



President's Column: We Need a Few Good People

By Mark Pope



Leadership is a sometimes vexing construct. Division 44 is a relatively small group of psychologists and our students, who are trying to change our profession and make the world a better place for those we serve and those who follow after us. But we are powerful because of what we represent—we are only the tip of the arrow.

Individuals who join any professional association are the most highly conscious elements of that profession. They are the ones who understand the importance of even banding together to form such an association, and then of simply staying together to move the profession forward, to set goals that we all can agree with and direct actions toward achieving such goals.

For each of us who is already a member of Division 44, there are at least another 10 whom we represent who believe like we do. They don't put their money where their values are by joining our Division, but they are there nonetheless. We have many who believe as we do in our profession.

From these most highly conscious elements, at the tip of that arrow, come our leaders. We have formalized such a process in our bylaws. Successful leadership replacement planning is the foundation upon which is built organizational survival, at the very least. Are these leaders stewards or battle chiefs? The truth is that they must be some of both, but we hope that we have leaders who have great passion for who we are and what we do.

Leaders must have a certain set of skills to be successful. Vision, people skills, political skills, collaboration skills, and organization are some of the more obvious, as well as running carefully with scissors.

We hope that each new president moves us a little farther along the path. And I hope that I have made a contribution. But volunteer leaders who are fully employed in other jobs can only do so much.

You may not know this, but we do not have any staff. We are an entirely volunteer organization, with many of those volunteers doing amazing work, but also employed full or more than full time in highly responsible professional positions. What little extra time each has and gives freely to Division 44 is valued highly, but sometimes it's not enough.

We need a paid staff member—a person who makes their living based on providing administrative support to move our Division forward and consistently carrying out the directives

of the elected or appointed volunteer leadership. We need such staff to ensure consistent follow through and that we are moving toward our goals. This is part of our new strategic plan and we are moving on this.

It's been a strong year preparing the blueprint (the strategic plan) for the next leaders of our Division, refocusing our role in our profession (the revised mission statement), and adding to our arsenal of professional tools with our new journal and Facebook page. But there is so much more to do. And so, I ask each of you to think about what you can do to lead this next year, to put yourself forward to make a difference in Division 44. We only need a few good people, but the more we have, the more we can accomplish, sooner.

When I put out a call this year on the Division 44 listserv for openings in some leadership positions, it was honestly with some trepidation. You never know what you will get with such a call. I was, however, amazed by both the quality and quantity of people who responded to my entreaty. What I learned this past year is that we just need to simply ask more. Sometimes we as leaders just don't make "the ask." Thank you for re-teaching me this valuable lesson.

Never forget what we have done, are doing, and aim to do.

It's been a great year. We have more to do. See you in Orlando.

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Bertram J. Cohler (1938–2012)

Bert Cohler, a renowned psychologist, devoted member of Division 44, and professor at the University of Chicago for over 40 years, passed away on May 9. He was 73. Cohler received his AB in Human Development from the University of Chicago in 1961 and then pursued his PhD in Harvard's Department of Social Relations, where he specialized in personality and clinical psychology and was strongly influenced by Gordon Allport, Henry Murray, and Elliot Mishler. Cohler contributed to numerous branches of psychology, especially clinical psychology and psychoanalysis, developmental psychology, and personality and social psychology.

Cohler was recruited by Bruno Bettelheim to return to Chicago in 1969 to become Director of the Sonia Shankman Orthogenic School and an Assistant Professor at the University of Chicago. Cohler himself was a graduate of the Orthogenic School, a residential treatment facility for children with social and psychological difficulties, and was heralded by the School as one of its most prominent graduates.

Cohler received formal training in child and adult psychoanalysis in the 1970s at the Chicago Institute for Psychoanalysis. He was promoted to Associate Professor at the University of Chicago with tenure in 1974 and remained there for the entirety of his career, with appointments in the College, the Committee on Human Development (now Department of Comparative Human Development), the Department of Psychology, and the Department of Psychiatry.

Following his wife's untimely death in 1989, Cohler came out publicly as a gay man and began to focus much of his research and clinical practice on issues related to sexual identity and the life course. He had conducted research on homosexuality to some extent in graduate school at Harvard, having co-authored studies on both avoidance conditioning to "treat" homosexuality and supportive group psychotherapy for homosexual men (published in 1971 and 1970, respectively). He later told one of his gay doctoral students that he was relieved that the project ultimately became a support group for gay men, and he expressed regret for participating in a study of avoidance conditioning.

In the 1980s, Cohler served as a consultant on the Horizons study of gay and lesbian youth, conducted by his colleagues Gilbert Herdt and the late Andrew Boxer. After coming out, Cohler became extremely active at Horizons (now known as the Center on Halsted), the primary social service agency for Chicago's LGBTQ community. He was a volunteer therapist and psychotherapy supervisor there since the mid-1990s. He taught a popular course at the University of Chicago called "Sexual Identity, Life Story, and Life Course" and served as a devoted mentor to scores of LGBTQ undergraduate and graduate students. He was a founding director of the University's LGBTQ Alumni Association. Revealing his commitment to mentoring LGBTQ students, he routinely served as a mentor at Division 44's annual fundraising dinner.

Cohler's work on sexual identity was notable for its emphasis on personal narrative and the life course. He argued that gay men and lesbians construct life stories that provide a sense of purpose and coherence in the face of adversity, and that this personal narrative evolves across life to accommodate social and historical change. His key books on the subject include *The Course of Gay and Lesbian Lives: Social and Psychoanalytic Perspectives* (with Robert Galatzer-Levy, University of Chicago Press, 2000) and *Writing Desire: Sixty Years of Gay Autobiography* (University of Wisconsin Press, 2007). He was also co-editor (with Phillip Hammack) of *The Story of Sexual Identity: Narrative Perspectives on the Gay and Lesbian Life Course* (Oxford University Press, 2009), and co-editor of the *Oxford Series on Sexuality, Identity, and Society*. He received numerous teaching awards from the University of Chicago over the course of his career. He also received additional awards and accolades from the American Psychological Association, among other professional associations, including the prestigious Henry A. Murray Award from Division 8 (Personality and Social Psychology) and the Theodore Sarbin Award from Division 24 (Theoretical and Philosophical Psychology).

Cohler is survived by his partner of 19 years, Bill Hensley, his sons Jonathan and James, three grandchildren, and by the numerous students, colleagues, and dear friends whose lives he influenced.

—Phillip L. Hammack, hammack@ucsc.edu

Student Volunteers Needed for Division 44 Suite

As many of you know, each year at the annual APA Convention student volunteers staff the Division 44 Hospitality Suite. Volunteering for Division 44 is a great way to network with other students and professionals interested in LGBT psychology! Volunteers typically work one or two shifts of 2-4 hours. Volunteer duties typically include welcoming presenters and visitors to our hospitality suite, selling Division 44 pins and books from the book display, and answering questions visitors have about our Division. Plans for student housing at a nearby hotel are currently pending. We will update everyone regarding housing as soon as we have more information. If you are interested in volunteering in the Division 44 Hospitality Suite, please e-mail Dre directly: dreberendsen@gmail.com and request the volunteer form. We hope to see you in Orlando!

—Dre Berendsen and Dawn Brown, Division 44 Student Working Group



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

Summer 2007

President Christopher R. Martell drew a metaphor between running his first half-marathon and the fits and starts of progress in LGBT rights in the U.S. and within APA. He noted that Washington State Legislature just passed a statewide domestic partner bill after its Supreme Court ruled that the State's Defense of Marriage Act was constitutional in 2006.

Robert-Jay Green will give the Invited Address to profile the rise of antigay groups and describe the beginnings of a nationwide effort to confront their false claims and to educate the American public about the realities of LGBT life.

Julia Tomassilli, winner of the Division's Bisexual Foundation Scholarship Award, reported on her research, which found generally positive attitudes about bisexual women and men in a sample of lesbians and gay men; they were higher than in a similar study 10 years earlier.

Douglas C. Kimmel wrote the first article in a series sponsored by the Division 44 Task Force on Aging about pioneers in the field. He described his wedding to Ron Schwizer in 1969, attending the organizing meeting of the Association of Gay Psychologists in 1973, meeting Evelyn Hooker at APA in 1977, and giving a Master Lecture at APA with Linda Garnets on sexual orientation in 1991.

Summer 2002

President Sari H. Dworkin discussed the new APA convention format and thanked Randy Georgemiller, Kate Kominars, and Doug Haldeman for arranging the program and Rob Mapou and Armand Cerbone for finding the restaurant for the Division Dinner in Chicago.

Becky J. Liddle, *Newsletter* Editor, announced the Fall *Newsletter* theme: "Child molestation and homosexuality," reflecting the mis-information following the cases of priests molesting children in their care.

The student representatives, Kimberly Balsam and Cisco Sánchez, invited attendance at the mentoring workshop with a panel of LGBT psychologists, a workshop on getting into leadership in Division 44, and the annual student party co-sponsored by the APAGS-CLGBTC Committee.

Summer 1997

President Doug Haldeman pointed out the tradition of Native tribes and non-Native settlers in Washington Territory to hold an annual gathering ritual called a rendezvous for a week of games, contests, socializing, and exchanging information. Our own annual Convention is similar. This year it will include a special remembrance in honor of Dr. Evelyn Hooker.

