



President's Column: Aloha Kaua

by Arlene Noriega

Dust off your Hawaiian shirts and get ready for an exciting convention program in Hawaii! Amidst the beautiful surroundings of Honolulu, the convention will be underway with excellent programs. Let me highlight some exciting aspects of this year's annual convention for our Division.

Under the leadership of Gary Howell, the Division 44 LGBT psychology program for the convention is varied and is representative of our diverse membership. Shara Sands has organized the programming for the suite, insuring that we have many opportunities to gather, share information, network, and mentor with the Division members and students. This programming team has done an outstanding job of preparing an excellent convention experience for those interested in LGBT psychology and our membership. This year the Committee on Racial and Ethnic Diversity has put together a CE workshop to be presented pre-convention, "LGBT People of Color and Spirituality: Tools for Psychological Practice," presented by Mary A. Fukuyama, PhD (University of Florida), Mark M. Leach, PhD (University of Louisville), & Anneliese A. Singh, PhD (University of Georgia). Don't miss this timely workshop! Last but not least, be on the lookout in the suite for our clinical protocol for psychologists working with gender non-conforming children and adolescents. The Committee on Transgender & Gender Diverse People was instrumental in putting

together this stepwise protocol in working with this population. We will celebrate our successes this year as well as raise money for our student awards at our annual Fundraising Dinner. This year the dinner is scheduled for Saturday, August 3, 2013, from 6 P.M. to 9 P.M. at the [Tsukiji Fish Market & Restaurant](#). We hope to see you all there.



There has been a great deal of activity in the Division in the past nine months—one of the most important of which was the Executive Committee decision to bring on Chad Rummel from APA Division Services Office for a couple of hours a week as our Executive Director. He brings with him an incredible skill set, which he is using to help polish our Division and help us move to a new level of functioning. In his role as ED, Chad has assisted each of the committees in their work, helped to establish listservs for the students and the Bisexual Committee, assisted with moving our Web site to the APA platform, and consulted with the Membership Committee on member benefits, including member social hours in various cities. Chad has also worked with our convention program chairs in preparing and disseminating our program, working with Michael Ranney on our Fundraising Dinner, and procuring an offsite location for our social hour at convention. He has also worked hard in putting together our very successful Webinar series, which feature presentations by Kevin Nadal, lore dickey, Anneliese Singh, and Kurt Choate. These are but a few of the projects for the Division that Chad has been working on, and I want to take this opportunity to publicly thank Chad for his incredibly hard work on behalf of our Division.

The Presidential Trio has recently poured through proposals submitted for publishers of our new journal and we are happy to announce that APA Publishing has been chosen to publish our upcoming journal, *Psychology of Sexual Orientation and Gender Diversity*. In addition, APA Publishing will continue to publish our book series. Marie Miville, the book series editor, is currently working with authors on the first book prospectus.

As you can see it has been a very busy year with so many exciting advances and activities. The Executive Committee welcomes your comments and suggestions so that we can better serve our membership. Thank you all for your support in this wonderful year as president. See you in Hawaii!

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Come to Honolulu to Recharge, Learn, and Celebrate

Aloha! We have a packed, expansive, and stimulating Division 44 Program for you this year at the annual American Psychological Association Convention in Honolulu, Hawaii.

You could earn up to 18 CE credits from our programming alone. Division 44 is co-sponsoring a pre-convention workshop from 8 A.M.–3:50 P.M. on Tuesday, July 30, 2013. The workshop, “LGBT People of Color and Spirituality: Tools for Psychological Practice,” is part of the APA Presidential Programming and offers 7 CEs.

We have 14 symposia, with 9 offering CEs, and the Division will showcase 82 posters in three poster sessions (Thursday, Friday, and Saturday morning) at the Convention Center.

The Wednesday Division 44 program includes three symposia addressing multiple LGBT-focused topics, including novel applications of minority stress theory, stories of GLBTQA student experiences in religious colleges, and examining current research on same-sex relationships.

Our Thursday Division 44 programming includes two symposia, both offering CEs. One will focus on mental health among bisexual individuals across the lifespan, and the other highlights the bullying of LGBT youth and is co-sponsored by Division 16.

On Friday the Division 44 program features three additional symposia, with two offering CEs. One will address the South Asian LGBT community, another will examine the complexities of friendships across sexual orientation, and the third symposium will look at new directions in research involving same-sex sexuality.

The Executive Committee meeting will be held early on Friday this year in the Division 44 Hospitality Suite from 8–11 A.M., which allows for more time to enjoy the beautiful island! The Social Hour has been moved offsite this year and will begin at 5:30 P.M. on Friday to allow for more time to mingle and relax at the end of the day.

Saturday features one symposium on successful aging and multiple identities of LGBT older adults (2 CEs). Saturday will be a busy business day for the Division as Dr. Arlene Noriega will give her presidential address on “Unheard Voices, Untold Stories: The Multiple Identities that Comprise LGBT Psychology.” She will then convene the Division’s annual business meeting and awards ceremony. After spending more time at the beach, shopping, and sightseeing, make your way to Tsukiji Fish Market for the annual Division Fundraising Dinner at 6 P.M.

The Sunday Division 44 program includes five symposia, with one offering a CE credit. One symposium will address developmental approaches in transpositive psychology, another will look at multiple identities and health risks in the LGBT community, another examines new frontiers in anti-LGBT bullying research, one covers best practices for counseling transgender youth and families, and our final symposium will provide insights from theory and research on LGBT strengths.

Our Division Hospitality Suite has several conversation hours scheduled between committee meetings, the annual student pizza party, and the Division Suite party. On Friday at 4 P.M., we will celebrate the 40th anniversary of the removal of homosexuality from the DSM. Please check the separate section on convention and suite programming in this issue of the *Newsletter*.

We hope to see you soon in Hawaii. Hopefully, by the time we get to Honolulu, many positive changes will have occurred to move toward more equality for the LGBT community.

Mahalo!

—Gary Howell, Program Chair, garyhowellpsyd@gmail.com

Programs of Interest to Division 44 Members

Symposium: Who Should “Police” Psychology? SPTA Roles and Controversies when Legislators Step into our Policy
Wednesday, July 31, 8–8:50 A.M., Convention Center, Room 303B

Symposium: Toward LGBT-Affirmative Psychology in Asia: Attitudes, Mental Health Issues, & Capacity Building
Thursday, August 1, 9–9:50 A.M., Convention Center, Room 303B

Continuing Education Workshop: APA Task Force on Appropriate Therapeutic Responses to Sexual Orientation: Affirmative Practices
Thursday, August 1, 1–4:50 P.M., Hilo Room, Sheraton Waikiki Hotel

Symposium: Responding to Sexual Orientation Change Efforts: Affirmative Policy and Treatment
Friday, August 2, 8–9:50 A.M., Convention Center, Room 313C

Symposium: Same-sex marriage: New research and implications for marriage policy
Saturday, August 3, 9–9:50 A.M., Convention Center, Room 327

Symposium: The Promotion of Transnational LGBT Activism and Rights
Sunday, August 4, 11–11:50 A.M., Convention Center, Room 327

See **Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual and Transgender Programming & Events:**

www.apa.org/convention/programming/pi-directorate/lgbt/index.aspx.

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

Spring 2008

Irene M. Dickey reported that the Transition Task Force will host meetings at the 2008 Convention to seek member input regarding integrating issues about gender identity and expression into the Division.

Randall D. Ehrbar invited several LGBT service providers to write articles for this issue. They included: Substance Abuse Treatment, How Our Own Research and Writing Can Be Used against Us, and Navigating Issues of BDSM and Polyamory in Graduate Training.

Barbara E. Sang wrote a first-person history about her 40 years of involvement in gay issues. In 1967 she joined Daughters of Bilitis, despite the fact that the *Village Voice* would not print announcements of their meetings. In 1971 she co-founded the Homosexual Community Counseling Center in New York that published the *Homosexual Counseling Journal* from 1974 to 1978. From 1973 to 1975 she served on the steering committee of the Association of Gay Psychologists and was speaking out at APA programs that were homophobic. In 1975 she was appointed to the APA Task Force on the Status of Lesbian and Gay Male Psychologists, that led to the creation of the standing Committee on Gay Concerns. She co-edited with Joyce Warshaw and Adrienne Smith *Lesbians at Midlife: The Creative Transition* in 1991.

Summer 2003

The theme of the Division program at the APA Annual Conference is religion and the lesbian, gay, bisexual, and transgender community. A workshop, invited address by Daniel Helminiak on "Homosexuality in World Religions and a Psychological Response," and presidential address by James S. Fitzgerald titled "Engaging with Abraham, Jesus, Mohammed, and Buddha: Igniting Conversation Between Religions and the LGBT community" are planned.

