



President's Column: We Will Have a Journal

By Mark Pope

At the Mid-Winter Executive Committee meeting in Washington, DC, at the end of January, we made history for our Division. We took on several huge policy issues and made important decisions that will change our Division and our field in the upcoming years.

First, we decided to develop a high quality professional journal on sexual orientation and gender identity. This was not an easy decision, nor should it have been. We have been discussing and studying this for at least 15 years, maybe since the founding of our Division over 25 years ago. I won't go into all the nuances of that process here, but, after much study and proper debate, we made a very responsible and unanimous decision to proceed. Many thanks to the most recent Journal Task Force led by Kathleen Bieschke with Beverly Greene, Doug Kimmel, Jon Mohr, and Mark Pope. They built on the work of the previous Task Force of Barry Chung, Jon Mohr, and David Pantalone that provided invaluable data to inform this decision. It is just simply the right time.

Second, we developed a draft of a strategic plan, as I told you in my first column as your president that we would do. Building on the process that Ruth Fassinger (most recently) led and with the critical help of Sandy Shullman who volunteered her valuable professional time to facilitate this process for us, we now have the draft of a plan. We will now take this to you, our members, for your comments and will revise it accordingly. Then, we will bring that revised document to our annual business meeting in Orlando during the APA Convention for final approval. It's good to have a strategic plan. Organizations need one to ensure that they are moving forward. It is a dynamic roadmap to the future for our Division. Note that dynamic means that it will change as we go forward, and we acknowledge that simple fact. But it is a good starting place.

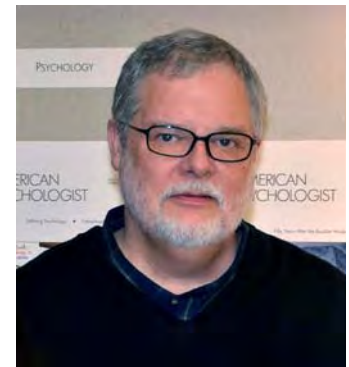
Third, out of our discussions of a strategic plan, came a revision of our mission statement. We have a good mission statement, but we are a maturing organization with over 25 years of development and history. We needed to look at this statement again. It was time. We will maintain our focus on LGBT people, but we are recommending that we change our issues focus to include issues of "minority sexual orientation and gender identity, and gender nonconformity." This will be sent to our members for a vote, as this is included in the preamble to our Bylaws.

Fourth, we moved into the 21st century as our new and first Facebook page went live on Friday, January 27, 2012, at 1:15 P.M. during our meetings. It is a very exciting develop-

ment for our Division. Many thanks to Richard Sprott (Communications Director) and Laura Alie, Joe Miles, Colt Meier, and Danny Phillip (our Student Representatives to the EC) for making this happen.

Fifth, we discussed having a part-time Executive Director and heard a proposal from APA about how they could do this for us as part of their Division Services group. We are one of a very few divisions that does not have any administrative staff we can rely on to do some of the many tasks that are now done by volunteers. With volunteers, not everything gets done; such is the nature of depending solely on volunteers. With a staff person, much more can get done in a reliable manner. We would be a more effective organization. And with the right person, we will grow.

Sixth, we learned more about and discussed transgender issues as we continue to integrate our trans colleagues even



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more into the fabric of our Division. So we had important diversity training on transgender issues led superbly by Randall Ehrbar. We approved the Matthew W. Scholarship Award for FtM Research as an award to be selected by our Committee on Transgender and Gender Variance. We discussed the Committee on Transgender and Gender Variance report on the potential of revising their name and were supportive of this initiative on their part. We look forward to and welcome their recommendation when it is ready. And we had an update from our Task Force on Practice Guidelines for Transgender Clients. Important progress for our Division.

And then we also approved a budget, got an update on the programming at the Orlando Convention, learned of the slate for our upcoming elections for president, secretary-treasurer, and member-at-large, and much more. Bonnie Strickland as the chair of our nominating process has put to-

gether a truly exceptional slate. You will see their names and information in this issue of the *Newsletter*. Please vote.

Finally, many thanks to Clinton Anderson and Ron Schlittler, of the APA Office of LGBT Concerns, who staffed our meeting that was held at APA headquarters. We could not have done all this without their much needed help. And thanks also to Susan Harris, Senior Director of APA Journals; Chad Rummel of the Division Services Office; and Leo Rennie of the Public Interest Directorate Office of Government Affairs who all were invaluable resources in our deliberations.

That's enough, but that gives you a taste of what was accomplished over these three winter days in DC. All in all, it was an exceptional meeting with an exceptional group of people at the table, representing you and your interests.

Hope you enjoy the changes and see you in Orlando.

LGBTCO to Participate in 30th International Congress of Psychology 2012

The [Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual and Transgender Concerns Office](#) (LGBTCO) is pleased to report that abstracts for one symposium and four individual papers submitted by the LGBTCO and APA representatives to the [International Network for Lesbian, Gay and Bisexual Concerns and Transgender Issues in Psychology](#) (International Network) were accepted for presentation at the [30th International Congress of Psychology 2012](#), which will be in Cape Town, South Africa, July 22–27, 2012.

The symposium is titled “Perspectives on Guidelines for LGBTI-Affirmative Practice: Global and Local Experience.” It will follow a preconference session on the same topic; however, the preconference session will focus on initiating a process for developing practice guidelines for [lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and intersex people](#) in the African context.

The individual papers accepted are:

- “Psychology and the Human Right to Enjoy the Benefits of Science: Report from an Interdisciplinary Focus Group Study,”
- “Facilitating Intergroup Contact to Reduce Sexual Prejudice: A Contact Hypothesis Intervention,”
- “Conflicts between Same-sex Sexual Orientation and Religion: A Framework for Affirmative Psychotherapy,” and
- “The Mental Health Implications of Anti-LGBTI Policies: Global Perspectives.”

The [LGBTCO](#) serves as secretariat to the International Network. In that role, the office will also be promoting and supporting other LGBTI-related programming by representatives to the International Network from other psychological associations around the world, as well as coordinating meetings for and hosted by the International Network during the congress.

Division 44 Retains Three Council of Representative Seats

I have been informed that Division 44 has kept our three APA Council of Representatives seats for the next year. That is always a victory for all of us. As you know, each year APA members allocate their votes to divisions, states, and provinces to determine the composition of that body. Although we are a relatively small division numerically, many of our Division 44 members allocate the large majority, if not all, of their 10 votes to us. Thank you for your passion for our Division and for your continuing support.

—Mark Pope

From the Editor: We Made a Difference

From my vantage point in Maine, this looks like an important year. We are preparing for the first citizen-initiated referendum on marriage equality. Maine's same-sex marriage law, passed by the legislature and signed by the governor, was repealed by voters in 2009. This time we have proposed the referendum and feel that we have made substantial progress in changing people's hearts and minds over the last two years. Other states also expect a referendum this year. Lesbian and gay men can play a very important role in the marriage equality struggle: we need to let our friends and neighbors know that it is a significant issue for us.

The astute *Newsletter* reader will note Kris Hancock's presidential address is published in this issue. Her document, scanned from typescript, had never been published in the *Newsletter*. Imagine how dramatic it was to hear that talk 25 years ago! A lot of progress has been accomplished since then, thanks to all of us. We continue to make a difference. Please support our issues in the personal and political relationships we have.

—Doug Kimmel, Editor

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

Spring 2007

Christopher Martell, as President of the Division, had the honor of introducing Stephen Morin as one of the Elders at the National Multicultural Conference and Summit. He also reported that the Executive Committee voted to offer a welcoming statement to those specific sexual minority psychologists who have not seen themselves heretofore included in the Division.

Arlene Noriega and Francisco J. Sánchez reported that the NMCS was a huge success as over 950 delegates attended and that the conference seemed to serve as a “healing” experience for many LGB individuals who felt marginalized by events at a prior conference.

Jin Wu described the 10-day summer camp in Beijing on LGBT issues and AIDS prevention in which she and Barry Chung taught the psychology course and Dean Hamer gave lectures on the genetics of sexual orientation.

Kris Hancock and Robin Buhrke reported that the APA Council passed the “Resolution on Opposing Discriminatory Legislation and Initiatives Aimed at Lesbian, Gay, and Bisexual Persons” without dissent.

Spring 2002

President Sari Dworkin reflected on the effects of the September 11th attack in New York City and reported a deeper commitment to social justice, civil liberties, and global concerns. She noted the upcoming International LGB Conference.

The midwinter meeting highlighted a training session on Transgender Issues by James Green and Katherine Rachlin. Hal Kooden reviewed the book *The Soul Beneath the Skin* by David Nimmons that he felt was a landmark book on gay men that had the potential for creating another paradigm shift in our community.

Kimberly Balsam and Cissco Sanchez, student co-chairs, created a student recruitment poster for the Division.

May 1997

President Doug Haldeman wrote that our bisexual sisters and brothers deserve to be formally welcomed in to the Division. He urged the membership to vote “yes for bi inclusion” on the ballot insert contained in the *Newsletter* regarding the name change for the Division, which was unanimously approved by the Executive Committee at the midwinter meeting.

Pat Ashbrook wrote an article in support of inclusion of bisexual women and men in the Division, noting that a task force was developed in 1991 to investigate this issue.

Tomas A. Soto reported on a 10-year review of ethnic minority gay, lesbian, and bisexual publications. He found that only 4.5 percent of GLB articles related to ethnic/racial minorities focused primarily on the area of race or

ethnicity; 85 percent of articles did not consider or treat issues of race and ethnicity. He concluded that research articles imply homogeneity among GLB communities and fosters a marginalization of issues of racial and ethnicity diversity.

May 1992

President Connie Chan noted the Division’s attempt to be as inclusive, racially diverse, and as sensitive to ethnic minority issues within a lesbian/gay context as possible. Deborah Johnson led an all-day anti-racism workshop. Chan noted an incident in her own life where she was confronted with a racist insult: “Go back to where you came from. We don’t like waiting on ‘boat people’ here.”

Lisa Frey and Jim Hickey, student co-chairs, reported several outreach activities to APA Graduate Students through the APAGS newsletter, follow-up letters, and a symposium. Frey designed a questionnaire in a collaborative research project with Division 45 regarding diversity in graduate training curriculum.

Alan Goodman, a past Treasurer of the Association of Lesbian and Gay Psychologists, and John L. Martin, winner of the Division’s 1990 Award for Distinguished Contributions to Science, died in January.

March 1987

Linda Garnets, program chair, announced 10 symposia for the upcoming APA convention; among the chairs were Thomas J. Coates, Adrienne Smith, Royce Scrivner, David McKirnan, Laura Brown, Robert L. Mapou, Harold Kooden, and Gregory M. Herek. Susan Cochran chaired the poster session and Bart Aoki chaired the conversation hour on Forging Alliances: Organizing Around Lesbian/Gay and Ethnic Minority Issues.

Douglas Kimmel, President, reported on the business at the midwinter meeting. Alan Pinka gave the treasurer’s report. The Executive Committee decided to create Division awards to acknowledge contributions to the goals of the organization. Bronwyn Anthony opened her home to us for dinner and relaxation. One new business item concerned actions the Division might take with regard to the Georgia sodomy law while APA meets in Atlanta in August.

Anthony Russo announced the beginning of a mentor/protégé program to establish a support network for researchers starting out in their career.

William Bailey, Science Policy Officer of APA’s Office of Legislative Affairs reported on AIDS and Anti-Gay violence. Gregory M. Herek presented APA’s statement on the issue to the U.S. House Subcommittee on Criminal Justice.

Barbara Strudler Wallston, one of the first Fellows of Division, died suddenly and unexpectedly in January.

