



### President's Column: Welcoming Diversity

By Christopher R. Martell

Last weekend, prior to writing this column, the National Multicultural Conference and Summit (NCMS) was held in my home city of Seattle. Following the Summit, Division 44 had our annual midwinter Executive Committee meeting. I began my week prior to the NMCS with trepidation, being anxious both about difficult dialogues that might occur at the Summit and also about chairing my first midwinter meeting. As is usually the case with such anxious feelings, it turned out that they were not justified. The NMCS was a remarkable success, and we accomplished a great deal in a short period of time at the midwinter meeting of the Executive Committee.

There was a strong spirit of cooperation and inclusion in both events. As the current president of the Division, I had the honor to participate in several of the ceremonies at the NMCS. Introducing Stephen Morin as one of our "Elders" was a particularly meaningful role, since he was our founding president back in 1985.

Looking at a list of early leaders in the Division, one is struck by how many names are recognizable as current leaders. These highly motivated people remain involved over

many years. One of the primary concerns of the current Division leadership is mentoring the next generation and diversifying the membership. We do not want to rely only on committees to represent particular interests but hope to see more diversity of all kinds in our elected positions as well. It is important, furthermore, for members who share the mission of the Division to hold positions in the broader APA governance structure so that our concerns and values are represented throughout the association.



It has always been the spirit of Division 44 to be inclusive in all of our activities. We do not always appear to be an inclusive division, however. The majority of our leaders have been of European-American decent, for example. We've done a good job of maintaining gender parity in our leadership but have not always had representation from communities of color, bisexual, and transgender psychologists. We are committed to changing that. In the future, it is hoped, the face of the Division will look very different, and will show greater representation of the many psychologists who are concerned with issues of sexual minority status, but who differ in other ways from one another.

With this intent, at our midwinter meeting, the Executive Committee voted to offer the following Welcoming Statement to those specific sexual minority psychologists who have not seen themselves heretofore included in the Division:

"The Society for the Psychological Study of Lesbian, Gay, and Bisexual Issues (Division 44 of the American Psychological Association) traditionally has provided a home for psychologists who are marginalized by their sexual identity, sexual orientation, and sexual expression. As each sexual minority community has emerged, the Division has expanded its perspective and provided a home to meet and accommodate the needs of that community. In this spirit, the Division wishes to welcome transgender people. It is our intention as a division to begin to consider by-laws revisions that are part of the long and complex organizational process of changing the name and scope of the Division to include issues of gender identity and gender expression.

*(Continued on page 20)*

#### ***In This Issue...***

From the Newsletter 5, 10, 15, and 20 Years Ago .....	3
2007 National Multicultural Conference & Summit .....	4-5
Division 44 Candidate Statements .....	6-7
Book Reviews	
<i>Finding the Real Me</i> .....	8
<i>Bringing Lesbian and Gay Rights into Mainstream</i> .....	8
<i>End of Gender: A Psychological Autopsy</i> .....	9
<i>Behind the Mask of the Mattachine</i> .....	10
<i>Two Worlds of Tina: Two Sexual Identities</i> .....	11
<i>Head Over Heels: Wives Who Stay</i> .....	11
Cross-Generation Discussion at APA .....	12
Lectures on LGBT Issues in Beijing .....	13
Announcements .....	16-19
GLBT Task Force in Connecticut .....	17
Call for Division 44 Award Nominations .....	18
APA Annual Convention in San Francisco .....	19
Barbara Gittings Dies at 75 .....	20
APA Council of Representatives Report .....	21
Divisions of Social Justice Report .....	22
Controversial Super Bowl Ad .....	23

## Elected Officers of APA Division 44

*Society for the Psychological Study of Lesbian, Gay, and Bisexual Issues*  
[www.apadivision44.org](http://www.apadivision44.org)

**President**— Christopher R. Martell, [c.martell@comcast.net](mailto:c.martell@comcast.net)  
 818 12th Avenue, Seattle, WA 98122

**President-Elect**— Ruth E. Fassinger, [rfassing@umd.edu](mailto:rfassing@umd.edu)

**Past President**— Charlotte J. Patterson, [cjp@virginia.edu](mailto:cjp@virginia.edu)

**Secretary-Treasurer**— A. Chris Downs, [DCACFP@casey.org](mailto:DCACFP@casey.org)

### Council Representatives

Robin A. Buhke, [robin.buhrke@duke.edu](mailto:robin.buhrke@duke.edu)

Armand R. Cerbone, [arcerbone@aol.com](mailto:arcerbone@aol.com)

Kristin A. Hancock, [khancock@jfk.u.edu](mailto:khancock@jfk.u.edu)

### Members at Large

Beth A. Firestein, [firewom@webaccess.net](mailto:firewom@webaccess.net)

Randy J. Georgemiller, [georgemill@aol.com](mailto:georgemill@aol.com)

Richard A. Rodriguez, [richard.a.rodriguez@colorado.edu](mailto:richard.a.rodriguez@colorado.edu)

### Task Forces, Committees, and Appointed Positions

**Aging**—Steven David, [sdavid@mednet.ucla.edu](mailto:sdavid@mednet.ucla.edu)

**APA Staff Liaison**—Clinton Anderson, [canderson@apa.org](mailto:canderson@apa.org)

**Archivist**—Ritch Savin-Williams, [rcs15@cornell.edu](mailto:rcs15@cornell.edu)

**Bisexual Issues**—Ron Fox, [ronfox@ronfoxphd.com](mailto:ronfox@ronfoxphd.com); Emily Page, [em@emilypage.com](mailto:em@emilypage.com)

**Book Series**—Greg Herek, [Div44books@lgbpsychology.org](mailto:Div44books@lgbpsychology.org)

**Convention Program**—2007: Julie Konik, [julie.konik@wright.edu](mailto:julie.konik@wright.edu); 2008: Alan Storm, [AlanS@susd12.org](mailto:AlanS@susd12.org)

**Education & Training**—Maryka Biaggio, [biaggiom@hevanet.com](mailto:biaggiom@hevanet.com)

**Racial and Ethnic Diversity**—Kirstyn Yuk Sim Chun, [kchun@csulb.edu](mailto:kchun@csulb.edu); Michele K. Lewis, [kaylewis65@aol.com](mailto:kaylewis65@aol.com)

**Fellows**—Linda Garnets, [lgarnets@ucla.edu](mailto:lgarnets@ucla.edu)

**Fundraising Dinner**—Michael Ranney, [mranney@ohpsych.org](mailto:mranney@ohpsych.org)

**Historian**—Douglas Kimmel, [dougkimmel@tamarackplace.com](mailto:dougkimmel@tamarackplace.com)

**Scholarships: Malyon-Smith and Bisexual Foundation**—Francisco Sánchez, [fjsanchez@mednet.ucla.edu](mailto:fjsanchez@mednet.ucla.edu)

**Membership**—Barry Schreier, [bas@purdue.edu](mailto:bas@purdue.edu); Debra Kaysen, [dkaysen@comcast.net](mailto:dkaysen@comcast.net)

**Newsletter Editor**—Douglas Kimmel, [dougkimmel@tamarackplace.com](mailto:dougkimmel@tamarackplace.com)

**Public Policy**—Janis Bohan, [janisbohan@hotmail.com](mailto:janisbohan@hotmail.com); Glenda Russell, [gmrussell5@hotmail.com](mailto:gmrussell5@hotmail.com)

**Science**—Jonathan Mohr, [jmohr@gnu.edu](mailto:jmohr@gnu.edu)

**Student Representatives**—Greg Jones, [Flexigerm4@aol.com](mailto:Flexigerm4@aol.com); Carolyn Brodnicki, [ksncb@insight.com](mailto:ksncb@insight.com)

**Transgender/Gender Variance**—Nikayo Embaye, [kayotea@hotmail.com](mailto:kayotea@hotmail.com); Joe Ippolito, [jippolito@mazzonicenter.org](mailto:jippolito@mazzonicenter.org)

**Web Site**—Lynn Brem, Developer, [lynn@innermovement.com](mailto:lynn@innermovement.com); Randy Georgemiller, Editor, [georgemill@aol.com](mailto:georgemill@aol.com)

**Youth & Families**—A. Chris Downs, [dcacfp@casey.org](mailto:dcacfp@casey.org); Shara Sand, [sand@yu.edu](mailto:sand@yu.edu)

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

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

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

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

#### EDITOR

Douglas Kimmel

PO Box 466, Hancock, ME 04640

207-422-3686 • [dougkimmel@tamarackplace.com](mailto:dougkimmel@tamarackplace.com)

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

**Questions?** Contact Debra Kaysen, [dkaysen@comcast.net](mailto:dkaysen@comcast.net). The listserv is intended for communication among Division 44 members. Be aware that the Division 44 listserv is not monitored. Please use it in the professional and respectful manner for which it is intended.

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

### **Spring 2002**

President Sari Dworkin reflected on the effects of the September 11th attack in New York City and reported that she now had a deeper commitment to social justice, civil liberties, and global concerns. She also noted the International LGB Conference and follow-up cluster symposium at the next APA convention.

The midwinter meeting highlighted a training session on "Transgender Issues" by James Green and Katherine Rachlin. In addition to basic information about these issues, the presenters also focused on many reasons why Division 44 should be the home for these concerns.

Stephanie Schacher reported on her study of gay fathers, supported in part by the Malyon-Smith award. She noted the fathers made contributions in degendering parenting roles, reconceptualizing family, and reworking traditional masculine gender ideology.

Kimberly Balsam and Cisco Sánchez, Student Co-chairs, created a student recruitment poster for the Division.

### **May 1997**

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

The midwinter meeting was held in Seattle and began with co-sponsoring Division 35's excellent midwinter conference on Feminist Ethics in Psychotherapy which included Division 44's Oliva Espin, Connie Chan, Beverly Greene, and Chris Browning as presenters.

Christopher Martell put together an exciting program for the APA Convention featuring Beverly Greene, who will deliver the Division's Golden Anniversary Address, and an invited address by Ken Zucker, who will speak on the science and politics of Gender Identity Disorder.

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

Tomas A. Soto reported on a 10-year review of ethnic minority gay, lesbian, and bisexual publications. He found that only 4.5% of GLB articles related to ethnic/racial minorities focused primarily on the area of race or ethnicity; 85% of articles did not consider or treat issues of race and ethnicity. He concluded that research articles imply homogeneity among GLB communities and foster a marginalization of issues regarding racial and ethnicity diversity.

Brigit Eschmann reported on ALGP Europe, which Jan Schippers founded in 1990 and has a membership of about 350 from several countries including both national groups and single members.

### **May 1992**

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

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

Douglas Kimmel, APA Council Representative for the Division, noted that \$6,000 was approved to fund a meeting of national organizations seeking to change the U.S. Department of Defense policy on homosexual orientation.

The APA Office on AIDS is recruiting regional psychologist trainers who will be trained to function as HIV trainers for other psychologists in their regional area.

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

### **March 1987**

Linda Garnets, Program Chair, announced the upcoming convention plans. Symposia chairs are to be Thomas J. Coates, Adrienne Smith, Royce Scrivner, David McKirnan, Laura Brown, Robert L. Mapou, Harold Kooden, and Gregory M. Herek. Susan Cochran is to chair the poster session and Bart Aoki to chair the conversation hour on "Forging Alliances: Organizing Around Lesbian/Gay and Ethnic Minority Issues."

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

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

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

Barbara Strudler Wallston, one of the first Fellows of Division 44, died suddenly and unexpectedly in January.

## 2007 National Multicultural Conference and Summit

By Arlene Noriega and Francisco J. Sánchez

The fifth biennial National Multicultural Conference and Summit (NMCS), a collaborative effort among four APA divisions, was held January 24-26, 2007, in Seattle, WA. Aside from Division 44, the other three host divisions included 17 (Society of Counseling Psychology), 35 (Society for the Psychology of Women), and 45 (Society for the Psychological Study of Ethnic Minority Issues). The objective of the 2007 NMCS was to explore the intersections of social identities, to understand how individuals, groups and communities are empowered, and to elevate frequently unheard voices. This year's NMCS emphasized our multiple identities and how we find empowerment in the face of oppression. The inclusion of sexual orientation as an important aspect of our identity was highlighted throughout the Summit.

