

# Division 44 $\Psi$ Society for the Psychological Study of Lesbian, Gay, and Bisexual Issues

## Newsletter

A division of the  
American  
Psychological  
Association

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Editor: Barry Chung

Fall, 1998

### President's Column

STEVEN E. JAMES

It would be easy to focus on the Convention that recently occurred in San Francisco. With the tremendous positive responses to our programming, the unprecedented successes of the suite activities, the fun of the fund-raising dinner and suite parties, and the strengthening of our relationships with other divisions, it is only natural to look back on the warm glow of San Francisco. It all went so well that to me it really demonstrated our evolution as an organization. We are able to do great things well. But Convention is not the only thing that our Division is about. There are 51 other weeks in the year when Division 44 operates without the intense atmosphere of camaraderie that develops when one sees so many Division 44 pins and familiar smiles in every convention meeting room and hallway. I suspect that for the majority of our members who do not attend Convention every year, what Division 44 means is what we do day in and day out. The products of the Division are the accomplishments of many people whose faces may not be so familiar, but whose good works are the bricks and mortar of our professional home. It is to this work, your work, that I would like to draw attention.

Your support, at whatever level of activity, helps to create many achievements ranging from council resolutions, emerging guidelines, and Annuals, to personal phone calls and other messages of support exchanged among members, and broader support through awards and scholarships. During the course of the year, there are more than 100 people involved in making these things happen. All of these efforts reflect the mission of Division 44. Recently our mission statement has been reviewed by the Executive Committee (EC) in light of the changes that have taken place since the founding of the Division more than a dozen years ago. All of your work for the Division is guided, ultimately, by our mission statement. For our work to be relevant, our mission statement must be current. Elsewhere in this newsletter there is a ballot with which you are asked to vote on the revisions suggested by the EC to update our mission statement.

In the spirit of renewal, I would like to present to you the theme I bring to my presidency, a reaffirmation of the Division's commitment to the issues of youths and families. While I have already asked many of you for ideas about how we can improve the Division's service to and awareness of these often overlooked constituencies, I encourage anyone who has an idea to let me know.

You will see some relevant ideas already being acted upon in this newsletter. Ritch Savin-Williams' column will provide a primer during the year. I have asked the incoming Convention Program Co-Chairs, Jessica Morris and Norm Pierce, to find ways of highlighting relevant programming for next year.

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President's Column: *Continued*

Our new Continuing Education Chair, David Jull-Johnson, has a similar charge. Several of you (Amity Buxton, Jim Fitzgerald, Stacey Hart, Karen Jordan, Charlotte Patterson, Ritch Savin-Williams, Margaret Schneider, and others) have volunteered to create programming proposals relevant to the theme, and I hope many more will come forward with similar proposals. At least one of the Invited Addresses in Boston will also address issues of youths and families.

One of the ways we can institutionalize this increased awareness of the Division to youth and family issues is by the establishment of the Scrivner Memorial Lecture, to be given each year at Convention by recipients of research funding from the bequest made by the late Roy Scrivner to support scientific research in the areas of LGBT youths and families. Roberta Nutt, Past-President of Division 43 and Executrix of Roy's estate, has agreed to deliver the first of these lectures next year. Through this process of theme development, your Youths and Families Committee Co-Chairs (Gary Hollander and Karen Jordan) have stepped forward to assist me in many ways to coordinate these activities. Some of you, members and allies, are already working on activities relevant to my theme, like Jean Baker (AZ) and Sharon Wilson (PA) who have helped their state psychological associations pass resolutions concerning the respect and safety of LGBT youths in schools.

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**APA Division 44**  
**Society for the Psychological Study of**  
**Lesbian, Gay, and Bisexual Issues**

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**Bisexual Issues**

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*Contact information for Division 44 officers may be located in the  
division website <<http://www.apa.org/divisions/div44/>>*

President's Column: *Continued*

If you have not worked in these areas for the Division, I invite you to consider making a change, even if only for the coming year, and giving some time to these issues. If you are doing something relevant to this theme, perhaps outside the Division, please be sure you let me know. I would like to have a better sense of what we are doing collectively for LGBT youths and families--our youths and our families.

In addition to activities related to my Presidential Theme, I am always interested in your ideas for improving the work of the Division. Some members have approached me about creating a venue for discussion with members of Division 36 (Religion and Psychology) and we are working to make that

happen at Convention next year, if not before. Randy Georgemiller and Davina Kotulski have stepped forward to be our new Public Policy Committee Co-Chairs and they need your support. Leah Fygetakis is our new Liaison to an effort started by Catherine Acuff and CIRP to create an international queer psychology conference. Also, I would like to find a way to increase the Division's awareness of women's health issues, particularly as they overlap issues of youths and families.

These are but a few of the good things going on and possible in Division 44. I hope each of you will find a way to take a step closer to the Division this year, be more a part of what is happening. I invite you to let me know if there is any way that I might be able to help you to feel more at home in Division 44.▼

### Advertise in the Division 44 Newsletter

Division 44 has nearly 1,000 Members and Associates and approximately 600 Students and Affiliates. Our membership includes both academics and clinicians, all of whom are connected through a common interest in lesbian, gay, and bisexual issues.

The Division 44 Newsletter is published three times per year, and reaches the complete membership. Advertising rates are extremely economical:

<b>Full Page:</b>	<b>\$225</b>	<b>Quarter Page:</b>	<b>\$75</b>
<b>Half Page:</b>	<b>\$125</b>	<b>Business Card:</b>	<b>\$45</b>

Deadlines are printed in the Newsletter. Submissions via e-mail are particularly appreciated.

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### How to Use the Division 44 Listserver

1. To subscribe: Send an e-mail message to <listserv@lists.apa.org> with no subject line and "subscribe div44" in the body of the message.
2. To send a message: Send your e-mail message to <div44@lists.apa.org> and it will automatically be sent to everyone on the list.
3. To unsubscribe: Send an e-mail message to <listserv@lists.apa.org> with no subject line and "unsubscribe div44" in the body of the message.
4. If you have any problems or questions, contact Doug Deville, Division 44 Membership Chair at <dmdeville@msn.com> or (617) 262-0315.

The listserv is intended for communication among Division 44 members and other mental health professionals. Please be aware that the Division 44 listserv is not monitored. Please use it in the professional and respectful manner for which it is intended.

## Editor's Note

BARRY CHUNG

As usual, the officers of Division 44 have a lot to report after our APA Convention in San Francisco. You will find that this Newsletter is filled with important information about the new developments of our organization and other announcements that may interest you (e.g., conferences, awards, grants, member news). Chris Browning's Presidential Address definitely is an inspiring piece, and our new President, Steve James, shares his visions for his presidency in the President's Column.

I want to call your attention to the pull-out page with two sections in the middle of this Newsletter. One section is a ballot for you to vote for the revised mission statement of the Division; the second section

is a membership satisfaction survey. Please complete and return both in the enclosed addressed envelope.

Dawn Szymanski replaces Monica Baskin as our new Editorial Assistant. Monica has moved on to her predoctoral psychology internship at Emory University School of Medicine. I wish her good luck and success. Her excellent work with the Newsletter will be missed.

Finally, I feel quite awkward to publish my own poem in this issue, especially when it was the first English poem I have ever written. Encouraged by other Division members, I would like to share it with you. I hope you enjoy the Fall season and the Newsletter. ▼

## Secretary-Treasurer's Report

RUTH FASSINGER

This is a brief version of my report to the Executive Committee (EC) at APA Convention on the state of the Division's finances. In terms of FY 1997, our assets totaled \$72,000 and our income for the year was \$46,500. The Malyon-Smith fund earned \$5,400 and paid out \$1,000 in awards for 1997, and has reached its goal of generating enough interest to support quite a few scholarship awards (see Susan Kashubeck's report elsewhere in this newsletter). We earned \$29,600 in dues income in 1997, which represents a decrease of about \$4,000 from FY96. The problem of decreasing membership is of great concern to the EC, and vigorous efforts are underway by our Membership Chair, Doug Deville, to address this problem (see detailed report elsewhere in this newsletter). Our operating budget for FY97 was \$54,800, and our expenses were \$60,000, so we exceeded our budget by a considerable amount last year. In addition, these expenditures were almost double those of FY96, indicating dramatic (and legitimate) costs in doing the ongoing work of the Division. Finally, we deposited \$20,000 in a mutual fund, and although it occurred too late in FY97 to

make any appreciable gain, it is earning according to expectations (about \$5,000 per year) so far in FY98.

As I pointed out in my last report, the Division must embark upon vigorous fund-raising efforts in order to meet its rising expenses (our operating budget for FY98 was projected to represent a deficit of about \$11,000, which is our fund-raising goal). Happily, we held an extremely successful fund-raising dinner at APA (thanks to the work of Mason Sommers and Stacey Hart), and earned back about \$6,000 of that deficit. I have not finished determining APA expenditures and earnings (e.g., suite parties, pre-conference workshop, donations), but I expect to find that we earned several thousand dollars there as well.

So the picture is looking brighter, but maintaining our present levels of important professional activities will depend on the continued support of the membership--that's you! Please respond to our requests for sponsorship of specific projects and activities, and feel free to send

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contributions to me any time the spirit of generosity moves you. If you would like to designate your contribution for a particular kind of activity (e.g., completing the guidelines for therapy, supporting

students), just enclose a note with your donation and I will be sure it gets credited to the appropriate account. Thanks, and do let me know any ideas you have for fund-raising in the future!▼

## Committee and Task Force Reports

### Membership Committee

DOUG DEVILLE, Chair

(Members: Pat Alford-Keating, Brad Compliment, Jim Fitzgerald, Stacey Hart, Judy Holloway, Frank Muscarella, Michael Ranney, Larry Rosenberg, Ken Swartz, and Roxanne Uradomo)

The Membership Committee has again grown in numbers and now includes Stacey Hart and Ken Swartz. Both are veterans to Division 44 and well-respected for their hard work and dedication. Dr. Hart was instrumental in the success of this year's fund-raising dinner at the Convention while Dr. Swartz was the Assistant to the previous Membership Chair. The Committee is fortunate to have their experience, energy, and assistance, and we thank them for their commitment.

Below is a list of activities in which the Committee has been involved throughout the year:

1. Developed a subcommittee to address new memberships and increase relationships with state psychological associations; developed survey to assess new members' priority of interests in the Division.
2. Developed a subcommittee to address student membership issues.
3. Developed a subcommittee to target affiliate members and underrepresented membership within the Division.
4. Updated Division 44 brochure and informational flyer for recruitment efforts.
5. Designed a marketing poster for recruitment efforts.
6. Designed a 1998 Membership Survey to assess membership satisfaction.
7. Produced and distributed Student Directories.
8. Developing a membership survey to assess attrition of members.
9. Assessment of promotional programs: free one-year membership to Division 44

graduating students and half-price membership to new members.

More involvement of members is always welcomed. If you are interested in any of the subcommittees or tasks above, please call or write Doug Deville, Chair, at 617-262-0315 or <dmdeville@msn.com>.

