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ANNOTATED BIBLIOGRAPHY: Intimate Partner Violence in the GLBT Communities: A Selected Annotated Bibliography

Raquel J. Gabriel

City University of New York (CUNY) School of Law

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ANNOTATED BIBLIOGRAPHY

INTIMATE PARTNER VIOLENCE IN THE GLBT

COMMUNITIES: A SELECTED ANNOTATED BIBLIOGRAPHY

RAQUEL J. GABRIEL*

INTRODUCTION

The issue of violence within intimate relationships between two individuals is not a new one, with various fields of study, including law, devoting a vast amount of resources to the study of the causes and consequences of domestic violence.¹ In terms of the

* Associate Law Library Professor/International Law Librarian, City University of New York (CUNY) School of Law. M.L.S., Rutgers University; J.D., Howard University School of Law; B.A., American University. The author wishes to acknowledge the enormous support and encouragement of the faculty, staff, and students of CUNY School of Law, especially Acting Director of the Law Library Julie Lim and Assistant Head of Circulation Ricardo Pla.

1. A review of the sources discussing domestic/intimate partner violence is far beyond the scope of this limited bibliography. For a start, researchers may choose to peruse the following sources on domestic/intimate partner violence in the United States: *LAW AND VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN: CASES AND MATERIALS ON SYSTEMS OF OPPRESSION* (Beverly Balos & Mary Louise Fellows eds., 1994); *ISSUES IN INTIMATE VIOLENCE* (Raquel Kennedy Bergen ed., 1998); *CLARE DALTON & ELIZABETH M. SCHNEIDER, BATTERED WOMEN AND THE LAW* (2001); *ETHEL KLEIN ET AL., ENDING DOMESTIC VIOLENCE* (1997); *DENISE KINDSCHI GOSSELIN, HEAVY HANDS: AN INTRODUCTION TO THE CRIMES OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE* (2000); *DOMESTIC VIOLENCE LAW* (Nancy K.D. Lemon ed., 2d ed. 2001); American Bar Association Commission on Domestic Violence, <http://www.abanet.org/domviol/home.html> (last visited Mar. 10, 2007); United States Department of Justice: Office on Violence Against Women, <http://www.usdoj.gov/ovw> (last visited Mar. 10, 2007); United States Department of Justice: Office for Victims of Crime,

Gay/Lesbian/Bisexual/Transgender² (GLBT) community, part of the scholarship includes the recognition that there was some initial hesitation on the part of the community to acknowledge the existence of violence amongst its own.³

Recognition of intimate partner violence in the GLBT community challenges the traditional framework of domestic violence in two ways: (1) women can abuse women in intimate relationships and (2) men can do the same in their same-sex relationships. These basic concepts have at times created a fundamental challenge to the way advocates can even define domestic violence, though it is arguable that the issue of GLBT violence has led to increasing use of the phrase “intimate partner violence.”⁴ In addition to the issue of recognition within

<http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/ovc> (last visited Mar. 10, 2007); United States Department of Health and Human Services, Violence Against Women, <http://www.4woman.gov/violence> (last visited Mar. 10, 2007).

2. For more thorough definitions of each of these terms, see *ENCYCLOPEDIA OF LESBIAN, GAY, BISEXUAL, AND TRANSGENDER HISTORY IN AMERICA* (Marc Stein ed., 2004).

3. See, e.g., Collins, Duthu, ISLAND & LETELLIER, Lobel, Renzetti, *infra* Parts I, II. Some of the literature hypothesizes that the hesitation to confront the issue of intimate partner violence among gays and lesbians was based on a fear that the majority heterosexual society’s slow but continuing acceptance of the GLBT movement would be eroded if it was perceived that gay/lesbian couples lived in an atmosphere of abuse. See, e.g., ISLAND & LETELLIER, Lobel, Renzetti, *infra* Part I. That perception could then be used to justify an illogical conclusion that gay and lesbian relationships are a perversion that should be curtailed and discouraged. As the symptoms and characteristics of intimate partner violence have become better understood, the recognition that violence against any individual in an intimate relationship is wrong—regardless of gender or sexual orientation—has become more widely accepted in the U.S. mainstream. As such, while there is an ongoing struggle for the GLBT community today to secure equality in a variety of areas, the community is much more receptive to addressing such violence.

4. However, the phrase “intimate partner violence” is also gaining more use in the mainstream movement, most likely due to the fact that there now exists recognition that intimate relationships outside of marriage may also be marked by violence. See CALLIE MARIE RENNISON & SARAH WECHANS, U.S. DEP’T OF JUSTICE, INTIMATE PARTNER VIOLENCE (2000), available at <http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/bjs/pub/pdf/ipv.pdf>; PATRICIA TJADEN & NANCY THOENNES, U.S. DEP’T OF JUSTICE, EXTERNAL, NATURE, AND CONSEQUENCES OF INTIMATE PARTNER VIOLENCE (2000), available at <http://www.ncjrs.gov/pdffiles1/hij/181867.pdf>; CTRS. FOR DISEASE CONTROL & PREVENTION, INTIMATE PARTNER VIOLENCE: OVERVIEW (2006), <http://www.cdc.gov/ncipc/factsheets/ipvoverview.htm> (last visited Mar. 31, 2007); For another argument as to why the term “intimate partner violence” is a more accu-

the broader groups that identify themselves as part of the GLBT community, the impact of intimate partner violence upon a member who also identifies with a minority ethnic group is a growing area of concern that merits further research.⁵

The available statistical information on violence in same-sex relationships is open to interpretation, as is current statistical information on the number of individuals who identify as homosexual within the United States. Unlike the majority of minority groups that can tie the validity of statistical models to official U.S. Census figures, the GLBT communities have no such official measure.⁶ This has led to questions

rate description, see Jenny Rivera, *The Availability of Domestic Violence Services for Latinas in New York State: Phase II Investigation*, 21 BUFF. PUB. INT. L.J. 37, 37 n.2 (2003).

5. Research within the legal field concerning intimate partner violence among minority groups has been limited. The drive to investigate the root causes of violence within these groups has usually originated within each specific population, much like the growth of the mainstream domestic violence movement that started during the Civil Rights movement. See CLARE DALTON & ELIZABETH M. SCHNEIDER, *BATTERED WOMEN AND THE LAW* (2001); SUSAN SCHECHTER, *WOMEN AND MALE VIOLENCE: THE VISIONS AND STRUGGLES OF THE BATTERED WOMEN'S MOVEMENT* (1982). While research among certain minority groups has exploded in related social sciences fields, there is an overall shortage of legal analysis of the particular concerns addressing minority groups. For a selected annotated bibliography of such violence among various groups, see Raquel J. Gabriel, *Minority Groups and Intimate Partner Violence: A Selected Annotated Bibliography*, 19 ST. THOMAS L. REV. (forthcoming May 2007).

