manual for administration, scoring, and interpretation* (Rev. ed.). Minneapolis: University of Minnesota Press.
- Gonzalez, M. & McNulty, J. (2010). Achieving competency with transgender youth: School counselors as collaborative advocates. *Journal of LGBT Issues in Counseling, 4*, 176–186.
- Gooren, L., & Giltay, E. (2007). Review of studies of androgen treatment of female-to-male transsexual: Effects and risks of administration of androgens to females. *Journal of Sexual Medicine, 5*, 765–776.
- Gooren, L., Giltay, E., & Bunck, M. (2008). Long-term treatment of transsexuals with cross-sex hormones: Extensive personal experience. *Journal of Endocrinological Metabolism, 93(1)*, 19–25.
- Hoffman, R. M., Hattie, J. A., & Borders, L. D. (2000). Reconceptualizing femininity and masculinity: From gender roles to gender self-confidence. *Journals of Social Behavior and Personality, 15*, 475–503.
- Lovibond, S. H., & Lovibond, P. F. (1995). *Manual for the Depression Anxiety Stress Scales* (2nd ed.). Sydney, Australia: Psychology Foundation.
- Meier, S., Fitzgerald, K., Pardo, S., & Babcock, J. (2011). The effects of hormonal gender affirmation treatment on mental health in female-to-male transsexuals. *Journal of Gay and Lesbian Mental Health, 15(3)*, 281–299.
- Meyer, W. J., Walker, P., & Suplee, Z. (1981). A survey of transsexual hormonal treatment in twenty gender-treatment centers. *The Journal of Sex Research, 17*, 344–349.
- Meyerowitz, J. (2002). *How sex changed: A history of transsexuality in the United States*. Cambridge, MA: Harvard University Press.
- Murad, M. H., Elamin, M. B., Garcia, M. Z., Mullan, R. J., Murad, A., Erwin, P. J., & Montori, V. M. (2010). Hormonal therapy and sex reassignment: a systematic review and meta-analysis of quality of life and psychosocial outcomes. *Clinical Endocrinology, 72*, 214–231.
- Nock, M. K., Wedig, M. M., Holmberg, E. B., & Hooley, J. M. (2008). The Emotion Reactivity Scale: Development, evaluation, and relation to self-injurious thoughts and behaviors. *Behavior Therapy, 39*, 107–116.
- Obedin-Maliver, J., Goldsmith, E., Stewart, L., White, W., Tran, E., Brennan, S., Wells, M., Fetterman, D., Garcia, G., Lunn, M. (2011). Lesbian, gay, bisexual, and transgender-related content in undergraduate medical education. *The Journal of the American Medical Association, 306(9)*, 971–977.
- Rosenberg, M. (1989). *Society and the adolescent self-image*. Revised edition. Middletown, CT: Wesleyan University Press.

Slabbekoorn D., van Goozen S., Megens J., Gooren L., & Cohen-Kettenis P. (1999). Activating effects of cross-sex hormones on cognitive functioning: A study of short-term and long-term hormone effects in transsexuals. *Psychoneuroendocrinology*, *24*, 423–447.

Ware, J. E., Snow, K., & Kosinski, M. A. (2002). *SF-36 Health Survey: Manual and Interpretation Guide*. Lincoln, RI: Quality Metric Incorporated.

Wechsler, D. (1999). *Wechsler Abbreviated Scale of Intelligence*. San Antonio, TX: Pearson.

World Professional Association for Transgender Health (2011). Standards of care for the health of transsexual, transgender, and gender nonconforming people—Seventh Version. Retrieved December 19, 2011, from [www.wpath.org/publications\\_standards.cfm](http://www.wpath.org/publications_standards.cfm).

## Aging Task Force Symposium Addressed the Physical and Mental Health Disparities among Older LGBT Adults<sup>1</sup>

At the 120th Annual APA Convention, a symposium entitled “Reducing Physical and Mental Health Disparities in Aging LGBT Adults: Research to Practice” was presented on Thursday, August 2, 2012. The session was sponsored by the Aging Task Force of Division 44 and co-chaired by Mark Brennan-Ing (AIDS Community Research Initiative Center on HIV and Aging, New York, NY) and Kate L. M. Hinrichs (VA Boston Healthcare System, Brockton, MA, Co-Chair Division 44 Task Force on Aging). The symposium’s theme was in response to the growing calls over the past year for health and human service providers to focus greater attention on the health disparities that challenge lesbian, gay, bisexual, and transgender (LGBT) individuals as they age. In March a report from the Institute of Medicine (IOM, 2011) commissioned by the National Institutes of Health recommended the implementation of a research agenda specifically focused on LGBT health issues, including health care inequities, in order to advance our understanding of health concerns affecting this population. Healthy People 2020<sup>2</sup> highlights specific challenges to the health and well-being of older LGBT adults. More recently, results from a large-scale national survey on LGBT older adults confirms the results from previous work, reporting that this population suffers from disproportionately high rates of depression, functional disability, obesity, substance use and HIV risk (Fredricksen-Goldsen et al., 2011). This symposium focused on what psychologists need to know about the aging LGBT population and steps that can be taken to insure a decent quality of life for these individuals.

The first paper by Perry N. Halkitis, New York University, applied and tested a theory of syndemics in a sample of HIV-positive MSM (men who have sex with men) age 50 and older. Syndemics refer to the aggregate occurrence of two or more physical or mental health conditions in a population, usually exacerbated by structural factors such as poverty or discrimination. Dr. Halkitis conducted a two-phase cross-sectional study, both consisting of quantitative surveys. Measurement of sexual and drug risk behaviors utilized a calendar-based method. A total of 200 men were recruited. The mean age of the participants was 55.49 ( $SD = 4.54$ ) and the men had been living with HIV for 18 years on average ( $SD = 6.3$ ). Participants were racially and ethnically diverse with 77 percent being men of color and 75 percent identifying as gay. To assess psychosocial burden, a score was created through a summation of four substance use items (alcohol to intoxication, marijuana, inhalant nitrates, other drug in prior 30 days) and cut-off scores for two mental health variables (depression, PTSD). The average psychosocial burdens score was 1.34 ( $SD = 1.18$ ). Binary logistic regression was used to examine the extent to which psychosocial burden explained the odds of engaging in unprotected anal intercourse in the previous 30 days with either HIV-positive partners or HIV-negative/status-unknown partners. The model for unprotected anal intercourse with HIV-negative/unknown partners identified two significant covariates; years living with HIV and total burden score, both increasing the odds of engaging in unprotected anal intercourse ( $\chi^2(6) = 12.93, p = .04$ ). The model for unprotected anal intercourse with HIV-positive partners also found that total burden score increased the odds of engaging in unprotected anal intercourse ( $\chi^2(6) = 14.20, p < .05$ ). Dr. Halkitis concluded that findings from these analyses support the application of syndemic theory in examining risk behaviors of older HIV-positive MSM and underscore the importance of developing age-appropriate holistic approaches to prevention and care with this population. These findings will be published in an upcoming special issue on syndemics theory in *Annals of Practicing Anthropology*.

