



## INTRODUCTION

The Resource Library of the Columbus AIDS Task Force has a collection of books, articles, videos, and pamphlets on HIV/AIDS in men who have sex with men. John Canter compiled this bibliography during his graduate student internship for a Master's degree in Library and Information Science at Kent State University. Funding for the project was provided by a grant from the National Library of Medicine. Items marked "RL" are included in the collection of the Resource Library. Patrons of the library can access web resources at the patron computer, and individualized technology instruction is available.

Men who have sex with men (MSM) are not a single homogenous group, but represent a wide variety of people, lifestyles and health needs. From middle class gay men, to homeless runaways, to injection drug users (IDUs) to incarcerated men, MSM have many different identities and associated risks for HIV and other infectious diseases. MSM refers to any man who has sex with a man, whether he identifies as gay, bisexual or heterosexual. MSM, Men who have sex with men, down low, HSH (hombres que tienen sexo con hombres), SIDA and VIH are all terms that may be used to find information on this topic.



## WEBSITES

<http://www.cdc.gov/hiv/pubs/mmwr011400fs.pdf>

7-page online PDF brochure from the CDC outlining the need for "sustained HIV prevention for gay and bisexual men" of all races. Retrieved November 5, 2003.

<http://www.cdc.gov/hiv/pubs/facts/hispanic.htm>

Webpage from the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention National Center for HIV, STD, and TB Prevention about Hispanics in the United States and HIV/AIDS. Webpage is available in both English and Spanish. Retrieved November 5, 2003.

<http://www.cdc.gov/mmwr/preview/mmwrhtml/mm5205a2.htm>

Webpage from the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention's Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report (MMWR) which details the results of a study of HIV/STD risks and young MSMs. Retrieved November 5, 2003.

<http://www.cdc.gov/hiv/pubs/facts/msm.htm>

Webpage from the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention National Center for HIV, STD, and TB Prevention discussing the "need for sustained HIV prevention among men who have sex with men." Retrieved November 8, 2003.

<http://www.gmhc.org/>

Website for the Gay Men's Health Crisis which contains many links to fact sheets and past articles pertaining to HIV/AIDS and the MSM community. Retrieved November 7, 2003.

<http://www.kff.org/>

Website for the Henry J. Kaiser Family Foundation, with information on HIV/AIDS and the MSM community. Website also contains information on various ethnic groups with links to fact sheets. Retrieved November 3, 2003.

<http://www.aidsinonet.org/>

Website for the New Mexico AIDS Inonet which contains many links, in English and Spanish, to fact sheets and information dealing with HIV/AIDS and the MSM community. Retrieved November 7, 2003.

<http://www.odh.state.oh.us/>

Website for the Ohio Department of Health. Contains multiple links to resource in and outside of Ohio related to HIV and AIDS. Retrieved November 4, 2003.

<http://hab.hrsa.gov/programs/factsheets/colorfact.htm>

Website from the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services—Health Resources and Services Administration—HIV/AIDS Bureau with a fact sheet on Men of Color Who Have Sex with Men & HIV/AIDS. Also contains numerous links to information on the MSM community and HIV/AIDS. Retrieved November 3, 2003

<http://sis.nlm.nih.gov/HIV/HIVMinorities.html>

Website from the National Library of Medicine that showcases internet links to websites focusing on minorities and AIDS including information for African Americans, Asian Americans, Latino Americans and resource links in the Spanish language. Retrieved November 4, 2003.

<http://www.caps.ucsf.edu/nativeamerican.html>

This is an article titled “What are American Indian/ Alaskan Natives’ (AI/AN) HIV prevention needs?” from the website for the Center for AIDS Prevention Studies which discusses the MSM community within the AI/AN population. Retrieved November 5, 2003.

<http://www.caps.ucsf.edu/API.html>

This article titled, “What are Asian and Pacific Islander HIV prevention needs? From the website for the Center for AIDS Prevention Studies. Retrieved November 5, 2003.

<http://www.caps.ucsf.edu/MSMrev.html>

This webpage, from the Center for AIDS Prevention Studies discusses the HIV prevention needs of the MSM community. Retrieved November 5, 2003.