Sari Dworkin, Past-President, James Fitzgerald, President, and Judith M. Glassgold, President-Elect signed a statement urging members to make contributions to Division 44 by sending a tax-deductible gift to Michael R. Stevenson, Treasurer. The Executive Committee added an article indicating how charitable contributions are used, including the Malyon-Smith Award, student travel grants to attend the APA Convention, and to underwrite special initiatives to promote our goals and objectives.

Summer 1998

Roberta Nutt wrote the obituary for Roy Scrivner, who was particularly known for his contributions to gay, lesbian, and bisexual issues in family psychology. He was President of the Texas Psychological Association as an openly gay man in 1992 and was the recipient of the Distinguished

Psychologist Award given by the Dallas Psychological Association in 1987.

Jin Wu reported on the preliminary results of a survey of gay men in all 30 provinces in China by Beichuan Zhang. It found that loving relationships between people of the same sex are not rare in modern China. Homosexuality is not yet broadly accepted in China, and condemnation has a negative impact on lesbian, gay, and bisexual people. Quite a few people in China have begun to choose to practice their love according to their own beliefs.

August 1993

The APA Council of Representatives in February adopted a resolution on Colorado Amendment 2 introduced by Division 44 Representatives Doug Kimmel and Leah Fygetakis opposing "the implementation of any constitutional amendment that prohibits anti-discrimination legislation for lesbian, gay, and bisexual persons because ... such discrimination is detrimental to mental health and the public good."

Bill Bailey reported on the successful lobby-day training by the Division 44 Public Policy Task Force, held in the Hart Senate Office Building on Capital Hill, timed to coincide with the National March on Washington for Lesbian, Gay, and Bisexual Rights.

Connie Chan received the APA Minority Fellowship Program Achievement Awards for her innovations in the treatment of ethnic minority populations, specifically Asian American lesbians and gay men, and Asian American women.

Greg Herek gave testimony May 5 in a House Armed Services Committee hearing on "The Policy Implications of Lifting the Ban on Homosexuals in the Military."

July 1988

Clinton Anderson reported that the APA Committee on Lesbian and Gay Concerns will host a conversation hour on the topic: "Gay Black Men: Building Positive Identities" to be facilitated by Billy Jones, AIDS educator at the Whitman-Walker Clinic in Washington, DC.

Lee Chiramonte's invited address on "The Invisible Trap: Sexual Harassment and the Corporate Lesbian" noted that lesbians experience twice as much sexual harassment as their straight counterparts and listed ten steps to reduce this type of sexual harassment in the workplace.

It was announced that Alan Malyon, President-Elect, has taken a medical leave of absence from the Division 44 Executive Committee and has decided it will be necessary for him to resign as President-Elect. Alan was diagnosed with cancer. Laura Brown will continue as President until the mid-winter meeting. At that time the winner of this year's President-Elect election will assume her term in office six months early.

Charlotte Patterson Honored in Virginia

Every spring, at its Commonwealth Dinner, Equality Virginia (EV) honors a small handful of “OUTstanding Virginians” for noteworthy contributions to the lives of LGBT people in Virginia and beyond. Among those honored this year was Division 44’s own Charlotte J. Patterson, PhD, who served as President of the Division from 2005 to 2006. This year’s Commonwealth Dinner was held April 6, 2013, in Richmond, Virginia, and was attended by a contingent of Charlotte’s fan base, including her partner, Dr. Deborah Cohn.

At the beginning of the evening, I asked Charlotte what she planned to say when presented with the award. She replied that she did not think that Equality Virginia was foolish enough to hand over an open microphone to an academic, lest they not get it back. Alas, she was correct in anticipating that the winners would not be given an opportunity for comments. Congratulations, Charlotte, for a well-deserved award and recognition. We in Division 44 are doubly proud of you. Below is the summary about Charlotte that appeared in the program for the event. It is reprinted with permission of Equality Virginia.

—Michael Hendricks, mhendricksphd@gmail.com

Charlotte J. Patterson: Researcher



University of Virginia Psychology Professor Charlotte J. Patterson’s academic curriculum vitae runs to 25 pages. It includes distinguished awards, editorial assignments, and fellowships; six book authorship credits and dozens of journal articles. She serves on the Faculty Senate and directs the University’s interdisciplinary program on Women, Gender and Sexuality—when she’s not conducting groundbreaking research on the psychology of sexual orientation. More than anyone else, her research on the emotional health of children in same-sex households has dispelled the misconception that heterosexual parents are a prerequisite for children to grow up happy and well adjusted. Her work has contributed to precedent setting court decisions and has been cited in *amicus* briefs for two current Supreme Court cases concerning marriage equality.

Yet science and the law were not foremost on Professor Patterson’s mind when EV spoke with her one Saturday in March. David and Eliza—her 15-year-old twins with Deborah Cohn, her partner of over three decades—were off at a debate tournament, and she was thinking about them. Having kids—Charlotte and Deborah have three, including the twins’ older sister Sarah—gives Patterson “points of connection” to the issues she studies. For instance, she can analyze statistics from nationwide population studies of children living with same-sex parents and conclude that “family diversity is a growing reality.” She can get the same message from her daughter’s preschool classmate, whose amused straight parents once reported being asked, “Why can’t I have two moms like Sarah does?”

The flip side of having the special perspective of a lesbian mother is the need for careful research controls and peer review. Early on in her research, detractors from the political right assumed that Professor Patterson had biased her research findings by counting only the healthy kids. When that assumption was proven groundless, they turned their attention to the way that the mainstream press reported her research, hoping to find bias there. The headline of one editorial about her research read “Homosexuals are winning the media wars.”

Now that they have been replicated by other researchers, Professor Patterson’s findings on the health and well-being of children with lesbian and gay parents are widely accepted in the mainstream. When she joined the UVA faculty in 1975, however, things were different. “In those days, you edged out of the closet slowly,” she says. But soon she co-founded the University’s LGBT faculty/staff organization (called UVA PRIDE) and later was founding co-chair of the board of UVA’s LGBT Resource Center. She and Deborah were early supporters of Virginians for Justice and continued to be enthusiastic supporters as that organization transformed itself into Equality Virginia. “It takes patience, persistence, and vision to work for justice, and Equality Virginia has shown that it has all three of these important qualities,” Patterson says.

Charlotte J. Patterson expects marriage equality to become the law of the land, and she looks forward to the day that she and Deborah can marry here in the Commonwealth and have their marriage recognized under Virginia law. Indeed, the 2013 Commonwealth Dinner will take place soon after the Supreme Court has heard oral arguments in *Perry v. Hollingsworth* and *United States v. Windsor*, two cases that could strike down DOMA and other discriminatory marriage restrictions. If and when that happens, it will be in part because of research evidence provided by this Charlottesville scholar and mom.

Shelby Scott was awarded this year’s \$12,000 APF Scrivner Grant. Shelby is a third-year graduate student at the University of Denver’s Clinical Psychology PhD program. She is currently working on adapting a relationship intervention for lesbian couples, and her dissertation will focus on analyzing communication styles and the role of gay-related stressors in this population.

BOOK REVIEWS


Transforming Practice: Life Stories of Transgender Men that Change How Health Providers Work

Marcus Greatheart, Toronto, Ontario: Ethica Press, 2013, 173 pp.

This book offers a glimpse into the lives of transgender men who responded to a call for research participants who were satisfied with their transition process. It begins with some historical and theoretical information about trans identity development and then focuses on the stories of trans men framed from the perspective of satisfaction with their transition process. The author also offers an assessment tool.

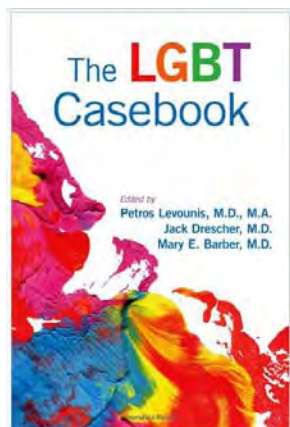
Greatheart speaks of the problems that some trans men face while participating in support groups. Specifically, he notes that these meetings can have a tendency to focus on the difficulties that people encounter in an effort to access care for transition. Greatheart's report moves between conceptualizing trans support as it might happen in the U.S. to the difficulties reported with access to care using a provincial care model as exists in Canada. This is one of the draw backs of this text. The generalizability is limited to those who are able to access care in Canada. The process for accessing care in Canada is quite different than in the U.S., and while Greatheart offers ways for providers to be supportive of trans clients, he does not explore how this might be different for a trans client who does not live in Canada, or even outside of British Columbia where the participants resided at the time of the study.