The Summit was kicked off with an opening reception on Wednesday evening to honor our 35 sponsors of varying levels. A representative of Casey Family Programs, a major sponsor of the Summit, spoke at the reception about their commitment to multicultural psychology and desire to build collaborations with APA. The event was held in the Cirrus Room on the 35<sup>th</sup> floor of the Sheraton Seattle Hotel with a spectacular view. Entertainment was provided by the Purple Passion Swing Band, a local LGBT band led by conductor JoAnn Christen. The music was fabulous and it set the tone for the prominence of LGBT issues at the 2007 Summit.

The Summit opened Thursday morning with a Mayan blessing by Dr. Jose Cervantes, President-Elect of the National Latino Psychological Association. The conference continued with two full days of keynote addresses, symposia, forums, and a poster session focused on the conference's theme: "Finding Empowerment in the Face of Oppression." Designed to bring together experts in the field of multiculturalism, the NMCS was also intended to help advance the field of psychology to be more inclusive of issues relevant to historically marginalized groups.

This year's conference was a huge success as over 950 delegates attended the event—well above the 600 anticipated registrants—allowing the host divisions to each get a net profit of approximately \$10,000. In addition, this conference seemed to serve as a "healing" conference for many LGB individuals who have felt marginalized by events at prior NMCS conference.

Thanks to the high number of proposals submitted by Division 44 members, this year's conference featured many more LGB related presentations than ever before. We had over 22 individual papers presented either as single presentations or symposia and eight posters and two difficult dialogue sessions. Two presentations were chosen by the Division 44 Executive Committee (EC) as dedicated programming. These symposia were "Counseling Bisexual Clients at Intersections of Race, Ethnicity, and Sexual Orientation" by Beth Firestein and "Behind the Wheel: Navigating the Intersection of Therapists and Clients' Different Multiple Identities" by Brent Beam and Hsui-Lan Cheng. In addition, two of the invited speakers also focused on LGB issues. Terry Gock spoke about his journey in reconciling his Christian faith and racial identity with his sexual orientation. Maria Cecilia Zea offered a presentation on issues related to men of color who have sex with other men. A major highlight of the Summit for Division 44 members and all delegates was the outstanding keynote address by Beverly Greene. Her presentation titled "The Complexity of Diversity: Multiple Identities and the Denial of Social Privilege" was received with a standing ovation.

In remembering our history, two special ceremonies recognizing significant contributors to multicultural psychology were held. The first ceremony honored Distinguished Elders. Individuals who were recognized as an Elder by the NMCS are those who have given voice to marginalized groups and who have fostered furthering understanding of multicultural issues within psychology. Of the eight honored Elders, two were selected from Division 44. Stephen F. Morin was honored for his history of working on HIV/AIDS related research, service, and public advocacy. Letitia Anne Peplau was recognized for her contribution to research on same-sex relationships.

In addition to the Elders Ceremony, six individuals were honored as Distinguished Ancestors. These individuals, who are no longer with us, were recognized for their historic contributions to multicultural psychology. Two individuals from Division 44 were honored. Evelyn Hooker was recognized for her historic research on homosexuality, which played a critical role in removing the stigma of mental illness from homosexuality. Royce "Roy" Scrivner was recognized for his critical work on lesbian and gay families and for being one of the first openly gay presidents of a state (Texas) psychological association.

As a result of the success of the 2007 NMCS, financially and programmatically, the EC has voted to continue to be a host division for 2009. The 2007 NMCS could not have been a success without the help of numerous individuals. I would like to thank the EC under the leadership of Christopher Martell for its unwavering support through the process of organizing this event. As the leadership for Division 44's role in NMCS moves from Arlene Noriega to Francisco "Cisco" Sánchez, the vision of keeping sexual orientation as a prominent aspect of multicultural psychology will continue. The next NMCS will be held in January 2009. Further information on the next conference, including the call for proposals, will be announced later this year.

### Photos from the 2007 NMCS



Elders recognition luncheon: Joseph E. Trimble, Beth Boyd, Stephen F. Morin, Christopher Martell, Vivian S. Boyd, and J. Manuel Casas



Elders on stage during recognition ceremony as the "Total Experience Gospel Choir," directed by Pastor Pat Wright, provided entertainment



Arlene Noriega and BraVada Garrett-Akinsanya review NMCS budget items.



NMCS Coordinators: William Ming Liu (Div 45), BraVada Garrett-Akinsanya (Div 35), Helen Neville (Div 17), Arlene Noriega (Div 44), and Francisco Sánchez (Div 44)



Doug Haldeman accepts a certificate from BraVada Garrett-Akinsanya on behalf of the Washington Psychological Association.



Plenary speaker Edward Duran



Bill Parham at Town Hall Meeting



Vivian Barnett and Francisco Sánchez



## Division 44 Candidate Statements

### **President-Elect — Randy Georgemiller**

I am truly honored to be considered for this role within the life of Division 44. The Division has been my professional home base within APA, and I have appreciated the various opportunities offered me to contribute. Currently, I serve as the Third Year Member-At-Large and the Web site Editor. Previously, many of you who have never personally met me got to know my name as the list-serv member who frequently posted advocacy-related information as the Public Policy Committee Chair during my five-year tenure. In the past I was also appointed the Division's Convention Program Chair in 2002 and had the opportunity to meet many of you during the convention in Chicago. Related to my commitment to psychology's role in serving the public interest, I recently completed a term on the Committee for Lesbian, Gay, and Bisexual Concerns. If elected, the theme of my presidential year will be "Forging Alliances." My plan is for the Division to make a concerted effort to highlight and fortify the organizational partnerships we have established internally at APA and outside the organization with like-minded groups as we advance the mission of LGBT psychological research, education, training, practice, and advocacy.

### **President-Elect — Michael L. Hendricks**

I am honored to have been nominated to run for president of Division 44. I am a clinical and forensic psychologist in private practice in Washington, D.C. A significant portion of my clinical practice has always involved working with LGB and Trans individuals. I have conducted research on HIV/AIDS issues among ethnic and sexual minority populations and on LGBT issues for nearly 20 years—at Georgetown University, NIH, and Virginia Commonwealth University. For the past few years, I have been a co-investigator of the Virginia Transgender Health Initiative, a statewide study (and one of the largest) on Trans individuals.

I began my involvement in Division 44 as a (graduate) student affiliate in the late 1980s. I have participated in various committees and task forces and was one of the original co-chairs of the Division's Transgender Task Force. I have also been Treasurer of the American Association of Suicidology and served on its Board of Directors and Executive Committee. I would bring these leadership experiences and my commitment to LGB and Trans issues to the office of president of Division 44 if I were elected.

### **Council Representative – Sari H. Dworkin**

I am honored to be running for Division 44's position of Representative to APA's governing Council. If elected, this would be my second time on Council representing our Division. These are important times since issues important to this constituency—"Don't Ask, Don't Tell," same-gender marriage, families of same-gender couples, immigration, HIV/AIDS, transgender psychology and rights, etc.—will either come to or remain on the table for APA. I have served the Division for many years in many positions including: President, Member-at-Large, Council Representative, Co-Chair of the Task Force and then Committee on Bisexual Issues, and currently I am on the Executive Committee's Task Force on revising the therapy guidelines for working with our constituency. I also have APA Governance experience outside of Council. I have been a member and chair of APA's Committee on Lesbian, Gay, and Bisexual Concerns (CLGBC), and a member and current chair of the Committee on Women in Psychology (CWP).

### **Council Representative — James S. Fitzgerald**

It's exciting, and humbling, to be considered to represent the most dynamic, passionate, productive, talented, and involved Division within APA on the Council of Representatives.

As in the past, this Division has a host of very important and on-going issues that require the support of other APA Divisions and APA itself. The Guidelines for Psychotherapy for LGB Clients, groundbreaking guidelines when first promulgated, are up for revision; the APA and Division Task Force on Gender Identity, Gender Variance, and Intersex Conditions is pushing forward; and the Division continues to collaborate with Division 19 to ensure that LGB military personnel are treated fairly and appropriately. In order to pursue our agenda, it is part of the Council Representative's job to forge and maintain important political relationships, a task that I view as very important to furthering the Division's issues.

As a 12-year member of the Division's EC, including Membership Chair, Member-at-Large, and President, I would consider it a distinct honor to continue my service by representing the Division on Council. My stint on APA's Committee on Lesbian, Gay, and Bisexual Concerns served to familiarize me with APA governance as well.

**Council Representative — Terry S. Gock**

I am honored to have been nominated as a candidate for the Council Representative position. A number of issues of importance to Division 44 will appear before Council in the not too distant future. Two examples are the revision of the "Guidelines for Psychotherapy with Lesbian, Gay & Bisexual Clients" and a resolution on religious discrimination that has implications for sexual minorities. If elected, I will ensure that the voice of Division 44 is included in all the relevant deliberations. I will bring to this Council seat my long-time commitment to Division 44, including my having been the President, Treasurer, and Council Representative. In addition, I will use my familiarity and experiences with the APA governance to serve the Division. They include my having chaired the Committee on the Structure and Function of Council (CSFC) and the Board for the Advancement of Psychology in the Public Interest (BAPPI); my previous appointments to the Committee on Lesbian, Gay, and Bisexual Concerns (CLGBC) and to the Committee on Psychology and AIDS (COPA); and my current service on the Committee on Professional Practice Standards (COPPS).

**Council Representative — Steven E. James**

I ask for your support because I believe I can be an effective advocate for our interests in the APA Council of Representatives. In addition to serving as Membership Chair, Treasurer, and President of Division 44, I served as the Division's first representative to the Divisions for Social Justice and to the 2003 National Multicultural Conference and Summit. I know Division 44 from my service for nearly 20 years, and I have wide-ranging connections to other constituencies in APA. I have served in leadership positions in Division 45 (Ethnic Minority Issues), including President, and in Division 12 (Clinical). I have served on the APA Committee on Lesbian, Gay, and Bisexual Concerns and am beginning my second term as a trustee of the American Psychological Foundation. I am a veteran of academic politics (14 years at Goddard College, currently Associate Academic Dean and Chair of the Psychology Department) and play well with others. Thank you for your consideration.

**Member-At-Large — Joseph Micucci**

After receiving my Ph.D. in Clinical Psychology from the University of Minnesota, I entered full-time clinical practice. In 1984 I joined the staff of the Philadelphia Child Guidance Center, where I refined my systemic view of human behavior. My work on the Adolescent Inpatient Unit culminated in the publication of *The Adolescent in Family Therapy: Breaking the Cycle of Conflict and Control* (Guilford, 1998). Since 1990 I have been on the faculty of Chestnut Hill College (Philadelphia, PA), where I assisted in the design and implementation of our Psy.D. Program in Clinical Psychology. Currently I am Professor of Psychology, Director of the Psy.D. Program, and Chair of the Division of Psychology. I have been a member of Division 44 since its inception, and I am also a member of Divisions 12 (Clinical) and 43 (Family). Having never served on an APA committee, I am eager to be of service to Division 44.

**Member-At-Large — Arlene Noriega**

I am honored to be nominated for Member-At-Large of Division 44. I joined the Division in 2003 when I was asked by my business partner and dear friend, Jim Fitzgerald, to chair the Division 44 Ethnic Minority Committee. In the three years as chair of this committee we addressed issues such as the name change to Committee on Racial and Ethnic Diversity (CoRED); we also maintained and eventually increased the student travel award to help support two students to come to the APA convention. The committee also held suite programming on international LGBT issues. I ended my three-year tenure on CoRED to co-chair the National Multicultural Conference and Summit (NCMS) as the representative from Division 44. This was an incredibly challenging and rewarding position that allowed me to work closely with the Division's EC and together we achieved unprecedented LGBT visibility at the NMCS. This experience has granted me not only the opportunity to advocate strongly for the best interest of the Division but also to see the commitment that the EC has to the mission of this Division and its membership. I would be honored to continue to serve this Division and represent your interests on the EC.