Your membership with Division 44 supports many vital activities that impact public policy, research, practice, and education around LGBT issues. Some of the more recent activities include the co-sponsoring of the historic Multicultural Conference and Summit, producing the *Directory of Researchers and Scholars of LGBT Issues in Psychology*, developing amicus briefs to assist legal cases impacting LGBT lives, and finalizing the Guidelines for Psychotherapy with LGB Clients. Additionally, your membership allows the Division to offer the Newsletter, listserver, web page, and Annual as important resources to share information. Through your support the Division also awards scholarships for graduate student research and provides you an opportunity to support LGBT research. This is the time of year for membership renewal. We hope you see the value of your dues while also experiencing personal and professional benefits from your membership.

In an effort to assess the degree to which members experience personal and professional benefits through their affiliation with Division 44, the Executive Committee is committed to regularly surveying members' satisfaction. Enclosed in this newsletter is the 1998 Member Satisfaction Questionnaire. We strongly encourage you to complete the questionnaire as your feedback is vital for ensuring satisfaction and for making necessary changes and developments within the Division. This is the first year that the Division has experienced attrition, and consequently the questionnaire was developed with a particular interest in membership

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## Committee and Task Force Reports: *Continued*

retention and attrition. Similarly, we will be assessing the experiences and perceptions of members who have not renewed their membership in an effort to understand the factors involved in their decision. Please take a moment to let us hear from you.

The Membership Committee has been involved in analyzing the effectiveness and cost of its two promotional programs: the free one-year membership to Division 44 graduating students, and the half-price membership to new members. In light of our recent attrition in membership and the budgetary crunch that the Division is currently under, we set out to explore the cost-benefit ratio of these programs. We spoke to APA who has investigated and tracked similar promotional programs used by them and other divisions. APA has found that, both with APA memberships and with divisional memberships, members who took advantage of the promotional campaigns were not continuing to renew their membership. Considering this information, the EC voted at Convention to discontinue the half-price offer to potential new members, and to offer a half-price membership (\$15) to current Division 44 students who graduated during the previous year. These recent graduates will receive all the benefits that Division members and affiliates receive, including the Annual. The Division is committed to fostering students' and recent graduates' continued involvement in the Division, and recognizes them as the future leaders and advocates of its mission.

Please keep us updated with address changes. Forward any changes to Doug Deville at 617-262-0315 or <dmdeville@msn.com>. Also, do not forget the Division 44 listserver for those of you with e-mail capabilities and interest. It is a tremendous resource to share and solicit information. Please refer to the instructions on how to subscribe to the listserver provided elsewhere in this newsletter. As a final reminder, please do not forget to send me your Member Satisfaction Questionnaire. Thanks for your assistance. ▼

### Council Representatives' Report

TERRY S. GOCK

At the Council of Representatives Meeting during the APA Convention in San Francisco, a number of agenda items with direct relevance and interest to

Division 44 were discussed and acted on. The following is a brief summary of these actions.

During this meeting, Council passed the "Legal Benefits for Same-Sex Couples" resolution almost unanimously (there may have been one or two "no" votes). Division 44 Council Representatives (Connie Chan and Terry Gock) submitted the resolution to Council originally in 1997. It was refined by the various governance groups (e.g., CLGBC, BAPPI, BPA) in the interim. The final version that was passed by Council reads as follows:

"... APA supports the provision to same-sex couples of the legal benefits that typically accrue as a result of marriage to same-sex couples who desire and seek the legal benefits; and ... APA shall provide relevant psychological knowledge to inform the public discussion in this area and assist state psychological associations and divisions in offering such information as needed."

In an effort to monitor the Association's efforts in increasing diversity within its governance structure, Council also passed a resolution that would require an annual survey of all the governance group members within APA (including Council members). This survey will ask the governance group members to identify their race/ethnicity, gender, disability status, and sexual orientation. Every five years, this survey will also include those who are nominated (but not elected) to the various governance groups.

Much of the discussion at this Council meeting centered on the projected APA budget shortfall for 1999. As a proactive approach, a number of belt-tightening measures were instituted. Among them is that there will only be one Consolidated Committee meeting and one Consolidated Board Meeting for all governance groups (except Council) next year. This is a departure from the usual two meetings a year arrangement for these groups. The sentiment of Council was that this one meeting a year format would only be a one-year stop-gap approach to give the organization time to find other ways to more strategically address its future financial needs.

Another financial matter passed by Council was an increase by \$20 in the annual special assessment paid by practitioners. This increase is needed to financially support a number of practice-related projects (such as specific lawsuits against some managed care

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## Committee and Task Force Reports: *Continued*

companies). The next meeting of Council will be in February, 1999. We will submit another report after that meeting. ▼

### Member At Large JAMES S. FITZGERALD

Let me thank each of you for your vote of confidence. In August, at APA's Annual Convention in San Francisco, I began my three-year term as Member-At-Large. My official duties consist of taking the minutes of the meetings for the first year and I will work closely with the Executive Committee to advance lesbian, gay, and bisexual interests within and beyond the American Psychological Association.

Please feel free to contact me to discuss your ideas and interests involving the Division. My office phone is 770-541-9988, fax number is 770-541-9977, and e-mail address is <Fitz404@Worldnet.ATT.Net>. I look forward to hearing from you. ▼

### Committee on Bisexual Issues in Psychology

RON FOX and EMILY PAGE, Co-Chairs

At this year's APA Convention in San Francisco, the Division sponsored two well-attended programs devoted to bisexual issues. The first was a symposium titled "Bisexual Issues in Psychology: Current Research" and included: Emily Page presenting findings from her research on psychotherapy experiences of bisexual women and bisexual men; Julie Konik and Mary Crawford reporting results of their research on bisexuality and sexual orientation assessment; Ron Fox presenting findings from his research on relationship patterns of bisexual women and bisexual men; and Joanne Marrow reporting on her research on the sexual and emotional relationships of lesbians and bisexual women. Pat Ashbrook served as symposium Chair and Sari Dworkin was the Discussant. The second was a Bisexual Issues Discussion Hour which took place in the Division 44 Hospitality Suite and once again offered members the opportunity to gather, talk, and network. Bisexual issues were also featured in several other Convention programs.

In addition to preparing convention programming, the Committee continued its outreach efforts to the membership via regular committee reports in the Division Newsletter and through our reading lists on bisexual issues. Both the one-page list and a more extensive bibliography are available on request. Emily Page was named as the incoming Committee Co-Chair. Thanks to outgoing Co-Chair Pat Ashbrook for her work on behalf of the Committee. We look forward to continuing to give our whole-hearted support to the Division in its important work for all of us as Division 44 members and in its advocacy efforts for lesbian, gay, and bisexual interests within APA and in the field of psychology.

In the next year, the Committee will again develop a program proposal for the APA Convention in Boston and will continue to make its reading list and bibliography on bisexual issues available. We welcome your suggestions for ways that the Committee can further address bisexual concerns within Division 44 and in the context of LGB psychology. To help us develop a larger pool of members who could present papers on bisexual issues and participate in panels at APA conventions, we invite you to keep us informed about academic, clinical, research, or community projects in which you may be involved that relate to bisexual issues and the interface of lesbian, gay, and bisexual issues. ▼

### 1998 Malyon-Smith Scholarship Award Winners

SUSAN KASHUBECK, Chair

Division 44 is pleased to announce the 1998 recipients of the Malyon-Smith Scholarship Awards. The First Place (\$400) winner was Roxanne Uradomo from Washington State University for her proposal entitled, "Relating an Integrated Lesbian and Racial/Ethnic Identity Development Model to Psychological Adjustment and Self-Esteem." The Second Place (\$300) winner was Lynne Harkless from the University of Miami for her proposal "Female Relational Inclinations as Revealed in Lesbian Relationships: A Study of Love, Sex, Friendship, and Gender." The Third Place (\$200) winner was Dawn Szymanski from Georgia State University for her proposal "Internalized Homophobia Scale for

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## Committee and Task Force Reports: *Continued*

Lesbians: A Factor Analytic Study." The Fourth Place (\$100) winner was Catherine Neighbors from the University of Nevada, Reno, for her proposal entitled, "Predictors of Depression Among Lesbians." We look forward to reading abstracts of the winners' research in the Division 44 Newsletter upon the completion of their work. Congratulations to all of you!

Special thanks to the following Division 44 members who reviewed the numerous proposals: Eve Adams (New Mexico State University), Connie Chan (University of Massachusetts), Jim Croteau (Western Michigan University), Becky Liddle (Auburn University), Kris Morgan (Seattle, Washington), and Reginald Nettles (University of Maryland, Baltimore County). Without their hard work, this award would not be possible. In addition, heartfelt thanks to the generous contributors to the scholarship fund. Every donation we receive helps to support more students pursuing research on LGB psychology.

This year we received twice as many proposals as in 1997, which was exciting on the one hand, as it is clear that word is getting out about this award, and frustrating on the other hand, as we have even more deserving proposals that we are unable to fund. Please consider making a tax-deductible contribution to the fund so that we can increase our support of these deserving students. To make a donation to the Award fund, make your checks payable to Division 44: Malyon-Smith Award and send them to Susan Kashubeck, Ph.D., Dept. of Psychology, Texas Tech University, Lubbock, TX 79409-2051. ▼

### Science Committee

ALLEN M. OMOTO, Co-Chair

The Science Committee held an open meeting at the APA Convention in San Francisco. Among the topics discussed was the *Directory of Researchers and Scholars of Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, and Transgender Issues in Psychology* that was produced last year. The Committee discussed plans for reproducing additional hard copies of the Directory, updating current entries and making additions, and for moving toward having the Directory available on the web. The Committee also has discussed maintaining and updating directory information in a standard and web accessible format with the Office of Lesbian, Gay, and Bisexual Concerns of the APA

Public Interest Directorate. In short, the Committee looks forward to making additional copies of the Directory available in the near future and continuing to maintain and add to the Directory.

Science Committee members also organized and took part in a number of symposia and presentations at APA. These efforts were targeted at highlighting LGB research issues, but also assisted in increasing interest in the work of the Science Committee. If you are concerned about and interested in LGB science and research, please contact Allen Omoto at <omoto@ukans.edu>, Frankie Wong at <fwong@fchc.org>, or Ilan Meyer at <im15@columbia.edu> so that we can add your name to the growing list of individuals interested in pursuing science and research concerns within Division 44. Committee members and other interested individuals will be having e-mail contact over the next several months to discuss the future directions of the Science Committee, its efforts to raise the profile of science within Division 44, and possible opportunities for networking with other divisions.

The Division 44 Executive Committee (EC) also appointed Ruth Fassinger, Division 44 Secretary-Treasurer, as its liaison to the Science Committee. The Science Committee looks forward to having a liaison from the EC and to having science issues included in regular Division business meetings and discussions. As suggested by Ruth, moreover, the Science Committee would like to make Division 44 members aware of the fact that the APA Publications and Communications Board is searching for eight new journal editors to begin receiving manuscripts in early 2000. Among the editorships being filled are positions for the *Journal of Abnormal Psychology*, *Psychological Review*, *Professional Psychology: Research and Practice*, and *Psychology, Public Policy, and Law*. The application deadline for all positions is December 7, 1998, and the Science Committee would be pleased to assist in the nomination process. Additional information about these positions and qualifications can be found in the late Fall issues of the journals and in the *APA Monitor*.