The second paper, presented by Dr. Brennan-Ing, explored the linkages between social support and depression among older LGBT adults, focusing on the different implications of family versus non-kin support. Evidence suggests that LGBT adults exhibit higher rates of depression compared with heterosexuals. Although current information on depression in this population is largely descriptive and pays scant attention to contextual factors like social supports, a body of work has documented the contribution of social support to depression among younger LGBT individuals. Depression is prevalent among older LGBT adults, affecting approximately one-third of those 50 and older, which is higher than typically reported among older adults in general. Furthermore, older LGBT adults tend to rely more on friends than family in their social networks, but how this may impact depression is not clear. For the current study, Brennan-Ing and colleagues obtained data from 211 LGBT adults age 50 and older. Seventy-one percent identified as male, 24 percent as female, and 5 percent as transgender/intersex. One-third of the sample was Black and 62 percent were Caucasian. Hierarchical multiple regression was used to examine significant covariates of depression assessed with the 10-item Center for Epidemiological Studies Depression Scale (CES-D). A

<sup>1</sup> Correspondence concerning this article should be addressed to Mark Brennan-Ing at [MBrennan@acria.org](mailto:MBrennan@acria.org).

<sup>2</sup> <http://healthypeople.gov/2020/default.aspx>

variety of social network covariates were tested while controlling for demographic and health factors. Higher depression was related to poorer health, inadequate emotional support in the past year, and negative social support from family. Interestingly, friendship support variables did not retain their significance in the final model. The final model explained 49 percent of the variance in CES-D scores. Dr. Brennan-Ing explained that although these older LGBT adults demonstrated a substantial reliance on friends as seen in previous studies, depression was associated with the quality of interactions with family members. This finding was likely due to the nature of the two types of relationships; family relations are involuntary while friendship is voluntary and can be terminated if not satisfactory to either party. In addition, inadequate emotional support, which was significantly related to greater depressive symptoms, may also be due to disengagement from family. Thus, while many older LGBT individuals rely on friends as their so-called “family of choice,” it is important not to underestimate the importance of healthy family relationships in the psychological well-being of this population.

The third paper, by Nancy L. Baker of Fielding Graduate University, took a historical look at the current cohort of aging LGBT adults, and how their unique experiences affect providing services in clinical settings. Dr. Baker explained how the cohort issues for LGBT elders are relatively unique and quite intense. Rarely have the members of an identifiable community had such cohort-specific and disjunctive experiences. This paper outlined the historical issues, clinical concerns, policy issues, and research issues involved in working with LGBT elders by the rapid changes in the social understanding of homosexuality. Dr. Baker shared how LGBT adults older than 65 grew up in an era when LGBT individuals were considered “perverts,” psychotics, and security risks. This was an era when homosexuality was considered a “crime against nature” and the “sin that dare not speak its name.” Stonewall and the LGBT rights movement occurred after most of the current cohort of LGBT adults 65 and older had reached adulthood. By contrast, the following cohort of LGBT older adults has had a more mixed set of experiences. This group grew up with all of the same pejorative and pathological definitions. However, some “came out” in that context, while others “came out” in the context of the LGBT rights movement. This rapid pace of change has continued. Most LGBT young adults are unable to remember a time when gay and lesbian people were invisible and when being gay was a ticket to jail or a mental hospital. As a result of this rapid social change, there is the potential for significant disconnects in the understanding of what it means to be “gay” for the oldest cohorts compared to their younger counterparts. In conclusion, Dr. Baker explained that the issues of how family and community are defined, the distinction between being in same-sex relationships and identifying as LGBT, and the question of what it means to be “out” are viewed differently by different cohorts. Furthermore, for the elders in LGBT communities, these issues are also embedded in a broader culture that is not only heterosexist, but racist, sexist, and ageist.

The final paper by Linda A. Travis, Argosy University, addressed the imperative of insuring that health and social service providers have the cultural competence needed to effectively and successfully engage a graying LGBT population. Dr. Travis described how there will be considerable expansion in interdisciplinary home health care services over the coming decades. This expansion is due to increased longevity, healthcare innovation, and older adults’ wishes to remain in their homes and communities for as long as possible. This situation is also true for older LGBT adults who have the same aspirations for remaining comfortable in their homes and communities yet encounter unique challenges when engaging with home care service providers. These challenges give rise to fears and concerns regarding the marginalization and invisibility of LGBT older adults from the health care system in general and from the home health care system in particular. To secure effective and respectful home health care for LGBT older adults, cultural competency training is needed to expand providers’ awareness, knowledge, and skills in working with this population. In particular, providers must understand that LGBT older adults generally fear provider discrimination, suffer behavioral health and health disparities compared with heterosexual peers, experience legal and financial inequalities, want partners and family of choice networks included in care plans, and are resilient, due to coping with a lifetime of marginalization and discrimination. Dr. Travis noted that cultural competency training must also include attention to diversity *within* LGBT older adult communities. For example as also noted by Dr. Baker, there are significant cohort variations among LGBT baby boomers and LGBT adults older than the Baby Boomer generation. Many additional diversity dimensions (e.g., class, race, ethnicity, acculturation, and geographical region) further affect the daily lives and health care experiences of LGBT older adults. Dr. Travis shared her experiences as a consultant training interdisciplinary home health care providers and identified advocacy strategies to empower LGBT older adults and their loved ones in home health care settings.

Douglas Kimmel (Co-Chair Division 44 Task Force on Aging) was the discussant. He noted that the focus on disparities of LGBT older adults and the problems they face can also be seen as a source of important lessons for younger LGBT individuals to learn about the skills and challenges of aging as a sexual or gender minority. For example, the link between social support and depression in the paper by Brennan-Ing calls our attention to the importance of maintaining social support as we age. In particular, his finding that depression was linked with the quality of interaction with family members suggests that forming a family of choice may not be enough if issues with the family of origin are problematic. Baker’s paper on the dramatic cohort differences between older and younger age groups reinforces the importance of intergenerational friendship networks for older LGBT individuals. She also noted the challenge of the racist, sexist, and ageist attitudes and behaviors in the modern LGBT community that can make the formation of intergenerational supports especially difficult. The paper by Halkitis reminds us of the continuing threat of HIV/AIDS, even in old age. Not only do many gay and bisexual men now find themselves growing old with HIV and living with the long-term effects of the virus and the medication that keeps them alive, but they remain a high-risk group for new HIV infections. The key finding in Halkitis’ study is that the psychosocial burden these

men carry and the length of time they have been HIV+ are both related to the risk of infecting others through unsafe sex. These findings may be useful in developing interventions to reduce the spread of HIV and the likelihood of growing old with the virus. Finally, the paper by Travis provided a model of how we can reduce the risk of being badly treated because of our LGBT identity when we get old. She described training home healthcare workers about the disparities and the resilience of older LGBT individuals. Hopefully, as we learn more about LGBT aging, we will be better able to teach younger people to manage the challenges of growing older as a sexual and gender minority. Aging begins at the age we are now; and resilience can be learned and fostered from information shared at presentations such as this symposium.