The author is quick to point out that he comes to this work as an ally. Even so, as a trans person, I was troubled with some of the statements that Greatheart made. As an example, "My belief as a health provider and researcher is that trans men are not mentally ill solely on the basis of being trans, despite the appearance of such as a result of GID or GD appearing within the DSM" (p. 25). I think I understand that Greatheart meant to say that one's gender should not be pathologized, but as written, it sounds from my perspective that Greatheart thinks trans men are mentally ill—though this is not "solely" due to their gender.

The book's focus on trans men who are satisfied with their transition process seemed to focus on those individuals who had the financial resources to bypass the provincial health care system. It makes sense that these individuals might be more satisfied with their transition process as they were able to more quickly access care than those who were required to work through the steps required by the system. This does not mean that all people who access care through the provincial system are dissatisfied with their transition process.

It is unclear what methodology Greatheart used to conduct his study. He conducted interviews with the participants, but he makes no other mention of the qualitative process he used to analyze the data. Finally, Greatheart offers an "Assessment Tool for Transgender-Related Stress & Trauma." This assessment tool asks a series of questions related to six broad topics regarding stress and trauma. It should be noted that this assessment tool is based on the author's interpretation of the interviews he conducted. The tool has not been tested for validity or reliability and if practitioners use the tool they must keep in mind that it does not yet have psychometric support.

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The LGBT Casebook

Petros Levounis, Jack Drescher, and Mary E. Barber (Eds.).

Arlington, VA: American Psychiatric Association, 2012, 306 pp.

Apparently 2012 was a banner year for LGBT therapy casebooks. For the fall 2012 edition of the *Division 44 Newsletter*, I reviewed Dworkin and Pope's *Casebook for Counseling Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, and Transgender Persons and Their Families*, shortly after which *The LGBT Casebook* (Levounis, Drescher, & Barber, Eds.), became available. Here, I will review this more recent addition to the casebook options.

The LGBT Casebook is organized into two parts: Basic Principles and Case Studies. The Basic Principles Section contains chapters on sexual orientation identity, coming out, legal standing of same-sex relationships, parenting, and patient-therapist relationships. Of these, the chapter by Cohen and Savin-Williams on coming out is the most solidly grounded in current research and directly applicable to working with psychotherapy clients. The remaining chapters in Part I offer either less evidence base or less obvious clinical application, and it is not entirely clear to this reader why this particular collection of topics were selected to represent "life issues affecting LGBT populations."

Part II offers 20 case studies, each one focusing on a DSM-IV-TR diagnosis. Some of the chapters do a particularly good job addressing ways in which sexual orientation or gender identity interacts with psychiatric diagnoses and treatment. For example, Hellman and Kendler provide a complex and informative description of gender nonconformity in a client with schizophrenia. Carlson's chapter on Obsessive-Compulsive Disorder describes the challenges of distinguishing between intrusive thoughts about same-sex attractions that are related to OCD versus those that are part of sexual orientation identity development. Spicer and Erickson-Schroth offer thorough and sensitive guidance regarding occupational problems for transgender clients.

One of the strengths of the psychiatric focus of the book is the attention to medication. Many of the case studies include discussion of medication and some address specific considerations for use of medications with LGBT clients, such as concerns that medication will be used as a means to control non-mainstream clients and interactions of antidepressants and medications to treat HIV.

There are several limitations to the case study part of the book. First, there is a lack of attention to some aspects of diversity. For example, quite a few case descriptions do not mention the ethnic background of the client, although there are hints in these cases that the clients are white; whereas case descriptions appear to acknowledge the ethnicity of clients of color. There is also a preponderance of psychodynamic conceptualization and treatment, which reflects the theoretical orientation of many psychiatrists but may limit the book's utility for therapists from a broad range of approaches. Finally, there are multiple choice questions with correct answers and explanations provided at the end of each chapter; however, there is no statement from the editors regarding the reasons for including these questions or guidance about how the reader might use them.

Overall, I believe *The LGBT Casebook* is a valuable addition to the literature, especially in terms of diagnosis and medication. "Homosexuality" is no longer considered a psychiatric diagnosis, yet LGBT people may require treatment for psychiatric diagnoses, and this book helps clinicians attend to the intersections of psychological problems with sexual orientation or gender identity without pathologizing LGBT people. *The LGBT Casebook* may not be the strongest resource as a sole or primary text for training clinicians, but the case studies are useful illustrations of the ways in which diagnosis and treatment for psychological problems may be addressed sensitively and effectively in LGBT populations.

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The Transsexual Scientist: The Causation and Experience of Transsexualism and Transgenderism

Dana J. Bevan. Atlanta, GA: Bevan Industries, Inc., 2013, 156 pp.

Bevan, a trans woman, has written a book that combines autobiography and exposition of scientific findings in an attempt to provide a definitive statement on the causation of transgender experience.

Bevan's book does an excellent job of outlining the 60 or so proposed causes of transgender experience in different fields of inquiry. Moreover, she deftly decomposes many of these arguments and shows how many are either logically inconsistent, untestable conjecture, or simply do not account for a majority of the data that are available on transgender experience. Yet, her critical powers appear to elude her when she focuses on genetics and epigenetics as the most likely causes of transsexual and transgender experiences. It is clear to even the casual reader that the genetic argument is her preferred argument, not necessarily because it has the most evidence or the fewest obvious flaws, but because it is the preferred explanation of someone with training in biopsychology (which she has) and appears to be the explanation that makes her feel the best about her own experience of transsexual identity.

In thinking about audiences for this book, this reviewer is left with a dilemma. The perspective that Bevan takes is not only decidedly biopsychological to the exclusion of other perspectives, but her perspective is so deeply rooted in 1950s and 1960s behaviorism that at one point she writes that her definition of transgender and transsexual experience "is behavior-oriented and does not rely on any internal intervening variables like 'gender identity' because such intervening variables cannot currently be scientifically observed and measured" (p. 25). In this way, Bevan's book may appear outmoded in its approach by modern professional audiences in clinical, counseling, personality, and social psychology. On the other side, the fact that Bevan prefers the medical terms and designations of transsexualism and transgenderism—and defines these using 1970s understandings without updating them—makes the book a difficult read for the current generation of transgender spectrum (or trans*) youth and young adults. Any discussion of genderqueer identities is completely absent, which is forgivable to the extent that biopsychology and medical science perspectives have not yet begun these identities seriously (cf., Tate, Ledbetter, & Youssef, 2012). However, the distinctions she draws between *transgenders* and *transsexuals* are difficult to reconcile with the fact that a number of individuals identify as transgender, not transsexual (see Factor & Rothblum, 2008; Kuper et al., 2012), and that many trans men and trans women explicitly do not want genital surgery and are still quite secure in their gender identities (Factor &

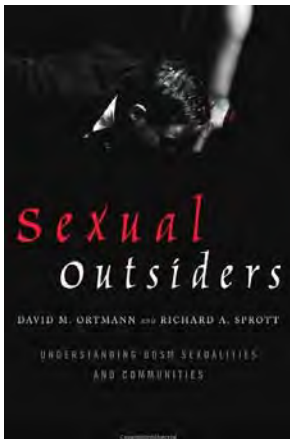
Rothblum, 2008), repudiating Bevan's implication that transgenders move toward being transsexuals. Consequently, for trans* youth and young adults who might be interested in reading a scientist's perspective on these issues this book may also seem out of touch with the present day trans* issues. The best this reviewer can recommend is that Bevan's book be used as a supplement to any course that deals with the perspectives of the medical sciences and biopsychology concerning the origins of transgender experience because these discussions are, for the most part, well reasoned.

In my final analysis, Dana Bevan should be applauded for telling her story. Given the tone of the text, a reader can tell that the process of writing the book was a difficult and ultimately enjoyable one—mostly as a way for her to give up her “secret” (as she calls it) and finally be able express her authentic self as a woman.

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Sexual Outsiders

David M. Ortmann and Richard A. Sprott.

Lanham, MD: Rowman & Littlefield Publishers, 2013, 171 pp.

Sexual Outsiders by Ortmann, a sex therapist, and Sprott, a research psychologist, is a must read for those working with the BDSM (Bondage/Discipline, Dominance/submission, Sadism/Masochism), kink, and fetish communities. According to the authors, 23 percent of the population fantasizes about BDSM (12–33 percent for females and 20–50 percent for males) and 10 percent participates in BDSM.

The roots of the BDSM and Fetish community in the West began in the 1920s and have been connected to both hetero- and homosexual communities. The authors highlight this in light of the coming out process and struggle to accept one as kink-identified. BDSM is defined by the authors in the broadest sense as neither inherently good nor bad. It is considered as a neutral activity such as hiking or biking. Eroticism is fundamental to BDSM often in conjunction with the expression of power differences. Actual sexual intercourse may not be present and BDSM acts should be consensual. The acts should involve negotiation, aftercare, and attention to safety concerns. Some practitioners even chose to develop written contracts or safe words to use with their partners.