2012 Mid-Winter Meeting



Arlene Noriega, Mark Pope, and Bonnie Strickland



Colt Meier, Danny Phillip, and Clinton Anderson



Peter Ji



Randall Ehrbar



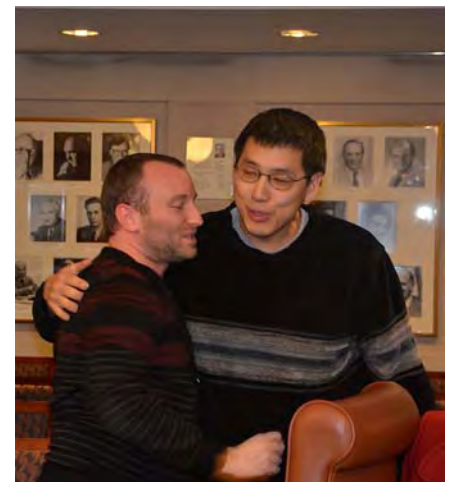
Terry Gock



Randall Ehrbar, Sandy Shullman, Peter Ji, and Angela Ferguson



Sandy Shullman and David Pantalone



David Pantalone and Peter Ji

Photos by Beverly Greene

2012 Mid-Winter Meeting



Richard Sprott, Nadine Nakamura, David Pantalone, and Arlene Noriega



Richard Sprott, Mark Pope, and Arlene Noriega (with birthday cake)



Nadine Nakamura



Sandy Shullman



Angela Ferguson



Beverly Greene, Clinton Anderson, and Kris Hancock



Leo Rennie (APA staff) and Angela Ferguson

Photos by Beverly Greene

Division 44 Candidate Statements



President-Elect — Michael L. Hendricks, PhD

Division 44 has been my professional home since graduate school. In 1999, I was appointed founding co-chair of the Division's first Transgender Task Force. For the past three years I have served as the Division's liaison to CLGBTC. I am currently a member of the Task Force on Guidelines for Psychological Practice with Transgender and Gender Non-Conforming Clients (for which I helped secure critical funding) and the Division's Finance Committee.

I am a clinical and forensic psychologist in private practice at the Washington Psychological Center in Washington, DC, and I am an adjunct professor at The Catholic University of America. I have conducted research primarily with ethnic and sexual minority communities affected by HIV/AIDS and as a co-investigator of the Virginia Transgender Health Initiative.

Division 44 has secured its place at the table, both within APA and in the larger community of healthcare professionals, and it is now poised to advance its expertise and authority in the psychology of minority sexual orientation, gender identity, and gender nonconformity. As we take on this new challenge, we will also need to ensure that the diversity of our community is represented at our own table and that the Division remains relevant and valuable to our membership throughout the span of members' careers. I look forward to this challenge and hope to be able to lead Division 44 as it embarks on this crucial next developmental step with a balanced focus on both meeting members' needs and optimizing our effectiveness.



President-Elect — Chet F. Lesniak, PhD

Chet is both a licensed psychologist and an academic. He has provided services ranging from diagnosis and assessment to counseling and therapy. His area of specialization is neuropsychology.

Chet holds a current appointment as a full-time core faculty member in the Counseling Psychology program in the School of Psychology of Walden University. He has taught courses in areas such as clinical and counseling psychology, cognitive, developmental, ethics, diagnosis and assessment, research, supervision, and diversity. The courses in diversity have included The Assessment and Treatment of Diverse Populations, The Psychology of Gender, and Therapy with GLBT Clients.

Chet is a graduate of the psychology program at the University of Akron. He received his masters degree from the Graduate Faculty of the New School for Social Research. His doctoral degree was earned from New York University. He completed his APA accredited internship at Bellevue Hospital and Medical Center and Rusk Institute of Rehabilitation Medicine, New York University Medical Center. His primary post doctoral training took place as a staff psychologist at the Cape Psychology Center, Cape Cod Hospital.

His service to the GLBT community began when he served as co-chair of the Gay Liberation Front at Kent State University. He was a volunteer with the Gay Men's Health Crisis in New York City. Later he served as the first Clinical Director of the Provincetown AIDS Support Group. He has also held a position on the board of directors of a GLBTQ youth organization in Florida.



Treasurer — A. Chris Downs, PhD

I have been active in Division 44 for over 20 years, and in APA for over 30. I served as Division 44 Co-chair on the Committee on Youth and Families in the 90s and 2000s. I was an interim Member-at-Large and the Division's Secretary-Treasurer from 2006 to 2009.

I am a Developmental Psychologist with a solid record of scholarship, teaching, and service. I have emphasized two substantive issues throughout my career: LGBTQ youth/families issues and improving services to and outcomes of older youth in substitute care (e.g., foster care). I am a former Professor of Psychology at the University of Houston, and I've worked in both corporate and foundation environments. I am currently President of a national child welfare consulting firm based in Seattle.

The Division is very fortunate with your candidates for Secretary-Treasurer this time around. Richard is an outstanding candidate and I'm sure he would do a great job. I've done the job before and helped the Division protect and wisely use its assets. With help from former EC members, I helped create a financial oversight committee to leverage the financial wisdom and experience of some of our members. I also reduced the reimbursement turnaround time from about 6 weeks to less than 3 weeks and created a good record keeping system for the Division's finances.

I'd be honored to serve as your Secretary-Treasurer once more. But I will cheer if either Richard or I am elected because either one of us will serve you well.



Treasurer — Richard A. Sprott, PhD

I have found a professional home in Division 44, and so I want to serve and give back, as a way to support the work of LGBT psychologists and increase the amount and quality of LGBT science. I have been a member of the Division since 2006, and I became co-chair of the Children, Youth and Families committee in 2007. As a developmental psychologist, the work and mission of this committee is dear to me. In 2010, I also stepped into the role of Communications Coordinator. As a researcher I have focused on the interconnections of social development and language acquisition, sociolinguistics, and the impact of stigma and prejudice on interactions between counselors/therapists and members of stigmatized groups. I have studied the relationship between professional identity development and the development of professional ethics in medical doctors, ministers and teachers. In addition, I have a long history of conducting program evaluations for educational programs for migrant farmworker families, which highlight the ways in which social organizations and communities help and hinder the educational achievement of migrant farmworker children. All of these efforts highlight the ways in which stigma, prejudice, minority dynamics, language, identity development, and community development all intersect and affect each other. I currently teach courses in Human Development for the California State University, East Bay and courses for the Counseling Psychology programs at Holy Names University in Oakland, CA.



APA Council Representative — Louise A. Douce, PhD

Louise A. Douce is currently Assistant Vice President, Student Life at The Ohio State University and supervises the units dedicated to enhancing success of and removing barriers to student success including Career Connection, Counseling and Consultation Service, Off Campus and Commuter Student Engagement, Office of Disability Services, Student Wellness Center, Student Health Services, the Student Advocacy Center, and the Younkin Success Center. Dr. Douce is a specialist in college student mental health and has been counseling college students for the past thirty years. She has been a strong advocate for both training and provision of GLBTQ affirmative therapy and affirmative systems and environments. She received her graduate degree in counseling psychology from the University of Minnesota in 1977 and has been nationally active in the education and training issues for psychologists. She has published and presented in the areas of career development for women, multicultural competency with a special focus on GLBTQ issues, supervision and training, and women's issues. She has served on the American Psychological Association, Council of Representatives, is past chair of the APA Board of Educational Affairs, and a past president of the APA Society of Counseling Psychology. She currently serves on the Finance Committee and the BEA Working Group on Restrictions Affecting Diversity Training in Graduate Education. She is a member of Divisions 44, 35, 45, 17, & 52 and Fellow in Division 17 (Counseling Psychology).



APA Council Representative — Beverly Greene, PhD

I would be honored to serve another term as your Council Representative. I bring a long history of participation in both APA and Division 44 governance as well as on many working groups and task forces addressing issues deemed priorities to the association and the mission of Division 44. That work includes service on the CLGBC, Task Force on Appropriate Responses to Distress about Sexual Orientation, and the Task Force on Same Sex Marriage and Families. I serve on the Board of Educational Affairs Virtual Working Group on Restrictions affecting Diversity Training in Graduate Education addressing the implications of the "conscience clause." As a founding member, Division Fellow, educator, scholar, and practitioner both my professional work and personal identities are representative of a wide range of diverse settings, constituencies, and interests that are directly relevant to our Division. My scholarly work, practice, and advocacy has a specific focus on LGBT psychology, particularly on issues related to the diversity of LGBT people and concerns. Despite the political gains of recent years we continue to face challenges to the overall good health and well being of LGBT people. As a social justice advocate I believe that our Division plays an important role in contributing to the welfare of LGBT people as we use our science to inform advocacy for appropriate attention to issues affecting LGBT people within APA, professional psychology, and society. It would be my honor to serve the Division again.



Member-at-Large — Lore M. Dickey, PhD

It is an honor to have the opportunity to run for an elected position in Division 44. I have long believed in the importance of service to my profession, and hope that I might be given the opportunity to serve the membership.

Division 44 has long represented a diverse group of psychologists who share in common their identity as an LGBT individual or an ally. We share a commitment to furthering the field and bringing greater understanding to other psychologists, and to the general public about our lived experience.

One of the perennial challenges that Division 44 faces is financially supporting the work of the Division. We are a small Division, but a very loyal group, as evidenced by the number of delegates that we have on the APA Council of Representatives. However, we struggle to assure that the leadership of the Division is fully present at business meetings. I hope to work to develop plans to assure that everyone can be present, if not in person then by some technological means. Our work is too important to not have our Division leaders present when we make decisions.

On a personal note, I am an early career professional. I am currently completing a post-doctoral fellowship at the Satcher Health Leadership Institute at the Morehouse School of Medicine in Atlanta, GA. Most of my research has been focused on the transgender community. I hope to have the opportunity to be of service to the Division as your next member-at-large.



Member-at-Large — David W. Pantalone, PhD

I am excited to be running for Division 44 MAL. I am a clinical health psychologist, serving as an assistant professor in Suffolk University's doctoral program and as a behavioral scientist at The Fenway Institute, both in Boston, MA. I am an investigator on multiple NIH-funded projects that aim to investigate and improve the psychological health of sexual minority men in the context of HIV prevention and HIV treatment. My research has been published in top behavioral science journals, including the JCCP and AJPH. In addition to my teaching and mentorship of trainees, and my clinical research endeavors, I am wholeheartedly committed to the profession of psychology and, especially, to advancing LGBT psychology. To that end, I have served in appointed positions on the Division 44 Executive Committee for the past 5 years and, through that service, have seen from a variety of perspectives the way the Division operates and the positive changes that I could make if I were elected into a voting role. My service to the field of LGBT psychology started early: I was a member of APAGS-CLGBTC during graduate school at the University of Washington, and was then tapped to chair Division 44's Membership Committee shortly after graduation. After three years in that role, I was appointed Suite Coordinator for the 2011 Convention and now Program Chair for the 2012 Convention. Division 44 is my "APA Home" and, as such, I am asking for the opportunity to give back to the Division through continued service.



Member-at-Large — Timothy J. Popanz, PhD

I am excited to develop a leadership role in Division 44 through the Member-at-Large position. I have three areas of experience that I would bring: public policy, advocacy, and LGBTQ clinical work, research, and education.

Most of my public policy work has occurred through the Washington State Psychological Association. I was President of the association in 2009 and currently chair the Washington State Psychological Foundation. My work has focused on marriage equality, end-of-life legislation, maintaining essential social services, and health care reform. I have also recently begun co-chairing the Division 44 Public Policy Committee.

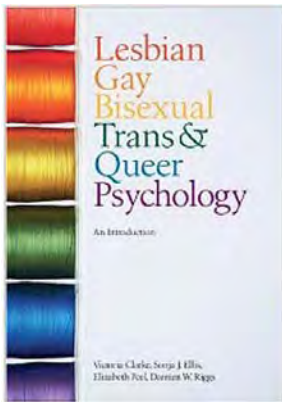
My advocacy efforts have focused on program development, especially in the public health and non-profit sectors. These programs have focused on the following concerns and populations: creating harm reduction programming for methamphetamine users (Project NEON), creating support programs for homeless LGBTQ youth (Lambert House), and developing harm reduction HIV programming for gay men (Gay City Health Project).

