



## President's Column

By Bonnie R. Strickland



First, let me thank you for electing me President of the Division. This is a great trust, and I will do what I can to keep you involved in the activities of our group. Although a Charter Member of Division 44, I have never been as active in the affairs of the Division as I might have hoped. Consequently, being immediately thrust into the everyday workings, I had a lot to learn about the Division, and am still learning. I already knew, for example, that Division members are extraordinarily loyal to the Division when voting the APA apportionment ballot by giving us all ten of their votes. Consequently, we have three Representatives on Council, a record for a Division as small as ours. These Representatives have been particularly effective in raising their voices in support of our interests. Just this year, they established a Caucus for Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, and Transgender Issues in the Council. Caucuses of Council discuss business items of concern to them and engage in the election process by encouraging candidates to speak to our issues. We will miss Robin Buhrke who served us so well for three years but welcome Beverly Greene as our newest Representative. And, I want to remind you that the apportionment ballot will be out in November. Again, we need you to allocate as many votes as you can—all ten hopefully—to Division 44.

Another surprise for me was the number of task forces and committees that work so well for the Division and the willingness of task force and committee members to give so much of their time and energy. We are well served. And, I especially want to thank Chris Downs who served as our Secretary-Treasurer. I have been in several divisions and know this position to be a labor of love. And, Chris is the most competent, efficient, and gracious officer in this position that I have ever known. Further, he has effectively mentored our new Secretary-Treasurer, Angela Ferguson, who has a tough role to follow. President Randy Georgemiller and Ruth Fassinger were also great mentors for me. Beyond the mentoring of folks in our governance structure, I was pleasantly surprised to learn of all the ways we encourage students and early career psychologists to become involved in the Division. We can usually find important things for them to do. We have a Mentoring Com-

mittee that will help to emphasize this important responsibility and give us some structure. We have also appointed a new Archivist, Sean Moundas.

This August's Council of Representatives marked an important milestone for us. The Task Force on Appropriate Therapeutic Responses to Sexual Orientation, under the able leadership of Judith Glasscock, delivered its report. For many years many of us have been concerned about the use of "reparative" therapy and other activities aimed at having gay and lesbian people change their sexual orientation. The Task Force concluded that "efforts to change sexual orientation are unlikely to be successful and involve some risk of harm." Not only was the report enthusiastically received, but the Council adopted a resolution on appropriate affirmative responses to sexual orientation distress and change efforts. The report received extensive media coverage.

We had a most successful convention program put together by our Program Chair, Wendy Biss. Erin Deneke was our Suite Coordinator. Aply staffed by our Student Representatives, Joe Miles and Laura Alie, the Suite was host to a number of scholarly activities and social events. The program was diverse with excellent presentations. Coming

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from an academic and science-based orientation, though, I thought we could use more emphasis on basic LGBT research, especially in view of the remarkable findings at the interface of biology and behavior. The theme for my Presidential year will be “Psychological Science Serves: Making LGBT Research Relevant.”

As a community, we have had a celebratory year in terms of more states adopting “right to marry” legislation and other affirmative support. In spite of our gains, however, as we know, we must be continually vigilant. Nowhere is this more evident than in California where voters passed Proposition 8, denying gay and lesbian people the right to marry. APA is scheduled to hold its 2010 Annual Convention in San Diego. Contracts for hotels were signed in 2004 and included the Manchester Hyatt hotel. Later the owner of this hotel gave \$125,000 in support of Proposition 8. The gay and lesbian community has responded by attempts to call attention to this issue and APA is in a quandary. To

cancel the contract would cost us around a million and a half dollars. Plus, the Manchester Hyatt could still sell those rooms and make even more profit. Carol Goodheart, the President of APA for 2010, has convened a Working Group to confront this problem. Our point person in the group is Terry Gock, one of our Council Representatives. Any number of suggestions are being offered, from boycotting the hotel to using it as a staging area to highlight LGBT concerns and support the defeat of Proposition 8. We are also in touch with various national organizations and the local San Diego community as to how best to solve this dilemma. Your input is important to the Working Group.

So, important and exciting things are happening for our Division, and I am particularly grateful for your confidence in me as your President. I feel especially fortunate to be working with our capable officers, task forces, and committees and want to continue to hear from you as to your needs and wishes. I know we will have a good year together.

### Silverstein Resigns as President

Charles Silverstein, President-Elect of Division 44, has announced his resignation because of health problems typical for persons of his cohort—the pioneers of LGBT psychology. In his words:

I wish I were an automobile. If I were, I could take myself to a local mechanic and have worn out parts exchanged for shiny new ones. Actually I've already done a bit of that. Some years ago I got new headlights (removal of cataracts), and some rust was removed from my carburetor (sometimes called a bypass), and my spare tire has expanded over the years, and it's been a battle to let out some of its air in order to keep the body within reasonable limits.

In the past week this automobile I call Charles has experienced considerable stress due to the pressures of my election as President-Elect. The stress has created some new and unwelcome physical symptoms, and it has forced me to consider to what extent my health has been affected by working with my fellow presidents and APA. I've come to the conclusion that I must make my health a priority, and reduce other pressures in my life lest more rust collect in that carburetor that was probably filled with a lifetime of pastrami sandwiches and chopped liver.

Therefore, I am resigning today as President-Elect of Division 44 as well as a number of other responsibilities not connected to APA. In the short time I have worked with my fellow presidents, I have been impressed with their dedication to the work of our Division and for the full civil rights of all people. I am not leaving 44. I was there at its founding and continue to be a strong supporter. I am particularly touched by the warmth and friendliness of colleagues in the Division and intend to nurture those friendships in the future. They are, after all, the final measure of wealth.

—Charles

Currently the Division 44 Executive Committee is discussing the best way to deal with the resignation. A similar situation occurred when Alan Malyon had to resign as president shortly before he was to take office because of his lung cancer. Then the current president, Laura Brown, continued in office for an additional six months and the newly elected president-elect, Adrienne Smith, took office six months early. Since the Division does not have candidates for the next election yet, it is possible that the new slate for President-Elect will be a male-identified slate.

—Doug Kimmel



Photo by Charles Silverstein, from the Montreal Botanical Gardens

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

### Fall 2004

Michael R. Stevenson, President, noted the historical importance of the APA Council passing three important resolutions unanimously at the Hawaii Convention: the Resolution on Sexual Orientation and Marriage; Resolution on Sexual Orientation, Parents, and Children; and Resolution on Sexual Orientation and Military Service. He noted the strong support of other APA Social Justice Divisions, and strengthened relationships with Division 19 (Military Psychology) and Division 39 (Psychoanalysis).

The Presidential Address by Judith M. Glassgold, "In Dreams Begin Responsibilities: Psychology, Agency, and Activism," discussed liberation psychology, which draws on some of the philosophical traditions of existentialism, and noted: "We cannot see our own oppression as separate or unique from that of others."

Michael R. Stevenson wrote "Deconstructing Arguments Against Same-Sex Marriage."

Doug Haldeman, Kris Hancock, and Armand Cerbone, APA Council Representatives wrote: "You should have been there. It was an amazing day at this year's APA Council of Representatives meeting." APA President Diane Halpern scheduled debate in order to take advantage of media coverage on the East Coast. CNN, *USA Today*, and the Associated Press covered the new APA policies; they were also cited in an *amicus* brief filed with the court regarding Washington State's "Defense of Marriage" law.

### Fall 1999

President Esther Rothblum noted that in 1984 the APA adopted its resolution that "Homosexuality per se implies no impairment in judgment, stability, reliability, or general social or vocational capabilities." Twenty-five years later, the 1999 convention program included sessions of current research on bisexuality, lesbian health, cross-cultural examinations of sexual orientation, integrating transgender and gender identity issues in LGB psychology, lesbian Latina graduate students, and LGBT youth.

The Presidential Address by Steven E. James, "Keeping a Seat for Elijah: Addressing the Unfinished Business of Division 44," ended with his discussion of the role of Division 44 with regard to transgender communities: "If our table has no empty seat for our transgender sisters and brothers, then what are we doing sitting there? Elijah is watching and waiting."

A report on the Tongzhi Conference in Hong Kong on August 22, 1999, was written by Roddy Shaw, Lucy Friedland, Amie Perry, and Reggie Ho. It included 140 Chinese tongzhi (lesbian, gay, and bisexual persons) and supporters from more than ten countries and regions.

Julie Konik wrote an article about the need for Division 44 to forge alliances with other APA divisions.

Doug Deville, Membership Co-Chair, announced the Division 44 listserv: [div44@lists.apa.org](mailto:div44@lists.apa.org).

### Autumn 1994

President Armand Cerbone, reporting on his recent meeting with APA Presidents-Elect, noted how favorably Division 44 compares with other smaller divisions.

William Bailey, the APA former Legislative and Federal Affairs Officer was remembered for his advocacy on AIDS and lesbian and gay issues. He died of complications from AIDS on April 23, 1994. An APA Congressional Fellowship was established in his name. Nancy Pelosi noted: "I can't find words to say what a loss it was . . . So many lives have been saved because of his work."

Marty Rocklin recalled meeting with Alan Malyon, Bronwyn Anthony, and Anne Peplau on July 24, 1981, and every other Friday afternoon, to mount the campaign that led to the creation of Division 44; the eleventh-hour, hard-sell, phone and mail campaign to get the petition ready in time for the August 26, 1984, APA Council vote in Toronto; and a lot of lobbying for support among APA council members to counteract the heavy opposition. The vote to approve the establishment of SPSLGI as Division 44 barely exceeded the 2/3 majority necessary for passage.

A new "list serve" group for lesbian, gay, and bisexual psychology is ready for use; Neil Pilkington is the "list manager" of the LGBPSYCH discussion group.

The Presidential Address by Olivia Espin, "Crossing Borders and Boundaries: The Life Narratives of Immigrant Lesbians," was printed in full.

Charlotte J. Patterson wrote a feature article on "Lesbian and Gay Families with Children."

Connie S. Chan reviewed the book, *Boston Marriages*, by Esther D. Rothblum and Kathleen A. Brehony.

Douglas Kimmel announced that he had received a Fulbright award to teach in Japan.

### December 1989

Convention programming in New Orleans reflected parity in the coverage of lesbian and gay issues, presented current updates on AIDS, and explored the unique needs and contributions of gay men and women living in diverse regions of the country. April Martin and Karen Thompson gave invited addresses.

The hour devoted to the Presidential Address was set aside as a memorial for Alan Malyon who was remembered for his vital work that led to the removal of homosexuality as a classification of pathology in *DSM III-R*; his tireless efforts to see SPSLGI established as an APA division; his laudatory work as a researcher, clinician, and a seminal thinker on gay and lesbian issues; and his invaluable presence as a warm, caring person.

Jan Schippers, a Dutch psychologist, reported on his impressions of Division 44 programs at the convention and invited exchange of information and international cooperation between lesbian and gay psychologists.

## Division 44 Award Winners — 2009

### Distinguished Contribution to Education and Training

**Kathleen Bieschke, Ph.D.**, has a long history of contributions to Education and Training in LGBT issues. She received her Ph.D. from Michigan State University in 1991 and has spent most of her career in the Department of Counselor Education, Counseling Psychology, and Rehabilitation Services at Pennsylvania State University. Dr. Bieschke is committed to improving the quality of education and training in psychology both in her role as a university professor and through her professional activities by adding to the scholarship and science related to LGBT issues across many different contexts. Further, she has supervised dozens of graduate students who have gone on to make their own contributions. They describe Dr. Bieschke as nurturing, involved, challenging, wise, and honest. Dr. Bieschke has published extensively in prestigious refereed journals, presented numerous workshops, and is the Co-Editor of two books on counseling and psychotherapy with gay, lesbian, bisexual, and transgender clients (one of which was given the Division 44 Distinguished Book Award in 2001). Dr. Bieschke's work as a scholar, instructor, mentor, and practitioner is infused with her passion for education and training in LGBT-related issues. She makes a difference in the lives of her students, her clients, and those who read her writings or listen to her presentations. We are delighted to give Dr. Bieschke the Division 44 Award for Distinguished Contributions to Education and Training.



### Distinguished Book Award

The book by **Lisa M. Diamond, Ph.D.**, *Sexual Fluidity: Understanding Women's Love and Desire*, is the recipient of this year's Division 44 Distinguished Book Award. This groundbreaking book was published to much acclaim in 2008, including being featured, with its eminent author, on the Oprah show. A landmark book with the potential to permanently change the landscape of sexuality studies, *Sexual Fluidity* is well written and theoretically driven. The book traces Dr. Diamond's ten year study of sexual development that has produced both scientific data and fascinating personal stories that help us better appreciate the lives of young women as they come to an understanding and expression of their sexual development. It offers a new paradigm, while not in contradistinction to men's sexual development, that is unique and worthy of our consideration. The life narratives by the young women are unparalleled in their honesty and complexity as they intertwined their sexual and romantic attractions, desires, and

behaviors. Reviews note this book as ground breaking, insightful, and one of the most important books on women's sexual development in decades.

### Distinguished Student Contribution

**lore m. dickey, M.A.**, is a graduate student in Counseling Psychology at the University of North Dakota. He holds three Master's degrees. By virtue of his extraordinary accomplishments, Mr. dickey is most deserving of our Distinguished Student Contribution Award. During all of his graduate career and even before, Mr. dickey has amassed a remarkable record of scholarship and service. He has at least twenty publications and innumerable presentations at local, national, and international meetings. His recent work has been primarily focused on transgender issues, and he is an advocate for social policy change on behalf of transgendered persons. In just a few years, lore has been involved in a number of leadership and service roles in the Division, including the Transition Task Force and being Co-Chair of the Committee for Transgender and Gender Variance Issues for the Division. He has been a member and Chair of the American Psychological Association Graduate Student's Committee on Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, and Transgender Concerns; and has served in several leadership positions in the Division of Counseling Psychology. lore has demonstrated solid leadership skills and a true commitment to LGBT concerns, social change, and professional and community involvement on behalf of LGBT people. These activities would be impressive for a mid-level faculty member and are certainly exemplary for a doctoral student. We are pleased to name lore as the recipient of the Distinguished Student Contribution Award.





### Evelyn Hooker Award for Distinguished Contribution by an Ally

For almost fifty years, **Marvin R. Goldfried, Ph.D.**, has been a major figure in behavior theory and therapy. He received his Ph.D. from the State University of New York at Buffalo and has spent most of his professional career at the State University of New York at Stony Brook. He has an outstanding record of publications and presentations, including being editor or co-editor of five books, author of one, and co-author with Davidson of the classic *Clinical Behavior Therapy*.