Barry Chung announced his appointment as Editor of the Division 44 *Newsletter*. He thanked Phil Levinson for his service as editor and Ariel Shidlo who was Features Editor. Becky Liddle has agreed to serve as Associate Editor for features articles.

By an overwhelming margin, Division 44 members voted to include Bisexuality in the name and mission of the Division (93%). The change becomes effective immediately and the *Newsletter* masthead reflected the new name.

Sari H. Dworkin described her experience in Ivanovo, Russia, teaching students to do therapy, training psychologists and psychiatrists, and seeing both private clients and severely disturbed psychiatric patients.

August 1992

The National Association of Lesbian and Gay Psychologists, NALGP, is holding an Empowerment Conference one day before the APA Convention, including presentations by major political organizations and lobbying legislators' Capitol Hill offices.

President Connie Chan thanked Barbara Slater and Joan Rabin for organizing the Division 44 program at the APA Convention in Washington, DC. Division 44 was included in the Public Interest Mini-convention focusing on the intersection of ethnicity and sexual orientation.

Clinton Anderson reported on efforts by the APA Committee on Lesbian and Gay Concerns (CLGC) to disseminate the task force report, "Bias in Psychotherapy with Lesbians and Gay Men." The APA Public Interest Directorate has established an advisory group with regard to the U.S. Department of Defense policy on sexual orientation. A policy statement on lesbian, gay, and bisexual youths has been developed by CLGC and the APA Committee on Children, Youth, and Families.

July 1987

Linda Garnets, Division 44 program chair, announced two invited addresses for the APA Convention. Carolyn Payton will chair an invited symposium titled "Teaching on Gay and Lesbian Issues." Adrienne Smith will chair a symposium on "Issues of Lesbians at Mid-Life." Douglas Kimmel's Presidential Address will be "Lesbians and Gays Also Grow Old."

Royce Scrivner, Lawrence A. Kurdek, and Bianca Cody Murphy are leading a Division 44 continuing education workshop titled "Family Therapy: Lesbian and Gay Issues."

Alan K. Malyon reported that the CLGC Task Force to Develop Psychotherapy Guidelines for Lesbians and Gay Men received over 2,000 completed questionnaires from a survey sample of APA members. These are the first data systematically collected on psychotherapy with lesbians and gay men and will be used to develop a set of guidelines.

Gregory M. Herek testified October 9, 1986 before the U.S. House of Representatives Committee on the Judiciary's Subcommittee on Criminal Justice on the subject of violence against lesbians and gay men; he spoke on behalf of the American Psychological Association.

Great Program for Division 44 in Orlando

We are truly excited and proud of the Division 44 Program this year at the 120th Annual Convention of the American Psychological Association in Orlando, Florida. This year we will showcase 78 posters (in two poster sessions, one Thursday and one Sunday) and 12 symposia and conversation hours.

The Thursday Division 44 program includes four research symposia across a diverse range of LGBT-relevant topics, including symposia with a focus on LGBT older adults, counselors' competencies in working with LGBT clients, trans youth research, and the mental health consequences of homophobic experiences throughout the lifespan.

On Friday the Division 44 program features three additional research symposia, addressing the novel areas of minority stress in bisexual individuals, risk and resilience in trans populations, and sexpositivity. Also on Friday, Dr. Kathy Ritter will lead a conversation hour on conducting group therapy with sexual minority individuals and Dr. David Huebner will host a screening and discussion of the film he wrote and produced, *Lead with Love*, about parental affirmation of their children's sexual orientation.

Saturday, Dr. Lore Dickey will lead a conversation hour on the WPATH Standards of Care, and the Division will present three research symposia: on intersectionality research on sexual minority Asian Americans, on therapist sexual orientation disclosure during psychotherapy, and on the consequences of coming out for youth and their families.

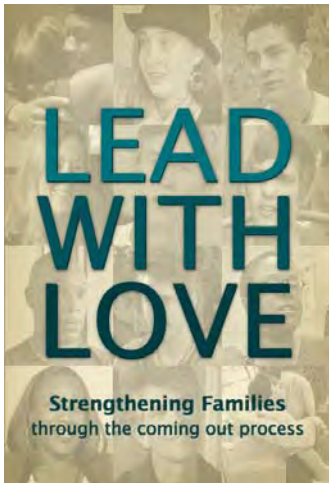
Saturday is also a busy business day for the Division, as the President, Dr. Mark Pope, will give his presidential address and then convene the Division's annual business meeting, awards ceremony, and social hour (which has been expanded to two hours this year!). Saturday night is the annual Division Dinner, always a highlight of the final day of convention programming.

Be sure to visit the second Poster Session on Sunday at 11 A.M. to show your support for our students and to see the latest research on LGBT issues!

We have an interesting and exciting set of Divisional Suite programs in store, as well as social events (a pizza party and annual Division party). Check the separate section on the Convention program in this issue of the Newsletter.

We hope to see you all soon in Orlando to recharge ourselves for the national election year ahead: one with LGBT-related issues very much in the forefront, and actually on the ballot in several states.

—David Pantalone, Program Chair, dpantalone@suffolk.edu



Documentary Aims to Help Parents through Coming Out Process

Parents have a new resource to help them through the sometimes difficult process of finding out that their child is lesbian, gay, or bisexual. David Huebner, an Associate Professor of Psychology at the University of Utah, and his colleagues have produced a 35-minute documentary, *Lead with Love*, which is available for free online at www.leadwithlovefilm.com.

The film provides a look at four different families that cross racial, socio-economic, and geographic borders. Parents and their LGB children speak candidly about their own experiences in the coming out process. These stories are punctuated by facts about homosexuality from psychologists, educators, and clergy.

"It's not surprising that parents struggle when their children come out to them. Most of the struggle is because they care about them," Huebner says. "We wanted to provide a resource to provide support and guidance for those families—a resource that they can access in the privacy of their own homes, on their own terms. We were surprised to see how little there is by way of film-based resources out there for parents of LGBT youth."

Studies have shown that when parents react negatively to a child who has come out to them, a child is more likely to abuse drugs and alcohol, have unprotected sex, and suffer from depression and suicide. Director/Producer, Jenny Mackenzie (*Kick Like a Girl*) explains, "Because the stakes are so high for gay youth when there is parental rejection, we wanted to create a film for parents that pushes the message of love and acceptance while also being honest, educational, and watchable."

The film's main message is that parents should "LEAD" with love. LEAD is an acronym that stands for "let your affection show," "express your pain away from your child," "avoid rejecting behaviors," and "do good before you feel good." The film maintains that if parents can focus on these concrete things, they can establish a more supportive environment and their child and family will be happier and healthier.

Huebner co-produced the film with Academy-Award-Winning producer Geralyn Dreyfous (*Born into Brothels*). In the first year after its release, over 10,000 people from around the world have viewed the film online, including approximately 2000 parents of LGB youth. The film's reach has been bolstered by media coverage in outlets such as the *New York Times*, *USA Today*, NPR, ABC's "The View," and through a Google grant which makes the film a top search result when individuals search online with keywords like "my child is gay."

Lead with Love will be presented as a part of the film program at this year's APA Convention in Orlando, followed by a discussion with Huebner. The screening is scheduled for 10:30–11:30 A.M. on Friday, August 3, in the Convention Center, Lecture Hall/W300.

Do Biomedical Interventions in HIV Prevention Make Behavioral Ones Obsolete?

A Conversation Hour Sponsored by Division 12 Saturday, August 4,
9–9:50 A.M., Orange County Convention Center, Room W308D

Save the date for this conversation hour on the topic of combining biomedical and behavioral approaches to HIV prevention. Using the best available research and program experience, combination biomedical and behavioral prevention involves the strategic, coordinated use of different kinds of prevention activities—biomedical, behavioral, and structural—to design interventions that operate on multiple levels (e.g., individual, couples, family, community, societal). This session will evaluate research developments in combination biomedical and behavioral interventions in HIV, cardiovascular, and cancer research that improve health outcomes and address the complementary contribution of combination biomedical and behavioral research to prevention of disease and its consequences. Strategies to encourage such research and practice will be reviewed. Effective models to ensure better training of professionals to conduct combination biomedical and behavioral research will be discussed.

Participants: Perry N. Halkitis, PhD, MS, New York University;
Willo Pequegnat, PhD, National Institute of Mental Health; and
Neil Schneiderman, PhD, University of Miami

Additional APA Convention Programming of Interest to Division 44 Members

CE 122: APA Task Force on Appropriate Therapeutic Responses to
Sexual Orientation—Affirmative Practices

Date: Friday, August 3, 8–11:50 A.M.

Hilton Hotel, Turkey Lake Room; Credits: 4

CLGBTC Programming: Town Hall Meeting & Topic Hour: Theme
for both is Lesbian, Gay, and Bisexual Parenting

Date: Friday, August 3, 9–10:50 A.M.

Peabody Orlando Hotel, Celebration, Room 7

Symposium: LGBT-Focused Public Policy: The Role of State/
Provincial/Territorial Psychological Associations (Div. 31)

Date: Saturday, August 4, 9–10:50 A.M.

Room: Level 1, W 102B

Working With and Advocating for LGBT Children, Youth, and
Families (Div. 17)

Date: Saturday, August 4, 11–11:50 A.M.

Room: Level IV, Valencia Ballroom

Dimensions of LGBT Parenting in Florida and Beyond (Div. 9)

Date: Saturday, August 4, 1–1:50 P.M.

