



President's Column: 2013 Midwinter Meeting Report

by Arlene Noriega

The Executive Committee met for our midwinter meeting in Houston, TX, following the National Multicultural Conference and Summit. The Summit was a wonderful success both academically and financially. The Division owes a sincere debt of gratitude to Michael Mobley who worked very hard on behalf of our Division. His tireless efforts in coordinating this conference, along with the other divisions' coordinators, were exceptional. LGBT issues were well represented in the programming throughout the conference. Thank you, Michael, for your hard work!! A highlight of the NMCS was the Elders' Ceremony where two of the most accomplished members of our Division were honored. Our esteemed colleagues, Beverly Greene and Kristin Hancock, were honored for their years of contribution to LGBT psychology. Their acceptance address will be posted on our Web site soon.

Our midwinter meeting started early on Saturday January 19 and we worked all day and half day on Sunday. In that short period of time a great deal of work was conducted on behalf of the Division. Much of our meeting was dedicated to the overarching theme of increasing our membership and developing more benefits to membership in Division 44. Our Membership Committee, under the leadership of Laura Alie

and Franco Dispenza with guidance from our APA consultant, Chad Rummel, has conducted a membership drive that has almost doubled our membership. Their outstanding work has been strategic with a focus on increasing the diversity of our membership.



An important benefit to membership will be our Division's new journal, *Psychology of Sexual Orientation and Gender Diversity*. The highlight of the meeting was the approval of John Gonsiorek as our founding Editor-in-Chief. This promises to be a superb benefit to membership. In addition to our journal, the Executive Committee voted to continue the Book Series, Perspectives in Sexual Orientation and Gender Diversity, as another benefit to members under the editorial leadership of Marie Miville. I want to welcome John and Marie back to leadership in the Division and know our publications are in excellent hands.

The Task Forces and Committees have been hard at work and I encourage our membership to contact the chairs and become involved in the leadership of the Division. There are many areas where your involvement is not just appreciated but needed. I have created two new Task Forces to capture some areas in our work that have not received sufficient attention. A Task Force on Disabilities will be chaired by Dee Brobar and Franco Dispenza. An Oral History Task Force was established to continue the work of documenting our history and our stories that make up this Division beyond this year. This Task Force will be chaired by Kris Hancock and me.

If you have wanted to participate in leadership, contact us. If leadership is not something you are interested in, then know that your Executive Committee is working on behalf of this Division. Thank you for your support.

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New Journal in 2014!

***Psychology of Sexual Orientation
and Gender Diversity***

Division 44 Journal Editor Named



After an exhaustive international search for a Founding Editor of our first ever professional journal, *Psychology of Sexual Orientation and Gender Diversity*, the Division 44 Executive Committee at its most recent meeting in Houston selected Dr. John Gonsiorek as the Founding Editor of our journal.

Dr. Gonsiorek is both a noted scholar and practitioner in our field. He received his PhD from the University of Minnesota in Clinical Psychology in 1978, and holds a Diplomate in Clinical Psychology from the American Board of Professional Psychology. He is a Past-President of the American Psychological Association Division 44 (Society for the Psychological Study of Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, and Transgender Issues), and has published widely in the areas of professional misconduct and impaired professionals, sexual orientation and identity, professional ethics, and other topics. He is a fellow of APA Divisions 9, 12, 29, 36, and 44. Until August 2012 Dr. Gonsiorek served as Professor in the PsyD Program at Argosy University—Twin Cities and has taught at a number of other higher education institutions in the Minneapolis—St. Paul area. For many years, he provided expert witness evaluation and testimony regarding impaired clergy and professionals, standards of care, and psychological damages; and has provided training and consultation to a variety of religious denominations and organizations.

Dr. Gonsiorek has served on several editorial boards including recently as consulting editor for *Professional Psychology: Research & Practice*. His major publications include several books—*Breach of Trust: Sexual Exploitation by Health Care Professionals and Clergy*, *Homosexuality: Research Implications for Public Policy (with Weinrich)*, *Male Sexual Abuse: A Trilogy of Intervention Strategies (with Bera and Letourneau)*, and *Homosexuality and Psychotherapy: A Practitioner's Handbook of Affirmative Models*. For over 25 years, he had an independent practice of clinical and forensic psychology in Minneapolis, and is now semi-retired living in Santa Fe, NM, where he works part-time as a consultant.

For a journal that has scholarship and practice as important foci, Dr. Gonsiorek's excellence in both placed him prominently at the lead in our search. We are very proud to have been able to secure such an important and recognized scholar and such an experienced editor and leader in our field to serve in the critical position of Founding Editor of *Psychology of Sexual Orientation and Gender Diversity*.

Dr. Gonsiorek can be contacted at jgonsiorekphd@gmail.com.

—Mark Pope, Past-President Division 44; Chair, Journal Committee

Invitation for Consulting Editors and Early Career Mentees

Psychology of Sexual Orientation and Gender Diversity, the official journal of Division 44, is a scholarly journal dedicated to the dissemination of information in the field of sexual orientation and gender diversity. It will be a primary outlet for research particularly as it impacts practice, education, public policy, and social action. It is intended to be a forum for scholarly dialogue that explores the multifaceted aspects of sexual orientation and gender diversity. Its focus will be on empirical research (both quantitative and qualitative), theoretical and conceptual articles, in-depth reviews of the research and literature, clinical case studies, book reviews, and letters to the editor. Many issues will include a major article or set of articles on a specific theme of importance to theory, research, and/or practice in the psychology of sexual orientation and gender diversity. In addition, articles will address professional issues, methodological and theoretical issues, and comments on previous publications in the journal as well as such topics that advance the psychological knowledge of LGBT individuals and their families, couples and marriage, health and health care, aging, work, and careers.

My vision for the journal involves not only making it the premier publication on all psychological aspects of sexual orientation and gender diversity, but also to have it serve as a training ground for the next generation of scholars and practitioners in these areas. To that end, it is my intention to involve early career psychologists and graduate students extensively in this journal. Specifically, my plan is to pair every journal consulting editor who wishes to provide such mentorship, with an early career psychologist or graduate student, so that they might work together in the manuscript review process, and similar journal activities. In this way I intend that the consulting editors, who are more senior and established, can help catalyze professional development of early career psychologists and those in training, who typically do not have access to such involvement in a journal. This role will of course be optional for consulting editors, who are often already heavily committed precisely due to their established expertise. I am hopeful, however, that many of the eventual consulting editors self-select this additional mentoring function.

Accordingly, I am inviting applications from both those who wish to be considered as consulting editors and those who wish to be considered for as many early-career psychologist-in-training slots as may be available. You must be a member of Division 44 to be eligible for these positions. Application should include a CV along specific areas of expertise/interest. You can also include an optional brief (1–2 paragraph) statement of what you hope to provide the journal by your involvement. The completed application should be sent to me at: jgonsiorekphd@gmail.com, no later than May 1, 2013.

I look forward to working with the publisher chosen, the future Editorial Board, and the membership of Division 44 to help create what I believe will be the premier publication on all psychological aspects of sexual orientation and gender diversity.

—John C. Gonsiorek, Founding Editor, *Psychology of Sexual Orientation and Gender Diversity*

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

Spring 2008

President Ruth E. Fassinger reported on the mid-winter meeting that was expanded to include not only the elected officers but also chairs from every committee and task force in the Division to do some long-range strategic planning for the Division, aided by Sandy Shullman.

Dr. Richard A. Rodriguez, Member-at-Large of Division 44, died unexpectedly on January 12. The Executive Committee voted to name the Multicultural Travel Award in his honor. Division 51 established two scholarships to future National Psychotherapy with Men conferences to individuals who exemplify Richard's spirit and work. Alliant University also established the Richard A. Rodriguez Memorial Scholarship.

Luke Moissinac, profiled Dr. Joshua Gamson, who received a Placek Award in 1995 to study lesbians and gay men on television talk shows. This research resulted in a book that won several awards and was selected by the Science Committee to inspire other researchers on GLBT issues.

A special section of the *Newsletter* was organized by Randall D. Ehrbar who invited authors to write a first-hand account of their experiences providing services to the LGBT community.

The new Division 44 Announce-Only Listserv is now available for sending out information of importance, including the *Newsletter*, to all members.

Spring 2003

James S. Fitzgerald, President, reported that the Executive Committee met in conjunction with the Third National Multicultural Summit and Conference in Los Angeles. The Division leadership has been busy responding to journal articles concerning sexual reorientation therapy.

Becky J. Liddle, Editor, noted that this special issue of the *Newsletter* has three articles related to conversion therapy—"Religiously Based Conversion Therapy: The Need to Belong," by Michael Schroeder and Ariel Shidlo; "APA's Policy on Conversion Therapy: A Brief History," by Douglas C. Haldeman; and "We're Approaching This too Narrowly: The Need for a Broader-Based Therapy for Conflicted, Same-sex Attracted Clients," by A. Lee Beckstead.

Robin Buhrke reported on the Competencies Conference 2002 that Division 44 co-sponsored. The goal is to develop a set of core and specialized competencies for the training of the next generation of psychologists. She worked with the Individual and Cultural Diversity group.

Spring 1998

President Christine Browning reported on a joint meeting during the mid-winter meeting with the Division 45 leadership to share about our identities and to identify the possibilities for coalition and collaboration. This meeting affirmed both divisions are committed to be welcoming and relevant for gay, lesbian, and bisexual members from all ethnic groups.

Linda Garnets facilitated a daylong retreat to reflect upon the future directions of the Division and its organizational structure. Christine Browning noted that one powerful moment was when each of us described what the Division means to us; the two words that everyone used were: family and home.

Eryan Lin reported on the formation of the Chinese Society for the Study of Sexual Minorities. Zhong Cong and Jin Wu reported that the first open debate on depathologizing homosexuality took place last fall through a publication of a series of articles in *Zhejiang Mental Health Information*. The debate was triggered by a paper on a historical perspective on homosexuality as a diagnostic entity by Dr. Douglas Kimmel, of which copies of the Chinese translation were distributed in a medical professional conference in China.

May, 1993

John Gonsiorek, President, wrote about being asked to testify in a hearing seeking an injunction against Colorado's Amendment 2. After a surreal experience of 5 hours of preparation with the legal team and 3 hours of testimony, news came that the court was persuaded to grant an injunction.

Armand Cerbone identified the members of the Task Force of Professional Practice Standards for Lesbian and Gay Clients. In addition to Cerbone, they are: Kris Hancock, Catherine Acuff, Terry Gock, Doug Haldeman, Jeffery Rehm, and Ariel Shidlo.

Barbara Slater is in the process of collecting and archiving memories of Adrienne Smith.

Homosexuality: Research Implications for Public Policy, edited by John Gonsiorek and James Weinrich, was reviewed by Kristin A. Hancock. She noted, "It is one of the most useful publications I own."

April, 1988

Laura S. Brown, President, urged members to vote in favor of the by-laws changes that would make the Ethnic Minority Concerns Task Force a standing committee as a way of saying that our commitment to anti-racism is an essential element of how we also confront homophobia and heterosexism. As AIDS becomes more of an issue in minority communities, sensitive and non-oppressive alliances will be more essential for all for our survival.

Bill Bailey, of the APA Office of Legislative Affairs, and Clinton Anderson, of the Public Interest Directorate, reported that APA had approved a budget of \$160,000 for an Office on AIDS. Also, at the February meeting, APA Council voted to condemn harassment, violence, and crime motivated by prejudice based upon race, ethnicity, religion, sexual orientation, gender, or physical condition.

Carol Becker reviewed the book *Long Time Passing: The Lives of Older Lesbians*, by Marcy Adelman. She noted that it is a hand extended by old lesbians to their community—a community that was virtually non-existent when they were living closeted lives during their younger years.