His research has ranged from early behavior theory and therapy to psychotherapy integration, and over the last decade he has brought his scholarship to bear on LGBT studies and issues.

A major and distinguished contribution to LGBT concerns is Dr. Goldfried's founding of AFFIRM: Psychologists Affirming Their Gay, Lesbian, Bisexual, and Transgender Family. AFFIRM connects the parents, families, and loved ones of LGBT individuals in a context of support and positive social change and has grown to over 650 members. Perhaps the most unusual character and extraordinary achievement of AFFIRM has been to gather among its leadership many of the most prominent researchers on psychotherapy, who together constitute a mighty bulwark of research and scholarship extending accurate information about LGBT families and persons. The importance of such research in promoting pro-gay legislation and public policy would be hard to exaggerate. But, beyond the research, AFFIRM is more typically known for advocacy, education, and networking among other professional organizations for LGBT families and persons.

Dr. Goldfried is eminently deserving of this Award and rightfully joins the ranks of Evelyn Hooker herself in inspiring the work of other psychologists on LGBT issues.

### Clarity Award

Division 44 offers the Clarity Award in conjunction with the National Gay and Lesbian Task Force to recognize leaders who embody the core standards and ethics of our profession while advancing the rights of LGBT people, engaging others within our profession to extend recognition and respect for LGBT people and advocating for equality for LGBT people through collaboration with professional and civil rights organizations. We are delighted to recognize the man primarily responsible for the legalization of same-sex marriages in Canada, **Brent Hawkes, D.Min.**

Reverend Hawkes received his Master of Divinity (1986) and Doctor of Ministry (2001) degrees from Trinity College, an Anglican institution at the University of Toronto. In 2007, Rev. Hawkes was appointed as a Member of the Order of Canada, Canada's highest civilian honor. It was created by Queen Elizabeth II and awarded to Canadians who have contributed greatly to Canadian society locally, provincially, and nationally. Reverend Hawkes is the first LGBT activist to be received into the order.

In addition to his advocacy work on LGBT issues, he has supported anti-racist initiatives, drawn attention to poverty and poor housing, and advocated the ordination of female priests. He has served for over three decades as pastor of Metropolitan Community Church of Toronto for LGBT parishioners. His church serves a faith community for about 575 congregants and its Christmas Eve service attracts some 4,000 people, making it the largest Christmas Eve service in Canada.

On January 14, 2001, Reverend Hawkes gained national and international attention by performing a wedding ceremony for two same-sex couples at the Metropolitan Community Church. The government did not endorse the marriages and the city clerk refused to register the record of marriage, which led to a court battle. The Ontario Superior Court of Justice ruled that the marriages performed by Hawkes were legal but stayed its opinion pending a possible appeal. On June 10, 2003, the Court of Appeal for Ontario affirmed this, thus immediately striking down all barriers against same-sex marriage in the province.

Reverend Hakes lives in Toronto with John Sproule, his partner of more than twenty years. They married on March 7, 2006.



### Distinguished Service Award

**Gregory M. Herek, Ph.D.**, received his Ph.D. in 1983 from the University of California at Davis. After serving as a faculty member at Yale and the Graduate Center of the City University of New York, he returned to Davis where he is Professor of Psychology. Being a Charter Member of Division 44, Dr. Herek has a long history of service to the Division. He is a past Chair of the APA Committee on Lesbian and Gay Concerns and has served on the APA Task Force on Avoiding Heterosexist Bias in Research and on the Task Force on AIDS. In 1982 he received the Outstanding Achievement Award from the APA Committee on Lesbian and Gay Concerns. In 1989 and again in 1999 he received the Distinguished Scientific Contribution Award from the Division. He is the recipient of the 2006 Kurt Lewin Memorial Award for "outstanding contributions to the

development and integration of psychological research and social action” and the APA Early Career Award for Contribution to Psychology in the Public Interest.

In view of his research and advocacy on behalf of LGBT people, he was invited to be a participant at President Clinton’s White House Conference on Hate Crimes. He has testified before the U.S. Congress on gays and the U.S. military and on antigay violence.

Dr. Herek has assisted the APA in preparing *amicus* briefs in numerous court cases. These include challenges to the constitutionality of state laws prohibiting marriage by same-sex couples, state sodomy laws at the federal and state levels, state antigay ballot propositions, military policies excluding lesbians and gay men, and the right of the Boy Scouts of America to exclude gay people. In addition, he has served as consultant and expert witness for numerous legal cases involving the civil rights of lesbians, gay men, and people with AIDS.

Dr. Herek’s service has extended from his graduate school through his current activities. He has produced important research and through his advocacy made a significant impact on social policy affecting LGBT people. We are delighted to honor him with the Distinguished Service Award.



### Distinguished Professional Contribution

Today we have the unique privilege of honoring a couple with the Distinguished Professional Contribution Award. **Bev Lepischak** and **Anna Travers** have been together both personally and professionally for nearly 25 years. They are social workers who first met when they were both working at Jessie’s Center for Teenagers in Toronto in 1984. They realized they had a common philosophical and practical approach to dealing with social issues, especially encompassing feminist principles into their everyday activities. They also fell in love with each other. This love and collaboration continued over time, as they have been active in women’s services, youth services, health services, and as volunteers and activists. Organizations for which they worked include the Gay Counselling Center of Toronto; the Children’s Aid Society of Toronto; and the Toronto Coalition for Lesbian, Gay, and

Bisexual Youth. When Anna joined the Shelburne Heath Centre in 2002, she worked diligently to develop health and service models not only for LGB people but also for the transgendered community, a group that had been highly mistrustful of regular social services. Perhaps the initiative for which they are most proud is Supporting Our Youth (SOY), a project that continues as a model of service delivery to LGBT youth. This program, which they began in 1997, has been groundbreaking for its vision of queer community building across the generations, its range of cultural, recreational, and mentoring activities, and its ability to evolve to meet new challenges. Now part of Shelburne Health Centre, SOY supports some 20 unique initiatives, including projects focused on newcomers, and black queer youth, trans youth, and queer youth with disabilities.

Anna is currently Director of Rainbow Health Ontario and Bev is the Director of LGBT Health at the Shelburne Health Centre, one of the largest primary healthcare programs in the world (they have close to 600 transgender clients alone). It is safe to say that Anna and Bev have been *the* individuals primarily responsible for establishing and developing comprehensive programs of health services for LGBT youth and adults in Toronto. Their efforts have also spearheaded such programs in other provinces of Canada and internationally. They have two daughters and are looking forward to the birth of a grandchild. They have lived and worked happily together for almost a quarter of a century. We are proud to honor them with the Distinguished Professional Award.

### Distinguished Scientific Contribution

**Caitlin C. Ryan, ACSW, Ph.D.**, received her MSW from Smith College in 1985 and her Ph.D. from Virginia Commonwealth University in 2006. For over thirty-five years, she has made contributions to the LGBT community through her research, community development, advocacy, and policy initiatives. She is founder and past-president of the National Lesbian and Gay Health Foundation and a founder of the National Association of People with AIDS. In 1999, the National Association of Social Work named her National Social Worker of the Year. This was the same year she received Division 44’s Distinguished Book Award for her book with Diane Futterman, *Lesbian and Gay Youth: Care and Counseling*. Her article (with Russell, Huebner, Diaz, and Sanchez), “Family Rejection As a Predictor of Negative Health Outcomes in White and Latino Lesbian, Gay, and Bisexual Young Adults” published this year in *Pediatrics*, has been hailed by researchers, policy-makers, and practitioners as one of the most important publications ever in the field of LGB health. Dr. Ryan conclusively



demonstrates that the extent of family acceptance or rejection is a major predictor of a long list of health outcomes among white and Latino young adults. The children of accepting parents are less likely to be depressed, to attempt suicide, to use illegal drugs, and to engage in unprotected sex. This article is just one of her almost 75 impressive publications. Dr. Ryan's record of scientific achievement is extraordinary and we are pleased to present this Award for Distinguished Scientific Contribution.

### Distinguished Contribution to Ethnic Minority Issues

**Karina L. Walters, MSW, Ph.D.**, holds citizenship in the Choctaw Nation of Oklahoma as well as the United States. She received her MSW in 1990 and her Ph.D. in 1995 from the University of California, Los Angeles. She is the William P. and Ruth Gerberding University Professor at the University of Washington School of Social Work and Director of the Indigenous Wellness Research Institute, which she founded. Since her graduate school days, Dr. Walters has been committed to the study of LGBT and Native American health and mental health. She has some 40 academic publications and over 200 presentations to her credit. She has served on countless committees and won numerous awards for her work. She has received almost \$6 million in federal and state grants to study Native American health and mental health. In 2007–2008 she held a Fulbright Fellowship to conduct research on indigenous health in New Zealand. She is a world-renowned scholar on the lives and experiences of two-spirit persons—sexual and gender minorities of Native American heritage. Her record of accomplishments leads her to be most deserving of our Award for Distinguished Contribution to Ethnic Minority Issues.

### Certificates of Appreciation

The Division recognizes persons who have held critical leadership roles and have furthered the development of our professional society. They are being recognized in appreciation of their work on behalf of the Division.

**Liz Asta**, Transition Task Force

**A. Lee Beckstead**, Task Force on Appropriate Therapeutic Responses to Sexual Orientation

**Wendy J. Biss**, Division 44 Program Chair

**Robin Buhrke**, Transition Task Force; Outgoing Council Representative

**Kirsten Yuk Sim Chun**, Co-Chair, Committee on Racial and Ethnic Diversity

**Stephen David**, Member-at-Large

**lore m. dickey**, Transition Task Force

**Chris Downs**, Outgoing Treasurer

**Jack Drescher**, Task Force on Appropriate Therapeutic Responses

**Sari H. Dworkin**, Transition Task Force

**Randall D. Ehrbar**, Transition Task Force

**Randy Georgemiller**, Chair, Transition Task Force

**Judith M. Glassgold**, Chair, Task Force on Appropriate Therapeutic Responses

**Terry Gock**, Transition Task Force

**Beverly Greene**, Task Force on Appropriate Therapeutic Responses

**Brad Larsen**, Transition Task Force

**Michelle K. Lewis**, Transition Task Force; Co Chair, Committee on Racial and Ethnic Diversity

**Joseph Miles**, Student Representative to Division 44 Executive Committee

**Robin Lin Miller**, Task Force on Appropriate Therapeutic Responses



From the Transition Task Force: Robin Buhrke, Terry Gock, lore m. dickey, Sari H. Dworkin, and Randy Georgemiller



From the Task Force on Appropriate Therapeutic Responses: Judith M. Glassgold, Beverly Greene, Roger L. Worthington, and Lee Beckstead



### The 2009 APA Conference — Award Recipients Photos by Robin Buhrke



Rebecca E. Fox  
Presidential Citation



Sari H. Dworkin and Margaret S. Schneider  
Committee on Gay, Lesbian, Bisexual  
And Transgender Concerns Award



Kirsten Yuk Sim Chun  
Co-Chair, Committee on  
Racial and Ethnic Diversity



Anna Dendy  
Maylon-Smith Award



Bryce Way McDavitt and Angela Marie Enno  
Dr. Richard A Rodriguez Student Travel Award



Joseph Miles  
Student Representative to  
Div 44 Executive Committee



Kimberly Balsam accepting the  
Distinguished Contribution to  
Minority Issues Award for  
Karina L. Walters



Rebecca Klinger and Jill Franco accepting the  
Bisexual Foundation Award on behalf Lindsey Brooks



Michael Parent  
Task Force on Mentors  
Student Travel Award

**The 2009 APA Conference**  
Photos by Robin Buhrke



Carol Goodheart



Ruth Fassinger and Randy Georgemiller



Christopher Martell



Chris Downs



Kristen Hancock



Robert Moeller



Maria Cecillia Zea



Wendy Biss



Robert Jay Green



Ja' Nina Walker



Kevin Osten



## Fellows Approved for Division 44 — 2009

Christopher R. Martell, Fellows Chair

It is with pleasure that the Division welcomes three new “Old Fellows”—members of Division 44 who are already current Fellows of APA. Here is a brief summary of their significant contributions on behalf of LGBT concerns.

**Dennis Debiak, Psy.D.**, is Clinical Associate Professor at Widener University—School of Human Service Professions—Institute for Graduate Clinical Psychology in Chester, PA, and is in private practice. He is a Fellow of Division 39 (The Division of Psychoanalysis) and was instrumental in integrating LGBT issues into that division. He has published in the area of psychoanalysis and LGBT psychology.

**Charlene Muehlenhard, Ph.D.**, is a Professor in the Department of Psychology, Women, Gender, and Sexual Studies Program at the University of Kansas, Lawrence, KS. She is a Fellow of APA Division 35 (Society for the Psychology of Women) and Division 9 (Society for the Psychological Study of Social Issues). Dr. Muehlenhard has incorporated LGBT concerns throughout her coursework on the Psychology of Women. She has numerous presentations and publications in the area of gender identity and sexual orientation; and she co-founded a Human Sexuality minor at the University of Kansas.

**Louise Bordeaux Silverstein, Ph.D.**, is a Professor in the School of Child Clinical Psychology at the Ferkauf Graduate School of Psychology, Yeshiva University. She has a long history of research and scholarship in Feminist Psychology. She is a recipient of the Carolyn Attneave Award for Distinguished Contribution to Diversity in Family Psychology as well as several other awards. She has published numerous chapters on post-modern families and on gender and family systems. Dr. Silverstein is a Fellow in APA Division 35 (Society for the Psychology of Women), Division 43 (Society of Family Psychology), and Division 51 (Society for the Study of Men and Masculinity).

## APA Council of Representatives Approve Resolution on Therapy and Sexual Orientation

At the APA Council of Representatives meeting in August there were a number of agenda items that were of interest and relevance to Division 44. Here is a brief summary of them.

Particularly exciting during this meeting was that the Council received, with appreciation, the “Report of the APA Task Force on Appropriate Therapeutic Responses to Sexual Orientation.” It also voted overwhelmingly to adopt the “Resolution on Appropriate Affirmative Responses to Sexual Orientation,” which originated from the Task Force. This resolution reaffirms APA’s long-standing position that “homosexuality per se is not a mental disorder and opposes the portrayals of sexual minority youths and adults as mentally ill due to their sexual orientation.” It also “concludes that there is insufficient evidence to support the use of psychological interventions to change sexual orientation.” Moreover, it “encourages mental health professionals to avoid misrepresenting the efficacy of sexual orientation change efforts by promoting or promising change in sexual orientation when providing assistance to individuals distressed by their own or others’ sexual orientation.”