Room: Level III, room W307C



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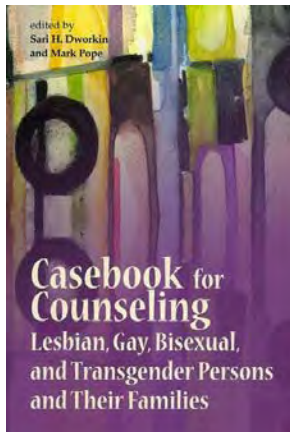
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BOOK REVIEWS

Casebook for Counseling Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, and Transgender Persons and Their Families

Sari H. Dworkin and Mark Pope (Eds.). Alexandria, VA: American Counseling Association, 2012, 368 pp.



Preparing therapists to work with LGBT clients can be challenging. Therapists-in-training may have limited personal and professional exposure to LGBT people and, thus, have difficulty imagining the psychosocial experiences of LGBT clients, let alone how these may play out in therapy. Indeed, even seasoned practitioners are challenged to anticipate the full range and complexity of LGBT experiences, especially as the community and societal context shift over time. Happily, Sari Dworkin and Mark Pope have responded to this need in the form of a casebook.

The book contains 31 cases organized into four sections: Developmental Issues, Relationship Issues, Contextual Issues, and Wellness Issues. Each chapter describes one or two clients and offers an account of how a therapist did, or would, work with this client, including such aspects as case conceptualization, diagnosis, goals, interventions, and treatment outcomes. Cultural and contextual issues, as well as therapeutic relationship considerations are addressed. The case authors draw on their expertise as therapists, researchers, and leaders in LGBT communities and professional organizations. Most of the cases appear to portray the author's work with actual clients, and I found these chapters to be quite informative, although a few of the cases seem more hypothetical

and, thus, provided limited insight into how clients might respond to various approaches.

The casebook uses as a foundation the *Competencies for Counseling Gay, Lesbian, Bisexual, and Transgender Clients* (1997) and *Competencies for Counseling with Transgender Clients* (2010) that have been adopted by the American Counseling Association; these documents are included in appendices. Each section's introduction identifies relevant competencies and the cases illuminate these competencies. The chapters, however, illustrate the complexity of LGBT people's lives that cannot be captured in competencies because of their necessarily limits in terms of addressing the intersections of multiple identities and issues in real people's lives. For example, in Chapter 4, Chen-Hayes describes the case of a multiracial transgender adolescent whose heterosexual mother and gay father are both recovering alcoholics. Not surprisingly, the competencies do not provide specific guidance for working with this particular constellation of family members.

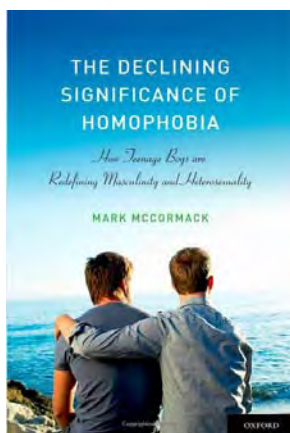
The range of diversity represented in the cases is refreshing. Not only are lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, transsexual, questioning, and intersex clients included; but a wide range of ages, ethnicities, geographic regions, and family types are represented, as well. Furthermore, I appreciate the articulation of each therapist's theoretical framework as it demonstrated how LGBT-affirmative approaches could play out using a range of theoretical approaches, including cognitive-behavioral, solution-focused, narrative, and many others. There is not one singular way to be LGBT-affirming, and this casebook can help therapists to imagine how to work with LGBT clients using their own theoretical orientation, professional strengths, and personal characteristics.

In sum, I found this book to be a welcome addition to the literature on counseling LGBT clients. Although developed with counselors in mind, all psychologists, social workers, psychiatrists, and other helping professionals will find this casebook applicable to their training and practice. Dworkin and Pope have developed a valuable resource that can enhance our clinical thinking to help us meet the needs of a wide range of LGBT clients and their families.

Reviewed by Tania Israel, tisrael@education.ucsb.edu

The Declining Significance of Homophobia: How Teenage Boys are Redefining Masculinity and Heterosexuality

Mark McCormack, New York: Oxford University Press, 2012, 208 pp.



Homophobia is a pervasive form of oppression that affects sexual and gender minority youth across the world; however, Mark McCormack suggests that there is a trend toward the reduction of homophobia, especially in schools. In his new book, *The Declining Significance of Homophobia*, McCormack provides evidence that young heterosexual males may be less homophobic than once believed. Relying exclusively on qualitative interviews and field observations among three high schools in the southern region of the United Kingdom, McCormack asserts that young heterosexual males are more pro-gay, inclusive of their gay peers, use less homophobic and misogynistic language, and that being homophobic could negatively influence one's popularity within a school. Most salient in McCormack's book is his exploration and discussion of heteromascularity development. He discusses how young heterosexual males construct their gender identity using a variety of strategies that do not oppress sexual and gender minorities. Specifically, he identifies emotional support, charisma, and social fluidity as some of the ways that young males construct and regulate their heterosexual identities.

McCormack divides the book into three sections. First, he provides a detailed account of the qualitative research methodology that he employs while interacting with adolescent and young adult males. McCormack describes his research as an ethnographic study, although there are methodological components that arguably resemble an ethnographic *case* study. There are three different school sites that McCormack surveys to create an embedded bounded system for analysis. McCormack also triangulates his data by using multiple data points (e.g., observations, direct interviews with participants, collateral interviews, inter-rater reliability with another observer, intersecting multiple theories, and photographs) to accumulate further support for his study (Yin, 2008). McCormack goes into great lengths to describe how he ensures credibility and trustworthiness of his data collection procedures; however, it is unclear exactly how McCormack coded the data leading to the final results presented in the book.

In the second part of the book he provides a review of various sociological theories related to masculinity. Saturated with scholarly references, and at times, academically dense in his writing style, McCormack describes and critiques theories on sex role, gender, feminism, hegemony, and hegemonic masculinity theory. McCormack believes that much of his data is best accounted by Anderson's (2009) inclusive masculinity theory. The theory postulates that in a "culture of decreased homo-hysteria, physical affection and emotional intimacy between heterosexual male students are both common and esteemed" (McCormack, 2012, p. 137). The second part also includes chapters on how schools socialize the construction of male gender and sexuality, and the formation and decrease of homophobia in UK and US cultures.

The third part of the book provides rich descriptions of students' experiences from all three high schools, including McCormack's observations and interactions with his participants. He integrates a variety of theories into this part of the book and provides contextualized insights into the decreased significance of homophobia among young heterosexual males. Furthermore, McCormack formulates a comprehensive model of homosexually themed discourse, and discusses the interactions between language, environment, and social outcomes. McCormack connects these findings to wider cultural and social changes that are the result of collective grass roots initiatives, and not necessarily institutional policy change.

Overall, McCormack provides some compelling evidence that challenges certain thoughts and beliefs about homophobia in Western culture. He comments on the potential difficulty that his theses may have in the existing scholarship of LGBT research, but does so with a great deal of scholarly integrity. Implications for application, practice, future scholarship, suggestions for educators, social justice advocates, and policy makers were not explicit in the book. Although he discusses some implications, more focus on these aspects would also have been a significant contribution to the current literature on LGBT issues.

References

- Anderson, E. (2009). *Inclusive Masculinity: The changing nature of masculinities*. London: Routledge.
 Yin, R. K. (2008). *Case study research: Design and methods*. Thousand Oaks, CA: Sage Publications.

Reviewed by Franco Dispenza, Franco.Dispenza@gmail.com

Discrimination and Homophobia Fuel the HIV Epidemic in Gay and Bisexual Men

Throughout the last 30 years, the HIV epidemic in the United States has adversely affected the lives of gay men. Starting with the earliest cases in the 1980s, this population has borne the brunt of this disease. Close to 500,000 lives have been lost, and to this day, gay, bisexual, and other men having sex with men (MSM) account for 50% of all infections and 50% of recent infections in the United States. In recent years, rates of seroconversion have been most pronounced in young African American and Latino men. In effect, since 1981, no less than three generations of gay men have been affected. Much of the behavioral research conducted during the last 2 decades has focused on the role of individual- or person-level determinants of HIV risk behavior. The direct result has been the development of interventions and programs seeking to effect change on the person level. Yet what has become abundantly clear to those of us working in the field is that these programs fall short by failing to address the structural, systemic, and/or societal factors that place gay men at heightened risk. It is these broader factors that we address in the spring 2012 issue of *Psychology & AIDS Exchange*.

The overall focus of this issue is on the psychosocial stressors that gay men experience that heighten their vulnerability to HIV. Attention is paid to the role that homophobia plays in fueling the HIV epidemic in all gay men and how this form of discrimination, when compounded by racism and economic inequalities, exacerbates risk states. We examine the extant literature that supports these ideas and consider how a theory of multiple minority stress may guide our understanding going forward. In addition, this issue provides insights for clinicians on how to work with their clients, and we consider implications of research findings for public policy.

We hope that the ideas presented in this issue of *Psychology & AIDS Exchange* foster a dialogue that allows us to consider and develop programs that move beyond the focus on individual behaviors. We also hope future endeavors will embrace the understanding that structural and policy changes are critical for reducing the rates of HIV transmission among gay men. In this regard, we call for a more holistic approach to HIV prevention that treats gay men as more than sexual beings, as well as an approach to gay men's health that embraces but is not defined solely by sexual health.