Mental health practitioners should emphasize this information and work with clients to plan for and process the effects of BDSM. To ensure that clients are ready for BDSM, professionals should also assist them in differentiating abuse from BDSM practices via consent (i.e., consensuality is paramount), recognizing that one's anger is likely related to dealing with shame and lack of validation as a BDSM practitioner, knowing that bondage in isolation increases its effects, knowing that the use and/or abuse of alcohol or other drugs is dangerous, and knowing that accidents and STDs can occur.

The book would also be a good read for those who would like to learn more about BDSM or for those who are seeking a kink friendly therapist. Personal narratives are also offered in the book to illustrate how BDSM practices may or may not improve clients' lives. In one case, an adult client was able to overcome stuttering during public speaking for work after he and his partner developed a plan for shadow play, a BDSM practice based on the work of Carl Jung, where one aims to fully integrate a formerly split off experience into one's life. In this case the client attributed his stuttering to emotional and physical abuse from his mother. However, after participating in shadow play, the stuttering went away.

In only 171 pages, the authors successfully tackled the extensive topic of kink. While the book could have been longer, more uniform across chapters (e.g., with case studies), included more of a female perspective, and had more support for comparing the sociopolitical movement of the BDSM community to other communities, it was well worth reading. Moreover, application of other theoretical frames outside of Jung's work may have been helpful. Nonetheless, key take home points include: 1) many resources for and readings about BDSM, fetish, and kink communities exist; 2) many different types of kink exist (i.e., 24/7 practice, voyeurism and exhibitionism, impact play, and edge play); and 3) an affirmative stance is imperative in working with these “sexual outsiders.” Ortmann and Sprott's work is a good place to start.

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ARTICLE

Counseling Centers and LGBTQ Students: Creating an Affirming Environment

Jasmine A. Mena¹

LGBTQ identified individuals experience marginalization and oppression in heteronormative societies. College and university counseling centers are a microcosm of the broader sociopolitical landscape. However, college and university counseling centers have an exciting opportunity and obligation to ensure that their services ranging from their Web sites to counselor practices are culturally competent. This paper discusses key pragmatic and theoretical elements counseling centers and counselors can address in their quest toward creating an inclusive environment. Recommendations for counseling centers and counselors are provided.

Recommendations for College Counseling Centers

College counseling centers have many opportunities to create affirming and welcoming environments for LGBTQ students seeking services, some of which are outlined below.

Outreach

College counseling centers make a first impression via their Web sites and printed materials. A diversity statement highlights that the counseling center has considered issues of similarities and differences broadly. As such, college counseling centers should consider developing an inclusive diversity statement.

Additionally, every outreach event presents an opportunity to communicate that the counseling center is an inviting and affirming place for LGBTQ individuals. For example, parents are increasingly looking for LGBTQ information during orientation and parent weekends. Making sure that counseling center representatives have printed materials and are prepared and willing to discuss the counseling center's preparedness to serve LGBTQ individuals at all events is recommended.

Tailored Services

Are there any groups specifically geared to LGBTQ students? Examples of support and psychotherapy groups that counseling centers can organize include: coming out, support, gender discussion, mentoring, and survivors of sexual assault or hate crimes. Counseling center staff members are encouraged to discuss the scope of services they can competently provide. For example, can the counseling center provide letters to facilitate gender affirmation treatment? Does the counseling center have a referral list for counselors in the community who can provide such letters? Services tailored to LGBTQ students may engender a sense of comfort and safety to a student considering counseling. Interestingly, even if a student's presenting problem is not directly related to sexual orientation, gender identity or gender expression, seeing such efforts from the counseling

center sends the message that ALL individuals are welcomed and will be treated with dignity and respect.

Waiting Room

The waiting room is a space replete with indicators of the general attitudes and values of a counseling center. For example, is a diversity statement displayed in the waiting room? Are there magazines that represent a broad array of interests including LGBTQ specific resources? Is there a safe zone sticker? If not, these changes can easily be implemented.

Recommendations for College Counselors

Once the student makes it to the therapist's office, the work of relationship-building begins. Each therapist can choose to display the diversity statement, resources, and safe zone stickers in the office to reinforce the messages initiated on the Web site and waiting room. Observing the recommendations that follow can be instrumental in developing a strong and lasting therapeutic alliance.

Counselors, Know Yourself

Counselors are urged to take the time and effort to increase self-awareness including attitudes, beliefs, and biases about sexual orientation, gender identity, and gender expression as well as consider the impact that these views may have when working with LGBTQ clients. Increase your knowledgebase and skills by reading and attending workshops on working with LGBTQ clients. Also, consider self-administering a measure of self-efficacy delivering affirmative services, such as the Lesbian, Gay, and Bisexual Affirmative Counseling Self-efficacy Inventory (LGB-CSI), as a reflexive practice. Supervisors can consider administering the LGB-CSI to supervisees and incorporating the findings into supervision and training (Dillon & Worthington, 2003).

Intake Forms

It is common practice to have new therapy clients complete an intake form prior to seeing a counselor. These forms ask about a range of issues from contact information to presenting problems. One of the questions often asked of students in self-administered intake forms is about the student's sexual orientation and gender identity. This question should have a range of options for responses including an option to decline to answer. If a student completes an intake form, the counselor may be informed about the student's sexual orientation, gender identity and its relevance to the presenting problem early on. Even more important is the information the counselor does not have. In other words, the student may not disclose sexual orientation or gender identity concerns in an attempt to self-protect by first determining if there is a sense of safety felt with the counselor. For the aforementioned reason, it is crucial that the counselor

¹ Department of Psychology, University of Rhode Island, Chafee Road, Kingston, RI 02881. Correspondence concerning this article should be directed to the author at: jmena@uri.edu.

assume nothing about any student's sexual orientation, gender identity or expression; let the student tell you. Another question on forms, besides name, is often how the student prefers to be addressed. This is especially important if a student is gender non-conforming, genderqueer, or transgender. If the form does not ask about preferred names and pronouns, it behooves the counselor to ask how the student would like to be addressed.

Biased Language

Counselors are advised to use language that is not gender normative. Examples of gender normative language include: "Do you have a girlfriend/boyfriend/husband/wife?" Alternative ways to ask about important relationships include: "Do you have a romantic partner/significant other?" or, "Are you seeing someone?" Using language that does not assume the sex or gender of the student's significant other is initially preferred. Once the student shares the pronouns used for significant others and self, the counselor is encouraged to follow suit.

Presenting Problem

Counselors can expect that in most situations there is no single stressor that led to the presenting problem; instead counselors can expect to find a complex combination of stressors that led students to experience psychological and emotional distress (Vaccaro & Mena, 2011). While the presenting problems may have been triggered by stressors related to their sexual or gender identity, it is important to remember that they may be completely unrelated to their sexual orientation, gender identity or expression. To help determine if it is necessary to bring the student's gender or sexuality-related concerns, including gender expression and questioning same sex attraction, into the work the counselor can ask him/herself, "Am I trying to bring the student's sexuality into the work because it is therapeutically indicated, or am I trying to show that I am okay/safe?" Remember, it is up to the student to decide if you are "okay/safe."

Support Systems

Counselors can be instrumental in helping students identify support needs and broaden their support networks to those that validate their multiple identities. A student who feels isolated is at risk of worsening psychological and emotional problems, thus connecting with supportive others can be uplifting and healing. Students may benefit from joining an LGBTQ group on campus, as connections with similar others and developing a sense of belonging to a group has been identified as a protective factor that may improve well-being (Sheets, & Mohr, 2009; Postmes & Branscombe, 2002). However, the student may not be ready or may not feel the need for this type of support. Ultimately, affirming individuals of any identity can be part of a network of social support.

Discrimination Experiences

Counselors can also assist students process and resolve experiences of discrimination which often lead to internalized homophobia/oppression. In fact, it is recommended that counselors address issues specific to sexual identity when relevant to the student's presenting problems (Matthews, 2007). Not doing so, can unintentionally lead the student to believe that the counselor is colluding with systems of oppression.

Client Strengths

Despite the multiple sources of marginalization and oppression, it is essential not to forget the many strengths, resilience, and healthy coping strategies that LGBTQ students develop. Counselors are encouraged to look for and highlight all the strengths the student possesses and use them as building blocks for further growth.