A significant amount of time at this Council meeting was focused on addressing the financial concerns of APA because of the serious economic recession in this country. To balance the budget for the current fiscal year, it was reported that 37 staff members of the over 600-member workforce at APA were laid off a few months ago. To help ease the financial hardship of many of our members, Council voted to suspend raising membership dues (which would usually increase automatically based on the cost of living index) for 2010. [Executive management staff at APA did not receive pay increases, other staff received only a reduced increase of 1 percent, and retirement benefits for all staff were reduced. —Editor]

Those who are familiar with Council politics know that various Council caucuses meet outside of (and usually on the evening prior to) Council meetings to study and endorse different Council agenda items of relevance to them. The newest caucus formed during this Council meeting is the LGBT Caucus. This is the brainchild of Bonnie Strickland, our Division 44 President, who suggested this caucus about a year ago. At the inaugural meeting of the LGBT Caucus during this Council meeting, which was attended by about 20 Council members and APA staff, Division 44 Council Representatives Sari Dworkin and Terry Gock became the President and Secretary of this Caucus, respectively. Doug Haldeman (Past President of Division 44, a former member of the APA Board of Directors, and one of the Incoming Council Representatives of Division 42) will serve as President-Elect.

Later this year, all APA members will receive apportionment ballots. These ballots will determine the number of seats each Division will have on Council. To support the LGBT issues that will come before Council in future years, *we urge you to give all your 10 apportionment ballot votes to Division 44.*

— Robin Buhrke, Sari Dworkin, and Terry Gock

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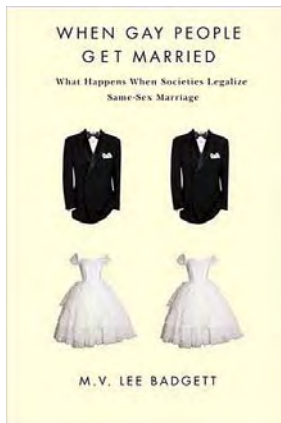
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## Book Review

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### **When Gay People Get Married: What Happens When Societies Legalize Same-Sex Marriage**

M. V. Lee Badgett (2009), New York University Press, 287 pp.

“Why should same-sex couples get married?” In a rare, interdisciplinary analysis of same-sex marriage, Badgett, a professor of economics and director of the Center of Public Policy & Administration at the University of Massachusetts at Amherst, begins to answer this question by taking her reader to the Netherlands in 2001 to learn about marriage in a country that has boasted marriage equality for a long time. Using the narratives and stories of many couples (generated from interviews in a cross-country study) as a framework, Badgett, in a well-written and thoughtful investigation, answers the above question by infusing a unique combination of scholarship that includes economic, political, sociological, and sociopolitical movements to examine equal access to marriage for same-sex couples.

In her book, Badgett shows how the institution of marriage has been altered in the U.S. and the Netherlands, exploring how the construct of marriage itself has changed (vs. the argument of how same-sex couples “want to change marriage”). Badgett’s evidence from various samples worldwide exemplifies that allowing same-sex couples to marry does not destroy the institution of marriage and that many couples do benefit in a variety of ways. Some of these benefits are expected (legal and political rights), and some are surprising. Badgett’s findings about social benefits in both LGB and non-LGB communities are telling and interesting.

One of the text’s main strengths comes from its intentional focus on multiple perspectives, helping scholars to understand a variety of different views about the movement in the history of Western marriage. Badgett tirelessly examines different viewpoints about the marriage debate, including an overview of the critique of marriage by the “gay community” and an analysis of alternatives to marriage taken by many same-sex couples. One such viewpoint that I found particularly enlightening is found in a chapter that outlines the “impact of gay marriage on heterosexuals,” in which Badgett examines the impact of same-sex marriage on the larger culture and critically examines arguments that same-sex marriage will adversely affect marriage as it has been historically conceptualized. Another strength of this text comes from the multiple perspectives of Badgett’s participants, who offer a myriad of tales and histories surrounding same-sex relationships as well as thoughts and opinions of marriage.

One of the main drawbacks of this text for me was its primarily scholastic focus. Given its specific methodology and its use of frameworks from multiple disciplines, it might be difficult for individuals without an academic background to decipher some of Badgett’s assertions. However, for those within the academy, there are many different settings in which this text could be used. Specifically, this analysis would be a good teaching tool in many different academic courses to aid in a multi-faceted understanding of same-sex marriage. For example, academic courses and scholarship focusing on prejudice, LGBT studies, sexuality, social movements, politics, or the sociology of marriage and relationships could use this text as a reading assignment. In particular, the text helped me to conceptualize research questions to learn more about the processes that same-sex couples undergo (or cease to undergo as a result of societal stressors) before, during, and after their decisions to marry. For practitioners, this text would be a good tool to give clients in individuals or couples therapy provided they had the right training and background with which to decipher the text. A limitation of the book is for readers interested in community-based intervention or applied dissemination of Badgett’s results, as the book contains little about next steps or how to apply the results of Badgett’s work for stronger social movements. Overall, Badgett’s work is a strong commentary on an important topic that is worth the read.

Reviewed by Theo Burnes, University of Pennsylvania, [burnes@gse.jpenn.edu](mailto:burnes@gse.jpenn.edu)

### **Division 44 Members Receive APA Awards**

**Beverly Greene, Ph.D.**—2009 Award for Distinguished Contributions to Psychology in the Public Interest (Senior Career)

**Eduardo S. Morales, Ph.D.**—2009 Award for Distinguished Professional Contributions to Institutional Practice

**Charlotte Patterson, Ph.D.**—2009 Award for Distinguished Contributions to Research in Public Policy

## Membership Meeting of the Minds

Division 44 Presidential Address

Randy J. Georgemiller



It is an ominous task for me as a full time clinician who spends his time treating and evaluating patients and managing a group practice to deliver a Presidential Address. I'm a bit out of my element. As I prepared my comments, I was acutely aware of my esteemed predecessors who have distinguished careers as

researchers and educators who are much more at home in this setting. I also mention my background to not only lower expectations for the quality of this presentation, but by way of encouraging all of you who are contemplating or are developing a leadership role within the Division that your various strengths and talents are welcomed. There is a place for you and your skill set. In fact, over the course of my Presidential term it has been so gratifying to witness some of our younger Executive Committee members come into their own as leaders.

In preparing for my address, I took the advice that I frequently give my patients: memorialize significant events, journal, reflect on your experiences to see what you can learn. For the younger members of the reading audience, journaling is blogging, except it is not electronic and no one else reads it. Well, I took it upon myself to journal during my term as President-Elect and President to see what I could learn. One of the greatest lessons I learned is that I have a lot to learn, and that I had my most significant experiences from listening to you, the members. So, in keeping with this insight, I decided that my address was not just about me talking at you but for my comments to be a catalyst for us to learn from each other. Therefore, the format I chose allows for audience collaboration. That is why I titled my address, "Membership Meeting of the Minds."

During my Presidential year, I also learned that there are so few chances for the leadership of the Division to take the pulse of the membership, and I did not want to pass up on this opportunity.

For example, as you know we have embarked on a multi-year process of incorporating transgender issues into the life of the Division. When it came time to empanel a task force to propose a name change, the task force was fretting about the process and the level of support from the members as to whether the change in mission would be accepted, what name would express the transformation, and if external forces such as other divisions might affect the process. We diligently sought input with articles in the *Newsletter*, listserv

entries, convention sessions, and an on-line survey. More often than not the task force communicated with a void, and we wound up talking to ourselves.

In the format of the Presidential Address, I hoped that we could engage in a fruitful dialogue. I was not disappointed. After proposing a few thought questions on relevant topics, the audience took to the microphone, and we engaged in what I thought was a productive dialogue. In fact, there was so much participation and give and take that only one of the three topics was touched upon in the course of the hour. Fortunately, I believe that the most important topic was addressed, i.e., leadership.

Following are a few observations from my perspective on the unique characteristics of leadership within the Division. After that I summarize the comments from the members assembled.

One of the distinctions of our Division, unlike more than a handful of the 56 divisions within APA, is that our Division's goal and mission is defined by the identity of our members and leaders. I think this is part of the reason why our leaders and members have such a level of exuberance and passion for our work. I know that I am connected to this Division unlike any other division that I belong to in APA.

Oddly enough, despite the passion of our Division leaders and the importance of our mission, we have increasingly had difficulty attracting new leaders to fill appointed and elected positions.

Also, we have a grey-green issue with not much in between. We have excellent student and early career psychologist representation on our committees who will hopefully be the future generations of our Division and strong leadership from our senior members.

What is in short supply are the "in betweens"—psychologists who have been in the profession for a few years and can replace the senior leadership.

Something, of which we need to be ever mindful and for which I think we have made significant strides, is attracting, encouraging, and being shaped and influenced by our colleagues of color. Fortunately, our newly energized Committee on Racial and Ethnic Diversity can take some of the credit for this commitment and the diligence of our Elections Committee.

Lastly, our Division has a distinguished tradition of gender parity as we canvass election nominees and appointees. Does this part of our culture still serve us well, or is there an alternate model at this stage of our development, especially as the incorporation of transgender issues may serve to redefine our binary gender labels?

In response to the above comments and the following thought questions, the audience offered many important insights, which I pass on to you and to the incoming Executive Committee for consideration.

1. What are the barriers to assuming a leadership role and what can be done to reduce them?
2. How do we attract and retain the best and brightest future leaders for the Division?
3. Should gender parity in all appointed and elected positions continue to be a priority and if so, what do we need to do to ensure this commitment?
4. How do we live up to our mission to “recognize the multiple dimensions of diversity” and reflect it in our leadership?

The following comments are not attributed to the individual audience members, and I hope my categorization and summary does justice to their valued input.

### **Gender Parity in Leadership Roles**

There was resounding support for the continuation of Division 44’s policy of gender parity in elected and appointed positions.

We are the only Division with this explicit policy, and it has kept us connected to our historical origins and has upheld a standard within APA. For many reasons, which were not thoroughly discussed, many entities within APA have difficulty attracting women into leadership roles. Gender parity in our Division keeps us accountable and communicates to women considering a leadership role that we are serious about inclusion.

The group discussed projecting a welcoming environment for transgender members while maintaining binary gender identity parity. In fact, the Division has adopted such a policy which it has striven to implement by clarifying that any gender-identified position may be filled by a “female identified candidate or a candidate not self-identifying with a gender.” The Committee for LGBT Concerns implements gender parity by having explicitly gender-identified seats and others that are “open” to maintain a balanced committee composition.

### **A Commitment to Multiculturalism in Leadership**

Paralleling Division 44’s stated commitment to gender parity, the group emphasized the continued need to recruit ethnic and racial minority members and leaders. For example, designating a multicultural position on the Executive Committee would institutionalize this commitment.

The issue of funding appeared particularly relevant to this portion of the discussion. There was the opinion that financial barriers were particularly relevant to participation by people of color. Instituting additional scholarships and financial assistance to facilitate participation in leadership by ethnic and racial minority persons would be critical for expanding participation.

### **Early Career Psychologist (ECP) Challenges to Assuming Leadership Roles**

Since LGBT issues are being assimilated into many other divisions within the association, one audience member thought that LGBT APA members with a particular professional in-

terest might choose to affiliate with an LGBT section within a particular division for “one stop shopping.” Therefore, it is incumbent upon Division 44 to communicate its preeminence in representing the broad spectrum of LGBT issues—in science, education and training, practice, and advocacy. Also, highlighting Division 44 as the original home for LGBT issues and members is important to attracting ECPs who are looking for a base within APA.

While the Past President hosts an orientation at convention for new leaders, perhaps some venue for new members where they might learn about the history of the Division and opportunities for collegial affiliation would be helpful.

There needs to be continued emphasis on formal and informal avenues for mentoring within the Division. We have a commitment for this endeavor through our Mentoring Task Force, but there needs to be continued infusion of innovation as we seek to recruit and retain members and future leaders.

As we seek to appeal to ECPs with the unique demands placed on their careers, does Division 44 have the breadth and depth to meet their needs? For example, one clinician in the audience questioned whether the Division has enough pull to attract ECPs who are primarily in practice. There was a suggestion that the Division might assist with allaying the feeling of isolation that many private practice ECPs experience by emphasizing the history of Division 44 as family and a place for mentoring. Likewise, another contributor stated that given the demands of pursuing tenure, some of our academic members might not have the time to maintain participation in the Division. This issue is particularly relevant for ECPs, and we need to pursue strategies to keep this group connected to the activities the Division.

One point that was made that is integral with actualizing all of the above points, and which is near and dear to my heart, is the need to seek new funding sources to continue to pursue the mission of the Division. It was suggested that fundraising be written into the “job description” of each and every leadership role within the Division; that all the leaders take responsibility for the financial well-being of the Division.

Well, it was confirmed for me at the conclusion of the hour that Division 44 is alive and well, and its members are committed to a vibrant process of development and advancing our mission.

Many thanks to Randall Ehrbar for taking notes during the discussion hour so that my speech anxiety did not prevent me from capturing the content of all of the participant input. My undying gratitude to Ruth Fassinger, our outgoing Past-President, for her leadership and support during my Presidential year. I look forward to Bonnie Strickland putting her stamp of leadership on the Division as she forges ahead with her Presidential term. I welcome our President-Elect, Charles Silverstein, as he prepares to assume leadership of the Division in the following year. And last, my thanks to everyone within the Division who made this last year one of the most memorable times of my life.

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## Where have all the Marriages Gone, Short Time Passing

Sari H. Dworkin<sup>1</sup>

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“It was the best of times and the worst of times” (Dickens, *Tale of Two Cities*, 1859) for same-sex couples desiring legal marriage in California. The emotional roller coaster of the California Supreme Court decision legalizing same-sex marriage, then the passage of Proposition 8 that changed the California constitution and stopped same-sex marriages and finally (well, let’s hope not finally) the most recent decision of the court upholding Proposition 8 and the marriages of same-sex couples who had the fortune to legally marry prior to the election, actually began many years ago for couples like Kathryn and me in the state of California. From no recognition of the validity of our relationship, we moved to a Registered Domestic Partnership in 2000. In 2006 more rights and responsibilities were added to the Registered Domestic Partnership agreement, and we were offered the opportunity to opt out. (We didn’t.) Supposedly we now had all the rights of marriage in California except for the label of marriage. (The religious right made this point frequently during the battle for Proposition 8.) Subsequently Kathryn and I legally married in San Francisco in 2004 and that marriage was annulled by the state. We were legally married again on June 17, 2008, and so far, for us, that marriage is still legal.