I earned my doctorate degree in Clinical Psychology from Howard University in Washington, DC. My clinical work, research, and education have focused on the LGBTQ community, specifically focusing on addiction medicine, HIV medicine, and the chronically mentally ill. I have written and lectured extensively on substance abuse, harm reduction, methamphetamine abuse and treatment, and psychotherapy with LGBTQ and HIV patients.

I am a Clinical Instructor in the Department of Psychology at the University of Washington. I taught a graduate course on Psychotherapy with LGBTQ Patients and supervise clinical practice of psychology graduate students.

**Plan Now to Attend Division 44 Events at the 2012 APA Convention in Orlando, FL, August 2–5.
See page 18 for dinner information and page 19 for the Division 44 program.**

BOOK REVIEWS

**Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Trans & Queer Psychology: An Introduction**

Victoria Clarke, Sonja J. Ellis, Elizabeth Peel, and Damien W. Riggs. Cambridge, UK: University Press, 2010, 328 pp.

Clarke and colleagues provide the reader with an engagingly written introduction to LGBTQ psychology, a dynamic branch of psychology research whose proponents aim to design research outside the confined perspective of heterosexual privilege. Current and proposed research directions are succinctly put into historical and sociopolitical context back to the 1800s.

Beyond an introduction to LGBTQ research and historical roots, the authors provide researchers with concrete ideas for awareness of limits to research design and of bias toward privileging heterosexuality, which reifies cultural stereotypes and marginalizes people about issues of sexual orientation and gender. The book is comprised of three main sections and a concluding chapter focused on potential directions for future research.

Section one reviews the history of LGBTQ psychology and key current debates. The authors make a strong case for taking a more constructionist and nuanced rather than essentialist approach to research that argues for more sharply defined categories. The argument seeks to avoid the pitfalls of research designed through a heteronormative viewpoint and of “separate but equal” approaches to research, as in studying, for example, lesbians and heterosexual women separately rather than as parts of the general culture. Instead, they argue for designing research that considers sexual orientation as one among many areas of similarity or difference.

In section two, by using research examples in the areas of diversity, prejudice and discrimination, and health, the authors illustrate the need to consider both the wide range of diversity represented in the LGBTQ community and discrimination both within and from outside. They provide clear explanations of research design risks: over simplification, including undersampling in a heterogenous group, and over precision, as in creating separate categories when they are unlikely to be relevant.

Section three covers research across the lifespan, including challenges of identity development and coming out, relationships and parenting by same-sex couples, and the risks and rewards of being old and gay in heterosexist genderist societies.

The book is generously indexed, has an extensive glossary, and includes a core list of films, both dramatic and documentary, and Web sites well-suited for generating collegial and classroom discussion. Chapters include the following pedagogical aids: text boxes (key studies, researchers, and highlights), gaps in the research, main points, questions or projects related to the chapter, and an annotated list of further readings.

There are key themes throughout the book, including: how norms of whiteness have shaped LGBTQ psychology; how important it is to take into consideration individuals’ multiple identity statuses; and the attendant differences in privilege and marginalization within the LGBTQ community. While not eschewing an empirical approach to research, the authors make a strong case for the value of qualitative research design. A greater quantity of strong current research would strengthen a future edition.

In conclusion, were I teaching a course in the area, I would choose this text as it is likely to be appropriate for graduate and upper division undergraduate courses as well as being useful for researchers. It will be useful to this reviewer in clinical supervisory work and to further inform therapy.

Reviewed by Sidne Buelow, sidne.buelow@usm.edu

Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Trans & Queer Psychology: An Introduction

The authors provide cogent discussions of the major topics deemed necessary for an undergraduate audience. The first section—History, Contexts and Debates in LGBTQ Psychology—sets the stage for a historically informed introduction that is international in scope. In this section, there is a brief introduction to the topic and an outline of key debates and perspectives, including constructionism versus essentialism and liberalism versus radicalism. The chapter also includes a discussion of the interconnections between LGBTQ psychology, feminist perspectives, queer psychology, critical psychology, and positive social change. This section of the text ends with a chapter that outlines research methods offering a discussion of traditional quantitative approaches and experimental methodology. It goes on to outline the distinct contributions that qualitative and critical methods offer by expanding our understanding of the subjective experience and phenomenology of stigmatized minorities. Experiential and critical approaches, including thematic analysis, grounded theory, interpretive phenomenological analysis, and narrative analysis are described. The contributions of feminist psychology to the literature in this area are acknowledged. Similarly, the discussion of the rejection by queer theorists of sexual identity categories through their deconstructions and resistance to hegemonic categories of sexuality expands the perspective of the reader in important ways.

In the second section—Understanding Social Marginalization in LGBTQ Lives—the authors turn our attention to the expansion of diversity as it relates to sexuality, gender, and identity (gay, lesbian, bi, trans, queer). The multifaceted nature of

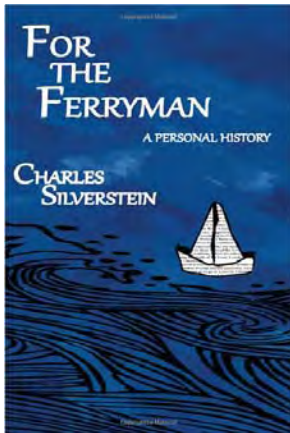
both gender and sexuality is situated within the variable complexities of race, ethnicity, social class, religion and spirituality, ability or disability, and physical contexts (e.g., rural or urban). This section reviews the literature on discrimination and prejudice and outlines the documented psychological costs and consequences of societal bigotry. The final chapter in this section takes a look at sexual health, mental health, and physical health.

The third section of the book outlines the literature on LGBT lives across the lifespan. There is little discussion of children and the experience of the gender “atypical” child, and a more expanded discussion of the development of gendered and sexual identity in childhood is warranted. The chapter on youth coming out of the closet outlines stage models of coming out, but it maintains a focus on fluidity of sexual attraction and rejects the necessity of a prescribed and foreclosed outcome. The problem of comparing LGBTQ people with heterosexual norms as if they are distinct categories is identified. And the complexities of disclosure to family and peers within the larger context of communities of varying degrees of support are discussed. The chapter on relationships looks at legal recognition of same-sex relationships, compares same-sex and different-sex relationships, examines sexual activities, and highlights the literature rejecting the normative model of lifelong monogamous relationships. What it means to be single and to experience “singlehood” across the lifespan is an area that has been neglected in the literature and is a welcome addition to our understanding of the lived experience. Also the dynamic and changing quality of relationships is discussed as well as how families of choice are formed to provide social support for individuals with stigmatized identities that may be neglected or rejected by their families of origin. The chapter on parenting and family looks at paths to parenthood for LGBTQ people and focuses on the empirical literature that dispels the myth that children will be negatively impacted by exposure to parents whose sexuality and gender expression falls outside of the narrow and normative expectations of the dominant group.

One of the key contributions of this particular book is the inclusion of the transsexual and transgender perspective throughout the text.

Unfortunately there is no instructor’s manual, test bank, or PowerPoint slides.

Reviewed by James D. Reid, jdreid@wustl.edu



For the Ferryman: A Personal History

Charles Silverstein. New York, NY: Chelsea Station Editions, 2011, 340pp.

Charles Silverstein has written a love story. The story’s end is given away in the title. The ferryman is Charon from Greek and Latin mythology who ferried the souls of the dead across the River Styx to a place of eternal rest. It was the custom to place two coins on the shuttered eyes of the deceased that would be offered to Charon as his fare. These are Charles’s parting words to William Bory, the grand love of his life: “For the Ferryman.” It may not be fitting to begin a review by discussing the book’s closing pages. Yet, the last chapter stands with the most moving and human passages I have read. The power of those last pages, however, rests completely on the succession of windows that Charles opens on their relationship chapter by chapter.

Charles’s story is one many of us have lived, or have seen friends live, during those mad and exhilarating post-Stonewall days when, as one pundit put it: “The love that dare not speak its name wouldn’t shut up.”

Charles’s story is also one that many of us also saw end sadly, wrenchingly, and terrifyingly, as this story does, with the wasting away of lovers, friends, or men encountered in casual sex.

William Bory was handsome and sexy, two attributes that have high currency in any market; but it was his sparkling wit and deep intelligence that bonded the couple and kept them together for over 15 years. William was also oppositional and did not suffer those whom he regarded as fools lightly, two traits that did not serve him well, if you judge success in conventional terms. For instance, he was bright enough to pass any academic test, but refused to answer questions he deemed stupid. His intellectual integrity cost him a higher ranking on the test that would have allowed him access to the best universities. Nonetheless, William’s brilliance did get him through law school, becoming editor of the *Law Review* at Rutgers along the way and into a job that fit him eminently well: defending the poor and marginalized in criminal court. There he could exploit an attorney’s privilege to outwit and circumvent establishment authority and champion the less advantaged.

Charles provides ample evidence of his own impatience with ignorance and his oppositional character. He put his character to effective use in taking on the psychiatric establishment’s anti-gay prejudice and arrogance by working productively with others to declassify homosexuality as an illness. He also broke ground in establishing a clinic that offered easy access to gay-affirmative counseling before the term was coined and in co-founding the *Journal of Homosexuality*. His ability to be both provocative and ground-breaking is more than evident in the *Joy of Gay Sex*, published in 1977, co-authored with Edmund White and graphically illustrated by Michael Leonard, Ian Beck, and Julian Graddon.

It helps, too, to have almost limitless patience to endure the hurts that inevitably occur in 15 years together. And great love demands a considerable measure of selfless compassion. It is here as much as in Charles’ nursing William through AIDS that the strength of their love shines. William’s sexual relationships with other men must have tested Charles, especially William’s relationship with Ken, more William’s own age and with as much sexual appeal as William.

In telling the tale of William and Charles, Silverstein has also given us an important record of a key period in our history. Published histories by flesh and blood figures help us to reclaim the history denied us. They are our ancestors and our family as much as our blood relatives, maybe more so, because they are us. What makes Charles's history particularly worthy of our attention is that Charles is a psychologist, a gay one, like many readers of this review. He and others like him paved the way for us to have the rich lives and careers we have. We must never forget them or their example no matter how many rights we have secured or will.

Ultimately, Charles's story is important to us, not because it is the story of one of our gay heroes or even an important record of the early days of gay liberation, but because it is a story of *our* kind of love. What Charles has given us is a testament that we can and do love deeply and enduringly, that our love can be rich and rewarding, perhaps all the more because there are so many barriers thrown up against it.

Reviewed by Armand R. Cerbone, arcerbone@aol.com

For the Ferryman: A Personal History

"Rage, rage against the dying of the light" (Dylan Thomas, 1951/1974) was a frequent association I had in reading the last half of *For the Ferryman: A Personal History* by Charles Silverstein; but let me start at the beginning. This is a love story, an account of Silverstein's two great loves, gay activism and William, with a focus on the 1970s, 80s, and 90s, perhaps the most turbulent time of his life. He tells the story of fathering institutions and publications, among them the Institute of Human Identity in New York City, one of the first mental health centers for gays and lesbians, and the *Journal of Homosexuality*, the first journal dedicated to gay scholarly works. Both are synonymous with the early gay rights movement in New York City and the nation. Silverstein was the first psychologist to openly identify as gay in the American Psychological Association in 1973, when homosexuality was a psychiatric diagnosis and against the law.

This is a wonderful accounting of the history of the modern gay rights movement, especially in New York City during the latter part of the 20th century. Silverstein writes an engaging, lively story; his personality permeates the pages as he proudly declares himself an "exhibitionistic personality." He allows the reader to see him bursting with bravado, embarrassed, ashamed, joyful, and mournful. He takes us on his journey as a gay activist and a psychologist, two roles that frequently combined. Intertwined with this narrative is the story of his lover, William, a strikingly handsome young man 15 years his junior. The Jewish psychologist, born of working class parents who grew up on the streets of Brooklyn in the 1940s, meets the 1960s high school dropout who is fleeing the streets of Queens, his Catholic upbringing and a homophobic, alcoholic father. They meet in Manhattan during the 1970s—a free-wheeling party of sex, drugs, and rock-n-roll that preceded AIDS, before "Silence=Death."