The recommendations presented above are designed to assist counselors in their therapeutic work with LGBTQ students. These recommendations should be applied universally to all students because one cannot always know who identifies as LGBTQ or who is questioning his or her sexuality, gender identity or expression. Additionally, many students will present with problems seen among their heterosexual counterparts.

College campuses are also advised to take steps to increase a climate of acceptance of sexual and gender minorities by speaking out against injustices and taking steps to eliminate oppressive behaviors. Taking a strong stance against marginalization and oppression of LGBTQ individuals on college campuses will ensure that all students feel safe in their institutions of learning and will also likely increase retention (Goode-Cross & Good, 2008).

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Look for the Convention Schedule in the DIV44 Announce-Only E-mail and On-line at
www.apa.org/convention/programming/divisions/index.aspx

Anti-Gay Hate Crimes on the Rise in New York City: A Call to the Community

I first moved to New York when I was 24 years old, and I was accepted into a doctoral program in psychology at Columbia University. Some college friends from my undergraduate university in Southern California were already living in New York and invited me to move in with them in a small two-bedroom apartment in the West Village.

I was a naïve Californian, who had just completed a two-year tenure in Michigan, and I didn't really know much about my neighborhood. When I told people where I was moving, I usually said that it was where the "Friends" characters lived or where the tenth season of the "Real World" was filmed.

However, when I actually moved to the Big Apple a month later, I quickly learned that the neighborhood where I would spend the first three years of my New York life was the home of the Stonewall Inn and the Mecca of the LGBTQ (lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, and queer) Rights Movement.

Perhaps I didn't know much about Stonewall because I was still in the closet. While I had been living a "secret" life as a gay man for most of my life, the lingering pressures of coming from a Catholic, Filipino family prevented me from ever coming to terms with my sexual identity.

I didn't tell many people that I was gay—not my family in California, not my family that lived off the last stop of the F-Train in Jamaica, Queens, and not even my roommates who I shared a wall with. I wasn't ready. I was afraid I wouldn't be accepted. I was scared that I would lose everything (and everyone) in my life.

But somehow, everything changed.

I started exploring my neighborhood and began to frequent some of the local gay bars. I began to meet all kinds of LGBTQ people—particularly gay men, transgender women, and even a few drag queens. At least once a week, I would go to the Stonewall Inn on Christopher Street, the same place where the LGBTQ movement began over 30 years prior when a bunch of brave transgender women and gay men fought back against a police raid.

My favorite nights at Stonewall circa 2002 were the "Hip Hop Nights." I would enter a room where a bunch of gay and queer men of color were bobbing their heads to the sounds of Biggie Smalls and Jay-Z. For the first time in my life, I felt like I belonged. I could be a person of color and gay at the same time, and it was okay.

I made several friends in the West Village, and I even met a few lovers. It felt so free and invigorating to hold another man's hand in public for the first time in my life. I felt safe. I felt proud. It was time for me to come out of the closet.

Eleven years later, a few things have changed. First, over time, I had lived in two other LGBTQ-friendly neighborhoods in Manhattan: Hell's Kitchen (which is adjacent to Times Square) and Chelsea (where I currently live). I graduated from my PhD program, wrote a few books, and eventually became a tenured professor. And most importantly, I finally met the love of my life, and we have been unofficially living together for the past nine months. I plan on marrying him someday, and I am proud to be a resident of a state where that would be legal.

However, lately, I haven't been so proud of my state or my city.

In the past three weeks, there have been a string of hate crimes against gay men in Manhattan, and one resulted in death. On May 5th, a gay couple was attacked in broad daylight outside of Madison Square Garden, right after a New York Knicks game, while a different gay couple was assaulted a few days later, a few blocks away. A gay man was attacked while leaving a bar in the West Village, and another gay man in Union Square was punched in the face and robbed. With all of these incidents, the assailants were heard yelling homophobic slurs, right before—and while—they assaulted their victims.

On Thursday, May 16th, I attended a protest, in front of Madison Square Garden, right before a Knicks game. With the theme of "Queers Take Back the Night," over a hundred LGBTQ people and allies stood silently with signs as Knicks fans entered the arena. Some passersby respectfully walked by, while many snickered or scoffed at our presence.

A few LGBTQ leaders spoke passionately on a megaphone, and the nonviolent group walked with their signs and flyers down 8th Avenue. For some, it was important to educate people about the string of anti-LGBT hate crimes and for others, the purpose was to reclaim the streets they once viewed as safe.

Apparently, the peaceful protest didn't work.

On May 18th, shortly after midnight, Mark Carson, a 32-year old, gay African American man was walking with a friend in the West Village, when a group of men began to verbally harass them with homophobic taunts. One of the men followed the pair and shot Mark Carson in the face; he died shortly after.

Less than 24 hours later, I attended a candlelight vigil in honor of Mr. Carson, located right where he was killed. Several hundred people were in attendance, and I heard the phrase, "It could have been any of us," throughout the night. On Monday night a more organized rally was held to honor Mr. Carson. While I personally could not attend, I was there in spirit with the thousands of people who marched in the West Village and held signs that read, "Stop the Hate!" and "Marriage means nothing if we are being gunned down." Leaders of the LGBTQ community, politicians, and even members of Mr. Carson's family spoke.

Sadly, this protest didn't work either.



A few hours later in the East Village, a gay man was attacked after disclosing to an acquaintance that he was gay. A few more hours later in Soho, a gay Latino couple was the verbal target of anti-gay slurs, right before they were physically assaulted. These last two incidents bring the total number to seven anti-gay hate crimes in a span of 20 days. Perhaps we need to do more than just protest and rally.

Some members of the LGBTQ community want to fight back, by taking self-defense classes or arming themselves. Others want more police presence in LGBTQ neighborhoods, and others want to organize “safety by numbers” programs. While I can see some merit in some of these responses, my recommendation is simple: (1) talk about these issues, (2) don’t assume, and (3) take a stand.

We have to start talking to our family members, friends, and acquaintances about what is happening. Post on your Facebook and Twitter pages. Send emails to listservs across the country, but also to your personal networks. While there is some coverage on mainstream news sources, most people are unaware of what is happening. Tell people about what happened to Mark Carson, so that his death is not in vain. It is way too common for LGBTQ people (particularly transgender people and LGBTQ people of color) to be victims of heinous crimes and for their names to be forgotten. I will not forget Sakia Gunn, Stephen Lopez Mercado, or Lorena Escalera, and we cannot forget Mark Carson either.

Secondly, don’t assume anything. In the past couple of weeks, I have had lots of conversations with friends who say things like “Things like this don’t happen in New York.” But, they do. It is quite common for my boyfriend and me to hear homophobic slurs as we walk down the streets of Manhattan. It wasn’t too long ago that a man in Hells Kitchen shoved me and called me a “faggot” as I walked by holding my boyfriend’s hand. Luckily nothing else happened, and after these past few weeks’ events, I am thankful that nothing did.

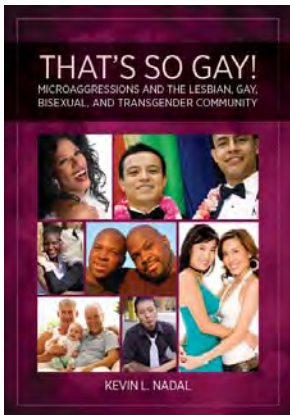
I’ve also had a lot of conversations with friends who say things like, “I don’t think I know any homophobic people.” When I ask if they’ve talked about homophobia with their brothers, cousins, or friends directly, the common response is “No.” Of course, we don’t want to believe that anyone in our lives is homophobic (or racist, sexist, etc.), but unless we talk about their views directly, we really don’t know.

When perpetrators of school shootings or serial killings are arrested, most people claim that they didn’t know the person was hateful, sociopathic, or mentally ill. When a person commits suicide, a lot of people will say they didn’t know the person was depressed or suicidal. And this is why we need to ask.

Finally, take a stand. Tell people that homophobia and transphobia is unacceptable. When people use biased language like “That’s So Gay” or “No Homo,” point out how those words are wrong and hurtful. When we allow these microaggressive, anti-LGBTQ behaviors to continue, we create an environment where people believe it is acceptable to hate or discriminate against LGBTQ people. And if these hateful environments persist, the violence will continue.

I share all of this with you because I don’t want to be afraid to hold my boyfriend’s hand in public. I don’t want to feel unsafe again. I don’t want to live my life in fear. And I don’t want to go back into the closet. But I need your help.

—Kevin L. Nadal, PhD, Associate Professor, John Jay College of Criminal Justice., City University of New York. His fourth book, *That’s So Gay: Microaggressions and the LGBT Community*, was published in February. E-mail: knadal@gmail.com, Web site: www.kevinnadal.com



Division 44 Spring Webinar Series

Division 44’s Education and Curriculum Committee has begun its first-ever Webinar series focused on LGBTQ issues. These Webinars may be accessed for CE credit (<http://tinyurl.com/d44springwebinar>) and are always free for viewing to Division 44 members.

