



FAMILY VALUES REVISITED

TERRY S. GOCK, DIVISION 44 PRESIDENT

During our recent Convention in Washington, DC, I was approached by one female and one male student who thanked Division 44 for making their first Convention a memorable one. They talked about how much of an anchor the Division was for them as they negotiated through the Convention maze. I was also told by two psychologists of color who were new to the Division that they appreciated being able to have Division 44 as their "home base." All of them spoke enthusiastically about how friendly and helpful the Division and our members had been. One even offered the observation that we seemed to genuinely like one another's company and yet were inclusive of her as a newcomer. The common word all these four people used during our conversation when

they described Division 44 was that of "family."

At a strategic planning retreat of the Executive Committee a few years ago, we were each asked what Division 44 meant to us. Many of the words and phrases used by those of us present that day were similar to those I heard from the four people I met at our Convention last month. The most prevalent among these words were again "family" and "home."

When I reflect on why the word "family" has been used by so many Division 44 members to describe a professional organization, what stands out most are the core values we have embraced ever since the inception of our Division. In the political arena, "family values" have become the rhetoric used once every four years during the last few national elections to denounce one's opponents. In contrast, the core "family values" of racial/ethnic inclusiveness and gender parity that we have made unwavering commitment to in Division 44 are not designed to be divisive and derisive. In fact, they are meant to do exactly the opposite.

In our past 16 years as a Division, we have made efforts to practice our "family values" by actively ensuring that psychologists from all racial/ethnic backgrounds are not only welcome, but valued, as members of our Division. We have also made sure that there is always gender parity in all of our leadership positions. We do so not because it is the right thing to do (although it is). We do so because we believe that the strength and vitality of our Division are very much reliant on the diverse talents and perspectives brought to the Division by women and men from different racial/ethnic backgrounds.

As a result of our continuous efforts in these areas, we have consistently ranked high among APA Divisions in terms of gender and racial/ethnic representation for

both leadership and membership composition. It is thus gratifying when people like our four new members and friends observed and acknowledged our "family values" in action. We, however, cannot rest on our laurels, but must strive to constantly challenge and improve the ways in which we can further these "family values" as a Division. This will be my pledge for this year as we strive to further strengthen our organizational infrastructure and be responsive to the needs of our members.

For creating a wonderful, informative and well-attended program at our recent Convention, I am grateful to, among others, Isiaah Crawford and Jeanine Cogan who co-chaired the Convention Program Committee. The efforts of Julie Konik, Silvio Menzano and their team of student volunteers must also be acknowledged for staffing our hospitality suite. Besides being a place for program presentations, a venue for committee and task force meetings, and a respite place to get away from the hectic Convention schedule, much of the opportunities for socializing occurred there. In addition, many kudos go to Robb Mapou for his outstanding efforts in organizing and entertaining us at our fundraising dinner this year. (Like me, some of those who were at the dinner probably started to worry about losing Robb from psychology to stand-up comedy. The good news is that he has recently offered to again chair our fundraising dinner in San Francisco next year!) Most of all, I must thank all of you who reached out and made our new members and each other experience the essence of our "family values" at the Convention.

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If you have any problems or questions, contact Deborah Brown, Division 44 Membership Chair at liddibrown@earthlink.com or (626) 395-9797 (PST). 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.

THE DIVISION 44 NEWSLETTER

The Newsletter is published three times a year (Spring, Summer, and Fall) by the Society for the Psychological Study of Lesbian, Gay, and Bisexual Issues (SPSLGBI). It is distributed to the complete membership of Division 44, including more than 1,200 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. Submissions are welcome and are particularly appreciated via email. See contact information and deadlines below.

ADVERTISING

Full Page: \$300 Quarter Page: \$100
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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.

DEADLINES

Spring February 15
 Summer May 15
 Fall September 15

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NEWSLETTER LAYOUT

Kathy Liddle

EDITOR'S NOTE

BECKY J. LIDDLE

I would like to extend our apologies again to those who never received their spring 2000 newsletter. The problem was with the mailing labels we got from APA. Greg has resolved the problem for subsequent issues, but was not able to acquire replacements for all the missing labels for that issue. For those who did not receive it, you can either contact me and I'll send you a paper copy (beckyliddle@mindspring.com or 2084 Haley Center, Auburn University, AL 36849-5222). You can also read the articles online by going to the Division 44 website at <http://www.apa.org/divisions/div44/> and clicking on "newsletters" and then the issue you want to read. I only have paper copies of issues I have edited (the spring and summer 2000 issues), but all issues for the past three years are available on our website.

Because of the importance of the article on APA's adoption of the *Guidelines for Psychotherapy with Lesbian, Gay, and Bisexual Clients* that appeared in the spring edition, I have included it again in this edition of the newsletter on page 16. Please note that our website also now has a link to the full text of those *Guidelines* (at <http://www.apa.org/pi/lgbcp/publications/guidelines.html>). Many thanks to our new co-webmasters, Kathy Banga and John W. Hall, who added this link, posted recent newsletters, and are continuing to update the contact information on the website.

MEMBER NEWS

Michael R. Stevenson, a psychological science professor at Ball State University and director of the Diversity Policy Institute, has been named an American Council on Education Fellow for the 2000-2001 academic year. He was one of 34 faculty or administrators selected this year in a national competition.

CURRENT RESEARCH

- ✍ I'm studying the effect of parental rejection on GLB's mental and physical health. For more information or to collaborate, e-mail **Winifred Daisley** at wdaisley@home.com.
- ✍ **Ruth Fassinger and Jon Mohr** have constructed and validated instruments measuring dimensions of lesbian and gay (LG) identity (e.g., internalized homonegativity, identity confusion). The measures and details regarding their development have just appeared in the most recent issue of *Measurement and Evaluation in Counseling and Development* in an article called "Measuring dimensions of lesbian and gay male experience." We are currently using these measures to explore the relation of LG identity to same-sex romantic relationship functioning and to working models of attachment. For more information, contact Jon Mohr at 301-589-3790 or jmohr@psyc.umd.edu.
- ✍ Our research team has conducted a study exploring how internalized homophobia (IH) is related to gay and bisexual men's awareness and use of community-based HIV prevention services. The study also examines the relation between IH and the efficacy of an HIV preventive intervention. Results are in press and due out late 2001. For more information contact **David M. Huebner** at (480) 965-5946 or huebner@asu.edu.
- ✍ Our research team has recently finished gathering data from approximately 700 gay and bisexual men for a study that examines a number of topics: (1) processes that facilitate psychological sense of community, (2) the relation between perceptions of anti-gay discrimination and health, and (3) factors affecting men's awareness and use of HIV prevention services. For more information contact **David M. Huebner** at (480) 965-5946 or huebner@asu.edu.
- ✍ **Michael McGinn** is studying attachment and separation-individuation in adopted and non-adopted adolescents towards his Psy.D. at Pace University, NY City. Michael, an adoptee and school psychologist in Nassau County, NY, can be reached at 212-864-6747 or MFMcGINNPD@aol.com.
- ✍ My dissertation examined several factors in the context of gay male couple relationships including the partners' perceptions of the characteristics of their relationships, social support, psychological functioning, and the extent to which partners endorse stereotypical ideas about the way men should act. If interested in this research contact **Kevin M. Campbell** at (415) 255-0275 or at kevinca@leland.stanford.edu.

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POSTINGS NEEDED FOR NEW WEB-SITE: REPARATIVETHERAPY.ORG
BY EDWARD J. CALLAHAN, PH.D.

Many years ago I wrote a book chapter that I very much regret writing. To offset the damage possible from that writing, I am now launching a website with a very different message. The purpose of this posting is to invite you to submit contributions and provide a context for that invitation.

Reparative therapy has become a "hot" item in the press over the past few years as elements of U.S. culture struggle with changes in acceptance of differences in sexual orientation and identity. Even as LGBT liberation has shown increasing strength and acceptance in the U.S., there has been a powerful counterforce within some elements of the culture emphasizing the idea that people can learn a new sexual orientation if they choose. A web site promising proof that such a change was feasible led to the development of this article.

When I entered psychology graduate training in 1968, I was newly married and eager to begin my entry into two new worlds. The first world was that of psychology. Unexpectedly, I was not drafted upon graduation from college in 1968 and the door to graduate training opened instead. The second world promising to open was that of heterosexuality. Even though I had always and only fantasized sexual contact with men, I grew up at a time that Ann Landers joined religious leaders and other cultural icons to point out that it was common for young men to experience sexual attraction to other men. Marrying was the answer though: this sexual attraction to men was seen as a passing phase that the pleasures of marriage to the right woman would straighten out. Falling in love with an attractive and vibrant young woman while in college made the whole process seem even more feasible.

Undergraduate courses in psychology had revealed the remarkable power of learning. Radical behaviorists had even raised kittens and mice together, helping the cats unlearn their powerful instinct to kill. On the human level, Skinner was showing that many complex behaviors could be learned. Pavlov had earlier made his contribution to the promise of psychology and change: pairing a neutral stimulus (i.e. a woman) with a powerful unconditioned response (orgasm) would surely produce a conditioned response (gradually increasing erotic attraction and satisfaction with women) through classical conditioning.

All the elements came together well for this effort: as a first year student I was approached by a Professor who headed an exciting clinical research program; he offered the chance to join a team exploring the application of learning principles to human problems. It was an opportunity that was wonderful and launched a rewarding and exciting career, even if an early part of that career would later require writing this autobiographical explanation.