## References

- IOM (Institute of Medicine; 2011). *The health of lesbian, gay, bisexual, and transgender people: Building a foundation for better understanding*. Washington, DC: The National Academies Press.
- Fredriksen-Goldsen, K. I., Kim, H. J., Emlert, C. A., Muraco, A., & Erosheva, E. (2011). *The Aging and Health Report: Disparities and Resilience among Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, and Transgender Older Adults*. Seattle: Institutional for Multigenerational Health.

## Blog to My Division 44 Colleagues: Orlando Update and End of My Term

My term as your president came to an end on Saturday, August 4, but I wanted to give you an update on the Orlando Convention as my last responsibility as president. Ok, so I may be suspect in my observations, but I thought it was fabulous. :-)

Really. Big thanks to David Pantalone and Gary Howell who were co-chairs of the Program Committee, and to Colt Meier and Danny Phillip who coordinated the student volunteers for the Hospitality Suite! Great job all.

First, the APA Council of Representatives gave final approval to our request to have a professional journal. (Applause) As Terry Gock, the senior member of our Council of Representatives three-person team, so eloquently stated: “no debate, unanimous consent.” And it is not always that way. Then, Saturday, August 4, was our big day organizationally, and it went beautifully. Here was the schedule and some notes on what we did:

- 9 am: Division 44 past presidents’ breakfast, with those present including: Doug Haldeman, Oliva Espin, Armand Cerbone, Ruth Fassinger, Doug Kimmel, Bonnie Strickland, Terry Gock, Christopher Martell, Arlene Noriega, Michael Hendricks, and me. A great turn out and great discussion. Such a history of our Division all in one room. Kris Hancock was not at APA for the first time ever (illness), and she was missed greatly.
  - 10 am–noon: Executive Committee meeting. Too much to do, not enough time. But we did hear from Judith Kovach about the problems with anti-LGBT legislation in Michigan, Arizona, and Georgia allowing counseling students to direct their own training and refuse to serve anyone who goes against their “morals.” And we approved a new Task Force on Religion with Kathleen Ritter and Erin Deneke as co-chairs.
  - 1 pm: Presidential address titled “First we were sane, Now we are legal: The historic contributions of Division 44 to LGBT civil rights.” Well attended and well received. Also, I did a timeline in conjunction with my address that we’ll put on the Division Web site soon.
  - 2 pm: Business meeting. What can you say, it’s a business meeting. :-)
  - 3 pm: Awards with Arlene Noriega, our new president. Beautifully done. Colt Meier got 3 awards, very deservedly. So many others received awards, for such deserving work. See page 6 in this *Newsletter* for full list. Ended with a surprise Distinguished Service Award, give to our immediate past-president Bonnie Strickland (who was very surprised) who is the only Division 44 president to serve a two-year term. Thank you again, Bonnie.
  - 4–6 pm: Social hours dedicated to Bonnie Strickland. Great slide show of Bonnie’s history. Lots of kudos to Arlene Noriega for her idea to do this for Bonnie and for making it happen.
  - 6:30 pm–late: The Annual Fund-Raising Dinner that funds our student awards, especially the Malyon-Smith Award. Organized by Michael Ranney (as always) and very successful (as always), at Cuba Libre (great chicken empanadas, by the way). Michael really knows how to put on a party for 120+ of his closest friends. :-)
- Thank you again, Michael. The Clarity Award (given by Division 44 and NGLTF) went to the National Center for Transgender Equality.

Finally, in my role this next year as Division 44 immediate past president, I’ll do the typical, i.e., Nominations and Elections Committee chair, but also finish my two initiatives, which require some additional attention. I’ll be leading a Strategic Planning Task Force to incorporate the comments from our members via the listserv and the final comments from the Executive Committee into a final revised Strategic Plan version 1.3, and the EC will vote on that. Just ran out of time. And finally, I’ll continue to chair our Journal Committee, which will be searching for our Founding Editor and then, along with the Founding Editor, selecting a publisher. Both of these will go to the Executive Committee for final approval.

So, that was/is it.

It’s been a huge responsibility serving as president of this important Division, a Division that is critically important in the history of our communities. It has been a labor of love for me, and I am so glad that you allowed me to do this. Thank you from the bottom of my heart for this privilege.

See you in Honolulu.

—Mark Pope, Division 44 President 2011–2012, now Past-president

---



---

## ANNOUNCEMENTS

---



---

### APA Accreditation Requirements to Get Fresh Look

The APA Commission on Accreditation (COA) has initiated the process of “tak[ing] a fresh and thorough look at its requirements for accreditation at the doctoral, internship and postdoctoral residency levels...[and]...moving towards a new set of standards.” COA has stated its plans to “hold at least one open meeting at APA convention in 2013.”

—Clinton Anderson, Director APA Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, and Transgender Concerns Office

### Division 44 Membership Drive Underway

The Division 44 Membership Drive is underway! Beginning in September 2012 Division Co-Chairs have been targeting groups who may have an interest in LGBT psychology and offering a free 1 year membership. To date we have 329 new members as a result of the drive! If you are involved in a professional group, such as an APA Division, social justice organization, etc., and feel members would be interested in this offer, please contact Membership Co-Chairs Laura Alie ([laura.alie@yahoo.com](mailto:laura.alie@yahoo.com)) and Franco Dispenza ([franco.dispenza@gmail.com](mailto:franco.dispenza@gmail.com)) Thanks for your help in spreading the word!

### Attitudes of Heterosexual Residents in Assisted Living Communities

Weston Donaldson, M.S., a member of the Division 44 Task Force on Aging, presented his master's thesis entitled "Bridging Assisted Living Communities: Attitudes of Heterosexual Residents Toward Gay and Lesbian Peers" at the APA Convention in Orlando, FL. His poster won the Psychologists in Long-Term Care (PLTC) Student Research Award. Weston is a fourth-year doctoral student at Colorado State University's Counseling Psychology doctoral program. As he moves forward with his training, he plans on continuing to address the particular concerns of older LGBT adults in his research and practice. For information contact him at [weston.donaldson@gmail.com](mailto:weston.donaldson@gmail.com).

### NIH Loan Repayment Programs

The Loan Repayment Programs repay the outstanding student loans of researchers who are or will be conducting non-profit biomedical or behavioral research. New contracts are awarded for a two-year period and repay up to \$35,000 of qualified educational debt annually. Opportunities are available in five research areas: clinical, pediatric, health disparities, contraception and infertility, and clinical research for individuals from disadvantaged backgrounds. Apply online September 1 until 8:00 p.m. ET on November 15 at [www.lrp.nih.gov](http://www.lrp.nih.gov).

New Application Guide! Please share the new step-by-step application guide: [www.lrp.nih.gov/infographic.html#lrp](http://www.lrp.nih.gov/infographic.html#lrp). This guide illustrates each step of the application process. Potential applicants should contact the LRP Information Center at 866-849-4047 or [lrp@nih.gov](mailto:lrp@nih.gov) with any questions.