Finally, it is not too early to begin thinking about next year's APA Convention in Boston! Members of the Science Committee have already been discussing

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## Committee and Task Force Reports: *Continued*

possible program submissions and symposia. The Committee would like to continue the momentum from the convention in San Francisco, and hopes to facilitate the proposing of high quality and timely papers and symposia for the Boston program. If you have ideas about possible program topics or would like to be involved in brainstorming about some topics and working on proposals, please contact Ilan Meyer, Frankie Wong, or Allen Omoto at the e-mail addresses provided above. ▼

### 1988 Division 44 Award Winners

STEVE JAMES, Awards Chair

Three Division Awards were given at the business meeting in San Francisco this year. Kris Hancock received the Award for Distinguished Professional Contribution for her continuous support and leadership of the Division and the field of LGB psychology. Susan Cochran received the Award for Distinguished Contribution to Scientific Issues for her numerous scientific achievements over the years relevant to LGB research, women's health, and African American LGB concerns. James Cantor received the Award for Distinguished Contribution by a Student for his advocacy for LGB students in APA and his work with APAGS. Please watch the Newsletter for nomination criteria and due dates, and contact President-Elect Esther Rothblum, 1999 Awards Chair, for more information. ▼

### Joint Task Force (JTF) on Professional Practice Guidelines

KRIS HANCOCK and ARMAND CERBONE,  
Co-Chairs

This spring and summer have been spent on revising the guidelines and responding to feedback from external reviewers (i.e., those not directly involved with the development of the guidelines). This work has been intensive and we would like to thank members of the Revision Team (Chris Browning and Doug Haldeman) and the JTF (Connie Chan, Ron Fox, Terry Gock, Steve James, and Scott Pytluk) for their hard work.

Here is what happens next. The Division 44 Executive Committee has been asked to have one more look at the revised guidelines and the

Committee on Lesbian, Gay, and Bisexual Concerns (CLGBC) will do the same at its meeting in September. If both groups feel the guidelines are in good enough shape to proceed, then the Board for the Advancement of Psychology in the Public Interest (BAPPI; CLGBC's parent board) will be asked to give its final approval in late October. It is important to mention that BAPPI has already seen the document once and has provided feedback to the JTF. If BAPPI approves the guidelines, the next step will be for the guidelines to be formally reviewed by all committees and boards in APA. Before the guidelines enter this process, the Revision Team will meet one more time (probably in December) to integrate the feedback received through November. This revision meeting will prepare the document for submission to APA's spring committee agenda. We will also be networking with selected reviewers and others to prepare for the process.

Thus, the development of the guidelines is, for the most part, completed. What remains is the political process and revisions necessary to have them approved. The fact that APA is holding only one round of committee meetings next year and that the boards meet in the fall of 1999 means that the guidelines will not get to APA's Council of Representatives at the Boston Convention. However, more important than the timeline is the quality of the guidelines we present to APA and their eventual adoption. We will do everything we can to help make this happen. ▼

### Youths and Families

GARY HOLLANDER, Co-Chair

Drs. Stacey Hart and Gary Hollander hosted their second Roundtable Discussion on GLBT Youth and Families during the 1998 Annual Convention in San Francisco. Forty-seven attendees rotated through two rounds of table discussions on numerous topics: Adoption and Families (Steve James), Violence Against Youths (Tony D'Augelli), Questioning Youths (Alicia Lucksted), Intersex Youths (B. J. Rye and Stacey Hart), Youths in Schools (Joan Rabin and Barbara Slater), Suicide and Resilience (Ritch Savin-Williams), Multiple Identity Issues Among Youths (Julie Konik), and Transgendered Youths

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## Committee and Task Force Reports: *Continued*

(Loni Chow).

At each table, facilitators introduced their topic with brief comments then assisted participants in addressing the interventions that they believe would be needed to significantly impact the issues identified. Recorders for the tables completed Discussion Report Forms that assisted in detailing the issues which warranted intervention, the clinic/system/advocacy approaches that were identified to deal with the issues, and any considerations or implications that these approaches may entail.

Several interventions surfaced in more than one table discussion. Generally information for young people and their families about sexual orientation was viewed as a critical foundation for most other

interventions. Table discussions and whole group commentary noted the importance of Internet and other electronic information sources. A popular suggestion was the initiation of a Division 44 informational webpage for use by clinicians and another for use by youths and families regarding GLBT youth development.

Discussion reports will be forwarded to the Division 44 Committee on Youths and Families and to the Division Executive Committee. Interested Division 44 members can contact Gary Hollander, Ph.D., by e-mail for a copy of the report forms <gholland@fammed.wisc.edu>. In 1997, Hollander and Hart hosted a similar roundtable event with the focus on research needs among GLBT youths. ▼

## Presidential Address

# We Are Families: Lesbian, Gay, and Bisexual Men and Women Expanding the Definition of Families

CHRISTINE BROWNING

(This is an abridged version of Christine Browning's Presidential Address delivered at the 1998 APA Convention in San Francisco. Copies of the full text may be requested from the author at: University of California, Counseling Center SS1, Room 202, Irvine, CA 92697.)

The word "family" triggers an emotional response for most of us. The emotions may be joyful, evoking memories of feeling nurtured, loved, supported, comforted, and safe. The word may also evoke sad memories that might be painful, frightening, and frustrating, and even make us feel angry and sad. For many of us the word "family" may evoke a combination of many powerful emotions. For lesbian, gay, bisexual, and transgendered people, the word "family" may raise issues about acceptance, rejection, understanding, and intolerance.

Since most lesbian, gay, and bisexual people do not come from a family with a similar sexual orientation, it often feels risky for us to come out to our families. Although there is a deeply felt need for family

acceptance, there is often a correspondingly deeply felt fear that our families will not accept our sexual orientations. Often people want to come out to families of origin when they begin a serious relationship or start their own families. The desire to have our family of origin acknowledge our new relationships and chosen family is significant. To be visible as a gay, lesbian, or bisexual person rather than presumed to be single and heterosexual is important.

In our work as therapists, we witness our clients' struggle with whether or not to come out to family. The potential loss of family because of *who* one is may shatter any belief a person has in the notion of unconditional love. This can affect the expectations a person has for their own love relationships. For some people, the loss of family can be particularly devastating because the family may also be an

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important cultural linkage, a cornerstone of their identity. Lesbian, gay, and bisexual individuals who possess a strong ethnic, racial, or religious identity may have a strong connection to both the family and their ethnic and cultural communities. This is especially true among groups who have been discriminated against by the majority culture. The loss of family and community because of one's sexual orientation can take on an even greater meaning when the ethnic and cultural community has also served as an extended family and as a support system in dealing, for example, with racism, xenophobia, or anti-Semitism.

Sometimes the outcome of coming out to family is wonderful. There are heartwarming stories about families who are fully accepting of their lesbian, gay, and bisexual sons and daughters. There are heterosexual allies who also have put themselves on the line personally and professionally to support their LGBT family, friends, colleagues, clients, and students. There are family members and friends who become strong allies and activists in groups such as PFLAG (Parents, Families, and Friends of Lesbians and Gays). PFLAG members often serve as surrogate families for those whose families are not as supportive.

Not all families, however, are able to embrace their family members' sexual orientation. Many families are either silent or send shameful messages about people with a homosexual or bisexual identity. Even in the most accepting of families, a child's coming out revelation is unlikely to receive a congratulatory response. There are also limitations in our ability to learn from our biological or adopted families of origin about how to live as a gay, lesbian, or bisexual person in society. Regardless of how well-intentioned a heterosexual family might be, the adult developmental lessons passed down from parents, siblings, and extended family are not always adequate in preparing the gay, lesbian, or bisexual person to live in society.

As a result, we have created social support structures that help us to develop positive identities. Whether it is in the building of social, political, and urban communities or the development of a chosen family, gay, lesbian, and bisexual people have sought creative ways to nurture their lives. Gay, lesbian, and bisexual people often create chosen families. Although we are not unique in creating chosen families, we may be unique in our quest to have our chosen families viewed as legitimate within society. Laura Benkov describes in her book, *Reinventing the Family*, that lesbian and gay people's expansion of

the definition of family is based on the relational aspects of love and commitment as opposed to a circumscribed family structure. Some members of a chosen family may include people who are life partners, lovers, ex-lovers, children, friends, neighbors, and mentors. The members of the chosen family might be multi-generational and diverse in ethnic, cultural, and religious backgrounds and sexual orientations. A family relationship might be created within political, professional, or social organizations as well.

The function of the chosen family may mean different things to different people. Sometimes these differences relate to a person's class, race, ethnicity, and/or gender. Chosen families do not always replace or substitute for a biological or adopted family of origin. The chosen family may peacefully co-exist, be fully integrated, or be separate from one's family of origin.

One might think about communities and chosen families as forming a sort of tribe. There is a type of personal power in creating a chosen family and community that can provide support as we live on the fringes of society. We know how the process of coming out can be so alienating and lonely. We experience the daily insults and lack of social recognition. We understand the energy required to live *biculturally* in both the heterosexual world and the lesbian, gay, and bisexual world. The gay, lesbian, bisexual family or tribe is an image, where despite our class, race, gender, and personality differences, we can look to each other and acknowledge that although we may be different we are not alone. In fact, in spite of our differences, we are bonded by our *courage* to be who we are, our *strength* in overcoming societal obstacles, and our shared political and social histories, culture, and language.

Robert Goss, a Metropolitan Community Church minister said that coming out is like coming home where there is a sense of belonging to a kinship community or family. He also suggests that the notion of tribes best describe our extended kinship relationship as Queer people. Tribes are identified by names and families are organized around named relationships. If we are bound together as a tribe or family because of our status as sexual orientation outlaws then what our tribe is named becomes a significant issue. Isn't this what all the fuss was about adding the "L" for lesbian into the gay tribe and later whether or not the "B" for bisexual was included or now the "T" for transgendered? If we

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name that the family is inclusive of lesbians, bisexual men, bisexual women, and transgendered people, then we must treat all as family.

If we are a family, then we must do what families do-- functional families that is. We must care for each other, witness the struggles that each family member encounters and embrace each other's pains and joys. Being in a functional family also means raising the issue of diversity within the tribe and family and looking at how racism, sexism, ageism, anti-Semitism, and all other "isms" affect our communities. It means working within a professional organization to be sure that all of the family members' voices are heard. It means using our collective knowledge about the lives of gay, lesbian, bisexual, and transgendered people to change societal attitudes, misinformation, and laws. Our family and tribal responsibility is substantial. We must come to each other's aide even when the personal costs are high because we are a tribe and we are families.

In addition to the creation of tribes and chosen families, we also are creating families that include children. Some of us are choosing to parent children through a variety of circumstances and means. Adoption, foster parenting, surrogacy, alternative insemination, and old fashioned heterosexual sex are all means that are used to become families with children. As a result, we are challenging some of the fundamental procreative societal assumptions held about gay, lesbian, and bisexual people.