Charles is in love and William appears a bit like a lost, engaging puppy that he rescues and takes care of emotionally and financially. William is brilliant, a voracious reader with an encyclopedic knowledge of many subjects. He is also impulsive, difficult, mercurial, and prone to self-destructive behavior. He eventually gets his GED and a law degree, becoming a public defender. It is a short-lived career and the second half of the book is somber and sobering. After a decade with his partner, in a mutually non-monogamous relationship, William develops Kaposi's sarcoma, an opportunistic infection associated with HIV and AIDS. Charles conveys the tale of William's descent into illness, decline, and drug-addiction with brutal honesty; his sense of powerlessness, helplessness, sadness, confusion; and rage is thoughtfully presented with both self-awareness and dismay.

William did "not go gentle into that good night" (Thomas, 1951/1974). The strong-willed, opinionated, and stubborn streak that ran through them each forged a bond of love that neither could escape. The end of their twenty years together was messy and heartbreaking. William was the love of Charles' life, and I'm sure he must ask the same question I have asked, What might have been if all of those young, smart, talented men had not died so young.

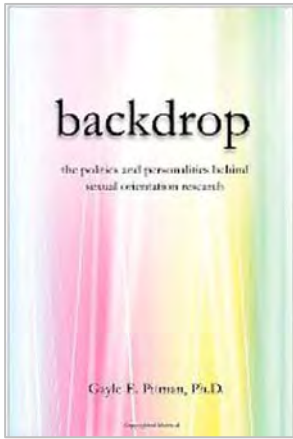
He has written his story as he remembers it, and has colored it with many hues and perhaps a few embellishments. His voice is humorous, sarcastic, matter-of-fact, and incredibly poignant—the bittersweet tone of one who is taking measure of a life lived without apology. The story weaves back and forth in time as memories often do, making the chronology at times confusing. Silverstein does not always write in politically correct language; he rails against overbearing, Jewish mothers; weak, depressed fathers; and describes an array of other ethnic stereotypes. Sometimes the blow-by-blow of protests and meetings gets a bit tedious. The blow-by-blow can be quite literal: there are a lot of penises and sex stories, but after all, this is a gay man's personal history.

For the Ferryman is an important book that any GLBTQ psychologist who did not live through this time should make sure to read; the historical information is invaluable. For those of us who were around, it is a reflective story on the love and work of William and Charles, "Wild men who caught and sang the sun in flight" (Thomas, 1951/1974).

Reference

Thomas, D. 1951/1974. *Dylan Thomas: Selected poems* (pp. 131–133). (Walford Davies, Ed.). London: JM Dent & Sons, 1974. [Originally published 1951 in *Botteghe Oscure*.]

Reviewed by Shara Sand, shara@DrSharaSand.com



Backdrop: The Politics and Personalities Behind Sexual Orientation Research

Gayle E. Pitman. Sacramento, CA: Active Voice Press, 2011, 278 pp.

Within the field of sexual orientation research, there are no bigger names than that of Simon LeVay, Dean Hamer, J. Michael Bailey, Evelyn Hooker, and Gregory Herek. These researchers are known as pioneers in a field of study that for years was often dismissed as a “specialty topic.” Thankfully, times have changed and the work of these authors now can be found in top-tier academic journals and even cited in legal briefs before the Supreme Court.

While our field has become familiar with the brain structure study of LeVay and Herek’s research on homophobia, few of us really know much about the personal lives of these men and women who have changed the discourse of how society thinks and talks about human sexuality and gender. Many would argue that this is all well and good and that a scientist’s personal life has no bearing on the “objective” pursuit in scientific investigation. Others, such as Gayle Pitman, a professor of psychology at Sacramento City College and author of *Backdrop: The Politics and Personalities Behind Sexual Orientation Research*, see things quite differently.

Pitman challenges the notion that scientific psychology can, or even should, be completely objective, arguing that when it comes to sexual orientation research, “we could potentially glean more insights from the ‘backdrop’ of politics and personalities behind the research than from the research itself” (p. 4). Her highly persuasive argument reminds me of what the German poet Johann von Goethe once said about science: “We see only what we know”; and what we know is inevitably influenced by our own personal experiences.

Backdrop is written in a scientific journalistic style that is thoughtful, engaging, and timely. With the recent passage of same sex marriage in New York State and the repeal of Don’t Ask, Don’t Tell (DADT), Pittman’s *Backdrop* provides a unique perspective in which to understand these landmark decisions and the psychological research that has played such an important role in bringing about social change. The book is divided into three “stories,” starting with the research on the biological origins of homosexuality, moving to the politics of transgender and intersex identities, and finally concluding with an exploration of the controversy surrounding reparative therapy, DADT, and same-sex marriage. Each story is unique but they all share a common narrative of “Context is essential.” It is this context that ultimately informs the questions researchers ask and how they go about interpreting their data.

In reading this book, an interesting parallel process emerged. In keeping with the book’s thesis, I found myself being curious about Pitman’s own personal “backdrop” and how her experience as a researcher of lesbian mental health might inform her investigation of sexual orientation research. As one might expect of a scholar who has devoted her academic career to this topic, Pitman is not without her own bias. Despite her own efforts to maintain a neutrality, there are moments when even she lapses into polarizing rhetoric, like her conclusion that when it came to the passage of Proposition 8 in California, “fear and anger won out over appeal to reason,” a sentiment that I too share but one that is not completely objective. *Backdrop* is an important addition to sexual orientation research as it forces us to truly look at not only the research that has been done but also the influence researchers’ personal lives have had on their scientific findings. If anything, it will remind us that we are all human and products of our own vastly different and unique experiences.

Reviewed by Tyger Latham, dr.tygerlatham@gmail.com

2013 National Multicultural Conference and Summit (NMCS)

The vision of the National Multicultural Conference and Summit is to convene students, practitioners, and scholars in psychology and related fields to inform and inspire multicultural theory, research, and practice. Multiculturalism is envisioned as inclusive of experiences related to age, disability, ethnicity, gender, gender identity and expression, indigenous heritage, national origin, race, religion, sexual orientation, social class and socioeconomic status, and other social identities.

The 2013 NMCS will be held January 17–18, 2013, in Houston, Texas, at the InterContinental Houston Hotel—at the Galleria. The conference theme is “Transforming Multicultural Psychology: Engagement, Renewal, and Action across Generations.” We are planning pre-conference CE-eligible workshop trainings on Wednesday, January 16.

The 2013 NMCS “Call for Programs” was released in February 2012 (see page 21). Proposals for symposia, skill-building workshop sessions, roundtable conversations, roundtable difficult dialogues, and poster presentations will be considered for inclusion in the program if they are received by midnight (Pacific time) on Friday, May 4, 2012.

All proposals must be submitted via the NMCS Web site at multiculturalsummit.org. Join our Facebook group: www.facebook.com/groups/NMCSgroup.

—Michael Mobley, 2013 NMCS Division 44 Representative

ARTICLE

Trends in Lesbian Psychology: A Look at Twenty Years of Empirical and Non-empirical Research

Kristin A. Hancock¹

For many years, psychology's understanding of homosexuality has, for the most part, been based upon male homosexuality. All too frequently, research has been conducted and theoretical positions set forth about homosexuality from this perspective. Lesbians have frequently been either overlooked or ignored by psychology and have lingered for a long time in the shadow of what anthropologist, Evelyn Blackwood (1985), refers to as a "trans-gender" homosexuality.

The purpose of my talk this afternoon is to take a general look at the psychological work on lesbians for the past 20 years in order to see whether or not we have begun to cut a figure of our own in the face of history's "trans-gender" approach to homosexuality and to take a look at where that figure has been and where it might be going.

Twenty years was selected as a time frame for this exploration as it encompasses two major social movements which would be expected to have an impact upon lesbians and the psychological study of lesbians. The first is the women's movement which gained momentum in the late '60s. As the issues of women became increasingly important to psychology, psychology began to expand and grow to accommodate the interest. In 1969, the Association for Women in Psychology (AWP) was formed as an organization independent of the American Psychological Association (APA) and sympathetic to the concerns of women. A few years later (1974), Division 35—a division for the Psychology of Women—was formed within APA. Also established at this time (1973) was APA's Committee on Women in Psychology.

In 1973, the gay rights movement began to make its presence felt in psychology as the Association for Lesbian and Gay Psychologists was formed. Like AWP, AGP (the Association of Gay Psychologists as it was then called) functioned independently of APA. However, in 1975, the American Psychological Association issued a statement regarding its commitment to "take the lead in removing the stigma of mental illness that has long been associated with homosexual orientations" (American Psychological Association, 1975, p. 633). The same year, a Task Force on the Status of Lesbian and Gay Psychologists was formed under the Board of Social and Ethical Responsibility for Psychology. In 1980, the Committee on Gay Concerns, as it was then called, became a standing committee. Only last year the name was changed to the Committee on Lesbian and Gay Concerns.

In a global look at the psychological work on lesbianism, it was a necessary to select a time frame which included both

of these major social movements and which might give one a glimpse of what existed beforehand. A much less publicized coincidence regarding this time frame was that yours truly graduated from high school 20 years ago. Somehow it emphasizes for me, personally at least, the fact that things have indeed changed, as I would never have expected to be standing before you today speaking on this topic. At least where I went to school, one did not even mention the word "lesbian" in 1966, let alone deliver a talk on the subject. As we proceed in our look at the work in psychology on lesbians, please keep in mind that there are many places in this country where this is still the case—very much the case.

We will therefore examine the psychological work on lesbianism from 1966 through 1985 in an effort to see whether or not lesbians still reside in the shadow of the "psychology of homosexuality." In addition, we will take a closer look at both the empirical research and non-empirical work on lesbianism. Non-empirical research will, for our purposes today, consist of applied and theoretical writing. Utilizing slightly modified versions of the taxonomy of research questions developed by my colleague, Dr. Steve Morin (1977), we will examine empirical research as well as applied and theoretical citations for trends regarding heterosexual bias (i.e., the assumption that being lesbian or gay is in and of itself psychopathological). We will also take a look at what Morin (1977) refers to as the "special topics" in both types of work to see if we can begin to identify areas of focus or concern. Finally, we will compare the trends in empirical and non-empirical research over the last 20 years.

Method

The citations for this investigation were obtained by a computer search of all English language publications in the social sciences on lesbianism. Since the computer data bank only included entries from 1967 to the present, citations for the year 1966 were obtained "by hand" (i.e., an examination of the appropriate volumes of *Psychological Abstracts* was made). To ensure complete data for 1985, computer updates were received through the end of July, 1986 and all journals with five or more publications on lesbianism over the last 20 years were located and examined for relevant citations.

For the purposes of this study, dissertations were not included in the data. However, it would be interesting and informative, I think, to compare the number of dissertations in psychology on lesbianism with the number of publications (empirical and non-empirical research alike) in psychological journals. It might be possible to document the factors relating to publications on lesbianism in psychology at both the pre- and post-doctoral levels. Nevertheless, this one will have

¹1986 Division 44 Presidential Address, Presented at the Meeting of the American Psychological Association, Washington, D.C. [Editor's note: This address was never published in the *Division 44 Newsletter* and has recently been found "among the dinosaur bones" by Dr. Hancock in her files.]

to wait. Also excluded from consideration were reviews of the literature and books (that is, unless the latter were research studies published in book form).

Finally, in an effort to extract only those articles having to do with lesbians, citations targeting gay men and lesbians together were excluded. This was indeed an arbitrary decision on my part but made in order to examine the psychological work on lesbianism as clearly as possible.

Morin's (1977) taxonomy of research questions was used to classify the research citations. Some modifications were necessary in the "special topics" categories. For non-empirical research citations, it was necessary to create an "interventions" category and to delete other sections of the original taxonomy.

Results

Results yielded a total of 84 empirical and 55 non-empirical research citations for a total of 139. Let us take a closer look at these.

