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Fall 2021

Spring 2022

American Association of Directors of Child and Adolescent Psychiatry

2021-2022 Executive Committee and Committee Chairs

<http://www.aadcaps.org>



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PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

Dear AACAP Members:



The past ten months have been remarkable for all of us as we continue to deal with the physical and emotional consequences of COVID for patients and staff and work to develop resources to meet the service demand. AACAP continues to meet its goal of providing the support and expertise necessary for you to be responsive and effective. The New Division Director's Roundtable occurred on September 24, 2021 at 2:00 PM and was chaired by Drs. Marty Drell, Victor Fornari, and Meg Benningfield. The discussion focused on the multiple expectations for clinical and academic productivity when assuming administrative leadership and the lack of preparation before taking these positions. The conversation was lively and interesting.

The AACAP Virtual Fall Meeting held on October 18, 2021, prior to the start of the Annual Meeting of the American Academy of Child and Adolescent Psychiatry, focused on clinical and training issues impacting access to care and featured Dr. Quinn Capers as the Keynote Speaker. Dr. Capers presented the Keynote Address on Minority Faculty Recruitment and Retention. The session was attended by over 50 AACAP members and a video of the talks and the chat are available on the AACAP Google Drive and includes links to the URL files. The Program Chair, Dr. David Axelson, is currently planning for a virtual Spring Meeting to be held the afternoon of Sunday May 1, 2022. The program will include an update on the progress of the Workgroup on Racism and Healthcare Disparities chaired by Dr. Tami Benton, as well as a discussion of the development of research careers in Divisions of Child and Adolescent Psychiatry led by the Co-Chairs of the Research Committee, Drs. Jeremy Veenstra-VanderWeele and Peter Szatmari. The Keynote Speaker will be announced in the next few weeks. Please mark your calendar and plan to attend.

As the Workgroup on Racism and Healthcare Disparities continues to make progress in addressing these critical issues for AACAP, the Executive Committee decided to incorporate these issues into the structure and function of the organization. An Executive Committee Chair on Equity and Healthcare Disparity was created and will be appointed by Dr. Benton as she begins her Presidency. The responsibilities of the Chair include the following:

- Facilitate strategic planning for AACAP membership around issues of equity and diversity in the administration of child and adolescent psychiatry divisions and departments.
- Advise the AACAP President, President-Elect, Secretary-Treasurer, Program Chair, Membership Chair and committee chairs on matters related to equity and diversity.
- Collaborate with AACAP committees to maintain equity and diversity as priorities in their work.
- Participate in AACAP annual meetings, providing updates on the organization's progress in the area of equity and diversity as well as presentations on relevant clinical, educational, research, and advocacy activities.
- Engage AACAP membership on best practices for recruitment and retention of faculty, staff, and trainees.
- Disseminate information to AACAP regarding broader national and local initiatives and opportunities related to equity and diversity.
- Serve as a liaison to AACAP, APA, and AAP representatives working in the areas of diversity, equity, and inclusion.
- Collaborate with AACAP colleagues on scholarly activities that address the impact of these interventions.

The Executive Committee welcomes your input into how this position can best help you address the prevalence of racism and healthcare disparities in mental health care.

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The KKK Through History



The Eyes Have It!

My contribution to this issue is done under the aegis of the Workgroup

on Racism and Health

Disparities. It will continue my focus on racism. This has been a fascination of mine for years. I am proud I did a Grand Rounds on the Impact of Slavery on Blacks in America years ago. The underlying impetus for the Grand Rounds was an article I read that I have never been able to re-find. It focused on a case of a Black teen who murdered someone for looking him in the eyes. The motivations for such an act continued to haunt me. The Grand Rounds focused on book Post Traumatic Slave Syndrome (2005) by Joy De Gruy, PhD. I was fascinated that Dr. De Gruy noted that she wrote her book after an incident in which a Black teen in her neighborhood threatened to kill her son because he was looking the teen in the eyes.