Needless to say, we are families of all varieties. So as we assert our right to live our lives and expand the definition of families, what is happening? As more and more people are having openly gay and lesbian relationships, developing chosen families, and creating families with children, we are still struggling to acquire basic civil rights for our families. The legalization of same-gender marriage, domestic partnership benefits, custody of our children, and access to reproductive technologies are nonexistent or threatened. Thus far, the federal government and 26 states have enacted legislation that bans same-sex marriage or defines marriage as only occurring between a man and a woman. Twenty states still have sodomy laws that are used to criminalize same-gender sexual behavior and have been used in legal arguments ranging from child custody suits to employment discrimination in the military.

There is an escalating campaign by the extremist right to halt and undo any small progress that we have made in obtaining social validation. Our existence poses a threat to the status quo that considers that only those with a heterosexual sexual orientation

should be entitled to the benefits and privileges of marriage, to be able to have and enjoy sex, and to create families with children. The gay, lesbian, bisexual, and transgendered community is not the only community under siege; many different family structures and communities are marginalized in society and subject to their attack. Anyone who challenges the hetero-patriarchal structure is considered a danger to society. Single parents, working women, divorced couples, non-Christians, families of color, and feminists are all under attack. Advocates for a woman's right to exercise control over her body and for people to have access to sexual health information and reproductive technology are also targets of the extremist right.

It is true that gay, lesbian, and bisexual people pose a threat to those who seek to maintain a traditional social order. The extremist right believes that unless there is a protective taboo against homosexuality, there will be a massive conversion to homosexuality. Gay, lesbian, and bisexual people are scapegoated and perceived as more dangerous than other minorities because of this belief that the heterosexual person may become homosexual over night. The increased visibility of the gay, lesbian, and bisexual community combined with a feminist critique of what ails the nuclear family has incited the extremist right to wage an all out attack to preserve heterosexuality and the patriarchal social system. The extremist right's weapons include producing propaganda about the lives of gay, lesbian, bisexual, and transgendered people to exploit people's fears, anxieties, and discomfort with those who might be different from themselves. They have also mobilized to promote political and legislative initiatives against our families.

The extremist right blames gay, lesbian, bisexual, and transgendered people for a host of societal problems. They do not want to support *our* "family values" agenda. Our agenda seeks to validate our relationships and provide our families with health insurance, social security, and other legal and financial benefits. They do not consider us worthy to express our desires to have, adopt, or care for children as parents. They do not want information available in the educational system that would accurately reflect our lives. They do not want us to be able to work, study, live, and experience our lives free from institutional heterosexism, discrimination, and anti-gay violence. Their campaigns against us contribute to the social climate that resulted in a 7% increase in reported anti-gay hate crimes this year

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alone. They charge that acknowledging our relationships would undermine the legitimacy and supremacy of heterosexual marriage and families. They deny our full humanity and our lesbian, gay, and bisexual identities by reducing our identities to the mechanics of certain sexual practices. They describe us as sick, sinners, perverts, animals, anti-family, anti-Christ, communists, confused, and easily influenced. They tell us that they love the sinner but hate the sin. They tell us we disgust them, that we are no longer their children, and that we must not tell anyone about ourselves. They tell us to stay away from their children and our own children. They tell us we must not love those we are attracted to and certainly should never express our love sexually. They tell us that we should be killed, they tell us that we can be saved, that we can change our sexual orientation, and they tell us not to come home again until we are ready to be heterosexual and fulfill their family values agenda.

These are the messages that permeate the social environment. We know that not all of mainstream society believes these messages; however, the toxic waste that is generated by the extremist right does influence the culture, especially those among us who are the most vulnerable. Our youths, especially those who do not have access to accurate and positive portrayals of gay, lesbian, bisexual, and transgendered people, are at the highest risk. The rhetoric of "family values" is killing some of our youths. Their crusade is used by people to perpetuate hate crimes and legitimize discrimination.

As psychologists we see the effects that these messages have had on our clients' self-esteem, the challenges people may have in forming intimate attachments, and their efforts to reconcile with their families. We have seen the devastation caused by conversion therapy that reinforces the person's feeling of shame and internalized homophobia. We have seen the torment in families who really want to accept and love their lesbian, gay, bisexual, and transgendered children but believe that they will have to give up their religious beliefs in order to do so.

As members of Division 44, we are in a unique position to dispute the propaganda of the right and help heal the wounds they cause. Our history of activism within APA spans more than two decades. Since 1974, when APA rejected the notion of homosexuality as indicative of mental illness, we have amassed even more research, created models of affirmative psychotherapy practice, increased our knowledge about the diversity of gay, lesbian, and bisexual lives, and helped to establish gay, lesbian,

and bisexual mental health resources. We have our personal histories and experiences as lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgendered, and heterosexual psychologists that inform and fuel our passion to challenge the lies, manipulations, and hate that the extremist right create. We also have an American public that has radically changed some of their opinions about homosexuality over the past 20 years. Despite this, however, many people are still uninformed and swayed by the argument of the right because they do not hear a strong, informative response from us. This is our area for growth. We need to do a better job of translating the knowledge we have to inform the general public.

In our roles as educators, we have the opportunity to share the research that more accurately describes the diverse lives of gay, lesbian, bisexual, and transgendered people. As scientists, we must continue to learn about the multifaceted experience of being lesbian, gay, bisexual, or transgendered in the US and throughout the world. As clinicians we can help individuals and families develop a positive identity by recognizing and overcoming the impact of internalized homophobia and biphobia. We must also be more proactive in our communities through public education whether it is via letters to the editors of local newspapers, testifying at school board hearings, or offering educational programs on gay, lesbian, and bisexual issues. We need to take our information to those who may not know gay, lesbian, bisexual, and transgendered people and who rely only on stereotypes to define our lives.

We know some very important basic truths. We know that homosexuality and bisexuality are not simply sexual behaviors. Sexual orientation is an identity, richly complex with the influence of our unique cultural, gender, and social experiences. We know that we are a diverse people and that there is not a uniform gay lifestyle, community, or pattern of feelings and behaviors. We know that our sexual orientation does not make us more likely to molest children, engage in other criminal behavior, or otherwise create the downfall of civilization. We know that social prejudices, discrimination, violence, hate, and family rejection create challenges for many gay, lesbian, and bisexual people in their daily lives. For some these challenges are overcome with great courage and resiliency. We also know that for others, the challenge may be too much at times and they struggle to survive.

We have APA resolutions that affirm the lives of lesbian, gay, and bisexual people. We need to use

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these resolutions. We also have an Ethics Code and an APA resolution of the appropriate therapeutic responses to sexual orientation that guide our clinical work. Now we have the APA resolution on same-sex marriage. Soon we will have guidelines to help train all clinicians to provide sensitive, competent, unbiased care for lesbian, gay, and bisexual clients. Our position is one of strength based on sound research, clinical information, and the reality of our lives. All the major mental health associations support what we know. We are not going back into the dark ages when myths, stereotypes, and assumptions of pathology dominated our lives. Yet, we must also not assume that others will fight for us. We must, each in our own way, take on the responsibility.

As a Division we have a tremendous capacity to make a difference within psychology and the larger society because of what we know and who we are. The Division must remain strong as the voice for lesbian, gay, and bisexual psychology. We need the support of the membership and the continued growth of the Division to ensure this. I hope that you will experience a renewed sense of dedication and urgency about using your knowledge and skills to advocate for our family, our tribe. I hope that through your

done and what you can do. This is a time for all of us to channel our energies to address the needs of our family.

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# Community Participation, Psychological Well-Being, and Identity Development in Young Gay Men

SYLVAIN C. BOIES

This study explored how gay men's interactions in a community setting relate to their psychological well-being and identity development. Ninety-six racially diverse young gay men between the ages of 21 and 29 ( $M = 25.87$ ,  $SD = 2.61$ ) from the San Francisco Area completed an anonymous questionnaire. Participants were recruited through various means including public settings in the Castro neighborhood, gay organizations, and a snowball technique utilizing friendship networks. All participants received a packet requesting demographic information and assessing (a) their frequency of attendance at 23 settings (e.g., public rallies, bars, social clubs, volunteer organizations, outdoor recreational groups) associated with the gay community in the last 12 months (Gay Community Participation Scale; GCPS), (b) sexual behavior in public venues such as sex clubs, bars, gyms, parks, and private parties (Sexual Venues Scale; SVS), (c) the level of gay identity development (Brady & Busse, 1994; reflecting Cass' model, 1979), and (d) psychological well-being (Ryff & Keyes, 1995). The measure of well-being included subscales such as positive relationships, environmental mastery, self-acceptance, and purpose in life.

As expected, no significant association was found between overall frequency of interaction with gay men and psychological well-being. This suggested the need to differentiate types of community participation versus the use of any global measure. The GCPS items were regrouped into two specific types of participation (sexualized and non-sexualized) and reanalyzed to extract the principal components using a Varimax rotation, reflecting other forms of interactions. The results suggested a positive association between non-sexualized community participation and psychological well-being. Individuals who reported a higher level of non-sexualized participation had significantly higher psychological well-being than those who reported a lower level of non-sexualized participation,  $F(1,86) = 3.96$ ,  $p < .05$ . Socializing with gay friends (at a gay friend's home or at a non-gay specific event) was

positively correlated with global well-being ( $r = .28$ ,  $p < .005$ ) as well as with environmental mastery ( $r = .23$ ,  $p < .05$ ), positive relationships ( $r = .26$ ,  $p < .01$ ), self-acceptance ( $r = .27$ ,  $p < .01$ ), and purpose in life ( $r = .22$ ,  $p < .05$ ). Attendance at public gay gatherings (community rallies and organized public events/celebrations) was significantly correlated with environmental mastery ( $r = .20$ ,  $p < .05$ ).

Evidence of a negative association between sexualized participation and well-being was found. Individuals who did not have sex in any public cruising areas, bars, gyms, private parties, and sex clubs had significantly higher purpose in life than those who did in one or more of these venues,  $t(83) = 6.77$ ,  $p < .05$ . Individuals who had sex in a gay bar/dance club reported significantly lower well-being than those who did not,  $t(88) = 2.53$ ,  $p < .01$ . Participants who mentioned having had no "one-night stands" over the last 12 months reported significantly higher positive relationships than those who reported having had five or more "one-night stands,"  $t(53) = 2.11$ ,  $p < .05$ .

Gay men at later stages of gay identity development (Pride and Synthesis) differed from those at earlier stages (Tolerance and Acceptance) on a few variables. They reported higher well-being,  $t(94) = 2.89$ ,  $p < .01$ , and more frequent socialization with gay friends,  $\chi^2(1, N = 96) = 4.45$ ,  $p < .05$ .

Non-sexual community participation may bolster gay men's well-being in a number of ways. Many respondents indicated that making friends and building intimate relationships were advantages of being part of a community. They also offered that participating in public gay events increased their sense of pride and belonging. These men's perceptions, and the empirical evidence supporting this association, suggest a link between their ability to act upon their environment and community participation. Interacting within a community can bolster one's sense of self, leading to greater comfort with oneself, to overcoming internalized negative

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images of what it means to be gay, and to being more available for emotionally intimate relationships.