Empirical Research

Table 1 shows the way the research questions were classified. As you can see, only about 10 percent of the questions examined over the last 20 years involved assessment/diagnosis. However, when we look at the section on etiology (which refer to the causes of lesbianism), the number of studies increases to encompass approximately 20 percent of the research questions. Over half of these studies involve a focus on parental background and family constellations as they relate to the causes of lesbianism. Psychological measures of adjustment seem to dominate the studies on adjustment as this section contributes another 20 percent.

These three sections summarize what may be referred to as the studies which reflect heterosexual bias. This means that just over half the research questions of studies during the past 20 years reflect the perspective that lesbianism in and of itself is indicative of psychopathology.

Interestingly enough, only 4 percent of the studies involved an examination of attitudes towards lesbianism. I looked into this a little further and temporarily added research which included both gay men and lesbians. I found that, when the research on lesbians and gay men together was included, the figure jumped to 13 percent and a total of 8 more studies would have been added to this category. Perhaps attitudes towards lesbians have not been as noteworthy as those towards gay men—or towards the generic, "transgender" homosexual person. Whatever the reason, it would seem that when gay men are in the picture, attitudes towards "homosexuality" are more frequently studied.

The category of special topics includes 46 percent of the research reviewed. This category consists of research questions more exploratory in nature and do not reflect the pathologizing bias of the first three categories.

Non-Empirically Based Research

Turning now to the non-empirical research work on lesbianism, results showed that 80 percent of this work has been done in the last 10 years. Sixty-nine percent of the non-

empirical research (N = 38) fell into the applied category. Examples of work in this category are Burch's (1982) article in *Family Therapy* entitled "Psychological merger in lesbian couples: A joint ego psychological and systems approach" and Riddle and Sang's (1978) article, "Psychotherapy with lesbians," in the *Journal of Social Issues*.

TABLE 1: *Taxonomy of Research Questions in Empirical Research on Lesbianism (1966–1985) (Total Number of Articles = 84)*

Major emphasis of research	Number of studies reflecting this emphasis
Assessment/Diagnosis	
Projective techniques	0
Paper & pencil measures	4
Behavioral measures	4
Other	1
TOTAL	9 (10%)
Etiology/Causes	
Parental background	6
Biomedical models	3
Learning	1
Family constellations	5
Other psychoanalytic models	0
Pornography	1
Ethological models	1
TOTAL	17 (20%)
Adjustment	
Psychological measures	14
Behavioral measures	3
Cognitive measures	0
TOTAL	17 (20%)
Attitudes toward homosexuality/lesbianism	
General survey	1
Personality characteristics	2
Methods of attitude change	0
Other	0
TOTAL	3 (4%)
Special topics	
General survey/psychosexual behavior	13
Relationships	6
Gender identity	5
Attitudes (of lesbians)	3
Parenting	3
Prison behavior	3
Sexual harassment/rape/incest	2
Research methodology issues	1
Aging/older lesbians	1
Alcoholism	1
Psychotherapy	1
TOTAL	39 (46%)

Only 31 percent ($N = 17$) of the work fell into the theoretical category. Applied pieces, then, seem to have outnumbered theoretical pieces by over 2 to 1. Examples of theoretical work are Hess' (1983) article in the *Journal of Humanistic Psychology* entitled "Feminist and lesbian development: Parallels and divergencies" and Eisenbud's (1982) article, "Earlier and later determinants of lesbian choice," in the *Psychoanalytic Review*.

Table 2 shows a taxonomy of non-empirical research topics on lesbianism over the past 20 years. Here, you will notice that only 11 percent of the topics involved a focus upon etiology. This certainly suggests less of a focus upon the causes of lesbianism in non-empirical writing than in empirical research.

TABLE 2: *Taxonomy of Non-Empirical Research Topics on Lesbian Psychology (1966 –1985) (Total Number of Articles = 55)*

Major emphasis of article	Number of articles reflecting this emphasis
Etiology/Causes	
Parental background	3
Biomedical models	0
Learning/response to environmental factors	1
Family constellations	0
Other psychoanalytic models	2
Ethological models	0
TOTAL	6 (11%)
Interventions	
Conversion	3
Technique description/approaches to intervention	13
Feminist therapy	1
TOTAL	17 (31%)
Attitudes toward lesbianism	2 (3%)
Special Topics	
Developmental/socialization issues	7
Couples	6
Coming out	4
Psychopathology	3
Parenting	2
Relationships between women	2
Alcoholism/addiction	2
Sexism	1
Legal/civil rights	1
Gender identity/role	1
Psychotherapists	1
TOTAL	30 (55%)

The category of "interventions" includes almost a third of the non-empirical research contributions (31%). What is notable and refreshing is the small number of intervention pieces on "conversion." I also examined this finding in more detail by adding to this those pieces which targeted both gay men and lesbians. Only two more citations would have been

included by doing this. A comparison of these findings with both applied and theoretical discussions of the conversion of gay men to heterosexuality would also, I think, be interesting.

Work regarding "technique description" really accounts for most of the interventions category. I found that it was not particularly useful or appropriate to make feminist therapy a separate category as many of the approaches described in the technique section could in fact be classified as feminist in nature. Thus, they might best be regarded as the same.

Again, attitudes towards lesbianism have not attracted much attention. However, we will discuss this further in a moment. The special topics section includes over half (55%) of the applied and theoretical work reviewed.

If you are beginning to suspect that heterosexual bias has been more pronounced in empirical research than in applied and theoretical work on lesbianism, you are right.

Empirical Research vs. Non-Empirically Based Research

Table 3 compares the areas of empirical research and non-empirical research that reflect heterosexual bias with those covering special topics in lesbian psychology. Notice that "conversion" was added under non-empirical research as another area which reflects a heterosexually biased position with regard to sexual orientation. The rationale for this is pretty clear, I think.

TABLE 3: *Number of Citations Reflecting Heterosexual Bias Compared with the Number of Citations on Special Topics*

	Year of Citation	
	1966–75	1976–85
Empirical Research		
Assessment/Diagnosis	4	5
Etiology/Causes	5	11
Adjustment	6	11
TOTAL	15	27 ^a
Special Topics		35 ^b
Non-Empirically Based Research		
Etiology/Causes	2	4
Conversion	2	1
TOTAL	4	5 ^c
Special Topics		26 ^d

^aRepresents 50% of the empirical research in this period; it was regarded as reflecting heterosexual bias. ^bRepresents 46% of the empirical research in this period. Note research on attitudes is not shown in this table. ^cRepresents 16% of the non-empirical research in this period; it was regarded as reflecting heterosexual bias. ^dRepresents 55% of the non-empirical research in this period. Note research on interventions is not shown in this table.

The year 1975 marks the midpoint in the number of years covered here and, as you may recall, was also the year in which APA issued its policy statement regarding its commitment to remove the stigma of mental illness from homosexual orientations. As you may notice, empirical research has persisted in areas that involve a heterosexually biased per-

spective on lesbianism. The last 10 years have not seen any decrease in work involving this assumption. If somehow you find this difficult to believe, let me just mention that only several months ago, a graduate student did write to our Division regarding the possibility of obtaining sampling assistance for her doctoral dissertation on the etiology of lesbianism. So the bias persists and makes up just about half of all the empirical research conducted in this area over the last 20 years.

However, when the work from heterosexually biased assumptions in applied and theoretical areas is examined, we find that there is very little. This finding would certainly be worth investigating further.

Special topics in empirical and non-empirical research on lesbianism have blossomed over the last 10 years. Almost all the work on special topics has been done since 1975. Seventy-five percent of the applied and theoretical work on lesbianism involves special topics.

The work on special topics—empirical and non-empirical research alike—does show a tendency to focus upon the area of self and other. Aside from general surveys regarding psychosexual behavior, the empirical research on lesbianism has attended to relationships, gender identity, attitudes, parenting, and prison behavior. To a much lesser degree, empirical research has involved sexual harassment, rape, and incest, aging, alcoholism, and even psychotherapy. As psychology itself turns its attention to sexual abuse, alcoholism, and aging, we might expect to find more empirical research on lesbians in these areas.

A similar trend holds for work in applied and theoretical areas. Developmental and socialization issues, couples, and coming out seem to have received the most attention, accounting for more than half of the non-empirical special topics. Parenting and relationships between women (not in couples) also figure prominently.

The following graph illustrates the number of publications for both empirical and non-empirical research across the last 20 years. It shows rather vividly the recent rise in applied and

theoretical publications on lesbianism. What I believe it shows just as dramatically is the fact that for the past two years publications in applied and theoretical areas have surpassed those involving empirical research on lesbianism. So, while non-empirically based research looks to be alive and on the rise, empirical research seems less so.

Discussion

There are several areas of concern to Division 44 regarding psychology's treatment of lesbianism. First, we have seen that heterosexual bias lingers on in empirical research on lesbianism. If, indeed, the American Psychological Association has committed itself to working towards removing the stigma of psychopathology from homosexual orientations, then it must address the trend noted here because we still have work to do in this area. It has been just over 10 years since this policy was adopted and yet empirical research on the causes of lesbianism, its assessment and diagnosis, and the psychological adjustment of of lesbians has persisted.

I would urge Division 44 to focus upon both graduate and undergraduate training regarding lesbian issues and to work with APA's Committee on Lesbian and Gay Concerns, the Association of Lesbian and Gay Psychologists, the Committee on Women in Psychology, the Association for Women in Psychology, and Division 35 towards assuring the inclusion of lesbian issues in the training of psychologists—all psychologists. I would also urge you as psychologists in academic settings and those of you who are students in psychology to encourage the study of lesbianism and to discourage empirical research which is heterosexually biased. An important part of this process involves the formulation of research questions in lesbian psychology. It is imperative that these questions be articulated and that they be articulated from a non-heterosexually biased perspective.

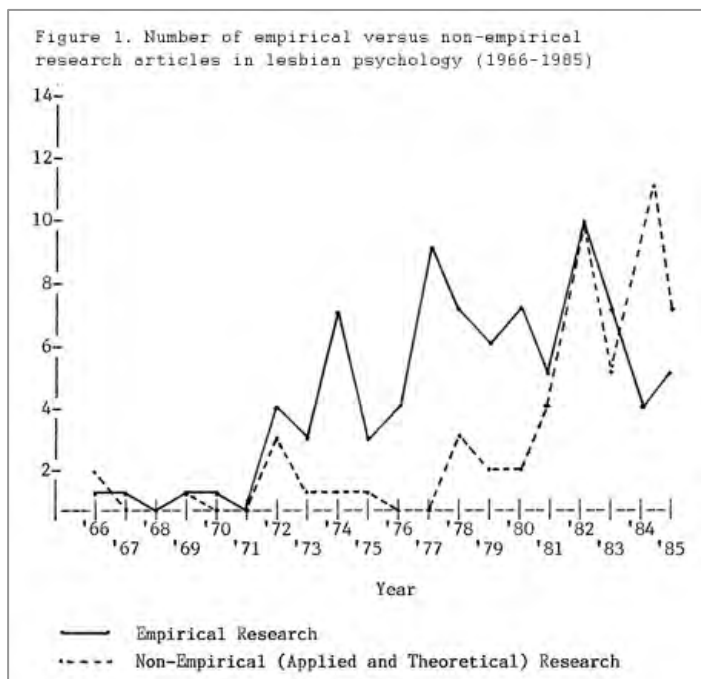
A curious finding in this survey of empirical and non-empirical writing on lesbianism had to do with the work—or lack thereof—on attitudes towards lesbianism. Here, more than likely, lesbians may linger in the shadow of that “transgender” approach to homosexuality.

What is this about? Are there no attitudes towards lesbians? Are the attitudes uninteresting? Or, do lesbians become “invisible” when psychology regards “homosexuality?”

No doubt many studies in this area focus upon the phenomenon referred to as “homophobia”—a very strong and dramatic attitude towards homosexuals. Perhaps what deserves more attention is the area in which sexism meets homophobia. Studies that take a close look at the attitudes towards lesbianism might help to shed some light on this topic.

Finally, there is the disquieting trend of increasing applied and theoretical contributions to lesbian psychology in the face of empirical research which is down and, as we have seen, still largely psychopathologizing to lesbians. Does this trend reflect a greater trend in psychology itself?