This issue is available at www.apa.org/pi/aids/resources/exchange/2012/default.aspx.

—Perry N. Halkitis, Chair, APA Committee on Psychology and AIDS, pnb1@nyu.edu

ARTICLES

Free and Equal in Dignity and Rights¹

U. S. Secretary of State Hillary Rodham Clinton



Good evening. . . . Today, I want to talk about the work we have left to do to protect one group of people whose human rights are still denied in too many parts of the world today. In many ways, they are an invisible minority. They are arrested, beaten, terrorized, even executed. Many are treated with contempt and violence by their fellow citizens while authorities empowered to protect them look the other way or, too often, even join in the abuse. They are denied opportunities to work and learn, driven from their homes and countries, and forced to suppress or deny who they are to protect themselves from harm.

I am talking about gay, lesbian, bisexual, and transgender people, human beings born free and given bestowed equality and dignity, who have a right to claim that, which is now one of the remaining human rights challenges of our time. I speak about this subject knowing that my own country's record on human rights for gay people is far from perfect. Until 2003, it was still a crime in parts of our country. Many LGBT Americans have endured violence and harassment in their own lives, and for some, including many young people, bullying and exclusion are daily experiences. So we, like all nations, have more work to do to protect human rights at home.

Now, raising this issue, I know, is sensitive for many people and that the obstacles standing in the way of protecting the human rights of LGBT people rest on deeply held personal, political, cultural, and religious beliefs. So I come here before you with respect, understanding, and humility. Even though progress on this front is not easy, we cannot delay acting. So in that spirit, I want to talk about the difficult and

important issues we must address together to reach a global consensus that recognizes the human rights of LGBT citizens everywhere.

The first issue goes to the heart of the matter. Some have suggested that gay rights and human rights are separate and distinct; but, in fact, they are one and the same. Now, of course, 60 years ago, the governments that drafted and passed the Universal Declaration of Human Rights were not thinking about how it applied to the LGBT community. They also weren't thinking about how it applied to indigenous people or children or people with disabilities or other marginalized groups. Yet in the past 60 years, we have come to recognize that members of these groups are entitled to the full measure of dignity and rights, because, like all people, they share a common humanity.

This recognition did not occur all at once. It evolved over time. And as it did, we understood that we were honoring rights that people always had, rather than creating new or special rights for them. Like being a woman, like being a racial, religious, tribal, or ethnic minority, being LGBT does not make you less human. And that is why gay rights are human rights, and human rights are gay rights.

It is violation of human rights when people are beaten or killed because of their sexual orientation, or because they do not conform to cultural norms about how men and women should look or behave. It is a violation of human rights when governments declare it illegal to be gay, or allow those who harm gay people to go unpunished. It is a violation of human rights when lesbian or transgendered women are subjected to so-called corrective rape, or forcibly subjected to hormone treatments, or when people are murdered after public calls for violence toward gays, or when they are forced to flee their nations and seek asylum in other lands to save their lives. And it is a violation of human rights when life-saving care is withheld from people because they are gay, or equal access to justice is denied to people because they are gay, or public spaces are out of bounds to people because they are gay. No matter what we look like, where we come from, or who we are, we are all equally entitled to our human rights and dignity.

The second issue is a question of whether homosexuality arises from a particular part of the world. Some seem to believe it is a Western phenomenon, and therefore people outside the West have grounds to reject it. Well, in reality, gay people are born into and belong to every society in the world. They are all ages, all races, all faiths; they are doctors and teachers, farmers and bankers, soldiers and athletes; and whether we know it, or whether we acknowledge it, they are our family, our friends, and our neighbors.

Being gay is not a Western invention; it is a human reality. And protecting the human rights of all people, gay or straight, is not something that only Western governments do. South Africa's constitution, written in the aftermath of

¹Address given at the Palais des Nations, Geneva, Switzerland, December 06, 2011. The full transcript is available at: <http://www.humanrights.gov/2011/12/06/remarks-in-recognition-of-international-human-rights-day/>; see also video of the speech, fact sheets, and additional resources: <http://www.humanrights.gov/2011/12/06/human-rights-geneva/>.

Apartheid, protects the equality of all citizens, including gay people. In Colombia and Argentina, the rights of gays are also legally protected. In Nepal, the supreme court has ruled that equal rights apply to LGBT citizens. The Government of Mongolia has committed to pursue new legislation that will tackle anti-gay discrimination.

Now, some worry that protecting the human rights of the LGBT community is a luxury that only wealthy nations can afford. But in fact, in all countries, there are costs to not protecting these rights, in both gay and straight lives lost to disease and violence, and the silencing of voices and views that would strengthen communities, in ideas never pursued by entrepreneurs who happen to be gay. Costs are incurred whenever any group is treated as lesser or the other, whether they are women, racial, or religious minorities, or the LGBT. Former President Mogae of Botswana pointed out recently that for as long as LGBT people are kept in the shadows, there cannot be an effective public health program to tackle HIV and AIDS. Well, that holds true for other challenges as well.

The third, and perhaps most challenging, issue arises when people cite religious or cultural values as a reason to violate or not to protect the human rights of LGBT citizens. This is not unlike the justification offered for violent practices towards women like honor killings, widow burning, or female genital mutilation. Some people still defend those practices as part of a cultural tradition. But violence toward women isn't cultural; it's criminal. Likewise with slavery, what was once justified as sanctioned by God is now properly reviled as an unconscionable violation of human rights.

In each of these cases, we came to learn that no practice or tradition trumps the human rights that belong to all of us. And this holds true for inflicting violence on LGBT people, criminalizing their status or behavior, expelling them from their families and communities, or tacitly or explicitly accepting their killing.

Of course, it bears noting that rarely are cultural and religious traditions and teachings actually in conflict with the protection of human rights. Indeed, our religion and our culture are sources of compassion and inspiration toward our fellow human beings. It was not only those who've justified slavery who leaned on religion, it was also those who sought to abolish it. And let us keep in mind that our commitments to protect the freedom of religion and to defend the dignity of LGBT people emanate from a common source. For many of us, religious belief and practice is a vital source of meaning and identity, and fundamental to who we are as people. And likewise, for most of us, the bonds of love and family that we forge are also vital sources of meaning and identity. And caring for others is an expression of what it means to be fully human. It is because the human experience is universal that human rights are universal and cut across all religions and cultures.

The fourth issue is what history teaches us about how we make progress towards rights for all. Progress starts with honest discussion. Now, there are some who say and believe that all gay people are pedophiles, that homosexuality is a disease that can be caught or cured, or that gays recruit others to be-

come gay. Well, these notions are simply not true. They are also unlikely to disappear if those who promote or accept them are dismissed out of hand rather than invited to share their fears and concerns. No one has ever abandoned a belief because he was forced to do so.

Universal human rights include freedom of expression and freedom of belief, even if our words or beliefs denigrate the humanity of others. Yet, while we are each free to believe whatever we choose, we cannot do whatever we choose, not in a world where we protect the human rights of all.

Reaching understanding of these issues takes more than speech. It does take a conversation. In fact, it takes a constellation of conversations in places big and small. And it takes a willingness to see stark differences in belief as a reason to begin the conversation, not to avoid it.

But progress comes from changes in laws. In many places, including my own country, legal protections have preceded, not followed, broader recognition of rights. Laws have a teaching effect. Laws that discriminate validate other kinds of discrimination. Laws that require equal protections reinforce the moral imperative of equality. And practically speaking, it is often the case that laws must change before fears about change dissipate.

Many in my country thought that President Truman was making a grave error when he ordered the racial desegregation of our military. They argued that it would undermine unit cohesion. And it wasn't until he went ahead and did it that we saw how it strengthened our social fabric in ways even the supporters of the policy could not foresee. Likewise, some worried in my country that the repeal of "Don't Ask, Don't Tell" would have a negative effect on our armed forces. Now, the Marine Corps Commandant, who was one of the strongest voices against the repeal, says that his concerns were unfounded and that the Marines have embraced the change.

Finally, progress comes from being willing to walk a mile in someone else's shoes. We need to ask ourselves, "How would it feel if it were a crime to love the person I love? How would it feel to be discriminated against for something about myself that I cannot change?" This challenge applies to all of us as we reflect upon deeply held beliefs, as we work to embrace tolerance and respect for the dignity of all persons, and as we engage humbly with those with whom we disagree in the hope of creating greater understanding.

A fifth and final question is how we do our part to bring the world to embrace human rights for all people including LGBT people. Yes, LGBT people must help lead this effort, as so many of you are. Their knowledge and experiences are invaluable and their courage inspirational. We know the names of brave LGBT activists who have literally given their lives for this cause, and there are many more whose names we will never know. But often those who are denied rights are least empowered to bring about the changes they seek. Acting alone, minorities can never achieve the majorities necessary for political change.

So when any part of humanity is sidelined, the rest of us cannot sit on the sidelines. Every time a barrier to progress has fallen, it has taken a cooperative effort from those on both sides of the barrier. In the fight for women's rights, the support of men remains crucial. The fight for racial equality has relied on contributions from people of all races.

Combating Islamophobia or anti-Semitism is a task for people of all faiths. And the same is true with this struggle for equality.