6. While the U.S. Census provides statistics on population from which data can be extrapolated regarding same-sex households, often, the more in depth reporting has been done outside of the mainstream by advocacy groups. See U.S. CENSUS BUREAU, *TECHNICAL NOTE ON SAME-SEX UNMARRIED PARTNER DATA FROM THE 1990 AND 2000 CENSUSES* (2001), <http://www.census.gov/population/www/cen2000/samesex.html>; JASON CIANCOTTO, NAT'L GAY & LESBIAN TASK FORCE POLICY INST., *HISPANIC AND LATINO SAME-SEX COUPLE HOUSEHOLDS IN THE UNITED STATES: A REPORT FROM THE 2000 CENSUS* (2005), available at <http://www.thetaskforce.org/downloads/reports/reports/HispanicLatinoHouseholdsUS.pdf>; ALAIN DANG & SOMJEN FRAZER, NAT'L GAY & LESBIAN TASK FORCE POLICY INST., *BLACK SAME-SEX HOUSEHOLDS IN THE UNITED STATES: A REPORT FROM THE 2000 CENSUS* (2d ed. 2005), available at <http://www.thetaskforce.org/downloads/reports/reports/2000BlackSameSexHouseholds.pdf>; ALAIN DANG & MANDY HU, NAT'L GAY & LESBIAN TASK FORCE POLICY INST., *ASIAN PACIFIC AMERICAN LESBIAN, GAY, BISEXUAL AND TRANSGENDER PEOPLE: A COMMUNITY PORTRAIT* (2004), available at <http://www.thetaskforce.org/downloads/reports/reports/APACCommunityPortrait.pdf>.

about the prevalence of intimate partner violence within the community, as well as calls for more statistically sound studies.⁷

In terms of studying intimate partner violence in bisexual and/or transgender relationships, the material focusing on these two affiliated groups is not as extensive or forthcoming as the material focusing on intimate partner violence in gay and/or lesbian relationships. Bisexuality, in particular, has very little material devoted to it in terms of exploring the possibility of intimate partner violence in such relationships. Usually only mentioned briefly in passing in any of the selected annotations listed below, the issue of bisexual intimate partner violence is likely tied to the debate concerning the validity and/or definition of bisexuality on the whole.⁸

Advocacy organizations within the gay and lesbian community have taken it upon themselves to extrapolate information regarding their respective populations, as well as to highlight the problems in assessing the accuracy of statistical information. See M.V. LEE BADGETT & MARC A. ROGERS, INST. FOR GAY & LESBIAN STRATEGIC STUDIES, LEFT OUT OF THE COUNT: MISSING SAME-SEX COUPLES IN CENSUS 2000 (2003), available at http://www.iglss.org/media/files/c2k_leftout.pdf; Gary J. Gates, *Demographics*, in AN ENCYCLOPEDIA OF GAY, LESBIAN, BISEXUAL, TRANSGENDER AND QUEER CULTURE (2004), <http://www.glbtc.com/socialsciences/demographics.html>. While not recently updated, 2000 Census Information on Gay and Lesbian Couples, <http://www.gaydemographics.org/USA/USA.htm> (last visited Mar. 11, 2007), has examined the Census 2000 information and created its own tables of the gay population within the United States.

7. For a general discussion of the shortcomings of research into gay and lesbian relationships, see Merrill, Renzetti, *infra* Part I. Lilith, *infra* Part II, also discusses the problems with assessing the levels of intimate partner violence in the gay and lesbian communities.

8. For example, a recent New York Times article reported on a study that questioned bisexuality among men. Benedict Carey, *Straight, Gay or Lying?: Bisexuality Revisited*, N.Y. TIMES, July 5, 2005, at F1. Considerable debate followed in the press and in the GLBT communities. See, e.g., Press Release, Nat'l Gay and Lesbian Task Force, Task Force Denounces New York Times Story Promoting Bisexual Stereotypes (July 11, 2005), http://www.thetaskforce.org/press/releases/pr848_071105.

Beyond the parameters of this article is the consideration of how bisexuality figures into the framework of a larger discussion regarding sexual orientation and the "rights" that should be accorded to an individual regardless of sexual preference. While generally a united front, it is arguable that tension may arise in the GLBT community regarding the inclusion of bisexuals and/or transgendered individuals. Also, some of those individuals who identify themselves as bisexual or transgendered may not wish to ally themselves with gay and lesbian movements. The issues of defining sexual identity add an additional layer of discussion when attempting a

As for transgendered individuals, the material included here is intended to give the researcher a broad understanding of the definition of transgenderism—and how it is distinct and separate from being gay, lesbian, or bisexual. The understanding of what constitutes a transgendered person has increased in the past decade among mainstream society, due in part to both popular media and the hard work of organizations to raise awareness of the needs of the transgendered community.⁹ For many individuals, a lack of personal experience may raise some issues on how to respectfully interact with a transgendered person. As a result, the material is skewed towards educating on the issues and defining the problems that transgendered persons may experience in a society that, until recently, has for the most part disavowed their existence.¹⁰

study of intimate partner violence in an already difficult dialogue.

For more information on bisexuality, see MARTIN S. WEINBERG ET AL., *DUAL ATTRACTION: UNDERSTANDING BISEXUALITY* (1994); BI ANY OTHER NAME: BISEXUAL PEOPLE SPEAK OUT (Loraine Hutchins & Lani Kaahumanu eds., 1991); BISEXUALITY IN THE UNITED STATES (Paula C. Rodríguez Rust ed., 2000).

9. While critically acclaimed popular works, such as the film *BOYS DON'T CRY* (Fox Searchlight Pictures 1999) and the novel *JEFFREY EUGENIDES, MIDDLESEX* (2002), are examples of how awareness of transgenderism is rising in mainstream society, it is also just as likely that the increased awareness of transgendered individuals is a result of the violent acts often taken against them. For an example of how advocacy groups have worked to inform the public about acts of violence, consult the materials at About the Day of Remembrance, <http://www.gender.org/remember/day/what.html> (last visited Mar. 10, 2007); Transgender Law Center, <http://www.transgenderlawcenter.org> (last visited Mar. 8, 2007); Transgender Law & Policy Institute, <http://www.transgenderlaw.org> (last visited Mar. 8, 2007).

10. For a personal reflection that examines the legal convergence of transgenderism and the law, see Dylan Vade, *Expanding Gender and Expanding the Law: Toward a Social and Legal Conceptualization of Gender That is More Inclusive of Transgender People*, 11 MICH. J. GENDER & L. 253 (2005). While the material in the legal field specifically dealing with intimate partner violence and the transgendered community has been sparse, more material exists discussing issues of transgenderism and employment, largely due to the reliance in case law on issues surrounding workplace discrimination under Title VII of the Civil Rights Act of 1964. See Neil Dishman, *The Expanding Rights of Transsexuals in the Workplace*, 21 LAB. LAW. 121 (2005); Tracy Hoskinson, Note, *Etsitty v. Utah Transit Authority: Transposing Transsexual Rights Under Title VII*, 15 LAW & SEXUALITY 175 (2006); Maurice Wexler & Angie Davis, *Transsexualism, Sex Stereotyping, and Price Waterhouse v. Hopkins: A Staircase to Paradise or a Slippery Slope?*, 36 U. MEM. L. REV. 41 (2005); Transgender Law Center, <http://www.transgenderlawcenter.org> (last visited Mar. 8, 2007); Transgender Law & Policy Institute, <http://www.transgenderlaw.org>

The selected readings and sources should be considered a primer on the issues facing GLBT individuals who become victims of intimate partner violence. Compared to other minority groups, the available information in the legal and social sciences field is steadily growing in terms of examining the cause of intimate partner violence in the gay and lesbian communities.¹¹ However, such scholarship also highlights the need to include the bisexual and transgendered when investigating the roots of relationship violence.

I. BOOKS/BOOK EXCERPTS/MANUALS/REPORTS

CRISTY CHUNG & SUMMER LEE, FAMILY VIOLENCE PREVENTION FUND, RAISING OUR VOICES: QUEER ASIAN WOMEN'S RESPONSE TO RELATIONSHIP VIOLENCE (Leni Marin ed., 1998), *available at* <http://www.endabuse.org/programs/immigrant/files/RaisingVoices.pdf>.