The next exciting element of opportunity came when a senior graduate student, completing his dissertation, offered to teach me covert sensitization, a powerful imagery based treatment which was used to help people alter the probability of sexual arousal to unwanted stimuli. Sometimes the unwanted arousal was to men, sometimes to opportunities for exposure, for rape or sometimes for fetishistic behavior. The treatment technique was the clinical invention of the man who had taught me experimental psychology as an undergraduate, so it felt like coming home in some ways. For a man who had recently married and who knew that sexual arousal to males was not

going away and sexual arousal to women was not intensifying, this seemed an ideal opportunity.

Over the next few years, I had the chance to work with some wonderful men as they attempted to change their sexual behavior and the nature of their sexual arousal. Some men had only to learn to increase self-control in the face of the urge to expose, as well as to learn other social skills. Others were attempting to stop arousal to men and increase arousal to a wife or to a yet to be discovered girlfriend. Others had to learn to focus attraction on adults, and away from children. These men gradually taught me, the clinician, an important lesson: sexual arousal to men is a deeply ingrained pattern. More importantly, sexual arousal to men marked some men as different from but not less than their brothers who experienced sexual arousal to women. In reality, homophobia was the enemy, not the feelings that occurred in response to attractive men. Intriguingly, there was never a referral to help a woman change her patterns of sexual arousal. (Scientific failure to recognize that women were important may have actually protected women from unhealthy pressure to change). During well attended doctoral orals (everyone is fascinated by sex!) I stated clearly that I would never again try to change any man's sexual orientation from gay to straight. It surprised the members of the committee; like a good and astute doctoral committee, though, the committee accepted my argument that the more critical clinical goal was to help that man fight homophobia successfully. The dissertation had been accepted for publication in the Journal of Abnormal Psychology (then the premier journal for clinical research in psychology) even before it was defended (Callahan & Leitenberg, 1973). And that phase of my career ended with a move to the other coast and other research arenas, first on assessment of inpatient behavior and then on the treatment of heroin addiction.

As an ambitious young psychologist, I had difficulty saying no to an invitation to write a chapter for a textbook on behavioral therapies. The editors wanted a chapter about the use of covert sensitization as a clinical technique. I agreed, stating that I would use a case of exhibitionism as a clinical example. The editors wrote back and said that they only wanted an example of the application of the technique to homosexuality. I then made a bad decision, one which I regretted soon after: I wrote up one case that was not included in the dissertation and violated my decision to do no further work supporting homophobia. I recently came to regret the decision even more as I found this chapter (Callahan, 1976) cited, almost 25 years later, on a web-site encouraging gays to "become straight."

My immediate response was to send an e-mail to the site administrator, explaining that I do not believe that any man can change his sexual orientation from gay to straight (nor straight to gay) and that I would never in conscience recommend that any man try. I asked that they remove the citation from the web-site. The response in return was that since I published the chapter, it was in the literature and could be cited by anyone choosing to cite it. The web-site administrator made it clear that he was not going to remove the citation under any circumstances. After consultation with an attorney convinced me that I was unlikely to be successful in asking that the chapter no longer be cited, I decided I needed to find another way to repair the damage of that mistake so many years ago.

REPARATIVETHERAPY.ORG, *continued*

Righting that mistake is why I am seeking your help today. I have purchased the domain name "Reparativetherapy.org" with the intent of creating a scientifically credible and compassionate web site to provide information to those who think that working to change their sexual orientation would be a way to increase the happiness in their lives. If people are considering trying to change their sexual orientation to gain the support of others, this may offer an oasis of some value, whether immediately, or at whatever pace works for an individual to learn the truth of their own life in their own fashion. My goals are to pull together scientific and personal data to help people consider this decision carefully, and to help people recognize that their personal homophobia and the homophobia of the society as a whole are really the sources of their pain. I am asking that those with rich personal stories and those with powerful scientific stories and

references share those with me for posting on the web. I will be working to identify an optimal server for the web-site and I seek your support. Thanks for reading this, and thanks in advance for helping in the fight against homophobia! You can contact me at callahan@ucdavis.edu or at Department of Family and Community Medicine, University of California School of Medicine, 4860 "Y" Street, Sacramento, CA 95827; phone (916) 734-3064.

Callahan, E.J., & Leitenberg, H. (1973). Aversion therapy for sexual deviation: Contingent shock and covert sensitization. *Journal of Abnormal Psychology*, *81*:60-73.

Callahan, E.J. (1976). Covert sensitization in the treatment of homosexuality. In J.D. Krumboltz and C.E. Thoreson (Eds.), *Behavioral counseling methods* (pp. 234-245). New York: Holt, Rinehart & Winston.

CALIFORNIA SCHOOL OF PROFESSIONAL PSYCHOLOGY "ADOPTS" ALTERNATIVE FAMILY SERVICE AGENCY

The California School of Professional Psychology (CSPP), the oldest and largest free-standing graduate school of professional psychology in the US, has announced that it is "adopting" the Alternative Family Project, a leading Bay Area family service agency for LGBT persons and their families. Founded in 1993, the Alternative Family Project was a pioneer in the field of LGBT-related family support service. Under CSPP, the Project will continue to provide counseling for members of the LGBT community and their families, sponsor community outreach and education programs, provide clinical training for doctoral students in psychology, and serve as an academic think-tank for research and social policy initiatives regarding LGBT family issues.

The four psychologists appointed to leadership roles in the Alternative Family Project are all members of Division 44: Dr. Robert-Jay Green will direct the Alternative Family Project at CSPP. Dr. Richard A. Rodriguez will be the Clinical Director, Dr. Valory Mitchell will be Senior Clinical Supervisor, and Dr. Eduardo Morales will be Senior Research Consultant.

"This arrangement creates the first major center for LGBT couple and family services in the nation to be housed within an accredited institution of higher education," said Carol Huffine, PhD, Director of CSPP's Psychological Services Center. "Adopting the Alternative Family Project reflects CSPP's deep commitment to provide our students with substantial clinical and research training in LGBT services." Dr. Green stated that "Under CSPP, we can devote new resources to extend the Alternative Family Project's reach, serve more people in the LGBT community, and undertake more comprehensive and cutting-edge social policy research and training of doctoral students in psychology."

Contact: Robert-Jay Green, PhD, Director: 510-523-2300 ext 138; rjgreen@cspp.edu

JOB ADVERTISEMENTS

See inside front cover for advertising rates and deadlines.

ADULT CLINICAL PSYCHOLOGY: The University of Vermont Psychology Department seeks to fill a tenure track Assistant Professorship in Adult Clinical Psychology beginning fall 2001. Candidate is expected to develop a funded research program in the treatment of psychopathology or health problems in adults, supervise students in clinical work and research, be license eligible, and teach courses at the graduate and undergraduate level, including cognitive behavior therapy. We welcome applications from women, people of color, and people with disabilities.

Department information can be found at: <http://www.uvm.edu/~psych/PsychAtUVM/Overview.html>. Submit vita, representative publications, statement of research and teaching interests, and three letters of recommendation to: Clinical Search Committee, Department of Psychology, The University of Vermont, Burlington, VT 05405-0134. The review process will begin on December 15, 2000. The University of Vermont is an Affirmative Action/Equal Opportunity Employer.

MENTORING ISSUES FOR LGB STUDENTS AND PROFESSIONALS: ADVICE AND ADMONITIONS

Ruth E. Fassinger, University of Maryland

[A number of students and colleagues have requested that I share my “keynote address” from the Division 44 mentoring workshop for students, presented at the annual meeting of the American Psychological Association in August, 2000; below is a summary of the main points made during that presentation. I hope it is helpful to many. -REF]

1. FIND A MENTOR: Research indicates that mentoring generally helps people in their career/professional development. Research on mentoring also indicates that many people are not fortunate enough to work with mentors who are like them demographically (e.g., sex, race/ethnicity, sexual orientation), but that mentoring can still work well even when the participants in the mentoring relationship are very different. Finally, we know from research that proximity is certainly helpful, but long-distance mentoring can work too. The important thing is that both are committed to the relationship and the process. Hence, the following advice:

- a) Mentors can be LGB or non-LGB, male or female
- b) Mentors can be in your program or job site or elsewhere
- c) Mentors can be locally available or geographically distant

2. HOW TO FIND A MENTOR

a) **Find a person:** Perhaps you know of someone by reputation or have had contact with someone you think can be a mentor for you. Maybe this is someone whose research is in your area of interest or whose therapeutic specialty is of interest to you. Finding an appropriate person to be a mentor also may involve getting advice and recommendations from others knowledgeable about the areas you are interested in.

b) **Find a place:** If you are searching for an educational program (e.g., graduate training), it is useful to determine which programs are likely to be supportive of LGB issues and people or actually have “out” LGB faculty in them (outness is important here simply as a gauge of how supportive the program may be). APA and Division 44 have this kind of information available (e.g., at <http://www.apa.org/pi/lgbclgbsurvey/>), and your current faculty also may know some of this. For clinical experiences, perhaps there is a site near you that specializes in the kind of populations you are interested in. Ask lots of questions and meet lots of people in order to figure out who might be appropriate and available to mentor you.

c) **Find a project:** Getting involved in a project of interest can be a good way to connect with more experienced professionals and peers who share your interests. Division 44 has many committees that welcome involvement, as do many other divisions (e.g., the LGB, women’s, vocational, and racial/ethnic diversity sections of Division 17; Division 35; Division 45; Division 51). Being active on committees and task forces puts you in contact with potential mentors, and also gives you an opportunity to demonstrate your talent and commitment.