Conversely, when we see denials and abuses of human rights and fail to act, that sends the message to those deniers and abusers that they won't suffer any consequences for their actions, and so they carry on. But when we do act, we send a powerful moral message. Right here in Geneva, the international community acted this year to strengthen a global consensus around the human rights of LGBT people. At the Human Rights Council in March, 85 countries from all regions supported a statement calling for an end to criminalization and violence against people because of their sexual orientation and gender identity.

At the following session of the Council in June, South Africa took the lead on a resolution about violence against LGBT people. The delegation from South Africa spoke eloquently about their own experience and struggle for human equality and its indivisibility. When the measure passed, it became the first-ever UN resolution recognizing the human rights of gay people worldwide. In the Organization of American States this year, the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights created a unit on the rights of LGBT people, a step toward what we hope will be the creation of a special rapporteur.

Now, we must go further and work here and in every region of the world to galvanize more support for the human rights of the LGBT community. To the leaders of those countries where people are jailed, beaten, or executed for being gay, I ask you to consider this: Leadership, by definition, means being out in front of your people when it is called for. It means standing up for the dignity of all your citizens and persuading your people to do the same. It also means ensuring that all citizens are treated as equals under your laws, because let me be clear—I am not saying that gay people can't or don't commit crimes. They can and they do, just like straight people. And when they do, they should be held accountable, but it should never be a crime to be gay.

And to people of all nations, I say supporting human rights is your responsibility too. The lives of gay people are shaped not only by laws, but by the treatment they receive every day from their families, from their neighbors. Eleanor Roosevelt, who did so much to advance human rights worldwide, said that these rights begin in the small places close to home—the streets where people live, the schools they attend, the factories, farms, and offices where they work. These places are your domain. The actions you take, the ideals that you advocate, can determine whether human rights flourish where you are.

And finally, to LGBT men and women worldwide, let me say this: Wherever you live and whatever the circumstances of your life, whether you are connected to a network of support or feel isolated and vulnerable, please know that you are not alone. People around the globe are working hard to support you and to bring an end to the injustices and dangers you face. That is certainly true for my country. And you have an ally in the United States of America and you have millions of friends among the American people.

The Obama Administration defends the human rights of LGBT people as part of our comprehensive human rights policy and as a priority of our foreign policy. In our embassies, our diplomats are raising concerns about specific cases and laws, and working with a range of partners to strengthen human rights protections for all. In Washington, we have created a task force at the State Department to support and coordinate this work. And in the coming months, we will provide every embassy with a toolkit to help improve their efforts. And we have created a program that offers emergency support to defenders of human rights for LGBT people.

This morning, back in Washington, President Obama put into place the first U.S. Government strategy dedicated to combating human rights abuses against LGBT persons abroad. Building on efforts already underway at the State Department and across the government, the President has directed all U.S. Government agencies engaged overseas to combat the criminalization of LGBT status and conduct, to enhance efforts to protect vulnerable LGBT refugees and asylum seekers, to ensure that our foreign assistance promotes the protection of LGBT rights, to enlist international organizations in the fight against discrimination, and to respond swiftly to abuses against LGBT persons.

I am also pleased to announce that we are launching a new Global Equality Fund that will support the work of civil society organizations working on these issues around the world. This fund will help them record facts so they can target their advocacy, learn how to use the law as a tool, manage their budgets, train their staffs, and forge partnerships with women's organizations and other human rights groups. We have committed more than \$3 million to start this fund, and we have hope that others will join us in supporting it.

The women and men who advocate for human rights for the LGBT community in hostile places, some of whom are here today with us, are brave and dedicated, and deserve all the help we can give them. We know the road ahead will not be easy. A great deal of work lies before us. But many of us have seen firsthand how quickly change can come. In our lifetimes, attitudes toward gay people in many places have been transformed. Many people, including myself, have experienced a deepening of our own convictions on this topic over the years, as we have devoted more thought to it, engaged in dialogues and debates, and established personal and professional relationships with people who are gay.

This evolution is evident in many places. To highlight one example, the Delhi High Court decriminalized homosexuality in India two years ago, writing, and I quote, "If there is one tenet that can be said to be an underlying theme of the Indian constitution, it is inclusiveness." There is little doubt in my mind that support for LGBT human rights will continue to climb. Because for many young people, this is simple: All people deserve to be treated with dignity and have their human rights respected, no matter who they are or whom they love.

There is a phrase that people in the United States invoke when urging others to support human rights: "Be on the right side of history." The story of the United States is the story of a nation that has repeatedly grappled with intolerance and inequality. We fought a brutal civil war over slavery. People from

coast to coast joined in campaigns to recognize the rights of women, indigenous peoples, racial minorities, children, people with disabilities, immigrants, workers, and on and on. And the march toward equality and justice has continued. Those who advocate for expanding the circle of human rights were and are on the right side of history, and history honors them. Those who tried to constrict human rights were wrong, and history reflects that as well.

I know that the thoughts I've shared today involve questions on which opinions are still evolving. As it has hap-

pened so many times before, opinion will converge once again with the truth, the immutable truth, that all persons are created free and equal in dignity and rights. We are called once more to make real the words of the Universal Declaration. Let us answer that call. Let us be on the right side of history, for our people, our nations, and future generations, whose lives will be shaped by the work we do today. I come before you with great hope and confidence that no matter how long the road ahead, we will travel it successfully together. Thank you very much.

Beyond Spitzer: Comments on the Retraction in the Midst of (Anti) LGBT Politics

Melissa Grey¹, Tim Popanz, and Judith Kovach
Division 44 Public Policy Committee

Robert Spitzer (2003) published a study, "Can Some Gay Men and Lesbians Change Their Sexual Orientation? 200 Participants Reporting a Change from Homosexual to Heterosexual Orientation," that challenged the movements for gay affirmative psychotherapy, and bolstered the "reparative therapy" movement and regressive anti-gay policy efforts. Anti-LGBT groups have cited Spitzer's article as proof of the effectiveness of their ex-gay movement and as justification for the opposition to granting rights to LGBT people: if sexual orientation can be changed, then LGB people should do so rather than expecting heterosexuals to change their biases.

Why was Spitzer's study so persuasive? There are at least two reasons: Spitzer was a respected scientific psychiatrist with considerable influence, not an ex-gay minister trying his hand at science, and he was involved in removing "Homosexuality" as a diagnostic category from the DSM in 1973. Spitzer seemed objective—something the ex-gay movement could never before claim.

Both the American Psychological Association (APA) and the American Psychiatric Association (ApA) critically evaluated the Spitzer study and other studies of Sexual Orientation Change Efforts (SOCE). Psychologists can find a rich report and review of the evidence pertaining to SOCE in the report of the APA Task Force on Appropriate Therapeutic Responses to Sexual Orientation (2009) and should note APA's firm stance warning against the practice of SOCE in its 2009 policy statement (Anton, 2010; www.apa.org/about/policy/sexual-orientation.aspx).

Recently Spitzer gave an interview with journalist Gabriel Arana (2012) in which he agreed with critiques of his study, like those noted in the Task Force Report, and he requested a retraction of that study. Later, Spitzer released a formal retraction and apology, including the following statement:

"The Fatal Flaw in the Study—There was no way to judge the credibility of subject reports of change in sexual orientation. I offered several (unconvincing) reasons why it was reasonable to assume that the subject's reports of change were credible and not self-deception or outright lying. But the simple fact is that there was no way to determine if the subject's accounts of change were valid.

"I believe I owe the gay community an apology for my study making unproven claims of the efficacy of reparative therapy. I also apologize to any gay person who wasted time and energy undergoing some form of reparative therapy because they believed that I had proven that reparative therapy works with some 'highly motivated' individuals" (cited in Becker, 2012).

What might this retraction mean for anti-LGBT politics? Even before Spitzer's retraction and apology, trained professionals in psychology and related fields recognized the profound limitations of his study and the ways in which his findings were used to support conclusions that were inappropriate given his methods. Both APA and ApA had officially stated that there was insufficient support for SOCE and that it could be harmful. Indeed, before Spitzer's retraction, the state of California proposed a ban on SOCE for children (and to require a waiver for its use with adults). Although there are reasons to reject this kind of governmental control of what are acceptable treatment modalities, this action shows the strength of the data opposing SOCE. Also before his retraction, even though Spitzer denied that his study addressed the nature of sexual orientation (e.g., whether it is a choice), his study was used to support the idea that change was possible, and this was used by others to promulgate the notion that LGB people could be "cured" rather than include them as protected classes of people; however, even if sexual orientation were a choice, civil rights are not only granted to those with "immutable" characteristics (e.g., religion is a protected class).

To the public, Spitzer's study appeared scientific in its results and conclusion, and although psychologists have long known the limitations of this study's merits and generalizability, Spitzer's retraction may help disavow the claims of the ex-gay movement and of legislators who have been lobbied by its proponents. Anti-LGBT politics are fueled by distortions of science (see, for example, Lisa Diamond's affidavit to refute the use of her research to support conclusions that sexual orientation is mutable in trial court²) and often rest on myths that have been refuted by sound science. Specifically, the belief that sexual orientation is a "choice" is often used as an argument to restrict LGBT rights. For example, legislators in Michigan refrained from including enumerated classes (including

¹Correspondence concerning this article and links for each of the numbered notes should be addressed to the senior author at mgrey2@gmail.com.

sexual orientation and gender identity and expression) from anti-bullying legislation out of fear that it could encourage youth to become LGB or T. These “No Promo Homo” policies³ are inextricably linked to the unfounded ideas that LGBT people choose their orientations and identities.