<http://www.caps.ucsf.edu/revYMSM.html>

This webpage, from the Center for AIDS Prevention Studies discusses the HIV prevention needs

of the young MSM community. Retrieved November 5, 2003.

<http://www.ushelpingus.com/>

Website for an AIDS service organization in Washington, DC reaching out to African American gay, bisexual, and transgender men. Includes a “down low” hotline (888-547-3235). Retrieved November 6, 2003.



## **BOOKS & BOOK CHAPTERS**

Bennett, R. & Erin, C.A. (eds.) (2001). *HIV and AIDS testing, screening, and confidentiality*. New York, NY: Oxford University Press. **RL**

Eighteen doctors, philosophers, and lawyers discuss the ethical, legal, and social issues of HIV/AIDS testing and screening.

Borja, P. & Kraus, K. (2000). *It's never about what it's about: What we learned about living while waiting to die*. Los Angeles, CA: Alyson Books.

A thought-provoking, exploration of how life can change for the better when one faces one's mortality with courage & openness. The authors tell how they went looking for the answers to life's most perplexing questions & began living more meaningful & conscious lives as a result.

Brooks, R., Rotheram-Borus, M.J., & Bing, E.G. (eds). (2003). *HIV prevention for men of color who have sex with men (MSM) and men of color who have sex with men and women (MSM/W)*. New York, NY: Guilford Press. **RL**

A supplement to AIDS education and Prevention, an interdisciplinary journal, volume 15, Supplement A, February 2003. See articles section below for separate listing of individual articles.

Constantine-Simms, D. (2000). *The greatest taboo: Homosexuality in black communities*. Los Angeles, CA: Alyson Publications. **RL**

This is a compilation of 28 essays from academics and writers of all ethnicities exploring the volatile relationships black gay men and lesbians share with others of their race.

Cooper, A. (2002). *Sex and the Internet: A guidebook for clinicians*. New York, NY: Brunner-Routledge.

Sex and the Internet is the first ever professional book on the fascinating and revolutionary area of internet sexuality. With many disturbing questions raised by sex and the internet, here is a clinician's guide that addresses these concerns by both informing and providing practical and concrete suggestions and directions.

Griffin, G. (2000). *Representations of HIV and AIDS: Visibility blue/s*. New York, NY: Manchester University Press. **RL**

This book discusses how HIV and AIDS was represented in the early 1980's and how there has been a shift in understanding HIV/AIDS from “dying of” to “living with” the disease. It also discusses the impact of HIV/AIDS in African and Asian countries and the shift in attitude that HIV/AIDS is the problem of other people or countries and the “back-burnering” of the issue in western cultures.

King, J.L. (2004). *On the down low: A journey into the lives of "straight" black men who sleep with men*. New York, NY: Random House.

A bold exposé of the deadly secret that is fueling a health crisis in many African American communities. Delivering the first frank and thorough investigation of life "on the down low" (the DL), J. L. King exposes a closeted culture of sex between black men who lead "straight" lives. The trend is proving to have skyrocketing health consequences for wives and girlfriends unwittingly caught in the double lives of their men.

Leap, W. (1999). *Public sex/gay space*. New York, NY: Columbia University Press.

This book details the phenomenon of public sex practices of gay men and men who have sex with men.

Lynch, V.J. (ed.) (2000). *HIV/AIDS at Year 2000: A sourcebook for social workers*. Needham Heights, MA: Allyn & Bacon/ Pearson Education Company. **RL**

Includes issues surrounding those who are most impacted by HIV disease in the United States today, including African Americans, parents and their children, women of color, and Latinos.

Nilsson-Schonnesson, L. & Ross, M.W. (1999). *Coping with HIV infection: Psychological and existential responses in gay men*. New York, NY: Kluwer Academic/Plenum Publishers.

This volume is a long-term study of how gay men adjust to and cope with HIV disease. It examines the adjustment and life issues which arise over the stages of the illness. The longitudinal character of the clinical data presented make it possible to examine long-term HIV adaptation and the inner psychological experiences and processes.

O'Leary, A. (2002). *Beyond condoms: Alternative approaches to HIV prevention*. New York, NY: Kluwer Academic/Plenum Publishers.