This study's findings suggest that there is value for a gay man in defining his identity and sense of connection to other gay men beyond sexual behavior. This does not mean that sexual activity per se is problematic, but rather that this type of social affiliation, when exclusive, offers a more limited sense of what it means to be gay and of the range of options that are available socially. Community interactions can provide the elements required for inter- and intra-personal dynamics to unfold and be played out as part of an on-going identity development process--a means to achieving and maintaining a sense of well-being.

The results of this study are subject to a number of limitations. The use of a convenience sample limits the extrapolation of the findings to all gay men. The low internal consistency of the GCPS (.38) reflects a weakness in instrumentation. This suggests that global measures cannot tap the specific needs served by participation in the gay community nor can they measure the sense of self bolstered by such participation. The finding of significant results, when the items of the global measure were regrouped in specific forms of participation, suggests the use of subscales might be more appropriate. For example,

socializing with gay friends emerged as a distinct form of non-sexual participation (Cronbach's Alpha = .70), as did the sexual venues scale (Cronbach's Alpha = .70).

Despite this study's limitations, its preliminary observations can guide the development of a community participation measure. Our understanding of gay men's interactions might be enhanced through studies that simultaneously consider the nature of relationships and the settings in which they develop. Moreover, validating Ryff and Keyes' (1995) measure of well-being for gay men would be a valuable research contribution.

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## Parental Reactions to Their Child's Disclosure of A Gay/Lesbian/Bisexual Identity

RICHARD SAVIN-WILLIAMS

Our new Division 44 President, Steve James, has declared a "Children, Youths, and Families" theme during his year in office. To further this end, during the next three Newsletters I will review empirical and clinical issues related to this topic. In this first installment, I present an overview of what is known empirically about a developmental model that has been proposed to characterize the reactions of parents on learning of their child's homosexuality. In the next Newsletter I will discuss the implications of the research findings for mental health caregivers and practitioners. In the third installment I will present an overview of empirical evidence regarding how many sexual-minority youths disclose to family members, at what ages, how they disclose, and why they do or do not disclose. For those interested in the full

reports published in the *Journal of Research on Adolescence* (Savin-Williams, 1998) and *Family Relations* (Savin-Williams & Dubé, 1998), please e-mail me at <rcs15@cornell.edu> with your snail address.

Personal narratives, popular advice-giving tracts, and self-help books composed by and for parents and mental health professionals often present the act of disclosure by youths of their gay/lesbian/bisexual identity as necessarily creating a crisis within the family. This literature promotes the view that no task is more difficult for each affected parent than this act of disclosure and that, as a result, irrevocable damage is done to the child-parent relationship. Writers describe parents who grieve their non-heterosexual

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child, their status as parents, and their heterosexual dreams.

Paradigms have been proposed by which parents evolve through a series of stages from initial shock to eventual acceptance of their child. Many of these models follow the delineation of stages originally conceived by Kubler-Ross (1969) to characterize individuals facing imminent death: denial, anger, bargaining, depression, and acceptance. In this model, when youths disclose their sexual orientation, a parent "coming-out" process is initiated, necessitating a restructuring of expectations and goals for the child. Although this view is very popular, empirical research has seldom tested the validity of the mourning/loss stages for the real-life reactions parents have on learning about the sexual minority status of their child. A review of germane studies reveals the following conclusions:

1. Youths who have not disclosed to parents expect more negative reactions than those received by youths who have disclosed. Of course, non-disclosing youths may be accurately perceiving their risks and thus wisely foregoing disclosure. That is, youths may be more likely to disclose if they realistically expect parental acceptance.
2. Few youths expect the *dire* parental consequences reported in popular writings. Around 5% express fear that they would suffer physical harm from parents or would be thrown out of the home if they were to be more open about their sexuality.
3. Many parents do not react with shock to the news, primarily because of their suspicions that their son or daughter is different, unusual, or not heterosexual. The suspicion that most heightens parents' awareness is the child's gender-atypical behavior or interests. In their minds gender atypicality is associated with homosexuality and hence they are not shocked when their child discloses to them during adolescence. Whether "suspicious" parents modify their initial reactions to their child's disclosure is unknown.
4. The most common initial reactions from parents are disbelief, denial, or silence. Many blame themselves for their child's same-sex attractions and thus feel guilty. Relatively uncommon are acts of intolerance, attempts to convert the child to heterosexuality, and verbal threats to cut off financial or emotional support. Rejection, hysteria, or physical attack are even more rare; seldom is a youth evicted from the home or physically assaulted.
5. Parents generally respond far less positively than

the first person told, usually a same-age peer or sibling. It should be kept in mind, however, that these data are based on the reports of youths and not their parents and these retrospective reports are collected several years to decades after disclosure.

6. After the initial shock or confirmation of suspicions, parents move relatively quickly to accommodate the disclosure. If the stages of denial, anger, depression, and bargaining exist, they are very brief for the majority of parents. Mothers tend to feel greater anger and guilt; fathers, denial and rejection.
7. In general, youths are less likely than parents to perceive positive changes in parent-child relationships following disclosure. Parental acceptance levels may be higher than those reported by youths because of the selective nature of parent samples such as those in support groups (usually P-FLAG), the mandate of which is to assist parents in reaching the acceptance stage.
8. Negative parental reactions can be attributed in part to parents' relative lack of exposure to homosexuality. As a result, many parents report that they had no understanding of homosexuality, held common stereotypes, or never thought about it.
9. The movement toward acceptance of the child's sexual orientation appears to be motivated in part by parental fear of losing their place in the child's life.

The range of parental reactions to the disclosure of their child's same-sex attractions is vast. Some parents react with shock, displays of anger, and denial; others, with knowing inevitability, acceptance, and unconditional love. Relatively few, however, actually reject their sexual minority child, exhibit rage, physically or sexually abuse the child, or eject the youth from the home after the disclosure. If shock or denial follows disclosure, it is certainly not a universal feature of initial parental reactions.

Overall, the empirical literature is extraordinarily weak. Only one published study has attempted to track the evolution of parental reactions from the perspectives of both youths and parents. Even in this study, however, the adults were not the parents of the youths in the study. To my knowledge, no published study has included sexual minority youths and their parents or has followed the reactions of parents beyond the initial reaction. Thus, although the empirical studies to date are important in understanding parent-child relationships, they do not

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directly address the process that parents experience in accepting their lesbian, bisexual, or gay child. Clearly, a rich source of potential findings is a clarification of the reactions and emotions that parents have after disclosure or discovery of their child's same-sex attractions, as well as the factors that influence this process. In general, considerably more needs to be known about both the short- and long-

term consequences of disclosure for both sexes of youths and parents. Finally, the data at hand are insufficient to support the view that parents follow any particular order or sequence of reactions. Most likely, the range, sequence, and content of parental reactions are so vast as to negate any simple understanding of how parents react to having a lesbian, gay, or bisexual child. ▼

## Academic Climate for Lesbian, Gay, and Bisexual Students in Psychology

LAURA ANDERSON and BRIAN PARKS

The American Psychological Association of Graduate Student's Committee on Lesbian, Gay, and Bisexual Concerns (APAGS-CLGBC) sponsored several programs at the recent APA Convention. These sessions included an Orientation to Convention for LGB Students, a discussion hour on Academic Climate for LGB Students, and a Workshop on LGB Youths by Ellen Bass, co-author of *Free Your Mind: The Book for Gay, Lesbian, and Bisexual Youth--And Their Allies*. Students in various programs from across the country participated in the discussion hour regarding the "Academic Climate for Lesbian, Gay, and Bisexual Students in Psychology." Issues that were discussed included, but were not limited to, subtle discrimination, role models, program differences, student expectations, isolation, and informal support networks.

*Subtle discrimination.* Most students described subtle rather than overt discrimination. Specific examples are not described here in order to preserve the confidentiality of the participants. However, there appeared to be a general theme of professors, students, and/or staff who are obviously "uncomfortable" with LGB topics or students and the awkwardness that can result. We discussed the "polite homophobia" (Brown, 1990) several students faced and related issues. One problem that was mentioned was that professors often choose materials, textbooks, articles, etc., that are not inclusive of LGB issues even when it would be appropriate to do so. Since these decisions are made by individual professors, it is possible to go through a program with little or no coverage of LGB issues in texts, articles, practica, supervision, etc. See Pilkington and Cantor (1996) for the results of a 1991 survey on heterosexual bias in professional

psychology programs.

*Role models.* Students talked about what a positive difference having "out" faculty members made in their programs in terms of awareness of LGB issues, having an advocate in the department, LGB student recruitment, feeling supported and understood, both formal and informal networking, and departmental attention to diversity issues in general. Knowing other LGB students in the department also made a positive impact on the academic climate, regardless of whether a great deal of time was spent with those students. Simply knowing they were not the only LGB person seemed to help a great deal in some instances. Other students reported difficulties when faculty have made a conscious decision not to "come out" until they have tenure--the "In-Now-So-I-Can-Be-Out-Later" Strategy, based on the assumption that if they were "out" they would not get in. This sends a clear message to students about the safety of the department and makes it even more difficult for them to come out.

*Program differences.* There were some surprises here, as some students who were in programs that would be assumed to be more liberal actually had very few "out" faculty and students (e.g., California). Students from other states with a much more conservative environment (e.g., Utah) had developed informal support networks and felt safe in being out in their departments. What seemed to facilitate this was (a) having an unequivocally "out" faculty member, (b) informal LGB social gatherings, even if infrequent, and (c) knowing that there were several LGB graduate students in psychology and related programs on campus. While the environment of the greater community is important, the general university and/or specific departmental climate is often not the same.

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This is essential to consider for LGB students who are looking for gay-friendly graduate programs in psychology.

*Student expectations.* Do we expect too much of our institutions, faculty, mentors, role models, fellow students, and/or ourselves? Do we not expect enough, and thereby contribute to our own marginalization? We talked about "survival versus thriving in academia" and the question "Is it enough to survive?". Do we need to be in the closet in order to gain admission (e.g., for graduate school, internship placements, faculty positions, tenure)? The issue of personal integrity was discussed, as well as the irony of being in the field of psychology, knowing the importance of being able to come out, the emotional costs of not feeling or being able to, and that APA as an organization is supportive of LGB issues. APA seems to be extremely progressive in comparison to many of the academic and applied programs in psychology. Students questioned "whether the price of getting in 'under cover' is worth it," but also expressed fear and/or anxiety that "If I'm out, then I won't get in."

*Isolation.* Several students expressed feeling isolated in their programs. Examples included a student who thought the graduate school he chose would be a "haven" for LGB students based on its geographical location but turned out not to be very supportive at all. LGB faculty ambivalence about their own coming out seemed to make this very difficult for students and create awkwardness about whether or not it was appropriate to talk about LGB issues. Some faculty would come out to students on an individual basis while others remained closeted, which was often frustrating for students who needed more support than they were receiving. Formal

support for LGB issues seems to be very difficult to find. One student talked about an institution with 600 graduate students and no LGB support group of any kind. One possibility for more direct support of LGB students and/or research that was mentioned was a mentoring program with Division 44. The importance of informal support networks in reducing isolation was also discussed.