For the public, the allegedly “objective” rationales for anti-LGBT biases and policies are being challenged by this Spitzer retraction and apology. With Spitzer’s study renounced by Spitzer himself, anti-LGBT movements may have only myths and prejudice left to support their opposition to equality.

Even with recent legislative setbacks, there are signs that the truth about sexual orientation is gaining recognition. For example, although North Carolina voters denied any legal recognition of relationships other than marriage between a man and a woman by 61 percent to 39 percent, this margin is less than previous votes in Georgia (76%), in Kentucky (75%), and in Mississippi (86%).⁴ Moreover, a majority in the U.S. support some form of legal recognition of same sex relationships (see, for example, a recent CBS poll⁵), and, of note, President Obama has become the first sitting president to personally support same-sex marriage. In an interview he noted that having LGBT soldiers under his command, knowing LGBT staffers who work for him, and valuing LGBT friends, he could no longer justify treating them differently, as second class citizens, in the eyes of the law.⁶

Psychologist-advocates have been at the forefront of attempts to dispel the myths that often underlie anti-LGBT politics, and although it is difficult to predict what additional impact the Spitzer retraction might have, it may be a sign of a gradual confluence of events leading us closer to equality. As

the rights of LGBT people, and the rights of other marginalized groups, are contested, and as attempts are made to pit us against one another in the political seasons, psychologists and other scientists will likely need to remain vigilant regarding the misuse of empirical science. The damage from Spitzer’s article may never be repaired for some individuals, and his study will remain an ugly stain. Now our goal is to help those victimized heal, in part by moving forward in asserting the soundness of our conclusion that all people deserve dignity, respect, and the uncompromising recognition of their equality.

We invite interested members to note that the Division 44 Public Policy Committee will be at the Annual Convention! Come talk to us during our suite programming on “Getting your SPTA Involved in Social Issues” to advance LGBT affirmative policies in your state, territory, or province.

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Feminization Process among Male-to-Female Transgender Individuals in Bogotá, Colombia

Rodrigo A. Aguayo Romero¹

Many transgender identity development models poorly describe the multifaceted experiences of transgender individuals (Diamond, Pardo, & Butterworth, 2011). Pardo (2008) suggested that an eco-developmental framework would be appropriate to explore transgender identity development because identity is context-dependent and can shift over time. This study used the ecological systems theory (Bronfenbrenner, 1981) to examine the motivations, practices, and consequences of feminization within the broader environmental systems of male-to-female transgender individuals in Bogotá, Colombia.

In Colombia, as elsewhere, transgender people develop and live in societies that define gender in a binary manner. There are also specific conditions that affect the transgender people in Colombia. The country has undergone decades of civil unrest, and transgender individuals have been among those subjected to social cleansing attempts by legal and illegal armed forces. In Bogotá, however, where this study took place, societal values have changed, and the LGBT community now receives greater social acceptance.

¹This article is the research sponsored by the 2011 Transgender Research Award. Direct correspondence to the author at raguayo@gwmail.gwu.edu.

The data for this study came from the qualitative phase of a larger ongoing project concerning sexual risk and life experiences of Colombian MSM. This paper reports on male-to-female transgender individuals, a subset of the sample. This exploratory study used two sources of qualitative data: a focus group ($n=11$) and in-depth life-history interviews ($n=14$) with transgender individuals, the vast majority of whom came from smaller cities and rural areas where there is very little tolerance toward gender-variant individuals. Audio-recordings from the focus group and the in-depth interviews were transcribed in Spanish and imported into NVivo 8 software. A constructivist and iterative approach was used for the coding process.

The feminization process was influenced by participants’ interactions with families, peers, and partners. Most participants described becoming aware of the incongruity between their bodies and their minds at an early age. In certain cases, having a male anatomy was a cause of distress. The participants also noted that their feminization process unfolded gradually: first, in behaviors such as wearing female clothing and then moving on to wearing make-up and letting their hair grow. Over time, maintaining a feminine appearance became a

more important aspect of their identity. More than half of the participants mentioned that their families rejected them, forcing them to leave their homes and in some cases threatening to kill them. Some noted that their fear of or respect for their families prolonged the course of the transition process.

Peers and romantic partners were major contributors to the use of non-prescribed hormones and industrial silicone. Other members of the transgender community sometimes instructed the participants on which hormones to use, often based on their own subjective assessment. In some cases, these peers were the ones injecting the participants with industrial silicone. Romantic partners sometimes offered emotional and financial support that encouraged participants to embark on the feminization process. Five of the participants in the in-depth life interviews reported having had silicone injected. The decision to inject silicone as part of the feminization process was often motivated by internal desires for a more feminine body, but in several cases, participants noted pressures related to economic conditions. For example, those who worked as sex workers felt the need to appear more feminine in order to attract or keep clients.

Experiences with hormone treatment were affected by policies in Colombia. Findings indicated that most participants had undergone hormonal treatment, with only two individuals seeking medical supervision. In Colombia and in other parts of Latin America, hormones are available without prescriptions, giving transgender people easy access to hormones. In

this environmental context, unsupervised hormonal treatment is common. Participants reported medical complications, some of which were the result of inconsistent application due to inability to afford the hormones. Thus, the poverty experienced by the participants affected patterns of use of hormones. In addition, participants' lack of knowledge of effective hormonal treatment procedures contributed to complications. This project depicted individuals with different presentations of transgender identity in Bogotá. The varied androgynous identities point to the importance of exploring gender beyond a rigid binary system. This study also highlights the need for training among members of the transgender community and suggests a valuable potential role for peer educators in interventions to reduce risk behaviors during the transitional process. Furthermore, structural interventions and changes in public policies could be instituted to provide better protection for transgender individuals.

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LGBT Aging Receives Federal Support

Adapted from report by Aaron Tax, in *SAGE News* (sageusa.org/about/news_item.cfm?news=333)



Some of the men who created and guided SAGE planning the 30th anniversary in 2008. Clockwise from top left: Jim Dorff, Doug Kimmel, Jeff Allison; Bill Crane, Mark Black.

On Monday, May 7, 2012, the White House Office of Public Engagement hosted the first-ever White House LGBT Conference on Aging, held in partnership with the University of Miami Center on Aging. More than 160 attendees gathered to hear presentations from key leaders in the aging and LGBT fields, including representatives from SAGE (Services & Advocacy for GLBT Elders, www.sageusa.org).

The White House LGBT Conference on Aging is part of a series of conferences that are being held around the country specifically focused on LGBT Americans. These White House LGBT Conferences will provide grassroots leaders, community organizers, advocates, students, and interested citizens an opportunity to hear directly from the administration officials on their efforts on behalf of LGBT Americans.

Two high-ranking Administration officials—Administration for Community Living Administrator and Assistant Secretary for Aging Kathy Greenlee, and Assistant Secretary for Housing Raphael Bostic—delivered the morning's keynote addresses. They spoke personally, as openly gay Obama Administration appointees, on the importance of addressing the critical and unique issues LGBT elders face. SAGE Executive Director Michael Adams, who also sits on the board of University of Miami Center on Aging, had the honor of introducing Administrator Greenlee. She

reviewed the Administration's numerous accomplishments, including the Administration on Aging's (AoA) establishment of SAGE's National Resource Center on LGBT Aging. She also noted the importance of advocates like SAGE in pushing the Administration to make federal aging policy more LGBT inclusive. "You are advocates and you must continue to be advocates," she said. She credited advocates with bringing about another Administration accomplishment, the 2011 announcement from Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services (CMS) that it would inform states that they have the option to extend spousal impoverishment protections under Medicaid to same-sex couples. Bostic talked about the importance of data collection in driving federal policy changes. "Data and information," he said, "is power. It will allow us to change the conversation."

ANNOUNCEMENTS

Marriage Announcement

Randall D. Ehrbar, PsyD and Shawn V. MacDonald, PhD are pleased to announce their marriage, which they celebrated on March 10, 2012 in Washington DC. They initially met via a Division 44 pre-conference CE workshop Randall presented on “Working with Transgender Clients: Beyond the Basics” and the following Division 44 welcome party in 2006. Since the Division played a key role in their relationship, they wanted to share the good news with the Division 44 family.

Photo: Amber Wilkie

International Activities Grant Program

APA’s Committee on International Relations in Psychology (CIRP) is now accepting applications for its new Division International Activities Grant (DIAG) Program. CIRP will provide up to \$500 for Division initiated programs aimed at fostering internationalization and international members outreach. For more information, please visit www.apa.org/about/awards/international-diag.aspx. Deadline for submissions is September 3, 2012.

This might provide an opportunity for the Division to create some visibility for international LGBT issues, garner interest among members, and collaborate with Div 52. I know 52 is very disposed to support LGBT issues and would welcome our working with them.

—Armand R. Cerbone, arcerbone@aol.com



APA Science Directorate Student Awards Program

As you may know, the APA Science Directorate supports science-oriented psychology graduate students each year through its Student Awards Program. Currently, the Directorate is advertising for two awards—the APA Science Student Council Early Researcher Award, and the APA Dissertation Research Awards. For both awards, the deadline is September 17, 2012, and applications are welcome from graduate students in any research specialty area.