For this issue, I have chosen to present on aspects of the rage generated by racism and its impact on both Blacks and Whites. I do so by a column on the KKK and three book reviews which explore the dynamics of what is going on in America and why it has been so problematic for our Nation to deal with racism since its inception.

My reading of history regarding racism follow's Newton's 3rd Law of Motion in that it appears that for every action there seems to be an equal and opposite reaction. In many cases, however, the law is broken in that the contravening reaction is often disproportionate.

Said in a different way, it seems that every advance in rights and equality for Blacks is responded to by actions to undo these gains. This is well exemplified by the Ku Klux Klan and its 150 year plus history.

The Klan's history is said to have begun in 1865 on Christmas Eve in Pulaski, Tennessee when a group of Confederate veterans created a "secret" social club based on the concept of fraternities. This was one part of a general movement to commemorate the Civil War, like the Sons and Daughters of the Confederacy. The name is alleged to have come from the Greek word *Kyklos* for "circle." The word Klan was added for alliteration (KKK). There were many similar groups in the Southern States. Louisiana's version, for example, was the Knights of the White Camellia. Many of these groups came together at a 1867 convention in Nashville to create an "invisible" confederation in the South dedicated to resisting the efforts of reconstruction and enforcement of the 13th, 14th, and 15th amendments (that increased the rights for Blacks). These groups did so via intimidation and violence. The new group coalesced

around the leadership of Nathan Bedford Forrest, a charismatic and racist Confederate Calvary General known for the killing of Black union troops at Fort Pillow in Tennessee. He became the group's first Grand Wizard.

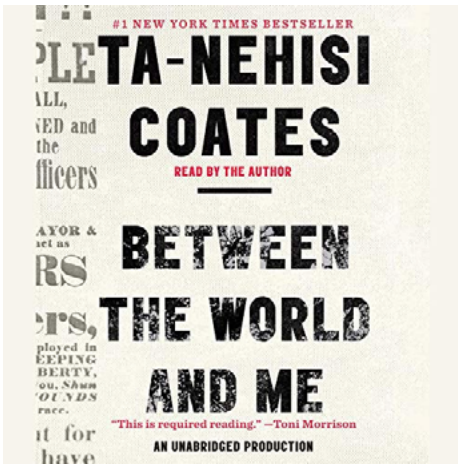
The Confederation had a hierarchy of Grand Wizards, Grand Dragons, Grand Titans, Grand Cyclops, and Knight Hawks. They created costumes to frighten and conceal their identities. They would hold nighttime raids in which they would whip and lynch Blacks as well as their White supporters. Black landowners were run off their lands while their houses, churches, and Freeman schools were set on fire. Forrest allegedly disbanded the group in 1869 due to its extreme violence.

The U.S. Congress that was led by radical reconstructionists who championed equal rights for Blacks, created anti-KKK legislation including the KKK Act. This act suspended the Writ of Habeas corpus and permitted Federal Troops to forcefully suppress the illegal actions of the Klan and its associated groups. When the local and state courts failed to convict Klan members, trials were moved to Federal Military Courts. These latter actions were subsequently deemed unconstitutional and banned by the Supreme Court in 1882.

Historians suggest that this original

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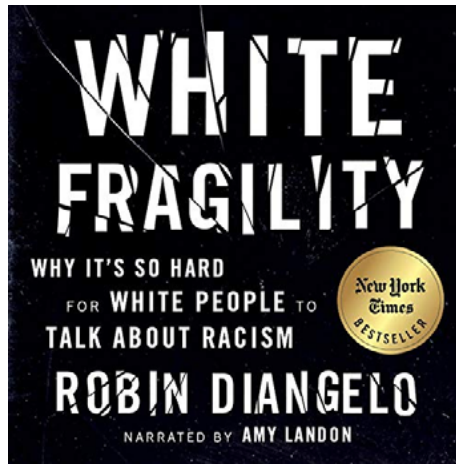
BOOK REVIEWS



Between the World and Me: Ta-Nehisi Coates (2015)

For those who prefer shorter books (176 pages) that are more personal, I might suggest Ta-Nehisi Coates second book: *Between the World and Me*. It won the 2015 non-fiction national book of the year, as well as many other awards.