In the debate over the reorganization of APA, we are often reminded of the changes in the APA membership in recent years—with greater and greater numbers of clinicians and applied psychologists and fewer numbers of academicians and researchers. Are we losing psychologists who con-



duct empirical research or are we somehow losing psychologists interested in conducting empirical research on lesbianism? Are other factors at work as well? What about money? Where is one to get financial support for research in this area? Moreover, where does one get any kind of support at all for research in this area? I suspect that in many, many places, research in lesbian issues is quite a liability with very real professional consequences.

I do not have the answers to the questions I have posed. But members of this Division must consider them and try to answer them if lesbian psychology is to exist as a psychology in the fullest sense of the word. And, if APA reorganizes, we

must make certain that lesbian as well as gay issues are represented in the new structure with strength, persistence, and enthusiasm.

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Report of the Atlanta Meeting of the APA Task Force on Guidelines for Psychological Practice with Transgender and Gender Non-Conforming Clients

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. Task force members flew from Seattle, Chicago, Minneapolis, and Washington, DC, to meet and begin the development of guidelines for psychological practice with trans clients. Integrated into this meeting was a community dialogue with local trans community organizers who discussed their experiences with mental health professionals and the potential impact that developing these guidelines might have on their lives. The task force compiled this information in order to inform the development of guidelines.

Among the topics during the weekend, the task force prepared a timeline for completion of the guidelines. Throughout the weekend, members of the task force referred to the groundbreaking work of the APA Guidelines for Psychological Practice with Lesbian, Gay, and Bi-

sexual Clients. The task force will continue to meet by telephone conference call as they work to develop the guidelines.

Clinton Anderson, Director of the APA Office of LGBT Concerns joined the meeting with the seven task force members in order to provide technical support as an APA representative. Recently, three additional members have been added to the original seven-person task force in order to ensure representation of issues related to trans women and people of color: Sand Chang (private practice, adjunct faculty at Alliant University), Max Fuhrmann



Task force members Randall Ehrbar, Michael Hendricks, Laura Edwards-Leeper, Clinton Anderson, lore m. dickey, Walter Bockting, Anneliese Singh, and Kelly Ducheny (not pictured: Sand Chang, Max Fuhrmann, and Ellen Magalhaes); Photo by lore m. dickey

(private practice, adjunct faculty at University of Southern California), and Ellen Magalhaes (private practice, adjunct faculty at Alliant University and Nova Southeastern University). These three members joined the Atlanta meeting via conference call. The members of the task force are: lore m. dickey and Anneliese A. Singh (co-chairs), Walter Bockting, Sand Chang, Kelly Ducheny, Laura Edwards-Leeper, Randall Ehrbar, Max Fuhrmann, Michael Hendricks, and Ellen Magalhaes.

—lore m. dickey, dickey.lm@gmail.com, and Anneliese Singh, asingh@uga.edu, Co-chairs

ANNOUNCEMENTS

The 2012 Division 44 Annual Fund-Raising Dinner

On Saturday, August 4, 2012, Division 44 will hold its annual fund raising dinner in Orlando, FL. These dinners are always the highlight of the APA Convention experience, especially for our student members, who attend as guests of our generous donors and sponsors. Donors and sponsors also support the Division's Student and Research Awards.

This year we will be at **Cuba Libre Restaurant and Rum Bar**, (www.cubalibrerestaurant.com) located within Pointe Orlando at 9101 International Drive. We'll start with cocktails (cash bar) at 6:30 P.M. followed by a fabulous plated dinner.

Dinner options include:

- Appetizers: Fruturas de Malanga (traditional Cuban appetizer of purple taro root, garlic and cilantro fritters. Tamarindo ketchup); Chicharrones de Pollo (Crisp marinated chicken and tostones. Fresh jalapeno pepper and spicy mojo picante); Empanadas de Carmarones con Espinaca (Baked pastry turnover filled with shrimp, creamy spinach and pine nuts)
- Ensalada de la casa (mixed greens, arugula, julienne jicama and red wine vinaigrette. Toasted pepitas
- Churrasco a la Cubana (grilled skirt steak, roasted garlic boniato-potato mash, caramelized shallots and steamed kale; parsley, lemon and onion sauce)
- Pescado de Oriente (fresh Mahi-Mahi fillet seared on the griddle with olive oil, boniato-potato mash, caramelized shallots and steamed kale; sweet chile-citrus and ajonjoli sauce)
- El Pollo del Solar (Lime-garlic marinated chicken breast, boniato-potato mash, caramelized shallots and steamed kale; mango sweet and sour gravy)
- Raviolos de Calabaza (Vegetarian Option-Roasted calabaza squash, goat and mascarpone cheese filled half-moon ravioli, caramelized pearl onions, baby spinach and sherry vinegar reduction sauce; toasted pumpkin seeds)
- Desserts will be mini portions of the pastry chef's favorites—have one of each: fallen chocolate soufflé tarte layered with dulce de leche—chocolate-orange sauce and blueberry compote; Mami Totty's recipe for classic Cuban rice pudding; Traditional Cuban flan; citrus salad

We expect this dinner to sell out so make your reservation and sponsor students as soon as possible to guarantee your place and a place for our students at the dinner.

Reservations are required for the dinner. Reservations by July 25 will be appreciated. Division 44 members, guests, and allies—\$75; sponsor a student for \$60 per student. To download a reservation form, go to www.facebook.com/Div44.

Students who wish to attend the dinner as a sponsored student (the sponsor is paying for your dinner) should contact Michael Ranney, mranney@ohpsych.org, to request to be sponsored.

Remember this is the annual Fund Raising Dinner so please consider adding a donation to your dinner reservation. If you are not attending the dinner you can still make a donation or sponsor a student. Funds raised at the 2012 dinner will support the Malyon-Smith Award and other Division awards. All of these are for students who are doing research or for student travel to the convention.

Consider contributing to the Scholarship Fund by being a: Friend—\$100; Donor—\$150; Patron—\$250; Benefactor—\$500; Champion—\$1,000; Sponsor—\$2,500; Underwriter—\$5,000. Your support will be acknowledged and you will receive one or more complimentary dinners which can be used to sponsor student participation.

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

Student Travel Award Available from the Committee on Mentoring

The Division 44 Committee on Mentoring announces its annual Student Travel Award. The purpose of the Committee on Mentoring Student Travel Award is to support graduate student engagement with LGBTQ psychology by defraying travel costs to the 2012 American Psychological Association (APA) Convention in Orlando, FL. Through this award, the Committee on Mentoring also hopes to encourage LGBTQ graduate student participation in the Division 44 annual convention activities (e.g., the Mentoring Roundtable and other programming in the Hospitality Suite, student pizza party, Division social hours).

Graduate students who (a) self-identify as LGBTQ, (b) demonstrate a strong commitment to LGBTQ issues, (c) plan to attend the 2012 APA Convention, and (d) will be enrolled as graduate students at the time of the 2012 APA Convention are eligible to apply for the award. LGBTQ students who are presenting at the convention are especially encouraged to apply, though all applications will be considered. One student travel award in the amount of \$500 will be granted.

Application instructions and the application form can be found on the Division 44 Web site; see www.apadivision44.org/honors/student_travel_mentoring.php. All materials must be submitted electronically by May 1, 2012. Applications and inquiries about the award may be sent to the Committee Co-chairs

—Michelle Vaughan, MichelleDV2003@hotmail.com; Joe Miles, joemiles@utk.edu, Co-chairs

Division 44 APA Convention Program

The APA Convention will be held in Orlando, FL, this year from August 2–5. As always, the Division has a full schedule of presentations. Here is a list of just those sessions that Division 44 is sponsoring; there will be others sponsored with other divisions and a full program in the Division 44 Suite.

- Symposium: Reducing Physical and Mental Health Disparities in Aging LGBT Adults: From Research to Practice
- Poster Session 1: Recent Advances in the Psychological Study of Sexual and Gender Minority Individuals
- Symposium: Enhancing Counselors' Competencies With LGBT Clients: Revisiting Implicit Values
- Symposium: Transgender Youth Research and Advocacy: Supporting Resilience and Strengthening Support Systems
- Symposium: Mental and Relational Health Consequences of Homophobic Experiences From Adolescence to Adulthood
- Conversation Hour: Sexual Minorities in Group Psychotherapy: Contextual and Other Leadership Considerations
- Symposium: Minority Stress, Mental Health, and Clinical Implications in Bisexual Populations
- Symposium: Risk and Resilience in Transgender Populations
- Symposium: The Revolution Within: Sexpositivity and Celebrating Sex within LGBT Communities
- Symposium: Coming Out in the Family: Lesbian, Gay, and Bisexual Youth and Parent Perspectives
- Symposium: Intersectionality Research of Lesbian, Gay, and Bisexual Asian Americans
- Conversation Hour: Toward an Understanding of the WPATH Standards of Care
- Symposium: Coming Out or Staying In: Disclosure and Dimensions of Identity in Therapy
- Poster Session 2: Recent Advances in the Psychological Study of Sexual and Gender Minority Individuals
- Presidential Address, Business Meeting, Awards Ceremony, and Social Hour

Mark the date on your calendar and plan to meet with us and recharge yourself for another year of progress on LGBT research, social issues, and networking. Plan also for the Division fund-raising dinner on Saturday evening.

—David Pantalone, Program Chair

Division 44 Awards: Call for Nominations

Many awards are open for nomination by members of APA Division 44—The Society for the Psychological Study of Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, and Transgender Issues. Please review the following list of awards and nominate worthy candidates. Recognizing colleagues who make important professional contributions to our field is one of the most important tasks undertaken by Division 44. Nominations should include a letter of nomination detailing how the nominee specifically meets the qualifications for the award along with a copy of the nominee's current curriculum vitae. Only electronic submissions will be accepted. Since information regarding nominations is sensitive do not send correspondence via the Division 44 or Executive Committee listservs. To review past award recipients in each category, please go to: www.apadivision44.org/honors/. Awards will be presented at the Division 44 Awards Ceremony during the 2012 American Psychological Association Annual Convention in Orlando, August 2–5. Please forward your thoughtful nominations via e-mail to dranor@bellsouth.net. The deadline for submission of nominees is April 15, 2012.

—Arlene Noriega, President-elect and Awards Committee Chair

Clarity Award—The Division offers this award in conjunction with the National Gay and Lesbian Task Force (www.thetaskforce.org) to recognize leaders who embody the core standards and ethics of our profession while advancing the rights of LGBT people, engage others within our profession to extend recognition and respect for LGBT people, and advocate for equality for LGBT people through collaboration with professional and civil rights organizations.

Distinguished Book Award—The Division offers this award for a book that has made a significant contribution to the field of LGBT psychology. The award is generally given to a book published within the two years prior to its nomination. The Division encourages self-nominations by authors, as well as nominations from publishers and readers. These works represent highly valuable contributions to scholarship that synthesize research and practice and advance the development of science, practice, and policy on LGBT issues in psychology.

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

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

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

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

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

Distinguished Student Contribution—The Division offers this award to a graduate student in psychology who has made a distinguished contribution to research or practice, or who has performed exceptional service to the Division. Winners of this award represent the future of this Division, and have taken leadership early in their careers to advance LGBT issues in psychology. Graduate program faculty are encouraged to nominate their students for this award; self-nominations are also encouraged.

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

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

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

Call for Applications: 2012 Summer Institute in LGBT Population Health

From July 16 to August 10, 2012, the Center for Population Research in LGBT Health at The Fenway Institute and the Department of Community Health Sciences at Boston University School of Public Health are hosting a Summer Institute in LGBT Population Health in Boston, Massachusetts.

The Institute will provide participants with foundational training in interdisciplinary theory, knowledge, and methods for conducting population research in sexual and gender minority health. Current doctoral or Masters' students and recent doctoral program graduates are eligible to apply for one of 18 spots in the program.

To be held over four weeks at Boston University and Fenway Health, the Summer Institute will include several components:

- A dynamic Cornerstone Seminar in LGBT Health and Social Life that will overview key topics, methods, and perspectives in the interdisciplinary study of LGBT Health;
- Short-course instruction in statistics and quantitative data analysis at the intermediate and advanced-intermediate levels;
- Hands-on training in analysis of LGBT population health data in the Interactive Data Lab.