**Student Suite Volunteers Needed**

Students will have the opportunity to receive a discount on hotel rooms for the APA convention by volunteering to staff the Division suite. Please contact student representatives Greg Jones (*flexigerm4@aol.com*) or Karen Greenspan (*KarenGreenspan@comcast.net*) for more information on this opportunity.

## Book Reviews



### **Finding the Real Me: True Tales of Sex and Gender Diversity.**

Tracie O'Keefe and Katrina Fox (Eds.). Jossey-Bass, 2003, 293 pp.

The literature has been slow to include the full range of diversity in sexual orientations. While we now have a good understanding of the experiences of lesbians and gay men, researchers are just beginning to explore the experiences of individuals of diverse gender identities. Those who know or who work with transsexual, transgender, intersex, androgyne, or multigendered individuals, or with people who use other terms to identify their gender identity have not had resources for understanding the personal experiences of this population. O'Keefe and Fox have produced such a resource.

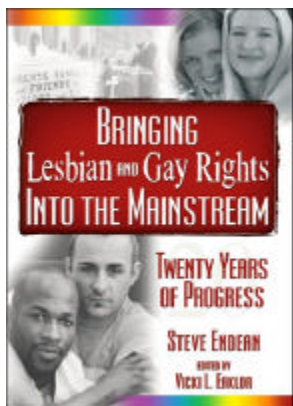
One of the strengths of this book is the editors' decision "not to analyze or comment on the stories in the book" (xvi). The authors of the stories present the truth and realities of gender diverse people living in a straight world. The impact of their stories is striking. Their personal accounts of childhood experiences bring home the pain and inner conflict of being presumed to be the gender of birth, when it is not the gender of identity. Without exception, the authors describe

early feelings of being different from their peers and not understanding the feelings of self-betrayal engendered by the difference between the deep internal feelings that did not match the external gender. Environmental efforts to socialize individuals to the gender of birth produce tremendous conflict and often pain, as individuals struggle to be the person they know they are inside, in the face of pressure to conform to the gender of birth. Authors point out the conflict between the inevitable adolescent physical changes of the gender of birth and the internal gender of identity that produces hopelessness, despair, and suicide attempts. Yet there is also a great inner sense of strength and joy in their gender of identity.

One author points out how today's gay culture has "excluded the gender transgressors" (p. 41). The transgressors are not truly accepted by straight society, nor are they accepted by lesbian and gay society. They are, as the word implies, the rule breakers of both groups. One reason for this exclusion may be a lack of understanding about what it means to be gender diverse. What the stories in this book point out is that many gender diverse people miss out on the opportunity to share the joy of their gender identity with those around them. They are engaged in efforts to hide who they are inside or to find ways to express who they are without causing environmental conflict.

The culmination of the coming out process that was described almost universally is summed up by one author's statement, which was made after sex reassignment surgery: "When I look at my body, it matches what my brain tells me" (p. 62). That is the key statement that describes the conflict gender diverse people experience from an early age; the body they see in the mirror does not match their feelings or desires. These personal stories about the process of recognizing one's gender diversity and coming out, with all the associated pain and joy, bring the reader into the lives of gender diverse people in a way that objective accounts simply cannot do. This book is a must read for anyone who knows a gender diverse individual or who seeks a greater awareness of what their lives are like. The reader will come away with a deep understanding of the experience and a new sensitivity to the struggles that gender diverse people face each day.

Reviewed by Diana Greywolf, *Dr. Greywolf@yahoo.com*



### **Bringing Lesbian and Gay Rights into the Mainstream: Twenty Years of Progress.**

Steve Endean (Vicki L. Eaklor, Ed.). Harrington Park Press, 2006. 352 pp.

This book is an autobiography of the pioneering gay rights activist Steve Endean, posthumously edited by Vicki L. Eaklor. Endean's narrative begins with his work as the first gay rights lobbyist in Minnesota, helping to make Minneapolis and St. Paul two of the first cities in the U.S. to pass protective legislation for gays and lesbians in 1974. In light of the success of these campaigns, Endean went on to co-chair the National Gay Task Force in 1976 (NGTF—now the National Gay and Lesbian Task Force). The book then chronicles his work as the first full-time lobbyist for lesbian and gay rights in Washington, D.C., as the Director of the Gay Rights National Lobby (GRNL) in 1978. Two years later, Endean founded the Human Rights Campaign Fund (HRCF, now the Human Rights Campaign), the nation's first political action committee for gay and lesbian equality. Although Endean's activist career was cut short by his death from complications from

AIDS in 1993, he was incredibly productive, as all of these political success occur in the first half of his autobiography!

As Eaklor notes in the Editor's Afterword, Endean was always a controversial figure in the gay rights movement. Endean's overarching political strategy was to make lesbian and gay rights a mainstream, centrist issue. Generating funding was essential to make this vision a reality, and Endean worked with the HRCF to launch their successful program of black-tie fundraising

dinners. However, this strategy drew criticism from what Endean labels the “blue-denim elitists” who criticized these events for excluding working class lesbian and gay activists.

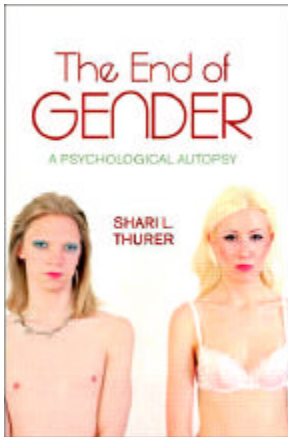
Furthermore, despite the success of the HRCF’s fundraising efforts, in 1983 the HRCF still faced financial woes. Endean partially attributed this financial situation to Jim Foster, the HRCF’s chief fundraiser, for his inability to attract major donors. After Endean released Foster from his fundraising post at the HRCF, David Goodstein, owner of *The Advocate* and a close friend of Foster, launched a campaign against Endean in his publication. These attacks eventually led to Endean’s resignation from both the HRCF and GRNL. As Endean entitled the chapter that details this battle, “We’ve met the enemy . . . and the enemy is us: internal conflicts can be far more painful than fighting homophobes.” Unfortunately, many of us engaged in today’s LGBT civil rights movement can attest to the pain and loss of political energy caused by infighting in our organizations.

While Endean’s life is certainly admirable and deserving of remembrance, the autobiography’s detail may be daunting to some readers. At times it reads as if Endean wants to give thanks to all of the individuals who helped him advance lesbian and gay rights. Although this is necessary to preserve a comprehensive record of the struggle for equality, for readers hoping to garner concrete tips for advancing LGBT rights today, some of these details may make the reading unwieldy.

This book may be especially relevant for psychologists engaged in public policy struggles for LGBT rights. If readers can get through the level of detail in some parts of the book, it can be a helpful “playbook” for finding concrete strategies to attain the ideals of LGBT equality. For example, the introductory chapter, “Rules of the Road,” concisely summarizes his activist philosophy, including taking the “political center” and being inclusive of the entire socio-economic spectrum (including wealthy lesbians, gays, and allies). Since Endean worked simultaneously with a variety of activist organizations, I also found the timeline in the Appendix helpful for keeping track of his many political campaigns.

Endean’s life can certainly serve as an inspiration for today’s LGBT activists, and the ideological and strategic battles he faced within the gay rights movements of the 1970s and ’80s are still extremely relevant today. For example, should we be fighting for “gay marriage” (and risking alienating political and religious centrists) or securing the legal benefits of marriage without labeling our partnerships as “marriage”? In other words, how “mainstream” should we make our movements? Judging from his autobiography, I would guess that he would favor fighting for the legal rights of marriage, without requiring the label “marriage.” It’s a shame that he is no longer with us to give us his view himself.

Reviewed by Julie Konik, Wright State University, *Julie.Konik@wright.edu*



### **The End of Gender: A Psychological Autopsy.**

Shari L. Thurer. Routledge, 2005, 230 pp.

This book is Thurer’s articulate and persuasive argument against the validity of unyielding sex and gender categories, utilizing her own psychotherapy patients, linguistics, anthropology, biology, history, cultural theory, data-based social science, literature, art, and pop culture as evidence, viewed through a psychoanalytic lens. The eyes of the clinician, academic, and general reader will be opened on how to deconstruct the concepts of gender, sexual orientation, and sexuality through psychoanalytic, postmodern, and queer theories.

The first chapter, Psychoanalysis Meets Postmodern Sex, meticulously explores the binary constraints of gender, the modern blending of stereotypical male and female gender roles, and the examination of gender identity and inter-sexed people to demonstrate a need to update modern theories on sexual orientation, sexuality, and gender identity to meet the needs of the current societal reality. The clever use of pop culture and engaging case presentations instantly pulls the reader in.

The second chapter, Postmodernism for Those Who Missed It, delves into “questioning Reason, Science, Truth, and the steady march of Progress.” The breakdown of language is employed to show the perpetual “evolving, revolving, resolving, and dissolving of words into other terms and concepts.” Thurer’s discussion of a client, Charlie, demonstrates the ever-collapsing and reinventing lines of gender. Imagine a stereotypical macho male presenting with compulsive exhibitionism of an implanted penis to women with very large surgically enhanced breasts. After losing his genitals in a car accident, Charlie had implanted a nine-inch, pump-operated artificial penis. Captivatingly, Thurer explores Charlie’s gender, gender role, gender expression, and preoccupation with over-expressed gender signifiers.

Facts and Factoids is the chapter that provides the biological, anthropological, and evolutionary backbone to the Thurer’s implementation of Queer and Post Modern theories. Thurer examines cultural sex/gender coding that violates “societal norms” with examples ranging from the Hijras of northern India, the Native-American “two-spirit” people, and the Kabuki theater of Japan.

Thurer’s fourth chapter, Queer Theory: A History of an Idea, incorporates her first three chapters and theories from Foucault, Derrida, Lacan, Bersani, Dollimore, Sedgwick, de Lauretis, and Butler to encapsulate queer theory. The gap that queer theory attempts to fill allows for mutually inclusive truths, rather than one or the other. Thurer explores the case of

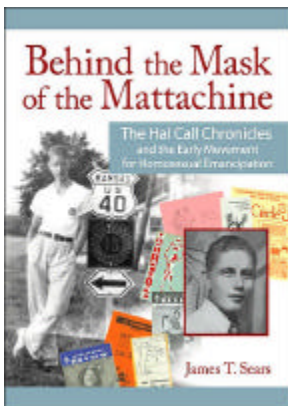
Private Barry Winchell, brutally murdered by Private Calvin Glover after the discovery of the romantic relationship between Glover and Calpernia Addams, a preoperative transsexual. The investigation of the case successfully demonstrates how binary definitions of gender, sexual orientation, and sexuality are no longer mutually exclusive and are inapplicable to modern society.

Men Are from Earth, Women Are from Earth, and So Are Queers is the last chapter of the book. It explores the compatibility quotient of psychoanalytic and queer theory. Different components such as love objects, bisexuality, sexual orientations, and kinks are employed and rated in the compatibility of psychoanalytic and queer theory. Thurer ends with a call for increased dialogue between all the disciplines dealing with sexuality to deconstruct and rebuild current theories to be more true and useful.

I lead a GLBTA therapy/support group at a university setting as well as see a large number of GLBTA students in individual therapy who are questioning their sexuality, gender identity, and gender roles. The theories presented in this eloquent prose present alternatives to the societal conformities of binary definitions of gender identity, sexuality, and gender role. Utilizing this perspective in both individual and group therapy has helped me to alleviate the anxiety and pressures these students are facing in forming an identity, orientation, or role in the community.

Thurer's use of queer theory and post-modern gender studies eliminates the need to conform to an identity and opens the inclusive door to sexual/gender realities yet to surface. I would recommend this book to any clinical, academic, or generic readers looking to broaden and challenge their current understanding of gender and sexuality.