This paper will explore the highs and lows of our marriages of 2004 and 2008 and the personal impact of Proposition 8. It is important to note that Kathryn and I have been together for 18 years. After exploring our 2004 and 2008 marriages I will discuss what I see as some training issues for therapists and some important issues for clinicians to keep in mind when working with same-sex couples in committed relationships.

### Marriage March 8, 2004

It was meant to be! Lesbian friends of ours invited us to the heterosexual wedding of their son to be held in Palo Alto on March 6, 2004. For those of you unfamiliar with California geography, Palo Alto is near the Bay area. Kathryn and I live south on the central coast of California. We had been following the marriages going on in San Francisco City Hall since Mayor Gavin Newsom, mayor of San Francisco had ordered them to marry same-sex couples on Valentine’s Day of that year. As we prepared for Avram’s wedding, I said to Kathryn, “Do you want to get married while we’re in the Bay area?” No I didn’t get down on one knee; I was pretty nonchalant about the whole thing. Of course, Kathryn said yes. So I called City Hall in San Francisco (they were making appointments by that time) and when I gave the desired date, the clerk laughed. “We’re booked for the next six months, but let me take a look at the schedule.” Lo and behold a couple had cancelled on the day and time we wanted. It was meant to be!

<sup>1</sup> Paper presented at the Convention of the American Psychological Association, August 2009, Toronto. Correspondence concerning this article should be addressed to: [sarid@csnfresno.edu](mailto:sarid@csnfresno.edu).

Immediately we started to make some arrangements. First we extended our hotel reservation in Palo Alto. Then we called two of our friends who live in the Bay area to see if they could be our witnesses. Both were free that day and excited to be our witnesses. One of these friends, a strong feminist, reminded me that March 8th was International Women’s Day. How auspicious.

### Wedding Day

The alarm was set for 6 a.m. Our appointment was for 10 a.m., and we felt we needed to allow for rush hour traffic. I woke up incredibly nervous and excited. These emotions, while completely normal, were baffling to me. Getting married was a political statement. As a feminist I didn’t believe in the patriarchal institution of marriage, or so I thought. Kathryn also was nervous and excited, but this didn’t confuse her because to her the institution of marriage meant public declaration and validation; she didn’t do things solely to make political statements. In fact she was offended by the implication that we were doing this as a lesbian/gay political statement and not because it was an important stage in our couple relationship.

The day was perfect and everything went smoothly. The love we felt from everyone at City Hall, from the clerks to those deputized by the state to conduct the marriage, to the tourists taking many pictures (even the children with the tourists were oohing and ahing and taking pictures) added to the perfect day. Small bouquets had been donated from people all over the world and were given to each couple before the actual ceremony. Prior to our wedding day I had called my uncle who sometimes is in the Bay area to invite him and his female partner to witness our celebration. They were not in the Bay area, but I had told them where we were having our celebratory lunch and when we arrived at the restaurant, there was a huge, gorgeous bouquet of flowers for us. The friends of one of our witnesses invited us over for champagne and wedding cake later that day.

Marriage was more than a patriarchal institution. Our relationship was celebrated, and validated. For us, the public commitment strengthened our already strong bonds to each other. It meant more than registering as domestic partners. We had no illusions that this marriage would hold up in the long run, but this did not diminish the day. It was still a shock when the letter came from the state annulling the marriage. We donated our fees to the City of San Francisco.

### Marriage June 17, 2008

Kathryn and I screamed! The California Supreme Court gave us the right to marry. We hugged, kissed, danced around the room and began to plan our second marriage. We planned to do it the first day allowed. When June 17th was announced as the day, various groups—most notably the Unitarian Universalist Church in San Luis Obispo (SLO)—sprung into action. They had a meeting and started planning.

Their minister would get deputized to perform the marriages. Congregants would buy wedding cakes, have singers in place, and bring bottles of bubbles to blow at the happy couples. Other churches arranged for flowers and just to have people at SLO City Hall as witnesses and supporters.

We invited friends from Congregation Beth David (CBD; the Reform synagogue of SLO) and from St. Stephen's Episcopal Church in SLO (we're members of both congregations) and other friends from the area to witness for us. One of our friends was wearing a beautiful shawl and this became our Chuppah (wedding canopy). It was another beautiful day and this time we believed we were married for good. While I wasn't as nervous as I had been in San Francisco—this marriage thing was beginning to be too much like an old hat—my excitement after our SLO marriage was greater than it had been in San Francisco. We were legal now. Our relationship was recognized now. Everywhere I went, the local bank, the grocery store, my primary care physician, I proudly and happily mentioned our marriage. Kathryn was my wife and I was hers. It felt very different from being domestic partners. I had never before realized how important the marriage label could be.

### Proposition 8

Then came Proposition 8, a proposition to change the California Constitution to define marriage as only between one man and one woman. We were scared, but at first Prop 8 was losing. Money supporting Prop 8 began pouring into California from the Mormon and Catholic Churches. The typical hate speech and lies about what same-sex marriage means about the freedom to practice one's religious beliefs and how public schools will be forced to educate children about homosexuality began in force. We thought we were hardened to these lies, but they hurt once again.

Solicitations from groups opposed to Prop 8 such as California Equality also started pouring in. Of course, we along with many others donated to the campaign against Prop 8 at the same time we were monetarily supporting the election of Barak Obama for president. More anti-Prop 8 and same-sex relationship supportive ads started showing up, but our fears increased. Where Kathryn and I live is conservative and "yes on prop 8" signs were outflanking "no on prop 8" signs. CBD and many other religious institutions developed statements against prop 8. The Rabbi of CBD gave a High Holiday sermon about equality.

### Election Day, November 4, 2008

How bittersweet the 2008 election was. Barak Obama won the presidency and Prop 8 was too close to call, but pundits were expecting it to pass. We cried for joy about the first African-American President, and cried in sadness at the thought that we might lose our right to marry. It wasn't long before we learned that a simple majority had passed Prop 8, and same-sex couples would no longer be able to marry in California. My heart sank and I experienced almost the depth of depression I had after President Bush was elected for a second term. Everyone expected court challenges and no one

knew what this meant for the approximately 18,000 same-sex marriages that had been performed in California. I still can't wrap my mind around how a majority vote can take away the rights of people in this country. What would have happened if the Jim Crow laws had been put to a vote? How could a country where the federal constitution states that the government cannot establish a particular religion allow a religious definition to define the relationships of people? And why doesn't everyone see this?

### California Supreme Court Decision

As you all know Prop 8 was upheld and so were the 18,000 marriages. This has diminished our joy about our own marriage. Yes, we are still married solely due to the date of our marriage. Same-sex couples in California now have two tiers, those privileged couples who married prior to the 2008 election and those who didn't and now can't. While I still call Kathryn my wife, the legitimacy of our marriage has been tarnished. The excitement I had in shouting to the world that we are married is no longer there. We want to be sensitive to the feelings of those who want to be married and can't, and we feel that the recognition of the validity of our commitment to each other is not as pronounced. The stigma of being in a committed same-sex relationship has re-emerged in spite of the fact that our legal marriage has been upheld. As a couple we have returned to the proverbial closet.

### Working with Same-Sex Committed Couples in California

Therapists must recognize that all same-sex couples in California are impacted by the events in this state. It is important for therapists to open the discussion and give couples the chance to react. Obviously couples will differ in their reactions. Some will be impacted to a large extent and others not at all. Some of the issues discussed from the scholarly literature need to be explored with couples. For instance, how does the couple find validation for their relationship? What are their traditions for celebrating their commitment to one another? Has the couple developed legal documents like financial and health powers of attorney, wills, estate plans? Couples with children have even more legal issues to navigate in order to protect their families. If the couple has legally married, what does the passage of Prop 8 mean to them? If the couple has not legally married but wants to, what are their plans now? (Many same-sex couples are going to states like Massachusetts or countries like Canada where they can marry. But this is not an option for everyone.)

How have the hate messages engendered by this struggle affected the couple? Depending on the age cohort, for many lesbians, gays, bisexuals, and transgendered persons (LGBT) these hate messages tap into internalized homophobia. If the partners are at different stages or ages, the impact on each of them may be different. Different reactions by each partner can impact the couple relationship. A developmental analysis based both on lifespan stages and stages of identity development can be helpful if this fits into the therapist's therapeutic

framework. In addition feminist and multicultural issues (where appropriate) need to be addressed. Strong feminists may be against the patriarchal institution of marriage (or think they are the way I did and are therefore confused when marriage becomes important). Different racial and ethnic cultures may have strong feelings either for or against same-sex marriage, and this can impact the couple.

### Training Therapists

All of this has implications for the training of therapists. It's not enough to have the usual generic lecture on stages of identity development and heterosexism with religion thrown in. (I'm making an assumption that most training programs do now include these LGBT issues.) It's important to have a discussion on the current struggle to gain marriage for same-sex couples. Therapists in training must examine their own beliefs and feelings around same-sex marriage. Training needs to be both general and specific to the particular state or country

where the training is happening. Therapeutic vignettes and role-plays should focus on how these issues are handled in same-sex couples counseling. Feminist and multicultural issues and their impact need to be addressed in the training of therapists. These are just a few of the ways therapist training can include training on same-sex marriage.

### Conclusion

It's been a rocky road for same-sex couples in California and the struggle will continue. Kathryn and I as part of an older cohort never expected marriage for same-sex couples to be an issue in our lifetime. I never expected traditional marriage to be something I desired. The issue of same-sex marriage is here to stay. As many have stated about the struggle to end discrimination of LGBT people, the genie can't be put back in the bottle. Californians will likely be dealing with Prop 8, pro and con, for years to come.

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## What Happened with Proposition 8 in California? Lessons Drawn from Research

Glenda Russell <sup>1</sup>

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A good deal of recent observation and research has underscored the value of narrative as a tool for transmitting information effectively, especially information that contains significant emotional elements. We have all just witnessed a demonstration of that as we heard Dr. Sari Dworkin's paper. At the risk of seeming as though I need to intellectualize away the affective force of Sari's paper, I want, as a starting point, to put her narrative into a broader context by connecting Sari's comments to some relevant research. Then, I want to offer some comments about several related issues.

Let me begin by noting that, since the early 1990s, we have seen a steadily accumulating body of research about the psychological impact of the kind of experiences that Sari has described, research that explores what happens when homophobia and heterosexism become activated in the public sphere, and lesbian, gay, bisexual, and transgender people are targeted in very direct and specific ways (Russell, 2000; Russell & Richards, 2003; Rostosky et al, in press; Riggle, Rostosky, & Horne, 2009). I want to explore several points in Sari's narrative that evoke some of the findings from this body of research.

I suspect we all heard the unreal quality of Sari's report of her experiences. This sense of "can this really be happening?" is a common finding of studies of the psychological impact of antigay politics. Elections like this fly in the face not only of our belief in a just world in general (Lerner, 1980), but also of our sense of the professed ideals of this country. That feeling of unreality emerges in all sorts of ways. Sari spoke about the sense of fear that she and Kath-

ryn felt even as they saw that the polls suggested that Proposition 8 would be defeated.

The outcome of the 2008 vote on Proposition 8 surprised many people—both people within the lesbian, gay, bisexual, and transgender (LGBT) community and those outside it. Polls conducted just weeks before the election suggested that Proposition 8 would be defeated handily. However, on Election Day, Proposition 8 garnered over 52 percent of the votes cast on the issue. This vote effectively negated the California Supreme Court's May 15, 2008, decision that recognized same-sex marriages as legal in the state.

Despite the surprise that was registered in many quarters about the Proposition 8 vote, psychologists familiar with relevant research on the history of anti-LGBT political votes had little reason to be surprised. The research has suggested that anti-LGBT ballot measures are easily able to evoke and take advantage of longstanding stereotypes about LGBT people as fuel for their campaigns (Gamble, 1997). The automaticity (Bargh & Chartrand, 1999; Kirsch & Lynn, 1999; Dijksterhuis et al., 2000) of this process belies rational discourse on the topic, even when rational discourse (including volumes of research) stands in direct opposition to the stereotypes that are so successfully evoked.

It is stunning to be in a battle against phantoms, and the non-rational—and often irrational—stereotypes and myths are very much like phantoms. They are not subject to rational argument, despite the fact that campaigns are *ostensibly* played out through rational discussions in the public sphere. This situation is a setup for LGBT people's feeling mystified and powerless, and research tells us that that is just how they feel (Russell, 2000).

<sup>1</sup> Paper presented at the Convention of the American Psychological Association, August 2009, Toronto. Correspondence concerning this article should be addressed to [gmrussell15@hotmail.com](mailto:gmrussell15@hotmail.com).

It is always difficult not knowing what is real, and there are lots of moments in these campaigns when it is impossible to know what is happening. Among the common questions are these: Are the polls trustworthy? Are we really surrounded by that many people who are that threatened by our marriage? Are we in danger here? Who of our neighbors, colleagues, friends, and family will vote with us?... against us? And, as Sari suggests, can it be possible that people are actually *voting* on something as basic to my life as the validity of my most intimate relationship?

Or consider another question that points out the unreality of the experience: What does our marriage mean? Marriage is a fraught event for many couples who enter into it, but I have to wonder if any heterosexual couple (except perhaps an interracial couple before the *Loving v. Virginia* decision) can imagine what it is like to have the overlay of issues that Sari and Kathryn had. Is our marriage a simple statement of our love and commitment, or is it a political act? Of course, a marriage between two women is unavoidably both, and that represents a hugely unfair burden. Same-sex couples getting married cannot straightforwardly enjoy their statement of love and commitment. They are forced to contend with the fact that their weddings represent something more: a pioneering advance, a political act, and—to some—a threat to civilization.