The book is written as a letter to his son, Samori, about his thoughts about being Black in America. The format was inspired by James Baldwin's earlier book *The Fire Next Time* (1963) which involved a letter to Baldwin's nephew upon the hundredth anniversary of emancipation. The letter to Samori includes three parts: A description of Ta-Nehisi's experiences as a young man, the impact of the birth of Samori on Ta-Nehisi and his wish to instruct his son on how to protect himself and his body, and a visit with the mother of



White Fragility: Why It's So Hard For White People To Talk About Racism: Robin DiAngelo (2018)

One of the main dilemma's I see in discussing race is the "then what?" question. If you believe there's a problem, then what can/should one do? Several of the books reviewed speak to this in societal and historical terms. DiAngelo's confrontative book is aimed at the many individuals who she feels are unaware of their racist beliefs (n.b., implicit bias) due to being socialized (white socialization) into them. She feels that whites, due to their white privilege, have never had to discuss being part of a white race, as they were raised in a dominant position in America. They have learned, or is it rationalized, that racists are "bad" people who do



White Rage: The Unspoken Truth of our Racial Divide: Carol Anderson, PhD (2016)

After a continuing focus on *Black Rage*, historian Dr. Anderson offers a counterpoint with a focus on *White Rage*. In her history of the last 150 plus years, she puts forth the premise that each step forward with regards to fuller participation in U.S. democracy by blacks has been met by "White Rage." Although this rage can include sheer force and fear as propagated by white supremacy racists groups, it is mostly now done through less violent strategies, such as policies, and legislation. She carefully goes over the gains by Blacks since the Civil War and the legislative actions implemented to undo them. She discusses reconstruction, the undoing of reconstruction, the creation

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New Division Directors' Roundtable (NDDR)



Marty Drell, MD



Victor Fornari, MD



Meg Benningfield, MD

The New Division Director's Roundtable took place on September 24, 2021. It was done virtually in deference to the Delta Variant of Covid and lasted a speedy two and a half hours. This year's version, which was the 18th or perhaps the 19th, was a half an hour longer than the 2020 version, as two hours didn't seem enough time to begin to deal with the complexity of being a Director in 2021. I miss the luxury of our "live" meetings, which took place the afternoon before the annual

meeting and lasted three hours.

The presenters for this year's version included Rich Martini as moderator, Victor Fonari, Meg Benningfield, and myself, with Earl Magee pulling all the pieces together. The participants focused on "brand new" Directors (those with tenures of less than a year) with an expanded invitation list to those Directors who have been in their jobs for three years or less. Nine Directors registered.

Victor, Meg, and myself repeated

from last year and all presented updated versions of their previous presentations which are posted on the AADCAP Website (Earl, put in the website). The totality gave an overview of the Director's position from the presenter's personalized perspectives.

After the presentations, we opened up the roundtable to questions and discussions with participants. It was clear from the start that the last two years of Covid, healthcare changes, and National challenges have made the position of Director even more challenging than usual. The themes of stress, burnout, work/life balance, recruitment, and maintenance of staff and trainees reverberated throughout, along with strategies to assist each of the participants.

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AADCAP's 2021 Fall

Meeting via Zoom:

with keynote speaker, Quinn Capers, MD

October 18, 2021, 12:00-3:00 pm ET

For the second year, AADCAP held a semi-annual meeting virtually. Our keynote speaker, Quinn Capers, MD spoke on "Minority Faculty Retention & Recruitment: An Evidence-based Presentation" and moderated by John Walkup, MD. Dr. Capers is the The Rody P. Cox MD

Professor in Internal Medicine; the inaugural Vice Chair for Diversity and Inclusion, Department of Internal Medicine; Associate Dean for Faculty Diversity; and specializes in interventional cardiology at UT Southwestern Medical Center. Dr. Capers's talk was very well

received. The video of his presentation has been requested many times by members of AADCAP and AACAP. Drs. Yael Dvir and Sandra Sexson presented and moderated a session on "Using Trainees to Improve Access to Child &

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These included empathy, mentoring, mindfulness, validation, anecdotes (many humorous) and helpful hints.