Chung and Lee's report discusses the issues facing Asian lesbians who find themselves victims of intimate partner violence. While sharing the same feelings of isolation, racism, and overall lack of access to services as their heterosexual counterparts, the Asian lesbians who took part in this study also dealt with homophobia and a stronger sense of loyalty to their batterers. Such a feeling arose from a desire that the batterer not be further ostracized from her small community.

(last visited Mar. 8, 2007).

11. A note on methodology: The readings selected for this article were culled from a search of the Journals and Law Reviews databases available on LexisNexis and Westlaw. In addition, social sciences databases and Internet resources were consulted to retrieve materials. It is expected that all of the materials listed in this annotated bibliography will be available either via print or online at most academic libraries. The genesis of this article was initially considered to be part of a larger work on intimate partner violence in minority communities. *See* Gabriel, *supra* note 5. Given the initial hesitance in the GLBT community to recognize violence in its intimate relationships, the discussion among scholars began in earnest in the 1990s, as it did with other traditionally defined ethnic minority groups. *See id.* The final decision to have an article on the GLBT communities stand alone was made because of the large amount of overall scholarship on intimate partner violence in two of the mentioned subgroups. It also recognizes that for some readers, the origins of prejudice that may occur as a result of sexual orientation may be distinct from those based on race, which may have different implications on how to craft solutions to the problems of discrimination.

Drawing from a pool of individual interviews, the report points out that the women had a hard time defining themselves with the traditional language of domestic violence as “victims,” or “battered,” in the sense that such terms arose out of a heterosexist context. Chung and Lee articulate recommendations on how to create a more open space in which Asian lesbians are free to share their concerns regarding relationship violence. This resource is highly recommended for its focus on how to facilitate services to increase access for both batterer and victim who seek assistance, and for the viewpoints of an even smaller group within the GLBT communities.

BISEXUALITY IN THE UNITED STATES (Paula C. Rodríguez Rust ed., 2000).

Rust’s book collects writings from professionals from a variety of fields, including history, sociology, and psychology on the topic of bisexuality. Several pieces examine the difficulty in researching the subject of bisexuality for many years due to the inability to agree on whether or not bisexuality should be an accepted sexual identity among researchers. Other sections focus on how to measure the number of bisexuals that might exist, the historical difficulties in assessing the homosexual and bisexual populations, and the growing acceptance of bisexuality as a sexual preference. Overall, this book is a strong beginning point for the researcher who needs to know about the challenges in researching materials on bisexuality.

PAISLEY CURRAH & SHANNON MINTER, *TRANSGENDER EQUALITY: A HANDBOOK FOR ACTIVISTS AND POLICYMAKERS* (2000), *available at* <http://www.campusactivism.org/server-new/uploads/transeq.pdf>.

This handbook is available directly from the National Gay and Lesbian Task Force website. While not directly discussing intimate partner violence, this source is nevertheless important for the information it imparts about transgender individuals. Among the topics discussed are defining what it means to be transgendered, the connection to the GLBT communities, and the issues facing the transgendered on a daily basis. In addition, by discussing myths and misconceptions, as

well as giving discussion points and interspersing personal stories of the transgendered, the handbook does much to inform the reader of the prejudices a transgendered individual faces in everyday society, before even facing the difficulties of becoming a victim of intimate partner violence. This handbook is highly recommended for researchers wanting to expand their transgenderism knowledge base.

SHARON SMITH DAUGHERTY, *CLOSETED SCREAMS: A SERVICE PROVIDER HANDBOOK FOR SAME-SEX DOMESTIC VIOLENCE ISSUES* (1992).

Daugherty's book outlines the manner in which same-sex domestic violence victims can deal with their situations and gain assistance. She first addresses the issues of defining homosexuality and homophobia, before covering ground comparing same-sex violence with traditional patterns of heterosexual violence. These brief chapters lead to others dealing with crisis intervention, victim mental health issues, and service provider forensic issues. Each of these chapters functions like a checklist, guiding the reader into appropriate actions for each situation. While the book has many references and liberally excerpts other materials, it has difficulty merging into a cohesive whole, as if parts were added to bolster the author's personal views on how such violence should be addressed. However, even given this shortcoming, it is a widely available source in most collegiate libraries and written in layman's terms; thus, it may be a good source for researchers interested in how a committed advocate might handle the problem.

DAVID ISLAND & PATRICK LETELLIER, *MEN WHO BEAT THE MEN WHO LOVE THEM: BATTERED GAY MEN AND DOMESTIC VIOLENCE* (1991).

Considered a landmark book on domestic violence and gay men, Island and Letellier's book undertakes the difficult task of attempting to interpret the reasons for gay domestic violence. Interspersed with firsthand accounts of Letellier's abuse in a previous relationship, the book appears to extrapolate an alarming level of abuse in the gay community, given some basic statistics and assumptions. Such as-

sumptions have been incorporated heavily into other articles, legal and otherwise, since the book's publication, and the influence of the title is still felt today. A combination of history lesson, self-help book, scientific data, and personal memoir, the book's threads may be a bit difficult to follow at times. Yet even with these minor limitations, the book remains an essential read for its illustration of male-on-male violence and how violence in the gay community resembles and differs from the heterosexual experience.

Valli Kanuha, *Compounding the Triple Jeopardy: Battering in Lesbian of Color Relationships*, in *DIVERSITY AND COMPLEXITY IN FEMINIST THERAPY* 169 (Laura S. Brown & Maria P.P. Root eds., 1990).

Kanuha discusses the fact that battered lesbian women of color not only face homophobia, but also the added burden of racism, as their white counterparts can mask their sexuality and have the color of their skin afford them an inherent advantage in a racist society. In contrast, women of color can never hope to attain such privilege, thereby tying them to other people of color in a manner outside and beyond the limitations placed on them due to their sexual orientation. The author also discusses the tensions lesbians of color face in acceptance in any of the communities they are part of, whether based on gender or race, and the reluctance of those within those communities to acknowledge their existence. This is one of the earlier pieces discussing the intersection of race and sexuality, and it remains a valuable piece for researchers seeking a framework of interpretation on the intersection of race and same-sex violence.

Mending the Sacred Hoop Technical Assistance Project, <http://www.msh-ta.org> (last visited Feb. 5, 2007).

An extensive website aimed at providing practical advice for advocates working with domestic violence in the Native-American community, this online resource includes a *Technical Assistance Project Introductory Manual* with information about the Native-American experience and its interactions with violence for use by advocates,

practitioners, and researchers. The following two excerpts highlight the particular issues facing gays/lesbians in the Native-American community.

Embracing Our Two Spirited Relatives, in *INTRODUCTORY MANUAL TO DOMESTIC VIOLENCE IN INDIAN COUNTRY* (2003), available at <http://www.msh-ta.org/Resources/intro%20manual/chapter%20two/Embracing%20Our%20Two%20Spirited%20Relatives.pdf>.

This short article discusses the traditional concept of homosexuality that historically existed in Native-American culture. Until the intervention of European settlers introduced homophobia, the majority of Native-American tribes accepted homosexuality as a valid identity for individuals, naming them “Two Spirits,” recognizing that those individuals embraced an identity that was neither wholly male nor female. Another aspect of traditional Native-American thinking was that those who were lesbian/gay were considered more in touch with the spiritual world and afforded a great deal of respect for their insight. The article ends with a brief assertion that the concept of “Two Spirited” individuals is being reclaimed by Native-American homosexuals as a way of asserting their identities in a positive manner. This source is an enlightening, informative read for researchers unfamiliar with this particular aspect of Native-American culture.