3. HOW TO GET THE MOST OUT OF MENTORING

a) **Self-assessment is important:** You need to know what you want and what you can offer in a mentoring relationship. Know what your strengths and limitations are so you can present yourself honestly and with integrity. It’s a good idea to write it down and practice saying it before you have a first meeting with a potential mentor (which may be a little scary!).

b) **Take initiative, be a “go-getter”:** Be willing to take on responsibility and be ready to take risks. Don’t wait for a mentor to dream of ways to promote your professional development – decide for yourself what you want and constantly look for opportunities to take steps in those directions (e.g., finding out about awards given to students and asking your mentor to write letters of support). Ask your mentor to help you get “networked” with other professionals, and be responsible for knowing what is going on in your specialty, job site, or program so that you can seize possibilities when they arise. If your mentor is good, chances are s/he is overly committed and in great demand – you can help by taking responsibility for your own professional growth.

c) **Be prepared:** Think ahead of each meeting what you need to accomplish and write down your ideas, timelines, needs, etc. The more organized you are, the easier it will be for your mentor to help you.

d) **Be honest:** Don’t promise what you can’t deliver and don’t pretend to be what you aren’t just because you think that’s what your mentor wants. Your mentor will be more helpful if s/he knows who you *really* are.

e) **Set expectations, agreements, and boundaries, and respect them:** Get clear with your mentor early on about what you expect from one another (don’t assume you know, because everyone is different) and then stick to those agreements. Formal contracts can be useful, but you can also type up and share informal “minutes” of your meetings with your mentor that clarify and confirm agreements you both have made. And *never* press your luck on the things that you know are really important to your mentor (e.g., being on time for meetings, not calling her/him on weekends at home).

f) **Work within the bounds of mentor expertise:** Your mentor can help you most effectively if your professional development (e.g., research or clinical skills) is in the areas s/he knows best. For example, if your research mentor studies attachment theory and relationships, don’t ask her/him to advise a dissertation on behavior therapy – neither s/he nor you will benefit.

g) **Don’t expect special treatment:** Even if you and your mentor have a relationship made in heaven, you should not expect to be treated differently from others (e.g., don’t assume you can be late for appointments or classes just because your mentor knows you are juggling kids or scrambling to finish your thesis).

h) **Keep your mentor updated:** Nothing is more frustrating to a committed mentor than to be the last to know that you just moved or got pregnant or got a terrific externship or a new job. Let your mentor be the first to know.

i) **Don’t use your mentor as a therapist:** A good mentor will need and want to know about your personal life so that s/he can help you more effectively. And you (and perhaps your mentor too) are likely to shed a few intimate tears over the course of your relationship together. But on-going or serious problems deserve outside help. Don’t burn out your mentor by expecting more than is appropriate. If you aren’t sure what is permissible in the bounds of your relationship, *ask* – your mentor will tell you what s/he can and can’t provide.

4. REMEMBER THAT MENTORING EXISTS ON A TWO-WAY STREET

a) **Although the main purpose of mentoring is to further the development of the mentee, the mentor usually engages in it because s/he expects something out of it too** – whether that is a co-authored publication or grant or the simple gratification of watching someone grow. Find out what your mentor wants out of mentoring and be sure you are trying to provide that in return.

b) **Let your mentor be human:** Everyone has bad days or gets short-tempered or becomes unavailable for periods of time. Your mentor has a whole life outside of her/his relationship with you, and you must allow for that without getting resentful or feeling ignored (obviously, protracted unavailability or continually deteriorating communication are signs that it is time to have a serious talk or begin to search for a new mentor).

c) **Don't abuse your mentor:** Stick to your promises, let your mentor know when you can't and why (and suggest alternatives to your original plan), don't ask for favors that are out-of-line, and be considerate of your mentor's other commitments.

d) **Thank and praise your mentor:** If you have a good mentor, let him or her know that you think so. Nominate her/him for mentoring awards, talk him/her up to others, send letters of praise to her/his superiors, but, most importantly, thank your mentor every so often for the time and energy you get. Mentoring is one of the most difficult jobs there is, usually for little or no outside reward, so the intrinsic rewards of a special relationship have to suffice for most of us – strengthen that relationship periodically by letting your mentor know how very much you appreciate it.

5. MENTOR OTHERS WHEN AND WHERE YOU ARE ABLE

Research indicates that peer mentors can be as effective as senior mentors in many situations. Anyone can be a mentor because everyone has something to offer another in terms of unique knowledge, experience, or expertise. Laura Brown has spoken and written eloquently about the “normative creativity” that characterizes LGB people because we are always making things up as we go along in the absence of societal support, structures, and direction. Mentoring – regardless of where it comes from – is critical for us in figuring out how to live our lives, and we all must take responsibility for creating it for ourselves and others.

DIVISION 44 ANNOUNCES BOOK SERIES

Division 44 is launching an exciting new book series on lesbian, gay, and bisexual psychology, cosponsored with APA Books. The series will replace the Division Annual, which was discontinued by Sage Publications after five volumes.

“Sage's decision to drop the Annual presented the Executive Committee with an opportunity to rethink our publication strategy,” according to Greg Herek, executive editor of the new series. “After considering several alternatives, we decided to inaugurate a book series that will cover a wide variety of topics relevant to lesbian, gay, and bisexual psychology.”

In contrast to the Annual, which was a yearly anthology edited alternately by Herek and Beverly Greene, the new series will feature books by a variety of authors. According to Herek, Division 44 members will benefit by having access to a greater number of topics and perspectives than would have been possible with the Annual.

Another advantage, said Herek, is that the new series will permit publication of multiple titles each year, giving Division 44 members more choice. He expects to publish one volume the first year, but hopes to have at least two more titles in press soon after that. Herek said that the Division hopes to be publishing several volumes each year by 2003.

Division 44 members who pay the full amount of dues will have an opportunity each year to purchase titles in the series at a substantial discount – approximately one-third off the cover price, according to Herek. For a \$40 book, this will be a discount of nearly \$15. As the series grows and members are able to purchase multiple books in one year, Herek noted, they will save considerably more than the ten dollars of their dues that is earmarked for publications. The new series will also make additional money for the Division, which will receive a portion of the royalties from each book.

Once they begin to see the range of titles and authors in the series, Herek expects that Division 44 members will be eager to buy them. “These will be books that everyone working in lesbian, gay, and bisexual psychology will want to have on the shelves of their offices and home libraries,” said Herek.

While Division members wait for the first volume in the series, they are still getting publications as a benefit of membership. By now, everyone who paid full dues in 2000 should have received a copy of a special edition of the *American Behavioral Scientist* on AIDS and stigma, edited by Herek. The papers in this issue of *ABS* were originally planned for Volume 6 of the Annual. Paid 1999 members will soon be receiving a copy of Volume 5 of the Annual, *Education, Research, and Practice in Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, and Transgendered Psychology: A Resource Manual*, edited by Beverly Greene and Gladys L. Croome.

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BOOK REVIEW

The Wedding: A Family's Coming Out Story

by Douglas Wythe and Andrew Merling,
as well as Roslyn Merling and Sheldon Merling
NY: Avon Books, 2000

Review by Ken Swartz, Psy.D., Licensed Psychologist
Student Counseling & Psychological Services, the University of Nevada, Las Vegas

Having the opportunity to read "The Wedding" was a moving and most enjoyable experience for me, one I hadn't expected. When I initially looked at the jacket of the book and saw the photo of the couple and their parents, I wondered what I would have in common with this couple, Andrew and Doug, other than being gay. How wrong I was. From the outset, I began relating myself, my family and my friends to the experience of the people involved in this story.

Considering the recent political events in Vermont as well as the new legislation in the Netherlands giving gay people the same rights as heterosexual people with respect to marriage, I found this to be a very meaningful time to read "The Wedding." I am convinced, however, that each of us who reads this book will process it through our own eyes and our own experiences.

Back many years ago, I was told that when one gets married, he/she marries not only that individual, but his/her family as well. Although that reference was shared in the context of "straight" marriages, the story of Doug and Andrew and their parents shows that while the past lives of GLBT persons may have been lived in silence, more and more of us are wanting and even choosing to involve our families as well as friends in our lives. I think Doug and Andrew were in a unique position with Doug being a television producer. I'm sad to say, that I missed their episode on *Turning Point*: "Same-Sex Marriage: For Better or Worse," which evidently precipitated the public outpouring of support and encouragement that led to the eventual writing of this book. All I can say is, I'm glad the authors took the step to share their story with us.

I found "The Wedding" to be very forthright and honest, the first book I've read dealing with a family's handling of their son, his love for another man, and the journey of all

involved in their acceptance, encouragement and eventual celebration of that relationship. What I appreciated is that there was little schmaltzy or sappy about the book. I really respect the handling of the perspectives of Doug and Andrew, as well as Andrew's parents Roslyn and Sheldon, each of which differed at times. Their differing reports show that we each construct and recall events through our own eyes and experience. These folks appeared to go out of their way to treat each other with dignity and respect, even while disagreeing with each other.