—Monika Ellis, Senior Communications Specialist, [monika.ellis@nih.gov](mailto:monika.ellis@nih.gov)

### Call for Nominations for the American Psychological Foundation's (APF) 2013 Gold Medal Awards

These awards recognize life achievement in and enduring contributions to psychology, and are conferred in four categories:

- Gold Medal Award for Life Achievement in the Science of Psychology
- Gold Medal Award for Life Achievement in the Application of Psychology
- Gold Medal Award for Life Achievement by a Psychologist in the Public Interest
- Gold Medal Award for Life Achievement in the Practice of Psychology

The deadline for nominations is December 1, 2012. Eligibility is limited to psychologists 65 years or older residing in North America. Questions about this program should be directed to Parie Kadir, Program Officer, at [pkadir@apa.org](mailto:pkadir@apa.org).

### Three Pre-doctoral Intern Positions

Kaiser Permanente Fresno and Walnut Creek Psychology Pre-doctoral Internship Programs offer three pre-doctoral internship positions, at each location, in clinical psychology each year. To apply, go to [www.appic.org/match/5\\_3\\_match\\_application.html](http://www.appic.org/match/5_3_match_application.html). For information on the training program, go to [info.kaiserpermanente.org/html/psychtraining/psych\\_pre.html](http://info.kaiserpermanente.org/html/psychtraining/psych_pre.html).

## ***Philippine Journal of Psychology* Special LGBT Issue**

In case you have students or colleagues who do work with Filipino populations or in the Philippines, our flagship journal the *Philippine Journal of Psychology* is accepting papers for its first-ever special LGBT issue. Cross-cultural work that includes Philippine samples would also be welcome. This special issue is part of our efforts to advance LGBT visibility, rights, and welfare in Philippine psychology—your support and well-wishes are highly appreciated.

—Eric Julian Manalastas, Dept of Psychology, University of the Philippines, [eric.manalastas@gmail.com](mailto:eric.manalastas@gmail.com)

### **Joint APA Ethics, Division 44, and APAGS Student Travel Award for National Multicultural Conference and Summit (Houston, TX, January 17–18, 2013)**

The Joint APA Ethics, Division 44, and APAGS Student Travel Award is sponsored by the APA Ethics Office, Ethics Committee, Division 44—Society for the Psychological Study of Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, and Transgender Issues, and APAGS—American Psychological Association of Graduate Students. The purpose of the Joint APA Ethics, Division 44, and APAGS Student Travel Award is to (a) promote greater participation of LGBT graduate students of color in the 2013 National Multicultural Conference and Summit ([multiculturalsummit.org](http://multiculturalsummit.org)), and (b) encourage exploration of ethical issues that may arise in research, teaching, consultation, and clinical work with LGBT people of color through a post-summit essay. The APA Ethics Office, Ethics Committee, Division 44, and APAGS acknowledge that LGBT students of color frequently experience increased demands on time and resources as a result of managing multiple identities within professional organizations. Therefore, the Joint APA Ethics, Division 44, and APAGS Student Travel Award seeks to support LGBT students of color by significantly defraying travel costs to the 2013 National Multicultural Conference and Summit.

We are seeking applicants who: (a) self-identify as LGBT persons of color; (b) demonstrate a strong commitment to the exploration of ethics and LGBT people of color issues in psychology; (c) plan to attend the 2013 National Multicultural Conference and Summit; (d) will still be enrolled as graduate students at the time of the 2013 NMCS; and (e) are current members of the American Psychological Association of Graduate Students (APAGS; see [www.apa.org/apags](http://www.apa.org/apags) for more information). Priority will be given to LGBT students of color who are presenting research at the 2013 NMCS and have not received this travel award in the past, but all applications will be considered. Four student travel awards of \$1000 will be awarded to cover travel expenses (e.g., registration, hotel stay, airfare, per diem) associated with attending the 2013 NMCS.

Applicants must submit an application form, personal statement, curriculum vitae, and one letter of recommendation by Monday, October 29, 2012. Send questions and application materials to [deblaere@lehigh.edu](mailto:deblaere@lehigh.edu).

## **REPORTS**

### **Report of the APA Task Force on Guidelines for Psychological Practice with Transgender and Gender Non-Conforming Clients: Developing a Full Draft**

The APA Task Force on Guidelines for Psychological Practice with Transgender and Gender Non-conforming Clients held its first in-person meeting in Atlanta, GA, February 10–12 and its second in-person meeting (also in Atlanta) on July 13–15. Task force members flew in from throughout the U.S. to meet and begin the development of guidelines for psychological practice with trans clients. Whereas the first in-person meeting focused on developing the overall structure of the guidelines, the second in-person meeting focused on actual writing of guidelines.

Beginning in September 2011, the entire 10-member task force has met via conference call monthly. In between calls, the members work in specific writing groups that will comprise the overall guidelines document. Currently, the task force has set a goal of compiling a first draft of the guidelines in order to share with professional and community experts on trans issues and our Committee on Division/APA Relations (CODAPAR) partners. These partner divisions within the APA supporting our efforts are: School Psychology (Division 16), Society of Counseling Psychology (Division 17), Society for the Psychology of Women (Division 35), Psychoanalysis (Division 39), Psychologists in Independent Practice (Division 42), Society for the Psychological Study of Ethnic Minority Issues (Division 45), Society for the Psychological Study of Men and Masculinity (Division 51), Society of Clinical Child and Adolescent Psychology (Division 53), and Society of Pediatric Psychology (Division 54).

In January 2013, task force members will be conducting a pre-conference workshop on the guidelines document. This draft will also be shared with Board for the Advancement of Psychology in the Public Interest (BAPPI) and the Committee on LGBT Concerns (CLGBTC) within APA to begin the formal review process. There will be multiple opportunities for APA members to provide feedback. The task force will also integrate feedback on the guidelines from professional and community experts on trans issues throughout the process.

The members of the Task Force are: Anneliese A. Singh (task force co-chair, University of Georgia), lore m. dickey (task force co-chair, University of Southern Mississippi), Randall Ehrbar (Whitman-Walker Clinic), Walter Bockting (University of Minnesota), Sand Chang (private practice, adjunct faculty at Alliant University), Max Fuhrmann (private practice, adjunct faculty at University of Southern California), Ellen Magalhaes (private practice, adjunct faculty at Alliant University and Nova Southeastern University), Michael Hendricks (private practice), Kelly Ducheny (Howard Brown Clinic), and Laura Edwards-Leeper (Pacific University).

—Anneliese A. Singh and lore m. dickey, Co-chairs

### **Report from the Committee on Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, and Transgender Concerns**

The Committee on Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, and Transgender Concerns (CLGBTC) presented its 2012 Outstanding Achievement Award to Robert-Jay Green, PhD, at the APA Convention in Orlando, Florida, on Aug. 4.