As Sari's narrative makes clear, it is difficult to know how two brides relate to the fact of their marriage—even if they wanted to get married in the first place. I am so impressed by how people in oppressive circumstances can protect themselves for so long by not wanting what they cannot have. How many times have I heard and read from newly married couples in California, in Massachusetts, in Iowa that they had no idea how much being married would mean to them until they had access to marriage. I am reminded of something written by Phyllis Lyon, the pioneering lesbian activist who married her partner of over 50 years, Del Martin, shortly before Martin's death. Lyon wrote in a deposition to the California Supreme Court in the marriage case that the first people she heard talk about same-sex marriage back in the 1970s were straight people. The idea was unthinkable to most lesbian, gay, bisexual, and transgender people back then. It took their straight friends and allies to open up the discussion. Sometimes, one has to enjoy a certain degree of privilege to entertain the possibility of having the privilege of marriage.

And, speaking of privilege, let's consider the impact of Proposition 8 on heterosexuals. Thanks to some research by Arm, Horne, and Levitt (2009), we are beginning to understand that heterosexual family members of LGBT people who are targeted by these referenda are often negatively impacted by elections like Proposition 8. These researchers documented various types of distress, including personal pain, rejection by others, loss of friendships, guilt about not doing enough, and a renewed sense of commitment among a sample of family members in a state whose voters passed an anti-marriage amendment.

On the other hand, I have to ask, what is going on for heterosexuals who are pushing for ballot issues and legisla-

tion to delimit the rights of same-sex couples to marry? I acknowledge that heterosexual supporters of Proposition 8 probably have multiple understandings of same-sex marriage and multiple motivations for opposing it. But I want to suggest that one issue has to do with what I think of as privilege deprivation. We know about the literature on social comparison, and we also know about the literature on people's tendency toward a quiet sense of relief when bad things happen to someone else instead of to themselves.

I am forced to believe that some heterosexuals who contemplate same-sex couples having access to marriage hate the idea of not being the only people who own the privilege of that access. I suspect that their stated sense that same-sex marriage devalues heterosexual marriage really reflects a position of valuing marriage at least partly because others cannot have it.

That attitude stands in such stark contrast to the motives of heterosexual allies who publicly support the rights of LGBT people—including the right to marry (Russell, 2009). I have interviewed many such allies, and they boil a complex picture down to two major types of motives. Some allies act out of broad and well-articulated principles—things like justice or civil rights. Other allies act out of their relationship to one or a few LGBT people or to a role that offers them direct access to taking a stand. Among the principle-based reasons for ally behavior is this one: Some heterosexuals are very aware of how important marriage and family are and they cannot imagine depriving others of something so precious. It is a very striking motive, this desire to share privilege, and it is the antithesis to its counter-motive, the fear of privilege deprivation.

Taken collectively, the effects of Proposition 8 both demonstrate and are explained by work undertaken by communications scholars who have studied the rhetoric and dynamics of campaigns like Proposition 8. Smith (2007) refers to this rhetoric as stigma communication, and she points out that it includes specific content that is used to “induce affective and cognitive responses to create stigma attitudes, to generate protective action tendencies, and to encourage the sharing of these messages with others” (Smith, 2007, p. 462). Further, according to Smith, stigma messages provide cues to distinguish a group of people, to categorize these people as a separate social entity, to imply that the group members are to blame for being stigmatized, and to link this distinct group to physical and social peril.

Smith's description very clearly—and frighteningly—echoes Sari's narrative. This is just what happened in California with Proposition 8. It is, of course, what has happened in many other states that have been the site of anti-marriage equality (and other anti-LGBT) referenda.

I'd like to close out my talk by doing something Sari did in hers—addressing the question of therapy with LGBT people in locations where homophobia and heterosexism get cranked up to high levels, and LGBT people are exposed to a stigmatizing campaign and, all too often, to a stigmatizing election outcome.

I want to preface my remarks about therapy with the suggestion that while psychotherapy can be very useful for

LGBT people caught in the cultural slugfest, by no means is therapy always a necessary or even the optimal avenue to managing the stress of being the target of such overt stigmatization. These elections represent personal events, of course, as Sari's narrative illustrates. Sometimes the very personal avenue of therapy is a useful part of responding healthfully to this decidedly unhealthy situation. But as Sari also suggests, these elections are socio-political events, and sometimes socio-political interventions are every bit as effective as therapy in helping people manage their responses.

In discussing the use of therapy with LGBT people facing stigmatizing campaigns and elections, I will use as a framework the results of a factor analysis of stressor and resilience factors experienced by LGBT people facing anti-gay elections that I conducted with Jeff Richards some years back (Russell & Richards, 2003). I will be drawing on additional research—my own and others'—to fill in the framework.

Let me start with the most fundamental part of therapy with LGBT people facing antigay political situations. There is a tendency for most people who are targeted to focus on the danger and lose sight of the bigger picture. A steadily accumulating body of research suggests, however, that LGBT people need to be reminded of and guided in their grasp of the bigger picture. That bigger picture includes several elements. They need to know that, whatever else is going on, the root of their distress is homophobia and heterosexism—not how the campaign was run, not the community's failures and divisions, and not their own lack of worth, but homophobia and heterosexism. It helps if they have an explicitly political analysis: This is homophobia, a bias, a prejudice, a form of social oppression that is fueling the campaign and causing me to feel scared, angry, sad, a whole host of potential feelings. It is not really about me personally. I am certainly impacted by it, but I am not the problem. The problem is prejudice and discrimination, and that is what needs to change. Until it does, my job is to understand that this election has far more to do with the misguided attitudes of some voters than it has to do with who I am.

If LGBT people understand that homophobia is a collective social problem, then they can also understand that it can be combated and reduced through collective social action (Russell & Bohan, 2007). They are not in the struggle alone. There is much to learn from history, especially the history of other social change movements. LGBT people need to understand the connections between their own oppression and that of other groups. They need to recognize that homophobia has many commonalities with—and many differences from—other forms of social oppression.

When working with individuals and groups who are about to go through anti-gay political processes, I try to help them expect to meet up with homophobia and heterosexism in intense and raw forms that they may not have previously experienced. I try to help them anticipate the best

ways of managing their responses to those encounters, and I try to inoculate them against some of the stigmatizing rhetoric.

I invite discussions of how easy it is for LGBT people to internalize the negative messages about themselves, their families, their lives, and their communities that they will hear during the campaign, and to intentionally manage that process as much as possible. I work very deliberately with processes that are typically referred to as internalized homophobia. I prefer to call them homonegating processes, and I frame them as social phenomena as well as intrapsychic phenomena. Taking a cue from research by Sherry Rostosky, Ellen Riggle, Sharon Horne, and others (Rostosky et al., in press), I work with clients to figure out how to manage an optimal distance from campaign stressors while simultaneously staying engaged with the often-empowering experiences of working for social and political change and working in community with other LGBT people and their allies. I am willing to sit with and work through a very wide range of feelings that LGBT people encounter in these situations: fear, anger, sadness, grief, betrayal—and sometimes positive feelings, too: activation and empowerment. I know that if my LGBT clients have had prior trauma experiences, their reaction to anti-gay politics might be especially strong.

As in all stressful situations, I make efforts to help LGBT people carve out active ways of coping with the impacts of anti-LGBT campaigns. I warn them of the tendency to focus too much on the dangers and the pain and not enough on the positive ways that they and other LGBT people are changing. I encourage them to notice their sources of support, especially when they are feeling alone and overwhelmed. I support specific political action as a psychologically healthy response for many LGBT people, even as I realize that some are not comfortable engaging in even low levels of activism. I encourage LGBT people who have encountered and survived other forms of oppression by virtue of their race, disability, sex, or class background to use what they know from those experiences to help them to deal with the high levels of homophobia and heterosexism that characterize these campaigns. I encourage them to find joy even in the face of oppression and to consider what personal, social, and political gains come from not being overwhelmed by stigma but, instead, from making intentional decisions to fight against it in whatever ways work for them.

Finally, I approach my work with LGBT clients facing antigay politics with a genuine sense of hopefulness. In all of my research on this topic and in interactions with LGBT people, I have witnessed incredible growth and empowerment that come from these awful political events. This growth and empowerment occur at the level of the LGBT community as well as at the level of the LGBT individual.

From my research and clinical work on these issues, I recognize the potential for very negative consequences of antigay politics for LGBT people. And I recognize the potential for very positive change, as well.

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## E/Quality Care: A Conference on LGBT Affirming Care

Christian Huygen<sup>1</sup>

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The lack of solid information about issues, challenges, and best practices constitutes a barrier to LGBT consumers receiving effective and affirming services. To remedy this situation, the consumers and providers of the Citywide LGBT Committee planned and presented a citywide conference to share information and resources, raise the profile of LGBT-affirming agencies, and ensure that all consumers can receive effective, culturally competent care, regardless of their sexual orientation or gender identity.

The co-chairs of the Citywide LGBT Committee (Christian Huygen, Ph.D., provider co-chair, and Bert Coffman, consumer co-chair) successfully mobilized a broad array of support and engagement around this event. The conference was co-sponsored by the New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene; the New York State Department of Health; NYC Department of Health and Mental Hygiene Office of Consumer Affairs; the LGBT Community Center; and Rainbow Heights Club, a publicly funded agency that provides psychosocial support and advocacy to LGBT people living with serious mental illness ([www.rainbowheights.org](http://www.rainbowheights.org)).

The conference planners decided that the conference should be free of charge; that it should meet the needs of both consumers and providers; that breakfast and lunch should be provided to registered attendees, also free of charge; and that an ambitiously broad range of topics and issues should be addressed. The conference organizers

<sup>1</sup> The conference was planned and presented by The Citywide Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual and Transgender Committee of The New York City Federation for Mental Health, Mental Retardation and Alcoholism Services, an advisory body to the New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene. Correspondence concerning this article should be addressed to: Christian Huygen, Ph.D., Executive Director, Rainbow Heights Club; phone: 718-852-5212; e-mail: [christianhuygen@rainbowheights.org](mailto:christianhuygen@rainbowheights.org).

(Christian Huygen and Parker Hurley, both on the staff of Rainbow Heights Club) then organized an array of panel discussions and invited speakers from a broad range of community agencies to address these topics.

The conference was a great success. Over 250 people attended on May 13, 2009, at the LGBT Community Center in New York City; the venue was already filled to capacity at nine in the morning, with more people joining throughout the day. Speakers included Adam Karpati, MD, MPH, Executive Deputy Commissioner for Mental Hygiene, New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene; Christian Huygen, Ph.D., Executive Director, Rainbow Heights Club, who presented an overview of how to effectively meet the needs of LGBT people in recovery; and representatives of 25 agencies and organizations currently serving LGBT mental health consumers. A highlight of the conference was the nine-minute documentary video, *What Helps and What Doesn't*, produced and directed by Michael Posner, featuring members of Rainbow Heights Club telling their stories.

Breakout sessions covered a number of topics, including:

- Guidelines and best practices for providing culturally competent care to LGBT consumers;
- Meeting our needs across the lifespan: Serving LGBT youth and seniors;
- Working effectively with LGBT people living with mental retardation and developmental disability;
- Providing substance abuse and alcoholism services to LGBT people;
- No one left behind: Providing LGBT affirming services to communities of color;
- A consumer panel and community speak-out on self-advocacy, barriers to care, and our hopes and goals.

Feedback on the conference was overwhelmingly positive, and planning for next year's conference has already begun. It is our hope that the E/Quality Care conference will become

an annual forum for the sharing of information and resources about effectively meeting the needs of LGBT consumers.

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## Assisted Living: Are Gender and Sexual Minority Aged Welcome?

Lynne Carroll and Andy Gauler<sup>1</sup>

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"I'm an 82-year old retired nurse. Eighteen months ago, I moved from a large city to live with my married daughter, son-in-law, and their children. At that time, I could still drive and function independently; however, in September, I had a small stroke, which left me too weak to move myself without help. Both my daughter and her husband work, and the kids are in school . . . so, I chose to move here. My life partner died in 2003. We had lived together for nearly 40 years. We were active in the gay and lesbian community but kept a low profile at work and with our families. Her children were a lot more accepting than mine. Please don't misunderstand . . . I adore my family, but I regret moving to this small town with its small-town attitudes. . . . I hide my identity in this place. . . . Straight people don't get it. . . . It's not that I want to flaunt my lesbianism; I want to talk openly about my beloved, to display her picture, and to experience my grief. I can't do that here." (Walker, Curry, & Hogstel, 2007).

Stories much like this one are commonplace for sexual and gender minority aged residing in assisted living and other residential care facilities. Experiences of marginality and exclusion of LGBT elders in such facilities were the focus of a workshop presented recently at the annual meeting of the American Psychological Association in Toronto.

Despite an ever increasing aging population with projected estimates of up to 6 million gender and sexual minorities by the year 2030 (National Gay and Lesbian Task Force, 2006), these elders are invisible both within the context of mainstream and LGBT communities (Fullmer, 2006; Greene, 2002; Kimmel et al., 2006). Research on this population began a little more than a decade ago and continues to lag especially among particular subgroups, including aging gender minorities, bisexual persons, and LGBT persons of color (Donahue & McDonald, 2005). This research gap is especially disconcerting given recent research on bias among aged sexual minorities of color. In one recent study, for example, older black gay men experienced greater ageism, racism, and homophobia than younger black and white gay men (David & Knight, 2008).

The challenges and opportunities associated with aging among queer populations are much like those of the general population of aging persons. Yet, LGBT aged confront additional stressors including: (a) cumulative, life-long effects of minority stress (Cohen & Murray, 2007), (b) economic discrimination resulting from denial of social security, pension, benefits and rights, (Cohen & Murray, 2007; Kimmel, Rose, & David 2006), and (c) greater health care issues related to alcohol and other drug use, cigarettes, obesity and lack of health

insurance especially among gender minorities (Cochran et al., 2001). Since gender and sexual minorities are less likely to receive family support than nonminorities (Barker, Herdt, & deVries, 2006; Oswald, 2002), assisted living and other nursing options and services are likely more in demand for this population. Yet, aging LGBT minorities report greater expectations of discrimination in such facilities (Brotman, Ryan, & Cormier, 2003; Cahill & South, 2002; Johnson, et al., 2005; Richard & Brown, 2006). In one comparative study of perceptions about the quality of long-term care facilities for the aging, LGBT and heterosexually identified participants in the Pacific Northwest agreed that actual homophobic discrimination exists in such facilities (Jackson, Johnson, & Roberts, 2008). Approximately 73 percent of LGBT participants and 68 percent of heterosexual respondents suspect that discrimination occurs; however, 66 percent of sexual and gender minority respondents stated that they would not be closeted if they were to reside in a long-term care facility.