Arguing that a one-size-fits-all approach to HIV prevention that relies on promoting the consistent use of the male condom may not be the most effective approach to public health, O'Leary (Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, USA) presents ten chapters exploring different strategies in domestic and international contexts.

Penn, R.E. (1997). *The gay men's wellness guide: The National Lesbian and Gay Health Association's complete book of physical, emotional, and mental health and well-being for every gay male*. New York, NY: Henry Holt and Company, Inc. **RL**

The Gay Men's Wellness Guide, a definitive and first-of-its-kind book, is full of reference information and plain talk about our bodies and minds. It is meant to be the first stop for every gay man—or any man—when exploring his sexual identity and health.

Peterson, J.L. & DiClemente, R.J. (2000). *Handbook of HIV prevention*. New York, NY: Kluwer Academic/Plenum Publishers.

Preparing a reference more advanced than introductory textbooks and broader and more readily accessible than a review periodical, psychologists, educators, and others examine the major areas of HIV behavioral research at a level appropriate for graduate students and experienced researchers in public health, medicine, nursing, education, and the social and behavioral sciences.



## JOURNAL ARTICLES

Bingham, T.A. et al. (2003). The effect of partner characteristics on HIV infection among African American men who have sex with men in the young men's survey, Los Angeles, 1999-2000. *AIDS Education and Prevention*, 15(Suppl. A): 39-52. **RL**

In this analysis of data collected for the 1999-2000 Los Angeles Young Men's Survey, a cross-sectional venue-based survey of MSM aged 23-29, we investigated whether information on male sex-partner characteristics accounts for some of the racial/ethnic differences in HIV prevalence.

Brooks, R. et al. (2003). HIV and AIDS among men of color who have sex with men and men of color who have sex with men and women: An epidemiological profile. *AIDS Education and Prevention*, 15(Suppl. A): 1-6. **RL**

This article details the statistics regarding new cases of HIV and AIDS and how it is more common in the MSM community. It also shows that the AIDS epidemic has had a "disproportional impact on the racial and ethnic populations" especially in large urban centers.

Carballo-Diequez, A. (2000). Similarities in the sexual behavior and HIV risk factors of Columbian, Dominican, Mexican, and Puerto Rican MSM residing in New York City. *Journal of Psychology and Human Sexuality*. 12(4): 49-67.

In a sample of Columbian, Dominican, Mexican, and Puerto Rican men who have sex with men (MSM) (N=307) living in New York City, we contrasted sexual behavior and a number of variables related to it.

Chen, J.L., Bovee, M.C., & Kerndt, P.R. (2003). Sexually transmitted diseases surveillance among incarcerated men who have sex with men—An opportunity for HIV prevention. *AIDS Education and Prevention*, 15(Suppl. A): 117-126. **RL**

"This report describes the sentinel screening program designed to identify sexually transmitted infections among incarcerated MSM." In this study, around 2,200 inmates were screened for multiple sexually transmitted diseases including, HIV, syphilis, gonorrhea, and chlamydia.

Chesney, M.A. et al. (2003). An individually tailored intervention for HIV prevention: Baseline data from the EXPLORE study. *American Journal of Public Health*. 93(6): 933-938. **RL**

We describe the intervention tested in EXPLORE, an HIV prevention trial aimed at men who have sex with men (MSM), and test the empirical basis of the individually tailored intervention.

Chng, C.L. et al. (2003). A model for understanding sexual health among Asian American/ Pacific Islander men who have sex with men (MSM) in the United States. *AIDS Education and Prevention*, 15(Suppl. A): 21-38. **RL**

The model to understand sexual health among Asian American/ Pacific Islander men who have sex with men first locates the dynamic process in the home country, with its prevailing cultural norms including sexual mores, shame or stigma, sexual attitudes, sexual behavior, and drug use/abuse. Second, these cultural norms are modified by the migration/ immigration experience. Third, these norms, beliefs, and practices are continually influenced by the process of acculturation as these men try to adjust to life in the United States.