I immediately respected Sheldon and Roslyn, who actually have two gay sons, and seemingly love them both. Taking the issue of a public celebration, however, brings things into the open for all to see and experience, for "better or worse." This book shares the joys, the frustrations, and the challenges of the unique blending of a same-sex couple, their families (immediate and extended), and their friends. When a same-sex couple decides to "get married," what do you call it? A commitment ceremony? A wedding? And does it make a difference what you call it? Whom do you invite to your celebration and just how do you invite them? Where do you have such a celebration? Public or private? Religious or secular? Will your decisions alienate anyone, family or friends? Or do you say, "the hell with it" and go with your hearts? This book follows this couple and their family on their journey to face and answer these questions as well as many more along the way.

I hope I won't be letting the proverbial cat out of the bag by sharing that this story does have a happy ending and lessons are learned by everyone involved. I strongly recommend *The Wedding*, this chronicle of a journey of love, to all "lovers" out there. You will be moved!

Haworth Press Announces Table of Contents Service

Haworth Press has a new service which we think would be of great interest to Division 44 Members. We are now able to e-mail the Table of Contents of any journal at no charge to any members of Division 44 for the following Haworth periodicals: *Journal of Homosexuality*, *Journal of Lesbian Studies*, *Journal of Gay & Lesbian Psychotherapy*, *Journal of Gay & Lesbian Social Services*, and *Journal of Bisexuality*. Individual articles are then available through the Haworth Document Delivery Service. Individual members of Div 44 can sign on for the free e-mail service by sending us an e-mail to contents@HaworthPressInc.com.

Sometime in the future, all of the above journals will be available via anyone's desktop personal computer, provided that their institution's library subscribes to the combination print/e-journal access service. There is no charge for the electronic journal for any individual who is an "authorized user" of the library's computerized intranet service--so it would behoove any Division 44 member to make sure their library is aware of our program. Complimentary sample copies, if necessary for library presentation, are always available free of charge from The Haworth Press, Inc., 10 Alice Street, Binghamton, NY 13904.

COUNCIL OF REPRESENTATIVES REPORT

Remember the apportionment ballot. Please give us all ten votes. Let's get our third seat back!! If you are an APA member, you will be receiving an apportionment ballot in the mail. Your votes determine how many seats each division has on the APA Council of Representatives. Please be sure to return your ballot, and consider giving Division 44 all 10 of your votes. Last year we lost a seat due to lack of adequate votes.

The APA Council of Representatives met in Washington D.C. on Thursday August 3rd and Sunday August 6th. Some highlights follow:

Fellow Status: All candidates nominated for Fellow Status were accepted by Council. Our Division hesitated over the election of one candidate from another division due to some homophobic views attributed to that person. After much discussion (with that division) we agreed *not* to bring our concerns to the floor of council but to work more closely with the other division regarding future candidates for Fellow Status.

New Guidelines: Training guidelines for Practice in Geropsychology will be part of the 2000 cross-cutting agenda. We need to make sure training concerns for gay, lesbian, and bisexual, elderly are represented.

Publications: A policy statement endorsing freedom of scientific inquiry and presentation of research was passed. Publications of scientific articles by journals of APA does not constitute endorsement by APA. Council allocated \$25,000 toward expansion of weekly press releases in order to educate the public on a regular basis about what psychology is and does.

Specialties in Psychology: Behavioral Psychology was recognized as a specialty in Professional Psychology

Professional Affairs: A motion requesting APA to establish a database to enable patients to access their psychological records from deceased psychologists' estates was defeated. Our field is recognizing the complications for our patients when a psychologist dies and hasn't made any arrangements in the will or estate. Council agreed to continue funding for the Public Education Campaign at one million dollars a year and at least every three years a report will be made to Council.

Public Interest: Council approved a resolution on Poverty and Socioeconomic status. Twenty six thousand dollars were allocated for a committee to provide oversight and leadership in implementing the recommendations of the working group on "Assisted Suicide and End of Life Decisions." This group's report was incredibly comprehensive, probably one of the best committee reports to come to Council. This document is available through the Public Interest Directorate. Twelve thousand four hundred dollars were allocated to support a three-day meeting of the Task Force on Advertising and Children.

Dues Increase: After a discussion on the philosophy of setting dues, Council approved increasing dues annually by an amount linked to the Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers. This means that dues will increase by \$4 from \$215 to \$219 for 2001.

Finally, Council held a very nice **memorial service** for Dr. Catherine Acuff and in her honor further money was approved for her project, the development of the International LGB Conference for next year.

Currently a resolution is underway to ask APA to take a position against the **Boy Scouts** discrimination of gays. We'll keep the division informed about what happens with this resolution.

We hope that the membership of our division will let us know about specific items you want us to bring to Council, or to take a position on in Council. We are always open to suggestions and feedback. Remember, Council meetings are open and you are always welcome to attend.

REMEMBER THE APPORTIONMENT BALLOT. PLEASE GIVE US ALL TEN VOTES. LET'S GET OUR THIRD SEAT BACK!! We will be sending apportionment reminders!

- Sari H. Dworkin, Terry Gock, Connie Chan (and visiting, newly elected Doug Haldeman)

CALL FOR PROPOSALS: PLACEK AWARDS AND SMALL GRANTS

The American Psychological Foundation requests proposals for the Wayne F. Placek Awards and for the Placek Small Grants Awards. The **Wayne F. 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. Up to two awards will be made in 2001, each for a maximum of \$40,000. The application deadline is March 27, 2001.

The **Placek Small Grant Award** is intended to encourage small-scale scientific research on lesbian, gay, and bisexual issues. It is expected that at least six awards will be made in 2001, each for a maximum of \$5,000. The deadline for receipt of applications is January 18, 2001.

Applicants for either award must have a doctoral degree or the equivalent (e.g., Ph.D., MD) at the time their application is submitted and must be affiliated with a college, university, or research institute that meets U.S. federal requirements for administering research awards. Application guidelines and forms are posted on the web at: www.placekawards.org or may be requested from the American Psychological Foundation, 750 First Street, NE, Washington, DC 20002-4242.

COMMITTEE AND TASK FORCE REPORTS

BISEXUAL ISSUES

At this year's APA Convention in Washington, DC, the Division sponsored two well attended programs devoted specifically to bisexual issues. The first was a Symposium titled "Bisexual Issues in Psychology: Research Agenda for the 21st Century." The Symposium was chaired by Sari Dworkin, and presenters included: Ron Fox, discussing past, current, and prospective research on bisexual identities and relationships; Tanya Israel, on attitudes toward bisexual women and bisexual men; Michael DiMarco, on bisexuality and HIV/AIDS; Sari Dworkin, on issues of diversity in psychological research on bisexuality; Emily Page, on psychotherapy and mental health services for bisexual women and bisexual men. The Discussant was Ellen Halpern. 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 Division 44 sponsored Convention programs.

During the past year, the Committee has continued its work in the Division by attending Executive Committee Meetings, developing convention programming, preparing reports, and providing resources on bisexual issues to the membership, like the two updated reading lists that are now available on bisexual issues.

In the next year, we will continue to develop a resource list of members with expertise in bisexual issues to make available to the Division membership. We invite you to let us know about your interest and expertise in bisexual issues and to keep us informed about your academic, clinical, research, or community projects, including publications and presentations, that relate to bisexual issues and the interface of lesbian, gay, and bisexual issues.

- Emily Page, Psy.D. (Cand.), 781-641-3980; em@health-now.net
 - Ron Fox, Ph.D., 415-751-6714; rxf@wenet.com

STUDENT REPRESENTATIVES

The Division 44 Student Co-Chairs, Julie Konik and Silvio Menzano, would like to offer their thanks to all those who stopped by and helped out at the Division 44 Suite during the 2000 Convention in Washington, DC. This year's Convention suite offered a varied and interesting program, highlighted by a very successful and well-attended mentoring workshop for LGBT students. In particular, Julie and Silvio want to offer their "thanks and praise" to those student volunteers who helped staff the suite and kept it running smoothly: Alisa Beaver, Allison Bess, Beverly Araujo, Brian Zamboni, Cisco Sanchez, Clarissa Silva, Dan Hsu, Joanna Pashdag, Kimberly Balsam, Nikayo Embaye, Rico Rivera, Sean Ballard, and Wendy Cheng.

Our Student Co-Chairs for the coming year will be Silvio Menzano and Kimberly Balsam. Kimberly is thrilled to be joining Silvio as Co-Chair, and will be putting extra effort into recruiting new students to join Division 44 and to participate in Division activities at the 2001 convention in San Francisco. If anyone has ideas and/or would like to offer assistance with that task, contact Kimberly at Kimfern@aol.com or Silvio at Silvster72@aol.com. See you in San Francisco!

TRANSGENDER TASK FORCE REPORT

Hello Division 44 members! We hope you are having a wonderful fall season! Especially to those of us in academic settings, fall is traditionally a time for new beginnings. Along those lines, those of us who are members of the Transgender Task Force would like to inform you of the new beginnings of our recently formed group. The Transgender Task Force started as a discussion at the APA convention in Boston in 1999, then became an email listserv several months later, and was approved officially as a task force by Division 44 at the Executive Committee meeting at the 2000 APA Convention in Washington, DC in August.