Microaggressions and the Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, and Transgender Community

Presented by Kevin Nadal, PhD

This session will describe the experiences of microaggressions, or subtle forms of discrimination, toward lesbian, gay, bisexual, and transgender (LGBT) people. We will provide an overview of the current theoretical and empirical literature involving microaggressions and their impact on LGBT physical and mental health, and reviews discrimination towards LGBT individuals throughout history.

Bullying and Violence against LGBTQ Youth in Schools: Interventions and Resources

Presented by Kurt T. Choate, PhD

This presentation will provide an overview of the types of aggression and violence perpetrated against LGBTQ youth in the schools as well as the physical and emotional consequences of these acts on this vulnerable group. In addition, this presentation will address individual, familial, and systemic levels of key prevention and intervention techniques. Finally, community resource recommendations will be made for these youth and their families to access for services and support.

Working with Trans Clients

Presented by **lore m. dickey, PhD**, and **Anneliese A. Singh, PhD**

This session will provide participants with **basic** information about working with trans clients, including basic information about trans identities, common clinical approaches to work with this client population, issues related to diagnosis, ethical practice, and culturally-responsive treatment. The session will include case studies designed to help the participants think critically about the treatment approach they might take with trans clients in their practice. Finally, the session will provide some basic guidance about the ways in which a psychologist can create a welcoming environment for trans clients.

—Kurt Choate, choatek@nsuok.edu

Philippine Psychologists Hold First-Ever Trainers' Training on LGBT Psych 101



Panel discussion from L–R: Mira Ofreño (Ateneo de Manila University), Ging Cristobal (IGLHRC), Ramille Andag (Babaylanes Inc.), Charlese Saballe (Society of Transsexual Women of the Philippines), and Jon-jon Rufino with daughter Lilith (Filipino Freethinkers).

highlight of the workshop was a special panel discussion on Filipino LGBT life, love, and coming out with invited friends from the Filipino LGBT community.

The overall aim of the training was to build of pool of talent—Filipino psychologists and counselors—who are committed to carrying out PAP’s (2011) [LGBT-affirmative policy](#) and have fundamental knowledge, skills, and value awareness for conducting reach-out and advocacy in the form of LGBT Psych 101 education sessions. Attendees of the workshop concluded their participation by making a commitment to conduct at least two LGBT Psych 101s in their respective institutions and with community partners within the next six months.

Co-organizing the event were the Ateneo de Manila University Social Psychology Action Research Laboratory and the University of the Philippines Center for Women’s Studies.

—Eric Manalastas, eric.manalastas@gmail.com



Entire group from L–R: Venus Dis-Aguen, Jay Yacat, Rem Moog, Marty Flores, Vangie Castronuevo, Nico Canoy, Eve Ayson, John Untalan, Dr. Sylvia Estrada-Claudio of the UP Center for Women’s Studies, Dr. Mira Ofreño of Ateneo SPARL, Brenda Alegre, Eric Manalastas of the PAP Arcus Project, Jomari Carpena, Ricky Clores, Niel Kintanar, Yeng Gatchalian, Ton Clemente, Pierce Docena, Richie Parr, Bea Torre, and Gerald Ygay

Legislation Can Curb Discrimination against Gays and Lesbians in Employment Situations, According to New Rice Study

HOUSTON (April 8, 2013)—Antidiscrimination laws can have a significant positive impact on how gays and lesbians are treated in employment situations, according to new research from Rice University. The study on public awareness of sexual-orientation employment-antidiscrimination laws is one of the first to provide empirical evidence for the likely impact of pending antidiscrimination legislation.

“In many U.S. states and localities (including much of Texas), gays and lesbians remain unprotected from employment discrimination,” said Laura Barron ’08, a personnel research psychologist for the U.S. Air Force and the study’s lead author. “And in the debate over national antidiscrimination legislation, some lawmakers have sought to justify opposition to ENDA (the Employment Non-Discrimination Act) by suggesting that antidiscrimination legislation would not effectively reduce discrimination if enacted. Our research findings directly dispute this claim.”



Laura Barron

The study revealed that:

- Public awareness and support of sexual-orientation laws is heightened in communities with (versus without) antidiscrimination legislation.
- Gay and lesbian job applicants experience significantly less interpersonal discrimination in areas with (versus without) this protective legislation, even when statistically controlling for religious and political views.
- Training that informs interviewers that sexual-orientation employment discrimination is legal or illegal in their community directly affects their treatment of gay and lesbian applicants.

Mikki Hebl, professor of psychology at Rice and the study’s co-author, said these findings have important implications for the current national debate on gay rights.

“Given the absence of conclusive evidence on the effectiveness of antidiscrimination laws, many elected officials have been hesitant to support ENDA and similar legislation,” she said. “However, with these new findings, we believe that some lawmakers may feel compelled to reconsider their views on this topic.”

The study was conducted in three parts:

In the first study, the researchers documented public awareness of sexual-orientation employment-antidiscrimination laws by contacting 111 households by phone in five cities in a major metropolitan area in the southwestern U.S. Two of these cities have citywide sexual-orientation antidiscrimination laws and three do not.

In the second study, study participants (recruited from Rice psychology classes) applied for 295 retail jobs in cities with and without legal protection within the same metropolitan area. The participants were instructed to wear hats that read “Texan and Proud” or “Gay and Proud,” but they did not know which hat they were assigned to wear. The participants then entered businesses to inquire about employment opportunities and covertly audio-recorded their conversations with prospective employers. The interactions were evaluated on the basis of perceived friendliness, helpfulness and hostility by the study’s participants and independent raters who later reviewed the audio recordings.

In the third study, the researchers conducted a lab experiment to determine if the effects of the second study were the same in a controlled setting free of outside influences. As part of a longer training on interviewing skills, 229 participants were told that employers could or could not legally discriminate based on sexual orientation. The participants then interviewed “applicants” (Rice students) whose resumes listed experience with a gay, lesbian, bisexual or transgender student organization and receipt of a gay and lesbian student award. The conversations were recorded and evaluated on the same criteria as the second study.

The researchers hope their findings will inform the legislative debate on gay rights by providing empirical evidence on the potential impact of national antidiscrimination legislation.

“This piece of research clearly demonstrates that regardless of your beliefs on gay rights, antidiscrimination legislation can be very effective in reducing interpersonal discrimination,” Hebl said.

“THE FORCE OF LAW: The Effects of Sexual Orientation Antidiscrimination Legislation on Interpersonal Discrimination in Employment” will appear in an upcoming edition of *Psychology, Public Policy and Law* and is available online at psycnet.apa.org/psycinfo/2012-13791-001. The research was funded by Rice University, the Society for the Psychological Study of Social Issues and the UCLA Williams Institute.



Mikki Hebl

— Amy Hodges, senior media relations specialist at Rice, amy.hodges@rice.edu

Rice News video: www.youtube.com/watch?v=q5bkNS1322E

ANNOUNCEMENTS

Psychology of Sexual Orientation and Gender Diversity (PSOGD)

Division 44's journal will begin publication in 2014, and APA Press has been selected as the publisher.

The initial Editorial Board will be assembled in June, with the journal's structure finalized in July. At the APA Convention, APA Press and Division 44 will have events launching the journal. August will see the official call for papers and information on early special issues. Stay tuned for more information about Division 44's first journal! I am very appreciative of all the interest and support for PSOGD. It will be an exciting addition to the Division's efforts. Thank you!

—John C. Gonsiorek, Founding Editor, jgonsiorekphd@gmail.com

Division 44 Award Winners Announced



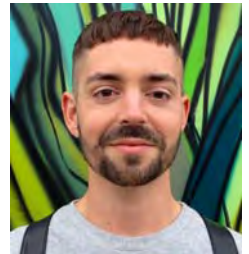
I have great news—the two student award winners for the Malyon-Smith Award and the Bisexual Foundation Award have been chosen. We had a huge response to the awards this year—65 total applications, which were assigned three reviewers for each application. We had 18 reviewers and a total of 195 reviews!

The winner of this year's Bisexual Foundation award is **Corey Flanders**. Corey is a doctoral student in the Department of Psychology at the University of Hawaii at Manoa, with an application titled "Experiencing Bisexual Identity: The Effect of Identity Threat and Identity Verification on Bisexual Individuals." Corey's advisor is Elaine Hatfield, PhD.

The winner of this year's Malyon-Smith Award is **Alexander Vasilovsky** of Ryerson University. Alexander is a doctoral student in Clinical Psychology with an application titled "Queering Gay Male Body Dissatisfaction." Alexander's advisor is Maria Gurevich, PhD.