Domestic and Sexual Assault in Native American/Alaskan Native Lesbian and Bisexual Relationships, in *INTRODUCTORY MANUAL TO DOMESTIC VIOLENCE IN INDIAN COUNTRY* (2003), available at <http://www.msh-ta.org/Resources/intro%20manual/chapter%20two/Domestic%20and%20Sexual%20Assault%20in%20Native%20American.pdf>.

This article provides a brief summary of the problems facing lesbian and bisexual women in a Native-American community when they are victims of intimate partner violence. While breaking no new ground, it recognizes that along with the prejudices lesbians/bisexuals may face, a whole other set of prejudices may come into play based on being identified as a Native American.

Gregory S. Merrill, *Understanding Domestic Violence Among Gay and Bisexual Men*, in *ISSUES IN INTIMATE VIOLENCE* 129 (Raquel Kennedy Bergen ed., 1998).

Merrill's chapter seeks to familiarize readers with the basic concepts of domestic violence among gay and bisexual men. Recognizing that the issue has long gone unrecognized in the literature, Merrill nonetheless sets out to educate the reader, via the handful of studies on the matter, about how domestic violence against gay/bisexual men reflects many of the same experiences in the heterosexual community. He concludes that encouragement of public education that targets GLBT communities is needed in order to stem domestic violence in those populations. This brief chapter illustrates the need for further in-depth research into same-sex intimate partner violence.

BRIAN MOULTON & LIZ SEATON, *TRANSGENDER AMERICANS: A HANDBOOK FOR UNDERSTANDING* (2005), *available at* <http://www.hrc.org> (follow "Publications" hyperlink; then follow "Transgender Americans: A Handbook for Understanding" hyperlink).

Written and distributed by the Human Rights Campaign, this report seeks to identify, define, and tell the personal stories of several transgendered individuals, as well as highlight the discrimination that faces them in a variety of everyday situations, in such settings as school, the workplace, hospitals, or other public arenas. Primarily designed to be a source of general information for individuals unfamiliar with the transgendered community, the stories and brief descriptions of the issues are informative for researchers because they personalize the transgender experience through the vivid stories shared by those interviewed for the report.

NAMING THE VIOLENCE: SPEAKING OUT ABOUT LESBIAN BATTERING (Kerry Lobel, Nat'l Coal. Against Domestic Violence Lesbian Task Force, ed., 1986).

Published at a time when lesbian violence was just beginning to be acknowledged by its community, this book gathers personal stories from victims of abuse. The stories are combined with articles examining the issues of battering within lesbian relationships, the ways to approach the topic for discussion, and avenues that could help victims. Written primarily for its own community, the stories communicate the stark reality of being a victim and the problems that advocates had in addressing a problem very few were willing to address at the time, either within or outside the lesbian community. Along with Letellier and Island's book on intimate partner violence in homosexual males, Lobel's book is heavily referenced in the majority of materials that discuss violence in same-sex relationships. For that reason alone, researchers interested in the topic should review the book.

NAT'L COAL. OF ANTI-VIOLENCE PROGRAMS, LESBIAN, GAY, BISEXUAL AND TRANSGENDER DOMESTIC VIOLENCE IN 2000 (2001), *available at* <http://www.avp.org/publications/reports/2000ncavpdrvrt.pdf>.

Collecting information from nine regional centers around the country, this paper outlines the statistics regarding GLBT violence reported to those centers by victims of domestic violence. Of primary use to many researchers would be the first portion of the report, which outlines the specific problems GLBT individuals have in accessing services to assist them. In addition, the specific local reports around the country may give a student adjacent to that particular area some idea of the particular problems faced by the GLBT members of the localized community. Coupled with survivor stories, the report serves as a good introductory piece to students before delving deeper into more complex legal materials.

NAT'L COAL. OF ANTI-VIOLENCE PROGRAMS, LESBIAN, GAY, BISEXUAL AND TRANSGENDER DOMESTIC VIOLENCE: 2003 SUPPLEMENT (2004), *available at* <http://www.avp.org/publications/reports/2003NCAVPdvrpt.pdf>.

This update, created to accompany the previous entry, presents more statistical information regarding the amount of domestic violence being perpetrated against GLBT victims. Though it includes more geographic areas that report violence statistics, the paper does not claim to present a complete picture of intimate partner violence committed against GLBT individuals nationwide. Instead, it purports to give readers a feel for the types of incidents that are occurring and the sorts of violence that characterize such incidents. It is strongly suggested as a resource for those interested in a serious examination of GLBT violence.

DIANE R. DOLAN-SOTO & SARA KAPLAN, N.Y. CITY GAY & LESBIAN ANTI-VIOLENCE PROJECT, NEW YORK LESBIAN, GAY, TRANSGENDER AND BISEXUAL DOMESTIC VIOLENCE REPORT 2003/2004 (2005), *available at* <http://www.avp.org/publications/reports/2005nycdvrpt.pdf>.

A more focused report on GLBT violence in the New York City area, the paper chronicles the types of violence reported to the Anti-Violence Project in the years 2003 and 2004. It breaks down the types of violence into specific categories determined by race, sexual orientation, and gender. The information provided shows that intimate partner violence in the New York City area spreads almost evenly among the major racial groups. Of particular interest is the appendix, which not only includes a chart regarding "Power & Control in Lesbian, Gay, Transgender and Bisexual Relationships," but also includes examples of the intake sheets the Project uses in screening victims. These examples may help students or researchers formulate their own questionnaires when interviewing clients.

VIOLENCE IN GAY AND LESBIAN DOMESTIC PARTNERSHIPS (Claire M. Renzetti & Charles Harvey Miley eds., 1996).

Professor Claire Renzetti of St. Joseph's University has been a strong influence on the development of gay/lesbian domestic violence theory. As an author and/or editor of several books and articles on the topic, her research is frequently cited both in legal scholarship and in the social sciences. While some of her data has been misinterpreted at times, her focus on the subject has launched much research in this area.

This volume gathers several sociological articles on the concept of gay and lesbian intimate partner violence. While heavy on statistical analysis, these brief articles can serve collectively as an introduction for researchers.

Dan Byrne, *Clinical Models for the Treatment of Gay Male Perpetrators of Domestic Violence*, in VIOLENCE IN GAY AND LESBIAN DOMESTIC PARTNERSHIPS 107 (Claire M. Renzetti & Charles Harvey Miley eds., 1996).

Byrne discusses the gay and lesbian communities' willingness to accept that there can be physical and emotional violence in intimate relationships and the responsibility of those communities to put into place comprehensive services to assist victims of domestic violence.

L. Kevin Hamberger, *Intervention in Gay Male Intimate Violence Requires Coordinated Efforts on Multiple Levels*, in VIOLENCE IN GAY AND LESBIAN DOMESTIC PARTNERSHIPS 83 (Claire M. Renzetti & Charles Harvey Miley eds., 1996).

Hamberger's short article calls for an integrated approach to deal with gay male partner batterers and their victims. He believes that multilevel coordination is necessary due to the oppression gays feel as a group and the failure of society to prevent gays from being targeted as a group for violence. Beyond recognizing that the problem exists, Hamberger contends that the establishment of community networks, research and program development in the criminal justice system, the

education of mental health professionals, legislative intervention, and coordination of efforts with the heterosexual community can help combat the social epidemic of domestic violence. Overall, this article presents a commonsense approach that has not yet materialized in most communities dealing with same-sex violence.