The overarching advice was to use the AADCAP organization to assist the Directors in doing their jobs. This can be done by:

- Using the listserv to answer questions.
- Calling members for assistance and consultation.
- Attending the Annual Meeting and the proliferation of Zoom sub-meetings.
- Staying tuned for the more formal mentorship program being organized by the Emeritus members.

- Reading the Newsletters and other communications of the AADCAP.

There are always new challenges to deal with. These are better if handled within the comradery of a like-minded group. It is hoped that next year's meeting will be "live" and not altered by the Lambda Mu, or whatever variant that might mutate to frustrate and bedevil us. Let it be known that we are here for our members. Please let the leadership know if there are other ways that we can assist you in your work.

Visit the New Division Directors' Roundtable page at http://www.aadc.org/new_division_directors_roundtable_nddr.aspx.

2021 Fall Meeting

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Adolescent Psychiatry Services." Lastly, Drs. Meg Benningfield and Andres Pumariega moderated a session on the "Use of School-based Services to Improve Access" presented by Vera Feuer, MD, Associate Vice President, School Mental Health; Director, Emergency Psychiatry and Behavioral Health Urgent Care at Northwell Health; and Associate Professor, Psychiatry, Pediatrics and Emergency Medicine at Zucker SOM at Hofstra Northwell.

To access the meeting videos, please visit the 2021 Fall Meeting page: http://www.aadc.org/2021_fall_meeting.aspx.

SPRING 2022

Work Group on Racism and Health Disparities



Tami Benton, MD
President-Elect

AADCAP's Work Group on Racism and Health Disparities, chaired by Tami Benton, MD, met in early 2022 to discuss the spring meeting presentation that included

achieving goals in education, leadership/DEI, systems of care, and development of diverse research scholars.

At the spring meeting on May 1, 2022,

Dr. Benton presented on these topics that was well-received.

The work group consists of: Drs. Cheryl Al-Mateen, Marty Drell, Tony Guerrero, Maria McGee, Andy Pumariega, Sandra Sexson, John Walkup, and Charley Zeanah.

New Diversity & Equity Chair Position Added to the Executive Committee

In early 2022, President Martini and officers appointed a Diversity & Equity Chair position. The appointed person will chair the Diversity &

Equity (D&E) Committee, a separate group from general committees. The chair will be a voting member of the Executive Committee. The D&E Committee will be structured like the other committees. The current Work Group on Racism and Health Disparities (WGRHD) will be sunsetted after the spring meeting.

On behalf of the Executive Committee, we would like to thank Dr. Benton and the work group for fulfilling its charge and the great deal of work and commitment to the work group and diversity.



AADCAP's 2022 Spring Meeting via Zoom: *featuring keynote speaker*

Admiral Rachel L. Levine, MD

May 1, 2022, 12:00-3:00 pm ET

Immediately followed by AADCAP's Business Meeting

AADCAP held its 2022 Spring Meeting virtually on Sunday, May 1, 2022 from 12:00 - 3:00 pm ET via Zoom. Approximately 43 members attended the meeting that went very well with excellent speakers and lively discussions.

The AADCAP Research Committee has been concerned with the lack of clinician scientists in our training programs. Clinician scientists play a vital role in moving the field forward in terms on improving mental health outcomes for children and youth by developing new diagnostic practices and by testing the effectiveness of new and established interventions. However, in North America, the United Kingdom and Europe (to say nothing of middle and low income countries) the number of trainees who intend to pursue a career in clinical research seems to be dwindling.