The APAGS-CLGBC used the discussion hour to generate ideas for an upcoming qualitative study regarding the academic climate for lesbian, gay, and bisexual students in psychology. The Committee plans to interview LGB students in psychology from across the country to explore the academic climate, including both positive and negative experiences. Descriptive themes which emerge from the data will be reported. Data sources will include in-person, semi-structured interviews, written narratives, e-mail responses, on-line responses via a web site, documentary evidence, and discussion hours at APA's Annual Convention. Further information regarding the study will be included in a future issue of the Division 44 Newsletter.

#### References

- Brown, L. S. (1990). Making psychology safe for gays and lesbians. In C. Becker (Chair), *Future directions of lesbian and gay issues in psychology*. Symposium conducted at the 98th Annual Convention of the American Psychological Association, Boston, Massachusetts.
- Pilkington, N. W., & Cantor, J. M. (1996). Perceptions of heterosexual bias in professional psychology programs: A survey of graduate students. *Professional Psychology: Research and Practice*, 27(6), 604-612. ▼

# Be All That We May

Y. BARRY CHUNG

When I was little, this is what my mom would say.  
"Someday you'll be rich; someday you'll move away.  
You'll be married with children; you'll be merry and gay."  
Now that I am a grown-up, to mom I wish I could say.  
"I am not rich nor married, but indeed I am merry and gay."  
For so many years I struggled, a great price to pay.  
Trying to be somebody else; trying to be what my mom would like to say.  
Coming out seems a life-long journey, and I have come a long way.  
My gay friends enriched my life, but my old friends turned me away.  
They claim that it is a sin, that I have gone astray.  
I say being judgmental is a sin; God wants us to be all that we may.  
Coming out could be painful somehow, a decision to make everyday.  
But I am pleased with what I did, like I can be gay at APA.  
I can't focus on lost friendship; I'm more eager to get a date.  
No matter how hard life is, tomorrow is another day.

(This poem was read at a symposium at the 1998 American Psychological Association Annual Convention in San Francisco.)▼

## Announcements

### Division 44 Election Results

Division 44 congratulates the following winners of Division election:

Esther Rothblum—President-Elect

Sari Dworkin—Council Representative

James Fitzgerald—Member at Large

We also thank other election candidates as well as members who voted, making the election a great success.▼

### 1999 Malyon-Smith Scholarship Award

A scholarship totaling up to \$1,000 will be awarded to selected graduate students submitting proposals for research into psychological issues of importance to gay, lesbian, or bisexual individuals, groups, or communities. Proposals must be postmarked by February 1, 1999. Application materials will be available November 1, 1998 on the

*Continued on next page*

Division 44 web site  
<<http://www.apa.org/divisions/div44>> or from:

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Department of Psychology  
Texas Tech University  
Lubbock, TX 79409-2051  
(806) 742-1708 (office)  
Kashubeck@ttu.edu (e-mail)▼

## Welcome New Members!

Division 44 would like to welcome the following new fellows, members, and associates:

Edward Callahan  
Jeffre Chevront, Jr.  
Chris Cooper  
Kurt DeBord  
Carmen Diaz  
George Kich  
Nina Nabors  
Perry Halkitis  
Davina Kotulski  
Alayne Ormerod  
Terrell Lasane  
Tansy Deutsch  
Daphna Locker  
Charles Scott  
Mary Thiel  
Carlton Walker  
Alan Blake  
Paul Murray

Plus 22 new affiliates whose membership remains confidential. Welcome to you all.▼

## "2000 by 2000" Membership Drive

- \* Are you attending any professional conferences or state psychological meetings?
- \* Does your state psychological association have an LGB task force or committee on LGB concerns?
- \* Are you a member of any LGB professional group or listserv?

If you answered "Yes" to any of the above questions, please let Doug Deville know of these conferences, meetings, and other LGB professional affiliations so that he can provide Division 44

promotional materials. Help us reach our goal of 2000 members by the year 2000! ▼

## Connie Chan Receives CLGBC Award

On August 16, 1998, the APA Committee on Lesbian, Gay, and Bisexual Concerns presented its 1998 Outstanding Achievement Award to Connie S. Chan, Ph.D., with a citation that reads:

"In recognition of her scholarship at the nexus between sexual orientation and racial/ethnic identity and her exemplary leadership in lesbian, gay, and bisexual psychology. Dr. Chan's groundbreaking work on Asian American lesbian and gay identity development and the clinical application of that research has significantly enhanced our understanding of the complexities of identity development for gay men and lesbians of color. In her service to the profession as Division 44 President and Council Representative, as a member and Chair of both the Committee on Lesbian and Gay Concerns and the Board for the Advancement of Psychology in the Public Interest, and as one of the few openly-identified lesbians of color in Psychology, Dr. Chan advocates for lesbian mothers and their children and works to ensure that lesbian and gay psychology is truly open to people of color. Her humor, openness, generosity, humility, and genuine caring for others make her a person whom others can both admire and approach. Put simply, in the areas of gender, race, and sexuality, Dr. Chan's contributions have refined our thinking and improved our behavior."▼

## Multicultural Summit

STEVE JAMES

Division 44 is co-sponsoring the National Multicultural Conference and Summit that will take place January 28-29, 1999, in Newport Beach, California, at the Newport Beach Marriott. This historic summit is hosted by Divisions 17, 35, 45, and CSPP, and is an out-growth of APA President Dick Suinn's presidential initiative on cultural competency. I have seen the program and all the "big names" in relevant areas of the field are going to be presenting, including Division 44 members. The programs in the conference will add up to 17 hours of continuing

*Continued on next page*

education credits.

As a co-sponsor, Division 44 can select two student volunteers who will not have to pay the \$145 registration fee. As volunteers, these students will arrive the day before the summit (1/27/99) and help with the registration desk and other light administrative tasks, and be able to attend presentations as their duties permit. Any student who is interested in volunteering in exchange for free registration should contact me.

APA will be sending each Division member an announcement about the summit which will include a registration form. As our Executive Committee (EC) Winter Meeting will take place over the weekend following the summit, I encourage everyone to register for the summit and take the opportunity to connect with EC members. Also, on the registration form, where it asks for your institution, please consider listing Division 44 as well as your employer to increase our visibility at the summit. (Please be aware that I have already alerted the hosting divisions and APA of the typo on the announcement that was already printed, so they will not repeat it anywhere else. They inadvertently used the old name for our division.)▼

## Call for Nominations: 1999 CLGBC Outstanding Achievement Awards

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

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

Association Rule 150-4).

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

All nominations should include (1) a letter of nomination including a brief description of the specific achievements and contributions of the nominee (500 word maximum), (2) a current curriculum vitae, and (3) the names of three people who have been asked by the nominator to write reference letters. No current members of CLGBC or staff of the Lesbian, Gay, and Bisexual Concerns Program at the time of the award are eligible for consideration. The deadline for receipt of nominations is May 1, 1999.

Prior recipients of the CLGBC Outstanding Achievement Award were the following:

- 1986 Evelyn Hooker, PhD, Stephen Morin, PhD, Anne Peplau, PhD, and George Weinberg, PhD
- 1987 Kristin Hancock, PhD, and William Paul, PhD
- 1988 Gerald Davison, PhD, and Alan Malyon, PhD
- 1989 Laura Brown, PhD, and Douglas Kimmel, PhD
- 1990 Martin Rogers, PhD
- 1991 John Gonsiorek, PhD, and Barbara Sang, PhD
- 1992 Gregory Herek, PhD, and Adrienne Smith, PhD
- 1993 No Awards Given
- 1994 Linda D. Garnets, PhD, and Eduardo S. Morales, PhD
- 1995 Anthony R. D'Augelli, PhD, and Patricia Hawkins, PhD
- 1996 Beverly Greene, PhD, and Harold Kooden, PhD
- 1997 Charlotte J. Patterson, PhD
- 1998 Connie S. Chan, PhD

Send nominations and supporting materials to CLGBC Awards, Public Interest Directorate, American Psychological Association, 750 First Street, N.E., Washington, D.C. 20002-4242.▼

## 1999 Placek Small Grants

The American Psychological Foundation (APF) requests proposals for the 1999 Wayne F. Placek Small Grant Awards. Placek Small Grants are intended to provide money for pilot studies and exploratory research consistent with the goals of the Wayne F. Placek Fund: to encourage scientific research to increase the general public's

*Continued on next page*

understanding of homosexuality and to alleviate the stress that gay men and lesbians experience in this and future civilizations.

Proposals are invited for empirical research from all fields of the behavioral and social sciences. Proposals are encouraged for empirical studies that address issues related to prejudice, discrimination, and violence based on sexual orientation, or to the problems experienced by gay men, lesbians, and bisexuals because of their sexual orientation. Proposals are especially encouraged that include study of subgroups of the lesbian and gay population that have historically been underrepresented in scientific research.

**Awards:** Funds may be requested up to \$5,000 for any expenses legitimately associated with conducting an empirical research project. Funds will not normally be provided for stipends for principal investigators, travel to conventions, or manuscript preparation. It is expected that applicants will propose a study that can be completed within one year, and that will eventually lead to a larger-scale project. The Award does not pay institutional indirect costs.

**Eligibility:** Applicants must have a doctoral degree or the equivalent (e.g., Ph.D., M.D.). All research involving human subjects must be approved by an Institutional Review Board from the applicant's college, university, or research institute.

**Application Procedures:** All applications must conform to the Placek Small Grant guidelines, which will be posted after September 1 on the Web at the following URL:

[psychology.ucdavis.edu/rainbow/html/apfawards.html](http://psychology.ucdavis.edu/rainbow/html/apfawards.html) The guidelines can also be obtained by sending a stamped, self-addressed legal envelope (postage sufficient for a 2-ounce letter, usually 52 cents) to The Placek Small Grant Award, American Psychological Foundation, 750 First Street, NE, Washington, DC 20002-4242. Deadline for receipt of completed applications is January 15, 1999. Awards will be announced by March 1, 1999, with funding to begin shortly thereafter.

For more information, write to: The Placek Small Grant Award, American Psychological Foundation, 750 First Street, NE, Washington, DC 20002-4242 (202-336-5814). E-mail inquiries to:

[foundation@apa.org](mailto:foundation@apa.org) or consult the World Wide Web at:  
[psychology.ucdavis.edu/rainbow/html/apfawards.html](http://psychology.ucdavis.edu/rainbow/html/apfawards.html). ▼

## 1999 Wayne F. Placek Awards

The American Psychological Foundation (APF) requests proposals for the 1999 Wayne F. Placek Awards. The Placek Award is intended to encourage scientific research to increase the general public's understanding of homosexuality and to alleviate the stress that gay men and lesbians experience in this and future civilizations.

Proposals are invited for empirical research from all fields of the behavioral and social sciences. Proposals are especially encouraged for empirical studies that address the following topics: heterosexuals' attitudes and behaviors toward lesbians and gay men, including prejudice, discrimination, and violence; family and workplace issues relevant to lesbians and gay men; and subgroups of the lesbian and gay population that have historically been underrepresented in scientific research.

**Awards:** It is anticipated that up to two awards will be made in 1999, each for a maximum amount of \$30,000. Funds may be requested for any expenses legitimately associated with conducting an empirical research project, including salary (for the applicant or assistants), equipment (up to \$5,000), supplies, travel, photocopying, payments to participants, and postage. It is expected that applicants will propose a study that can be completed within two years and solely with the level of funding provided by this award. The Award does not pay institutional indirect costs.