Juan M. Méndez, *Serving Gays and Lesbians of Color Who Are Survivors of Domestic Violence*, in *VIOLENCE IN GAY AND LESBIAN DOMESTIC PARTNERSHIPS* 53 (Claire M. Renzetti & Charles Harvey Miley eds., 1996).

Méndez articulates what would seem to be an obvious assumption: in order to adequately serve the needs of persons of color in domestic violence situations, there should be a diversity of those individuals in the organizations and agencies assigned to help them. Drawing from his experiences as a Domestic Violence Coordinator at the New York City Gay and Lesbian Anti-Violence Project, Méndez illustrates some of the ways in which creative thinking could help diversify the providers of such services and maintains that sensitivity to the particular cultural and racial concerns of a community of color is key to opening the dialogue within these communities regarding same-sex relationships and domestic violence.

Gregory S. Merrill, *Ruling the Exceptions: Same-Sex Battering and Domestic Violence Theory*, in *VIOLENCE IN GAY AND LESBIAN DOMESTIC PARTNERSHIPS* 9 (Claire M. Renzetti & Charles Harvey Miley eds., 1996).

Merrill reviews current feminist sociopolitical theory and the psychological theory of Island and Letellier as ways of explaining domestic violence, both among heterosexual and homosexual populations. Finding shortcomings with both approaches, Merrill advocates an integrated approach to domestic violence that takes into account the sociopolitical causes advocated by feminist theory and the psychological dynamics forwarded by Island and Letellier. Merrill reasons that only by seriously considering the integration of both models will more ap-

propriate remedies that serve all victims of domestic violence be developed.

Charlene M. Waldron, *Lesbians of Color and the Domestic Violence Movement*, in *VIOLENCE IN GAY AND LESBIAN DOMESTIC PARTNERSHIPS* 43 (Claire M. Renzetti & Charles Harvey Miley eds., 1996).

Waldron's article addresses the unique problems faced by women of color within the lesbian domestic violence movement. Besides the lack of recognition of same-sex violence, which makes isolation particularly painful to same-sex domestic violence victims, women of color also face the problem of racism that may be used by the batterer to further their isolation. In addition, societal racism embedded in social service agencies and police departments makes it difficult for women of color to confront oppression at the hands of their batterers. Waldron urges that in order to reach lesbians of color, more steps should be taken to address the unique ways in which they identify themselves, which do not fit either heterosexual or white lesbian models of identification. Finally, Waldron suggests that women of color in the lesbian community reach out to each other, and also to gay men of color, for support and to help identify racism and the problems that result in addressing intimate partner violence. Waldron's article is a strong resource for reviewing racism and its intersection with intimate partner violence.

Claire M. Renzetti, *Violence and Abuse in Lesbian Relationships: Theoretical and Empirical Issues*, in *ISSUES IN INTIMATE VIOLENCE* 117 (Raquel Kennedy Bergen ed., 1998).

Building on an earlier study, Renzetti's article examines and dispels prevailing myths surrounding lesbian violence. Finding that the motivations for violence in both lesbian and heterosexual relationships are more crucial than the particular ways in which the violence takes place, Renzetti examines traditional explanations of domestic violence and views them through the application of lesbian studies in the area. She then turns her attention to institutional responses to lesbian batter-

ing and comments on the particular shortcomings in dealing with the matter, urging that lesbian-centered alternatives be sought.

CLAIRE M. RENZETTI, *VIOLENT BETRAYAL: PARTNER ABUSE IN LESBIAN RELATIONSHIPS* (1992).

Like Island and Letellier's book on domestic violence in gay relationships, Renzetti's book on partner abuse in lesbian relationships opened the eyes of those who refused to acknowledge the existence of such violence, partly because her information was supported by statistical analysis. A nationwide survey conducted by Renzetti helped define the difficulties that confront lesbians who become victims of intimate partner violence. Detailing the types of abuse that lesbians suffered, Renzetti documented that the power struggles, jealousy, and other tensions felt in heterosexual relationships were also felt in lesbian ones—contrary to what was thought by the majority of researchers at the time. Furthermore, she found that lesbian relationships included additional burdens not contemplated by mainstream experts in domestic violence. This book is strongly recommended for review, as Renzetti's work appears in the majority of literature that discusses violence in lesbian relationships.

Carolyn M. West, *Lesbian Intimate Partner Violence: Prevalence and Dynamics*, in *LESBIAN LOVE AND RELATIONSHIPS* 121 (Suzanna M. Rose ed., 2002).

West's brief article questions the validity of statistics regarding the rate of domestic violence among lesbians, acknowledging that many of the studies have concentrated on small, self-identified samples of white, middle-class women, while ignoring women of color, bisexual women, adolescents, and the poor. Despite these concerns, and ones regarding the methodology in which the data was gathered, West contends that there is still a problem of lesbian violence, which has its own particular set of unique problems.

N.Y. STATE OFFICE FOR THE PREVENTION OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE, *DOMESTIC VIOLENCE IN LESBIAN, GAY, TRANSGENDER, AND BISEXUAL COMMUNITIES: TRAINERS MANUAL (2001)*, available at <http://www.vawnet.org/DomesticViolence/PreventionAndEducation/Training/LGTBManual.pdf>.

Created primarily as a training aid for health services agencies in New York State, this manual can also serve as an educational tool for students looking to learn more about the issues confronting GLBT individuals who are victims of intimate partner violence. Designed as a series of training modules, the manual works by identifying each group, the particular problems each may face when dealing with violence, and practical tips for readers to combat their preconceived notions and increase their sensitivity to members of the GLBT community. Including several appendices and a bibliography of additional readings, this manual is highly recommended as a guide for researchers who study these populations.

II. ARTICLES

Michelle Aulivola, Note, *Outing Domestic Violence: Affording Appropriate Protections to Gay and Lesbian Victims*, 42 FAM. CT. REV. 162 (2004).

After acknowledging the scholarship showing the prevalence of domestic violence in same-sex relationships, Aulivola goes on to define and outline issues specific to the topic, such as worries about outing, isolation, questionable safety in shelters, and sodomy statutes. The note then discusses the differences same-sex and heterosexual couples face in criminal and civil cases of domestic violence, and when dealing with the police. Following a current report on the status of domestic violence statutes in the states, Aulivola tackles the problem of common misconceptions regarding the application of state domestic violence statutes to gays and lesbians. Written after the decision in *Lawrence v. Texas*,¹² the note concludes that with *Lawrence*, and the continuing recognition of same-sex domestic abuse situations, the time is ripe for legislative action acknowledging that same-sex

12. *Lawrence v. Texas*, 539 U.S. 558 (2003).

domestic violence is no less harmful than “traditional” heterosexual domestic violence.

Vern L. Bullough, *Transgenderism and the Concept of Gender*, 4 INT’L J. TRANSGENDERISM (2000), <http://www.symposion.com/ijt/gilbert/bullough.htm>.

The *International Journal of Transgenderism* is dedicated to transgender issues. While now appearing in print, for years the journal only appeared online. Several years worth of articles are still available at the journal’s archival website. This particular article lays out a concise history of the development of the idea of transsexuals and transgenderism in modern society, as studied by modern psychology and medicine. It then reviews the work of influential people who helped formulate the base concepts of gender that are still studied today in the study of transgenderism.

Mary Beth D. Collins, Note, *Same-Sex Domestic Violence: Addressing the Issues for the Proper Protection of Victims*, 4 J.L. SOC’Y 99 (2002).

