



**LGBT CAMPUS
HISTORICAL
COLLECTION**

2016-2017 General

**Part 1:
End of 2015– March 2017**

XXXV

**LGBT Resource Center
Historical Collection**



2016-2017

Part 1!

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA, SAN DIEGO

I believe

comfort

peace

I believe
that
hope survives,
love
prevails,
tears
cleanse,
memories
comfort,
faith
soothes,
good thoughts
reassure,

faith

comfort

faith

hope

peace

Best wishes to
the LGBT Community.
I see solidarity
come from

Our thoughts are with you
and hope that our community
at UCSD stays safe during
this time.

-Wic Dyer-

The LGBT community are
in my thoughts and will
always have my support.
We are all one.
Kristen

Our thoughts are with
you! Very important what
happens but we stand
together!
Richard

I stand
in support
of the community
because we are all one!
-Kourtni

We support
you & your
community
we are here for
you, all the
time

and that our
belief in a
better place
calms the heart.

In deepest
sympathy.

The Career
Center stands &
supports the
LGBTQ community -
our deepest
condolences.
Katherine

My heart is saddened
by the event that
took place in Orlando
on Sunday. We stand
united with you!

Our thoughts are with
you & we stand in
solidarity with you!
Julia

My thoughts and
support are with
the LGBT Community.
Our thoughts are with
the LGBT Community &
our members that
love us.
In solidarity,
Anahita Hoodley

Our thoughts and prayers
are w/ you during these
difficult times. Stay strong
Albert

My heartfelt thoughts
and prayers for the
LGBTQ community
♥♥♥

I am deeply
saddened by the
events this past
weekend. I stand
in solidarity with
the LGBTQ community.
Sending love & endless
support.

Best wishes to the
LGBT community.
In solidarity and
pride. Bill Kingard
My prayers and
thoughts are with
you all in this
time of tragedy.
-Sean Burns

tragedy.
Richard
Bathburn

Jeannie Kang



Brian Burns George Harris



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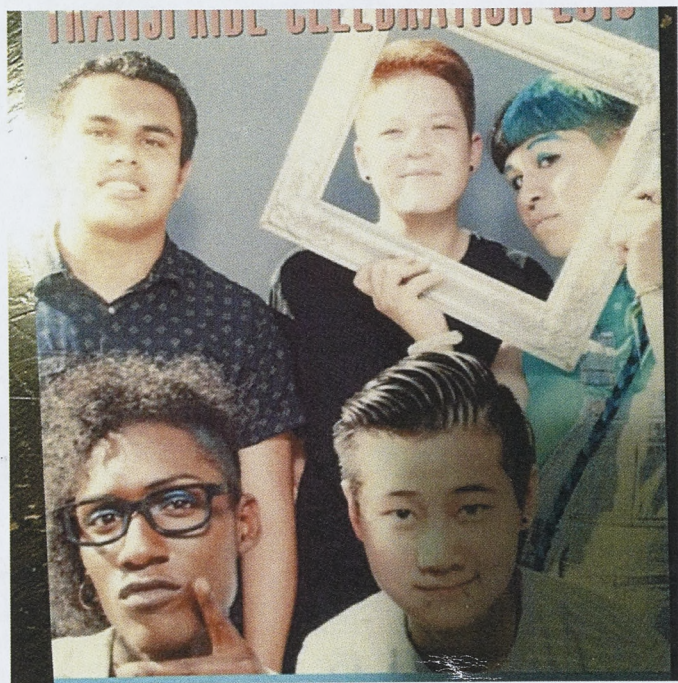




Agent Coulson!