A project of the CLGBTC Dissemination & Implementation Subcommittee was to develop a continuing professional education workshop on affirmative psychotherapeutic interventions for clients seeking to change their sexual orientation. The workshop was developed by Timothy R. Moragne, PsyD, and Kathleen Ritter, PhD, piloted at the National Council of Schools and Programs in Professional Psychology 2012 Mid-Winter Conference, and offered by APA as a continuing education workshop at the 2012 APA Annual Convention. The APA Education Directorate's Continuing Professional Education Department recorded the workshop to package as an online Continuing Education program. The online program consists of the presenter recording with synchronized digital slides and was scheduled to become available in mid-September, 2012. The Subcommittee anticipated that this project would serve as a model for developing CE trainings and webinars from other APA guidelines and task force reports.

Dr. Clinton W. Anderson presented a PowerPoint presentation based on the workshop titled "Conflicts between Same-sex Sexual Orientation and Religion: A Framework for Affirmative Psychotherapy" at a brief session at the International Congress of Psychology 2012 in Cape Town, South Africa. The National Multicultural Conference and Summit 2013 has accepted a proposal submitted by Dr. Parrish Paul on behalf of the CLGBTC for a Round Table Discussion based on the workshop.

The CLGBTC welcomes the suggestions of APA members on other trainings and other types of resources for general or specific audiences based on APA guidelines and task force reports for the subcommittee to consider undertaking.

A significant project for the CLGBTC in the coming year will be to lead collaborations on the revising and updating of several APA resources including "Lesbian & Gay Parenting" (which consistently ranks among the top pages visited on the Public Interest Directorate's Web site), the 1993 Resolution on Lesbian, Gay, and Bisexual Youth in Schools, and the informational brochure, *Answering Your Questions About Individuals with Intersex Conditions*.

Call for Nominations for the 2013 Committee on Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, and Transgender Concerns Outstanding Achievement Awards.

### **Committee on Bisexual Issues**

This year's annual APA Convention presented a terrific opportunity for the new co-chairs of our committee, Grady Garner and Lori Ross, to network with members of Division 44, as well as others interested in bisexual issues within APA.

Our annual symposium on bisexual issues, this year entitled "Minority Stress, Mental Health, and Clinical Implications in Bisexual Populations," was presented on Friday August 3rd at 8 A.M., chaired by Grady Garner. Despite the early hour, we had an excellent turn out of around 20 people to hear the following presentations:

- Lori Ross presented on bisexual parenting, using data from a recent study to demonstrate the unique and complex issues bisexual mothers experience relative to other sexual minority mothers. This was followed by an interesting discussion regarding the similarities and differences within the LGBT communities, possible regional differences in experiences of discrimination, the significance of using an identity vs. behavioral definition of bisexuality, and the importance of bisexual-specific social support for the well-being of bisexual people.
- Mark Brennan-Ing presented on the stigma experiences of older bisexual people living with HIV. Using data drawn from the Research on Older Adults with HIV Study (ROAH), Mark demonstrated that bisexual individuals were less likely to disclose their status than homosexual individuals, and also that bisexuals reported experiencing more HIV stigma than homosexual individuals. Mark's work identifies the need for specific HIV-related programming for bisexual people. The presentation was followed by a discussion about defining biphobia, the importance of studying resilience, and strategies to encourage clinicians to become more comfortable talking with their clients about sexuality-related issues.
- Rebecca Klinger presented on the development and evaluation of the Counseling Bisexual Clients Competency Scale. This novel scale will enable research and education to target areas for intervention to improve clinical competency in working with bisexual clients. Rebecca's presentation was followed by discussion of the scale development process, as well as the impact of internalization of social biases by clinicians.

The co-chairs also led a Bisexual Issues Discussion Hour on the afternoon of August 3rd. Facilitated by Lori Ross, the group talked about some of the unique issues and concerns of bisexual people. The group also brainstormed potential activities for the Bisexual Issues committee over the coming year, including:

- A Web site, e-mail group or other mechanism for keeping in touch and sharing new research on bisexuality
- Development of an educational or cultural competency resource with regards to working with bisexual people
- Making links with the Committee on Transgender Issues
- Bringing together a program committee to develop next year's symposium submission.

Over the coming months, the co-chairs will begin planning for next year's symposium, develop an e-mail list or other communication tool to allow for networking between members of the committee, and explore these other ideas for committee activities suggested in the discussion hour. We look forward to reporting on progress on these initiatives in the next issue of the newsletter.

### **Submit for the 2013 convention!**

We are currently soliciting contributions for our Committee's symposium on bisexual issues for the 2013 Convention in Honolulu, Hawaii. If you are involved in research related to bisexuality that you would be interested in potentially presenting at the convention, please contact Grady Garner, [drgradygarnier@msn.com](mailto:drgradygarnier@msn.com).

### **Something-you-should-know:**

Our new e-mail list will be a useful tool to keep in touch with others who are interested in bisexual issues in psychology, and to keep abreast of new research in this area. All are welcome to become members of the Committee on Bisexual Issues and join this e-mail list! To do so, please simply contact us.

—Grady L. Garner Jr., [drgradygarnier@msn.com](mailto:drgradygarnier@msn.com), and Lori E. Ross, [lori.ross@camb.ca](mailto:lori.ross@camb.ca), Co-Chairs

## **An Ally's Guide to Issues Facing LGBT Americans**

This new guide, by the Movement Advancement Project, written in partnership with the Human Rights Campaign, Log Cabin Republicans, National Stonewall Democrats, and the Gay & Lesbian Victory Fund and Institute, is a short primer summarizing the major areas in which unfair laws and stigma create extra burdens for LGBT people. These burdens make it harder for LGBT Americans to earn a living, take care of their families, or even go about everyday activities like eating at a restaurant with their families or friends; trying to obtain safe, clean housing; or applying for a loan.

Contrary to popular belief, federal law doesn't protect LGBT Americans from discrimination in employment, housing, credit, or public accommodations. Most Americans don't realize that LGBT workers often cannot extend their earned health insurance coverage to their partners or children. They don't understand that without family and marriage tax deductions, LGBT families pay additional taxes but are denied access to essential protections like Social Security survivor benefits. And they don't realize that due to these and myriad other inequalities, LGBT people are more likely to live in poverty and suffer from health disparities.

An Ally's Guide to Issues Facing LGBT Americans highlights all of these issues and more--as well as opportunities for change--in an accessible, easy-to-read report that can be used to spark discussion and educate allied non-profits and funders, media, policymakers, and even co-workers, friends and family members who don't fully understand the daily inequalities LGBT people face.

This new guide is available for download now at [www.lgbtmap.org](http://www.lgbtmap.org).

## **Public Policy Committee**

The Public Policy Committee (PPC) had a good start to 2012. Consistent with our goal to advance LGBT public policy activities at the state level, the PPC supported and consulted with committee members in states facing LGBT-related legislation and ballots including North Carolina's constitutional anti-marriage amendment, Washington state's marriage equality legislation, Michigan's "Julea Ward Freedom of Conscience Clause," and Ohio's anti-bullying legislation. We attempted outreach in states with anti-LGBT legislation and no psychologist-advocate visible to offer consultation and resources. In Tennessee, where several anti-LGBT measures have been introduced, we reached out to psychologists and the state equality organization (Tennessee Equality Project; TEP) and connected the President of the TEP with a psychologist and provided suggestions for reaching out to the Tennessee Psychological Association.