Choi, K.H. et al. (2003). Age and race mixing patterns of sexual partnerships among Asian men who have sex with men: Implications for HIV transmission and prevention. *AIDS Education and*

*Prevention, 15*(Suppl. A): 53-65. **RL**

In this study, the relation between the reported high rates of unprotected anal intercourse in the MSM community and the low rates of HIV infection among Asian and Pacific Islander (API) men is explored.

Denizet-Lewis, B. (2003). Double lives on the down low. *New York Times Magazine Desk Section 6*, pg.28. **RL**

Discusses the “down low” culture and its impact on HIV transmission to African-American women and children.

Dolcini, M.M. (2003). Urban MSMs in their 50’s have high HIV prevalence. *Journal of Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndromes, 33*(Suppl. 2): S115-S121.

Researchers in the United States examined “HIV prevalence and risk behavior data for urban men who have sex with men (MSM) aged 50 years or older.

Fernandez, M.I. et al. (2003). Repeat HIV testing among Hispanic men who have sex with men—A sign of risk, prevention, or reassurance? *AIDS Education and Prevention, 15*(Suppl. A): 105-116. **RL**

“This study examined factors associated with repeat and regular HIV testing among a community sample of 538 seronegative Hispanic men who have sex with men.” Data showed that the group was more likely to be involved in oral sex and to only “engage in 100% protected insertive anal sex.”

Herek, G.M., Fead, F., & Welton, D. (2001). Original research: AIDS educational videos for gay and bisexual men: a content analysis. *Journal of the Gay and Lesbian Medical Association, 5*(4): 143-153.

Systematically describes the content of AIDS educational videos targeting gay and bisexual men, and to compare it to the content of videos for heterosexual African American and Latino audiences.

Malebranche, D.J. (2003). Black men who have sex with men and the HIV epidemic: Next steps for public health. *American Journal of Public Health, 93*(6): 682-685.

Focuses on the incidence of HIV and AIDS in black men who have sex with men (BMSM) in the U.S. Statistical Information.

Myers, H.F. et al. (2003). Psychosocial predictors of risky sexual behaviors in African American men: Implications for prevention. *AIDS Education and Prevention, 15*(Suppl. A): 66-79. **RL**

This study found that “HIV-negative men, men who have sex with men and women (MSM/W), and men who have sex with men (MSM) engaged in more high-risk sexual behaviors than heterosexuals and HIV-positive men.” This was also compared to the participants level of psychological distress, and their socioeconomic status (SES).

Nemoto, T. et al. (2003). HIV risk and prevention among Asian/ Pacific Islander men who have sex with men: Listen to our stories. *AIDS Education and Prevention, 15*(Suppl. A): 7-20. **RL**

Data from this study of focus groups indicated that “multilevel HIV prevention intervention strategies are necessary for addressing the unique psychosocial and behavioral HIV risk factors among Asian and Pacific Islander men who have sex with men (API MSM).”

Parsons, J.T. et al. (2003). Correlates of sexual risk behaviors among HIV-positive men who have sex with men. *AIDS Education and Prevention, 15*(5): 383-400.

This study examines correlates of unprotected sexual risk practices of an ethnically diverse sample of HIV-seropositive men who have sex with men (MSM) from New York City and San Francisco.

Peterson, J.L., Bakeman, R., & Stokes, J. (2001). Original research: Racial/ethnic patterns of HIV sexual risk behaviors among young men who have sex with men. *Journal of the Gay and Lesbian Medical Association*, 5(4): 155-162.

Not enough is known about the HIV high-risk sexual behaviors of young men who have sex with men (YMSM), and this is especially the case among ethnic minorities. This study examined racial/ethnic differences in the prevalence of HIV risk behaviors among YMSM across the United States.

Preston, D.B. et al. (2002). Issues in the development of HIV-preventive interventions for men who have sex with men (MSM) in rural areas. *The Journal of Primary Prevention*, 23(2): 199-214.

This paper discusses the issues related to the development of preventative interventions for rural MSM, and propose a model of intervention based on preliminary findings from a recent study of rural MSM.

Remor, E.A., & Ulla, S. (2002). Original research: Sexuality, perceived illness, and quality of life in Spanish gay and bisexual men living with HIV. *Journal of the Gay and Lesbian Medical Association*, 6(2):41-45.