To give you an idea about what our group is all about, here is our mission statement, which was proposed and approved at the APA Convention: "In recognition of the obstacles and barriers faced by transgender persons because of discrimination and lack of understanding, the Transgender Task Force of Division 44 of the American Psychological Association sets out to explore how the psychological profession might best meet the needs of transgender individuals in the transgender community. Because of the progress that Division 44 itself has made in gaining acceptance and respect for lesbians, gay men, bisexual women and bisexual men within the American Psychological Association, and because the history of the GLB community is so intricately intertwined with that of the transgender community, Division 44 is in a distinct position to launch this endeavor.

It is the Mission of the Transgender Task Force to:

1. Help Division 44 make itself a safer, encouraging and nurturing place for members of the transgender community within APA;
2. Develop convention programming that includes basic and more advanced levels of training for psychologists who seek to provide services to transgender persons, as well as provide a forum for dissemination of research on transgender issues and their relationship to the mission of Division 44;
3. Evaluate how the needs of transgender psychologists and students within the division can best be met;
4. Identify, mentor, and support representation of transgender issues within APA governance;
5. Provide sensitivity training for Division 44 Executive Committee members on transgender issues in the tradition of the Division's diversity training;
6. Collaborate with transgender individuals, groups, and other professionals, including Divisions 35 and 51, to provide a crucial voice to the dialogue;
7. Establish a forum for ongoing dialogue and "advice" on transgender issues within Division 44 and APA."

Our future contributions to the newsletter will focus on defining basic terms and concepts relating to transgender issues, keeping Division 44 members informed about current and ongoing Transgender Task Force projects and activities, describing how transgender issues fit into gay/lesbian/bisexual concerns, history and activism, and getting more people involved in this exciting opportunity within Division 44. Go to www.egroups.com/group/transtaskforce or email transtaskforce-subscribe@egroups.com to join our discussion list. For questions/concerns about the task force, contact Michael Hendricks (psymichael@aol.com) or Nick Embaye (Neequy@aol.com). You will be hearing more from us soon!
 - Alison Bess, Task Force member, Ali176@gte.net

MEMBERSHIP COMMITTEE

At the meeting of the Incoming Division 44 Executive Committee at the APA Convention, Christopher Martell was appointed new co-chair of the membership committee. Douglas Deville is stepping down from the position after doing a great job for the past three years. Deborah Brown is still serving as co-chair.

Christopher first became active with the Division by serving as program co-chair at the 1997 APA convention. He lives in Seattle and has a private practice and is Clinical Assistant Professor of Psychology at the University of Washington. As well as working for Division 44 in this role, he is currently the President of the Washington State Psychological Association, and the first openly gay man to serve as President. (Laura Brown opened the door as the first lesbian President of WSPA in 1992.)

At the time of this writing, Division 44 has a total of 1231 members with an additional 217 members whose dues are as yet unpaid. Student recruitment efforts seem to be going well, with 117 new student members as of fall 1999.

To follow up on recent projects from the committee:

-The membership directory is enclosed with this newsletter. Thank you to everyone who sent in information to be included in the directory.

-The marketing poster has been designed and a version that will be less costly to produce is currently under consideration. This will be sent to psychology departments and graduate programs across the country to recruit new members.

-Deborah has been in discussion with Sage publications to ensure that all members get copies of the new annual the American Behavioral Scientist, the issue devoted to AIDS and Stigma in the United States, edited by Gregory Herek. Apparently some members have received their copies and others have not. Please let Deborah know if you have not received your copy. Also, Deborah is still working with Sage to make sure that members get copies of the 1999 annual edited by Beverly Greene, so people will receive the 2000 member benefit prior to the 1999 edition.

-Marketing efforts have been underway to send information about Division 44 on the listserves of other APA divisions. If you are a new member to Division 44 and are on a listserve that you'd like to send recruitment letters to, the membership committee has a letter that can be sent out to listserves. The membership committee continues to explore avenues for marketing, including getting more involved with State Psychological Associations and by encouraging members to bring information about Division 44 to meetings that you attend at other organizations.

-Our goal is still 2000 in 2000, and although we may have to add one to the goal and make it in 2001, we'll keep trying. All of our members are encouraged to keep up recruitment efforts by talking to colleagues about Division 44 and to continue to renew membership and stay with us. The committee is continuing to conduct membership satisfaction surveys and division services will now be using a new survey for new

members that will not only allow us to track demographic data on new members, but also will allow new members to notify us of interest in getting involved in various committees and task forces for the division.

Please don't hesitate to contact Deborah or Christopher if you wish to become more involved with the membership committee or if you have any questions about what we're up to or ideas for increasing membership and keeping the division strong. There is plenty of room on the membership committee, so if you are interested please contact us. Likewise, if you have been on the committee in the past, but no longer wish to remain on the committee, let us know.

YOUTH & FAMILY

Long Term Goal: Form a network of psychologists who are interested in gay youth and family issues.

Short Term Goals:

1. We have tried to identify Division 44 members who might be interested in gay youth and family issues and in getting their state psychological associations involved in these issues. We contacted the entire List Serve for Division 44 and got no response.

2. Develop a gay youth bibliography. This goal was not met due to a lack of clarity about where and how it would be used. We were advised that print form was not to be considered.

3. Establish a Web Page or get on the Web Page of Division 44 when it became established. No progress due to a lack of a Webmaster. (Although we hear that there is now a Webmaster.)

4. Establish a List Serve for Committee members. We did not do this because of ambivalence about more e-mails.

Recommendations:

1. Coordinate with CLGBC which has recently made contact with all state psychological associations to identify those that have GLB committees, task forces, or liaison persons. Getting state associations more involved in gay issues, particularly gay youth and family issues might be considered as a goal for the committee in the coming year. The Arizona, Georgia and Pennsylvania Psychological Associations have all adopted Gay Youth in the Schools policies and encouraging other states to do this could be another goal for the committee.

2. Collaborate with the committee being developed by Marvin Goldfried (Straight Psychologists for Gay Rights). Dr. Goldfried is interested in getting more psychologists who are parents or relatives of gays involved in gay advocacy.

3. Coordinate more closely with the APA Committee on Children, Youth, and Families.

4. Develop specific, accomplishable goals for this committee.

- Jean M. Baker, Past Co-Chair

REFLECTIONS

by Debbiesiu Lee,

Recipient of the Student Scholarship Award
sponsored by the Division 44
Committee on Ethnic Minority Affairs

"Grad school is hard." This was a mantra that I and my newly found friends and colleagues adopted the first week in our counseling psychology doctoral program. Humorously, at the time this saying was conceived, we were floating down the Arizona Salt River in oversized tubes, sipping margaritas and soaking in the sun. Little did I know how true this was to become for me in the year ahead. Naïve was I to the difficulties I would face, not only because I was now a doctoral student in a rigorous, Research I university, but also because I am Chinese and bisexual.

In the President's Column in the last edition of the Division 44 Newsletter, Esther Rothblum discussed the issues that LGB graduate students may face in psychology. These include discouragement from conducting LGB research, advice to mask LGB issues in dissertations, and a paucity of internship sites with accepting climates. Concurrently, challenging circumstances have also been found in the literature regarding students of color, such as under-representation of faculty and students of color, scarcity of mentorship, and advice against engaging in research pertinent to people of color. Students who are not White and not heterosexual may, therefore, find graduate training particularly challenging for these additional reasons.

Further, research and training in psychology has traditionally tended to focus on issues of one aspect of identity in isolation, such as race/ethnicity *or* sexual orientation. Only recently has there been a collective, determined effort to bridge the gap between these and other dimensions of identity. With this new call, a more complete understanding of individuals' experiences may be appreciated. This call is especially timely for me since my interests focus on how psychology approaches these issues in research, interventions and training. Currently, my work has centered on how doctoral programs are training psychologists to be competent in issues of human difference and has explored the challenges that LGBT students of color face throughout their education.

I feel blessed and humbly grateful to have been honored by Division 44's Committee on Ethnic Minority Affairs for the work that I am doing. It was both relieving and invigorating to meet individuals who have not only survived through the system, but have created a niche in the system to invite and gather psychologists and other students, like myself, who are eager to advance knowledge and understanding in these much-needed areas. There are times still when I am feeling the frustration that "grad school is hard," but with support, encouragement, a safe place to be, and a desirable destination, there are moments where it can feel as though I am floating down a river in an oversized tube, sipping margaritas with friends on a sunny day.

My deepest thanks to Division 44, the Committee on Ethnic Minority Affairs and, in particular, Marie Miville, Brian Ragsdale and Esther Rothblum, for offering me support, encouragement, a safe place to be, and a desirable destination.

FUNDRAISING DINNER A SUCCESS AND LOTS OF FUN, TOO

Robb Mapou, Ph.D.
2000 Fundraising Dinner Chair

A great time was had by all at this year's Division 44 fundraising dinner. The dinner was held in the West End Cafe, a Foggy Bottom establishment with a track record of support for the GLBT community and for HIV/AIDS. Sixty-six people attended, somewhat fewer than expected, but this hardly detracted from the fun. Among these were 19 students. Attendees dined on a fabulous meal of either beef tenderloin, chicken breast, Virginia trout, or manicotti. Chocolate lovers enjoyed a spectacular dessert.

A number of individuals went above and beyond, contributing additional money to support Division 44. The following individuals were Sponsors, contributing at the \$120 level: Esther Rothblum, Sari Dworkin, Michael Ranney, Armand Cerbone, Michael Haley, Terry Gock, Doug Haldeman, Bianca Cody-Murphy, Chris Browning, Steve James, Reggie Nettles, David Jull-Johnson, Christopher Martell, Doug Kimmel, and Kris Hancock.