During the first, 90-minute session, the Research Committee held a symposium on the nurturing and support of clinician scientists in child and youth mental health. The first, 90-minute session focused on "Supporting Clinician Scientist Training in Child and Youth Mental Health--A Call to Action" with **Dr. Jeremy Veenstra-VanderWeele, MD** facilitating the session. Speakers included:



Peter Szatmari, MD, Co-Chair of the Research Committee and Professor of Psychiatry, the University of Toronto; Director, Cundill Centre

for Child and Youth Depression; Members of Psychiatry, The Hospital for Sick Children



Lauren Hill, PhD, Director, Office of Research Training and Career Development; Acting Director, Office for Disparities

Research and Workforce Diversity, National Institute of Mental Health (NIMH)



Kara Bagot, MD, Medical Director, Addiction Institute of Mount Sinai and Center on Addiction Alliance; Assistant Professor of Psychiatry

and Pediatrics, Icahn School of Medicine at Mount Sinai

Dr. Szatmari, MD provided an overview of the issue from a global perspective. Drs. Bagot and Hulvershorn discussed their own career trajectories as clinician scientists, including their experiences with programs that have targeted this challenge, including the Yale Solnit NIMH R25 research residency, the AACAP NIDA K12 grant, and the AACAP Early Research Career Colloquium. Dr. Hill discussed career development initiatives at NIMH, with a particular emphasis on the critical need for clinician-scientists from backgrounds that are underrepresented in medicine. The symposium ended with a discussion of challenges and opportunities as we work to develop an action plan to increase not only the number of



Leslie Hulvershorn, MD, Interim Co-Chair of Psychiatry, Division Chief of Child and Adolescent Psychiatry;

Associate Professor of Psychiatry, Indiana University School of Medicine



AADCAP's 2022 Spring Meeting

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trainee clinician scientists but also to ensure their success as academic physicians.

Attendees asked many questions and engage speakers in lively discussions.

Our keynote speaker, **Admiral Rachel L. Levine, MD**, 17th U.S. Assistant Secretary for Health, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS), addressed the growing youth mental health crisis in the country and shared her thoughts on proposed policy changes, why these policies will be impactful, and what

academic and clinical leaders can do to meaningfully address the crisis. The Department of Health and Human Services recently allocated 35 million dollars to strengthen mental health services for children and young adults.

ADM Levine was a Professor of Pediatrics and Psychiatry at the Penn State College of Medicine and served as Vice-Chair for Clinical Affairs for the Department of Pediatrics, and Chief of the Division of Adolescent Medicine and Eating Disorders at the Penn State Hershey Medical Center.

Her career focused on the intersection between mental and physical health, treating children, adolescents, and young adults. Prior to her appointment as Assistant Secretary of Health in 2021, she was confirmed as Pennsylvania's Physician General in 2015 and, in 2018, was named Pennsylvania's Secretary of Health.

For more information on the spring meeting, please visit http://www.aadcaps.org/2022_spring_meeting1.aspx



AADCAP's 2022 Business Meeting

At the end of the conference, AADCAP held its annual Business Meeting that included reports on membership, finances, the 2022 election results, a report on September's NDDR, and reports from AACAP, AADPRT, ABPN, as well as an update on the fall meeting from Dr. Dave Axelson, AADCAP Program Chair.

Dr. Martini thanked his Executive Committee--Tami Benton, MD,

President-Elect; Victor Fornari, MD, Past President; Mike Sorter, MD, Secretary/Treasurer; Dave Axelson, MD, Program Chair; and Sheila Marcus, MD, Membership Chair--for their support and commitment during his presidency. He thanked Earl Magee for his guidance and support throughout his term. Also, he thoroughly enjoyed working with the membership, establishing and developing

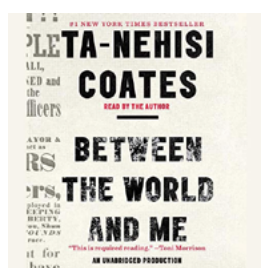
an ongoing member forum sponsored by AADCAP during AACAP's Annual Meeting.

Dr. Martini passed the gavel to Dr. Benton who will be president from 2022-2024. Dr. Benton thanked Dr. Martini for his many contributions to AADCAP. She made a few announcements then concluded the meeting by thanking the membership for attending.