Collins’ note addresses the problems facing victims of same-sex domestic violence, mainly the statutory limitations of current domestic violence laws that are based on heterosexual domestic violence. Collins maintains that part of the reason for this statutory limitation is that an unwillingness to confront the issue within the gay community still exists, which leaves same-sex domestic violence victims without a place to turn in either the dominant heterosexual society or the homosexual community. What follows is an examination of the language of both inclusive, exclusive, and neutral statutes, as well as the case law interpretation of neutral statutes. Collins concludes that the social issues of heterosexism and homophobia must be addressed, as well as the existence of same-sex domestic violence on the whole, in order to effectively combat the problem in the future.

Kathleen Finley Duthu, *Why Doesn't Anyone Talk About Gay and Lesbian Domestic Violence?*, 18 T. JEFFERSON L. REV. 23 (1996).

A former San Diego Senior Deputy City Attorney, Duthu's article is a clear-cut review of the particular problems facing victims of gay and lesbian domestic violence, and it illustrates the similarities between homosexual and heterosexual domestic violence. Maintaining that homosexual victims must also deal with the additional burdens of homophobia, Duthu gives suggestions on how law enforcement and the court system might modify their behavior to improve the ways in which they deal with same-sex victims of domestic violence. Recognizing that such steps would take the combined efforts of a variety of groups, coordination is encouraged among gay/lesbian advocates, domestic violence advocates, prosecutors' offices, police departments, and courts.

Marnie J. Franklin, *The Closet Becomes Darker for the Abused: A Perspective on Lesbian Partner Abuse*, 9 CARDOZO WOMEN'S L.J. 299 (2003).

Franklin's article begins by making the point that the major factor setting same-sex domestic violence apart from heterosexual abuse is the feeling of disenfranchisement that a lesbian will feel due to her sexual orientation. Franklin discusses lesbian/heterosexual viewpoints on abuse that she believes shortchange both heterosexual and lesbian victims, and reinforce the status quo of male domination. The author suggests that in order to adequately address the problems that lesbians face in gaining assistance, the lesbian community must work with the heterosexual community to abolish traditional perceptions of gender roles.

Krisana M. Hodges, Comment, *Trouble in Paradise: Barriers to Addressing Domestic Violence in Lesbian Relationships*, 9 LAW & SEXUALITY 311 (2000).

Hodges' comment offers an overview of state statutory law and how the lack of inclusion regarding same-sex domestic violence vic-

tims excludes those women from state protection. She reviews the states that specifically exclude same-sex relationships, as well as those that offer ambiguous degrees of protection, and finds that very few statutes offer affirmative protection to victims of same-sex violence. She concludes that, in order to adequately assist lesbian battered women, models dealing with domestic violence must expand beyond the traditional approaches to “family violence,” or approaches based on a sexist paradigm that separates abuse into a male/female situation.

Suzanne Kessler & Wendy McKenna, *Who Put the “Trans” in Transgender? Gender Theory and Everyday Life*, 4 INT’L J. TRANSGENDERISM (2000), <http://www.symposion.com/ijt/gilbert/kessler.htm>.

This article is recommended for its observation that the changing perceptions of mainstream society that have allowed “homosexuality” to be more accepted now have an impact on attitudes on transgenderism. The authors also point out that when they conducted a study over twenty years ago, very few students would have ever contemplated that there could be a change of gender, or even a third gender altogether. The article is essentially another viewpoint on the definition of “transgender” and short enough to give some insight on some of the historical difficulties facing researchers interested in studying sexual orientation.

Nancy J. Knauer, *Same-Sex Domestic Violence: Claiming a Domestic Sphere While Risking Negative Stereotypes*, 8 TEMP. POL. & CIV. RTS. L. REV. 325 (1999).

Temple University Professor Nancy J. Knauer recognizes the hesitation of gay and lesbian advocates in dealing with the problem of same-sex violence in intimate relationships, because doing so may perpetuate a negative image of same-sex couples, rather than establish a more positive view of the community. In addition to the risk of reinforcing negative stereotypes, acknowledging lesbian/gay domestic violence is a direct challenge to the current majority view of such violence as heteronormative (male batterer/female victim) and based on a

male dominance paradigm that has been embraced by most mainstream feminists, upon which the present system of assistance and court remedies exists. Knauer discusses the problems of homophobia that the lesbian victim may face in a system that recognizes the problem as one tied so strongly to traditional ideas of gender and that, in more subtle ways, may not wish to acknowledge the existence of same-sex couples, because to do so would suggest that such couples deserve the same rights as opposite-sex couples. The author concludes that lesbian/gay activists must work to present a more realistic view of the community in order to combat the homophobia that currently confronts victims and the heteronormative ideas on which the majority of current domestic violence public remedies rely. This article is strongly recommended for those wishing to understand the ideological conflicts that arise when confronting same-sex violence.

Patrick Letellier, *Gay and Bisexual Male and Domestic Violence Victimization: Challenges to Feminist Theory and Responses to Violence*, 9 VIOLENCE & VICTIMS 95 (1994).

Letellier's article picks up the theme that was started in the book he co-authored with David Island, *Men Who Beat the Men Who Love Them*. In this article, written a few years after the groundbreaking book, Letellier discusses the difficulties for gay and bisexual male victims, given the emphasis on a heterosexist model that relies upon an idea of male batterer/female victim. Such a model fails to account for several differences that may arise with the complications of homophobia and the way in which men may perceive violence against them. The article is recommended for its overview of the main problems facing male victims of intimate partner violence and its explanation as to why this violence is distinct from the battering of heterosexual women.

Ryiah Lilith, *Reconsidering the Abuse That Dare Not Speak Its Name: A Criticism of Recent Legal Scholarship Regarding Same-Gender Domestic Violence*, 7 MICH. J. GENDER & L. 181 (2001).

Lilith's article sets itself apart from most others on the topic by addressing the sources upon which both students and legal scholars have relied when writing about same-sex domestic violence. The author sees three major flaws with most of the current literature addressing same-sex violence: (1) the assertion that same-sex violence is as prevalent as heterosexual domestic violence; (2) a failure to differentiate between female-on-female or male-on-male violence, treating them generally under the moniker of "same-sex violence," although the studies they rely upon were specific to either lesbians or gay men; and (3) a reliance upon questionable statistical methods that cast doubt upon the methodology behind the claims that legal scholars have assigned them.

Lilith argues that a non-gendered model or multiple models of domestic violence should be constructed in order to properly explain the roots of same-sex violence. This article is highly recommended to students as a well-reasoned counterpoint to the sometimes alarmist tendencies of the literature surrounding gay/lesbian intimate partner violence.

Nancy E. Murphy, Note, *Queer Justice: Equal Protection for Victims of Same-Sex Domestic Violence*, 30 VAL. U. L. REV. 335 (1995).

Murphy's note is an in-depth look at the equal protection argument and its use in determining whether or not same-sex domestic violence should be covered under the law. Murphy maintains that de jure and de facto discrimination against homosexuals makes the majority of state legislation inherently suspect under the Equal Protection Clause. She then applies the three standards of constitutional review (strict scrutiny, intermediate scrutiny, and rational basis) to the explicit and implicit exclusion of gays and lesbians in different domestic violence statutes. After concluding that no such justification exists for noninclusion, Murphy argues that courts should either recognize the rights of gays/lesbians under a grant of quasi-suspect classification or recognize what is essentially gender discrimination against the group

as a whole. Murphy argues that, as domestic violence is an action that occurs in the public, not private, sphere, a more inclusive model statute is needed to address the issue. Finally, she provides illustrative statutory language that affirmatively addresses same-sex relationships. This note provides an interesting argument to justify increasing services for victims of intimate partner violence.