We are continuing our communication with other branches of APA. We continue communication and collaboration with the Board of Educational Affairs (BEA) working group on the "competence-exclusion clause" (formerly referred to as the "conscience clause") through our committee members who are active on the PPC as well as the BEA working group, Judith Kovach and Erica Wise. We are also maintaining communication, and improving upon our regular communication, with the Office of LGBT Concerns and the Committee on LGBT Concerns (CLGBTC).



We also had a good season of programming and communication with our Division 44 membership. The PPC wrote a Division 44 *Newsletter* article (Spring 2012) commenting on the developments related to the Spitzer retraction, “Beyond Spitzer: Comments on the Retraction in the Midst of (Anti) LGBT Politics.” The PPC also offered a Division 44 Suite Discussion Hour during Convention: “How to Get your SPTA Involved in Social Issues,” and the PPC helped to organize a Convention Symposium sponsored by Division 31: “LGBT-Focused Public Policy: The Role of State/Provincial/Territorial Psychological Associations.” The symposium included presentations from North Carolina by Erica Wise, Jennifer Snyder, and Sally Cameron; from Michigan by Judith Kovach; from Minnesota by Marge Charmolli; and we had engaging discussants, Linda Forrest and Clinton Anderson.

We plan to continue to respond to policy issues as they arise and to continue our work with our APA staff on LGBT advocacy, including with the APA’s Office of LGBT Concerns and with the CLGBTIC, who have been instrumental to the PPC. The PPC aims to advance LGBT public policy at the state level. We plan to continue reaching out to psychologists and SPTAs in states with LGBT-related legislation to provide consultation and resources. If you have an interest in the PPC or have an interest in advocacy consultation, please feel free to contact us.

—Melissa Grey, *mgrey2@gmail.com*, and Tim Popanz, *tpopanz@comcast.net*, Co-chairs, Public Policy Committee

### Report from the Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, and Transgender Concerns Office

The APA Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, and Transgender Concerns Office (LGBTCO) serves as the secretariat for the International Network on Lesbian, Gay, and Bisexual Concerns and Transgender Issues in Psychology. The main recent activity of the International Network was solicit and promote LGBT-related programming for the 30th International Congress of Psychology, which took place in Cape Town, South Africa July 22–27, 2012. With the support of a previously reported Arcus Foundation grant to APA, seven Representatives to the International Network, two alternates representing APA (Sharon Horne, PhD, and Armand Cerbone, PhD), and LGBTCO staff participated. The LGBT programming stream was robust and very well attended. A highlight was the pre-conference workshop, “African psychology guidelines for LGBTI-affirmative practice: global and local experiences,” and a symposium on the same topic open to all attendees, for which the Arcus grant supported the participation of a delegation of eight mental health professionals and advocates from East and West African countries including Cameroon, Nigeria, Tanzania, and Uganda. The LGBTCO produced a promotional resource *Programs Related to Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, and Transgender Concerns: A Quick Reference Guide* for distribution at the conference.

The LGBTCO worked with the APA Office of General Council on the development of two *amicus* briefs: (1) *Golinski v. United States Office of Personnel Management*, filed in July, a case before the Ninth Circuit Court challenging part of Defense of Marriage Act; and (2) *Windsor v. United States of America and Bipartisan Legal Advisory Group of the U.S. House of Representatives*, filed in September, a case before the Second Circuit Court also challenging DOMA.

The LGBTCO developed successful communications for International Day Against Homophobia and Transphobia, May 17, which broke APA Facebook page records, and LGBT Pride Month.

In September, the LGBTCO published an online Spanish language version of *Answers to Your Questions for a Better Understanding of Sexual Orientation and Homosexuality*.

### Education and Training Committee

Maryka Biaggio recruited three new committee members and assigned them to ongoing committee projects or activities. Current members now include: Maryka Biaggio, Co-Chair; Joseph Micucci, Co-chair and CE Coordinator; Justin Harms; Angela Krumm; Geoffrey Lantz; Daniel Szuhay; and Joshua Wolff.

At the request of Division President Mark Pope, Co-Chair Joseph Micucci developed a response to a draft position statement on Training in Empirically Supported Treatments Issued by Division 12.

The CE Subcommittee submitted the application for renewal of the Division’s CE Sponsor Status to the APA Continuing Education Committee.

Maryka Biaggio met with Jim Hanson, the National Association of School Psychologists LGBT Committee Co-Chair, and shared strategies for addressing discrimination in educational institutions with restrictive gender identity/sexual orientation policies.

Joshua Wolff worked with students at Biola University who have voiced concerns about how LGBT persons are treated at the institution. He consulted Maryka Biaggio and subsequently contacted the Western Association of Schools and Colleges about his concerns. They declined to play an active role. Wolff has subsequently worked with some graduates of Biola and met with a key administrator to open dialogue on LGBT concerns.

Angela Krumm and Daniel Szuhay are in the process of updating the list of trainers on LGBT topics.

Maryka Biaggio and Joseph Micucci have been in touch with the Division’s liaison to the 2013 National Multicultural Summit regarding an APA Commission on Accreditation site visitor workshop and continued education procedures.

—Maryka Biaggio, Co-Chair, *biaggiom@bevanet.com*



## AAAS Affiliate Honors Mark Pope as Educator of the Year

Dr. Mark Pope has received the Educator of the Year Award from the National Organization of Gay and Lesbian Scientists and Technical Professionals, an affiliate of the American Association for the Advancement of Science. The award was presented at the Out to Innovate Career Summit for LGBT people in STEM careers held in Columbus, Ohio. Dr. Pope currently serves as Professor and Chair of the Department of Counseling and Family Therapy at the University of Missouri–Saint Louis.

Dr. Pope received this important award for his work on the career development of sexual minorities in American society. He has studied and written on career development of lesbian and gay individuals for over 35 years. Dr. Pope is the author of over 100 articles, books, book chapters, and other publications dealing with career development and cultural diversity. Through his leadership and scholarly work, he was instrumental in raising the career counseling profession's consciousness regarding the special issues that face lesbian and gay individuals in American society. Dr. Pope has worked intentionally, deliberately, passionately, and purposefully to eliminate the systemic barriers that have impacted and negated the career growth and development of gay and lesbian individuals.

Dr. Pope is a recognized international expert in various aspects of the career development of sexual minorities. His works have appeared as books, as national and international conference presentations, as keynote addresses at national and international conferences, and in major journals in the counseling and psychology fields. He has also been recognized for his leadership in these issues by being selected as a Fellow of the National Career Development Association, American Counseling Association, American Psychological Association, Society of Counseling Psychology (Division 17), Society for the Psychological Study of Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, and Transgender Issues (Division 44), and Society for the Psychological Study of Ethnic Minority Issues (Division 45). He also previously served as the editor of *The Career Development Quarterly*, the foremost professional journal in career development and career counseling.

He is the author of 10 books, 35 book chapters, 40 journal articles, and over 135 presentations at international, national, regional, and state conferences, including keynoting career development conferences in Canada, Australia, China, and the U.S.