There is no cost for tuition, and participants may apply for free housing in Boston University dormitories during the Institute. The Summer Institute is funded by a grant from the Eunice Kennedy Shriver National Institute of Child Health and Human Development (grant number R25HD064426). There are a limited number of slots for free housing available. Per grant funding guidelines, free housing is only available to U.S. citizens, non-citizen nationals of the U.S., or those with legal permanent resident status. No temporary or student visas allowable. Non-citizens may apply for the program, but must cover their own housing and transportation costs. Please visit www.lgbtpopcenter.org/training to download the Call for Applications. Applications will be accepted until April 16, 2012. For more information, please e-mail summerinstitute@lgbtpopcenter.org or call 617-927-6348.

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Call for Proposals—National Multicultural Conference and Summit Transforming Multicultural Psychology: Engagement, Renewal, and Action across Generations Houston, Texas, January 16–18, 2013

The 2013 National Multicultural Conference and Summit (NMCS) will convene students, practitioners, and scholars in psychology and related fields to inform and inspire multicultural theory, research, and practice. Multiculturalism is envisioned as inclusive of experiences related to age, disability, ethnicity, gender, gender identity and expression, indigenous heritage, national origin, race, religion, sexual orientation, social class and socioeconomic status, and other social identities.

We are accepting proposals for symposia, workshops, conversations, difficult dialogues, and posters. Acceptable proposals may address theory, research, practice, education, training, and advocacy/policy issues. All proposals will be peer-reviewed with attention given to a balance of topics, diversity dimensions, emphasis areas, and applied aspects (e.g., psychological assessment and therapeutic interventions). Proposals will be rated in part by whether they relate to the conference theme and include the intersection of identities or multiple identities. Proposals for individual papers will not be accepted.

Successful proposals will address aspects of the 2013 NMCS theme, Transforming Multicultural Psychology: Engagement, Renewal, and Action across Generations, or its primary objectives:

- To engage in the process of transforming multicultural psychology through education, policy, practice, research, theory, and training.
- To dialogue across generations about past, present, and future waves of education, policy, practice, research, theory, and training in multicultural psychology.
- To renew our commitment to multicultural psychology, while challenging ourselves to an ongoing process of growth and discovery through difficult dialogues.
- To engage as change agents, developing strategies toward shared goals of social justice.
- To create an inclusive atmosphere of support and interpersonal connection by offering networking and informal mentoring opportunities.
- To illuminate the work of pioneers in multicultural psychology and to honor their historical legacies.

All conference proposals are being accepted online through the NMCS Web site: www.multiculturalsummit.org/programming. No hard copy proposals will be accepted. All proposals must follow the format stipulated on the Web site. All conference proposals must adhere to APA format and ethical guidelines. Due date for all conference proposals is: Friday, May 4, 2012, by 11:59 P.M. (Pacific Daylight Time).

—Debra M. Kawahara, PhD, 2013 NMCS Lead Coordinator, dkawahara@alliant.edu

News of Members

Charles Silverstein is among the 2011 class of the GLBT Hall of Fame: www.glbthalloffame.com.

Reginald Nettles, was recently elected to the Board of Directors of The American Group Psychotherapy Association (AGPA) for the 2012–2016 term. He is also finishing out his term (2011–2013) as Past-President of Mid-Atlantic Group Psychotherapy Society, which is a regional affiliate of AGPA. As past-president, he chairs the Nominations and Scholarship Committees.

Terry Gock, received a Presidential Citation from APA President Melba J. T. Vasquez, PhD, “for his lifelong devotion to multiculturalism, reflected in all of his work in psychology. As Director of the Pacific Clinics Asian Pacific Family Center, a Los Angeles County nonprofit behavioral health-care agency, Dr. Gock oversees numerous programs that address Asian-American immigrants’ specific needs, including outpatient mental health care, child-abuse prevention, substance abuse prevention, gang violence HIV/AIDS preventive interventions, and other educational and mentoring services. His impressive administrative, teaching, training, supervision, scholarship, and service delivery activities have promoted the integration of Asian cultural values in psychology, such as striving for harmonious relations with others. He is an advocate for maintaining constant communication with the local and national Asian-American communities to ensure that their needs are met. Dr. Gock has also provided invaluable and tireless leadership service within APA for various diverse groups, including racial/ethnic minority and lesbian, gay, and bisexual populations. His understated but powerful and effective skills have helped to facilitate conflict resolution with various challenging issues. In recognition of his lifetime of concerns and devotion for the well-being of marginalized people, and for the promotion of a diversification of psychology, we honor Dr. Terry Gock with this Presidential citation.”

Diversity and Aging Study: Sexual Orientation and Ethnicity

Palo Alto University is conducting a study to learn about what predicts the psychological health of middle-aged and older adults of different sexual orientations and different ethnicities. You can participate in this study if you are an adult in the United States who is age 45 or older, and can read English. It will take about 20 to 50 minutes to complete the questionnaires online using the Web site or to complete paper questionnaires that we will mail to you. To participate online, or request that questionnaires be mailed to you, go to www.surveymonkey.com/s/R5KBMXP.

Graduate Students: Apply Now for an APA Convention Student Travel Award

The APA Science Directorate is pleased to sponsor its annual travel award competition for graduate students of psychology who will present research at the APA Convention. This year's Convention will be held August 2–5, 2012, in Orlando, FL. Graduate students who are the first author of a poster or talk are eligible to apply for one of this year's grants of \$300 each. Applicants should submit an application form, cover letter, research summary, CV, and paper/poster acceptance notice. The deadline for applications to arrive at APA is **April 2, 2012**.

Applications must be mailed. Up to three students from each department of psychology in the U.S. and Canada may submit applications. If more than three students from a department wish to apply for travel awards, the department must perform an initial screening and forward only three applications. Students enrolled at universities outside of the U.S. or Canada who will travel to the APA Convention are eligible to apply for grants from the APA International Office but may not apply for this Student Travel Award.

For more information, please visit www.apa.org/about/awards/scidir-stutrav.aspx or e-mail the Science Directorate, science@apa.org.

Nominations Needed for Committee on Early Career Psychologists

The APA Committee on Early Career Psychologists (CECP) is seeking nominations for two representatives to serve a three-year term (2013–2015).

Practice Representative: Represent the early career practice community in APA. Advance, promote, and advocate for the professional interests of early career practicing psychologists in all settings. Support early career entry and career development in a shifting marketplace. Support the development of practice opportunities that enhance the overall health care delivery system. Develop initiatives and programs within APA that support the needs of early career psychologists in practice settings. Educate early career members on issues that impact all practicing psychologists. Ensure that early career practitioner's interests are being represented throughout all of APA's governance. Establish working relationships with all practice related divisions within APA. Maintain a working relationship with the APA Practice Directorate and APA Practice Organization. Serve as the liaison to the Committee on the Advancement for Professional Practice (CAPP). Attend and actively participate in the APA Practice Organization's annual State Leadership Conference

Psychology in the Public Interest Representative: Serve as the representative of CECP for issues of public interest, including the generation and application of psychological knowledge on issues important to human well being. Advocate for issues of relevance to early career members of diverse backgrounds, including race/ethnicity, gender and gender identity, sexual orientation, age, religion, and ability status. Serve as the liaison to the Board for the Advancement of Psychology in the Public Interest (BAPPI). Serve as a monitor to committees that report to BAPPI. Develop projects that are relevant to early career psychologists working in the public interest. Establish relationships and joint projects with staff members of the Public Interest Directorate. Promote and support activities, projects and programs that encourage members of diverse backgrounds to join APA.

Requirements:

- Candidates must be an APA member within seven years receipt of their doctorate degree on January 1, 2013. In addition, you must be able to attend mandatory committee meetings: one in the spring, and two in the fall. Some committee members may be asked to attend additional meetings depending on their position. Meeting expenses are reimbursed by APA. Although not reimbursed, committee members are highly encouraged to attend and participate in early career programming annually at the APA convention. The committee works extensively through listserv, e-mail, and phone conferences. Applicants should expect to spend a minimum of 5 hours per week engaged in committee activities.
- All candidates should include: (1) Statement of Interest from the Nominee, (2) Current Curriculum Vitae, and (3) One Letter of Recommendation.
- Nomination materials must be received by August 1, 2012. Applicants will be notified in mid-December. Send Nominations via e-mail, mail, or fax to: Sonja Wiggins, American Psychological Association, 750 First Street, NE, Washington, DC 20002. Fax: (202) 216-7628; e-mail: swiggins@apa.org.

CECP seeks to represent the interests and concerns of early career psychologists throughout APA. For more information about the committee and other early career resources, please visit the APA early career Web site: www.apa.org/earlycareer. If you have any questions, please contact the current Chair, Allison Ponce, PhD: allison.n.ponce@gmail.com.

Fifth Annual Alternative Sexualities Conference: Cultural Competencies, Clinical Issues, Research

The Community-Academic Consortium for Research on Alternative Sexualities announces the 5th annual conference on Thursday, May 24, 2012, at the Adler School of Professional Psychology—Chicago Campus, 17 North Dearborn Street, Chicago, IL, 9 A.M. to 6 P.M. The theme this year is “De-Pathologizing Alternative Sexualities.”

Registration forms and information are available at www.carasresearch.org or by contacting Richard Sprott, richard.sprott@ccarasresearch.org. Reduced registration fees are available before May 15. Continuing education credit is available for psychologists.

Call for Chapters for an Edited Book *Beyond Borders with James Baldwin: A Practical Guide for Everyone*

James Baldwin received international acclaim as a writer, novelist, essayist, poet, playwright, social critic, and civil rights activist. In the twenty-fifth year of James Baldwin's passing, we propose a book entitled “Beyond Borders with James Baldwin: A Practical Guide for Everyone.” Baldwin's writings foster diverse perspectives, dialogues, and debates in educational settings, community settings, and public venues. His works capture complex social, psychological, humanistic, philosophical, and political issues, and his writings demonstrate his multidimensionality and versatility. Always true to his convictions rather than the tastes of others, Baldwin wrote what he wanted to write.

The book chapters will be organized into discussions that address the what, the how, and the why of Baldwin's works from an interdisciplinary perspective. The book is co-edited by Dr. Rosa Bobia, Professor Emeritus of Foreign Languages and Former Director of the Center for African and African Diaspora Studies, Kennesaw State University; Dr. Valerie Whittlesey, Associate Vice President for Academic Affairs and Professor of Psychology, Kennesaw State University; Dr. Mary Zeigler, Associate Professor of English Language and Linguistics, English Department, Georgia State University. Inquiries regarding submissions can be directed to one of the co-editors: Dr. Rosa Bobia, rbobia@kennesaw.edu; Dr. Valerie Whittlesey, vwhittle@kennesaw.edu; or Dr. Mary Zeigler, mzeigler@gsu.edu.

This call for proposals is for a broadly based, edited book on how James Baldwin's works can be used in a broad range of settings—both academic and non-academic. The audience for the book is diverse: classrooms, educational settings, and community settings.

This is a request for book chapter abstracts, due by July 15, 2012; book chapters, if the abstract is accepted, are due September 30, 2012. Chapters can address the significance of the words, the messages, the analyses, and/or applications of James Baldwin's works.

Possible themes or topics might include, but not be limited to:

- Baldwin and issues of religion, spirituality, ethics, and morality
- Baldwin and issues of racism and race relations
- Baldwin and the Civil Rights movement and issues of nationalism
- Baldwin and issues of gender, sexuality, and sexual orientation
- Baldwin and political and social systems
- Baldwin and transnationalism and exiled citizenship
- Baldwin and issues of music and artistic expressions
- Baldwin and issues of family relationships
- Baldwin and issues of love and identity

Chapter abstracts should include the following materials: 300-500 word abstract with chapter title. In a separate attachment, 300 word professional bio containing your chapter title and your contact information (affiliation, address, telephone number, and e-mail address). Please send these materials to Dr. Rosa Bobia, rbobia@kennesaw.edu, by July 15, 2012.