**Eligibility:** Applicants must have a doctoral degree or the equivalent (e.g., Ph.D., M.D.) and must be affiliated with a college, university, or research institute that meets federal requirements for administering research awards. Applications are especially encouraged from junior faculty and individuals who have recently completed their doctorates.

**Application Procedures:** All applications must conform to the APF Placek Award guidelines, which can be obtained by sending a stamped, self-addressed legal envelope (postage sufficient for a 2-ounce letter, usually 52 cents) to: The Wayne F. Placek Award, American Psychological Foundation, 750 First Street, NE, Washington, DC 20002-4242. In brief, the guidelines require that the application includes a review of the relevant research literature, description of the applicant's previous relevant research, a detailed description of methodology for the proposed

*Continued on next page*

study, procedures for protecting the welfare of research participants (if applicable), a detailed budget and justification, a description of available facilities and resources, and a 2-page vita/biographical sketch of the applicant(s). Deadline for receipt of completed applications is March 15, 1999. Awards will be announced in August of 1999, with funding to begin by September 15, 1999.

For more information, write to: The Wayne F. Placek Award, American Psychological Foundation, 750 First Street, NE, Washington, DC 20002-4242 (202-336-5814). E-mail inquiries to: <foundation@apa.org> or consult the World Wide Web at: <psychology.ucdavis.edu/rainbow/html/apfawards.html>.▼

## Women of Color Psychologies Award

The Association for Women in Psychology announces the Ninth Annual Women of Color Psychologies Award.

**Submissions:** Empirical, theoretical, and applied papers and books that make a significant contribution to the understanding of the psychology of women of color will be considered.

**Eligibility:** Manuscripts must be by and about women of color. Jointly authored manuscripts will be considered if the first author is a woman of color. Papers should be approximately journal length, written in APA manuscript style, and publication-ready quality (i.e., no drafts of papers). Papers that have been submitted for publication or presented at a professional meeting and papers and books that have been previously published or accepted for publication are eligible.

**Submission Procedure:** The following materials must accompany submissions: four copies of the manuscript, two self-addressed stamped legal sized envelopes, and a cover sheet with your name, address, phone number, and the title of the paper. The author's name should not appear anywhere on the paper itself. Please send the above information to: Dr. Michelle Dunlap, Connecticut College, Box 5322, 270 Mohegan Avenue, New London, CT 06320-4196, (860) 439-2634; Fax (860) 439-5457; email: <mrdun@conncoll.edu>.

**Review:** A diverse panel of AWP members will conduct a blind review (except when reviewing published books). Submissions will be evaluated on

the basis of creativity, sound methodology, clarity of style, and relevance to the advancement of the psychology of women of color.

**Awards:** The recipient of the award will be announced at the American Psychological Association Convention in August, 1999. The recipient will be invited to present at the 2000 AWP Conference and will receive up to \$250 in transportation expenses.

**Deadline:** April 1, 1999.▼

## International Council of Psychologists 57<sup>th</sup> Annual Convention August 15-19, 1999 Salem, Massachusetts

ICP's 1999 Convention will be held at the Sheraton Ferncroft Resort near Salem, MA, immediately preceding APA's Convention in Boston. The Convention site is just 17 miles north of Boston in a beautiful, historic, and cultural area. The Conference Committee has planned a whale watch and organized tours of Salem and Marblehead, Lexington and Concord, and Rockport and Gloucester in conjunction with the conference sessions. To propose a paper, symposium, workshop, or other type of session, contact the Program Chair: Frank Farley, 213 Ritter Annex, Temple University, Philadelphia, PA 19122, USA. Deadline for receipt of proposals is February 25, 1999. For convention registration and tour information, contact: Joan C. Chrisler, Dept. of Psychology, Connecticut College, New London, CT 06320, USA. E-mail: <jcchr@conncoll.edu>. Registration fees include opening reception, coffee breaks, two luncheons, a traditional New England Clambake, and a souvenir bag.▼

## Inaugural European Conference

An Inaugural European Conference, "Gay and Lesbian Identities: Psychologists Working with Young People, Their Families, and Schools," will take place at the University College London, March 29-30, 1999. This innovative conference is the first of its type in Europe and will be of relevance to psychologists, educators, psychotherapists, counsellors, social workers, and other allied

*Continued on next page*



professionals wanting to explore this area. Key note speakers currently include Ingrid Lunt, Steve James, Simon Rosser, and Celia Kitzinger. Information on attending the conference and the submission of proposals (250 word abstract) should be sent to: Conference Convener (GLC), Educational Psychology Group, University College London, 26 Bedford Way, London WC1E 0AP. Phone: 0171-504-5307. Fax: 0171-436-4376. E-mail: <G.Preece@ucl.ac.uk>. ▼

## Textbook Reviewers Needed

If you have areas of expertise in LGBT psychology and would like to make yourself available to review psychology texts, here's your chance! If you teach or have taught undergraduate psychology, that is a definite advantage in this task. What the text publishers are looking for is people who can determine whether what is written in undergraduate textbooks about LGBT issues is both accurate and

comprehensive, as well as understandable to undergraduates. See the announcement below for details.

Are you interested in how psychology textbooks cover ethnicity, culture, disability, gender, sexual orientation, discrimination, or ageism? If you have expertise in one or more of these areas, you can be of help to authors by serving as a reviewer of manuscripts prior to the publication of new texts or new editions of current texts. The Task Force on Diversity Issues at the Precollege and Undergraduate Levels of Education in Psychology, under the auspices of the Board of Educational Affairs, is currently compiling a registry of individuals who have expressed an interest in such reviewing. The Registry will be provided to all publishers of introductory texts and to other publishers upon request. To become part of the Registry, or to obtain further information, please send your name, address, and area of interest to: Peter Petrossian, 750 First St., Washington, DC 20002-4242, or via e-mail to <ppetrossian@apa.org>. ▼

**Division 44 Members: SAVE 15% on Your Individual Subscription to the Journal of Homosexuality!**

*Find the latest information and research on all aspects of sexuality in this provocative journal!*

## Journal of HOMOSEXUALITY

Editor: John P. De Cecco, PhD

Professor of Psychology and Director, Center for Research and Education in Sexuality, San Francisco State University, California; Editor-in-Chief, Human Sexuality, The Haworth Press, Inc.



**"THE ONLY JOURNAL DEVOTED TO EMPIRICAL RESEARCH ON HOMOSEXUALITY AND GENDER IDENTITY, it focuses on the social sciences. The contributors are professionals with an open and positive outlook toward sexual variations. It is the best source for current research on homophobia and other attitudes toward sexual minorities."**

—Magazines for Libraries

**"Continues to publish excellent research studies on all aspects of gay life."**

—Bay Area Reporter

Volume 32, Nos. 1/2—Fall 1996.

Volume 33, Nos. 1/2—Spring 1997. (2 volumes per year)

Subscription rates (per volume):

Individuals: \$40/ Institutions: \$160/ Libraries: \$275

Division 44 Members: Only \$34! Save 15% On Your Individual Subscription Rate!



The highly acclaimed **Journal of Homosexuality** is devoted to scholarly research on homosexuality, including sexual practices and gender roles and their cultural, historical, interpersonal, and modern social contexts. In addition to research on human sexuality, articles in the journal also explore political, social, and moral implications of research on human sexuality.

### Selected Forthcoming Contents

**Volume 34, No. 1:** Homophobia in Northeastern Brazilian University Students • Symposium (American Psychiatric Association): Sexual Orientation Is Not Primarily a Biological Phenomenon • Why We Cannot Conclude That Sexual Orientation Is Primarily a Biological Phenomenon • Deconstructing Sexual Orientation: Understanding the Phenomena of Sexual Orientation • *More*

**Volume 34, No. 2:** Harbinger of Plague: A Bad Case of Gay Bowel Syndrome • The Lesbian and Gay Liberation Movement in the Presbyterian Church (U. S. A.), 1974-1996 • A Further Exploration of the Lesbian Identity Development Process and Its Measurement • *More*

**Volume 34, Nos. 3/4—Thematic Issue:** Gay and Lesbian Literature Since World War II: History and Memory  
*Guest Editor: Sonya L. Jones*

The Calamus Root: A Study of American Gay Poetry Since World War II • *The Purloined Ladder: Its Place in Lesbian History* • "What Is Going On Here?": Baldwin's *Another Country* • Inscribing a Lesbian Reader, Projecting a Lesbian Subject: A Jane Rule Diptych • *More*



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44CAD

# Member News

**Roslyn Kooser** and her partner Max became mothers on Christmas Eve, 1997. Sean was 8 lbs, 5 oz, and 21".

**Anthony R. D'Augelli** has been appointed a Senior Editor of the *American Journal of Community psychology*. He also co-edited a book (with Charlotte J. Patterson) which is entitled, "Lesbian, Gay, and Bisexual Identities in Families," and is published by Oxford University Press.

**Gary Hollander** is completing the final year of a three-year capacity-building project in Wisconsin. Funded by Center for Disease Control through state supplemental funds, the Diverse and Resilient Project has hosted three workshops and distributed 15 mini-grants of up to \$5,000 each to increase the number

and quality of HIV prevention programs for GLBTQ youths. Hollander received the 1998 Advocate of the Year Award from GALAXY in recognition of his efforts.

Wheaton College Associate Professor of Psychology **Bianca Cody Murphy** has been named the Dorothy Reed Williams '43 Chair in the Social Sciences. The Chair is awarded every two years to a tenured faculty member in the social sciences who encourages students to use their talents in service to the community. The Williams Professorship includes a \$2,000 yearly stipend and a course release per semester to recognize and encourage high standards of scholarship and teaching. ▼

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**POSTDOCTORAL FELLOWSHIP.** The Department of Psychiatry and Behavioral Sciences, Emory University School of Medicine, is accepting applications for an NIMH funded HIV/AIDS clinical research training program. The postdoctoral fellowship provides broad training in HIV/AIDS clinical research and opportunities for specialized experience along one of three pathways: HIV/AIDS applied mental health research, behavioral interventions research, and research linking basic science investigation to the clinical arena. Clinical experience also is included where directly relevant to research training. For further information and application materials, please contact: Eugene Farber, Ph.D., and J. Stephen McDaniel, M.D., Co-Directors, Emory HIV/AIDS Clinical Research Training Program, 341 Ponce De Leon Avenue, Atlanta, Georgia 30308. Phone: (404) 616-6612. Emory University is an equal opportunity employer.

## The Division 44 Newsletter

The Division 44 Newsletter is published three times a year by the Society for the Psychological Study of Lesbian, Gay, and Bisexual Issues (SPSLGBI) in Spring, Summer, and Fall.

The publication of any advertisement in the Newsletter is not an endorsement of the advertiser of the products or services advertised. Division 44 reserves the right to reject, omit, or cancel advertising for any reason.