Omguah loook



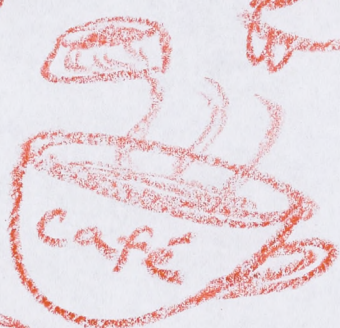
FLUID ATTRACTION
GROUP

2016 - 2017





P



BOOK STORE

Goodnight
Moon



*I am not an
inconceivable.*



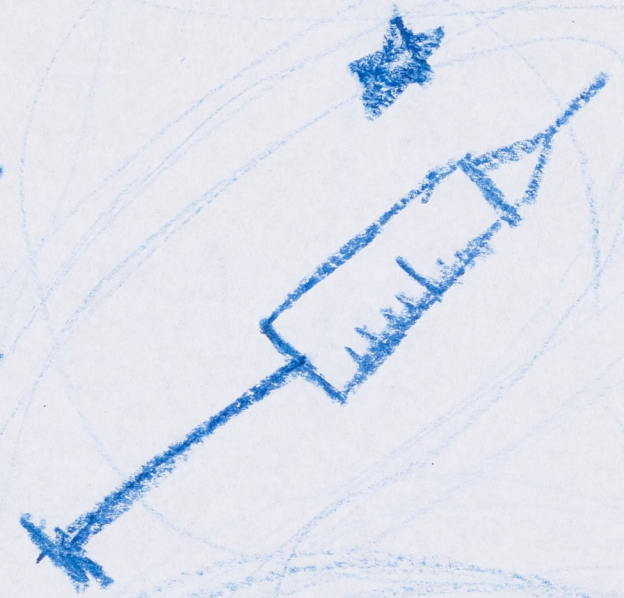
ANIMALS







FIGHT ME



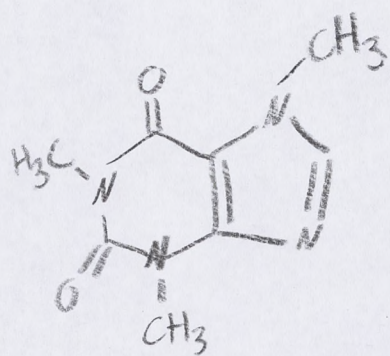
DANCE





I CAN'T ART!

BUT I TRY...



CONTENTS

♀ The biological mechanisms of transgenderism

♂ The healthcare of the LGBTQIA community

♀ Resources to become involved in the LGBTQIA community

INSIDE: LGBTQIA

In this issue of the Insider, we look into the LGBTQIA community in order to examine the connections between transgenderism, healthcare and biology.

Ask any UC San Diego student who Caitlyn Jenner is, and most people will know the answer. The media has highlighted Caitlyn Jenner ever since she announced her identity as a woman this year. This spotlight on Jenner has helped bring attention to differences in gender identity.

Illustration by Connie Mach | SQ Staff Illustrator

Continued on the next page...

Transgender Identity: An Investigation for a Biological Mechanism

A significant change regarding gender identity has occurred in the University of California system this year. Beginning this fall, students applying to a University of California school have the opportunity to choose among 6 gender identities: male, female, transgender male, transgender female, gender non-conforming and different identity. With the broadening of choices previously limited to male or female, the University of California aims to gain a better understanding of the student population.

Changes like that of the University of California application tied with Jenner's spotlight in the media have stimulated debate over the relationship between physical sex and gender identity. Physical sex refers to the biological status of being male or female and is determined by physical characteristics, such as reproductive anatomy and sex hormones, and chromosomes. In comparison, gender identity is the gender a person identifies with, and encompasses the behavior, roles, and activities attributed to certain sexes. If one's physical sex and gender identity are the same, the term one might use to describe themselves is cisgender. If one's physical sex from birth is different from one's gender identity, the term one might use to describe themselves is transgender.

By investigating gender determination and the brain, biology researchers are trying to answer this hot question of today's changing society: Does gender identity have a biological basis independent of one's chromosomes or physical anatomy?