Preliminary research has suggested that gender and sexual minority aged experience discrimination and bias in retirement care facilities at the hands of personnel who are employed at these institutions (Cahill & South, 2002). For example, in one study, sexual minority residents in assisted living facilities refused visits by their sexual minority friends and removed identifying objects such as reading materials, etc., because of their fears of discrimination from staff (Silvestre & Arrowood, 2006). Phillips and Marks (2008) explored through discourse analysis advertising brochures from over 30 aged care facilities in Australia and noted that both written and verbal texts were silent on several fronts—cultural diversity, sexuality in general, and specifically, homosexuality. Phillips and Marks recommended that aging care facilities "construct and advertise their space" through the use of "gender neutral language and images of same-sex relationships" (p. 197).

During the workshop, presenters explored the impact of cohort differences on the aging experiences of gender and sexual minorities, with a focus on psychosocial stressors, including definitions of family, health care concerns, legal discrimination, and bias in housing and residential facilities. Presenters discussed attitudes and behaviors of elder care personnel who are employed in assisted living and other residential care facilities, towards sexual minority residents. Presenters addressed strategies for consulting and working with elder care personnel. Citing one of a handful of studies published to date, they discussed a recent survey of the staff of several long-term facilities in a metropolitan area in Australia by Tolley and Ranzijin (2006). The authors reported that increased exposure to gay men and lesbians was significantly correlated to increased LGBT knowledge and less heterosexism. A brief overview of current staff training models

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in nursing homes, assisted living, and other residential care facilities was provided, based upon the presenters experiences in a metropolitan area in the southeastern United States. A comprehensive annotated bibliography and a list of Internet resources was distributed to attendees.

- Services and Advocacy for GLBT Elders (SAGE)  
[www.sageusa.org/](http://www.sageusa.org/)
- National Association on HIV Over Fifty (NAHOF)  
[www.hivoverfifty.org/](http://www.hivoverfifty.org/)
- National Gay and Lesbian Task Force  
[www.thetaskforce.org/issues/aging](http://www.thetaskforce.org/issues/aging)
- Older Lesbians Organizing for Change (OLOC)  
[www.oloc.org/](http://www.oloc.org/)
- Gay and Lesbian Association of Retiring Persons (GLARP)  
[www.gaylesbianretiring.org/](http://www.gaylesbianretiring.org/)
- American Society on Aging: Lesbian and Gay Aging Issues Network (LGAIN) and Clearinghouse  
[www.asaging.org/larc/](http://www.asaging.org/larc/)
- Transgender Aging Network (TAN)  
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### Tenure-Track Faculty Position

The Department of Psychology at the University of West Georgia announces at least one tenure-track faculty position to commence Fall 2010. The department houses dynamic undergraduate, masters, and doctoral degree programs, and engages an integrative approach with roots in humanistic, existential/phenomenological, transpersonal, depth, critical, and feminist psychologies. We emphasize human science and other qualitative research methods, clinical interests creatively informed by broader social sensibilities, social justice approaches to intervention, and studies in consciousness and spirituality. Please send vita, three letters of recommendation, sample publications, and a description of your vision for psychology to: Dr. Jeannette Diaz-Laplante or Dr. Lisa Osbeck, Department of Psychology, University of West Georgia, Carrollton, GA, 30118. Review of applications will begin January 4, 2010. The University of West Georgia is an Equal Opportunity/Affirmative Action employer.

## Division 44 Endorses Candidates for APA President-Elect

Consistent with the newly implemented Division 44 Policy and Procedures for Endorsing Candidates for APA President-Elect, at its most recent Executive Committee Meeting unanimously voted to endorse the following candidates in the following rank order:

First — Melba J. T. Vasquez, Ph.D.

Second — Ronald H. Rozensky, Ph.D.

Third — Donald N. Bersoff, Ph.D., J.D.

All of the written requests for endorsements are reprinted below in alphabetical order.

### Donald N. Bersoff, Ph.D., J.D.

I found it quite interesting to compare the special section in the September 1991 issue of the *American Psychologist* (AP) with the articles in the June 2009 issue of the *Monitor in Psychology*. The special section in the 1991 AP published several articles relating APA's efforts in removing the stigma of homosexuality. The articles in the *June Monitor* dealt with removing stigma as well but only with regard to the mentally ill. The article on stigma in the military failed to discuss the stigma of the "don't ask, don't tell" policy. Thus, although APA can be proud of its decades-long efforts on behalf of LGBT people, it needs to do more. I seek the endorsement of Division 44 so that I can continue as APA president to promote all appropriate measures to fight for the civil rights of those who identify as LGBT and those who remain in the closet. I am particularly concerned about the current administration's lack of activism in failing to oppose the Defense of Marriage Act and the policy with regard to gays in the armed forces. But please know that I am committed to this effort whether I win or lose the election.

The 1991 AP commemorated the fifteenth anniversary of passage of APA's resolution that "Homosexuality per se implies no impairment in judgment, stability, reliability, or general social or vocational capabilities." I would propose, in honor of the resolution's 35th anniversary, to urge AP to devote a special issue to articles portraying the subsequent research relevant to undoing the laws barring LGBT persons in the military, from marrying their partners, and denying custody, among others.

The evidence of my involvement on behalf of the rights of homosexuals is a matter of public record. When I served as APA's first general counsel, I and my colleagues crafted 5 friends of the court (*amicus*) briefs on their behalf. In *Bowers v. Hardwick*, 478 U.S. 186 (1986), *New York v. Uplinger*, 467 U.S. 246 (1984), and *Stover v. State*, 256 Ga. 515, 350 S.E.2d 577 (1986) we argued against imposition of criminal sodomy laws that clearly discriminated against gay men. In two other cases, *Ben-Shalom v. Marsh*, 881 F.2d 454 (7th Cir 1989), cert. denied, 110 S. Ct. 1296 (1990), and *Watkins v. United States Army*, 837 F.2d 1428 (9th Cir. 1988), aff'd on rehearing on other grounds, 875 F.2d 699 (9th Cir. 1989 (*en banc*), cert. denied, 111 S.Ct. 384 (1990), we advocated for the rights of gays and lesbians to serve in the military. These efforts have been memorialized in Bersoff, D. N., and Ogden, D. W. (1991). "APA *Amicus Curiae* Briefs: Furthering Lesbian and Gay Male Civil Rights. *American Psychologist*, 46, 950-956. In addition, the first case I ever did as a volunteer attorney with the American Civil Liberties Union was on behalf of two gay men who were being prosecuted for defacing public property when they posted ads for a gay rights march in Baltimore (the charges were dismissed). It didn't hurt that I grew up, went to public school, and to college in the heart of Greenwich Village during the 1950s and 1960s where the fight for gay rights began.

I would be honored to continue my advocacy on behalf of the LGBT community. I have worked in the past with such luminaries as Steve Morin, Greg Herek, and Clint Anderson and hope to do so again during my three years of the APA "presidency."

### Ronald H. Rozensky, Ph.D.

I am writing to you in your role as President of Division 44, the Society for the Psychological Study of Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual and Transgender Issues, to request endorsement by the Division for my candidacy for President Elect of the American Psychological Association.

I am seeking endorsement from the Division for three reasons. First, I have supported the mission of the Division in my role within APA governance and intend to continue that support as President. Second, the Division represents a strong, vocal constituency within APA whose voice matters not only within the Division and the LGBT community but across the Association. And thirdly, many of the leadership and members of the Division are my friends and I value those friendships and their support.

Your first request to presidential candidates is to list "evidence a record of commitment to advancing lesbian, gay, bisexual, and/or transgender issues in education and training, in research, in practice, and/or in the public interest."

I had the honor of working with Catherine Acuff and the members of the Task Force on "Guidelines for Psychotherapy with LGB Clients" preparing the final version of those guidelines that passed APA Council in 2000. Catherine arranged for me to speak to Council in support of the Guidelines and we presented a follow up at the APA Convention that next summer. The Guidelines have had great impact on our educational system and curricula and the availability of quality services to LGBT people. I utilize the guidelines as required reading in both my graduate seminars in Behavioral Medicine and Advanced Psychotherapy and find them to be invaluable in the education of all students (I am looking forward to the next iteration of the

guidelines). When I was Illinois Psychological Association President I was asked by Dr. Cerbone to support a new Section on LGBT issues. I did, IPA did, and that Section has added much to the Association and the wellbeing of LGBT members and citizens of Illinois. I believe that both the Guidelines and support of the new section were important activities in moving forward LGBT healthcare and advocacy. Utilizing the Guidelines in my role as educator reflects my commitment to the preparation of our next generation of psychologists to understand, appreciate, and utilize the knowledge within those Guidelines as part of their day-to-day practice and research activities.

You next ask the candidates to make “an explicit statement of commitment to advance lesbian, gay, bisexual, and transgender issues in psychology during their presidential term.”

As I have said in my statements for your Division’s *Newsletter*, and in my general platform, I believe that APA has the responsibility and opportunity, as the world’s largest psychological organization, to educate the public, public-policy makers, and providers regarding issues surrounding enhancing the quality of life of all LGBT people. As APA President I will continue to see that APA continues to do just that. APA must reinforce our policy that homosexuality is not a mental illness. APA must use psychology’s scientific excellence and our ongoing commitment to equality to strongly support our policy statements regarding same sex marriage, LGBT people and adoption, policies against hate crime and discrimination in employment and schools, and the mental health issues surrounding prevention and management of HIV/AIDS.

I would like to see the *APAGS Resource Guide for LGBT Students in Psychology* distributed to all psychology departments, graduate training programs, and internships with a goal of making it available as a standard reading within undergraduate and graduate curricula. At \$8 a copy [retail], and [only] about 4,000 total two and four year institutions in the US, this would be a relatively small expense in support of these students. Similarly, when I was the APA Board of Directors’ liaison to TOPSS I supported their educational modular lesson plan on *The Psychology of Sexual Orientation* as an example of psychology’s impact on the education of students, and ultimately on society.

One of my proposed presidential initiatives includes the role of psychology in public health. These types of “population-based” approaches to education reflect some of what I hope that initiative would recommend. I am committed to include LGBT representation and education and health-related issues from a public health perspective (health promotion, disease prevention, and community-based healthcare) within that presidential initiative.

Thank you for the opportunity to seek your endorsement. If you have any further questions, please ask. I know your agenda will be full at the Toronto convention, but if you wish to seek clarification or amplification of any of my points, I would be honored to meet with you or your Executive Board.

### **Melba Vasquez, Ph.D.**

I am writing to request consideration for endorsement for APA President-Elect from Division 44. I am following the Procedure IIIA, of your Policy and Procedures, which requests that Candidates seeking endorsement must submit to the Division a written statement requesting endorsement. I am seeking endorsement because I very much value the opinions, support and presence of the members of this Division as part of my vision of the future of APA. The inclusion of the voices of those of us who have been marginalized are critical to provide a depth and breadth of excellent representation in the leadership of the Association.

I have been a member of the Division since its inception, am now a Fellow, and consider myself an “ardent” ally and supporter of the mission of the Division. As a co-founder of the National Multicultural Conference and Summit, we realized after the first conference that it was vital to include Division 44 as one of the key sponsors (along with Divisions 45, 35 and 17). Division 44 has served as a hosting sponsor at each summit since then. Division 44 provided me and co-founders Derald Wing Sue, Rosie Bingham and Lisa Porche Burke with a certification of appreciation at the 2007 APA convention in San Francisco, which I interpreted as acknowledgment of our efforts.

I was a proactive ally for Gay, Lesbian, Bisexual and Transsexual issues when I served as president of Texas Psychological Association. I approached some colleagues whose specialties included the psychological study of GLBT concerns and invited them to begin a GLBT Special Interest Group. They did so, and have now sponsored three meetings in a row as well as some special programs at the TPA convention. In addition, I appointed a Task Force on Social Justice issues (now also a Special Interest Group in the association) whose primary task was to publish a column in the quarterly newsletter, *The Texas Psychologist*. One of the first articles was a scholarly article by Nathan Smith on gay marriage. It was controversial among our Board of Trustees, given the conservative nature of our legislature, and the fact that we are constantly fighting hard to maintain good relationships with key legislators, including those conservative ones. However, we were able to persevere with only minor compromises.

I have also been a strong supporter of various GLBT initiatives while serving on the APA Council of Representatives, and currently while serving on the Board of Directors. For example, APA provides a yearly diversity training to members of Council of Representatives and then to members of all Boards and Committees. The topic for 2008 was GLB issues, and Ruth Fassinger provided a powerful scholarly presentation. Doug Haldeman and I were invited to provide commentary, I as an ally. I was honored to do so, and the feedback was quite positive.

In my scholarly writing about diversity issues with both practice and training, I almost always speak of the intersection of various identities, including gender, race/ethnicity, and sexual orientation. A specific example includes an article in the journal *Women and Therapy*, with N. Eldridge, “Bringing Ethics Alive: Training Practitioners about Gender, Ethnicity and Sexual Orientation Issues.”

I have been absolutely thrilled that our APA provides *amicus* briefs in support of gay marriage as the courts in various states consider these issues. The *Guidelines for Psychotherapy with Lesbian, Gay and Bisexual Clients* (APA, 2000), the pending approval of the “Report of the Task Force on Appropriate Therapeutic Responses to Sexual Orientation” and the “Resolution on Appropriate Affirmative Responses to Sexual Orientation Distress and Change Efforts” are examples of APA’s continued support of social justice values that lead me to want to serve as President of this association.

One of my major initiatives as APA president will be to engage in multiple evidence-based strategies to reduce prejudice and discrimination against all marginalized groups. We have evidence that certain methods can be used to do this. It is vital, given the hate-based forms of violence that still persist, and including the more subtle, pervasive forms of bias about which perpetrators may not even be aware.

I hope that you agree that my efforts demonstrate commitment to the Division’s mission so that I can be considered for endorsement for APA President-Elect. It would be a great honor. I will also look to members of the Division to provide as much input as possible about the direction and/or initiatives that they would like to see from APA.

### **Robert “Bob” H. Woody, Ph.D.**

This letter is to follow up on our telephone conversation. I wish to respectfully request the endorsement of Division 44 for my candidacy for APA President-Elect.

Below are two questions-answers that I submitted in response to a previous request from Division 44. As you can see, I have had considerable professional experience with issues pertaining to LGBT.

Why am I seeking the endorsement of Division 44: As I have indicated in numerous published statements, I am strongly committed to APA pursuing benefits for ALL people and certainly ALL members.

Evidence of a record of commitment to advancing LGBT issues: I believe that my two responses below provide clear details of my having a strong record of commitment.