Dr. Pope previously served as president of the American Counseling Association, National Career Development Association, Association for Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, and Transgender Issues in Counseling, and APA Division 44 (Society for the Psychological Study of Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, and Transgender Issues), and was the founder and first chair of the Professional Counseling Fund.

Dr. Pope was also the first openly gay man to be elected as president of a major mental health association and he served exactly 30 years from when “homosexuality” was officially removed from list of mental disorders used by mental health professions. This was a significant and final repudiation of this controversial socio-political policy and diagnostic category. He was selected for the OUT100 in 2004 for this important achievement.

Dr. Pope describes himself as a “poor, gay, Cherokee boy from rural southeast Missouri” and he has served as the Director of Psychological Services for the American Indian AIDS Institute and the Native American AIDS Project in San Francisco. Also, Dr. Pope was one of the petitioners in the landmark Supreme Court decision *Gay Lib v. University of Missouri* in the 1970s that established the right of gay, lesbian, and bisexual student groups to freely and openly exist on college campuses across the nation.

The National Organization of Gay and Lesbian Scientists and Technical Professionals is an affiliate of the American Association for the Advancement of Science. NOGLSTP was founded in 1980 and is a non-profit organization that educates and advocates for lesbian, gay, bisexual, and transgender students and professionals in science, technology, engineering, and mathematics. It's membership consists of scientific and technical professionals who earn their livings in the fields of: materials science, biomedical engineering, geography, archeology, neurobiology, meteorology, oceanography, medical technology, physics, electrical engineering, biochemistry, zoology, psychobiology, computer science, epidemiology, microbiology, environmental science, linguistics, chemistry, mechanical engineering, science education, sociology, astronomy, botany, molecular biology, anthropology, law, aerospace engineering, science policy, physiology, ecology, patent law, geology, health professions, mathematics, and others. For more information on NOGLSTP, go to [www.noglstp.org](http://www.noglstp.org) or contact Dr. Mark Pope at [pope@umsl.edu](mailto:pope@umsl.edu).

### Sixty Postdoctoral Residencies

Kaiser Permanente Northern California Psychology Postdoctoral Residency Programs offer 60 postdoctoral residency positions in clinical psychology each year, at a total of 20 training sites. For information, see [info.kaiserpermanente.org/html/psychtraining/clinical\\_postdoctoral.html](http://info.kaiserpermanente.org/html/psychtraining/clinical_postdoctoral.html).

## Call for Nominations: Founding Editor *Psychology of Sexual Orientation and Gender Identity*

Division 44 (the Society for the Psychological Study of Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, and Transgender Issues) of the American Psychological Association is pleased to announce the opening of nominations for the Founding Editor of its new journal, *Psychology of Sexual Orientation and Gender Identity*. This publication will be a peer-reviewed quarterly journal dedicated to the dissemination of top-quality psychological scholarship on sexual orientation and gender identity. Most issues will include a major article or set of articles on a specific theme of importance to theory, research, or practice in the psychology of sexual orientation and gender identity. Articles may present empirical research (quantitative and qualitative); analysis of important theoretical, conceptual, methodological, and professional issues; and comprehensive reviews of research. The journal also will feature book reviews and letters to the editor.

**Qualifications:** The candidate must have significant editorial experience; an established record of scholarship in psychology; special expertise and demonstrated interest in the psychology of sexual orientation and gender identity; and experience in facilitating collaborative, team-oriented projects. Nominees also should have broad knowledge and appreciation of theory, research, practice, and training activities in the field. Finally, candidates must have a doctoral degree in psychology, support the mission of APA Division 44, and be a member, fellow, or eligible for full membership in APA Division 44.

**Responsibilities:** The Founding Editor of *Psychology of Sexual Orientation and Gender Identity* will first assist in selecting a publisher in conjunction with the Division 44 Task Force on the Journal. The editor will then recommend a structure for editorial review that may include associate editors along with an editorial board to the Division 44 Executive Committee for approval. Once the structure is approved, the Founding Editor will select individual scholars to fill the positions of that structure and submit those for approval to the Division 44 Executive Committee. The Founding Editor will also be responsible for establishing systems with the publisher to handle accepting or rejecting manuscripts submitted for publication, tracking manuscripts, coordinating editorial reviews, responding to authors in ways that will regularly provide accepted manuscripts to the publisher where copy-editing is done according to a journal schedule, and generally overseeing the timely publication of each issue. The editor is responsible for managing the journal's page ceiling and for providing reports as required. There will be an honorarium that will be negotiated as part of the publisher contract.

**Availability:** Candidates should be available to assume the title of Founding Editor February 1, 2013, with the official first term running from February 1, 2013–July 1, 2017, with the first issue to be published September 1, 2014.

**Search Process:** The search committee will be chaired by Mark Pope, EdD, Division 44 Immediate Past President, and will have the following members: Kathleen Bieschke, PhD; Beverly Greene, PhD; Doug Kimmel, PhD; Peter Ji, PhD; and Jonathan Mohr, PhD.

After review of the nominations, the Search Committee will recommend a person for approval by the Division 44 Executive Committee at their meeting in January 2013 during the National Multicultural Conference and Summit in Houston.

**Nominations:** To be considered for the position, the candidate must please send a letter of interest that includes a statement indicating the candidate's relevant credentials and vision for the journal, as well as a curriculum vitae and contact information (postal and electronic mail addresses and phone numbers) of three references who can speak to the candidate's qualities relevant to the editorship. Self-nominations are welcomed. We encourage participation by members of underrepresented groups in the publication process and particularly welcome such nominees. Please send these materials as electronic files (either MS word or PDF files) no later than November 1, 2012 to Mark Pope, EdD, at [pope@umsl.edu](mailto:pope@umsl.edu). If you have other questions, Dr. Pope may be contacted at 314-516-7121.

### You are Invited to Help with the National Multicultural Conference & Summit Community Engagement Project

The Community Engagement Committee of the NMCS is partnering with **Montrose Counseling Center (MCC)** of Houston, Texas. The mission of MCC is to empower their community (primarily gay, lesbian, bisexual and transgender individuals and their families) to enjoy healthier and more fulfilling lives by providing culturally affirming and affordable behavioral health and prevention services. Check out their website:

[www.montrosecounselingcenter.org](http://www.montrosecounselingcenter.org)

#### Community Project

Take the opportunity to engage in a social justice project while attending NMCS! Join us on Saturday, January 19th, to help provide a service to the MCC community. We will be reviving the MCC cultural center, where many wellness classes, community events, and the senior congregate meal program take place. More information about the event will be coming shortly!