The Comments on Abstracts are returned by July 31, 2012. The book chapter submissions (20–30 pages) are due by September 30, 2012.

COMMITTEE REPORTS

Task Force on Aging

The goals of the task force for this year are:

- To present a symposium on aging and LGBT issues at APA 2012 titled “Reducing Physical and Mental Health Disparities in Aging LGBT Adults: From Research to Practice”;
- To have members submit research updates, summaries, or pilot data for publication in the Division 44 Newsletter;
- To have increased e-mail traffic among Task Force members, especially regarding broad and general updates related to the field of aging and LGBT clinical care issues; and
- To continue annual in-person meetings at APA.

—Doug Kimmel, dougekimmel@tamarackplace.com, and Kate Hinrichs, kate.hinrichs@gmail.com, Co-chairs

CYF Seeks Members

The Committee on Children, Youth, and Families of Division 44 wants a few more members interested in working on the following projects:

- Revise the 1993 APA Policy Statement “Lesbian, Gay and Bisexual Youths in the Schools” and start moving towards adoption of a revised statement by APA;
- Get involved in highlighting the one-year anniversary of the overturning of Florida’s ban on gay and lesbian parents adopting children—important because of the 2012 APA Convention in Orlando; and
- Help in the creation of a research consortium to focus on the behavioral and social determinants of health in racial and ethnic LGBT minorities, with our contribution being a focus on youth.

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

If you are interested in these areas of research or clinical practice, think about joining the Committee on Children, Youth and Families, contact the co-chairs.

—Megan Lytle, megan.lytle@student.shu.edu, or Richard Sprott, rasprott@earthblink.net

Division 44 Health Initiatives Task Force Report

The Health Initiatives Task Force (HIT) Committee engaged in a variety of activities over the last six months, including in these key areas:

- With external organizations: The HIT committee continued to strengthen working partnerships with national LGBT health organizations. Our 2012 goals remain particularly focused on strengthening partnerships with the National Coalition for LGBT Health and the Gay and Lesbian Medical Association (GLMA). Primary methods for strengthening relationships include HIT participation in National Coalition for LGBT Health and GLMA national conference calls and identifying and building relationships with key individuals in both organizations.
- Within APA: The HIT committee expanded its advocacy work to include projects with the Committee on Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, and Transgender Concerns. Linda Travis submitted feedback in October 2011 to Clinton Anderson for his participation on the LGBT Providers and Students Listening Session on November 1, 2011, sponsored by the federal agencies HRSA and SAMHSA, and in May 2011 to Ron Schlittler regarding the National Stakeholder Strategy for Achieving Health.
- Within Division 44: Linda Travis and HIT are partnering with other Division 44 task forces and committees to combine resources for reaching shared goals. One such project is that Linda Travis is a member of a symposium on LGBT aging for the 2012 APA Conference along with other Task Force on Aging members.
- Within HIT: Edward Callahan, PhD was named Co-chair in December 2011. Linda Travis and Ed Callahan each presented papers on LGBT Health at the GLMA conference in September 2011 in Atlanta, GA.

—Linda A. Travis, ltravis@argosy.edu, Co-chair

Public Policy Committee January 2012, Brief Report

The Public Policy Committee (PPC) brought a close to 2011 with several hallmarks of progress and change. Robert-Jay Green, who has shaped the committee over the years as a co-chair and as a member, stepped down from the committee. The PPC extends our deepest gratitude for his service and leadership, which continues to guide the committee today.

The PPC continues to grow and change. This fall we were grateful to gain the membership of another Californian, Dre Brendenson, student. Our leadership is also shifting, as Nathan Grant-Smith, has transitioned from a co-chair of the committee to a member. We thank Nathan Grant-Smith for his leadership and are grateful for his continued service. Incoming co-chair is Tim Popanz, of Washington, who has been a PPC member and has a record of advocacy and service that brings more promise for our leadership. Our membership now is: Melissa Grey and Tim Popanz (Co-chairs); Dre Brendenson, Katie Katuzny, and Jessica Rowe (student members); Peter Economou, Nathan Grant-Smith, J. Judd Harbin, Judith Kovach, Jim Peck, Peter Popejoy, Stacey Prince, Michael Ranney, and Erica Wise (ex-officio member).

Consistent with one of our goals, to strengthen LGBT-related public policy activities at the state level, the PPC made several achievements. We submitted comments on state-licensed foster care and adoption regulations in Virginia to urge inclusion of protections against discrimination based on sexual orientation. Unfortunately, new discriminatory regulations were passed into Virginia law in December 2011. We also collaborated with the Minnesota Psychological Association (MPA) in their preparations to fight an anti-gay marriage referendum. We shared materials and facilitated having Ilan Meyer speak to the MPA membership this year. The PPC plans to continue to serve this consultative role to states working to advance LGBT-affirmative legislation.

Several of our members are also involved in ongoing LGBT-related public policy work in their own states, which enriches the committee, and sharing our efforts with each other helps to bolster our individual and collective efforts. Prince and Wise also shared some of their work in a newsletter article to our Division and Division 31, "Opposing Discriminatory Legislation & Initiatives Aimed at LGB Persons." The Diversity-Related Training legislation (previously known as "the conscience clause") has been a focus for Kovach in Michigan where the legislation has been proposed. The PPC has shared information with Division 44 members through this *Newsletter* (From "Conscience Clause" to "Competence Exclusion Clause: Brief Report on a Discriminatory Legislation," Fall 2011), and we shared discussions from the 2011 APA Convention with the Committee on Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, and Transgender Concerns along with PPC recommendations for APA's approach to the spreading legislation. In the fall two of the PPC members, Kovach and Wise, accepted positions in an APA Board of Educational Affairs working group regarding the legislation, facilitating communication, and exchange of information.

The PPC has several ongoing collective efforts. We have initiated a cross-disciplinary collaboration group in hopes of strengthening efforts to advance LGBT issues with related disciplines (e.g., Marriage and Family Therapy, Counseling, Social Work, Psychiatry). With the help of our Division 44 Web-editor, we began an advocacy resources page for psychologists on the Division 44 Web site. Keep a lookout for updates at apadivision44.org/resources/AdvocacyResourcesPsychologists.php. We will also be presenting a symposium at the 2012 APA Convention with Clinton Anderson, Linda Forrest (Discussants) Nathan Grant Smith, Melissa Grey (Chairs), Erica Wise, Marge Charmoli, and Judith Kovach (Presenters). We invite you to the symposium "LGBT-Focused Public Policy: The Role of State, Provincial, and Territorial Psychological Associations" (SPTA) at APA Convention.

In addition to continuing these collective efforts with related disciplines, our online community, SPTAs, and individual psychologists, we plan to continue to respond to policy issues as they arise. In the new year, we will also continue our work with APA staff on LGBT advocacy, including the APA's Office of LGBT Concerns (Clinton Anderson's office) and with the Committee on Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Transgender Concerns (GLGBTC), which have been instrumental to the PPC. The PPC aims to advance LGBT public policy at the state level as 2012 unfolds.

—Melissa Grey, mgrey2@gmail.com, Tim Popanz, tpopanz@comcast.net, Co-chairs

Education and Training Committee Report

The E & T Committee has engaged in a variety of activities over the last six months, including:

- The committee developed third-party comments on four programs in two religious universities that have APA accreditation reviews in 2012. These comments were submitted to the Executive Committee early in 2012 and, after revision and approval, were sent to the APA Commission on Accreditation in February 2012.
- In 2010 the Division was approved by APA as a Continuing Education sponsor. In November 2011 our Division CE Coordinator Joseph Micucci filed the required annual report on the Division's CE status with APA, providing information about programming and maintenance of any program records.
- Maryka Biaggio agreed to work with the Dissemination Task Force of the APA Committee on Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, and Transgender Concerns to develop some protocols for disseminating materials generated by them. She developed a list of educational training councils for the Task Force and submitted it to the Task Force in September 2011.
- The Committee welcomed several new members to work on its various projects. Current members now include Maryka Biaggio, Joseph Micucci (Co-chairs), Justin Harms, Angela Krumm, Geoffrey Lantz, Daniel Szuhay, and Joshua Wolff.

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

News from the APA Office of Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, and Transgender Concerns

Updated Public Information Brochure—The Committee on Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, and Transgender Concerns revised and updated the public information brochure *Answers to Your Questions About Transgender People, Gender Identity, and Gender Expression*, which was published in September (www.apa.org/topics/sexuality/transgender.aspx). The brochure was translated into Spanish in December for publication in 2012.

Amicus Briefs on Same-Sex Marriage—The Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, & Transgender Concerns Office (LGBTCO) worked with the APA Office of General Council on the development of two *amicus* briefs: *Gill v. Office of Personnel Management*, which challenges the Defense of Marriage Act; and *Donaldson and Guggenheim v. Montana*, which seeks to find that denial to same-sex couples of the rights and benefits that accrue to married different-sex couples is unconstitutional, even if marriage for same-sex couples has been recently barred in the state constitution. The briefs drew from the recently adopted APA *Resolution on Marriage Equality for Same-Sex Couples*. The briefs may be read at: www.apa.org/about/offices/ogc/amicus/index-issues.aspx#sexual-orientation.

LGBT Health—The LGBTCO is working with the Public Interest Government Relations Office, in coordination with LGBT health care advocacy organizations, to advocate for increasing awareness of and resources related to LGBT health care, particularly with regard to the federal government and to monitor the federal agencies as they implement the recommendations in the 2011 Institute of Medicine report—“The Health of Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, and Transgender People: Building a Foundation for Better Understanding.” The report is available at: www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/books/NBK64806.

International LGBT Policy in Psychology—There are three important policy developments in international psychology for which LGBTCO and the APA International Affairs Office have been advocating.

First, in July 2010, the International Union for Psychological Science (IUPsyS) revised its non-discrimination policy concerning the Free Circulation of Scientists to include sexual orientation. The IUPsyS adheres to the principle of the free circulation of scientists as articulated by the policy of the International Council of Science (ICSU). This means that for all international congresses, it is understood that the host country will admit participants, whether or not the country of the participant has diplomatic relations with the host country. The IUPsyS Policy, as adopted July, 2010, reads in part:

IUPsyS Statutes, Article 3.

- (i) *The Union adheres to the International Council for Science (ICSU) and recognizes it as providing a coordinating and representative body for the international organization of science.*
- (ii) *The Union adheres to the ICSU principle of the Universality of Science embodying freedom of movement, association, expression and communication for scientists, as well as equitable access to data, information and research material; and actively upholds this principle, by opposing any discrimination on the basis of such factors as ethnic origin, religion, citizenship, language, political stance, gender, sex, sexual orientation, or age.*

The freedom of access to scientific congresses is monitored closely by ICSU.

Second, in September 2011, the International Council for Science (ICSU), of which IUPsyS is a member, revised its Principal of Universality (Freedom and Responsibility) of Science to include gender identity and sexual orientation. The new wording of the Statute (Article 5) is as follows:

The free and responsible practice of science is fundamental to scientific advancement and human and environmental well-being. Such practice, in all its aspects, requires freedom of movement, association, expression and communication for scientists, as well as equitable access to data, information, and other resources for research. It requires responsibility at all levels to carry out and communicate scientific work with integrity, respect, fairness, trustworthiness, and transparency, recognising its benefits and possible harms.

In advocating the free and responsible practice of science, ICSU promotes equitable opportunities for access to science and its benefits, and opposes discrimination based on such factors as ethnic origin, religion, citizenship, language, political or other opinion, sex, gender identity, sexual orientation, disability, or age.

Third, the LGBTCO provided technical assistance to the Psychological Association of the Philippines on development of a new Statement of the Psychological Association of the Philippines on Non-Discrimination based on Sexual Orientation, Gender Identity and Expression, which can be read at: www.pap.org.ph/?ctr=page&action=resources.

—Ronald L. Schlittler, Program Coordinator, Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, and Transgender Concerns Office, Public Interest Directorate, American Psychological Association

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