Tara R. Pfeifer, Comment, *Out of the Shadows: The Positive Impact of Lawrence v. Texas on Victims of Same-Sex Domestic Violence*, 109 PENN ST. L. REV. 1251 (2005).

The author argues from the viewpoint that the decision in *Lawrence v. Texas*,¹³ overturning *Bowers v. Hardwick*,¹⁴ will have an effect on the manner in which domestic violence laws and same-sex victims will be handled in the future. Prior to *Lawrence*, the shadow of *Bowers* worked as a detriment to victims speaking out about abuse and to law enforcement officials seeking to prosecute such crimes.

With the recognition that the law cannot use activities in the bedroom as a basis for discrimination, the hesitation that perhaps prevented victims and advocates from pursuing cases is removed. Pfeifer contends that this recognition by *Lawrence*, which may lead to recognition of same-sex marriages, will, as a matter of course, extend equal rights to victims of same-sex domestic violence. This comment provides an interesting and noteworthy take on addressing the issue of intimate partner violence. It is useful for its review of the numerous problems same-sex victims have traditionally faced in pursuing such cases, which opens up an argument for the prosecution of such crimes.

Ruthann Robson, *Lavender Bruises: Intra-Lesbian Violence, Law and Lesbian Legal Theory*, 20 GOLDEN GATE U. L. REV. 567 (1990).

Robson's article discusses the development of a theory of intra-lesbian violence and the inherent problems that the judicial system has had in coming to terms with both the definition and resolution of such

13. *Id.*

14. *Bowers v. Hardwick*, 478 U.S. 186 (1986).

violence. The combined focus on heterosexism and homophobia works against determining what constitutes intra-lesbian violence and often leads to the denial of appropriate remedies to victims of intimate partner violence. This article argues that by attempting to shoehorn lesbian experiences into the same mold as heterosexual relationships, judges have either relied upon a stereotype of “male/female” battering or wrongfully considered both parties as “mutual combatants.” Written at a time when the lesbian community was coming to terms with such violence in its midst, the article is a thoughtful reflection upon both the theoretical and practical problems that mark violence in lesbian relationships.

Louis H. Swartz, *Legal Implications of the New Ferment Concerning Transsexualism*, 2 INT’L J. ON TRANSGENDERISM (1998), <http://www.symposion.com/ijt/ijtc.0604.htm>.

This piece is a short article that questions the rationale of excluding transsexuals from legal protection. If, as expected, transsexuals are found to escape the category of a medical disorder, then along with scientific and medical concepts of “gender,” the legal ones must also change.

Angela West, *Prosecutorial Activism: Confronting Heterosexism in a Lesbian Battering Case*, 15 HARV. WOMEN’S L. J. 249 (1992).

This interesting article was written by a prosecutor about her involvement in the first successful case applying Battered Woman Syndrome to lesbians, which took place in Los Angeles. She begins with a quick review of California law and the intricacies of how the City Attorney and District Attorney’s offices operate differently. Next, West reviews her role in prosecuting the case. Her frank admission of her concerns on how she would handle the case, even though she was an experienced attorney, is fascinating for a student who may wonder what factors are considered in handling any domestic violence case, not just a same-sex one. The inclusion of her own personal feelings while she prosecuted the case differentiates this article from others and makes it recommended reading.

III. ELECTRONIC RESOURCES, ONLINE BIBLIOGRAPHIES,
& ADDITIONAL RESOURCES

This section collects resources that deal directly with intimate partner violence in one of the selected subgroups or highlight information about that community that would enlighten a reader who is unfamiliar with it. Some general materials on intimate partner violence and on particular subgroups have been included as well.

Aardvarc: An Abuse, Rape & Domestic Violence Aid and Resource Collection, <http://www.aardvarc.org> (last visited Mar. 10, 2007).

This source is from a Florida-based group created to disseminate domestic violence information. While somewhat difficult to navigate, researchers should check the sections on “Abusive Relationships” and “Sexual Violence” for a variety of links related to domestic violence concerns.

American Bar Association Commission on Domestic Violence, General Bibliography, <http://www.abanet.org/domviol/biblio.html> (last visited Mar. 10, 2007).

This ABA site contains only a basic collection of material geared towards an overall look at domestic violence, with only two sources cited relating to GLBT violence.

Bisexual Resource Center, <http://www.biresource.org> (last visited Mar. 10, 2007).

This website is a collection of information regarding bisexuality. A particular strength of this site is the downloadable pamphlets that discuss various issues on bisexuality. Some of these issues include definitions of bisexuality, dealing with bi-phobia, and a brief history of the bisexual movement. Like information on persons who are transgendered, there is little concrete research on intimate partner vio-

lence within this community; instead, the focus for now is on the establishment of a group identity allied with the gay/lesbian movement for basic civil rights. This website is recommended as a starting point for those researchers interested in the topic, because it serves as the main online resource for information on bisexuality and is referenced by several large gay/lesbian advocacy groups on their own websites.

The Center for Gay and Lesbian Studies, <http://web.gc.cuny.edu/Clags/index.html> (last visited Mar. 10, 2007).

Based at the Graduate Center for the City University of New York, the Center for Gay and Lesbian Studies' mission is to foster scholarship and research into issues that affect the GLBT communities.

Communities Against Violence Network, <http://www.cavnet2.org> (last visited Mar. 10, 2007).

Communities Against Violence Network (CAVNET) is an online information clearinghouse where a large portion of available information can be accessed only by paid members. However, it gathers a vast library of documents and materials on domestic violence, and the general public is allowed to search the abstracts for free. Many sources often have direct hypertext links to other organizations for further research. The website is worthwhile for researchers seeking to gather a preliminary list of authorities on domestic violence resources. In addition, using the website's search engine to query the terms "gay," "lesbian," or "transgender" leads to formidable lists for each heading.

ENCYCLOPEDIA OF LESBIAN, GAY, BISEXUAL, AND TRANSGENDER HISTORY IN AMERICA (Marc Stein ed., 2004).

This is an excellent resource for examining the history of the GLBT communities in the United States and worth review for any serious researcher seeking to become familiar with important definitions and/or historical landmarks in GLBT history. In addition, entries on

specific ethnic groups, such as African Americans, Asian Americans, Latinos, and Native Americans, illuminate the specific problems of each particular group and the tensions between each group's cultural and sexual identities.

FORGE, <http://www.forge-forward.org/index.php> (last visited Mar. 10, 2007).

Dedicated to supporting those transgendered individuals who designate themselves as female-to-male transsexuals, FORGE focuses on addressing violence within their community. In 2004, the organization was awarded a small grant to begin examining how violence affects the transgendered and to create some basic resources for consultation. Some of these resources are found on the "Publications & Resources" page of this site. While each resource is fairly brief, the straightforward information condensed into the pamphlet format may be of interest to some researchers.

Gender Education and Advocacy, <http://www.gender.org> (last visited Mar. 10, 2007).

This website is devoted to providing information about transsexuals and issues affecting the transgendered. They have collected an extensive list of citations via their information clearinghouse.¹⁵ It is highly recommended for those researchers seeking further material on the transgendered community.

Human Rights Campaign, <http://www.hrc.org> (last visited Mar. 10, 2007).

Founded in 1980, the Human Rights Campaign is dedicated to promoting equality for the GLBT communities. While primarily a lobbying organization, the site has good basic information on trans-

15. National Transgender Library Archives, <http://www.gender.org/ntgla> (last visited Mar. 10, 2007).

gender issues and other issues regarding discrimination against its targeted communities. Researchers should consider perusing the “HRC Publications” link for further reports and information on the organization’s work and their concerns.