Studies suggest a possible neurological basis for gender identity separate from physical sex. A study from 2014 by brain researcher Georg S. Kranz of the Medical University of Vienna suggests that the gender identity of a human being could be identified in the microstructure of the brain's white matter. The method Kranz and other researchers used was diffusion-based magnetic resonance tomography, a method that reveals brain structure by observing the movement of water molecules. By comparing the brains of 23 transgender men and 21 transgender women to those of 22 cisgender men and 23 women, Kranz and other researchers showed significant

differences between the microstructures of white matter tracts in cisgender male and female subjects. However, transgender male and female subjects showed an intermediate structure in white matter tracts. The study further detected that these differences in microstructures may be related to the testosterone levels in blood. Rupert Lanzenberger, one of the researchers involved in this study, stated, "These results suggest that the gender identity is reflected in the structure of brain networks which form under the modulating influence of sex hormones in the course of the development of the nervous system." Could a distinct gender identity be based in differences between the brain's microstructure? In order to confirm a neurologically-based gender identity, more research needs to be conducted.



TRANSGENDERISM Through her fame, Caitlyn Jenner is drawing attention to the expanding transgender community in hopes of eradicating any negative stigma against transgender individuals.

Illustration by April Damon | SQ Staff Illustrator

Psychologist Kristina Olson of the University of Washington conducted a study in 2014 investigating gender identity by analyzing subtle behavioral cues of 32 transgender children ages 5 to 12 years. By using these implicit measures, Olson could better assess the children's automatic gender associations and gender identity. Results showed that transgender children identified with their expressed gender rather than their physical sex. The data pattern for both transgender girls and transgender boys showed strong similarities to the data pattern of cisgender girls and cisgender boys, respectively. The results suggest that transgenderism in children is a total change in response that contrasts with their physical sex. Though this study needs further investigation, the evidence of a total change in behavior further suggest a possible biologically-based gender identity.

Based on this research, is there a biological mechanism for gender identity separate from physical sex? Whether gender identity is biologically separate from physical sex is a question that cannot be answered definitively yet. However, with the greater publicity for transgender identity from individuals like Jenner, it is likely that more research that focuses on biological mechanisms for gender identity will be conducted. These ongoing studies on gender identity not only offer a promising beginning, but also are feats that celebrate the burgeoning harmony between biology research and gender identity.

Rachel Sebastian | UTS Staff Writer
For further investigation, read:
On the Necessity of Gender Reassignment Surgery
Available at sqonline.ucsd.edu

LGBTQIA: Hindered by Hurdles in Healthcare

Since the Supreme Court's recent affirmative ruling on gay marriage in July 2015, cities across America have been celebrating with vibrant citywide parades, colorful support speeches from prominent politicians, and arms opened wider than ever to the LGBTQIA (Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Transsexual, Queer, Intersex, Asexual) community. Although the court decision is a monumental stride of progress

towards equality for the United States, members of the LGBTQIA community are still subject to negative stigmas associated with an individual's sexual orientation or gender identity that lead to discrimination from medical professionals, inequality in health insurance sectors, or even outright denial of care. There are several overlooked healthcare issues that those of the LGBTQIA community encounter, and the discourse surrounding such issues should be better understood.

Members of the LGBTQIA community exhibit specific health risk profiles—gay men are twice as likely to have cancer and make up two-thirds of all new HIV infections each year; lesbian and bisexual women have higher rates of breast, ovarian, endometrial, and cervical cancers than heterosexual women; and transgender individuals reported

more frequent cases of "depression, anxiety, suicide ideation, and lifetime violence victimization" in comparison to cisgender people. Such disparities in overall

health can be attributed not only to social factors, but also to the reception of unequal general health care or lack of specialized healthcare for the LGBTQIA community.