Through mailings and publicity we strive to reach students with information about our awards program each year. Your help in distributing this information to your students is invaluable, and makes it possible to reach truly deserving students. If you have any questions about the awards program, feel free to contact me via e-mail, bgunter@apa.org, or telephone, 202-336-5960.

APA Dissertation Research Awards

Sponsored by the APA Science Directorate, the Dissertation Research Award assists science-oriented doctoral students of psychology with research costs. In 2012, the Science Directorate will grant up to 30 awards of \$1,000 each, as well as several awards of up to \$5,000 each, to students whose dissertation research reflects excellence in scientific psychology.

The application deadline is September 17, 2012. For more details about this award, including eligibility requirements and application materials, visit www.apa.org/about/awards/scidir-dissertre.aspx.

Early Graduate Student Researcher Awards

The Early Graduate Student Research Awards, sponsored by the APA Science Student Council, recognize students who demonstrate outstanding research abilities early in their graduate training (i.e., within the first three years of doctoral study). Both overall research experience and specific completed research projects are considered in selecting awardees. Up to three awards are given each year, drawn from basic science, applied science, and interdisciplinary science areas. Each Early Graduate Student Research Award is in the amount of \$1,000.

The application deadline is September 17, 2012. For more details about the awards, including eligibility requirements and application materials, visit www.apa.org/about/awards/scistucoun-earlyre.aspx.

2013 Interdivisional Grant Program

The Committee on Division/APA Relations (CODAPAR) has released its Call for Proposals for the 2013 Interdivisional Grant Program. CODAPAR seeks proposals for collaborative projects sponsored by two or more APA divisions. The purpose of the program is to support joint activities that enhance the work, interests, or goals of two or more divisions. Examples include but are not limited to:

- Furthering APA's goals of working to advance psychology as a science, a profession, and a means of promoting human welfare;
- Projects that promote collaboration between the science and practice of psychology;
- Fostering the recruitment of ethnic minorities into psychology, APA or division membership, or APA governance; and
- activities that focus on a currently unaddressed topic or area in psychology.

Up to \$25,000 will be awarded by CODAPAR to support projects in 2013 (typical projects are funded under \$5,000). Proposals must meet the following requirements to be considered by CODAPAR:

- Projects must be sponsored by at least two divisions. Priority will be given to projects that demonstrate significant collaboration between the sponsoring divisions;
- The projects may not duplicate an activity currently being undertaken by another APA office or group; and
- The project must be completed within 12 months of receipt of funding. If projects will extend beyond 12 months, proposals must indicate which deliverable tasks will be funded by the grant in the initial 12 months of funding. Failure to complete the funded deliverable tasks within 12 months may render participating divisions ineligible for future IGP requests.

The deadline for applying for the 2013 IGP is September 14, 2012. If you have questions, please contact CODAPAR Staff Liaison Chad Rummel (crummel@apa.org) or Division 44's CODAPAR Representative, Deborah Fish Ragin (regind@mail.montclair.edu).

Veldorale-Brogan Receives 2012 Scrivner Grant

The American Psychological Foundation (APF) is pleased to announce that Amanda Veldorale-Brogan, MS, of Florida State University, was awarded this year's \$12,000 APF Scrivner Grant. This grant seeks to encourage the study of LGBT family psychology and therapy through its support of promising young investigators, whose graduate research is oriented toward issues in this area.

Ms. Veldorale-Brogan is a doctoral candidate in Family Relations at The Florida State University. Her dissertation work focuses on transgender parents and their children. She also conducts research in the areas of LGBT parenting, indulgent parenting, and positive relationship processes. In addition to pursuing her PhD, Amanda works as a family therapist, focusing primarily on parenting issues and parent-child relationships. With APF's support, Amanda will conduct a two part study aimed at creating and testing a model of adaptation to parental gender transition for transgender parents and their children. This study will address the lack of literature regarding transgender families and provide valuable insight into how to best help these families adapt to the gender transition of a parent.

Special Thematic Issue of *Psychology & Sexuality* on Gay Male Pornography

Although it remains a ubiquitous feature of gay male culture, the topic of gay pornography continues to receive limited attention from academics. This thematic issue will address the gap in understanding by highlighting both qualitative and quantitative research devoted to the topic. Possible areas of inquiry include:

- What sorts of messages does gay male pornography transmit about body type, genital esteem, masculinity, femininity, the aging process, safer sex, intimacy, etc.?
- Have there been any notable changes or trends in pornographic content over the decade?
- Has the popularity of the Internet had implications for pornographic content?
- What factors might account for the emergent popularity and greater acceptability of bareback pornography?
- What is the phenomenological experience of viewing gay male pornography?
- How do viewers interpret different categories of gay male pornography (e.g., amateur versus professional, extreme versus "vanilla," etc.)? And why do these categories possess different levels of erotic value to viewers?
- What sorts of individual difference variables are characteristic of gay men that view/purchase pornography?
- Does exposure to gay male pornography have harmful effects? Does exposure have beneficial effects?

Full length (6,000 words) and brief report (1,000–2,000 words) submissions, prepared in accordance with the formatting requirements outlined by the American Psychological Association (6th edition), are welcome. Given the interdisciplinary focus of the topic, researchers outside of psychology are welcome and encouraged to submit papers for consideration. All manuscripts will be subject to blind peer review by the editors and at least one external expert. The deadline for submission is October 31, 2012.

For information about the journal *Psychology & Sexuality* visit www.tandf.fco.uk/journals/rpse. For more information about this thematic issue or to submit a manuscript for consideration, please contact one of the guest editors: Todd G. Morrison, Todd.Morrison@usask.ca; CJ Bishop, cjbishop09@gmail.com; or Mark Kiss, Mark.Kiss@usask.ca.



Call for Nominations to the Committee on Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual & Transgender Concerns

The Committee on Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, and Transgender Concerns (CLGBTC) seeks nominations for two positions beginning January 1, 2013. Nominees are sought who have experience or expertise relevant to one or more of the following areas:

- Public policy expertise and interest related to LGBTQ individuals and communities;
- Self-identification as transgender and/or gender non-conforming person; and
- Research, practice, training, and/or public policy experience focus on racial and ethnic minority LGBTQ individuals and communities.

All nomination candidates should demonstrate commitment and engagement in cultural competence (awareness, knowledge, and skills) in the arenas of training, research, teaching, practice, and/or public policy related to understanding multiple and intersecting identities among culturally diverse LGBTQ individuals and communities.

The Committee particularly welcomes nominations of ethnic minority psychologists, bisexual psychologists, psychologists with disabilities, transgender psychologists, and other psychologists who are members of underrepresented groups. In considering nominees, the Committee will also consider the range of major fields and specializations in psychology and the geographic diversity represented in its membership.

The Committee's mission is to:

- Study and evaluate on an ongoing basis how the issues and concerns of lesbian, gay male, bisexual, and transgender psychologists can best be dealt with;
- Encourage objective and unbiased research in areas relevant to lesbian, gay male, bisexual, and transgender adults and youths and the social impact of such research;
- Examine the consequences of inaccurate information and stereotypes about lesbian, gay male, bisexual, and transgender adults and youth in clinical practice;
- Develop educational materials for distribution to psychologists and others; and
- Make recommendations regarding the integration of these issues into the APA's activities to further the cause of civil and legal rights of lesbian, gay male, bisexual, and transgender psychologists within the profession.

The Committee shall consist of six members, three of whom self-identify as women and three of whom self-identify as men, to be appointed for staggered terms of three years. Transgender members who do not self-identify as either women or men may fill either a female or a male seat, in alternation (for example, if there were two transgender members who did not identify as either women or men, one would fill a male seat and one would fill a female seat). It shall report to Council through the Board for the Advancement of Psychology in the Public Interest.

To apply the nominee and/or nominator should provide a statement of interest, highlighting the nominee's qualifications for the Committee and expertise or interest in the targeted areas above; the nominee's curriculum vita should accompany this statement. Self-nominations are accepted. Nomination materials are to be received by **August 31, 2012**; mail to: CLGBTC Nominations, Public Interest Directorate, American Psychological Association, 750 First St., NE, Washington, DC 20002-4242; or e-mail CLGBTC at lgbtc@apa.org.

Orgullo Latina/o: Sexual Orientation and Gender Identity Interest Group of the National Latina/o Psychological Association (NLPA) Recently Formed

The Orgullo Latina/o: Sexual Orientation and Gender Identity Interest Group is a community of NLPA members invested in addressing the needs and challenges faced by Latina/o lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, queer, and intersex (LGBTQI) persons. LGBTQI Latina/os negotiate multiple marginalized identities and often experience discrimination in familial, community, and institutional settings. As a group, we will address the intersection of sexual identity and orientation, race/ethnicity, and social class. We will promote and expand education, research, and the clinical application of affirmative practices to enable LGBTQI Latina/o persons, their families, and allies to thrive.

Orgullo Latina/o is actively seeking to grow and network with other professionals and organizations with shared interest. To become a member interested individuals must first become members of the National Latina/o Psychological Association, www.nlpa.ws/membership-levels; once a member, contact either of the Co-Chairs, Johanna Malaret, MA, at Jobannamalaret@yahoo.com or Desdama Rios, PhD, at desdamonarios@msn.com to inquire about membership. All students and mental health professionals invested in Latina/o LGBTQI Psychology are welcome!