2013 Mid-Winter Meeting

Photos by Beverly Greene



Arlene Noriega



Terry Gock and Kristin Hancock



Clinton Anderson and Erin Deneke



Chris Downs, Michael Hendricks, Arlene Noriega, and Mark Pope



Franco Dispenza and Cirleen DeBlaere



Iore dickey and Laura Alie



Peter Ji



Gary Howell



Louise Douce, APA Board of Directors

Division 44 Candidate Statements



President-Elect — Connie Matthews, PhD

It is generally customary for people running for Division president to present initiatives of their own on which to focus during their term. While there is merit to this, it can also lead to a series of one-year initiatives. As I consider my own thoughts on running for president of Division 44, I am aware of the exciting things the Division has been doing recently. We are in the midst of a major membership drive, launching a journal, rejuvenating the book series, and continuing to address the strategic planning done by Mark Pope during his presidency. All of these are ongoing efforts that demand attention and focus. My plan would be to ensure that we move forward with these important initiatives in a manner that facilitates the realization of their full potential to move the Division to another level. There are some areas that particularly interest me moving forward. I would like to see the Division become more reflective of the diversity within the community, not only with respect to gender, race, and ethnicity, but also with respect to abilities and disabilities, socio-economic status, spirituality, and psychologists across the trainee and professional lifespan. I am also committed to ensuring that the guidelines for psychological practice with transgender individuals that I helped to move forward as chair of CLGBTC become policy and fully implemented. These are exciting times for Division 44 and I welcome an opportunity to ensure that the promises of today become the accomplishments of the next few years.



APA Council Representative (Female-Identified Slate) — Robin A. Buhrke, PhD

I am honored to run for election as Division 44 Council Representative and I ask for your vote. I am a founding member of the Division and have served the Division in many capacities, including Member-at-Large, chair of various committees, President, and Council Member. I served in APA governance including CLGBTC, CODAPAR, and CWP and am a former Congressional Science Fellow having served as advisor to the late Senator Paul Wellstone. I am most proud of my work collaborating with Division 19 which strengthened APA's policies regarding sexual orientation issues in the military. I have a strong track record of working on behalf of the Division and LGBT issues. I want to continue using my skills, relationships, and connections in the service of the Division and ask for your support. As we face the challenges of ensuring our issues are heard and addressed throughout APA, I am eager to advance the Division's agenda in the political arena.



APA Council Representative (Female-Identified Slate) — Oliva M. Espin, PhD

My first elected office at the APA was as Council Representative for Division 44. It was at an important moment in our history and an exciting experience for me. After that I went on to become Division President. In 1999 I received the (then) CLGBC Outstanding Achievement Award and have also received twice the Division 44 Award for my work on ethnic minority concerns. Through research, publications, teaching, and professional presentations I have worked on LGBT issues for decades. In recent years I have remained mostly inactive in the Division, although I am presently a member of the Religion Task Force and the Continuing Education Committee. For several years, I have been APA representative to the LGBT International Psychology Network and a member of several APA Committees. As part of my work in the Network, I helped organize sessions focusing on LGBT Psychology at several international conferences, helped translate documents into Spanish, acted as liaison and was/am in touch with psychologists in other areas of the world, particularly Latin America. I still remain connected with this International Network in an informal advisory capacity. What I bring to this position is my knowledge and familiarity with the Division's history and the APA structure, my several decades of deep commitment to our issues. Being involved in this Division has had a powerful impact on my professional life for several decades. I want to take this opportunity to reciprocate by being of service to the Division representing it at the APA Council.

Vote Online on the Revisions to the Division 44 Bylaws.
Copies of the Bylaws with marked revisions at www.tinyurl.com/44bylaws
Watch your e-mail for the link to the online ballot for Division 44 elections.



APA Council Representative (Female-Identified Slate) — Angela Ferguson, PhD

I am very pleased to have the opportunity to run for Council Representative. I first became involved in the Division while in graduate school, at which time I served as Member-At-Large (1999–2002). More recently, I served on the Education and Training Committee (2007–2009) and served as Secretary-Treasurer (2009–2012). I have served on the Committee for Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, and Transgender Concerns (CLGBTC) for the past two years and am serving as Co-Chair of the committee this year. Since graduate school, I have been interested in various aspects of diversity within the LGBT communities. Throughout my career, my primary research areas have focused on: (a) intersections of multiple social identities pertaining to LGBT communities; and (b) trauma and resilience factors within international culturally diverse populations. I have published numerous articles and book chapters in these areas and have delivered several presentations and workshops at local, national, and international professional conferences such as the American Psychological Association, the International Society for Traumatic Stress Studies, the Antares Foundation, and at Oxford University. I have been committed to training, education, and teaching that advances advocacy and sensitivity to the inclusion of all aspects of identity within LGBT psychology. After serving in three positions in the Division, I have developed a good understanding of the issues and concerns that the Division has faced, as well as the positive work that the Division has done and can continue to do in APA and in the community. I look forward to the opportunity to serve the Division.



APA Council Representative (Female-Identified Slate) — Bonnie R. Strickland, PhD

For over fifty years I have been a member of APA and for some of that time privileged to serve in the governance. I have been President of Division 1, General Psychology; Division 12, Clinical Psychology; and our own Division 44. I have served in a number of other capacities, on major Boards, for several terms on the Council of Representatives, and as President of the Association. I understand the structure and function of APA governance and would welcome the opportunity to be one of your Council Representatives.

My service in APA has always been seeking the inclusion of underrepresented individuals and groups, particularly LGBT people. I was proud to be a Charter Member when Division 44 was established and I helped begin the LGBT Caucus of Council.

My most recent involvement in APA has been that of President of our Division. I particularly enjoyed being with our hard working Executive Committee and I miss our time together. I would love to return to Council as your Representative. I know how Council works, and I believe I can continue to support us and enhance our impact as a distinct and unique constituency. This is particularly important at this time as Council debates the Good Governance Proposal which may entail a substantial reorganization of APA governance. I believe I have the experience, the seasoned judgment, and the leadership ability to represent us well and I would welcome your vote.



APA Council Representative (Male-Identified Slate) — Eduardo Morales, PhD

It is an honor to represent Division 44 on APA Council and important to be able to collaborate with other Divisions while forwarding the goals of the Division within APA. I am a fellow of 11 APA Divisions, founder and former president of Division 45, and have been involved in APA governance for most of my career. In 2009, I received the APA award for Distinguished Contributions to Institutional Practice among many other awards, including from Divisions 44, 45, and the Committee of LGBT Concerns. As Distinguished Professor at CSPP-SF, Executive Director of an HIV prevention program in SF, Fulbright Specialist, and Rockway Fellow at Alliant, I have the unique perspectives of academia and practice. In 2008, I co-chaired the first conference on evidence-based practice with ethnic minorities that involved co-sponsorship of 25 APA Divisions that was unprecedented in APA history. My experience includes obtaining over 40 million dollars in research and service grants, collaborating with various governmental agencies such as SAMSHA, CSAT, and CDC, and advocating for psychology among federal, state, and local legislators. Some recent LGBT issues I have been engaged with have been obtaining political asylum for Latino LGBTs, banning use of conversion therapy in California, and developing a workforce pipeline of psychologists through a CA state funded grant at CSPP. Being a member of Division 44 since its inception and a member of the Association of Lesbian and Gay Psychologists from 1975 until its termination, I have a very strong understanding of our history and commitment to future directions.



APA Council Representative (Male-Identified Slate) — Allen M. Omoto, PhD

I would be honored to represent Division 44 on the APA Council of Representatives. Division 44 has long been a home for me—it is where I experienced supportive mentoring and also gained valuable governance experience. I was founding Co-Chair of the Division's Science Committee and also served as elected Member-at-Large on the Executive Committee. LGBT research and training have been at the forefront of my career. I received the Division's Distinguished Contribution to Education and Training Award, served on the Placek Grant Award Committee, and co-edited *Sexual Orientation and Mental Health* (APA Books). I also have a current NIH grant to support my research on sexual minority immigrants. As a Professor of Psychology at the Claremont Graduate University, my primary activities involve educating, training, and mentoring graduate students, many of whom are LGBT and/or have related research interests. I have extensive leadership and governance experience, including as an advocate for LGBT and social justice concerns. I am finishing my term as President of Division 9 (SPSSI) after also having represented SPSSI on the Divisions for Social Justice and COR for two terms. In addition, I was an APA Congressional Fellow, served on CLGBTC, and am the current Chair of APA's Board for Advancement of Psychology in the Public Interest. In sum, I believe that my research and professional interests, depth of knowledge of current issues, and governance experience within Division 44, allied Divisions, and APA more broadly will help me effectively represent the Division and its members on COR.



Secretary — Karen Greenspan, PsyD

I am proud to say I started volunteering with Division 44 in 2007 as a Student Representative. For two years, I manned the suite during convention, organized other volunteers, solicited books for the book sale, and took care of other sundry items that came up with my other student reps. I then volunteered to serve as the Membership Co-Chair for three years. During my tenure we continued to market and grow the Division, we instituted a system to contact all new members and also members who left the Division, we grew the listserv, and interfaced with APA membership services and other groups as necessary.

I am a clinical psychologist currently working at the Tenderloin Outpatient Clinic in San Francisco where I am also the group supervisor. There and in my private practice, I treat many LGBTQ clients. I have also facilitated LGBTQ support groups at Santa Rosa Junior College and Humboldt State University. My graduate research focused on same-sex marriage.

In the newly created Secretary role, I hope to serve the Division well through my attention to detail and ability to liaison and interface with other groups.

With your support, I look forward to continue to serve the Division.



Secretary — Linda Travis, PsyD

Although a Division 44 member for 15 years, I became much more active over the past five years and have enjoyed working with colleagues at this critical time within our Division. For the past two years, I have served as the Co-Chair of the Health Initiatives Task Force (HIT) within Division 44. My work with HIT has included coordinating LGBT health advocacy work with CLGBTC and serving on the Behavioral Health Initiative within the National Coalition for LGBT Health. At the 2012 APA conference in Orlando, it was also rewarding to be a participant in a Division 44 symposium on LGBT aging.

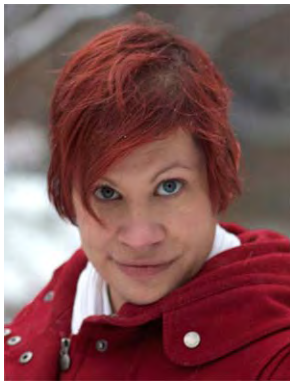
My commitments to integrated care, to LGBT health, and to connecting LGBT psychology to LGBT health are further conveyed in my role as a board member at large for the Gay and Lesbian Medical Association (GLMA). Within LGBT health, my major areas of focus are working with LGBT older adults and training health care providers to improve communication with LGBT people. My career focus has propelled my interest for our Division to become more involved with interdisciplinary health care via practice, scholarship, training, and advocacy activities. Specifically, I believe we have much to contribute in reducing LGBT health disparities and much to learn in reaching LGBT communities embracing additional minority identities and thereby facing an even larger burden of health disparities.

I would be honored to serve the Division in the role of Secretary and continue to strengthen and expand the work of our Division in the coming years.