Submissions to the Division 44 Newsletter are welcome. **Submission deadlines are:**

<b>Spring</b>	<b>February 15</b>
<b>Summer</b>	<b>May 15</b>
<b>Fall</b>	<b>September 15</b>

<b>Editor</b>	Barry Chung CPS Department Georgia State University Atlanta, Georgia 30303-3083 Phone: (404) 651-3149 Fax: (404) 651-1160 E-mail: bchung@gsu.edu
<b>Associate Editor</b>	Becky Liddle Liddlbj@mail.auburn.edu
<b>Editorial Assistant</b>	Dawn M. Szymanski
<b>Printing</b>	AlphaGraphics

## Become A Member

All social scientists interested in applying psychological knowledge to the study of lesbian, gay, and bisexual issues are warmly welcomed as members, irrespective of personal sexual/affectional orientation. Members of the American Psychological Association may join as members or associate members of the SPSLGBI. Affiliate membership is open to professionals in related fields, or to individual members of the APA who prefer that their affiliation with the SPSLGBI be held in confidence. Undergraduate and graduate students may become student affiliates in the same way. The list of affiliate members is the property of the SPSLGBI and these memberships are confidential. If you have further questions about membership in Division 44, or would like to know how to become active in the SPSLGBI, please feel free to contact our Membership Chair, Douglas Deville, Ph.D. (DMDeville@MSN.com).

### ▼▼▼ Membership Application - SPSLGBI - APA Division 44 ▼▼▼

Name \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_

Mailing Address \_\_\_\_\_

City \_\_\_\_\_ State \_\_\_\_\_ Zip \_\_\_\_\_ Business Phone \_\_\_\_\_ Home Phone \_\_\_\_\_

Highest Degree \_\_\_\_\_ Major Field of Study \_\_\_\_\_ Degree Date \_\_\_\_\_ Institution \_\_\_\_\_

Professional Position \_\_\_\_\_ Gender \_\_\_\_\_ Ethnicity \_\_\_\_\_

Applying for Division 44 Membership as: Member \_\_\_\_\_ Associate \_\_\_\_\_ Affiliate \_\_\_\_\_ Student Affiliate \_\_\_\_\_

Member, Associate, Affiliate dues: \$30 (U.S. Funds); Student Affiliates pay reduced dues of \$10.

Please send this form and dues for the current year

(\$30 US funds) to: Division 44 Administrative Office  
American Psychological Association  
750 First Street NE  
Washington, DC 20002

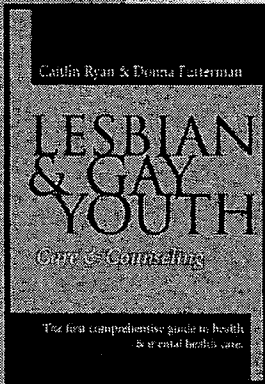
Other APA Division Memberships \_\_\_\_\_

Email Address \_\_\_\_\_

APA membership # (if applicable) \_\_\_\_\_  
As appears on APA Journals mailing label

Please make check out to SPSLGBI/APA

# New from Columbia



## Lesbian and Gay Youth

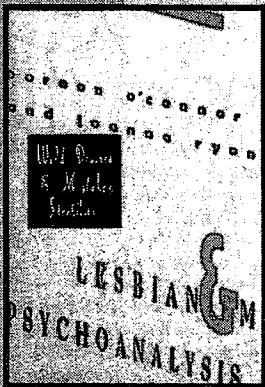
### Care and Counseling

Caitlin C. Ryan and Donna Futterman

"A valuable contribution.... This book fulfills its promise: to provide a clear and concise review of the latest information on the mental health and medical needs of lesbian and gay adolescents. It will likely be one of those rare books that clinicians will refer to frequently, that educators will rely on for years to come, and that both parents and teens will read more than once."

—Steven E. James, *APA Division 44 Newsletter*

256 pages • \$45.00, cloth • \$21.00, paper



WINNER OF THE 1995 FRIENDS OF PACE AWARD

## Wild Desires and Mistaken Identities

### Lesbianism and Psychoanalysis

Noreen O'Connor and Joanna Ryan

"Ranks among the best of recent psychoanalytic work on same-sex object choice."

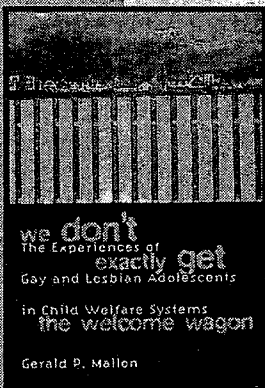
—*Psychoanalytic Books*

"A necessary reference tool for analytic therapists who want to understand the history and development of psychoanalytic thinking on [lesbianism]."

—*Clinical Social Work Journal*

315 pages • \$16.50, paper

*Between Men—Between Women: Lesbian and Gay Studies*, Lillian Faderman and Larry Gross, Editors



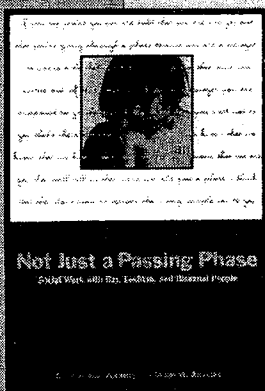
## We Don't Exactly Get the Welcome Wagon

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**Please pull out this page and complete the following two sections:**

- (1) Mission Statement Vote**
- (2) Member Satisfaction Survey**

**Please return both sections in the enclosed addressed envelope  
(note: a postal stamp is required) or send them to:**

**Doug Deville  
729 Boylston Street, 4<sup>th</sup> Fl.  
Boston, MA 02116**

### APA Division 44 Mission Statement Vote

The Executive Committee has voted to present to you a revised mission statement of Division 44, one that we believe refines our goals and aspirations in light of the vast changes in the professional and political landscape since the Division's inception. Our bylaws require such changes be approved by the membership. The mission statement informs decisions made about allocation of resources and priorities set by the Executive Committee. It is the single most powerful statement of what the Division is about. Please take time to read this and vote. Thank you.

#### Current Mission Statement:

The purpose of this organization shall be:

- a) to advance the contributions of psychology as a discipline to the understanding of lesbian, gay, and bisexual issues through basic and applied research;
- b) to promote the education of psychologists in matters of lesbian, gay, and bisexual concerns, including special issues associated with psychotherapy with lesbians, gay men, and bisexual men and bisexual women;
- c) to encourage the development of models for the delivery of affirmative services by psychologists to gay, lesbian, and bisexual men and women; and
- d) to inform psychologists and the general public of current research, educational, and service activities in this area.

#### Proposed Mission Statement:

The Society for the Psychological Study of Lesbian, Gay, and Bisexual Issues (SPSLGBI) welcomes all those interested in psychological research, education and training, practice, and advocacy on lesbian, gay, and bisexual issues; and all lesbian women, gay men, bisexual women, bisexual men, and their allies. SPSLGBI respects the diversity of lesbian, gay, and bisexual people and recognizes that multiple dimensions of diversity including race, ethnicity, gender, ability, age, and class affect lesbian, gay, and bisexual issues. We support and mentor students and others interested in lesbian, gay, and bisexual issues. We work collaboratively with others on lesbian, gay, and bisexual concerns locally, nationally, and internationally.

The purpose of this organization shall be:

- a) to advance the contributions of psychology as a discipline to the understanding of lesbian, gay, and bisexual issues through basic and applied research;
- b) to promote education and training in matters of lesbian, gay, and bisexual issues, including special issues associated with practice, research, education and training, and the public interest;
- c) to promote the development and delivery of affirmative psychological services to lesbian, gay, and bisexual people;
- d) to use psychological knowledge to advocate for the advancement of the public interest and the welfare of lesbian, gay, and bisexual people; and
- e) to inform the general public about research, education and training, practice, and advocacy on lesbian, gay, and bisexual issues.

\_\_\_ Yes, I vote for the proposed new mission statement.

\_\_\_ No, I vote against the proposed new mission statement.

Membership Status: Member \_\_\_ Associate \_\_\_ Affiliate \_\_\_ Student Affiliate \_\_\_

**\*\*If you have already completed this survey at the 1998 APA Convention, please disregard this survey.**

**Division 44**  
**1998 Member Satisfaction Questionnaire**

The Executive Committee is seeking your feedback to ensure membership satisfaction within our division. We are particularly interested in membership retention and attrition. Please complete the following survey and include additional comments or suggestions.

Listed below are different types of employment positions. Please mark the one which best describes your primary job or the primary duties of your position.

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Faculty               | <input type="checkbox"/> Research             |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Direct Human Services | <input type="checkbox"/> Other Applied        |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Administration        | <input type="checkbox"/> Not employed/retired |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Student               | <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____         |

What attracts you to continue your membership with Division 44? Please rank order your top seven reasons for continuing your membership. (1 = primary reason, 2 = second reason)

1. The newsletter. \_\_\_\_\_
2. The Annual. \_\_\_\_\_
3. The annual programming at APA convention. \_\_\_\_\_
4. The hospitality suite activities at APA convention. \_\_\_\_\_
5. The continuing education activities. \_\_\_\_\_
6. Supporting the mission, cause, or values of the division. \_\_\_\_\_
7. My satisfaction with the Division Leadership. \_\_\_\_\_
8. Access to the division's membership for networking. \_\_\_\_\_
9. Supporting the division's lobbying or political action efforts. \_\_\_\_\_
10. Gives me a sense of "family, friendship, pride, belonging". \_\_\_\_\_
11. My participation advances my personal interest(s). \_\_\_\_\_  
Please specify: \_\_\_\_\_
12. My participation advances my professional interest(s). \_\_\_\_\_  
Please specify: \_\_\_\_\_
13. Other: \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

Hypothetically, if you would be leaving the Division, what would be your reasons? Please rank order your top seven reasons for leaving. (1 = primary reason, 2 = second reason)

1. Too expensive. \_\_\_\_\_
2. Does not advance my personal interest(s). \_\_\_\_\_  
Please specify: \_\_\_\_\_
3. Does not advance my professional interest(s). \_\_\_\_\_

Please specify: \_\_\_\_\_

4. I don't feel connected to other members of the organization. \_\_\_\_\_
5. I am associated with too many organizations and need to cut back. \_\_\_\_\_
6. The division is not political enough. \_\_\_\_\_
7. The division is too political. \_\_\_\_\_
8. I am less interested in the division's cause of promoting G/L/B psychology. \_\_\_\_\_
9. I don't feel like my particular needs/interests have been addressed: (check as many that apply to you)

Research \_\_\_\_\_ Advocacy \_\_\_\_\_ Public Policy Issues \_\_\_\_\_  
Ethnic & Minority Issues \_\_\_\_\_ Gender Differences \_\_\_\_\_  
Bisexuality \_\_\_\_\_ Transgender issues \_\_\_\_\_ Youth \_\_\_\_\_  
Education \_\_\_\_\_ Outreach to students \_\_\_\_\_ Other \_\_\_\_\_

10. I'm heterosexual and I don't feel included. \_\_\_\_\_
11. I'm bisexual and I don't feel included. \_\_\_\_\_
12. The division feels like a clique and I don't feel welcomed. \_\_\_\_\_
13. Changed profession, job, location, etc. \_\_\_\_\_
14. Loss of employment, retirement, illness, etc. \_\_\_\_\_
13. Other: \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Please include any comments or suggestions**

**Thank you for your feedback and assistance.**