The Science Committee has been informed of these student awards and the students (those who received the awards and those who did not receive awards) have been informed as well.

—Stephanie L. Budge, slbudg01@louisville.edu



Videos for Graduate Students on LGBT Issues

APAGS produced two short training videos on topics that frequently arise for graduate students related to LGBT topics. These videos offer evidence-based tips and peer-to-peer suggestions for dealing with difficult subjects and increasing one's cultural competency related to gender and sexual minority concerns. APAGS encourages open sharing and use of these videos in order to support the professional development of LGBT graduate students and allies:

www.apa.org/apags/governance/subcommittees/clgbtc-training.aspx.

—Alison J. Marks, dr.alison.marks@gmail.com

DOMA and Prop 8 Oral Arguments: Transcripts and Audio Recordings Available on SCOTUS Web Site

Press Release, 03/19/13, Supreme Court of the United States

The Court will provide the audio recordings and transcripts of the oral arguments in *Hollingsworth v. Perry*, heard on Tuesday, March 26, and *United States v. Windsor*, scheduled to be heard on Wednesday, March 27, on an expedited basis through the Court's Web site. [See Filings in the Defense of Marriage Act and California's Proposition 8 cases: (www.supremecourt.gov/docket/domprp8.aspx).]

Anyone interested in the proceedings will be able to access the recordings and transcripts directly through links on the homepage of the Court's Web site. The homepage currently provides links to the orders, briefs, and other information about the cases. The Court's Web site address is www.supremecourt.gov.

Recommended Guides Published by APAGS

I found these to be helpful resources during my own doctoral training.

- APA APAGS Resource Guide for LGBT Students in Psychology: www.apa.org/apags/resources/lgbt-guide.pdf
- Climate Guide: www.apa.org/apags/resources/clgbt-climate-guide.pdf

—Jay Manalo, jay@michaeljaymanalophd.com

COMMITTEE REPORTS

Membership Committee Update

The Membership Committee has been busy! Our membership year runs August to July, so we are nearing the end of our year and have some exciting measurable outcomes to share:

Thanks to YOU—the members of Division 44—who have served as ambassadors and invited your colleagues and friends to join under our membership campaign this year, we have grown by over 68 percent! We just passed the 2000 member mark this last month. We have welcomed over 800 new members to Division 44!

Because of the ongoing work of all the Division 44 Committees and active members who continue to engage in delivering member benefits, we have hit a recent all-time high for member retention (90%+).

Our first Division 44 HUB (regional group) met earlier this month in Atlanta for a social hour with some current and new members. If you are interested in hosting a HUB event in your area, feel free to contact one of us (Franco at Franco.Dispenza@gmail.com or Laura at laura.alie@yahoo.com) to talk more about ways to connect with others in the Division.

Division 44 will be hosting a “New Member Welcome” at APA in the Division 44 Suite from 5:00–5:30 P.M. on Friday evening (August 2, 2013). Membership Chairs will be there, along with many EC members and we look forward to officially welcoming new members and introducing them to leadership. Afterwards, we will be heading to the Division 44 Social Hour, and hope all of our new members can make it.

—Franco Dispenza and Laura Alie, Co-Chairs

Bisexual Issues Committee Report

The Bisexual Issues Committee looks forward to meeting with our members, new and old, at the upcoming convention in Honolulu! Please join us for our annual symposium, which is scheduled for Thursday August 1 from 8–9:50 A.M. This year’s theme is “Bisexual mental health across the lifespan.” Please also join us for the annual Bisexual Issues Discussion Hour, as part of Division 44’s Suite Programming. We will be discussing the future structure and functioning of the Bisexual Issues Committee, as well as any other issues members would like to bring forward. Please join us! See the Division Convention Schedule for details.

The Bisexual Issues Committee is also pleased to announce the launch of Division 44’s new Bisexual Issues listserv. To those who have already signed up for the listserv: thanks for your patience with us while we have been working out the logistics. If you have not already signed up for the listserv but would like to, please contact us at lori.ross@camh.ca. We look forward to using this new listserv to communicate more regularly with our members!

—Lori Ross, Co-Chair

February 2013 APA Council of Representatives Meeting Summary

Although the February meeting did not have any agenda item that was LGBT-specific, the APA Council of Representatives reviewed a number of programs and initiatives designed to position the association and psychology for changes in the discipline, the marketplace, and the post-Sandy Hook legislative environment at that meeting. It also devoted a significant amount of time reviewing and refining the different governance structure options prepared by the “Good Governance Project” based on previous Council deliberations.

Included in a number of presentations made to the Council was a report by CEO Norman Anderson, PhD, on the association’s new Center for Psychology and Health. The Center, directed by Dr. Anderson, will coordinate central office activities intended to ensure psychology’s position in the emerging team-focused healthcare marketplace. Dr. Anderson also briefed the Council on APA activities in response to the Sandy Hook Elementary School tragedy, including mobilizing both APA staff and member resources after the Sandy Hook shooting to immediately bring psychological expertise to news coverage and White House and Congressional proposals. Some follow up activities are as follows: Two APA member groups will be working on reports and/or literature review on the issue of gun violence prediction and prevention. A third group will focus on the role of media (most notably violent video games and other interactive media) in violence and aggression.

At this Council meeting, APA Executive Director for Education Cynthia Belar, PhD, updated the Council on the first phase of the internship stimulus program funded by the Association last year to help programs working toward APA accreditation. During the first phase of the program, 82 applicants sought funding and \$593,000 was distributed to 32 programs to increase the number of accredited internships and support the overall quality of graduate training. The Council was also briefed on the status of the development of some new accreditation categories (i.e., “eligibility status” and “accredited on contingency”) designed to facilitate internship and postdoctoral programs in their accreditation process.

In a separate presentation, Steven D. Hollon, PhD, Chair of the APA Clinical Practice Guidelines Advisory Steering Committee, reviewed the Association’s newly developed process for developing these practice guidelines. The process is based on three pillars: transparency, empirical evidence, and multidisciplinary and balanced panel recommendations. The Advisory

Steering Committee will continue to oversee this practice guidelines development process. Expert panels for the actual crafting of the guidelines have been appointed in the areas of depression, obesity, and post-traumatic stress disorder. (Note: Dr. Laura Brown, Past President of Division 44, is a member of the “post-traumatic stress disorder” expert panel.)

In other actions, APA Council of Representatives:

- Approved the Association’s 2013 budget with a projected very small deficit. The 2013 operating revenue is forecasted to be \$108,156,000 with expected expenses of \$108,299,000. The Council further amended the 2013 budget to increase spending by approximately \$76,000 to provide \$500 in additional funding for each member of council whose August Council meeting travel expenses are not otherwise paid for by APA. As a result, all Council members are now eligible for reimbursement for two nights’ lodging plus \$500 to help offset their expected to be higher than usual travel expenses for attending the July 31 and August 2 Council meeting.
- Approved the “Guidelines for Prevention in Psychology” as APA policy. The guidelines will be submitted for consideration for publication in the *American Psychologist*, and will be posted on the APA Web site.
- Approved continued funding for the APA/ASPPB/APAIT Joint Task Force for the Development of Telepsychology. (Note: Dr. Terry Gock, Past President of Division 44, is a member of this Joint Task Force.)
- Approved APA’s endorsement of the document “Structure and Function of an Interdisciplinary Team for Persons with Acquired Brain Injury” authored by a Joint Committee on Interprofessional Relations composed of representatives from the American Speech-Language-Hearing Association and APA Division 40 (Clinical Neuropsychology).
- Approved APA endorsement of the report “Core Competencies for Interprofessional Collaborative Practice” prepared by the Interprofessional Education Collaborative (IPEC) of which APA is now a liaison member.
- Approved inviting each of the seven regional psychological associations to send an observer to future Council meetings. Funding for travel to Council meetings would be the responsibility of the regional associations.

—Terry S. Gock, terrygock@gmail.com

Children, Youth, and Families Committee

A number of exciting projects are happening right now with the CYF Committee—including our new name, officially adopted by the committee and the Division 44 Executive Committee during the 2013 midwinter meeting in Houston. We decided to explicitly include “children” in our name. This change reflects the fact that more and more of our work and concerns around gender identity and gender diversity address children. In addition, there is a bit of healing in being able to claim and honor our work with children: the stigma directed at gay, lesbian, bisexual, and transgender people has included messages of danger and threat toward children. By directly addressing the health, welfare, and well-being of children, we take a step to remove that stigma.