BOOK REVIEWS

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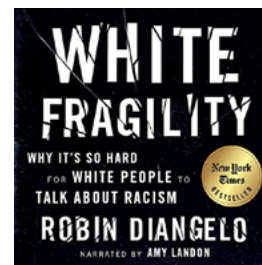
Ta-Nehisi's friend, Prince C a r m e n J o n e s , who was "mistakenly" killed by police. This

latter part describes the life of Prince's mother, who was a sharecropper's daughter, who rose in social standing to the point of being able to provide her children with private schools and a comfortable lifestyle.

The book is an elegant and elaborate version of "The Talk" that Black parents feel they need to give their children on how to navigate the racist culture in the U.S., especially with regards to encounters with authority figures, such as the police. He focuses over and over on "the body," a concept he borrowed from feminist literature. He feels that Blacks, like women, are seen as "objects" to be appropriated, exploited, and plundered. The intersectionality of being Black and a woman seems to present even more problems of objectification. He makes the point repeatedly that White supremacy damages Black bodies and that Blacks need to always be "on guard" and "code

shift"/accommodate depending on the settings they are in.

The book is not a comfortable read, but certainly lets the reader know what the author strongly feels. He states that he is more optimistic for Blacks who he feels have been victims of White supremacy and have culturally adapted. He is less optimistic about the ability of Whites to give up their White supremacy, as it is so much a part of the fabric of our society, which has been strategically, consciously, and consistently planned over the years. He feels it will be very difficult to dismantle the infrastructure of White supremacy. He reminds the reader that there are very few examples in history of people willing to give up such power and privilege, especially as it potentially means not only giving up power for oneself, but for one's family, including one's children and grandchildren. He feels that Blacks will have a much easier time if and when change occurs, as they will not have to deal with the loss of power and privilege that Whites will undergo in what is perceived as a "zero sum game" in which if someone wins, then someone automatically must lose.



consciously "bad things." Di Angelo feels that the average white is unconscious of their socialized racism, and when confronted with it, defend themselves forcibly as not being racists (n.b., the bad, conscious type). She thinks similarly of most other institutions (healthcare, policing business, etc.) in white America.

She calls on whites, who she refers to as her target audience, especially regular well intentioned whites, to challenge their ideas on racism and to realize the part they play in its maintenance. She believes that a new, more conscious, awareness of racism will hopefully lead to greater understanding, empathy, grief and moral outrage. She hopes additionally that it will allow an examination of the inevitable unconscious and conscious defenses that are often mobilized. She again calls for action with the proviso that Blacks and people of color must agree to what is done and accept you as a "trustworthy" ally. She notes that the internal and external work needed will be difficult and not of everyone. She fears that the awareness and the feelings engendered will lead to "white paralysis" and inaction. To bring these

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MARK YOUR CALENDAR!

AADCAP's 2022 Fall Meeting

Monday, October 17, 2022

Toronto, Ontario, Canada

BOOK REVIEWS

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White Fragility

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subjects to the table and to keep them there are difficult and will generate defensive maneuvers to stifle any action. A favorite defensive maneuver she writes about is termed “white woman’s tears.” This is when a white woman cries in response to racial conversations that makes her feel uncomfortable, hurt, offended, and shamed.

DiAngelo feels that this defensively allows the woman to take center stage as a victim, thereby derailing the process. Paralysis and niceness are not enough! She clearly states that not acting means you are colluding with white society.

(Ref: Accapadi, M. M. (Spr 2007). When White Woman Cry: How Woman’s Tears Oppress Woman of Color. College Student Affairs Journal, (26)2:208-215.)



of Jim Crow laws, lynching’s, the 1954 Brown vs the Board of Education decision,

the Civil Rights Act of 1964, the Voters rights Act of 1965, the War on Drugs, the disproportionate incarceration of blacks, affirmative action, and ends with ongoing efforts at voter suppression. She

writes about the sophistication of these legislative efforts in which religion and media are used to support, rationalize, and institutionalize the responses to white rage caused by curtailing of white privilege with the goal of protecting and preserving the status quo of democracy and our “great society,” as defined by white’s. By doing so, she provides a historical explanation of how “structural racism” can literally be legislated into existence.