Orgullo Latina/o will have a strong presence in the upcoming Fifth Biennial Conference of the National Latina/o Psychological Association, Recognizing Our Differences & Promoting Unity: Diversity Among Latinas/os, October 11–13, 2012, New Brunswick, New Jersey, www.nlpa.ws/page/nlpa-2012-conference.

COMMITTEE REPORT

The APA Division 44 Committee on Bisexual Issues

First of all, it is with great pleasure that we introduce ourselves as the new co-chairs for the Committee on Bisexual Issues in Psychology. Dr. Lori E. Ross is a senior research scientist at Health Systems & Health Equity Research Group and associate professor in the Department of Psychiatry at the University of Toronto. Dr. Grady L. Garner, Jr. is an assistant professor in the Clinical PsyD Department at The Chicago School of Professional Psychology until mid August, at which time he will be an assistant professor in the Clinical PsyD Department at The Adler School of Professional Psychology also in Chicago. We both have an extended history of professional activities addressing LGBT and more specifically bisexual individuals' issues in terms of direct clinical service, research, and scholarship. We are both honored to accept this tremendous responsibility and look forward to building on the meaningful work of our predecessors.

Dr. Ron Fox is stepping down as chair after many years. He has been an integral part of the creation, development, inception, and careful cultivation of the Committee on Bisexual Issues for many years. His mentoring and guidance has been instrumental in the professional development of many scholars, researchers, and clinicians committed to understanding and supporting the lives and experiences of bisexual individuals. We are so grateful to have experienced him as a mentor and friend. Ron, we thank you for all you've done and have yet to do. Thank you, Ron!

Upcoming Events

There are two upcoming events that we would like to alert the community to. The first event is the annual Division 44 symposium on current research on bisexuality at the Convention of the American Psychological Association in Orlando, FL. The symposium entitled "Minority Stress, Mental Health, and Clinical Implications in Bisexual Populations" will be held on Friday, August 3 at the Orange County Convention Center, Room W-311H from 8:00–9:50 A.M. Please join us for a range of presentations focusing on bisexual issues, including: "Mental Health among Bisexual Women during the Perinatal Period" presented by Lori Ross, PhD; "HIV Stigma among older Bisexuals: The Role of Psychological Well-Being" presented by Mark Brennan-Ing, PhD; and "The Counseling Bisexual Clients Competency Scale: Development and Evaluation" presented by Rebecca Klinger, M.S. The symposium promises to be educational, engaging, and inspirational. Please join us.

The second event is at the convention Division 44 Suite. The Committee on Bisexual Issues will host a Bisexual Issues Discussion Hour, Friday, August 3, 1:00–1:50 P.M. We hope that many of you will participate in an engaging discussion about issues germane to bisexual individuals' life experiences and help us shape the future course of the committee. Students, professional practitioners and scholars alike are all truly welcome. Your input is strongly desired and treasured. Please join us there as well.

Something You Should Know

We hope to include in our portion of the *Newsletter* a little something you should know. For this edition, we would like to share with you or perhaps remind you that Division 44 sponsors an Annual Bisexual Foundation Scholarship Award (granting up to \$1000 per award) each year. This is the seventh year that Division 44 has offered concrete support and encouragement to emerging scholars in the area of bisexual issues in psychology. The award is given to selected graduate students to advance research on the psychology of bisexuality (www.apadivision44.org/honors/bisexual.php). Be sure to keep an eye out for the call for nominations.

—Grady L. Garner Jr., ggarner@thechicagoschool.edu, and Lori E. Ross, lori_ross@camh.net,
Co-Chairs, Division 44 Committee on Bisexual Issues

CLGBTC Fall Meeting Information & Call for Agenda Items

The next meeting of the Committee on Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, and Transgender Concerns is October 5–7, 2012. The Committee welcomes ideas for agenda items that may be informational in nature, or require its attention for action. Please send suggestions to lgbtc@apa.org.

News Flash!

The results of the election are in. The new officers are: President-Elect, Michael Hendricks; Member-at-large, lore m. dickey; Secretary/Treasurer, Chris Downs; and Council Representative, Beverly Greene. We are also very grateful for the other candidates who stood for election. We are blessed with talent and appreciative of the good efforts of those who are willing to run for office.

—Bonnie Strickland, PhD, Chair, Nominations and Elections

WELCOME DIVISION 44

Welcome to Orlando and sunny Florida! There are plenty of things to do in Orlando. We have compiled a list of things to do when you are looking to get out of the hotel for a while, and when you are not attending convention- or suite-related programs.

Restaurants



You will not find much solely directed toward the LGBT community near the convention center, and hopefully most people will have rental cars because many of the things to do are a 20 minute drive away (without traffic). The one place near the convention center that is gay owned and operated is a restaurant called Funky Monkey. They have amazing food and actually have drag shows on Friday nights. Check out the website for more fun facts: (<http://www.funkymonkeywine.com/documents/idrivemenu.html>).

If you check out the Funky Monkey website, you will notice the same guys own a few other places downtown, all of which have excellent food and great atmosphere – Bananas Diner, Prickly Pear and Nick's Italian Kitchen.

Gay Community Centers



The local LGBT center is near downtown (<http://www.thecenterorlando.org>) and offers services to the entire LGBT community and offers AA support groups and more. Another resource offering a tremendous amount of support to people living with HIV is Hope & Help of Central Florida. Hope & Help arranges the local AIDS walk and has several other fund raising events annually. Feel free to visit the website as well (<http://hopeandhelp.org>).



Wednesday is college night at Pulse – <http://www.pulseorlando.net/>

Thursday the college night theme continues at Revolution – <http://www.revolutionorlando.com/>

Friday & Saturday night clubs are Brink or Savoy (typical starting point for many crowds) and are the places to be; Parliament House (PH) is where many end up after making appearances at the other two bars. PH is a local gay landmark and should not be missed. The websites for each of the clubs are: www.brinkorlando.com | www.savoyorlando.com | www.parliamenthouse.com/front/default.asp

For other bars check out the Fly Club website (<http://clubfly.com/gaybars/32803-orlando-FL>).

General Gay Orlando Resources

<http://www.visitgayorlando.com>

<http://www.gayorlando.com>

You can also download the Gay Orlando App for your smart phone – search your app program for details.

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Journal of Lesbian Studies

Editor-in-Chief: Esther D. Rothblum, PhD

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

Institutional (*print and online*): US\$427 / £323 / €422
Institutional (*online only*): US\$385 / £291 / €380
Individual (*print and online*): US\$111 / £85 / €111

www.tandfonline.com/WJLS



Journal of Bisexuality

Editor: James Weinrich, PhD

Volume 12, 2012, 4 issues per year
Print ISSN: 1529-9716 • Online ISSN: 1529-9724

Institutional (*print and online*): US\$433 / £330 / €427
Institutional (*online only*): US\$389 / £296 / €385
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www.tandfonline.com/WJBI



Journal of Gay & Lesbian Social Services

Editor: Melanie Otis, PhD

Volume 24, 2012, 4 issues per year
Print ISSN: 1053-8720 • Online ISSN: 1540-4056

Institutional (*print and online*): US\$301 / £218 / €283
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Journal of GLBT Family Studies

Volume 8, 2012, 5 issues per year
Print ISSN: 1550-428X • Online ISSN: 1550-4298

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Institutional (*online only*): US\$648 / £494 / €641
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Journal of Homosexuality

Editor in Chief: John P. Elia, PhD

Volume 59, 2012, 10 issues per year
Print ISSN: 0091-8369 • Online ISSN: 1540-3602

Institutional (*print and online*): US\$1,941 / £1,485 / €1,931
Institutional (*online only*): US\$1,746 / £1,336 / €1,738
Individual (*print and online*): US\$275 / £211 / €275

www.tandfonline.com/WJHM



Journal of LGBT Issues in Counseling

Editor: Ned Farley, PhD

Volume 6, 2012, 4 issues per year
Print ISSN: 1553-8605 • Online ISSN: 1553-8338

Institutional (*print and online*): US\$275 / £205 / €267
Institutional (*online only*): US\$248 / £184 / €240
Individual (*print and online*): US\$107 / £81 / €107

www.tandfonline.com/IWLCO



Journal of Gay & Lesbian Mental Health

Co-Editors-in-Chief: Mary E. Barber, MD & Alan Schwartz, MD

Volume 16, 2012, 4 issues per year
Print ISSN: 1935-9705 • Online ISSN: 1935-9713

Institutional (*print and online*): US\$331 / £249 / €324
Institutional (*online only*): US\$298 / £224 / €292
Individual (*print and online*): US\$99 / £76 / €99

www.tandf.co.uk/journals/WGLM



Journal of LGBT Youth

Editor-in-Chief: James T. Sears, PhD

Volume 9, 2012, 4 issues per year
Print ISSN: 1936-1653 • Online ISSN: 1936-1661

Institutional (*print and online*): US\$420 / £318 / €415
Institutional (*online only*): US\$379 / £286 / €373
Individual (*print and online*): US\$107 / £81 / €107

www.tandfonline.com/IWJLY



International Journal of Transgenderism

Editor: Walter Bockting, PhD

Volume 13, 2012, 4 issues per year
Print ISSN: 1553-2739 • Online ISSN: 1434-4599

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

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