The following individuals each paid an additional \$45, so that a student could attend: Oliva Espin (supported two of her students), Chris Browning, Steve James, and Berenice Ruhl. Kris Hancock and Michael Sena, who could not attend, graciously invited students to attend in their place. Finally, the following individuals made contributions which, pooled, allowed several additional students to attend: Jim Fitzgerald, Emily Page, Nancy Baker, and Brian Johnson.

Thanks to all of you who contributed and made this year's dinner a great success. Thanks also to Espin Correll, who helped out at the dinner and also recruited additional participants. Finally, a special thanks to our suite coordinator and student co-chair, Julie Konik, who recruited additional participants, fielded lots of checkup phone calls from me (on my new cell phone) throughout the meeting, but then did not get a chance to partake in the festivities. I look forward to seeing everyone next year in San Francisco.

Division 44 welcomes the following new Fellows, Members, & Associates!

Bernice Ruhl, IN
Robert W. Schneider, IL
Susan Perry, FL
Sandra Knight, CO
Josefa Molina, CA
Lana Burris, CA
Peter Hegarty, NY
Diane Gill, NC
Monique, Fleming, MI
Cynthia Rosengard, CA
Celia Kitzinger, England

**Plus 22 new Affiliates whose
memberships remain confidential.**

Welcome to you all!

MALYON-SMITH SCHOLARSHIP AWARDS ANNOUNCED

I am pleased to announce the following winners of the 2000 Malyon-Smith Scholarship Award: **Markus P. Bidell**, from the University of California, Santa Barbara for his proposal titled, "The Development and Validation of the Sexual Orientation Counselor Competency Scale (SOCCS);" **Trevor Hart**, from Temple University, for his proposal titled, "Social Anxiety as a Risk Factor for Unprotected Intercourse in a Multiethnic Sample of Gay and Bisexual Male Youth;" and **Debbie Robinson and Jamie McMinn**, from the University of Pittsburgh, for their proposal titled, "The Darker Side of the Rainbow: Predicting Affect and Behavior From College Students' Stereotypes of Homosexuals." 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 the winners!

Each of these winning proposals was awarded \$1000, thanks to the wonderful generosity of the **Gamma Mu Foundation, Inc.**, who donated two \$1000 prizes. Gamma Mu is a charitable organization founded ten years ago as a perpetual, philanthropic fund to provide financial assistance for the health, enhancement, and pride of our community. The Foundation has given over \$500,000 to rural AIDS organizations and is now diversifying into scholarship and research areas. The initial scholarship awards from the Gamma Mu Foundation are from the **Robin McDonald Memorial Scholarship** in memory of Dr. Robin McDonald, a highly respected member of the Foundation. The Memorial Scholarship was created as a lasting legacy in Robin's name to, in part, assist deserving students doing graduate work in areas of importance to the gay, lesbian, and bisexual community. Division 44 is extremely thankful to the Foundation for its generosity, and particularly to **Michael Haley, Jay Gandy, and Wayne Britz** for their efforts in securing these prizes.

Special thanks to the following Division 44 members who reviewed the proposals: **Eve Adams** (New Mexico State University), **Ilan Meyer** (The Joseph L. Mailman School of Public Health), and **Frank Wong**, (United Bronx Parents, Inc.). Without their hard work, this award would not be possible. In addition, heartfelt thanks to the contributors to the Malyon-Smith fund. Every donation we receive helps to support more students pursuing research on LGB psychology.

Materials for the 2001 Malyon-Smith Scholarship Award competition (postmark deadline: February 1, 2001) are available on the Division 44 website: www.apa.org/divisions/div44 or contact:

Susan Kashubeck-West, Ph.D.
Department of Psychology
Texas Tech University
Lubbock, TX 79409-2051
Office: 806-742-1708

MALYON-SMITH SCHOLARSHIP AWARD CONTRIBUTIONS NEEDED!

We badly need contributions for the Malyon-Smith Scholarship Award fund. This fund is used to support outstanding research projects proposed by graduate students in psychology, and each year we are unable to give awards to many deserving students. If you are like a lot of people, you probably have good intentions to contribute to this fund but forget to do so when you are done reading the Newsletter. How about getting your checkbook out right now and sending a tax-deductible contribution (made out to Malyon-Smith Scholarship Award) to:

Susan Kashubeck-West, Ph.D.
Department of Psychology
Texas Tech University
Lubbock, TX 79409-2051

Any and all amounts are welcome and will help enable us to support research conducted by psychology graduate students on LGB issues. There are very few sources of funding for LGB research. Let's build this fund up! If you have questions, contact Susan Kashubeck at 806-742-170 or Susan.Kashubeck@ttu.edu.

THE ASSOCIATION FOR WOMEN IN PSYCHOLOGY ANNOUNCES THE ELEVENTH ANNUAL WOMEN OF COLOR PSYCHOLOGIES AWARD

Submissions: Empirical, theoretical, and applied papers and books that contribute significantly 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 (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 Procedures: The following material 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 materials by **April 1, 2001** to:

Dr. Jeanette Hsu, VA Palo Alto Health Care System,
3801 Miranda Avenue (116B), Palo Alto, CA 94304
(650) 493-5000, ext. 67915 Fax: (650) 852-3445
Email: Jeanette.Hsu@med.va.gov

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 presentation, contribution of new knowledge, and importance to the advancement of the psychology of women of color.

APA PRESIDENTIAL ADDRESS: FROM MADNESS TO METHOD—FROM OUR HISTORY TO OUR RESEARCH BY ESTHER ROTHBLUM

(Readers can contact me at esther.rothblum@uvm.edu for the unabridged version of this talk.)

So many events have influenced the current status of lesbian, gay and bisexual (lgb) mental health that a whole conference could be devoted just to this topic alone. In fact, one could argue that any past legal, political, social, religious and educational issue related to lesbians, bisexual women, gay men or bisexual men has affected the status and knowledge of lgb mental health.

The language of sexual orientation: Lgb psychology has always struggled with language. Who do we include and exclude in our research on lgb issues? Do we focus on same-gender behavior, even when know that some participants are self-identified heterosexuals? What about women who have sex with men but self-identify as lesbian? Is someone bisexual if he has only had sex with men but fantasizes about women?

Historians generally agree that some form of language and phraseology is necessary for the development of a group identity. Lgb individuals had to view themselves – and be viewed—as different from heterosexuals.

“What is gay history? Is it just when we discover that someone from the past had a long-term intimate relationship with someone of the same sex? Or is gay history simply the history of self-identified homosexuals? What do we make of Native American cultures that did not have concepts of homosexuality vs. heterosexuality? Unlike other minorities, for whom finding oneself in history is simply a matter of finding out a person’s race or religion, gay people have to put together the pieces of a complex puzzle, often using suspicion and loose associations to discover the hidden lineage that is part of our history.” Witt, Thomas and Marcus 1995, p.161

We have barely begun to develop a comprehensive and multicultural model of sexual orientation and gender identity. Psychologists would have much to gain in listening more closely to the voices of people who do not identify with the dominant culture’s views on sexual behavior and sexual orientation. The way we define sexual orientation and gender will greatly affect the results of our research on lgb issues.

Changing social roles: Lillian Faderman (1991) described education as the pathway to women becoming lesbians. Education gave women choices other than marriage and motherhood. It also brought women together in all-women’s colleges and all-female professions. College-educated women were much less likely to marry than those without such education. For working-class people who did not have access to higher education, the military served as a vehicle for lgb individuals to find like others. Alan Berube (1990) and Lillian Faderman (1991) have described how World War II was a “government-sponsored subculture” (Faderman, 1991, p. 125) where heterosexuals in the military were exposed to gay men, lesbians, and bisexuals in ways they never would have been in their home towns. When the war ended, military personnel were shipped back to the large port cities of New York, San Francisco, Boston, and Los Angeles, and many stayed there, creating large lgb communities in those cities (Faderman, 1991).

When I read the psychological literature on lgb issues, I am struck by the lack of focus on changing social roles. Our discipline has rarely emphasized the importance of economic, political, and historical factors in the lives of lgb individuals. It is time we incorporated sociopolitical factors into our research designs.

Newsletters and Organizations: Eric Marcus (1992) uses the pseudonym “Lisa Ben” for the woman who, in 1945, produced one of the first lesbian newsletters, *Vice Versa*. A more widely known lesbian publication was *The Ladder*, which was published from 1956 to 1972 by the organization Daughters of Bilitis (see Soares, 1998, for a review). The Mattachine Society existed from 1950 to 1953, a strong foundation of the present-day gay rights movement. The founders of this organization, among them Harry Hay and Chuck Rowland, came from communist backgrounds and had visions of a society that would give gays the same minority group status as other oppressed groups in the U.S. (Miller, 1995). According to Jay Paul (1998), the first bisexual organization in the U.S. was the Bisexual Forum in New York City. However, the Bisexual Center of San Francisco, which spanned the period from 1976 to 1985, had an important role (Paul, 1998).

Today, there are hundreds of national, state and local periodicals about lgb (and transgender) issues. Both university presses and trade publishers routinely publish books about aspects of the lgb experience. Not only lgb but heterosexual people hear about lgb issues via the printed word as well as radio, television, and film. Psychologists have played a major role in contributing to lgb-affirmative information in books, journals, and other media.