KKK

(continued from page 5)

iteration of the Klan faded in prominence largely due to their and the South’s success in blunting the impact of reconstruction. The Klan was not needed as White supremacy had been re-established and re-enforced with the support of white legislators, law enforcement officers, and local judiciaries. The Klan and its mission went dormant only to rise again in a differing version in 1915.

This second iteration of the KKK was the brainchild of William J. Simmons, an Atlanta business man who based the “new Klan” on the fraternal orders described in Thomas Dixon’s bestselling 1905 book “The Klansman.” This book also served as the basis for D.W. Griffith’s influential three hour 1915 “Birth of a Nation” that was screened in the White House by Woodrow Wilson.

This “new Klan” is beautifully described in historian Linda Gordon’s award winning book, The Second Coming of the KKK. This was a more sophisticated version of the Klan that was based on a revision of history called the “Lost Cause” which contended that the Civil War wasn’t centered on slavery but the wish to maintain the heroic antebellum White Southern way of life.

As described, this version of the Klan seemed a lot like the current “super churches” with their emphasis on large memberships, family life, and good deeds. The Klan worked with White protestant denominations

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AACAP 69th Annual Meeting

October 17-22, 2022

Toronto, Ontario, Canada

For more information,
visit [AACAP’s meeting page](#).

and held picnics, boxing matches, rallies, fairs, and charity events. This was a less violent Klan that sought power through the ballot box. Its patriotic political platform extended beyond the South and was National in scope. It had chapters in most states. It proudly and openly held large and triumphal marches in Washington, DC. This version was not secretive. Its members didn't need to hide behind their hoods and masks. It included women and women's auxiliaries. It was anti-communist, anti-immigration, anti-Catholic, anti-organized labor, and anti-gay, in addition to being anti-Black. One can see how "White Supremacy" could expand to these new groups. This second wave gained many new members, especially in the Midwest and the West. This version of the Klan reached its peak in the 1920's with four million members.

Historians contend that its influence diminished due to problems that come with success, power and money. There were numerous deflections and many new groups formed. There were many examples of misuse of power, such as when a KKK leader was accused of murdering his secretary. The Klan was also systematically weakened by the FBI and the Department of Justice infiltrations and investigations (as with Marcus Garvey, the Black Panther's, MLK, and any other groups deemed a potential enemies of the State) that subsequently led to charges of tax evasion. The litigation costs, fines, and penalties severely impacted the abilities of the Klan. Finally, it was speculated that the KKK was further diminished by the Great Depression

and WWII which focused America on differing perils.

Again, the Klan became dormant until the 1950's when it reorganized in response to the 1954 Brown vs. The Board of Education Supreme Court decision with its mandate to desegregate schools, the Civil Rights Act in 1964, and the many Civil Rights Movements of that time. There were waves of violence, including assassinations, bombings of churches, harassment of the Freedom Riders, and other attempts to subvert progress. This third iteration of the Klan took many lessons from its predecessors and was, on the surface, non-violent and more interested in politics. One of its main figureheads was David Duke, who was born in 1950. Duke was well dressed (called a "suit and tie racist") and usually sans robe and hood. He tended to speak more to the rights of Whites than of Blacks. He was a White Supremacist and also a Neo-Nazi. In 1970, he founded the White Youth Alliance, a student group affiliated with the National Socialist White People's Party (NSWPP). In 1974, he also founded the Knights of the KKK (4 K's) that seemed to target Jews more than Blacks. Although vilified by many, he did manage to be elected to the Louisiana legislature in 1989. He ran for Governor of Louisiana in 1991 against Edwin Edwards, who was a Democrat and a controversial three term and much indicted Governor. This hotly contested election that Duke lost, was made famous by Edwards' famous self-deprecating campaign slogan, "Vote for the Crook, it's important!" In all of his political endeavors, Duke managed to garner

large amounts of the White vote in Louisiana, a very Red State. Since his loss to Edwards, he has been under continuous media and law enforcement police scrutiny and has been charged with various crimes including, illegal fundraising, inciting a riot, refusing to dispense, and reckless conduct for blocking a highway during an anti-segregation rally. Felony mail and tax fraud charges led to his serving fifteen months in a Federal Prison.