Reviewed by Gregory M. Jones, M.S., [flexigerm4@aol.com](mailto:flexigerm4@aol.com)



**Behind the Mask of the Mattachine: The Hal Call Chronicles and the Early Movement for Homosexual Emancipation.** James T. Sears. Harrington Park Press, 2006, 586 pp.

In *Behind the Mask of the Mattachine*, James Sears artfully blends two approaches to history to tell the story of the American homophile movement that set the stage for the milestone known as the Stonewall riots. The “Great Person Theory” focuses on the character of the individual and his or her influences on the course of history. The “Zeitgeist Theory” examines the confluence of societal and interpersonal dynamics that comprise the “spirit of the times” or zeitgeist.

Sears set out ostensibly to write the biography of Harold “Hal” Call, who played a large roll in the organization and direction of the Mattachine Society, which was formed in the 1950s in California. Sears recounted Call’s Missouri upbringing and his early success in the newspaper business before he moved to San Francisco. As a publisher, Call published the official Mattachine newsletter and produced the first *Damron Guide*. But possibly most saliently, Call was a tenacious record-keeper. He made a point of recording the details of the events that transpired in the Mattachine and various aspects of the homophile movement and maintaining those records. His archives served as the body of research that Sears used to write this book.

Sears portrayed Call not just in a flattering light but with all of his warts as well. He painted the portrait of a man who was determined and even Machiavellian, dedicated to his belief in homosexual emancipation, gruff and unsympathetic to the foibles of either himself or others. On the one hand, Call was a 1950s anti-communist conservative. On the other, his fascination with sex and pornography propelled his efforts to make gay pornography legal and available.

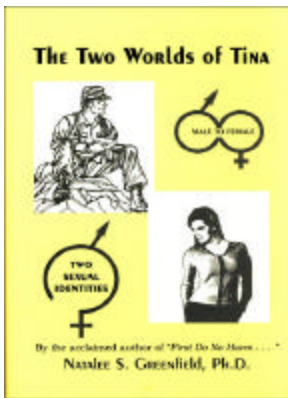
Call’s biography is both set within and counterbalanced by historical accounts of the culture in which he lived. In his account of the zeitgeist, Sears provided a synopsis of the movement that preceded the Mattachine, beginning with pre-Nazi Berlin and early efforts in Chicago and New York by early homophile organizers such as Henry Gerber, Manuel boyFrank, and Frank McCourt. He also intertwined the political realities of 20th century America, including the nationalism engendered by WWII and the paranoia created by McCarthyism and the FBI under Hoover.

Throughout the book, Sears portrayed the tension between two philosophical positions that have fractured the Movement since pre-Nazi Berlin. While this tension still exerts influence over today’s movement, it is often mostly unspoken. The first position holds that homosexuality creates something different that must then be expressed in its own culture—a gay culture. Following this philosophy, gays ought not to mimic heterosexual culture—in romantic coupling, sex practices or lifestyle choices—but rather should seek to establish a new norm and culture. The other view holds that being homosexual does not make gay people different from heterosexuals, except in their romantic or sexual object choice, and advocates assimilating into society and seeking its privileges, such as marriage rights. Call is seen, at least early in his involvement in the Movement, as a conservative whose goal was assimilation of homosexuals into society and who fought fiercely against the idea of a gay culture.

Sears constructed this work with a combination of fragments of letters and interviews, historical records, and his own telling of history. His approach was sometimes confusing and difficult to follow, particularly when he juxtaposed conversations that occurred as much as several years apart or under very different circumstances. However, by using the individuals’ own words, Sears created a sense of intimacy that many historical accounts lack.

The most glaring deficiency in Sears' book is the absence of any substantive reference to women in the Movement. Sears explains this deficiency by noting that Call had little interaction with or interest in women. While this may explain the lack of treatment of women in the biographical parts of the book, it still seems that it would have enriched the book to include the role and efforts of women in his accounts of the zeitgeist. Nonetheless, this book provides wonderful insights into the rather large and significant portion of the continuum of gay history that pre-dated Stonewall and offers a fuller appreciation of the post-Stonewall movement.

Reviewed by Michael L. Hendricks, [mhendricks@wpcdc.com](mailto:mhendricks@wpcdc.com)



### **The Two Worlds of Tina: Two Sexual Identities.**

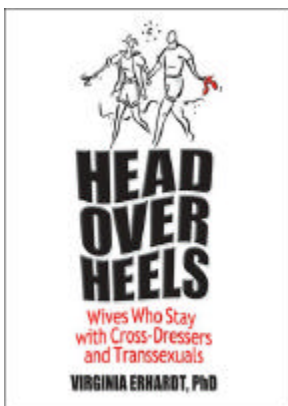
Natalee S. Greenfield., Vantage Press, 2006, 187 pp.

I am often moved by books that remind me that “the personal is political”; this book is one such example. Writing under the pen name of “Dr. Greenfield,” the author uses clinical observation and relevant de-identified client data to tell the case history of a male-to-female transsexual, Tina, and her lifelong struggle with her sexual identity. Although derived from clinical data, the book reads like a novel, depicting Tina’s gradual psychosocial, cognitive, and physical changes with her transgender identity. Embedded in the protagonist’s development is Greenfield’s critique of systemic and societal constructs surrounding gender and societal roles in U.S. culture. The text is also a case study of Tina, and should be read and interpreted as such. Specifically, contextual factors may not apply to some transgender individuals, and some pieces of the work should be interpreted with caution when generalizing and applying them to the conceptualization of research participants or clients.

Although not written exclusively for an academic audience (the book is actually written in a clear, narrative format that makes it easy for a diverse audience to read), this text contributes to the current literature by telling the story of a transgender individual from the eyes of a practicing clinical psychologist. Greenfield, who describes herself as a “senior research psychologist at a prestigious institution where she profiled human sexuality,” alerts the reader about the biases she held by cautioning that the client’s story is told through the therapist’s eyes. There are many places in the text that I found myself asking, “Did Greenfield know this information from her work with Tina, or was this part embellished or fabricated in order to make the story flow?” Despite the author’s subjectivity, I found myself reminded of the social politics involved with the protagonist’s transformation and how the personal is political for all of us in many different ways.

This book could be used in a variety of settings. This text would be a good teaching tool in many different types of psychology classes as an aid in increasing students’ awareness of issues faced by transgender individuals. For example, social psychology classes focusing on prejudice, multicultural or cross-cultural psychology, classes that contain an LGBT component, or a graduate class in applied psychology could use this text as a reading assignment or parts of the text as a case study that can be used as a class exercise for conceptualization purposes. In addition, this book would be a good tool for those interested in conducting research in the field of transgender psychology. Specifically, the text helped me to conceptualize research questions for work in learning more about the psychological processes of transgender individuals before, during, and after their transition. For practitioners, the book would be a good tool to give clients who are early in their consideration of gender transition. Such a book could be used to help normalize, validate, and contextualize clients’ feelings about their transition process, and could be a good catalyst to explore client process in the context of therapy. However, the caution about this text’s generalizability is important to stress regardless of how it is used.

Review by Theo R. Burnes, Texas Woman’s University



### **Head Over Heels: Wives Who Stay With Cross-Dressers and Transsexuals.**

Virginia Erhardt (Ed.). Haworth Press, 2006, 225 pp.

The goal of this edited volume is to give a resounding voice to the partners of cross-dressers and transsexuals. The editor, Virginia Erhardt, Ph.D., is a licensed clinical psychologist, a gender specialist in Decatur, Georgia, and a founding member of the American Gender Institute. The book begins with a foreword by Sandra S. Cole, Ph.D., of the University of Michigan Medical School.

Through the presentation of 30 narratives focusing on the lives of cross-dressers and transsexuals from the U.S., Canada, England, and Australia, Erhardt opens a window into the lives of the wives of cross-dressers and transsexuals. At the end of each narrative, the editor provides the reader with her conceptualization of the internal and external relationship dynamics that cut across these narratives. The editor proceeds to weave a tapestry of the joys, heartaches, and courage that wives of cross-dressers and transsexuals experience as they embark upon their journeys through uncharted and often treacherous waters. This book was created specifically for four groups: the partners of cross-dressers and transsexuals, cross-dressers and transsexuals themselves interested in this topic from a systemic perspective, practitioners

desirous of gaining a professional perspective based on the phenomenological experiences of the partners of cross-dressers and transsexuals, and readers who have had no contact whatsoever or only minimal contact with cross-dressers and transsexuals who are curious about these issues from a systemic perspective. At the end of the volume Erhardt includes a list of resources, a glossary, and a bibliography for the reader interested in further exploration.

Sexologists seldom utilize a systemic perspective when they engage in scholarly activities concerning cross-dressers and transsexuals. Dr. Erhardt seeks to rectify this glaring omission within the sexology literature by creating this volume that focuses exclusively on the close relationships of cross-dressers and transsexuals. One theme in this book explores how sexual expression within a cultural context shapes and molds the initiation, maintenance, and termination of these non-traditional close relationships. Another prevailing theme that runs throughout this volume is the notion that wives who stay need to explore the vulnerable parts of themselves and are willing to engage, love, compromise, forgive, and redefine how they perceive gender and sexuality within the context of close relationships.

Hopefully, in future volumes, the role(s) that sociocultural variables (e.g. race and ethnicity) exert on the internal and external close relationship dynamics of cross-dressers and transsexuals will also be systematically explored.

I commend Virginia Erhardt, Ph.D., for her courage and tenacity over the years in navigating and negotiating these rather turbulent waters. Dr. Erhardt's professional activities resulted in the education of the lay public, couples in treatment with her, and practitioners desirous of information concerning the lives of this marginalized group of wives. I highly recommend this volume to those who are interested in gaining some exposure to the lives of the wives of cross-dressers and transsexuals.

Reviewed by Carlton W. Parks, Jr., Rockway Institute at Alliant International University, Los Angeles

### **Generationally Speaking: First Cross-Generation Discussion Held at APA in New Orleans**

Many of us came of age in the time of "no language." Some of us have blazed trails in the wilderness of unnamed and untamed sexual and gender identities. While there are no entirely valid generalizations that we can make today about the experiences of older/elder lesbian, gay, bisexual, and transgender folks and those who are younger, clearly there are some fairly broad generational differences. Some of us who are lesbian and gay have been in the movement for decades now; others have only come out to themselves or their families and friends within the past year. Some of us came of age before AIDS was a factor in our sexual awakening. Others of us have grown up in its shadow and can't imagine a world in which coming out could be separated from the idea of "safer sex," whether you practice it or not.

Some younger LesBiGay and Trans people are now coming of age in schools where there are Gay/Straight Alliances; where some parents, teachers, and administrators aren't afraid to say the "B-word," the "L word," or the "T word." These are times that others in the division could never have believed would come about in our generation. Division 44 has elders who were founders of the Division and members who are the age of our older members' young adult children. The presence of openly bisexual and transgendered Division 44 members and leaders is a relatively new phenomenon in our organization. We are LGB and Trans people in a Division and a world that has changed a great deal and we don't always understand the issues and pressures facing gay, lesbian, bisexual, and transgender individuals who are members of different age cohorts than our own.

This past year, the Executive Committee discussed the need to begin an inter-generational dialogue within our Division. On Thursday, August 10, 2006, fifteen of us came together at APA in New Orleans to discuss the similarities and differences in our experiences of our GLBT lives. Those who attended included LGBT psychologists, graduate students, and allies. Everyone present seemed quite interested in having the dialogue. Most of the people present shared a bit about their coming out experiences and the circumstances of their lives. We discussed questions that we might wish to explore further, such as how Division 44 can meet the needs of LGBT individuals of all ages and backgrounds and how to address the diversity of our individual and cohort experiences in the context of our work as LGBT psychologists. It was an exciting initial meeting.