Member-At-Large — Kimber Shelton, PhD

I am honored to be nominated for the Member-At-Large position. My membership in Division 44 started while I was a student, is a Division I remain dedicated to as an early career psychologist, and is a home I will reside in during my late career. I am a Staff Psychologist and Coordinator of Diversity Programs at Georgia Institute of Technology's Counseling Center. I am committed to improving the quality of services provided to LGBTQ students and enhancing ally development through policy change, safe space initiatives, and in-depth affirmative trainings. I also have a private practice where I serve primarily ethnic minorities and LGBTQ individuals and couples. Thus, I am acutely aware of the need for enhanced support for practitioners within psychological organizations and I look forward to exploring this within our Division. My research focuses on sexual orientation microaggressions, mentoring, and multicultural counseling competence. As a leader and advocate, I believe it is important to use my voice to educate, challenge oppression, and support others. I was in the inaugural Division 17 Leadership Academy, I co-chair a working group on the Transition from Student to Early Career Psychologist, and am a fellow of the APA Minority Fellowship/Psychology Summer Institute. Being elected to the MAL position would be an amazing opportunity for continuing my leadership and advocacy development so that I can be a more effective agent of change. I am committed to using my abilities and passion in my service to and promotion of Division initiatives.



Member-At-Large — Michelle D. Vaughan, PhD

Assistant Professor, Westminster College, Fulton, MO; Co-Chair, Division 44 Mentoring Committee. As a leader in university, community, and national LGBT organizations, I've been fortunate to advance the interests and concerns of sexual and gender minorities for nearly 15 years. Through my work as the president of a student organization and as former Chair of APAGS' Committee on LGBT Concerns, serving the needs of others within the community has long been a personal and professional passion of mine. Mentoring has long been an issue of particular interest of mine as I have continually sought opportunities to mentor other peers and graduate students and develop programs to foster mentoring relationships for early career professionals. As a researcher who studies positive psychology as it applies to the lives of LGBT individuals, my perspective on leadership and advocacy is strongly informed by a strengths-based perspective on sexual and gender minorities, including creating and fostering ways for the field (and Division 44) to serve as a positive social institution in the lives of professionals at all stages of development. As the Division has played an influential role in my professional and personal development as bisexual- and now pansexual-identified woman, I see my role as member at large as offering insights on the needs and experiences of graduate students and professionals alike through the position of Member-at-Large.

LGBT Health Awareness Week is March 25–29, 2013 “Come Out for Health”

Greetings from the Health Initiatives Task Force (HIT) of Division 44! We want to draw your attention to the 11th Annual LGBT Health Awareness Week: March 25–29, 2013. The National Coalition for LGBT Health has selected the theme “Come Out for Health” this year, and we invite you to explore the many resources offered by the Coalition on their Web site:

- [Sample Press Release](#)
- [Things You Can Do](#)
- [Proclamation template](#)
- [Poster—English](#)
- [Poster—Spanish](#)
- [Sticker—English](#)
- [Sticker—Spanish](#)
- [Affordable Care Act—Advocate’s Toolkit](#)

**Come Out
for Health**

Be sure to read over the “Things You Can Do” resource list from the Coalition, as there you will find many useful ideas for ongoing involvement in LGBT health advocacy. As we all know, LGBT individuals fear discrimination from health providers, and LGBT individuals may not access timely care and may not disclose identities or discuss concerns with providers due to these fears or previous negative experiences with providers. Additionally, health providers often do not receive adequate training for how to respectfully provide care for LGBT individuals and may be unaware of many healthcare system barriers faced by LGBT communities.

Psychologists can have a profound impact on improving LGBT health. We list below a few ideas for practitioners to consider when thinking about LGBT Health Awareness Week and beyond:

- Listen for clients’ fears of discrimination from health care providers. Help LGBT clients identify goals in communication with providers and become informed of their rights and healthcare choices.
- Identify local, statewide, and national LGBT healthcare resources. A good first step is to contact the nearest LGBT community center to better understand available resources or barriers.
- Assist clients in exploring their options in coming out to providers and identify a support network to help clients through that process. Keep in mind that for some people, especially for LGBT older adults and/or in rural communities, the coming out process may “look” quite different than for younger or middle aged adults in urban centers. Meet clients where they are at in this important area.
- Become informed about further economic and legal challenges for LGBT individuals with additional minority identities (e.g., race, ethnicity, acculturation status, disability, socioeconomic status, geography) and identify relevant resources and support for your clients.
- Spread the word to other psychologists and to other health care providers about LGBT Health Awareness week.

We know you have many great ideas for how to participate in LGBT Health Awareness Week, and we would enjoy hearing your plans.

And now for a brief overview of HIT. As some know, HIT was created to foster inclusion of LGBT psychological, behavioral health, and substance use/abuse issues in national health care discussions and in primary care settings. HIT accomplishments over the years include participation in various federal health projects and initiatives as well as collaboration with LGBT health organizations, such as the National Coalition for LGBT Health (NCLGBTH) and the Gay and Lesbian Medical Association (GLMA). We also coordinate LGBT health advocacy efforts with Clinton Anderson, PhD, and Ron Schlittler, MIPP, of APA’s Committee on LGBT Concerns (CLGBTC) within the Public Interest Directorate. (By the way, do visit the CLGBTC Web site for more specific resources related to psychologists and LGBT health: <http://www.apa.org/pi/lgbt/resources/lgbt-health.aspx>).

APA is clearly identifying health as a key strategic goal through creation of the Center for Psychology and Health (see the January 2013 *Monitor on Psychology*) and through explicit attention to examining health disparities (see the February 2013 *Monitor on Psychology*). On a national level, the passage of the Affordable Care Act (ACA) will prompt more attention to overall health care as well as to improved healthcare for vulnerable populations, such as LGBT.

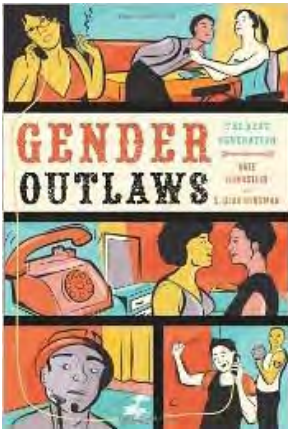
We are encouraged by unprecedented changes and discussion about LGBT health from many departments within the federal government!

Given all of the health activities within and beyond APA, we write to you with renewed energy and hope that you join us this year in becoming more involved with LGBT health concerns and advocacy. We plan to write other articles in the *Newsletter* this year focused on distinct topics within LGBT health, such as challenges faced by LGBT youth and young adults, challenges faced by LGBT older adults, and distribution of LGBT health resources and scholarship projects for Division 44 members. For example, *JAMA* published an article on “Current Treatment Guidelines for Transgender Adults” in February 2013. In addition, the National Institutes of Health (NIH) continued its efforts to expand research on the health of lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, and intersex (LGBTI) populations with the release in January of the NIH LGBTI Research Coordinating Committee’s (RCC) [Plans for Advancing LGBTI Health](#). The plans are the next step in implementing the recommendations from the 2011 NIH-commissioned study by the Institute of Medicine (IOM), [The Health of Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, and Transgender People: Building a Foundation for Better Understanding](#). The IOM report acknowledged the limited opportunities for conducting NIH-sponsored research on LGBT health and recommended NIH pursue more research on LGBT health issues. For more information see www.apa.org/science/about/psa/2013/01/lgbti-research.aspx.

Stay tuned in 2013 for more ideas and information on how psychologists might address LGBT health considerations across practice, scholarship, teaching, and advocacy fronts. Please do consider joining HIT, sharing your work in LGBT health, and contacting us with questions and comments. Thank you!

—Linda Travis, ltravis@argosy.edu, and Edward Callahan, Edward.callahan@ucdmc.ucdavis.edu, HIT Co-Chairs

BOOK REVIEWS

**Gender Outlaws: The Next Generation**

Kate Bornstein and S. Bear Bergman (Eds.). Berkeley, CA: Seal Press, 2010, 302 pp.

Gender Outlaws: The Next Generation serves not only as a follow-up to Kate Bornstein's revolutionary text, *Gender Outlaw* (1994), but as a window into the struggles, joys, and lives of those who exist outside of binary gender identities. This text gathered writings, poetry, and artwork from 53 outside contributors involved somehow in gender variance, allowing a unique and multifaceted perspective on this equally unique and multifaceted community.

Opening with a dialogue between the editors, the two discuss the book and how the community has evolved since the publication of Bornstein's inaugural text. They highlight the strength and potential within the non-binary community, and the hope they each feel for further positive developments in upcoming years. Following this, the book is loosely divided into five sections, each containing a collection of writings and art that somehow fit into the theme suggested by the section's title.

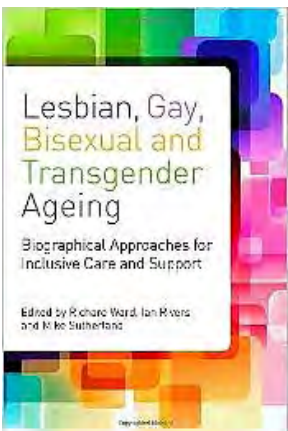
The first section "Do I look like an outlaw to you?" is a collection of writings that describe living as a transgender person in a cis-sexist and binary-minded society. Each of the stories shared in this segment describe experiences with others as a gender variant person.

"Being reconfigured is not the same as being re-imagined" is a more personal collection, focusing on the internal experience of gender identity. The third section, ". . . which is why I'm as cute as I happen to be" includes personal writings about romance and sexuality being navigated outside the gender binary. "It might not be a picnic, but there's a great buffet" primarily features writings on the unique issues of the trans community, including pregnancy as a father and voice therapy. Finally, "And still we rise" features writings of hope and change, highlighting the cultural power and progress of the transgender community.

One of the unique features of this book is the wide range of opinions expressed. Because the book is written by 55 authors, 55 different experiences and belief systems are communicated. Often the stories and arguments contradict one other. For example, one author argues that the suggestion that gender is performance is both discriminatory and belittling, while another suggests these issues are ultimately moot because all gender is essentially performance. One author states on no uncertain terms that her sexual practices are none of anyone's business, while two other authors describe their sexual encounters in detail. As each contradiction appears, it reminds the reader that there is no singular truth when discussing transgender culture. Each individual defines his, hir, or her own identity, preferences, and personal truths. Reading this text, I often found myself having to set the book down and process the contradictions and how each fits with my own preconceived beliefs about gender.

For cis-gender counselors and therapists, truly understanding the experience of transgender individuals can be difficult. Yet when prior training has focused solely on binary transgender identities, working with non-binary transgender clients can become especially challenging. Given the growing visibility of non-binary identities within the transgender community and the break from binary language within the DSM-5 criteria for gender dysphoria, it is more important now than ever for mental health professionals to be sensitive to this often underserved population. This book is a valuable tool for any clinician interested in further developing that sensitivity.

Reviewed by Jessica E. Wilson, jw1214@nova.edu

**Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual and Transgender Ageing: Biographical Approaches for Inclusive Care and Support**

Richard Ward, Ian Rivers, and Mike Sutherland (Eds.), London: Jessica Kingsley, 2012, 223 pp.

This book is based on a series of four seminars over a two-year period hosted by four universities in Scotland involving 24 contributors. The eleven chapters are divided into three parts plus an introduction about the general themes of LGBT aging and a conclusion about social and healthcare needs.