Mental Health Field: As an early reader commented in *The Ladder* in 1959: “Will the general public always be ignorant to the fact that we are not mentally sick or abnormal in any way?”

The practice of psychology was heavily influenced by Freud and subsequent psychoanalytically-oriented therapy. Psychotherapists focused on “re-orienting” the sexual orientation of lgb individuals to become heterosexual and engage in “normal sex”—that is, heterosexual intercourse. By the 1960s various progressive groups, including the new gay rights movement that followed in the wake of the Stonewall uprisings, all served to put pressure on mental health professionals to affirm lgb rights. Much of the lgb advocacy focused on removing “homosexuality” from the DSM-II list of mental disorders. In 1973 the American Psychiatric Association voted (58% in favor) to remove this diagnosis from its official list of mental disorders (Adan, 1987). However, a residual category of “ego-dystonic homosexuality” was retained to categorize distress experienced by individuals who wished to change their sexual orientation. In 1987, our APA urged its members not to use this diagnosis (Fox, 1988, p. 529) and joined a coalition that eventually succeeded in getting this diagnosis dropped in the DSM-III-R (American Psychiatric Association, 1987). These actions helped to counteract the previous association of same-gender sexual orientation with mental illness.

In conclusion, the history of lesbians, gay men and bisexuals is a history of increasing visibility. Sometimes change has been faster than we once believed possible:

“I know it’s going to be a long, hard pull before we are accepted as we really are. You and I, and our contemporaries, will probably never see the free world we are seeking. There have been pioneers in all causes and I sincerely hope that you, who are pioneering in this particular cause, will eventually win so that those who come after us will have a happier world to live in.” *The Ladder*, February 1960, p. 23 ■

APA FELLOWSHIP OPPORTUNITIES

WILLIAM A. BAILEY AIDS POLICY CONGRESSIONAL FELLOWSHIP

The American Psychological Association (APA) and the American Psychological Foundation (APF) established the William A. Bailey Congressional Fellowship in 1995 in tribute to Bill Bailey's tireless advocacy on behalf psychological research, training, and services related to AIDS. Fellows spend one year working as a special legislative assistant on the staff of a member of Congress or congressional committee.

Purpose: To provide psychologists with interests in HIV/AIDS policy, lesbian and gay issues, or related health and behavior issues with an invaluable public policy learning experience, to contribute to the more effective use of psychological knowledge in government, and to broaden awareness about the value of psychology-government interaction among psychologists and within the federal government.

Award: APA will sponsor one Fellow for a one-year appointment beginning September 4, 2001. The Fellowship stipend ranges from \$48,500 to \$61,200 depending upon years of postdoctoral experience. Up to \$3,000 is allocated for relocation to the Washington, D.C. area and for travel expenses during the year. Final selection of the Fellow will be made in early 2001.

Application Deadline: December 15, 2000

For complete information: Call (202) 336-6062, email ppo@apa.org, or go to <http://www.apa.org/ppo/fellow.html>.

APA SCIENCE POLICY FELLOWSHIP PROGRAM

The Fellow will spend one year working as a special assistant in an executive branch research funding/coordinating office. Past Fellows have worked in the Office of Behavioral and Social Science Research at the National Institutes of Health and the National Science Foundation.

Purpose: To provide psychologists an invaluable learning experience in research administration and policy, to contribute to more effective use of psychological knowledge in government, and to broaden awareness about the value of psychology-government interaction among psychologists and within the federal government.

Award: APA will sponsor one Fellow for a one-year appointment beginning September 3, 2001. The Fellowship stipend is \$51,400 plus \$3,000 for relocation to the Washington, D.C. area and for travel expenses. Final selection of the Fellow will be made in April, 2001.

Application Deadline: December 15, 2000

For complete information: Call (202) 336-5933 or email pkobor@apa.org.

APA CONGRESSIONAL FELLOWSHIP PROGRAM

Fellows spend one year working as a special legislative assistant on the staff of a member of Congress or congressional committee. Activities may involve conducting legislative or oversight work, assisting in congressional hearings and debates, and preparing briefs and writing speeches.

Purpose: To provide psychologists an invaluable learning experience in research administration and policy, to contribute to more effective use of psychological knowledge in government, and to broaden awareness about the value of psychology-government interaction among psychologists and within the federal government.

Awards: APA will sponsor four Fellows for a one-year appointment beginning September 4, 2001. One Fellowship will be awarded to an individual interested in working on policy related to HIV/AIDS (see announcement for William A. Bailey AIDS Policy Congressional Fellowship above). The Fellowship stipend ranges from \$48,500 to \$61,200 depending upon years of postdoctoral experience. Up to \$3,000 is allocated for relocation to the Washington, D.C. area and for travel expenses during the year. Final selection of the Fellow will be made in early 2001.

Application Deadline: December 15, 2000

For complete information: Call (202) 336-6062, email ppo@apa.org, or go to <http://www.apa.org/ppo/fellow.html>.

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REPRINT FROM SPRING 2000 DIVISION 44 NEWSLETTER
APA ADOPTS DIVISION 44/CLGBC'S GUIDELINES FOR PSYCHOTHERAPY
WITH LESBIAN, GAY AND BISEXUAL CLIENTS

Kristin Hancock and Armand Cerbone, Co-chairs, Division 44/CLGBC Joint Task Force

Sixteen years of hard work and dedication came to a successful conclusion on February 26, 2000, when the American Psychological Association's Council of Representatives adopted the *Guidelines for Psychotherapy with Lesbian, Gay, and Bisexual Clients* by a unanimous vote. These practice guidelines are the first of their kind for lesbian, gay, and bisexual clients in the field of mental health service provision and represent the most comprehensive statement to date by the association on clinical practice with lesbian, gay, and bisexual people. This vote was the culmination of a thorough governance review of the Guidelines in which they were edited and revised in accordance with feedback obtained by the boards and committees of APA. The *Guidelines for Psychotherapy with Lesbian, Gay, and Bisexual Clients* were first envisioned by Alan Malyon who was serving on the then named Committee on Gay Concerns (now CLGBC) in 1984.

With the help of Kris Hancock (also then a member of the committee), he co-chaired a special task force to develop such guidelines. Other members of this task force included Linda Garnets, Susan Cochran, Jackie Goodchilds, Alan Gross, Anne Peplau, and Michael Storms. In an effort to assess the quality of psychotherapy to lesbian and gay clients, this group conducted a survey of psychologists which was subsequently referred to as *The Bias Report* (cf. Garnets, Hancock, Cochran, Goodchilds, & Peplau, 1991).¹ Unfortunately, Alan Malyon did not live to see the results of this survey published and the Guidelines accepted by APA. His death from lung cancer in 1988 cost the task force a co-chair and Division 44 its president elect.

The Bias Report solicited critical incident descriptions of both harmful and beneficial psychotherapy from psychologists across the country. The results of this survey revealed dramatic variability in the quality of service provision to lesbian, gay, and bisexual clients. The examples of biased services included the view of homosexuality as psychopathology despite APA's resolution asserting that it was not and its removal from diagnostic nomenclature in 1974 by the American Psychiatric Association. Other disturbing reports of biased services included the presumption of heterosexuality, the belief that problems and concerns of lesbian and gay clients were the result of their sexual orientation, the trivialization of a client's sexual orientation and relationships, and making the client's sexual orientation the focus of treatment even when it had not been presented as a problem. It has also been more recently noted that bisexual clients have been subjected to similar biases.

Following the publication of *The Bias Report*, Division 44's President, John Gonsiorek, urged Division 44 to pursue the development of guidelines. Division 44 and CLGBC then joined forces to develop APA-wide guidelines for psychotherapy and the Joint Task Force on Guidelines for Psychotherapy with Lesbian, Gay, and Bisexual Clients was created with co-chairs Kris Hancock and Armand Cerbone. The examples of beneficial care from *The Bias Report* were used as a starting point in the development of guidelines. The actual writing began in January of 1995 in accordance with a draft of a document created by the Committee on Professional Practice and Standards (COPPS) called "The Criteria for Guideline Development." This document required that guidelines be

supported as much as possible by research and that they be compatible with the ethical guidelines of APA and other mental health associations.

Initially, each guideline required an exhaustive literature review. The need for such guidelines had to be demonstrated. Guidelines were divided up among JTF members Ron Fox, Terry Gock, Doug Haldeman, Steve James, Scott Pytluk, and Ariel Shidlo.² They were assembled and additional sections were written (background, compatibility with APA and other guidelines, implementation plan, etc.). It was then time to get feedback from other colleagues. For this part of the process, a smaller team (the JTF Revision Team) was created to handle the arduous work of revisions after each level of review. Revision Team members included JTF co-chairs Kris Hancock and Armand Cerbone and Doug Haldeman and Chris Browning.

These individuals met many times during weekends which consisted of 10-12 hour days reviewing the feedback received, writing, and editing the proposal. Throughout the drafting and revision process, APA's officer for lesbian, gay, and bisexual concerns, Clinton Anderson, was of tremendous help. The JTF is indeed grateful to him for his knowledge and guidance.