LGBT psychologists are certainly not immune to the effects of culture nor to the tides of the generations within our own population. It might be said that some of us who are elders scarcely recognize our children. Sometimes it is hard to recognize one another's experiences in our own, very different lives. The program went well and we plan to continue holding such dialogues at future meetings. The cross-generation dialogue group intends to propose additional programming on this topic for APA next year. Anyone with an interest in collaborating on this subject (such as members of the Task Force on Aging and interested members and students) is encouraged to contact Beth Firestein ([firewom@webaccess.net](mailto:firewom@webaccess.net)) or Joe Ippolito ([jippolito@mazzonicenter.org](mailto:jippolito@mazzonicenter.org)).

We hope you will join us in sharing our cross-generational experiences, strengths and fears, our questions and our need to engage one another in constructive, compassionate dialogue. The field of psychology needs to embrace the experiences of LBTG individuals of all ages and eras. We have so much to learn from one another. We hope to meet you at APA next year in San Francisco!

—Beth Firestein

## Division 44 Members Lecture on LGBT Issues in Beijing

Jin Wu<sup>1</sup>

Ph.D. candidate, Illinois School of Professional Psychology, Argosy University Chicago

In August 2006, the Beijing ZHIAIXING Information Consulting Center (formally AIZHIXING Institute of Health Education) held its second summer camp on *tongzhi* (LGBT) issues and AIDS prevention. Douglas Kimmel reported his teaching experience at the first one in 2005, *Division 44 Newsletter*, 21(3). This time, Barry Chung and I taught the LGBT psychology course.

Besides psychology, the contents for this 10-day summer camp included the genetics of sexual orientation (taught by Dean Hamer), Non-Governmental Organization (NGO) and organizing, coming out and relationships with parents, parliamentary procedure and democratic process, and the history of the *tongzhi* movement in China. The students also met with LGBT and AIDS activists from various parts of the country who went to Beijing for a UN sponsored event, and visited some NGOs and foundations in Beijing.

In addition to the summer camp, I also taught a one-day workshop on LGBT psychology to some counselors in Beijing. All of these events were, to a large extent, sponsored by grants from the American Psychological Foundation and the APA Committee on International Relations.

The students who attended the summer camp were all college students, ranging from sophomore to senior; just over half were *tongzhi*, namely self-identified gay men, lesbians, and bisexuals who were *tongzhi* activists in some capacity, usually leaders of local or campus *tongzhi* groups. The other students were self-identified as heterosexual and were leaders of peer education groups for AIDS prevention purposes; such groups are funded by the government or foundations, and are formally approved by the school administration, but the primary workers are students, not faculty or staff. Many of these heterosexual-identified students had been active creating space for *tongzhi* students on campus. All students were recommended by some local gay or AIDS-prevention activist groups, and they were required to conduct a small-scale survey related to *tongzhi* issues and report on their results at the summer camp. Most schools had only one student attending, but a few had two.

The students were very assertive about what they wanted to learn. I spent the first hour of my class talking about the

change of psychiatric diagnosis of homosexuality as a mental disorder. I wanted to show the students a clear picture that the pathological label on it came from some beliefs, not any "scientific work," because in China people often ask, "What evidence do you have to prove that it is normal?" They take for granted that the pathological label was science-based.

However, when I finished a student said to me: "We can tell that you are very professional and know a lot, but we do not care too much about what went on in the West. Rather, we would like to know what is happening in China and what we can do." They wanted me to answer their questions, so I spent the next hour doing exactly that. Most of the questions had something to do with LGBT issues.

Although I did present some terminologies and concepts of LGBT psychology before lunch time, in the afternoon, a gay man asked me what caused people to become homosexual. So I started

to reiterate what I had talked about in the morning, such as the assumption that the vast majority of people were purely heterosexual is false, and the assumption that homosexuality was abnormal did not come from scientific work. This gay man insisted that he believed that homosexuality was caused by rejection from people of the opposite sex, because he was rejected by a girl when he was in the 5th grade. He also believed that all gay people were sleeping around and that he had come to terms with the fact that he would have AIDS someday.

In the ensuing days, I learned more about his life. He was from a working-class family in a medium-size city. After starting in college it became clear to him that he was only attracted to men. He entered the gay men's circle about two years ago. He came out to his parents and they had accepted him being gay, but still they insisted that he had to get married eventually or they would disown him as their only son. He told me that after coming out, he spent little time with his family and stayed with his gay friends most of the time. He also told me that after being in the gay scene for a couple of years, he had lost his faith in love because there was too much betrayal in that circle. He had been active in the AIDS prevention group on campus, sponsored by the local government, but commented that he thought their AIDS prevention activities were not effective. He also told me that he spent a lot of time chatting online with other gay men and felt empty inside. He suspected that he had been addicted to



Jin Wu teaching the workshop for counselors

<sup>1</sup> Correspondence concerning this paper should be addressed to [justbeing0@gmail.com](mailto:justbeing0@gmail.com) (note: name ends in "zero").

online chatting. Among the students, he seemed to have the most pessimistic and negative attitudes, and such attitudes caused some conflict between him and other students. However, oftentimes I saw his sincerity and striving. For example, on a later day when we were talking about the history of the tongzhi movement in China, he asked why we could not parade in the streets. I asked him why a parade was so important to him. He replied, "So we can be like the people in other countries, not hiding ourselves."

Later that afternoon, I talked about gay and lesbian relationships and children of lesbian parents. One gay man asked a question that probably most LGBT psychologists in the West would not anticipate: "Was there any research on children born and raised by heterosexual couples formed by gay men and lesbian women?" In China, due to pressure from their families, some gay men and lesbians consider forming "marriage-for-the-look"—i.e., a gay man and a lesbian woman form a heterosexual marriage to satisfy their parents' requirements, but the husband and wife keep their relationships with their gay and lesbian partners. I said, to my knowledge, and in my opinion, such couples were very rare in the West and probably nobody had thought about studying them.

Barry Chung taught on the second day on the "deconstruction of heterosexism" in the morning and "LGBT career development" in the afternoon. He lectured on the topics, presented his own research, and facilitated small-group and large-group discussion.

For the next day's class, I decided to change it from lecture to facilitating group discussion. Following some students' suggestion, all tongzhi students sat on one side of the circle, and all of the non-tongzhi ones on the other. They structured the discussion so that one group posed a question to the other, the other answered, and then the other group would switch to asking a question. The students were obviously very engaged, and they seemed to be very open and spoke their mind. However, some of them tended to talk at others and spoke in a way as if there were, or should be, a single truth. Several times I felt I had to remind them, "This is not a debate, but a discussion. Everybody is entitled to their own opinions, and we are here to share with each other our own thoughts." They seemed to get it right away, so they changed their wording from "you are not right; it should be . . ." to "I disagree with so-and-so because . . ." This reminded me that to establish democracy in addition to everything else, people also need to practice it. When a student happened to look at her watch and said, "Oh, my goodness, its lunch time already," I knew I had done it better than on the first day.

That afternoon, the students took turns presenting their research projects and discussed them intensely. Most of them surveyed college students on their attitudes toward LGBT students and homosexuality as a phenomenon; some surveyed in their small tongzhi communities locally or on campus. Their methodologies were simple, and the quality of their work varied, but some of their findings were still interesting. For example, every one of them who asked the question, "Between lesbians and gay men, which group feels easier to accept?" found that it was always the case that the participants felt it was relatively easier to accept lesbians than gay men. The overall picture seemed to be somewhat better than I would imagine, and young people in China are certainly changing rapidly. Although many of their participants saw homosexuality as a disorder (30–60%), in most surveys at least half of them felt they could accept people who were "homosexual" and even believed on some level that it was a normal life style for some people, so others should not bother them. Because a famous sociologist, Li Yinhe, had tried three times to propose same-sex marriage to the People's Congress, many of the students asked questions on attitudes toward gay marriage. Among the different samples,

20–40 percent of the participants supported it, and 20–45 percent were strongly against it. However, in the two surveys that asked people's reactions to gay and lesbian couples adopting children, the majority were against it (70%). One sociology student found, in his small sample of 13 gay men who were college students, that most of them had a fairly smooth transition when coming out to oneself. He attributed this partly to the more relaxed social atmosphere, plus their anti-doctrinaire way of thinking. However, the majority of these gay men also thought that the main obstacle for the public to accept them was the irresponsible behavior of other gay men—

"they have ruined their own reputation"—which suggests their internalized homophobia.

On the next day I did a daylong workshop for some counselors in Beijing, at a lesbian teahouse. About 25 people attended; most were counselors, including some school counselors, and a few medical people. I lectured on some basic concepts of LGBT psychology, showed a video, *Assault on Gay America*, a PBS special on anti-gay violence and homophobia, which I interpreted for the audience. Several things that happened at the workshop stand out in my memory. The most surprising one was after I distributed my translation of the "Heterosexual Questionnaire" by Martin Rochlin<sup>1</sup> with the intention of discussing it, I found some of

<sup>1</sup>Heterosexual Questionnaire, Martin Rochlin, Ph.D. Retrieved from <http://www.burgy.50megs.com/hetero.htm> February 26, 2007.



Barry Chung: "LGBT Career Development"

the people in the audience started answering the questions sincerely. For a moment I didn't know what to do. I definitely had no intention of making fun of them, but I was truly amused by what they were doing. After a few deep breaths, I decided to let them continue. When they got to the latter half of the questionnaire, some people started asking, "Would this question discriminate against heterosexuals?" Some others started to figure out the real purpose of the questionnaire. After confirming the intent of the questions, I asked people to imagine what it would feel for gay people to be asked such questions over and over again in their lives.

Before I presented the research on children raised by lesbian mothers, I asked people to guess the results. An older gentleman said that children raised by lesbians would have developmental issues in all areas; another younger but also very experienced psychotherapist said that he would be concerned about the negative impact of the difficult social environments for these children. Then I reported the findings I could find in the psychological literature in the West, which seemed to be somewhat convincing to at least some of the people in the audience. They agreed that the mothers' psychological wellbeing was very important to the child's development. However, some people seemed to be still convinced that gay men would be bad fathers. I told a few stories of gay fathers that I was aware of, but probably it did not have much impact. So I said, "Next time, I'll bring more videos."

I attended a few more sessions at the summer camp. The "coming out" session was a special one. The students first listened to the presentation of a gay father, who runs the first and only gay parent hotline in China. It started as a typical story: Their only son finally could not hide his attraction to men any more. When he told his parents, they were shocked and felt very angry. After many of his attempts to communicate with his parents failed, the son left home with his partner, which really scared the parents. The father asked them to come back and accepted them completely. The son started a tongzhi hotline in his city and became nationally known, and the father also learned that there were so many parents of gay men who were in distress. So he started a hotline for the parents of gay men, but most of his callers are gay men who are not accepted by their parents. At the summer camp the gay man described above, who seemed to be a trouble maker, said to these parents: "You are the parents for all of us tongzhi!"

After the presentation, the students divided into three small groups to work on a short show. Each group had its own assignment: one group would play "coming out to

parents"; group two, "being found out by parents"; and group three, "being found out by teachers." Each group came up with quite complicated plots, but none of them gave any solutions to the situation. The first show was that of a college-aged daughter who decided to come out to her parents after being pressed by her girlfriend; her father was also pressed by his secret gay partner for years and decided to come out to his family; so in that evening, the mother was bombarded by all of the truth from her daughter and husband. In the second show, a college-age gay man was found by his parents having sex with his boyfriend at home, and the parents were shattered by the news. The third one was even more complicated: first, a female college student found that her well-behaved boyfriend actually had a boyfriend and went to his teacher to complain about it. The teacher, who was gay himself, had to scold the student to avoid getting in trouble himself. When he yelled at the student, "You are shaming this institution with over a hundred



Dean Hamer: "Genetics of Sexual Orientation"

years' history," there was a flashback to over a hundred years ago with the same scene repeating itself—a teacher then who was secretly gay reprimanding another gay student. The summer camp coordinator, Xiao Mu, also showed a short video program he made: it had some pictures with some text and had a song as the background, all about a son's dilemma of wanting to tell something to his mother but not knowing how to do it; it was very beautifully made.

I was also at the session on the history of the tongzhi movement in China. To my surprise, many of the students did not know most of the history. Some of them came with the impression that there had not been earlier tongzhi movements in China.