Part one had four chapters dealing with bisexuals, lesbian and gay issues, transgender concerns, and a specific focus on the invisibility of older lesbians. In the bisexual chapter, Rebecca Jones asked respondents to imagine the "roadmaps" for their future, "trailblazers" in their life, and to think of themselves as travelers toward aging. For most of them this was a new experience and provided insights into the differences between heterosexual and non-heterosexual aging. Few respondents knew any old bisexuals, but they looked to elders with unconventional lifestyles as role models. Stephen Pugh focused on how professionals can provide more effective care for older gay

men and lesbians. The trans aging chapter by Louis Bailey noted the diversity of the population, including those growing old and those transitioning in late life, the discontinuity of gendered experiences, and the multiple effects of discrimination; it concluded with recommendations for practice. The fourth chapter reported data from an online survey by Jane Trainee of 370

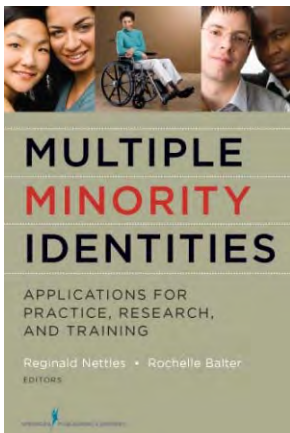
lesbians in the UK over age 60, and 32 stories from face-to-face interviews. The study focused on how “women like that” were often previously married, closeted, and involved with hidden networks of other lesbians. One interview was with a blind widow living in a healthcare facility who was connected with a supportive group of lesbian friends after a social worker learned that she was lesbian.

Part two deals with health and social care issues for LGBT elders, including those living with HIV, those caring for others, and end of life issues. The first chapter describes lengthy interviews with 10 gay men over age 50 in London who never expected to grow old living with HIV; the three issues that seemed especially important were the effect of HIV on personal health, the emotional impact of HIV-related bereavements, and the individual’s narrative history of the epidemic. The second chapter examines the caregiving roles of lesbian and gay adults: caring for parents and being cared for themselves; it emphasizes the importance of personal biographical lived experience instead of categories or labels. The third chapter focuses on unique LGBT issues of end-of-life care, summarizing various studies and cataloging the relevant issues.

Part three discusses community projects that have focused on LGBT aging services. It begins with a chapter describing Polari, a volunteer project of significance that faded away from loss of funding, and makes a strong case for the negative effects of “hetero-normativity” in aging services: “the perspectives and interests of heterosexual service users are implicitly and sometimes explicitly favoured or prioritised.” The chapter documents the work of this pioneering organization and the lessons learned from its existence including the importance of awareness-raising and training, disseminating good practice, fostering social networks, and involving older LGBT service-users. The other chapters in this book describe current projects: Opening Doors in London, Count Me In project in Brighton, and the LGBT Dementia Support Network in the UK (“Gay or Straight: Dementia doesn’t discriminate!”).

This book adds to the growing number of useful resources on non-heterosexual aging and increases our understanding of research on LGBT aging by the scholars working on this topic in the UK.

Reviewed by Douglas Kimmel, dougekimmel@tamarackplace.com



Multiple Minority Identities: Applications for Practice, Research, and Training

Reginald Nettles and Rochelle Balter (Eds.), New York: Springer Publishing Company, 2012, 280 pp.

At a time when the intersectionality of identities has gained increased attention, Nettles and Balter offer an important set of readings to understand multiple-marginalized individuals through a holistic lens. They write for a diverse set of audiences, including researchers, clinicians, and educators. The book provides important insights with regard to the shared and distinct experiences of different forms of oppression, with a focus on race, ethnicity, LGBTQ identity, and disability. It emphasizes the need to address unique experiences of individuals with multiple stigmatized identities, including experiences of discrimination within their own communities (e.g., ableism among communities of color). Toward these ends, an introductory chapter and three major sections on research, practice, and training engage the complexity of intersectionality.

The introductory chapter and section one provide an overview of stigma theories through the lens of three forms of oppression: racism, heterosexism, and ableism. Shared and distinct aspects are described in historical and contemporary contexts, with an emphasis on the challenges of visibility and concealment. Social hierarchies and the influence of broader societal attitudes are offered to indicate both the additive nature of stressors for multiply marginalized individuals as well as experiences with discrimination among one’s own social network. For example, LGBTQ individuals of color experience racism and heterosexism from broader societal networks and also face heterosexism within communities of color and racism within LGBTQ relationships and communities. Consequences are described with regard to stigma management and mental health. Clinicians and educators will particularly appreciate this section, which offers clinical vignettes to support the reviews of different lines of evidence.

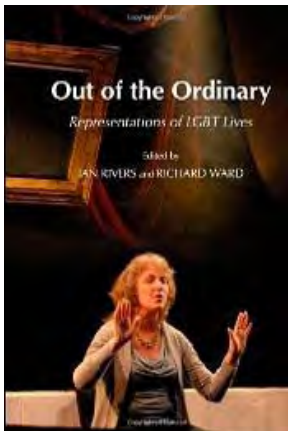
The second section illustrates several opportunities to employ therapeutic techniques for multiply marginalized populations. It focuses on the strengths of different standardized practices, including flexibility and ways to approach identity within client-clinician relationships. Different components and strategies toward cultural competence are discussed. They include being aware of the multifaceted nature of different forms of stigma and attending to tensions experienced between or within support networks (e.g., religion, family, and the LGBTQ community). The strengths of diverse approaches are highlighted with regard to the cooperative nature of therapy and the emphasis on activism and action that can be taken by clinicians. These techniques include self-reflection of prejudices, feelings, and beliefs. As well, clients can be active in terms of the direction of therapy and incorporate their needs in order to develop resilience as multiply marginalized individuals.

The third section incorporates the challenges of multiculturalism within the context of clinical training. Vignettes provide rich opportunities to understand individual responses to multiply marginalized statuses and the learning experiences that can arise from working with diverse populations (e.g., gay deaf individuals). Learning objectives include the ability to negotiate conflicts between different forms of identity as well as the potential vulnerabilities of experiencing microaggressions from well-intentioned authorities within educational contexts.

In conclusion, Nettles and Balter offer a worthwhile springboard from which to engage diversity issues through the emerging perspective of intersectionality. Indeed, this book offers opportunities to generate collegial and classroom conversations for individuals at different levels of understanding and experience on these topics.

The need to address multiple forms of stigma occurring between and within individuals at multiple levels further emphasizes the need for collaboration and cooperation across psychology to approach these complex societal issues. In addition, interactions within clinical and educational contexts are needed to incorporate existing research on multiculturalism into evidence-based practices that will allow for cultural adaptation.

Reviewed by Yamile Molina, ymolina@fbcr.org



Out of the Ordinary: Representations of LGBT Lives

Ian Rivers and Richard Ward (Eds.), Newcastle upon Tyne, UK, Cambridge Scholars Publishing, 2012, 145pp.

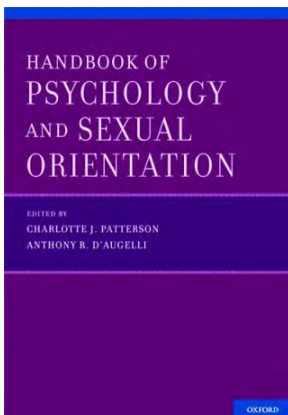
Out Of the Ordinary introduces readers to the “politics and practices of representation” as they relate to the experiences of LGBT individuals and groups who might be considered to be living on the fringe. This book is a group of stories, recollections, calls to action, and critical analyses put together by the editors who invited scholars, creators, activists, and LGBT allies to dialogue about the broad LGBT experience. Each of the nine chapters is a different author’s reflection on an LGBT individual, group, or experience that is not explicitly represented or reflected by mainstream media or culture. The editors conclude the book with their own reflection on the evolution of the collected essays. They took a leap of faith to bring together a diverse group of writers; for that reason, however, the book reads disjointedly

Each chapter offers an opportunity for a reexamination of sex and gender in rarely considered contexts that might otherwise go unnoticed such as LGBT representation in public libraries and the examination of sexuality in the judiciary. Essays about the experience of invisibility for gay black British men, the evolution of public sex, challenges faced by transgender individuals seeking medical services, and the medical model of the sexed body from a queer perspective fill out the collection.

The editors conclude the collection by describing how they see unifying themes in the public and private nature of identity, the importance of attending to body process, and the significance of visibility and invisibility.

This book offers a human representation for queer persons who might not otherwise see themselves reflected in ordinary media and culture. For any reader, this book offers an extension of knowledge and expansion of the heart. Though not explicitly written for psychologists, the prospect for developing one’s awareness and understanding of lives lived on the margins of society exists in the pages of this collection.

Reviewed by Brad Larsen, brad@bradlarsenpsyd.com



Handbook of Psychology and Sexual Orientation

Charlotte J. Patterson and Anthony R. D’Augelli (Eds.), New York: Oxford University Press, 2012, 320 pp.

Just under a decade ago, I had the opportunity to review the second edition of Linda Garnets and Doug Kimmel’s (2003) edited volume, *Psychological Perspectives on Lesbian, Gay, and Bisexual Experiences* (Russell, 2004). Now, I have the opportunity to read and review Charlotte Patterson and Tony D’Augelli’s new volume, *Handbook of Psychology and Sexual Orientation*.

My thoughts were carried from reading the 2012 book back to the 2003 book largely because I was so often struck, as I read the newer one, by the difference that a decade has made in the research on LGBT psychological matters. I had the distinct feeling that I was seeing the emergence of a new generation of research on these issues—an expanding breadth of research interests, an enhanced sophistication about methodology, a greater depth to familiar topics, and a striking move away from research that tried to prove who we *weren’t* to research that tries to understand who we

are. There were times as I was reading that I found myself smiling at all of these changes. It is gratifying to see just how far we have come as a field. And it was also fun to see how much of this good work has been carried out by members of Division 44.

Patterson and D’Augelli’s book is divided into four sections, each covering a range of chapters under a broad heading. The first section looks at “concepts, theories, and perspectives” on sexual orientation and gender identity. This section leads off with outstanding reviews of female sexual orientation by Lisa Diamond and gay male identity by Jeffrey Parsons and Christian Grov. There are also reviews of bisexual and transgender identities as well as the biological concomitants of sexual orientation. The section ends with Gary Gates’ review of demographic information about sexual orientation. I was tempted to make a copy of this chapter to hand out to anyone who insists (yet again) that 10 percent of the population is LGB.

The next section of the book covers developmental issues. There are chapters on youth, middle adulthood, and aging—all very solid. There is also a wonderful chapter by Bert Cochler and Stuart Michaels on “emerging adulthood” in LGB lives. This chapter is a tour de force. It offers not only a theoretical framework for a review and synthesis of extant literature but also some brief but very effective narratives illustrating key points.

The third section of the volume addresses a variety of domains, including work, relationships, family lives, separate chapters on physical health related to gay men, to lesbian and bisexual woman, and mental health. The chapter on sexual orientation and mental health by Susan Cochran and Vickie Mays offers a great review of the literature on the topic along with a comprehensive section on methodological issues that would serve as a quick reminder for anyone embarking on research in this general area (or research in any area, for that matter). The final section addresses communities and contextual issues. There are chapters on attitudes related to sexual orientation, minority stress, victimization, race and ethnicity, and LGBT communities. Bianca Wilson and Gary Harper’s chapter on race and ethnicity does a notable job of tracing the threads of major theories about the issue and then offering incisive criticism regarding various aspects of research in this area to date.

Clearly, I think this volume has many strengths. I have to single out the emphasis on resilience, on context broadly construed, on methodology, and on future directions of research. Attention to these often neglected topics occurs regularly throughout most of the chapters.

Taken as a whole, the chapters in Patterson and D’Augelli’s book represent a bonanza for multiple audiences. I agree with the editors’ assertion in their preface that the book will be useful for advanced undergraduate and graduate students, professionals in psychology and other mental health fields, and professionals in allied fields (e.g., law). Clinicians should find it a welcome resource.