The Institute for Gay and Lesbian Strategic Studies, <http://www.iglss.org> (last visited Mar. 10, 2007).

The Institute is a think tank dedicated to scholarship based on GLBT issues and has several publications discussing current topics of interest, examining such issues as media portrayals, stereotyping, domestic partnerships, and the undercounting of same-sex couples during the 2000 Census.

Intersex Society of North America, <http://www.isna.org> (last visited Mar. 10, 2007).

This organization is focused on distributing information on the definition of “intersexed” as a medical condition, with an emphasis on creating an atmosphere best suited for an individual patient. Such an approach is in contrast to what has been pushed forward by at times eager medical personnel who wish to hastily grant a gender assignment based on old assumptions of what would be best for the child. The “FAQ” link is likely the best source of information for the preliminary researcher for definitions of “intersex” and related terms.

Michigan Resource Center on Domestic and Sexual Violence, <http://www.mcadsv.org/mrcdsv> (last visited Mar. 10, 2007).

This website is an information clearinghouse gathering a large amount of material on domestic violence generally, as well as information on how it affects specific populations. The researcher should choose the “Access Information” link, then “Bibliographies,” to finally locate a five-page bibliography of varied citations on the GLBT community.

National Center for Lesbian Rights, <http://www.nclrights.org> (last visited Mar. 10, 2007).

While founded on advocating lesbian rights, NCLR also concerns itself with issues affecting the GLBT communities that may significantly impact lesbian rights. Though the site does not have a specific area focused on intimate partner violence, it is of more use to law students for its publications that discuss family, marriage, and transgender rights.

National Center on Sexual and Domestic Violence, <http://www.ncdsv.org> (last visited Mar. 10, 2007).

Like CAVNET, mentioned previously, this organization primarily ties together researchers and advocates who work with victims of sexual and domestic violence. It hopes to increase awareness of such violence through ongoing training with other groups. Researchers will find extensive lists of citations on a variety of topics, with many of the documents themselves available online. In addition, by clicking the "Resources" link, readers will find lists of publications, including one concerning GLBT issues.

National Gay and Lesbian Task Force, <http://www.thetaskforce.org> (last visited Mar. 10, 2007).

This is a long-term advocacy group that has worked for equal rights for the GLBT communities. The group's well constructed website gathers together issue papers, reports, manuals, and other material dealing with concerns of the GLBT community, with one section dedicated to domestic violence. Overall, it is an excellent resource for exploring issues of equality for members of the GLBT communities.

U.S. DEP'T OF JUSTICE, BROADENING OUR UNDERSTANDING OF VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN AMONG RACIAL, ETHNIC AND CULTURAL

MINORITIES (2001), <http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/nij/vawprog/broadening.html>.

This government site offers a short summary of workshop discussions evaluating violence against a variety of minority groups. Given that there are no actual transcripts of the workshops, and only summaries, it is likely of limited value to the researcher.

National Online Resource Center on Violence Against Women, <http://www.vawnet.org> (last visited Mar. 10, 2007).

Funded in part by the U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention and as a part of the National Resource Center on Domestic Violence, this website states that its purpose “is to harness and use electronic communication technology to end violence against women.” Towards that end, it have made a variety of reports, articles, and other information available in four main areas: (1) sexual violence, (2) domestic violence, (3) grants and funding, and (4) intersections. While there is very limited information on concerns of the GLBT community, the breadth and scope of the resources collected on sexual and domestic violence still make it a worthwhile research source.

NATALIE J. SOKOLOFF, LLOYD SEALY LIBRARY, BIBLIOGRAPHIC REFERENCES FOR MULTICULTURAL PERSPECTIVES ON DOMESTIC VIOLENCE IN THE U.S. (2005), <http://www.lib.jjay.cuny.edu/research/DomesticViolence>.

This extensive online unannotated bibliography collects together an enormous number of citations dealing with various cultural groups and includes lesbians as a category. Compared to some of the other groups, the list of readings as it applies to lesbians may appear limited. However, researchers should note that neither gay nor transgendered readings are included in the citations list. Professor Sokoloff’s work still remains a benchmark in finding available resources on violence in multicultural communities and is strongly recommended to any serious researcher of intimate partner violence.

Stop Abuse for Everyone, <http://www.safe4all.org> (last visited Mar. 10, 2007).

Stop Abuse for Everyone is a human rights organization presenting itself as a source for those who normally are not served by the majority of domestic violence organizations: straight men, gays and lesbians, teens, and the elderly. A lengthy set of website links is available, as well as several brochures that are available for download.

Survivor Project, <http://www.survivorproject.org> (last visited Mar. 10, 2007).

Since its inception in 1997, this organization has dedicated itself to assisting intersexed and transgendered victims of sexual violence. The site includes several articles that discuss transgendered and intimate partner violence. It also includes a list of short articles detailing violence in the transgender and intersex communities in the organization's "Reading Corner" page. However, the major drawback to the site is that it does not appear to be updated regularly, nor is there any clarification that it has been updated at all in the past four years. Despite these shortcomings, the basic information available on the site holds value for researchers who are exploring issues affecting the transgendered who become victims of violence.

Trans-Academics.org, <http://www.trans-academics.org> (last visited Mar. 10, 2007).

This site is primarily dedicated to supporting discussion of transgender issues. The website's main strengths are several short publications/articles/research links that list a variety of additional reference sources.

Transgender Law and Policy Institute, <http://www.transgenderlaw.org> (last visited Mar. 10, 2007).

Transgender Law and Policy Institute is a nonprofit organization dedicated to transgender advocacy. The website has a very good resources page with links to materials on employment discrimination, marriage and family law, immigration, as well as other topics of interest. Foremost in this page of resources are several documents by Shannon Minter, a well-known activist and the Legal Director for the National Center for Lesbian Rights. This site is recommended for those unfamiliar with the issues facing the transgendered community.

U.S. Department of Justice: Office on Violence Against Women, <http://www.usdoj.gov/ovw> (last updated Mar. 10, 2007).

This government website details the efforts of the federal government to combat violence against women. A section on domestic violence leads to a list of publications available through the National Criminal Justice Research System and is worth review for researchers seeking general information on domestic violence.

MARTIN S. WEINBERG ET AL., *DUAL ATTRACTION: UNDERSTANDING BISEXUALITY* (1994).

This book reports the results of a survey conducted among bisexuals in the San Francisco area in the mid-to-late 1980s. The authors, professors of sociology from Indiana University, conclude from their interviews that, for some individuals, bisexuality is a conscious, not biological, choice. While there is an attempt to explain a theory of bisexuality, the authors failed to include either a large group of individuals or to expand the study group beyond primarily white, middle-aged men. This failure undermines the overall thesis upon which they attempt to extrapolate a solid basis for the theory of bisexuality.

CONCLUSION

Intimate partner violence has long been a fact of society, whether acknowledged or not. It does not discriminate on the basis of race, class, culture, religion, or sexual orientation. The readings highlighted

in this bibliography illustrate the emerging scholarship affecting minority groups distinguished by their sexual identity, but which have been largely ignored in mainstream domestic violence research. With the growing strength of the GLBT communities in the United States over the past few decades, the push to be accepted within society has led to the unfortunate realization that the same problems that plague the mainstream also have a hold within the GLBT communities.

Further research into the causes and consequences of intimate partner violence in the GLBT communities is warranted in the legal field, as well as in the related field of social sciences. A hand raised in violence against any individual is still a violent one that should not be tolerated merely due to one's sexual identity.