During the summer camp the students visited some local tongzhi venues. One of the highlights was probably a lesbian wedding at the lesbian tea house/bar where I had the workshop for counselors.

Although there is a lot of room for improvement for the summer camp, programs like this are urgently needed in China, given that most institutions do not do much in this area. So far there is only one sociology department nationwide offering one course on tongzhi and health. Although the government has changed its attitude toward AIDS prevention, and many gay male groups now receive funding for their health promotion work, the public and mental health professionals have not given much acceptance to sexual minorities. Specifically, the students shared throughout the summer camp that they usually did not get much support from the school administration. They felt that even though they had some room for their peer education work (for AIDS

prevention purposes, usually funded by local governments and some outside foundations), they got little support for doing tongzhi work. Many of them, tongzhi and non-tongzhi alike, mentioned that they had to get very creative in order to incorporate work that promoted more tolerance and acceptance for tongzhi students into their peer education activities. The only university the students had two pride events (in 2005 and 2006) on campus was where a famous feminist scholar on the faculty had supported them. The tongzhi student club at that university recently became the first formally registered tongzhi student group in the entire nation. Up to the point of the summer camp, there was not a single tongzhi group on campus registered formally with the school.

Psychiatric “treatment” of homosexuality is still commonplace, six years after the removal of homosexuality from CCMD-III (the 3rd edition of the Chinese Classification of Mental Disorders). Although in the recent years the national TV has had a few talk shows on gays and lesbians with very positive presentations, local media in many parts of the country routinely portray gays and lesbians negatively. I found several pieces of such reporting during my less-than-two-weeks visit at home last summer. For example, a retired psychiatrist in a large city started a new clinic specifically for “homosexuals,” and his prescription was “enforced rational thinking plus ammonia under the nose,”

meaning that he would lecture the “patients” on the social norm, and instruct them to place an opened bottle of ammonia under their nose when they view erotic pictures of people of their same sex—a kind of aversion therapy performed by the clients themselves. This psychiatrist told the media that he was using his skills to do some good for this population. Another story was posted by a gay activist: the coming out of a 23-year-old gay man shattered his working-class parents’ dream for his marriage. When his father forced him to see a doctor, he easily agreed, thinking that the doctor would help him educate his parents. However, the senior psychiatrist they saw at a clinic insisted that homosexuality was a disorder and claimed that he had successfully treated several of them. He prescribed a tranquilizer to this gay man and asked his parents to watch his social circle. This caused further conflict in the family.

I would like to finish this article with a happy ending: After I came back to the States, one of the counselors who attended my workshop e-mailed me for a client of hers, a female college student from a remote rural area. She knew from early on that she was attracted to girls, and now she knew that there was a term for it: homosexual; and she was very frightened. This counselor asked me to provide contact information of local tongzhi groups. I soon connected her with a local lesbian group.

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## Announcements

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### Task Force on Aging Seeks Volunteers

The Division 44 Task Force on Aging is seeking your help with the following current projects:

- Planning for our annual discussion session in the Division 44 Hospitality Suite at the APA annual convention in San Francisco;
- Proposal development for LGBT aging programming at the APA 2008 convention in Boston;
- Facilitating liaison work with other divisions and APA committees in order to increase awareness of LGBT aging issues;
- Submitting articles to the Division 44 newsletter regarding LGBT aging issues;
- Facilitating the ongoing LGBT aging bibliography and resource project;
- Developing plans to support increased intergenerational discourse and mentoring among LGBT psychologists and trainees.

Contact Task Force Chair Steven David at [sdavid@mednet.ucla.edu](mailto:sdavid@mednet.ucla.edu) today to participate.

### Nettles Elected President

Reginald Nettles has been elected President-Elect of the Mid-Atlantic Group Psychotherapy Society (MAGPS). He will also serve as guest presenter for the MAGPS Spring Conference, April 28 and 29, 2007. A regional affiliate of the American Group Psychotherapy Association, serving group psychotherapists in the District of Columbia, Maryland, Virginia and West Virginia, MAGPS provides training and education in group psychotherapy for psychotherapists interested in the therapeutic use of groups through programs that address group dynamics as applied to the individual, the family system, the community, and the world of business, while maintaining a tradition of psychodynamic group psychotherapy. For information contact [DrReginald.Nettles@verizon.net](mailto:DrReginald.Nettles@verizon.net) or [www.magps.org](http://www.magps.org)

### Join the Division 44 Directory of Researchers

The Division 44 Science Committee invites you to consider being listed in an online directory of Division 44 members who conduct or supervise LGBT-related research. Our hope is that the directory can serve a variety of functions, including: (a) showcasing the considerable research expertise among Division 44 members, (b) facilitating research collaborations, and (c) facilitating advising and mentoring relationships. Please consider taking 5–10 minutes to complete our brief online survey if you have completed your graduate studies and any of the following are true for you:

- You are presently, or have previously, conducted LGBT-related research;
- You are interested in including students in your research program;
- You might be willing to mentor or consult with students or professionals pursuing LGBT-related research interests.

To examine or complete the survey, go to [www.surveymonkey.com/s.asp?u=443492757431](http://www.surveymonkey.com/s.asp?u=443492757431). Note that you will be given an opportunity to choose whether or not to have your information listed online.

Please consider being a part of what we think will be a valuable resource for those interested in LGBT research. If you have any questions, comments, or concerns related to this project, contact Jon Mohr (Science Committee Chair), [jmohr@gmu.edu](mailto:jmohr@gmu.edu).

### Call for Papers: Examining the Lives of GLBTQ of Color

A special issue of *The Journal of Gay and Lesbian Social Services: Issues in Practice, Policy and Research* will be devoted to examining the lives of GLBTQ persons of color. This special issue is an attempt to add to the scholarship about lesbians and gay men of color, where lesbians and gay men of color find a “home” and what kind of home they find, what needs are specific to those who are both “raced” and “sexualized” and what are the factors that need to be addressed when working with people marginalized both along racial and sexual lines.

Manuscripts should be one or more of the following types: empirical (quantitative and qualitative); conceptual, addressing theoretical model development or research methodology needs, strategies, or innovations; reviews of empirically based knowledge; or theoretical pieces. Exceptional personal essays will also be considered. Papers that explore the experiences of two or more racial groups are especially welcome. The references and format of the manuscript should follow the style of the American Psychological Association and include an abstract of less than 100 words. Authors should submit three hard copies as well as an electronic copy (either on disc or through e-mail as a Word document). Manuscripts will be peer-reviewed by at least two anonymous reviewers and returned with comments.

Deadline for submission is July 31, 2007, with a planned publication in 2008. Submissions should be sent to: Chong-suk Han, Guest Editor, Department of Sociology, Temple University, 713 Gladfelter Hall, 1115 West Berks Street, Philadelphia, PA 19122. Early submissions are encouraged and appreciated. Inquiries for the special issue should be directed to the guest editor at [chan@temple.edu](mailto:chan@temple.edu) or [cwhan@u.washington.edu](mailto:cwhan@u.washington.edu) or (215) 204-7751. Further information about the journal may be obtained at [www.haworthpress.com](http://www.haworthpress.com) or by contacting the editor, Michael Sullivan, PhD, at [msulliv3@utk.edu](mailto:msulliv3@utk.edu) or (901) 448-4475.

### The Gay, Lesbian, Bisexual and Transgender Task Force of the Connecticut Psychological Association

The GLBT Task Force of the Connecticut Psychological Association (CPA) was founded over 15 years ago by Catherine Acuff, Ph.D. and Tim Nance, Ph.D. It was dormant after Catherine’s move to APA, where she was an APA Congressional Fellow and also helped to pass the Treatment Guidelines for Working with Gay, Lesbian, and Bisexual Clients. The Task Force lost steam without her presence.

We got it restarted about three years ago to continue her legacy. Our mission is to educate psychologists and the public about issues affecting gay, lesbian, bisexual, and transgender people. We have had some success on a few issues, which we would like to share. We continue to work on same-sex marriage in Connecticut. Our lobbying efforts have helped to block a Defense of Marriage Act and have supported the passage of civil unions for same-sex partners.

We have also developed a 28-item survey, which will lead to a Queer-Affirming Directory of Therapists. This statewide directory has already been completed by over 120 providers. In addition, it will guide our educational efforts as a Task Force. Our results indicate that coming out is the leading issue for education at present. Therefore, we will submit a workshop proposal for our Fall CPA convention on “Coming Out Issues.”

We are co-sponsoring other educational efforts of and for our community. “True Colors” is a region-wide, three-day, queer youth conference March 21–23. We have helped to fund this event and will have a presence throughout the conference. We also are co-sponsoring a conference on “Transgender Health and Legal Issues” this spring.

We are encouraging graduate students in their dissertation work on gay, lesbian, bisexual, and transgender research. We hope also to examine ways the Task Force might develop research projects of its own.

For more information contact the chair, Richard Stillson, Ph.D. ([Richard.stillson@po.state.ct.us](mailto:Richard.stillson@po.state.ct.us)).

**Call for Nominations for Division 44 2007 Awards**  
**Nominations are requested for the Annual Division 44 Awards**  
**to be presented at the 2007 APA Convention in San Francisco.**

**Award categories:**

**§ Distinguished Contribution to Education and Training**

o Past winners include: Allen Omoto, Joseph Gillis, Ruth Fassinger, Isiaah Crawford, Y. Barry Chung

**§ Distinguished Professional Contribution**

o Past winners include: Maryka Biaggio, Charles Silverstein, Marvin Goldfried, Janis Bohan, Glenda Russell

**§ Distinguished Scientific Contribution**

o Past winners include: Lisa Diamond, Ilan Meyer, Maria Cecelia Zea, Perry Halkitis, Larry Kurdek

**§ Distinguished Contribution to Ethnic Minority Issues**

o Past winners include: Gary Harper, Jose Toro-Alfonso, Angela Gillem, Oliva Espin

**§ Distinguished Contribution by a Student**

o Past winners include: David Pantalone, Francisco Sánchez, Kathy Banga, Kimberly Balsam, Silvestro Menzano

**§ Distinguished Service**

o Past winners include: Robin Buhrke, Henry Taylor, Steven James, Steven Morin, Christine Browning, Kristin Hancock

**§ Distinguished Book in Lesbian, Gay, and/or Bisexual Psychology**

o Last Year's Winner(s): *Transgender Emergence* by Arlene Istar Lev and *Same-Sex Marriage* by Donald Cantor, Elizabeth Cantor, James Black, and Campbell Barrett

**§ Certificate of Appreciation**

o Past recipients include: Wendy Biss, Greg Jones, Laura Brown, Robb Mapou, Becky Liddle, Wendy Wonch, Daniel Hsu

A complete list of previous award recipients can be found on the Division 44 Web site.

**Eligibility:** Nominees for all the awards, except the Book Award, should be current Members or Fellows of Division 44. Elected members of the Division 44 Executive Committee are not eligible. A statement that outlines the contributions of the nominee should be included. Please send (or ask the nominee to send) a curriculum vitae to the Chair of the Awards Committee. The Book Award can be awarded to any book published in 2004, 2005, or 2006, and the authors do not have to be members of Division 44. A copy of the book should be sent to the Chair of the Awards Committee. Self-nominations are encouraged for all awards.

Please send nominations to: Ruth E. Fassinger, Chair, Awards Committee, via e-mail at [rfassing@umd.edu](mailto:rfassing@umd.edu) or via U.S. mail to: Department of Counseling and Personnel Services, University of Maryland, 3214 Benjamin Bldg., College Park, MD 20742.

**Deadline:** June 1, 2007.

### **Readings Needed for Graduate Clinical Psychology Courses**

The Steering Committee of AFFIRM: Psychologists Affirming Their LGBT Family is working on a project to increase the inclusion of LGBT content in clinical psychology graduate courses. Part of this project involves recommending LGBT readings (primarily journal articles, but maybe some book chapters, etc.) to the instructors of graduate-level clinical psychology courses. We've talked to many faculty and directors of clinical programs and have found them to be quite enthusiastic about this project.