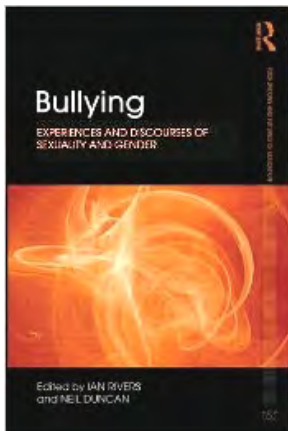
I often tell graduate students embarking on research in a new area that, in addition to undertaking a full literature search in their area, it is a good idea to read the very best review article on that topic to see not just what the research says about the topic but how the topic is qualitatively discussed and understood in the field more broadly. Most of the chapters in this book would qualify as that sort of starting point. Moreover, reading the book underscores what areas in LGBT psychology are woefully under-researched, such as bisexuality and gender identity. (Graduate students looking for research topics: Take heed.)

The book does not do more than hint at the cutting edges of the field, nor was it meant to do that. Instead, it is an outstanding summary and synthesis of where the psychology of sexual orientation and gender identity stands at this time. People who are serious about this field will want a copy of this volume on their book shelf.

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Reviewed by Glenda M. Russell, gmrussell5@hotmail.com



Bullying: Experiences and Discourses of Sexuality and Gender

Rivers, Ian and Duncan, Neil. (Eds.). London and New York: Routledge. 2013, 171 pp.

The subject of bullying in the schools, and particularly bullying of LGBT kids, has been in the forefront of the news lately. It’s about time! Bullying and its newer transformation, cyberbullying, has been studied since the 1990s, but you would never know that by looking at school policies and procedures regarding bullying and various other forms of harassment. Until the recent killings so well publicized by the media, one would never know that a public report by the Secret Service and the Department of Education published in 2002 showed that 71 percent of child attackers in schools (37 incidents from 1974–2000 with 41 attackers) had been seriously bullied in schools, and that 78 percent were significantly depressed. The only higher percentage recorded was those who used guns for the attacks. That was 100 percent. They were also all boys.

The recent surge in cyberbullying has made things worse. What used to be a separation between the school campus and the outside world has nearly vanished with the rise in electronic technology.

The home, once a place of safety against bullying and sexual harassment, is now merely one more venue in which to torture school-age children and teenagers.

There are two exceedingly important questions for psychologists to answer regarding bullying LGBT kids in the schools. The first has to do with terminology. Do we view the bullies as “homophobic,” meaning that they suffer from some form of pathology that if identified, can be cured? “Homophobic” lets society off the hook—it’s just those bad kids. Or do we follow Herek’s (1996) suggestion that these kids are discriminated against by a heterosexist society? He tells us, and I agree completely, that punishing a teenager for bullying is counter-productive in a school culture that prizes a rigid form of masculinity and punishes kids who fail to conform to that standard. How one identifies the problem determines the direction for school change.

The second question is this: What is the responsibility of the school in dealing with the bullying and cyberbullying epidemic? Should schools monitor the actions of its students when they are off-campus? Do our school systems have the responsibility, and the legal authority, to punish those students whose actions harm other students, in its most benign form leading to significant psychological problems, and its most serious form to death? It is sad to notice how many 12–14 year-old kids commit suicide after either physically aggressive or cyberbullying. The courts are already deciding First Amendment cases on this very question of the limits of free speech.

Rivers and Duncan have assembled an astonishingly good group of researchers in this edited volume. Edited books are notoriously difficult to complete. One has to find colleagues who know the material, have the time to write their chapters, and write well enough to convey their messages. The editors have hit a home-run with this book. They obviously kept to a strict page limit. One can sense that from the succinctness and clarity with which every single chapter author presented his or her work.

While I learned things in every chapter, a few stand out as especially of interest to members of Division 44. Poteat et al. (“Homophobic Bullying”) summarizes what we know about bullying kids who do not conform to gender demands of masculinity. They also show that the penalties for gender non-conformity increase as boys progress through high school, while they remain at the same level for girls.

Espelage (“Bullying and Sexual Violence”) raises some significant questions. She discusses how often heterosexual boys are subjected to homophobic bullying, once again a gender issue, not sexual orientation. She also suggests that students who bully their peers are more likely to be more violent in their dating relationships. Might teenagers and adult men who batter or sexually molest women have begun their careers by being bullies in the school? Hopefully further research will clarify this question.

Other chapters that stood out for me included those on homophobic language (McCormack), immediate and long-term effects (Cowie), Cyberbullying (Rivers), and girls & indirect aggression (Jennifer). Rivers and Duncan have a well-written summary chapter tying together the work of the chapter authors.

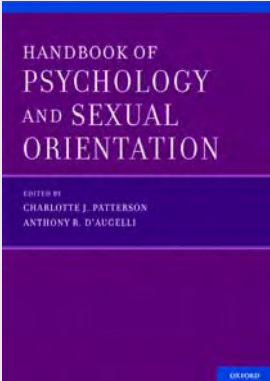
I was disappointed by the absence of a chapter on how litigation has affected the schools. Presumably this was not touched upon because it is not a psychological question. But litigation and First Amendment questions have influenced school policies throughout the country and it would have been helpful to read about them in this book. I would also have liked to read a chapter about student suicide. This is discussed briefly in one chapter or another, but I would have preferred to see a more lengthy exposition on the subject. I would also have liked to find more written about how “sexting” has been used by teenagers to harass other students, and in some cases lead to suicide. Perhaps the reason is that our research cannot keep up with technology. While conducting and publishing research takes years, the latest technological wizardry is just around the corner. Wouldn't it be wonderful if technology, for once, led to a positive change in gender non-conformity.

But these are small points in an otherwise wonderful book. I suggest that it must be read by anyone connected to our educational system from grade school to college. All clinicians have heard how their patients have suffered from anti-gay discrimination. This book puts flesh on that bone by clarifying the component roles of gender, sexual orientation, and sexuality.

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Reviewed by Charles Silverstein, csilverstein2@nyc.rr.com



New from Oxford University Press!
Handbook of Psychology and Sexual Orientation
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ARTICLES

Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, and Transgender Issues in the Criminal Justice SystemKristin C. Davidoff and Kevin L. Nadal¹

The symposium on LGBT Issues in the Criminal Justice System chaired by Dr. Kevin Nadal at the 2012 APA convention provided a platform for researchers to discuss the many ways in which individuals who are LGBT-identified interact with the criminal justice system and highlighted the discrimination they sometimes face, as both perpetrators and victims of crime.

Individuals who identify as lesbian, gay, bisexual, or transgender (LGBT) continue to experience both blatant and subtle forms of discrimination in everyday life (Nadal, Rivera, & Corpus, 2010). These individuals experience discrimination at the extreme end of the spectrum, often becoming the victim of hate crimes as a result of their LGBT identity (Herek, Cogan & Gillis, 2002). This increases the likelihood that many will, at some point, come into contact with the criminal justice system. However, there is evidence to suggest that some LGBT-identified victims are reluctant to report crimes or seek help through the criminal justice system due to a fear of discrimination within the system itself (Potoczniak et al., 2003). Additionally, LGBT individuals who become involved in the criminal justice system due to their participation in criminal activity may also experience discrimination in legal processes or in the prison system (Brown & McDuffie, 2009).

Kristin Davidoff argued that transgender women who enter the sex work industry may do so as a result of discrimination on systemic, institutional, and interpersonal levels. A review of the literature was punctuated by quotes from previous qualitative research that were used to share the experiences of transgender women through their own voices and perspectives. Major findings of the two known studies that concentrate on transgender sex workers exclusively without looking at HIV/AIDS describe how some trans-identified people turn to sex work as a “last resort” due to discrimination experienced in other workplaces (Nadal et al., 2012; Sausa, Keatley, & Operario, 2007). Once involved in the criminal justice system, research suggested two main areas where LGBT-identified people may experience discrimination: with law enforcement officers and within the prison system. Discrimination within the criminal justice system served as a prime example of the larger systemic issue of viewing gender as binary, and recommendations for policy and prevention were discussed.

Alexis Forbes focused on LGBTQ experiences within the court system, seeking to identify the negative and positive legal experiences that are common among people in the LGBT community. Gender nonconformity, defined as expression of a schema of behaviors typically associated with the opposite sex (Bailey & Zucker, 1995), is a prominent correlate to victimization for lesbian, gay, bisexual, and transgendered persons

(Gordon & Meyer, 2007). This increased risk of harm for gender nonconformists suggests that gender nonconformity may moderate the relationship between LGBT identity and certain types of discriminatory treatment. Quantitative analysis of measures of LGBTQ-identified participants’ perceptions of procedural justice and satisfaction with their court experiences were conducted. Gender nonconformity was found to predict treatment and procedural justice scores, particularly for transgender MTF women who reported the least desirable perceptions and experiences in the court systems. Quotes from participants describing their perceptions and the nature of their involvement in the criminal justice system were shared. Data collection is ongoing.

Alexis Johnson shared data from an ongoing project exploring the experiences of male sex workers in New York City. Previous literature involving the sex work industry has focused almost exclusively on biological female sex workers, neglecting experiences of male sex workers (Morrison & Whitehead, 2008). The primary goal of this research was to obtain an understanding of the experiences of male sex workers that are unique to this population. In a preliminary analysis of interviews with participants, seven domains emerged: Sexual Identity Development, Victimization, Psychological Processes, Experiences with Sex Work, Positive Experiences with Sex Work, Consequences of Sex Work, and Additional Factors and Challenges. Factors that may be unique to male sex workers include positive experiences and sexual gratification obtained through sex work, the vague terms of service involved, and the lack of third party involvement and independence gained from such a system. Results also suggested a need to refocus intervention efforts, specifically with respect to gaining medical benefits, developing employment programs, and avoidance of labels (i.e., “prostitute”).

Amalia Quintanilla presented preliminary results of a project on LGBT experiences with and perceptions of the criminal justice system. In psychological, sociological, and criminal justice literature, authors have noted the possibility that some LGBT survivors of crime are reluctant to interact with the criminal justice system for fear of experiencing microaggressions or outright discrimination (Pattavina et al., 2007; Potoczniak et al., 2003). However, studies that address LGBT perceptions of the criminal justice system and willingness to seek help through this legal avenue are scarce. Accordingly, the goal of this study was to assess LGBT perceptions of the criminal justice system through focus groups. Preliminary findings suggest that LGBT people have both positive and negative reactions to the criminal justice system, and that a variety of factors may influence their perceptions and experiences. Further, results suggest that LGBT-identified people will seek help and compensation within the criminal justice system—but their past experiences and perception of the system causes them to be hesitant, careful in

¹ John Jay College of Criminal Justice, City University of New York. Address correspondence concerning this article to knadal@jjay.cuny.edu.

their interactions, and tempers their beliefs about the eventual outcome of situations.

The presentations in this symposium demonstrate that LGBT-identified individuals have both positive and negative reactions to the criminal justice system, suggesting that while there are varying levels of inappropriate treatment and discrimination within specific aspects of the system (i.e., within the prison system versus in the courts), that some LGBT-identified individuals believe some measure of justice occurs within the system. An interesting theme across presentations that merits further investigation was the role of gender presentation, suggesting that much work still needs to be done to improve the experiences of transgender and gender nonconforming individuals in the criminal justice system. Future studies can continue to investigate other LGBT issues in forensic psychology, including experiences of LGBT offenders in prison, understanding the relationships between discriminatory laws and LGBT mental health, and examining experiences of LGBT youth with police.

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Uncovering an Invisible Population: South Asian Gay Men

Ekta M. Kumar and Mixalis Poulakis¹

With South Asians comprising 16 percent of the U.S. population (Farver, Xu, Bhadha, Narang, & Lieber, 2007), it is pertinent to understand the familial and cultural dynamics that make sexual minorities from this community “virtually absent from the psychological literature” and even more invisible than other ethnic minority LGBT individuals (Greene, 1997, p. 228). Although the term South Asian can be used to refer to individuals from the Asian subcontinent, the focus here will be on immigrants from India and Pakistan.