An explicit statement of commitment to advance LGBT issues: Again, I believe that my two responses below set forth a definite commitment.

I hope that this information justifies the endorsement of D44. I would be honored to receive the endorsement. If additional information is needed, please notify me.

1. What do you see as the important role(s) APA can or should be playing in improving the lives or mental health of lesbian, gay, bisexual, and transgender (LGBT) people?

An APA cornerstone is pursuing psychological benefits for ALL people. Therefore, APA should reject exclusion and discrimination by any source of an individual or group because of personal characteristics and, in addition, should promote affirmation of diversity. APA should encourage the dissemination and integration of accurate information and research relevant to LGBT into the learning experiences afforded to all people—not just professionals—throughout the lifespan, whether by informal communications, school curricula, or messages in the media.

2. Please describe or list any professional activities in which you have participated that are related to improving the lives or mental health and well-being of LGBT people.

At the University of London, I spent a postdoctoral year with a project on sexual behavior, and later received training from the Kinsey Institute. For the American Association of Sexuality Educators, Counselors, and Therapists (AASECT), I wrote the 1992 ethics code and have been active in various committee roles. On the APA Ethics Committee, I was the liaison for the *Guidelines for Psychotherapy with Lesbian, Gay, and Bisexual Clients*. As Education Chair for the Florida Psychological Association, I have arranged numerous educational experiences relevant to human sexuality. I have taught human sexuality as a positive, enriching dimension of life and have provided sex therapy.

Kaiser Permanente Northern California Postdoctoral Psychology Residency Program offers 60 postdoctoral residency positions each year, at a total of 20 training sites.

For more information, go to

[http://residency.kp.org/ncal/mental\\_health\\_training/index.html](http://residency.kp.org/ncal/mental_health_training/index.html)

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## Announcements

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### *Journal of Homosexuality*— New Editorship and Call for Papers

Routledge Journals, a member of the Taylor and Francis group, is pleased to announce John P. Elia, Ph.D., as the new Editor in Chief of the *Journal of Homosexuality*, now publishing in its 56th year.

Dr. Elia is the Professor and Associate Chair of the Department of Health Education at San Francisco State University. Prior to becoming Editor, he served as the Associate Editor and Book Review Editor for the *Journal*. He is also a prominent figure in the LGBT and queer studies field and is renowned as a leading author and researcher. He may be contacted at [jpelia@sfsu.edu](mailto:jpelia@sfsu.edu). Dr. Elia succeeds Dr. John P. De Cecco, who continues as Editor in Chief Emeritus after 34 years of service.

One of Dr. Elia's new focuses as Editor will be to update the manuscript submission process to a more streamlined electronic approach, resulting in a decreased publication lag time. The frequency of the *Journal* will also be increased from 8 to 10 issues beginning in 2010.

The *Journal of Homosexuality* is devoted to scholarly research on homosexuality, including sexual practices and gender roles and their cultural, historical, interpersonal, and modern social contexts. The *Journal* was founded by The Haworth Press, Inc., which merged into the Taylor and Francis Group, LLC, in 2007.

To receive a free online/electronic sample copy visit [www.tandf.co.uk/journals/WJHM](http://www.tandf.co.uk/journals/WJHM). To receive a free print sample copy of the *Journal of Homosexuality* send your name and mailing address to Jaclyn Scarborough at [Jaclyn.scarborough@taylorandfrancis.com](mailto:Jaclyn.scarborough@taylorandfrancis.com) or Taylor and Francis, Attn: Marketing Associate, 325 Chestnut St, Suite 800, Philadelphia, PA 19106.

The *Journal of Homosexuality* welcomes the submission of papers on a variety of topics and from a range of disciplines and perspectives for review and publication. For complete instructions for authors, visit [www.tandf.co.uk/journals/WJHM](http://www.tandf.co.uk/journals/WJHM).

### Call for 2010 Outstanding Achievement Award Nominations

The Committee on Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, and Transgender Concerns (CLGBTC) of the American Psychological Association annually presents one or two Outstanding Achievement Awards to recognize psychologists for significant contributions to the mission of CLGBTC. This mission is to:

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

Nominees may have made significant contributions to CLGBTC's mission either through direct CLGBTC service or through independent work. The contributions may be of a scientific, professional, educational, leadership, or political nature.

All nominations should include: (1) a letter of nomination, including a brief description of the specific achievements and contributions of the nominee (500 word maximum); (2) a current curriculum vitae; and (3) the names of three people who have been asked by the nominator to write reference letters. No current members of CLGBTC or staff of the Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, and Transgender Concerns Program at the time of the award are eligible for consideration. The deadline for receipt of nominations is May 1, 2010.

### Call for Applications: The National Mentoring and Training Program of the Center for Population Research in LGBT Health.

The Center is seeking applications from doctoral and advanced masters' students interested in careers in LGBT health research. The program connects students with expert faculty mentors from the national network of faculty of the Center. Mentors are closely matched to students' research interests and will assist students who are developing or working on a research project in the study of LGBT health or same-sex families/households. An ideal candidate will have an interest in working with a mentor to better incorporate population health research methods and/or concerns in their projects. Please visit [icpsr.umich.edu/FENWAY/training/](http://icpsr.umich.edu/FENWAY/training/) to learn more and download an application. Contact Aimee Van Wagenen ([mentoring@lgbtpopcenter.org](mailto:mentoring@lgbtpopcenter.org)) for further information. Applications for pre-doctoral mentoring are accepted on a rolling basis until February 15, 2010.

## LGBT Mentoring Program

Many graduate students across the country are disconnected from other psychologists who share a commitment to work with the LGBT community. The American Psychological Association of Graduate Students' Committee on Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, and Transgender Concerns (APAGS-CLGBTC) is actively enrolling interested persons in our LGBT Mentoring Program for graduate students in psychology in order to help make those connections and bridge those gaps. The LGBT Mentoring Program is designed to provide an opportunity for students in psychology programs to be mentored by colleagues who share similar interests, experiences, and goals.

If you are a professional within the field of psychology (e.g., practitioners, researchers, professors) or an advanced graduate student (i.e., those with three years of graduate school experience in psychology) who holds interest in LGBT issues, we are looking for you to join this program to serve as a mentor. As a mentor, you would help guide a student early in his or her studies by providing feedback, support, and/or consultation within your own domain of expertise.

If you are a student in psychology who identifies with the LGBT community or shares an interest in LGBT issues, please take advantage of this valuable opportunity by signing up as a mentee.

Mentoring can be a very rewarding experience and is mutually beneficial. The mentoring relationship can lead to a mentee's professional and personal growth, as the program provides a forum for dialogue on issues of importance to the student and relating to LGBT issues within psychology or graduate school. At the same time mentors gain the chance to share their expertise and give back to the LGBT community and psychology profession.

To assist in building meaningful and beneficial mentoring relationships, we have developed a set of questions and topic areas for discussion to be e-mailed out monthly to help prompt and maintain discussions. As a mentoring pair, we encourage each pair to negotiate specific topics and issues they wish to discuss and would not need to follow our set of questions and topics; however, we believe a little supplementary structure to fall back on could be helpful to create dialogue and serve as ongoing prompts to sustain communication.

For more information and to complete an application, go to [www.apa.org/apags/clgbtc.html](http://www.apa.org/apags/clgbtc.html) or contact APAGS-CLGBTC committee member Troy Loker at [tloker@mail.usf.edu](mailto:tloker@mail.usf.edu) if you have further questions about the program. Please act fast. To maximize your opportunity for a match, please submit your application by November 1, 2009. Mentor pairs will be announced prior to the conclusion of the Fall 2009 semester.

### Annette Urso Rickel Dissertation Award for Public Policy

The American Psychological Foundation (APF) Annette Urso Rickel Foundation Dissertation Award for Public Policy supports dissertation research on public policy that has the potential to improve services for children and families facing psychosocial issues. The scholarship amount is \$1,000.

Applicants must be graduate students in psychology enrolled full time and in good standing in a graduate program in psychology at a regionally-accredited university or college located in the United States or Canada. Applicants must also have:

- Approval of dissertation proposal by the dissertation committee prior to application;
- No record of having received either an APA or APF dissertation award

APF encourages applications from individuals who represent diversity in race, ethnicity, gender, age, disability, and sexual orientation.

To apply, submit a dissertation summary, including a brief description of the research design and budget (three-page limit, font size no smaller than 11), a letter of recommendation from a faculty advisor, and current CV online at [forms.apa.org/apf/grants/](http://forms.apa.org/apf/grants/) by November 1, 2009. For more information, visit [www.apa.org/apf](http://www.apa.org/apf).

Questions about this program should be directed to the Foundation at (202) 336-5843 or [foundation@apa.org](mailto:foundation@apa.org).

### The Institute for the Study and Promotion of Race and Culture 2009 Diversity Challenge: Racial Identity and Cultural Factors in Treatment, Research, and Policy

Each year the Institute for the Study and Promotion of Race and Culture addresses a racial or cultural issue that could benefit from a pragmatic, scholarly, or grassroots focus through its Diversity Challenge conference. The theme of the 2009 conference is the examination of racial identity and cultural factors in treatment, research, education, and policy. The two-day conference held at Boston College October 23–24 includes panel discussion/symposia, workshops, structured discussions, a poster session, and individual presentations by invited experts and selected guests including educators, administrators, researchers, mental health professionals, and community organizations. This year's invited panelists include Melba Vasquez, Robert Carter, Thomas Parham, Gina Samuels, Karen Suyemoto, Lewis Schlosser, Belle Liang, and Martin LaRoche. Continuing Education credits will be available for teachers, psychologists, social workers and mental health counselors. For registration and program information please check the ISPRC Web site: [www.bc.edu/schools/lsoe/isprc/home.html](http://www.bc.edu/schools/lsoe/isprc/home.html). For all Conference related inquiries, please e-mail Kathleen Flaherty and Susan Ginivisian at [isprc@bc.edu](mailto:isprc@bc.edu).

## Bisexual Research Sought for 2010 Convention Symposium

The Division 44 Committee on Bisexual Issues in Psychology is in the process of preparing a symposium proposal for next year's APA Convention in San Diego. We are looking for presenters for the Symposium that we are submitting for consideration on current research on bisexuality.

If you have conducted research on any aspect of bisexual issues, including LGBT research with a significant bi sample, and you are interested in the possibility of presenting your study findings at the APA 2010 Convention if our proposal is accepted, please contact us directly at the e-mail listed below.

The symposia that Division 44 has sponsored on bisexual issues at previous APA Conventions have been well received and well attended. While the submission deadline for proposals to APA is not until December 1, we would appreciate if you would communicate your interest to us as soon as possible if you would be like to be considered as a symposium participant.

—Ron Fox, Ph.D., Co-Chair, [ronfox@ronfoxphd.com](mailto:ronfox@ronfoxphd.com)

## NMCS 2011 to be Held in Seattle

The National Multicultural Conference & Summit (NMCS) Coordinators are excited to announce The Westin–Seattle Hotel as the host hotel for the 2011 NMCS ([www.Westin.com/Seattle](http://www.Westin.com/Seattle)). The NMCS will be held on January 27–28, 2011. We are also planning a half-day pre-conference and kick-off reception for Wednesday, January 26, and community service projects for Saturday, January 29.

Our 2011 theme is “Unification through Diversity: Bridging Psychological Science and Practice in the Public Interest.” The Call for Programs will be released early in 2010.

Join the 2011 NMCS Facebook page ([www.facebook.com/group.php?gid=87498768180](http://www.facebook.com/group.php?gid=87498768180)). As a Facebook follower, you will be among the first to hear about any major updates and announcements as our planning for 2011 continues.

—Debra Kawahara, 2011 NMCS Awards & Entertainment Coordinator (Division 35);  
Francisco Sánchez, 2011 Lead Coordinator (Division 44);  
Lisa Rey Thomas, 2011 NMCS Fundraising & Keynotes Coordinator (Division 45);  
and Roger Worthington, 2011 NMCS Program Coordinator (Division 17)

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## Committee Reports

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### Here Is What the Science Committee Is Up To

**Student Research Awards.** The Science Committee now coordinates the Division's two student research awards: the Malyon-Smith Scholarship Award and the Bisexual Foundation Scholarship Award. If you are a student, consider submitting a proposal to meet this year's February 1 deadline. Information on both awards is available at [www.apadivision44.org/honors/](http://www.apadivision44.org/honors/). Check for updates on the award submission process because we are transitioning to electronic submissions this year.

**Online Directory of Researchers.** We are just a few months away from going public! We believe that by early winter we will unveil an online searchable directory of professionals who conduct or supervise LGBT-related research.

As always, we welcome feedback and participation from members of the Division 44 community. Feel free to be in touch.

—Jonathan Mohr, Chair, [jmohr@gmu.edu](mailto:jmohr@gmu.edu)

### Committee on Youth and Families

Clinicians and researchers working with transgender youth and families with transgender members—we invite you to present your work at the next APA Convention in San Diego.

The Committee on Youth and Families of Division 44 (CYF) is planning two proposals for the 2010 APA Convention in San Diego: a symposium presentation entitled “Transgender Youth: Current Research and Clinical Issues” and a CE training workshop entitled “Affirmative Treatment for Gender—Varying Youth and Their Families.”

The Division 44 CYF's mission is to increase the health and well-being of LGBT youth and families by organizing students, researchers, and clinicians. The proposals for the next APA convention will help us network, share ideas and knowledge, and begin to articulate a coherent vision of health for LGBT youth and families.

If you want to join a great group of people working on issues of importance to LGBT youth and families, or if you are interested in presenting, planning, or training at the APA Conference in San Diego, please contact the co-chairs.

—Megan Lytle, [megan.lytle@student.shu.edu](mailto:megan.lytle@student.shu.edu), and Richard Sprott, [richard.sprott@csueastbay.edu](mailto:richard.sprott@csueastbay.edu), Co-Chairs

## Student Representatives to Division 44 Executive Committee

It was great to see so many of you in at the annual APA Conference in Toronto! We'd like to extend a special thank you to all the students who volunteered in the Division 44 Hospitality Suite: Stacey "Colt" Meier, Trista L. Carr, Rachel Farr, Keren Lehavot, Manuel A. Diaz, Matthew Ryan Schottland, Jane Caflich, Nicole Issa, Peter J Economou, Samantha Tornello, Angela Enno, Sean Moundas, and Felix Garcia. We could never have staffed the Suite without you!