We're asking Division 44 members to recommend helpful LGBT readings. If you've found certain articles to be particularly helpful or appropriate for graduate students, it would be great if you could take a minute to forward that reference to us. The courses that will need readings are: Therapy/Intervention, Assessment, Psychopathology, Ethics/Professional Issues, Couple and Family Relations/Intervention, Developmental, Diversity, and Research Methods.

Please send all readings to Dr. Marvin Goldfried at [marvgoldfried@gmail.com](mailto:marvgoldfried@gmail.com).



## Committee on Racial and Ethnic Diversity (CoRED) Call for Members

Do you believe in a world where there is “no hierarchy of oppressions?” Do you identify as a “multiple minority?” Are you interested in learning more about “intersections” between sexual orientation and race among your students, clients, research participants, and colleagues?

Then consider joining Division 44’s Committee on Racial and Ethnic Diversity. This committee seeks to explore ways Division 44 can better serve professionals, educators, researchers, and students in this area. To learn more about how you can get involved with CoRED, please contact Co-Chairs Kirstyn Yuk Sim Chun (*kchun@csulb.edu*) or Michele K. Lewis (*kaylewis65@aol.com*).

## The CoRED Racial and Ethnic Minority Travel Award

This award was developed to encourage greater participation in the Division’s annual convention activities by LGBT students of color. Knowing that these students frequently have increased demands on their time and attention due to their multiple identities, the award supports engagement with LGBT issues in psychology by defraying costs of travel to the APA Convention.

This award is available to any self-identified LGBT graduate student of color planning to attend the American Psychological Association Annual Convention.

Please send the following to Kirstyn Yuk Sim Chun, *kchun@csulb.edu*:

1. A curriculum vitae,
2. A 300-word statement of how attending the APA Convention would further your career goals,
3. A letter of support from a faculty member (advisor/major professor).

Applications for the 2007 American Psychological Association Annual Convention are due by May 15, 2007.

## APA Annual Convention: August 17–20 in San Francisco!

Now is the time to make plans for attending the APA Annual Convention! Division 44 will be hosting a variety of interesting programs, which will be listed in the Summer issue of the *Division 44 Newsletter*.

Highlights of our program include the Presidential Address by Christopher Martell, entitled “Considerations of Class: Personal History and Individual Identity.” The Divisional Invited Address, “Antigay Groups: Using Our Professional Expertise to Counter Their Propaganda,” will be given by Robert-Jay Greene. Along with Division 19 (Military Psychology), we will be co-sponsoring a symposium, “Sexual Orientation and Military Service: Current Evidence and APA Policy,” which has been selected as convention highlight by APA President Sharon Stephens Brehm. There will also be 13 other symposia and over 50 posters sponsored by our Division, as well as two “Research Roundtable” sessions. Our diverse program will be sure to have something of interest to all Division 44 members!

Thanks to our program reviewers: Tom Bevan, Braden Berkey, Donald Bux, James Cantor, Armand Cerbone, Charlene Christie, Espen Correll, Traci Craig, Lore Dickey, Chris Downs, Rhonda Factor, Ron Fox, Frank Golom, Diana Greywolf, Barbara Hopkins, Steven James, Doug Kimmel, Howard Kurtzman, Luke Moissinac, Emily Nisley, Harel Papikian, Carlton Parks, Erin Ross, Glenda Russell, Eric Schrimshaw, Kimberly Skerven, Christine Smith, Al Storm, Jeff Strain, David Weigle, Brandon Weiss, and Joy Whitman. Special thanks to student member Sean Stebbins for his assistance in coordinating the administration of the review process. Their work was invaluable for reviewing the record number of proposals Division 44 received this year.

Student highlights with Division 44 at the Convention will include our third Annual Student Mentoring Workshop. We will also host a welcome party for students on Friday (8/17) in the Division Hospitality Suite. Students will also have the opportunity to receive a discount on hotel rooms for the Convention by volunteering to staff the Division suite. Please contact student representatives Greg Jones (*flexigerm4@aol.com*) and Karen Greenspan (*KarenGreenspan@comcast.net*) for more information on this opportunity.

Our Division Party will be held on Friday night (8/17), and our Division Fundraising Dinner will take place on Saturday night (8/18). We will host a Division Social Hour and Awards Ceremony on Sunday (8/19).

(Continued from page 1)

In the meantime, the Division wishes to affirm its commitment to address and include the concerns of all sexual minorities in our diverse communities, including those not yet identified."

One frequently hears the word "home" used in reference to Division 44 as members talk about finding their place in APA. As I reflect on the NMCS, I recognize the many small ways that we encourage one another, but also how we may make one another uncomfortable, or offend someone. Hopefully, the offense is unintentional, but even good intentions fail when an offense is taken. If we are truly a home for our members, then we should be a place where everyone can let down their guard and feel safe. This sense of security will certainly not mean ongoing agreement and bliss. However, as a division deeply committed to social justice and respect for those who have been marginalized in our society, we would do well to tolerate differences of opinion and celebrate varieties of backgrounds and cultures within our home. We should not fear the change that will take place by becoming more inclusive simply because it may increase the possibility that we will have different ideas based on our varied histories. Experiencing both our shared visions and our differences is the only real way that we can actually be diverse. The members of our Division have demonstrated over and over again their enthusiasm to tolerate discomfort and to broaden our perspectives on the complexity of human experience that cannot be neatly defined by sexual orientation, ethnicity, or gender.

As the Society for the Psychological Study of Lesbian, Gay, and Bisexual Issues, Division 44 will probably always be a division undergoing change as we have better understand-

ing of these important issues. We may not always remain the SPSLGBI, but we will very likely have a name that is more inclusive of other sexual minorities. Our mission and goals will not change in basic focus, but they will be applied to more people, allowing the Division to remain relevant to a community that does not see itself the same way today as it did twenty-two years ago, and will not see itself the same way twenty-two years from now.

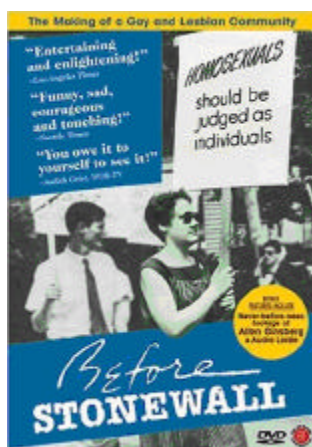
Our current leadership has also gone through transition. One very important group in our Division, the Committee on Racial and Ethnic Diversity, has gone without a chair for nearly a year. It is my pleasure to welcome Kirstyn Yuk Sim Chun, Psy.D., as chair of CoRED. Several other members have expressed interest in working on this committee, which is now being revitalized. I also want to offer my thanks and best wishes to our former first-year Student Representative, Carolyn Brodnicki, who needs to step down from this position. Karen Greenspan has agreed to complete Carolyn's term, and we welcome her as our new Student Representative along with Greg Jones who is completing his second year in this role.

Midwinter meetings and the annual APA convention are the two primary events that bring members of the Division together to discuss business and plan for the future. We have completed this first milestone event and now look forward to further preparation for convention in San Francisco.

The Executive Committee left our first meeting of the year energized and inspired to open the doors of our Division and broaden our scope. We eagerly look forward to continued dialogue within and among our diverse constituencies, and to doing the important work that supports all sexual minority people.

### Barbara Gittings, Gay Pioneer, Dies at 75

Barbara Gittings, one of the organizers of the first gay rights march on July 4, 1965, in Philadelphia, died at the age of 75 in February 2007. She was a founder of the New York chapter of



the Daughters of Bilitis in the 1950s and received an award from the American Psychiatric Association last year for her role in helping to remove the diagnosis of mental illness from homosexuality. She edited a bibliography on homosexuality, and the Free Library of the Philadelphia's Gay and Lesbian Collection is named in her honor. She is survived by her partner of 46 years, Kay Tobin Lahusen.

[Adapted from the *Philadelphia Inquirer*, February 20, 2007.]

### University of New Hampshire

Counseling Center  
Announces

Pre-doctoral Internship  
2008-2009

APA Accredited

Situated in Seacoast New Hampshire, with easy access to Boston to the south, and Portland, Maine to the north, this internship has much to offer a candidate seeking a well-rounded counseling center experience. See our Web site for details:

[www.unhcc.unh.edu](http://www.unhcc.unh.edu)

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### Division 44 APA Council of Representatives Report

Council met February 16–18, 2007, with caucus activities beginning the evening of February 15th. Division 44's Council Representative Armand Cerbone is running for APA's Board of Directors for a three-year term beginning in 2008. Unfortunately, Armand was unable to attend this meeting to announce his candidacy in person due to an injury he sustained while en route to the meeting. Needless to say, he was dearly missed by his fellow council representatives and by many others, all of whom wish him a speedy recovery. Division 44 President Christopher Martell appointed President-elect Ruth Fassinger to sit in for Armand so that the Division could maintain its voting strength for the meeting. (At press time, Armand's broken leg and ankle were healing well and he had returned to work.)

With regard to LGBT-related issues, this meeting was successful and important. All of our items passed: a name change to add "Transgender" to the name of the APA Committee on Gay, Lesbian, and Bisexual Concerns; the approval of a Task Force on Appropriate Therapeutic Responses to Sexual Orientation; and approval of an additional one-day meeting of the Division 19/44 Joint Task Force of Sexual Orientation and Military Service. In addition, two task forces and a working group relevant to Division 44 issues were also approved: Task Force on Evidence-Based Practice with Children and Adolescents, Task Force on Resiliency and Strength in Black Children and Adolescents; and Toward Cultural Competency in Geropsychology Working Group. It should also be noted that a Task Force Report on the Sexualization of Girls and the Guidelines for Psychological Practice with Girls and Women were adopted at this meeting.

Two issues came before Council that resulted in a good deal of debate. The first of these was the Proposed APA Resolution Rejecting Intelligent Design as Scientific and Reaffirming Support for Evolutionary Theory. Because of the recent resurgence of anti-evolutionary theory activism in the United States and its implications for animal and other research in psychology, the Committee on Animal Research and Ethics proposed this resolution. Other scholarly organizations have also adopted such policies (e.g., American Association for the Advancement of Science). Although most of us thought this would be a brief discussion, it turned out to be longer than we anticipated. Some representatives expressed concern for the role of religion and spirituality in clinical work; others felt that the association would sustain criticism in some states for having such a policy statement. In the end, Council did approve this resolution "without dissent."

The other debated item was the Resolution on Opposing Discriminatory Legislation and Initiatives Aimed at Lesbian, Gay, and Bisexual Persons. Division 44 members who are familiar with APA resolutions know that resolutions basically contain two sections: (1) a series of "whereas" statements in which the scientific and policy foundations are listed and (2) the "therefore be it resolved" statements. These latter statements direct the association to participate in specific activities regarding the resolution and are extremely important. The Resolution on Opposing Discriminatory Legislation and Initiatives Aimed at Lesbian, Gay, and Bisexual Persons:

- reaffirms APA's opposition to discrimination against lesbian, gay, and bisexual people;
- directs the association to convene a meeting of representatives of national health and mental health organizations to encourage a concerted response to discriminatory legislation and initiatives;
- directs APA to hold its meetings in states and other jurisdictions that do not place members of the association at risk physically, emotionally, or socially;
- directs APA to collaborate with amicus briefs regarding discriminatory legislation;
- directs APA to promote the physical and psychological safety of its members with specific measures when meetings are in states and other jurisdictions in which legislation and/or constitutional amendments have been enacted that limit access of same-sex couples to the legal rights and responsibilities of marriage;
- proposes that APA ask the United States National Committee for Psychology to suggest a policy stance on antigay legislation internationally and to bring this policy to the International Union of Psychological Science General Assembly for discussion and adoption;
- directs APA to encourage the United States to enact immigration laws that allow same-sex couples in which one is a citizen and one is not access to the same rights, privileges, and responsibilities that apply to other-sex couples in which one is a U.S. citizen and the partner is not;
- directs APA to encourage municipalities to abolish laws that prohibit or otherwise limit household members who are not related by biology or marriage that unfairly affect same-sex couples, who typically lack access to marriage, as well as poor people and other-sex partners who do not choose to marry.