The pressures South Asian immigrant parents apply to their children result in their children leading double lives: one in which they feign acceptance of their parents' wishes and another one wherein they secretly participate in parties, relationships, and “American” activities (Deepak, 2005). It is important to note that many South Asian immigrant parents view homosexuality as a Western, evil entity that is polluting their own culture (Estrada & Rutter, 2006). Many of these individuals experience feelings of isolation and discrimination which has been described by various phrases such as dual marginalization, double oppression, multiple oppressions, and double marginalization (Greene, 1999; Nabors et al., 2001).

METHODS

This study used convenience sampling, specifically snowballing, in order to recruit participants ($N = 9$) from the Washing-

¹ University of Indianapolis. This article is based on a poster presented at the APA Convention, August 2012. Address correspondence concerning this article to: kumare@indy.edu.

ton, DC, area. Seven of the participants were born in the U.S. while two others immigrated to the U.S. before the age of 9. The participants identified as gay males and were between the ages of 21 and 35 (mean age was 26 years old). Interview data were analyzed through the Consensual Qualitative Research (CQR) method (Hill, 2012).

RESULTS

The first hypothesis was that South Asian gay men are unlikely to be out to family members outside of their nuclear families. This hypothesis was partially supported. Three participants had not disclosed their sexual orientation to their extended families. The participants who were out to their extended families tended to be out to specific extended family members rather than to their entire extended family. A variety of participants believed their extended family members suspected that the individual identified as gay, but the family had not confirmed these suspicions. For this sample it appears that being out to extended or nuclear family members varied widely. Generally, four of the participants were out to both parents while three were out to only their mothers; two of the respondents were not out to either parent.

The second hypothesis was that these individuals will have experienced negative coming out experiences with family members. This hypothesis was also partially supported by the data. Parents of participants typically had initial negative reactions. It is important to note that some parents' reactions changed over time, however, and they were able to provide

their children with support and to accept their sexual orientation. This hypothesis was not fully supported because a few parents did have initial positive reactions to the participants' disclosures and siblings tended to have a positive reaction to the participants' disclosures.

The third hypothesis was that participants will describe being homosexual as a stigma within the South Asian community. This hypothesis was strongly supported by the participants' responses. The participants noted the homophobia within the culture as well as the lack of education and awareness regarding LGBT issues. Participants commented that South Asian gay men were looked upon negatively and they utilized words such as "disgusting" and "outcasts" to describe cultural views of homosexuality.

This study reviewed the literature regarding individuals who identify as South Asians and as part of the LGBT population. This study illuminated the difficulties that South Asian gay men face. It provided clinicians with a more detailed and informed view of the experiences of this population and it has a variety of implications for mental health providers and advocacy efforts.

It is important for mental health providers to familiarize themselves with this type of research in order to have more knowledge about the rich culture with which these individuals present in therapy. This study does have its limitations. For instance, a text recently published by Hill (2012) indicates that the

recommended sample size for CQR is now 12 to 15 individuals. Also the sample cannot be generalized to other South Asian populations (e.g., Sri Lanka).

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APA's Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, and Transgender Concerns Office: 2012 and Looking Ahead

In 2012, the APA Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, and Transgender Concerns Office (LGBTCO) updated its mission statement to align with the APA's mission statement: "The mission of the APA Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, and Transgender Concerns Office is to advance the creation, communication, and application of psychological knowledge on gender identity and sexual orientation to benefit society and improve lesbian, gay, bisexual, and transgender people's lives."

Key ongoing activities of the LGBTCO include policy analysis, development, and advocacy; serving as the secretariat for the International Network on Lesbian, Gay, and Bisexual Concerns and Transgender Issues in Psychology; fielding media inquiries, generating regular electronic communications and web content, and facilitating development and publication of public information resources; and supporting the work of the APA's Committee on Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, and Transgender Concerns and its task forces and working groups.

In 2012, the LGBTCO worked with the APA Office of General Council on the development of two *amicus* briefs: *Golinski v. United States Office of Personnel Management* (7/12) and *Windsor v. United States of America* (9/12), worked with the Michigan Psychological Association and the Division 44 Policy Committee on restrictions affecting diversity training in graduate education legislation introduced in Michigan, continued work with the Public Interest Government Relations Office especially with regard to executive branch advocacy and federal agencies related to health in coordination with LGBT health advocacy organizations, and participated in the Minnesota Psychological Association's 2012 annual convention in the program related to its work to oppose the November 2012 ballot measure to ban marriage for same-sex couples.

Regarding the International Network for Lesbian, Gay, and Bisexual Concerns and Transgender Issues in Psychology the office handled ongoing implementation of the two-year, \$150,000 grant from the Arcus Foundation supporting the work of the secretariat and to build the capacity of the Psychological Society of South Africa and the Psychological Association of the Philippines to support the human rights of LGBT people in those respective regions; developed publicity for LGBT-related programming for the 2012 International Congress of Psychology, supported a track of programming, staffed a planning meeting of the Representatives to the International Network and an informational meeting about the Network open to all conference attendees; and had several Network administrative documents translated into Spanish for outreach among Latin American countries.

On the media and communications front, the LGBTCO developed successful communications for International Day Against Homophobia and Transphobia, LGBT Pride Month, and National Coming Out Day; continued with periodic notification to office listservs with "Today at the Top" promoting new LGBTCO webpage content; provided content for the Public Interest Directorate's monthly electronic newsletter (played a leadership role for directorate-wide acknowledgement of International Human Rights Day), periodic contributions to the APA Facebook page, and content for "tweets" from the PI executive director; and had *Answers to Your Questions About Transgender People, Gender Identity, and Gender Expression* translated into Spanish (will be available online once finalized).

In addition to its ongoing support of the Committee on Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, and Transgender Concerns, the office also provided technical support to the Joint Division 44/CLGBTC Task Force on Guidelines for Psychological Practice with Transgender and Gender Non-Conforming Clients as the task force initiated its work.

In 2013, along with its ongoing work noted above, the office is working with the APA Office of General Council on the development of two *amicus* briefs for cases related to the Defense of Marriage Act and California's Prop. 8 that will be before the U.S. Supreme Court; will release an updated version of the Graduate Faculty Survey, will produce several new Web pages on the topics of LGBT Health, Aging, Bullying, Safe Schools & Interventions, among others; promote a robust set of symposia on LGBT topics at the Convention in Honolulu, Hawaii; and support working groups undertaking revising the 1993 policy resolution on Lesbian, Gay, and Bisexual Youth in Schools, the public information brochure on intersex issues, and undertaking updating and revising of the publication *Lesbian & Gay Parenting* (which consistently ranks as the most viewed web-based resource of the LGBTCO and among the top for all of the Public Interest Directorate).

Bylaws Changes Approved by Executive Committee

At its mid-winter meeting in Houston, Texas, on January 19–20, the Executive Committee (EC) of Division 44 approved changes to the Division's Bylaws and also revised and updated its Policy and Procedures Manual. These changes were approved as part of an ongoing effort to increase the effectiveness and efficiency of the governance of the Division.

Members should note that amendments to the Bylaws approved by the Executive Committee do not go into effect unless and until they are ratified by a vote of the membership. The full Bylaws document, with proposed additions and deletions, will be sent to the membership this spring, along with a method for voting on either accepting or rejecting these amendments.

The Policy and Procedures Manual is a document that guides the actions of the Executive Committee. This document may be changed at any time (as long as the changes are not inconsistent with the prevailing Mission and Bylaws of the Division), and these changes become effective immediately.

One important difference between the two documents is that the Bylaws sets out what the Executive Committee must do and cannot do. It essentially sets the rules of governance that must be followed. The Policy and Procedure Manual belongs to the Executive Committee and is its own way of providing more specificity to *how* it will follow the rules set by the Bylaws. As such, it may be changed at the will of the Executive Committee and is a practical operating manual for the Division.

Changes to the Bylaws

Some of the changes to the Bylaws were merely housekeeping changes, made simply to make the document clearer and more accurate. For example, there are a few places in which the EC inserted the phrase, "hereinafter referred to as . . ." to clarify distinctions between references to the Division and references to APA. Another example is an insertion that clarifies that the President presides over meetings of the EC; and that terms of officers and Members-At-Large commence at Convention following their election, while terms of Representatives to Council commence in accordance with APA procedures (currently January 1).

In a couple of instances, names were changed to reflect generally used terms throughout APA. Examples of this include changing the formal name of the "Fellowship Committee" to the "Fellows Committee" and changing the "Elections Committee" to the "Nominations Committee."

A couple of changes were made to update membership of the EC and the roles of EC members. For example, an insertion now includes the Editor of the Division's journal as a non-voting member of the EC (on par with committee co-chairs, the newsletter editor and the book series editor). Language that described the initial election of the three Members-At-Large (who were initially elected to staggered terms) has been deleted as it is no longer relevant.

One addition to the Bylaws clarifies what has been standard procedure for many years, which the EC deemed should be codified in the Bylaws. This addition states that the EC shall conduct three face-to-face meetings per year: an in-coming meeting in conjunction with the APA Annual Convention, a mid-winter meeting, and an out-going meeting held in conjunction with the following year's Convention.

Finally, the EC adopted a parliamentary procedure by which meetings will be governed and defined quorum. While these may seem very basic parts of any set of bylaws, they had never been incorporated into Division 44 Bylaws. Quorum for EC meetings was defined as the presence of one half of all voting members, while quorum for committees is defined as consisting of the members present or participating in a given meeting. For its parliamentary authority, the EC adopted *Modern Parliamentary Procedure*, written by Ray E. Keesey. The Keesey procedure has been adopted by the APA Council of Representatives and by several other divisions of APA.

Changes to the Policy and Procedures Manual

In addition to the changes that were made to the Bylaws, which were also reflected in the Policy and Procedures Manual (PPM), the largest change involved restructuring the PPM to make it more coherent and easier to follow. Previously the PPM had been amended periodically by simply adding sections onto the end. Over time, this resulted in a jumbled and confusing document. The PPM has now been reorganized, such that it begins with items that are pertinent to the functioning of the EC

and flows to the Division's committees and task forces, and publications, and ends with items that pertain to the general membership of the Division.

The first section addresses the roles and responsibilities of the Division's officials (elected and appointed individuals who serve the Division in some official manner). Where many clarifications of roles were made, the most significant changes reflect the addition of a Secretary to the EC—which was ratified by the membership last year. Specifically, responsibilities for the roles of Secretary, Treasurer (who no longer serves simultaneously as Secretary), and Members-At-Large (who had borne many of the duties of Secretary) were rewritten. The roles of the Members-At-Large now involve coordination of domain-specific areas of policy and function. In this way, Members-At-Large will now be assigned to clusters of Committees and Task Forces, so that these groups now have a direct line of communication into the voting body of the EC.

Since the presidency of the esteemed Ruth Fassinger, the week-to-week management of the Division has been facilitated by regular teleconference meetings of the “presidential trio,” which consists of the President, President-Elect, and Past President. In order to formalize this arrangement (which has served the Division quite well) and in recognition that a formal record of these meetings needs to be maintained and that many of the management decisions that are made have financial implications, the EC adopted a policy of expanding the meetings of the presidential trio to include both the Secretary and Treasurer. Additionally, the new PPM sets a goal of the frequency of these meetings.

The final significant change with regard to the governance of the Division is the inclusion of the adoption of a parliamentary authority and the definition of quorum that are described above in the description of Bylaws amendments. It is worth noting that while Bylaws amendments do not officially take effect until they are ratified by the membership, by incorporating these two changes in the PPM, the EC signaled its intent to adopt these changes immediately (albeit informally until the Bylaws amendments have been ratified).