Toronto marked the official changing of the guards for Student Representatives. Joe Miles was replaced by Rob Moeller, our new first year Representative ([robmoeller@nyu.edu](mailto:robmoeller@nyu.edu)). I feel very lucky to have had the opportunity to work with Joe over the past year. His relaxed manner was perfectly complimented by his clear thinking, and his sense of humor is superb! Joe, it was truly a pleasure to work with you.

In the coming year Rob and I are hoping to gain a clear understanding of how we can best serve you in our role as Student Representatives. We are currently creating a survey that will allow you to let us know how satisfied you are with your student membership in Division 44 and how the Division can better serve you as a student and budding psychologist focused on LGBT issues. Be looking for it soon!

If you have ideas for how Division 44 can better meet your needs, or would like to talk with us, please feel free to e-mail anytime. We look forward to getting to know you better in the coming year.

—Laura Alie, [laura.alie@yahoo.com](mailto:laura.alie@yahoo.com)

## Convention Program Committee Report

This year's convention program was a resounding success! We had 14 hours of substantive programming, representing 95 individual papers and posters. Our theme was "Living Well: Advancing Competent, Available, and Accessible Healthcare for the LGBT Community."

We had a number of programs addressing the intersection of psychology and LGBT-related health care issues, including an invited address by psychologist Dr. Robb Travers. We also had several presentations on intersecting identities within LGBT communities, research with transgender and bisexual populations, resiliency among LGBT youth, issues of aging sexual minorities, and the impact of the passage of California's Proposition 8. Focus and attention was also given to the official inclusion of transgender individuals in Division 44 through the official name change and several symposia, discussion hours and a social hour for the Transgender and Gender Variant Concerns Committee. Sessions were well attended and the diversity of programming and availability of CEU credits were enthusiastically endorsed. Ten qualifying programs were provided with CEU credits that provided additional incentive for attendance and also met objectives related to increasing practitioner attendance.

Also as part of this year's festivities, and in recognition of Canada's marriage equality, a joint program with Division 17 (Counseling) was created to honor "A Wedding for Us All." The banquet area was filled to standing room only, and the program featured lovely vows given by our past president, Ruth Fassinger, and by the Reverend Dr. Brent Hawkes, who had officiated at the first legal same-sex wedding anywhere in the world on January 14, 2001. He also took part in the court case against the Canadian government, eventually winning recognition for same-sex marriage in Canada.

During his presidential address, outgoing Division President, Randy Georgemiller created a welcoming forum to exchange ideas related to the ongoing vitality of the Division, including issues related to mentorship, incorporation of early career professionals, and racial and ethnic minorities.

The Division hospitality suite hosted a diverse program of events above and beyond division meetings and social hours, including panel discussions on LGBT health disparities, presentations on historical and current changes in *DSM* diagnoses related to sexual and gender identity, and GLAAD and Rockway Institute media trainings.

Much of the success of the hospitality suite events is due to the outstanding work of our student representatives, Joe Miles and Laura Alie, and their fabulous crew of student volunteers. Thanks to our wonderful students, the program ran very smoothly. The suite itself was a welcoming, comfortable space for Division members to socialize and conduct their business. Thank you for your contributions!

We also want to thank Sierra Tucson for their generous financial contribution to Division 44. This support helped to defray costs associated with the Division 44 "Welcome Home" social hour.

With the end of the 2009 Convention, Wendy has completed her two-year term on the Convention Program Committee. Taking her place will be Julie Konik, who will serve as co-chair with Erin at the 2010 Convention. We look forward to an exciting program in 2010, which will have the theme "Integrating Science."

—Wendy Biss and Erin Deneke, Co-chairs

## Report from the Division 44 Committee on Bisexual Issues in Psychology

Division 44 sponsored two programs on bisexual issues at this year's APA Convention in Toronto. The first was a Symposium titled "New Directions in Research with Bisexual Populations."

The Symposium Chair was Kimberly Balsam, and the presenters were: Arnold Grossman, presenting on his research titled "Comparing Protective and Risk Factors of LGB Youth Seeking Services"; Kimberly Balsam, presenting on her research titled "Health Disparities among Bisexual Adults: A Population-Based Analysis"; Elizabeth Thompson, presenting on her research titled "Bisexual Chic: Implications for Young Women's Sexual Health and Identity"; and Anna Levy-Warren, presenting on her research titled "Dually Attracted Women's Narratives: The Capacity of Bisexual Women to Tolerate Paradox." The Discussant for this Symposium was Jonathan Mohr.

The second program was a Division sponsored Bisexual Issues Discussion Hour in the Division 44 Hospitality Suite that once again offered members the opportunity to gather, talk about bisexual issues in psychology, and network.

In the coming year, the Committee will continue to support the ongoing work that the Division is doing in educating and advocating for LGBT issues in APA and within psychology. We will continue to develop convention programming on bisexual issues, as well as other resources on bisexual issues in psychology, like the reading lists that are now available.

We invite you to contact us to let us know about your interest in and expertise in bisexual issues and to keep us informed about academic, clinical, research, or community projects, including publications and presentations, in which you may be involved that relate to bisexual issues and the interface of LGBT issues.

—Ron Fox, [ronfox@ronfoxphd.com](mailto:ronfox@ronfoxphd.com), Beth Firestein, [firewom@webaccess.net](mailto:firewom@webaccess.net), Co-chairs

## Committee on Racial and Ethnic Diversity Report

The Division 44 Committee on Racial and Ethnic Diversity (CoRED) focuses on intersections among sexual orientation, gender identity, race, and other aspects of identity. This committee is intended to support (a) LGBT psychologists/students of color; and (b) allies who work with LGBT individuals of color. Researchers, educators, and clinicians are all welcome to participate. For more information about the Division 44 Committee on Racial and Ethnic Diversity, please contact Kirstyn Chun at [kchun@csulb.edu](mailto:kchun@csulb.edu).

### 2009 APA Annual Convention Programming

In addition to holding its annual business meeting at the APA convention, the Division 44 CoRED co-sponsored two symposia with Divisions 35 and 45 focused on intersections of identities:

- Research Implications: Intersections of Race, Sexual Orientation, and Gender Identity. Presenters included: Maria Celia Zea, Eduardo Morales, Jane Simoni, Michael Mobley, Mei-Fun Kuang. Nadine Nakamura was the discussant. Rebecca Toporek (Division 45) and Kirstyn Yuk Sim Chun (Division 44) served as chairs.
- How Do Margins Intersect? Ethnicity, Sexual Orientation, Disability, and Gender. Presenters included: Kirstyn Yuk Sim Chun, Glenda Russell, Martha Banks, and a paper by Brian Ragsdale. Roger Worthington was the discussant. Rebecca Toporek (Division 45) and Jane Simoni (Division 35) served as chairs.

### 2009 Dr. Richard A. Rodriguez Division 44 Student Travel Awards for the APA Annual Convention

The Dr. Richard A. Rodriguez Division 44 Student Travel Award is sponsored by the Division 44 CoRED. The purpose of the Award is to encourage greater participation in Division 44 annual convention activities by LGBT students of color. The Dr. Richard A. Rodriguez Division 44 Student Travel Award therefore seeks to support engagement with LGBT people of color issues in psychology by defraying travel costs to the 2009 American Psychological Association Annual Convention. The 2009 recipients of this award were: Angela Marie Enno and Bryce Way McDavitt.

Angela Enno is a second year student in the Combined Clinical/Counseling/School Psychology Doctoral Program at Utah State University. At the 2009 APA Annual Convention, she delivered a symposium presentation titled "The multiple dimensions of diversity: An ethnic minority trainee's perspective."

Bryce McDavitt is a second year student in the Clinical Psychology Doctoral Program at Pacifica Graduate Institute. He presented a paper titled "Ethnic differences among HIV-positive gay and bisexual men" at the convention.

Many thanks to the selection committee members, Karla Anhalt, L. Angelo Jürgen Gómez-Riquelme, and Nadine Nakamura, who served on the travel award selection committee.

—Kirstyn Chun, [kchun@csulb.edu](mailto:kchun@csulb.edu)



AMERICAN PSYCHOLOGICAL FOUNDATION

PSYCHOLOGY PHILANTHROPY

## REQUEST FOR PROPOSALS

### WAYNE F. PLACEK GRANTS

#### American Psychological Foundation (APF) Mission and Funding

The APF provides financial support for innovative research and programs that enhance the power of psychology to elevate the human condition and advance human potential both now and in generations to come. It executes this mission through a broad range of scholarships and grants. For all of these, it encourages applications from individuals who represent diversity in race, ethnicity, gender, age, disability, and sexual orientation.

Wayne F. Placek Grants support empirical research from all fields of the behavioral and social sciences on any topic related to lesbian, gay, or bisexual issues. Its description, application requirements, and procedures appear below.

#### Description

The Wayne F. Placek Grants encourage research to increase the general public's understanding of homosexuality and sexual orientation, and to alleviate the stress that , lesbian women, gay men, bisexual women, bisexual men, and transgendered people experience in this and future civilizations. Since 1995, the Placek Fund has granted more than \$1 million.

#### Program Goals

- Encourage research that addresses the following topics:
  - o Heterosexuals' attitudes and behaviors toward lesbian, gay, bisexual, and transgendered (LGBT) people, including prejudice, discrimination, and violence
  - o Family and workplace issues relevant to LGBT people
  - o Special concerns of sectors of the LGBT population that have historically been underrepresented in scientific research

#### Funding Specifics

- Two \$15,000 grants available annually

#### Eligibility Requirements

- Must be either doctoral-level researcher or graduate student affiliated with an educational institution of a 501(c)(3) nonprofit research organization
- Graduate students and early career researchers are encouraged to apply

#### Evaluation Criteria

- Conformance with stated program goals
- Magnitude of incremental contribution
- Quality of proposed work
- Applicant's demonstrated scholarship and research competence

#### Proposal Requirements

- Description of proposed project to include description of problem, background, conceptual framework, methods
- Format: not to exceed 10 pages (1 inch margins, no smaller than 12 point font)
- Timeline for execution (one page maximum)
- Full budget with justification (indirect costs not permitted; one page maximum)
- Bibliography (in APA format)
- Explanation of the project's relevance and likely applications to meeting the Placek Fund goals (one page maximum)
- CV of the project leader

#### Submission Process and Deadline

Submit a completed application online at [forms.apa.org/apf/grants/](http://forms.apa.org/apf/grants/) by March 1, 2010. Questions about this program should be directed to Kim Palmer Rowsome, Program Officer, at [krowsome@apa.org](mailto:krowsome@apa.org).

## A Brief History of Division 44

Doug Kimmel, Historian

- 1973 — A group of lesbian and gay male psychologists organized a group called the Association of Gay Psychologists (AGP) during the California Psychological Association meeting. The group held a meeting during the annual APA Convention later that year in Montreal. The group consisting of 75–100 people, about 20 percent women, developed a list of eight “demands” that Stephen Morin, who had been elected chair, delivered to Albert Bandura, President of APA.
- 1975 — In response to the “demands” of AGP, APA Council approved the creation of a Task Force on the Status of Lesbian and Gay Male Psychologists, which met until 1979. It also endorsed the action of the American Psychiatric Association of removing homosexuality from the list of mental disorders and “urged psychologists to take the lead in removing the stigma long associated with homosexuality.”
- 1980 — APA Council forms the standing Committee on Gay Concerns. (The Committee changed its name to the Committee on Lesbian and Gay Concerns in 1985 and to the Committee on Lesbian, Gay, and Bisexual Concerns in 1996. In 2005 it changed its name to the Committee on Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, and Transgender Concerns.)
- 1981 — The first meeting to organize a divisional task force was held in the office of Martin Rocklin in Los Angeles. The task force functioned until 1983.
- 1983 — The task force voted to reorganize itself as the Society for the Psychological Study of Lesbian and Gay Issues and formed an executive committee that organized the petition to join APA as a division. The required 550 signatures were obtained in June 1984.
- 1984 — APA Council, in a vote of 80 to 26, with 8 abstentions, voted to admit the Society for the Psychological Study of Lesbian and Gay Issues as Division 44 of APA, effective January 1985.
- 1985 — Division 44 held its first mid-winter meeting of the Executive Committee, Stephen F. Morin, Chair, and held its first APA Convention program and elections for officers of the Division.
- 1993 — The National Association of Lesbian and Gay Psychologists, the successor to AGP, dissolved, after hosting APA Convention suite activities, political training events, and conducting surveys of APA presidential candidates since 1973; most of its functions were now done by Division 44.
- 1997 — Division 44 changes its name to the Society for the Psychological Study of Lesbian, Gay, and Bisexual Issues.
- 2009 — Division 44 changes its name to the Society for the Psychological Study of Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, and Transgender Issues.

### Division 44 Presidents

- |                                        |                                    |
|----------------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| 1985 — Stephen F. Morin                | 1997–1998 — Christine M. Browning  |
| 1985–1986 — Kristen A. Hancock         | 1998–1999 — Steven E. James        |
| 1986–1987 — Douglas C. Kimmel          | 1999–2000 — Esther D. Rothblum     |
| 1987–1989 — Laura S. Brown             | 2000–2001 — Terry S. Gock          |
| [1988–1989 — Alan K. Malyon, resigned] | 2001–2002 — Sari H. Dworkin        |
| 1989–1990 — Adrienne J. Smith          | 2002–2003 — James S. Fitzgerald    |
| 1990–1991 — Jeffery M. Rehm            | 2003–2004 — Judith M. Glassgold    |
| 1991–1992 — Connie S. Chan             | 2004–2005 — Michael R. Stevenson   |
| 1992–1993 — John C. Gonsiorek          | 2005–2006 — Charlotte J. Patterson |
| 1993–1994 — Oliva M. Espin             | 2006–2007 — Christopher R. Martell |
| 1994–1995 — Armand R. Cerbone          | 2007–2008 — Ruth E. Fassinger      |
| 1995–1996 — Robin A. Burhke            | 2008–2009 — Randy J. Georgemiller  |
| 1996–1997 — Douglas C. Haldeman        | 2009–2010 — Bonnie R. Strickland   |

## Leadership of APA Division 44

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

[www.apadivision44.org](http://www.apadivision44.org)

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**Past President**—Randy J. Georgemiller, [georgemill@aol.com](mailto:georgemill@aol.com)  
**Secretary-Treasurer**—Angela Ferguson, [adferguson@boward.edu](mailto:adferguson@boward.edu)

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Terry S. Gock, [terrygock@aol.com](mailto:terrygock@aol.com)

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