Two other current projects are engaging our committee members at the moment: a symposium for the 2013 APA Convention, and updating the 1993 joint APA and National Association of School Psychologists Resolution on Lesbian, Gay, and Bisexual Youths in the Schools.

The symposium is titled “How Are We Preventing the Bullying of LGBT Kids? Psychologists Address the Public Interest” and will take place on Thursday, August 1, 2013, at 10 A.M. to 11:50 A.M. (Room 302B in the Convention Center). The symposium will present the work and research of Gregory N. Shrader, PhD; Jessica Rowe, MA; Brittan Davis, MEd; Karyl Ketchum, PhD; and Gary Howell, PsyD. William Gibson, PhD, will be the symposium discussant.

The second project is updating the 20-year-old resolution on lesbian, gay, and bisexual youth in the schools. We have had five conference calls to update the resolution, including participation from the APA Committee on Children, Youth, and Families; the APA Committee on Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, and Transgender Concerns; the National Association of School Psychologists, Division 16: School Psychology; and the Division 44 Committee for Transgender People and Gender Diversity. The APA Office of Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, and Transgender Concerns has been instrumental in providing support and project management. The amount of research that has occurred in the past 20 years is impressive and encouraging, and one obvious update is to address gender identity and gender diversity in the schools. We continue to work on the new resolution text and hopefully have something to unveil very soon.

—Richard Sprott, rasprott@earthlink.net

Communications Coordinator

The biggest news is that by the time the 2013 Convention happens, Division 44 will have a new Web site that will be hosted and managed by the American Psychological Association, using its platform. The move will enable the Division Web site to be themed similar to the main APA Web site, and more important, will enable us to have the resource support and the ability to update the Web site in a more timely and cost-effective manner. More updates later.

The Division 44 page on Facebook continues to be well used, with notable engagement from students. Check out www.facebook.com/Div44. We have 481 “likes” and reach 584 people, as of May 15, 2013.

Our current main listserv reaches 1,303 people, and the “Announce Only” listserv reaches 2,865 people, as of May 15, 2013.

—Richard Sprott, rasprott@earthlink.net



2013 DIVISION ANNUAL FUND-RAISING DINNER

The highlight of the Division 44 experience at every APA Convention is the Annual Fund Raising Dinner! This year the dinner is scheduled for Saturday, August 3, 2013, from 6 P.M. to 9 P.M. at the **Tsukiji Fish Market & Restaurant** located at **1450 Ala Moana Boulevard #4250 in Honolulu**. The evening begins with a cocktail reception at 6 followed by a fabulous buffet dinner.

The buffet menu is extensive and includes something for every taste from Sushi to Miso soup to Soba noodles to Kalua Pig with cabbage to Ahi Poke to Teppanyaki Steak to Mahi Mahi in Capers Lemon Sauce to Vegetable Tempura to Kimchee and so much more.

Visit their Web site www.tsukijis.com/ for a look at all they have to offer.

Reservations are required for the dinner and must be received no later than July 25, 2013: Division 44 members, guests, and allies—\$70; Students \$55. (Sponsor a student for \$55.)

We expect this dinner to sell out so please make your reservation as soon as possible to guarantee your place at the dinner. Reservations must be received by July 25, 2013

Students who wish to attend the dinner as a sponsored student (the sponsor is paying for your dinner) should register at www.tinyurl.com/D44Dinner.

This is the annual **Fund Raising Dinner** so please consider adding a donation to your dinner reservation. If you are not attending the dinner you can still make a donation or sponsor a student. **Funds raised at the 2010 dinner will support the Division's Student and Research Awards.**

Consider contributing to these awards by being a **Donor—\$100; Sponsor—\$150; Patron—\$250; Benefactor—\$500; or Champion—\$1,000**. **Your support will be acknowledged and you will receive one or more complimentary dinners (see form below for details) which can be used to sponsor student participation.**

You can make your reservations several ways:

- Mail your reservation form (below) and check;
- Register online at www.tinyurl.com/D44Dinner
- Call in your reservation to Chad Rummel at (202) 336-6121

If you have questions contact Michael Ranney at mranney@ohpsych.org or 800-783-1983 or cell at 614-204-5756.

August 3, 2013
6-9 pm
Tsukiji Fish Market

Dinner
\$70 – Nonmember
\$55 – Students

Register Online
www.tinyurl.com/D44Dinner



Request for Proposals: Roy Scrivner Memorial Research Grant

About the American Psychological Foundation (APF)

APF provides financial support for innovative research and programs that enhance the power of psychology to elevate the human condition and advance human potential both now and in generations to come. Since 1953, APF has supported a broad range of scholarships and grants for students and early career psychologists as well as research and program grants that use psychology to improve people's lives. APF encourages applications from individuals who represent diversity in race, ethnicity, gender, age, disability, and sexual orientation.

About the Roy Scrivner Memorial Research Grant

Lesbians, gays, bisexuals, and transgendered (LGBT) people face many challenges in forming, defining, and maintaining families. This program seeks to encourage the study of LGBT family psychology and therapy through its support of promising young investigators whose graduate research is oriented toward issues in this general area. Preference is given to advanced students who have demonstrated their commitment to this area through their dissertation research plans.

APF supports original, innovative research and projects. Although APF favors unique, independent work, the Foundation does fund derivative projects that are part of larger studies.

Program Goals

- Encourage talented students to orient their careers toward engaging LGBT family issues through basic and/or applied research
- Advance the understanding of problems faced by LGBT families including those associated with cultural, racial, socioeconomic, and family structure diversity
- Advance the understanding of successful coping mechanisms including sources of support and resilience for family members
- Advance the understanding of clinical issues and interventions in the domain of LGBT

Amount

One grant of up to \$12,000 available per year. *APF does not allow institutional indirect costs or overhead costs. Applicants may use grant monies for direct administrative costs of their proposed project.*

Eligibility Requirements

- Be an advanced graduate student, in good standing, endorsed by supervising professor
- Demonstrate commitment to LGBT family issues
- Receive IRB approval from host institution before funding can be awarded if human participants are involved

Evaluation Criteria

- Conformance with stated program goals
- Quality of proposed work, including research plan and expected outcome
- Applicant's demonstrated scholarship and competence
- Appropriateness of proposed budget

Proposal Requirements

- Title and description of proposed project to include goal, proposed work's relationship to program goals and existing literature, research plan, expected outcomes, impact. Format: not to exceed 7 pages (1 inch margins, no smaller than 11 point font)
- Timeline for execution
- Full budget and justification (indirect costs not permitted)
- CV
- Letter of recommendation from faculty advisor
- Proposal must be submitted as a single PDF document

Submission Process and Deadline

Submit a completed application online at <http://forms.apa.org/apf/grants/> by **November 1, 2013**. *APF does not provide feedback to applicants on their proposals.* Questions about this program should be directed to Samantha Edington, Program Officer, at msedington@apa.org.



CE WORKSHOPS

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

CE Credits: 4
Enrollment Limit: 25

Workshop Description

This intermediate workshop focuses on the 2009 Report of the APA Task Force on Appropriate Therapeutic Responses to Sexual Orientation. The workshop summarizes the research on the efficacy and outcomes of sexual orientation change efforts (SOCE) and then presents a framework for ethical, affirmative therapeutic practice with adults seeking change, especially those who are religiously conflicted. It presents a model of treatment consistent with existing law and proposed legislation and concludes with a focus on legal and public policy issues in light of a new California law seeking to ban SOCE for minors.

Leaders: Kathleen Y. Ritter, PhD, California State University, Bakersfield, Bakersfield, CA; Judith M. Glassgold, PsyD, Independent Practice, Hillsborough, NJ; Timothy R. Moragne, PsyD, Nova Southeastern University, Fort Lauderdale, FL

Date: Thursday, August 1, 2013
Time: 1:00 pm-4:50 pm
Location: Sheraton Waikiki Hotel (2255 Kalakaua Avenue)

Fees:	Early Bird*	Regular
Member	\$130	\$160
Nonmember	\$160	\$200

ENROLLMENT IS NOW OPEN! Visit <http://www.apa.org/convention/ce-workshops> or call the CEP Office at 800-374-2721, ext. 5991.

***Early Bird enrollment fee ends June 30, 2013. Regular enrollment fee begins July 1 through August 4, 2013.**

SPONSORED BY:

APA Continuing Education Committee
& the Office of Continuing Education in Psychology.



This workshop has been reviewed and approved by the APA Continuing Education Committee (CEC) to offer continuing education (CE) credit for psychologists. The APA CEC maintains responsibility for the content of the program. Full attendance at the workshop is required to receive CE credit. No partial credit is awarded; late arrival or early departure will preclude awarding of CE credit.



Leadership of APA Division 44

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

www.apadivision44.org

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

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

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

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