The only other significant change was with regard to the annual appointment of the Suite Coordinator for Convention, which the Executive Committee voted shall be made by joint decision of the President and the President-Elect. The primary reason for this is that the Suite Coordinator functions as the coordinator for activities in the hospitality suite at Convention for one year and then goes on in the second year to become the Program Chair, coordinating the Division's Convention programming. This two-year appointment means that the President's Suite Coordinator then goes on to become the President-Elect's Program Chair, thus serving under two presidents.

Please stay tuned for the ratification vote on the Bylaws amendments, which should be forwarded to all members and fellows of Division 44 this spring.

— Michael L. Hendricks, President-Elect

ANNOUNCEMENTS

Bisexual Committee Creates E-mail List

Based on feedback from participants in the 2012 APA Convention Bisexual Issues Discussion hour, the Committee on Bisexual Issues is hoping to establish an e-mail list of members for our Committee, in order to share information with one another between conventions, and collaborate together on initiatives related to raising visibility of bisexual issues within Division 44.

Our new e-mail list will be a useful tool to keep in touch with others who are interested in bisexual issues in psychology, and to keep abreast of new research in this area. All are welcome to become members of the Committee on Bisexual Issues and join this e-mail list! To do so, please simply contact us: Grady L. Garner Jr., drgradygarner@msn.com, and Lori E. Ross, lori.ross@Camb.ca, Co-Chairs, Division 44 Committee on Bisexual Issues.

Transgender Research Award

Division 44 Committee for Transgender People and Gender Diversity is pleased to announce the fourth annual \$500 research award for psychological research that addresses transgender issues. This award will be given at the APA Convention and is open to anyone conducting psychological research using transgender participants or studying issues affecting transgender people and communities. The project may be completed (within the years 2011–2013) or in progress. The award winner will also disseminate and/or share findings with multiple audiences and communities that are directly impacted by the research (e.g., academic audiences, traditional publications, community-focused workshops, etc.)

Complete applications must be submitted on or before Friday, April 19, 2013, at 11:59 P.M. PDT. The application must be complete, including the letter from the applicant's faculty supervisor if the applicant is a student. Late submissions will not be accepted for any reason, including technology related difficulties. Applicants will receive an e-mail confirmation that their materials have been received within one week of receipt.

Do not hesitate to contact the Scholarship Chair (tburnes@alliant.edu) if you have any questions about the application guidelines. We welcome your input! If you are interested in being a reviewer please contact Theo Burnes (tburnes@alliant.edu). Note: if you are applying for this award, you may not also be a reviewer for this award.

CE Workshop on Intersectionality in Psychological Practice at APA Annual Convention

Division 44 will be co-sponsoring, along with APA's Office on Continuing Education in Psychology, a CE workshop at the upcoming annual convention in Honolulu entitled "LGBT People of Color and Spirituality: Tools for Psychological Practice." This full-day, pre-convention workshop will be facilitated by nationally recognized experts, Drs. Mary Fukuyama (University of Florida), Mark Leach (University of Louisville), and Anneliese Singh (University of Georgia). The workshop will present current research and strategies for addressing the intersections of gender identity, sexual orientation, race, ethnicity, and spirituality in psychological practice. Through lecture, discussion, and experiential exercises, these facilitators will provide theoretical frameworks, assessment tools, and clinical techniques for addressing identity issues. The date and time of the workshop have yet to be scheduled; however, if you are interested in attending, please contact Cirleen DeBlaere (cid209@lehigh.edu) or David Rivera (riverad30@wpunj.edu) for more information.

—Cirleen DeBlaere and David P. Rivera, Co-Chairs, Committee on Racial and Ethnic Diversity

LGBTQ Classroom Resource

The following site, developed at Stony Brook University, is designed to provide faculty members, instructors, and TAs with information about how to create an LGBTQ-friendly educational experience for students: wordpress.psy.sunysb.edu/lgbtq/.

—Marvin R. Goldfried

The Committee on Gender and Sexuality of the American Psychoanalytic Association Announces the 2014 Ralph Roughton Paper Award

The Ralph Roughton Paper Award was established in 1998 to honor the founding Chairperson of APsaA's Committee on Gay and Lesbian Issues. In its first decade, it offered formal recognition to outstanding published papers that deepened our psychoanalytic understanding of gay men and lesbians. In 2007, the mission of the Award was changed. In the years that it is awarded, the Ralph Roughton Paper Award is now given to an *unpublished* manuscript that, in the opinion of the judges, makes an original and outstanding contribution to the psychoanalytic understanding and/or treatment of lesbian, gay, bisexual, or trans people.

The Award carries a cash prize of \$1,000 and the author of the winning paper will be invited to present it at the National Meeting of the American Psychoanalytic Association in New York in January of 2014. The winner may submit the paper for review by the *Journal of American Psychoanalytic Association* and, if accepted, it will be published as the winner of the Ralph Roughton Paper Award.

Papers must be unpublished (but may have been presented at professional meetings) and must conform to the Preparation of Manuscript guidelines outlined by the *Journal of the American Psychoanalytic Association* with the exception that the length should not exceed 30 double-spaced typed pages. Paper submissions are welcome from anyone regardless of institutional affiliation. Submissions are due by August 31, 2013.

E-mail one Word document containing the manuscript with all references to the author deleted, and e-mail another Word document containing the author's name, e-mail address, address, phone number, and any institutional affiliation to Carol Levin at levinc@msu.edu.

Special Issue on Issues in Sexual Minority Parenting

Professional Psychology: Research and Practice will feature a special issue on sexual minority parenting. We invite articles addressing issues and professional practice focused on parenting, grandparenting, or growing up in a family with a sexual minority parent or child. We seek manuscripts addressing issues and interventions for families that include an individual who identifies as lesbian, gay, bisexual, or transgender, or with other diverse or minority sexual orientations or gender identities, including issues of bias, minority stress, and microaggressions relevant to these populations. We are particularly interested in receiving qualitative and quantitative empirical studies, comprehensive literature reviews, conceptual work, and program and therapy outcome studies, although descriptions of innovative programs or interventions may also be considered. Manuscripts need to be submitted electronically through the Manuscript Submission portal which may be found at the journal's [Web site](#).

Manuscripts should be sent to the attention of Kathi A. Borden, PhD, Associate Editor, *Professional Psychology: Research and Practice*. The deadline for submissions is April 1, 2013.

Cochran, Gock, and Chung Elected to APA Governance Positions

CLGBTC former members were elected to APA Governance positions in January: Susan D. Cochran to the Membership Board and Terry S. Gock to the Committee for the Advancement of Professional Practice. Also, current BAPPI liaison to the Committee, Barry Chung, was elected to the Membership Board.

Kimberly Balsam Named Co-Director of LGBTQ Area of Emphasis at Palo Alto University

The LGBTQ Area of Emphasis at Palo Alto University (PAU) provides select students with advanced knowledge and skills to meet the highest standards in the field of LGBTQ Clinical Psychology. Three areas of intensive training are included: classroom instruction, clinical practice, and research. We train in our own Sexual and Gender Identities Clinic, and provide research opportunities working with collaborating faculty.

We are proud to announce that Kimberly Balsam, PhD has joined our faculty as Associate Professor and is now Co-Director of the LGBTQ Area of Emphasis and the Co-Director of the Center for LGBTQ Evidence-based Applied Research (CLEAR). As you may know, Dr. Balsam was awarded the Distinguished Scientific Contribution Award by Division 44 in 2010. At PAU she conducts an active research program, teaches, and supervises student research.

Please inform exceptional students interested in LGBTQ issues in psychology about our program. They may contact me (pgoldblum@paloalto.edu) or Dr. Balsam (kbalsam@paloalto.edu) directly for more information. Check us out at www.paloalto.edu/phd-clinical-psychology.

—Peter Goldblum

Diversity Challenge: Intersections of Race, Culture, and Health or Mental Health Call for Proposals Deadline: April 12, 2013

The Institute for the Study and Promotion of Race and Culture is pleased to present the 13th annual Diversity Challenge: Intersections of Race, Culture, and Health or Mental Health. We seek proposals that focus on research, assessment, interventions, health policies that move beyond merely comparing racial/ethnic groups to more fully considering the complexity of race and culture as effects on mental and physical health. We welcome proposals that address such issues across the lifespan and focus on specific age groups, such as children and adolescents and adults of all ages. Also, we encourage proposals outlining systemic approaches to these concerns, which may include preventive strategies, school interventions, and agency collaborations that focus on racial life experiences, such as racism and discrimination, and/or cultural attributes such as resilience and health beliefs.

We envision an interdisciplinary forum in which a variety of perspectives are explored and scientists, practitioners, educators, and social activists can interact with each other in order to address mutual concerns related to this important theme. Proposals are welcome from researchers, practitioners, educators, community organizations, advocacy and activist groups, medical service providers, employee assistance personnel, government agencies, spiritual healers, and providers of community services. Work groups focused on health disparities are also encouraged to submit. Finally, we welcome critical perspectives and creative ideas concerning the role of race and culture in fostering health and mental health in the lives of individuals regardless of their race or cultural origins.

Please visit the Web site www.bc.edu/isprc for more information about this year's conference and to view the Call for Proposals. Proposal submission deadline is April 12, 2013.

Williams Institute Small Research Grants Program Request for Proposals

The Williams Institute's Small Research Grants program is designed to encourage new empirical research focused on the LGBT population. Applicants from a variety of disciplinary backgrounds, including social sciences (e.g., economics, sociology, demography, social psychology), law, public health, and public policy are encouraged to apply. An important objective of this funding is to encourage new scholars to enter LGBT research areas. This initiative is designed to promote two goals: fostering sound empirical—quantitative or qualitative—knowledge focused research on LGBT populations; and developing better understanding of the need for and impact of public policies that affect LGBT populations.

Eligible applicants are individuals, organizations, and institutions that have a U.S. tax ID. Graduate students, junior faculty members interested in initiating a research career in or developing pilot data for LGBT issues, and senior scholars interested in expanding their research agenda to include LGBT-related issues are welcome to apply.

We anticipate funding 5–7 projects with a suggested total budget for individual projects in the range of \$1,000–\$5,000. Funds can provide both salary support and costs associated with acquiring and analyzing new or existing data sources. Proposals that are part of larger research initiatives are also welcome. Applications must be received by April 15, 2013, via e-mail or mail. For more information see williamsinstitute.law.ucla.edu/small-research-grants/.

Nominations Needed for CLGBTC and Public Interest Awards

Nominations are open for the the [Committee on Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, and Transgender Concerns Outstanding Achievement Awards](#). The deadline is May 31, 2013. Click through the link to learn more about it, how to make nominations, and learn about past recipients.

The [2013 Public Interest Award recipients](#) have been announced. Click here to learn more [about the awards and how to submit nominations](#). The deadline for nominations is June 3, 2013.

COMMITTEE REPORTS

Report of the APA Committee on Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, and Transgender Concerns—2012

In 2012 the membership of the Committee on Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, and Transgender Concerns (CLGBTC) included Ellyn Kaschak, PhD, Chair (2010–2012); Kevin Nadal PhD (2010–2012); Angela D. Ferguson, PhD (2011–2013); Parrish L. Paul, PhD (2011–2013); Helen Hsu, PsyD (2012–2014); and Jose Miranda, PsyD (2012–2014). The CLGBTC included two members identifying as lesbians, three members identifying as gay men, and one member identifying as an ally. One of the members is a senior psychologist, two members are mid-career psychologists, and three members are early career psychologists. One member identifies as African American, one as Asian American, two as European American, one as Filipino, and one member identifies as Latino.