As with the second wave, this third wave has been weakened by continued scrutiny (Klan watches), alternative competitive groups, the misdeeds of its leaders, and federal interventions. In 1987, the United Klan's of America declared bankruptcy after a seven million dollar judgment against it in a civil suit filed by Beulah May Donald on behalf of her deceased nineteen-year-old son.

The Klan, as an organization, appears to be in disarray with a vast decrease in membership. There has been no charismatic leader to stabilize, re-organize, and vitalize the organization. In addition, it competes with many other racist hate groups that focus on specific aspects of what was the second wave KKK's large coalition of groups to hate (anti-Black, anti-immigrant, anti-Catholic, anti-gay, anti-communist, anti-Semitic) with an overall emphasis on anti-government, White supremacy, and anti-liberal agendas. It is unclear to me whether the Klan is temporarily dormant with a fourth version in the making or whether it has been supplanted by a new generation of hate organizations that have

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sprung up to take its place that have learned from the past lessons of the KKK. These organizations are tech savvy. They work on the internet rather than through bricks and mortar organizations that are easier to track and infiltrate. These new organizations are said to use the dark web and Bitcoin to evade the government. Time will tell as to the fate of the KKK specifically. It remains the grand-daddy of domestic hate organizations and there definitely remain many who hate!

History shows that the Civil Rights Movements have also had their own phases over time. As

the current third wave of Civil Rights Movements (BLM, George Floyd, police brutality, defund the police, voting rights suppression, reparations, affirmative action) plays out, I am sure that it will be reacted to with future counter-reactions by hate organizations. That seems the way of history, the world, and Newtonian physics.

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President’s Message (continued from page 4)

AADCAP continues its active collaboration with AACAP through the participation of its president Dr. Warren Ng in leadership meetings, the coordination of a fall AADCAP meeting with the AACAP Annual Meeting, and the regular submission of a Member Services Forum on Pathways to Leadership. The Forum last October focused on developing leadership skills, and featured Dr. Michael Jellinek as keynote speaker, with Drs. David Axelson, John Walkup, Cheryl Al-Mateen, Yolanda Graham, and Stephanie Eken as panelists. The discussion was based on audience responses to survey questions and led to a lively exchange among panel members and with the audience. AADCAP will submit a Member Services Forum abstract using a similar format entitled, “Leading System Change Beyond the Pandemic,” for the 2022 AACAP Annual Meeting.

The AADCAP website has always been a vital resource for membership, and never more important than during the COVID pandemic when so much information is exchanged virtually. The Executive Committee decided that it was time for an upgrade to not only better inform current and prospective members about Association activities, but to give members better access to initiatives, recommendations, and opinions from AADCAP colleagues. Drs. Meg Benningfield, Matt Biel, Marty Drell, and I are working with Mr. Earl Magee, who fortunately knows a good deal about website development, to write recommendations on how to make the AADCAP website more relevant for members. We will keep you updated.

I would like to take this opportunity to thank members of the Executive Committee for their support, advice, direction, and contributions: Dr. Tami Benton as President-Elect, Dr. Victor Fornari as Past President, Dr. Mike Sorter as Secretary-Treasurer, Dr. David Axelson as Program Chair and Dr. Sheila Marcus as Membership Chair. It is a pleasure working with you. Nothing works without Mr. Earl Magee who knows how to keep the organization running. The past two years were particularly challenging for leadership in child and adolescent psychiatry. The COVID-19 pandemic forced us to adapt, make changes in programming and curricula, and care for patients with more urgent mental health needs. I am proud of the accomplishments of our membership and will work to ensure that AADCAP continues to focus on making your jobs easier and your programs more effective.

Sincerely,

D. Richard Martini, MD
President 2020-2022