#### NMCS's Community Engagement Committee

The CEC supports and promotes the empowerment of underserved individuals, families, and communities in host cities where the National Multicultural Conference and Summits are held. Please address any questions about donations or volunteering to

Sarah Nolan, [snolan@ufl.edu](mailto:snolan@ufl.edu)



NMCS 2013  
Royal Sonesta Houston  
January 17-18, 2013



## Leadership of APA Division 44

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

[www.apadivision44.org](http://www.apadivision44.org)

**President**—Arlene Noriega, [dranor@bellsouth.net](mailto:dranor@bellsouth.net)  
Rock Bridge Psychological Associates, LLC  
5440 Lawrenceville Highway, Lilburn, GA 30047

**President-Elect**—Michael L. Hendricks, [mbhendricksphd@gmail.com](mailto:mbhendricksphd@gmail.com)  
**Past President**—Mark Pope, [pope@umsl.edu](mailto:pope@umsl.edu)  
**Secretary-Treasurer**—A. Chris Downs, [chris.downs215@gmail.com](mailto:chris.downs215@gmail.com)

### Council Representatives

Beverly Greene, [bgreene203@aol.com](mailto:bgreene203@aol.com)  
Terry S. Gock, [terrygock@gmail.com](mailto:terrygock@gmail.com)  
Kris Hancock, [khancock@jfk.edu](mailto:khancock@jfk.edu) (until December 31)  
Sandra Shullman, [slshullman@aol.com](mailto:slshullman@aol.com) (from January 1, 2013)

### Members at Large

Peter Ji, [pji@adler.edu](mailto:pji@adler.edu)  
Michele K. Lewis, [kaylewis65@aol.com](mailto:kaylewis65@aol.com)  
lore m. dickey, [dickey.lm@gmail.com](mailto:dickey.lm@gmail.com)

### Task Forces, Committees, and Appointed Positions

**Aging**—Kate Hinrichs, [kate.hinrichs@gmail.com](mailto:kate.hinrichs@gmail.com); Douglas Kimmel, [dougkimmel@tamarackplace.com](mailto:dougkimmel@tamarackplace.com)  
**APA Staff Liaison**—Clinton Anderson, [canderson@apa.org](mailto:canderson@apa.org)  
**Bisexual Issues**—Grady L. Garner, Jr., [ggarner@thechicagoschool.edu](mailto:ggarner@thechicagoschool.edu); Lori Ross, [lori\\_ross@Camb.net](mailto:lori_ross@Camb.net)  
**Communications Coordinator**—Richard Sprott, [rasprott@earthlink.net](mailto:rasprott@earthlink.net)  
**Convention Program**—Gary Howell, [garyhowellpsyd@gmail.com](mailto:garyhowellpsyd@gmail.com); Shara Sand, [shara@drsbarasand.com](mailto:shara@drsbarasand.com)  
**Education and Training**—Maryka Biaggio, [biaggiom@bevanet.com](mailto:biaggiom@bevanet.com); Joseph Micucci, [micucci@chc.edu](mailto:micucci@chc.edu)  
**Fellows**—Christopher R. Martell, [christophermartellphd@gmail.com](mailto:christophermartellphd@gmail.com)  
**Fundraising Dinner**—Michael Ranney, [mranney@ohpsych.org](mailto:mranney@ohpsych.org)  
**Gender Diversity and Transgender People**—Theo Burnes, [tburnes@alliant.edu](mailto:tburnes@alliant.edu); Stacey “Colt” Meier, [ftmresearch@gmail.com](mailto:ftmresearch@gmail.com)  
**Health Initiatives**—Linda Travis, [ltravis@argosy.edu](mailto:ltravis@argosy.edu); Edward Callahan, [edward.callahan@ucdmc.ucdavis.edu](mailto:edward.callahan@ucdmc.ucdavis.edu)  
**Historian**—Douglas Kimmel, [dougkimmel@tamarackplace.com](mailto:dougkimmel@tamarackplace.com)  
**International**—Armand Cerbone, [arcerbone@aol.com](mailto:arcerbone@aol.com); Maria Cecilia Zea, [zea@gwu.edu](mailto:zea@gwu.edu)  
**Membership**—Laura Alie, [laura.alie@yahoo.com](mailto:laura.alie@yahoo.com); Franco Dispenza, [franco.dispenza@gmail.com](mailto:franco.dispenza@gmail.com)  
**Mentoring Committee**—Joe Miles, [joemiles@utk.edu](mailto:joemiles@utk.edu); Michelle Vaughan, [michelledv2003@hotmail.com](mailto:michelledv2003@hotmail.com)  
**National Multicultural Conference & Summit Coordinator**—Michael Mobley, [mmobley@salemstate.edu](mailto:mmobley@salemstate.edu)  
**Newsletter**—Douglas Kimmel, Editor, [dougkimmel@tamarackplace.com](mailto:dougkimmel@tamarackplace.com)  
**Outreach Coordinator**—Gregory Sarlo, [gsarlo@aol.com](mailto:gsarlo@aol.com)  
**Public Policy**—Melissa Grey, [mgrey2@gmail.com](mailto:mgrey2@gmail.com); Tim Popanz, [tpopanz@comcast.net](mailto:tpopanz@comcast.net)  
**Racial and Ethnic Diversity**—David Rivera, [david.rivera@tc.columbia.edu](mailto:david.rivera@tc.columbia.edu); Cirleen DeBlaere, [deblaere@lehigh.edu](mailto:deblaere@lehigh.edu)  
**Scholarships: Malyon-Smith and Bisexual Foundation**—Jonathan Mohr, [jmohr@umd.edu](mailto:jmohr@umd.edu)  
**Science**—Jonathan Mohr, [jmohr@umd.edu](mailto:jmohr@umd.edu); Stephanie Budge, [sbudg01@louisville.edu](mailto:sbudg01@louisville.edu)  
**Student Representatives**—Stacey “Colt” Meier, [sameier@ub.edu](mailto:sameier@ub.edu); Danny Phillip, [dkphillip@loyola.edu](mailto:dkphillip@loyola.edu)  
**Web Site**—Editor, Deborah Miller, [djmiller2@bsugmail.net](mailto:djmiller2@bsugmail.net); Developer, Jill Olkowski, [jill@aldebaranwebdesign.com](mailto:jill@aldebaranwebdesign.com)  
**Youth and Families**—Richard Sprott, [rasprott@earthlink.net](mailto:rasprott@earthlink.net); Megan Lytle, [megan.lytle@student.sbu.edu](mailto:megan.lytle@student.sbu.edu)

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

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

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

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

### EDITOR

Douglas Kimmel, PO Box 466, Hancock, ME 04640  
207-422-3686 • [dougkimmel@tamarackplace.com](mailto:dougkimmel@tamarackplace.com)  
Layout by Jim Van Abbema, [jim@nytts.org](mailto:jim@nytts.org)

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

### DIVISION 44 LISTSERV

Free member benefit! Get connected!

Take advantage of receiving information about Division 44 as it happens: an interactive e-mail forum that works for you!

To subscribe, visit  
[apadivision44.org/publications/listserv.php](http://apadivision44.org/publications/listserv.php)

Messages sent to [div44@lists.apa.org](mailto:div44@lists.apa.org) will automatically be sent to everyone on the listserv.

Please address questions to Communications Coordinator, [div44comm@earthlink.net](mailto:div44comm@earthlink.net). The listserv is intended for communication among Division 44 members. Be aware that the Division 44 listserv is not monitored. Please use it in the professional and respectful manner for which it is intended.