The Committee conducted a CLGBTC Town Hall Meeting program at the APA meeting in Orlando. The primary purpose was to inform APA members about the Committee's mission and goals and to offer a forum for APA members to provide feedback to the Committee regarding LGBTQ psychology, issues, concerns, and communities in respect to APA academic and clinical training programs. The Committee co-sponsored one Town Hall Meeting with Division 44 Youth and Families Chair, Richard Sprott.

CLGBTC Outstanding Achievement Award for 2012 was presented to [Robert Jay Green, PhD](#).

The Committee established a joint Task Force with Division 44 to develop guidelines for psychological practice with transgender clients. Co-Chairs for the Task Force are Drs. Anneliese Singh and lore m. dickey, and the other members are Drs. Walter O. Bockting, Sand Chang, Kelly Ducheny, Laura Edwards-Leeper, Randal D. Ehrbar, Max Fuhrmann, Michael L. Hendricks, and Ellen Magalhaes. The Governance review of the guidelines is expected to begin in 2013.

At its fall 2012 meeting, the Committee met with the President and CEO of APA in order to determine ways to influence governance regarding transgender issues.

The CLGBTC Dissemination and Implementation Subcommittee and the National Council of School Professional Psychology (NCSPP) developed and piloted a workshop addressing affirmative practice with individuals experiencing conflict between their sexuality and their religion based on chapter 6 of the *Report of the APA Task Force on Appropriate Therapeutic Responses to Sexual Orientation*. The workshop was presented at the APA 2012 Annual Convention for CEU credit and is [now an online offering](#) of the APA Continuing Education Office.

The public general informational brochure [Answers to Your Questions for a Better Understanding of Sexual Orientation and Homosexuality](#) has been translated into Spanish and is available online and hard copy. The public general informational brochure [Answers to Your Questions about Transgender People, Gender Identity, and Gender Expression](#) has also been translated into Spanish and will be available online in 2013. The Committee has initiated processes to revise and update one resolution and two publications including the 1993 APA Resolution on Lesbian, Gay, and Bisexual Youth in Schools in collaboration with the Committee on Children, Youth, and Families (CYF), Divisions 16 and 44, and the National Association of School Psychologists; the public information brochure *Answers to Your Questions About Individuals with Intersex Conditions* in collaboration with CYF; and the booklet *Lesbian & Gay Parenting* in collaboration with CYF and the Committee on Women in Psychology.

Division 44 Membership Drive Update

As part of her 2012–2013 presidential initiative for Division 44, Arlene Noriega wanted to increase Division membership by 500 new people during her presidential tenure. In August of 2012, Arlene Noriega, Chad Rummel from APA Division Services, and the Membership Committee developed a plan to contact divisions with similar social justice foci and offer a 1-year free membership to new members. The following divisions and organizations were targeted: Division 9, Division 17 (including the Division's subdivisions), Division 35, Division 41, Division 45, Division 51, the National Latino Psychological Association, the Black Psychological Association, APAGS LGBT listserv, the Association of Counseling Center Training Agencies; and an announcement was placed on the Division 44 Facebook page. As of January 2013, 900 new members have joined the Division, bringing Division 44 membership to over 2,000 people.

We are still recruiting new members to join Division 44, so please feel free to share this information with your friends and colleagues. Those interested in free membership to Division 44 could use the following hyperlink to complete an application: divisions.wufoo.com/forms/division-44-free-membership/.

Also, as Co-Chairs for Membership, we consider it our top priority to explore ways that we could keep our new members engaged with Division 44. We will be hosting a social hour for new and current members during the APA convention in Honolulu this year. We especially want to encourage all students in the Division to join us during our social and special programming events, as we consider students vital members to Division 44.

We will also be assessing the needs of our new and current members in Division 44. We are particularly interested in hearing of ways that Division 44 could help facilitate professional development, involvement, and service. Should you have any questions, ideas, suggestions, or comments regarding membership in Division 44, please feel free to contact Franco Dispenza (Franco.Dispenza@gmail.com) or Laura Allie (laura.alie@yahoo.com). We would love to hear from you.

—Franco Dispenza and Laura Allie, Co-Chairs

Report of the Committee on Racial and Ethnic Diversity

The Committee on Racial and Ethnic Diversity (CoRED), co-chaired by Drs. Cirleen DeBlaere and David Rivera, currently has 123 members connected via the CoRED listserv.

The committee was able to successfully advertise and select two recipients for the Richard Rodriguez Student Travel Award to attend the 2012 APA convention in Orlando, FL: Nicole Gray (Claremont Graduate University) and Juno Park (Ball State University). The committee intends to advertise and select two recipients for the 2013 APA convention as well.

In addition to this award, CoRED also worked closely with the APA Ethics Committee to advertise and select four recipients for the 2013 Joint APA Ethics Committee, Division 44, and APAGs National Multicultural Conference and Summit (NMCS) Travel Award: Marcos Briano (Alliant/LA), Yi-Ting (Angel) Cheng (University of Iowa), Daniela Dominguez (Our Lady of the Lake University), Richard Martinez (New Mexico State University).

The committee sponsored presentations at the 2012 National Latina/o Psychological Association Biennial Conference in New Brunswick, NJ (“Queer Latina/o Voices: Sharing Experience and Advancing Psychological Understanding”) and the 2013 NMCS in Houston, TX (“Risk and Resiliency in Negotiating Multiple Marginalized Identities”).

The committee also developed a Continuing Education Workshop proposal for the 2013 APA Convention in Honolulu, HI, that was accepted for presentation (“LGBT People of Color and Spirituality: Tools for Psychological Practice”). This workshop has been selected to be part of APA President Bersoff’s Presidential Initiative programming.

We continue to be committed to serving current People of Color (POC) members in the Division and increasing POC membership. If you are interested in joining the CoRED listserv, please e-mail Dr. Rivera (david.rivera@tc.columbia.edu).

—Cirleen DeBlaere, cid209@lehigh.edu, Co-Chair

Report of the Education and Training Committee

Several new members have joined the committee. Subcommittees and their members are: Footnote 4 and exclusionary educational practices—Maryka Biaggio, Joshua Wolff & Gregory Shrader; Continuing education—Joseph Micucci, Boon Lim, Kurt Choate, Erin Deneke, Flavio Epstein, Julie Harris, Justin Harms, Oliva Espin, Richard Sprott, Richard Ruth, Susan Turell, and Stacey Lynne Williams; Trainers list and training topics—Angela Krumm & Daniel Szuhay.

Co-Chairs Joseph Micucci and Maryka Biaggio submitted the application for renewal of the Division’s CE Sponsor Status to the APA Continuing Education Committee in August. In November we received notice of approval for 5 years.

Co-Chair Joseph Micucci and the CE Subcommittee have been exploring the possibility of developing an Emerging Professional Speaker Series along the lines of that offered by Division 13. So far not much interest has been generated.

The subcommittee on exclusionary educational practices developed a comment on revision of the American Psychological Association’s Accreditation Guidelines and Principles (G&P). Below is a summary from this comment. (Footnote 4 is a section of the G&P that provides an exemption to religious institutions with respect to hiring and admission preferences.)

Footnote 4, while seeming to protect one group’s belief system, does so to the detriment of a historically marginalized group and also at the expense of APA’s Ethical Principles of Psychologists and Code of Conduct. While the CoA (APA’s Commission on Accreditation) must honor religious freedom, it has erred on the side of doing so at the expense of lesbian, gay, bisexual and transgender (LGBT) persons in these programs. Domain A, Point 5, of the G&P clearly indicates programs should have “nondiscriminatory policies and operating conditions” and avoid “any actions that would restrict program access or completion on grounds that are irrelevant to success in graduate training or the profession.” However, the admission and employment policies as well as codes of conduct in programs invoking Footnote 4 clearly do discriminate. While the CoA recently developed an Implementing Regulation to “interpret” Domain D and its regulation, there has been no apparent change in the review of Footnote 4 programs. Division 44 has regularly provided public comment on these programs’ policies and practices, and from our vantage point no discernible changes have occurred as a result of these comments.

This state of affairs creates a somewhat untenable position vis-à-vis the following standards of APA’s Ethical Principles of Psychologists and Code of Conduct: “3.01 Unfair Discrimination—In their work-related activities, psychologists do not engage in unfair discrimination based on age, gender, gender identity, race, ethnicity, culture, national origin, religion, sexual orientation, disability, socioeconomic status or any basis proscribed by law.”

The CoA is tacitly endorsing discrimination by Footnote 4 programs and their psychologist employees when it awards accreditation to programs operating under a code of conduct that punishes LGBT persons. That is, these programs can discontinue the employment or downgrade the standing of LGBT persons in their psychology graduate programs.

—Maryka Biaggio, Co-Chair of Education and Training Committee

Leadership of APA Division 44

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

www.apadivision44.org

President—Arlene Noriega, dranor@bellsouth.net
Rock Bridge Psychological Associates, LLC
5440 Lawrenceville Highway, Lilburn, GA 30047

President-Elect—Michael L. Hendricks, mbhendricksphd@gmail.com
Past President—Mark Pope, pope@umsl.edu
Secretary-Treasurer—A. Chris Downs, chris.downs215@gmail.com

Council Representatives

Beverly Greene, bgreene203@aol.com
Terry S. Gock, terrygock@gmail.com
Sandra Shullman, slshullman@aol.com

Members at Large

Peter Ji, pji@adler.edu
Michele K. Lewis, kaylewis65@aol.com
lore m. dickey, dickey.lm@gmail.com

Task Forces, Committees, and Appointed Positions

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

APA Staff Liaison—Clinton Anderson, canderson@apa.org

Bisexual Issues—Grady L. Garner, Jr., ggarner@thechicagoschool.edu; Lori Ross, lori_ross@camb.net

Communications Coordinator—Richard Sprott, rasprott@earthlink.net

Convention Program—Gary Howell, garyhowellpsyd@gmail.com; Shara Sand, sbara@drsbarasand.com

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

Fellows—Christopher R. Martell, christophermartellphd@gmail.com

Fundraising Dinner—Michael Ranney, mranney@obpsych.org

Gender Diversity and Transgender People—Theo Burnes, tburnes@alliant.edu; Colt Meier, ftmresearch@gmail.com

Health Initiatives—Linda Travis, ltravis@argosy.edu; Edward Callahan, edward.callahan@ucdmc.ucdavis.edu

Historian—Douglas Kimmel, dougekimmel@tamarackplace.com

International—Armand Cerbone, arcerbone@aol.com; Maria Cecilia Zea, zea@gwu.edu

Membership—Laura Alie, laura.alie@yahoo.com; Franco Dispenza, franco.dispenza@gmail.com

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

National Multicultural Conference & Summit Coordinator—Vic Muñoz, vmunoz@wells.edu

Newsletter—Douglas Kimmel, Editor, dougekimmel@tamarackplace.com

Outreach Coordinator—Gregory Sarlo, gsarlo@aol.com

Public Policy—Melissa Grey, mgrey2@gmail.com; Tim Popanz, tpopanz@comcast.net

Racial and Ethnic Diversity—David Rivera, david.rivera@tc.columbia.edu; Cirleen DeBlaere, deblaere@lehigh.edu

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

Science—Jonathan Mohr, jmohr@umd.edu; Stephanie Budge, sbudg01@louisville.edu

Student Representatives—Ethan H. Mereish, mereish@bc.edu; Danny Phillip, dkpPhillip@loyola.edu

Web Site—Editor, Deborah Miller, djmiller2@bsugmail.net; Developer, Jill Olkowski, jill@aldebaranwebdesign.com

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

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EDITOR

Douglas Kimmel, PO Box 466, Hancock, ME 04640
dougekimmel@tamarackplace.com

Layout by Jim Van Abbema, jim@nytt.org

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