The experience of living with HIV can be associated with different subjective perceptions in each person, and these can change across the HIV illness trajectory.

Ross, M.W. et al. (2001). Drug use, unsafe sexual behavior, and internalized homonegativity in men who have sex with men. *AIDS and Behavior* 5(1): 97-103.

The purpose of this study was to assess whether substances associated with the greatest alteration in consciousness are associated with increased risk behavior, and to explore any relationship between internalized homonegativity and alcohol and drug use.



## VIDEOS

*Before night falls*, 133 minutes. 2000. **RL**

Based on the posthumously published memoir by Cuban poet Reinaldo Arenas. *Before Night Falls* uses all of Arenas' life as its canvas, from impoverished youth to lively gay freedom in mid-1950's Cuba; imprisonment during Castro's antigay regime; and to New York City in 1980, followed by Arenas' battle with AIDS and subsequent suicide (depicted here as assisted) in 1990.

*HIV prevention with incarcerated persons: April 27, 2000 satellite broadcast*, 100 minutes. 2000. **RL**

This video features a Centers for Disease Control and Prevention broadcast that presents a public health update on activities and resources for human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) prevention within correctional facilities. It is designed for organizations and individuals involved in providing healthcare and HIV prevention with incarcerated persons and their partners. Viewers are able to hear from government and non-government spokespersons from throughout the country.

*Hooked*, 60 minutes. 2003. **RL**

This documentary film explores the "online Cruising" phenomenon through the stories and reflections of gay men from around the country.

*Living with AIDS: An occasion of grace*, 28 minutes. 1994. **RL**

From a home for HIV-positive mothers in Los Angeles to a support group in New York, "Living with AIDS: An Occasion of Grace" introduces us to some of these people: a teen group that uses drama to educate peers about AIDS prevention; parishioners who do household chores for neighbors living with AIDS; and a hemophiliac who lost his wife and most of his family to aids. "Living with AIDS: An Occasion of Grace" demonstrates how individuals can make a difference in healing the physical, emotional, and spiritual challenges brought on by the AIDS epidemic.



## **PAMPHLETS & BROCHURES**

*He'd tell me if he's negative: How do you know what you know?* [Pamphlet]. San Francisco, CA: San Francisco AIDS Foundation. 2001. **RL**

*HIV and AIDS: A gay man's story.* [Pamphlet]. South Deerfield, MA: Channing L. Bete Company. 1993. **RL**

*Living with HIV: Take charge of your future.* [Pamphlet]. South Deerfield, MA: Channing L. Bete Company. 1997. **RL**

*Oral sex: Keeping it safe!* [Pamphlet]. Columbus, OH: No publisher/No date. **RL**

*Young and gay: Protect yourself from HIV.* [Pamphlet]. Santa Cruz, CA: Journeyworks Publishing. 1998. **RL**



## **COMMUNITY RESOURCES**

Columbus AIDS Task Force  
M4M Project  
1751 East Long Street  
Columbus, OH 43203  
614-299-2437  
<http://www.catf.net>

Columbus Health Department  
240 Parsons Avenue  
Columbus, OH 43215  
614-645-7772  
<http://www.cmhhealth.org/>

Lesbian Gay Community Center of Greater Cleveland  
6600 Detroit Avenue  
Cleveland, OH 44102  
216-651-5428  
1-888-429-8761  
<http://www.lgcsc.org>

OAC—Ohio AIDS Coalition  
48 West Whittier Street  
Columbus, OH 43206  
<http://www.ohioaidscoalition.org/>

Parents, Families, and Friends of Lesbians and Gays  
P.O. Box 5571  
Lima, OH 45390  
419-222-4954  
[http://www.geocities.com/pflag\\_lima/](http://www.geocities.com/pflag_lima/)

Stonewall Columbus  
1160 North High Street  
Columbus, OH 43201  
614-299-7764  
<http://www.stonewall-columbus.org/>

The Tobias Project  
844 East Main Street  
Suite A  
Columbus, OH 43205  
614-252-2727  
<http://www.tobiasproject.org/>