At Council, the Caucus of State, Provincial, and Territorial Associations expressed concerns that when APA develops anti-discrimination policies most of the implementation is left up to the state associations who often lack the resources to do so. To be sure, the resources of state associations vary considerably and are limited as they deal with other legislative issues (e.g., licensing laws, prescription privileges initiatives). Council finally agreed to separate the resources/implementation issue from the resolution at hand (special thanks to Doug Haldeman, Laura Brown, Doug Kimmel, and Jean Carter who spoke eloquently, as always, for this resolution). The resolution was supported "without dissent."

A new council item has been proposed that would help ensure that state, provincial, and territorial associations have an opportunity to comment and have input on items before they reach the floor of Council for a final vote. We want to encourage Division 44 members to join their state associations and encourage other members of our communities to join as well. There is a lot of work to do at the state level.

To maintain Division 44 visibility at Council, Kris is serving as this year's chair of the women's caucus and serves on the executive boards of the public interest caucus and COUNT (Caucus for the Optimal Utilization of New Talent). In addition to the daunting learning curve that must be negotiated for new members of Council, Robin is already beginning to network and make decisions about which caucuses she wishes to pursue. In closing, we wanted to thank Ruth Fassinger for stepping in at the last moment despite her busy schedule.

—Kris Hancock and Robin Buhrke

### **Report from the Liaison to the Divisions for Social Justice**

Several APA Divisions, including Division 44, have formed a coalition with regard to issues of social justice; they are known as the Divisions for Social Justice (DSJ). Division 29 (Psychotherapy) has applied for membership, which would make them the 11<sup>th</sup> division to join, resulting in 20 percent of APA's member divisions supporting the mission of DSJ. A formal vote has not yet been taken, but there is informal consensus that acceptance will be granted.

The APA Board for the Advancement of Psychology in the Public Interest (BAPPI) has announced that its 2007 APA convention program will focus on the psychological and health impacts of social injustice. It has invited all of the DSJ to cosponsor this program. Larry Adelman, well-known documentary filmmaker, will keynote the program and preview excerpts for convention attendees from his upcoming PBS series that will address how inequality makes us sick. Division 44 will cosponsor, but BAPPI is not asking for a commitment of hours or money.

The APA Ethics Committee plans to have a historic teach-in and serious discussion at the APA convention in San Francisco next year on the issues regarding participation of psychologists in prisoner of war interrogation. It will be a type of mini-convention for a deep examination of key ethical issues, taking historical, legal, ethical, and evidence-based approaches. I am very pleased with the initiative on this and happy to be part of the planning committee. The Ethics Committee has outlined six key questions to determine if these interrogations are ethical for psychologists, and much of it was sparked by the DSJ commentary on the APA Presidential Task Force on Psychological Ethics and National Security report on this topic last year. I know it is a busy convention for everyone, but I encourage you to attend some of the programs that will be offered.

The moratorium resolution on psychologist involvement in interrogations at U.S. detention centers for foreign detainees has been the primary focus of DSJ's work these past few months and also has the potential to be the most controversial. I personally support the moratorium, but certainly understand the complexity of these matters, especially in light of the work the Division, particularly Robin Burkhe, has been doing with Division 19. There have been a number of people who have felt that some of the language used has the potential to be problematic and potentially incendiary for some members of both DSJ and APA. This language includes mention of psychologists potentially being involved in war crimes, which was viewed as extreme and non-productive. Neil Altman (Past-President DSJ, Council of Representatives Division 39) and Linda Wolfe (President Division 48) have reworked and refined the language used in order to address potential concerns voiced by some Division 44 EC members and others. The EC voted to support the moratorium at the mid-winter meeting, providing that a statement of support was included for military psychologists. The moratorium's authors will address this. A statement of the purpose, intent and justification of the moratorium, as well as a petition is posted online. If you are so inclined, it can be signed by going to the following address: [www.psyact.org/?q=APA\\_moratorium/petition](http://www.psyact.org/?q=APA_moratorium/petition).

—Shara Sand, [sand@yu.edu](mailto:sand@yu.edu)

### **APA Division 51 Journal Welcomes Articles on Sexual Orientation and Gender Identity**

*Psychology of Men and Masculinity* is the official publication of The Society for the Psychological Study of Men and Masculinity, Division 51 of the American Psychological Association. *Psychology of Men and Masculinity* is devoted to the dissemination of research, theory, and clinical scholarship that advances the psychology of men and masculinity. We are interested in work that arises from applied fields, such as clinical, counseling, and school psychology; and foundational areas such as social, developmental, and cognitive psychology; and the study of emotions. We welcome research using diverse methodologies, including both quantitative and qualitative approaches.

Scholarship advancing our understanding of men's psychology across the life span; across racial, ethnic, sexual orientation, and gender identity groups; across national boundaries; and across historical time is welcome. *PMM* publishes both full-length articles and brief reports and soon will begin to publish special theme sections.

We hope you will consider *Psychology of Men and Masculinity* as an outlet for your research and scholarship. You can submit manuscripts electronically through our submission portal, located at the following Web address: [www.apa.org/journals/men/submission.html](http://www.apa.org/journals/men/submission.html).

## Division 44 Responds to Controversial Ad During Super Bowl

During the Super Bowl on February 4, Mars, Inc. ran an advertisement for Snickers candy bars that featured two men whose eagerness to eat the candy bar (simultaneously) resulted in mouth-to-mouth contact. Their responses to this event were seen as homophobic by many people and as funny by others. The LGBT community responded quickly, with both the Human Rights Campaign and the Gay and Lesbian Alliance Against Defamation issuing statements decrying the ads. A vociferous outcry from many other quarters led to the removal of the ad from the Mars Web site as well as the cancellation of a contest to choose among alternative endings, some of which were quite violent.

Following this event and the subsequent reactions, the Division 44 Executive Committee and the Division Public Policy Committee decided to write a letter to Mars, Inc. expressing our concern, couched in terms of psychological principles. What follows is the letter that was sent to Mars. Slightly different letters were also sent to The National Football League and to both teams, some of whose members were involved in variations of derisive responses to what was dubbed by Mars the “man kiss.” For more information contact Janis Bohan, [janisbohan@hotmail.com](mailto:janisbohan@hotmail.com).

February 13, 2007

Public Relations Department  
Mars, Inc  
6885 Elm St.  
McLean, VA 22101

To Whom it May Concern:

The Public Policy Committee of American Psychological Association's Division 44, the Society for the Psychological Study of Lesbian Gay, and Bisexual Issues, views with grave concern the ad for Snickers candy shown during the Super Bowl telecast on February 4. Our concerns relate to the main ad that aired during the game, as well as the alternate endings and the NFL player responses to the ad shown on the Snickers' website. While we recognize differences in the degree to which different elements of the ad campaign are offensive, we also recognize that each element is part of an overall advertising strategy meant to capitalize on (at best) uncomfortable reactions that many people, especially men, have to the idea of two men kissing.

It is not an exaggeration to suggest that this ad campaign carries the potential to allow or encourage negative actions toward gay, lesbian, bisexual, and transgender people. As psychologists, we are aware that intent does not necessarily match outcome, and we do not intend to assert that this potential consequence was intentional. However, benign intent is no excuse for an outcome of such negative proportions.

In order to examine why the ad is problematic, it is important to understand what lies behind its presumed humor. The Snickers ad is presumably funny to viewers because it mocks gay men—and it is acceptable to laugh at gay men. The ad plays on beliefs and assumptions that reflect exaggerated portrayals of a particular group. That is simply another way of saying the ads derive their humor from playing on stereotypes. The fact that many—or even most—people find the ads amusing does not make them acceptable. Rather, that fact stands as testimony to the pervasiveness of the stereotype.

The Snickers' campaign capitalized on a number of stereotypes about gay men and, indeed, stereotypes of men more generally. Foremost among these is the idea that physical affection between two men is so unacceptable that (a) it is laughable; (b) it is a reason for men to engage in self-injurious behavior (pulling out chest hairs and drinking toxic liquids); (c) it provides justification for men to engage in mutual violence (using wrenches and a car hood); and (d) it leads athletic heroes to respond with humorous disgust.

Taken collectively, these elements constitute the sort of gross stereotype that has been scientifically associated with hate crimes and with the now-discredited gay panic defense. It is perhaps not surprising that the target market for the ad campaign, according to a spokesperson for Masterfoods, was 18–24 year old males, which is roughly equivalent to the group most frequently identified as perpetrators of hate crimes against LGBT people.

Again, we do not necessarily suggest that Mars or its advertisers had any intention of instigating hate crimes. Rather, we are saying that Mars and its advertisers played on stereotypes that are associated with hate crimes. Responsible advertising requires not just looking at responses of focus groups or the broader commercial audience. Responsible advertising also requires attending to the implicit messages conveyed by advertising. Popularity is not always consistent with acceptability.

We respectfully suggest that Mars and its advertisers take heed of the outcry associated with the ad campaign if not as a matter of public relations, then as a matter of public responsibility. We would be happy to supply you with the original articles about the consequences of the explicit and implicit uses of stereotypes. We would also be willing to supply you with a synopsis of such articles if that would be useful to you. Our interest is in demonstrating to you what psychology has to offer as you examine the impact of this ad campaign on the general public.

Sincerely,

Glenda M. Russell, PhD  
Co-Chair, Public Policy Committee

Janis S. Bohan, PhD  
Co-Chair, Public Policy Committee

**Call for Papers for *Feminism & Psychology***  
***www.fap.sagepub.com***

**Special Feature on**  
**Come out, come out, wherever you are? Negotiating**  
**sexualities in the higher education classroom**

**Edited by**  
**Victoria Clarke and Virginia Braun**

Although 'coming out' typically refers to the process of (publicly) declaring a lesbian or gay identity, there are a range of sexual identities and practices that may prompt a coming out. We teach in environments that assume a universal heterosexuality, and for those who possess oppositional sexualities, classrooms (and broader academic environments) are potentially risky spaces. In spite, or because of this, we may experience our identities as a positive element of our teaching. Furthermore, feminist and critical pedagogies encourage us to bring our personal into the classroom. However, the notion that the personal is pedagogical and the potential limitlessness of our sexualities may be experienced as coercive. We seek short (1000–2000 words) contributions that address the following (and other) questions:

- Should teachers come out in the higher education classroom?
- How and why do teachers come out?
- Is coming out personally, politically and pedagogically necessary?
- What challenges do we face in negotiating and performing our identities in both conservative and 'liberal' academic environments?
- What challenges do we face in negotiating our identities in a shifting academic environment?
- What challenges are faced by those teaching in countries outside of the 'liberal west'?
- What are feminist, lesbian and gay, queer and critical perspectives on coming out?
- What risks are there in teaching about sexuality (topics of which we have personal experience)?
- How do we manage and negotiate resistance and hostility from students and colleagues?
- What pressures are there to come out?
- What are the personal, political and pedagogical implications of coming out?
- Should we compel our students and our colleagues to confront our sexualities?
- How is our sexuality implicated in our teaching?

How do we bring our sexuality into the classroom? All contributions will be subject to the usual review process. Authors are advised to refer to previous special features such as *A Marriage of Inconvenience? Feminist Perspectives on Marriage* (edited by Sara-Jane Finlay and Victoria Clarke, 13(4)), and *Young Women, Feminism and the Future: Dialogues and Discoveries* (edited by Hannah Frith, 11[2]).

Submissions should be sent to: Dr Victoria Clarke, School of Psychology, Faculty of Applied Sciences, University of the West of England, Frenchay Campus, Bristol BS16 1QY, UK For informal discussion of contributions, please email us at [Victoria.Clarke@uwe.ac.uk](mailto:Victoria.Clarke@uwe.ac.uk) or [V.Braun@auckland.ac.nz](mailto:V.Braun@auckland.ac.nz).

Closing date for submissions is 30 November 2007.