Ted Canterbury, the Assistant Chief of Clinical Social Work and active member of the LGBT Workgroup at the Veterans Affairs Hospital in San Diego, CA, contends that transgender individuals experience the most severe healthcare disparities:

"specifically for transgender folks, there are insurance issues and legal issues that inhibit their ability to get comprehensive health care. Not just [in relation to gaining coverage for] gender assigned surgeries, but primarily with care associated with the transgender process." The primary pitfall of currently existing transgender healthcare is not the unequal provision of general health care—it's the lack of specialized healthcare for LGBTQIA folks. A transgender male, for example, may still need screening for breast or cervical cancer—if a healthcare provider treated him strictly as a biological male, significant aspects of his health could be overlooked and cause serious health problems

down the road. Specialized LGBTQIA healthcare training would increase health care providers' awareness to specific risk profiles and significantly

aid them in providing comprehensive health care to LGBTQIA patients.

Although work remains to be done towards alleviating the gap in healthcare access and delivery for the LGBTQIA community, recent changes, such as the increase of national attention to LGBTQIA rights through the recent passage of marriage equality, may be helping to reduce healthcare disparities for lesbians and gay men by providing greater access to health insurance. Furthermore, making changes such as actively striving to deliver equally routine screening tests to the LGBTQIA community, creating LGBTQIA work groups or committees at hospitals, providing information to LGBTQIA patients about existing LGBTQIA health clinics, and consciously striving to integrate LGBTQIA education into undergraduate, nursing, and medical school can be utilized to aid in providing equal healthcare access to all. By piquing the U.S.'s social conscious to the health care disparities experienced by the LGBTQIA community and taking the actions delineated above, health care personnel, health insurance policy makers, and the general public can work together to provide equal, accessible, and beneficial healthcare to all.

Anika Ullah | SQ Staff Writer
For more stories, visit sqonline.ucsd.edu

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SQ INSIDER

Visit the LGBT Resource Center, which hosts many different talks and seminars about LGBT equality in the social context.

Join one of the various LGBTQIA clubs on campus! To find out which organization fits you, visit the LGBT resource center's website for a full list.
lgbt.ucsd.edu

UCSD CLASSES

Ethnic Studies
142-Medicine, Race, and the Global Politics: focusing on how external characteristics (ethnicity, class, sexuality, etc.) shape and are shaped by the social construction of health and disease.

CGS
105. Queer Theory: Studies different histories and methodologies that relate gender, race, class, and nation to construct the evolving interpretation of queer.

LEARN ABOUT

THE LGBTQIA COMMUNITY

CAREER SENSITIVITY

American Medical Association (AMA) has online resources to help physicians make their practices LGBT friendly, and provides materials for all to spread awareness of LGBT health issues.

The San Diego LGBT Community Center, located in Hillcrest, provides many direct services to the LGBT community, such as counseling, HIV, youth, and Latino services.

COMMUNITY RESOURCES

Parents, Families and Friends of Lesbians and Gays (PFLAG) offers educational brochures and programs, as well as support meetings for people of all ages.

GLAAD is an organization for allies to help spread acceptance and show empathy towards all people, with plentiful tips on how to stay inclusive and compassionate.

UCSD RESOURCES

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sqonline.ucsd.edu

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Statement from the Editor: In light of recent events that brought more media coverage to LGBTQIA issues, SQ decided to explore the connections between biology, transgenderism and healthcare. These articles may not be based on the staff's personal experiences, but they reflect the experiences of those interviewed as well as the countless hours of research.

The Publication may have been funded in part or in whole by funds allocated by the ASUCSD. However, the views expressed in this publication are solely those of Saltman Quarterly, its principal members, and the authors of the content of this publication. While the publisher of this publication is a registered student organization at UC San Diego, the content, opinions, statements, and views expressed in this or any other publication published and/or distributed by (publication's name here) are not endorsed by and do not represent the views, opinions, policies, or positions of the ASUCSD, GSAUCSD, UC San Diego, the University of California, and the Regents or their officers, employees, or agents. The publisher of this publication bears and assumes the full responsibility and liability for the content of this publication.