The entire document was reviewed by a number of individual reviewers both within and outside of Division 44 and CLGBC. In the Spring of 1998, the proposal was approved for submission to the Board of Psychology in the Public Interest (BAPPI) by Division 44's Executive Committee and CLGBC. With this action, the proposal entered APA's formal approval process. It was then submitted for formal review at the Spring, 1999 consolidated committee meetings. The proposal was favorably reviewed and revisions were made. In July of 1999, the proposal was reviewed by the Ethics Committee and APA's General Counsel who also made certain recommendations for revisions. To prepare the proposal for review by the boards in the Fall of 1999, Catherine Acuff organized and presided over a meeting of representatives of the Board of Professional Affairs (BPA Chair, Ron Rozensky), COPPS (Chair Lisa Grossman), the JTF Revision Team (Kris Hancock and Doug Haldeman), and APA staff from both the Practice and Public Interest Directorates (Geoff Reid and Clinton Anderson, respectively). This important meeting was funded by the APA Board of Directors.

Division 44 members may well ask about the purpose of this special meeting when the Guidelines were well received at the committee meetings in the Spring of 1999. Most of the committees meeting then were public interest committees--very much concerned with social issues. The purpose of the special meeting with BPA and COPPS representatives was an opportunity to evaluate the proposal's value and readiness for approval by the practice community in APA and, while many psychologists share interests in both practice and public interest, there are numbers of psychologists whose major concerns are primarily those of practice. It is important to realize that the climate for practice shifted dramatically under managed care during the guidelines development process and practicing psychologists have been subjected to many difficult changes in the practice of psychotherapy. Guidelines of any sort can be

viewed as an additional burden. It was therefore necessary to review the proposal carefully to make sure that the Guidelines accurately conveyed the aspirational tone of practice guidelines.

This special meeting was very successful. Shortly thereafter, BPA members had a retreat in which they worked on developing a taxonomy of guidelines and clarifying their role as a reviewing body for both practice and treatment guidelines. BPA used our Guidelines as a model for the way in which guidelines might be developed.

With the support of BPA and COPPS and Catherine Acuff's knowledge and expertise in APA governance review, *the Guidelines for Psychotherapy with Lesbian, Gay, and Bisexual Clients* received support from the APA boards and the Committee for the Advancement of Professional Practice in the Fall of 1999. The proposal then went to APA's Board of Directors where it was approved and sent on to the Council of Representatives.

The *Guidelines for Psychotherapy with Lesbian, Gay, and Bisexual Clients* have been carefully developed and have survived a number of difficulties and set-backs (e.g., Alan Malyon's death, the difficult changes for practitioners in the profession and their responses to it). Although these are now APA guidelines, Division 44 members are to be acknowledged for their on-going support of this project and, more importantly, for actually creating the

literature that served to support the guidelines. It would not have happened without your work. This project should also remind us that we are part of a larger organization and that our concerns in the areas of practice, science, and education can be supported by working collaboratively with other groups. Moreover, Division 44 has a great many allies and supporters within the association. We look forward to strengthening these connections for future collaboration.

Part of the dissemination plan for the Guidelines is for them to be posted on the Division 44 website.

[Editor's note: The Guidelines are on the CLGBC website at: <http://www.apa.org/pi/lgbcp/publications/guidelines.html>. You can also access them by using the links option on the Division 44 homepage.]

¹ Garnets, L., Hancock, K., Cochran, S., Goodchilds, J., & Peplau, L. (1991). Issues in psychotherapy with lesbians and gay men: A survey of psychologists. *American Psychologist*, 46(9), 964-972.

² Catherine Acuff was an original member of the JTF but stepped down when she joined the Board of Directors. Division 44 Council Representative Connie Chan stepped in to take her place.

CALL FOR BOOK CHAPTERS

A new book of handouts and activities for therapists counseling gay, lesbian, and bisexual clients, titled *The Therapist's Notebook for Lesbian, Gay, and Bisexual Clients: Homework, Handouts, and Activities for Use in Psychotherapy*, is being edited. This book will be a very practical, clinically oriented book that will cover a broad range of topics which glb clients may bring to therapy.

If you are interested in submitting a chapter to this book, contact Joy S. Whitman at whitman@calumet.purdue.edu or (219) 989-2693; or Cyndy J. Boyd at cyndyb@uic.edu or (312) 996-3490. Deadline for submission has been changed, so please contact us for that information.

CALL FOR PAPERS: *WOMEN AND THERAPY*

Seeking empirical, theoretical, or applied papers that contribute to the understanding of therapeutic issues for biracial women to be included in a special issue of the journal *Women and Therapy*.

Please submit an outline/proposal in duplicate by December 15, 2000. Final deadline for completed papers is May 15, 2001.

Manuscripts should be:

- submitted in duplicate
- 10-20 pages in length
- in APA format
- accompanied by a letter indicating that the paper has not been published elsewhere and is not under review at another publication.

A broad range of topics is acceptable so long as implications for psychotherapy with biracial women are addressed. Interested potential authors are encouraged to contact us prior to December 15, 2000 with an idea for a manuscript.



NATIONAL MULTICULTURAL CONFERENCE AND SUMMIT II

“THE PSYCHOLOGY OF RACE/ETHNICITY, GENDER, SEXUAL ORIENTATION, AND DISABILITY:
INTERSECTIONS, DIVERGENCE AND CONVERGENCE”

Santa Barbara Double-Tree Resort Hotel January 25-26, 2001

You are invited to attend the National Multicultural Conference and Summit II, which has been designed to address issues related to research, education and training, practice, and public interest issues. Building on the success of the first conference in 1999, this event brings together many outstanding psychologists who have worked in the areas of race relations and ethnicity, gender, sexual orientation, and disability. The foci on several issues of diversity at this conference come from the desire to address the unique as well as the overlapping issues of concern in the several important areas of diversity. The goals for this important event are to:

- (a) focus on theory, research, and practice issues of race, gender, sexual orientation, and disability
- (b) explore how these sociodemographic variables intersect, converge, and diverge
- (c) raise awareness of difficult dialogues between (racial/ethnic minorities, gays/lesbians, women, and people with disabilities) and within (e.g. interethnic) these four groups, and
- (d) concentrate on methods and strategies that must be implemented to reduce bias, prejudice, and discrimination related to the four groups.

HOSTS AND COSPONSORS

Division 17 (Counseling Psychology), Division 35 (Society for the Psychology of Women), Division 44 (SPSLGBI), & Division 45 (Society for the Psychological Study of Ethnic Minority Issues).

KEYNOTE PRESENTERS

Claude Steele, Ph.D., and Jack Dovidio, Ph.D. (Race and Ethnicity)
Linda Garnets, Ph.D. (Sexual Orientation)
Rhoda Olkin, Ph.D. (Disabilities)
Pam Reid, Ph.D. and Michael D'Andrea, Ph.D. (Gender)

Panel Presentations

- Guidelines for Research with Ethnic Minority Communities
- Psychoanalysis Here and Now: Dialogues on Race, Ethnicity, and Culture
- White Hesitation in Addressing Diversity in Teaching, Research, Practice, & Advocacy
- Women of Color in Films and Video Documentaries
- Interventions with Multicultural Families
- Diversity and HIV/AIDS
- Hate Crimes and Trauma of Discrimination
- Culturally Competent Counseling and Psychotherapy: Live Demonstrations
- Financial Empowerment
- Disability and Diversity
- Sexism, Racism, and Heterosexism in Dysfunctional Institutions:
- Creating a Multicultural Workplace
- Men, Sports, and Violence
- Social Class, Poverty, and Affluence
- Setting up a Multicultural Center for Training, Research, Practice, and Consultation

Difficult Dialogues will be facilitated in the areas of gender, disabilities, sexual orientation, race and ethnicity, and white privilege.

Luncheon Keynote Address: Dr. Norine Johnson, 2001 APA President

Intersection of Diversities: conference overview presented by Drs. Christine Hall, Oliva Espin, and Joe Trimble

Town Hall Meeting: hosted by Drs. Rosie Phillips Bingham, Division 17; Melba J. T. Vasquez, Division 35; Steve James, Division 44; and Derald Wing Sue and Lisa Porche-Burke, Division 45

Opening And Closing Ceremonies: conducted by Dr. J. Douglas McDonald and associates to allow participants to share, witness and experience American Indian rituals.

Division Executive Committee Meetings: All hosting and cosponsoring divisions were invited to hold their executive committee meetings right before or right after the conference to further facilitate communication and interaction. Several divisions (including 44) have agreed to do so.

Continuing Education Units: Approximately fifteen hours of CEUs for psychologists are under review. A fee will be collected onsite for those who want credit.

Graduate Student Poster Session (partly funded by the Editors of the *Handbook of Multicultural Counseling*): Graduate Students in psychology may submit a proposal for consideration. Proposals are which include the theme of the 2001 Summit are encouraged. Proposals *must* be received by August 15, 2000. Thirty posters will be accepted, each including free Summit registration for one person and a grant of \$100. Proposals must contain: Title (not more than 10 words), Presenter (full name, highest educational degree, mailing address, home and office phone numbers, fax number, email address, and educational affiliation), 3 copies of an Abstract (Not to exceed 1000 words. Do not identify authors.), Handouts and References, as appropriate, and 2 self-addressed, stamped envelopes. Review Criteria: Proposal content quality, participant qualifications, program needs, and space/time availability. Send to: Steven E. James, Ph.D., National Multicultural Conference and Summit Programs, P.O. Box 116, Byfield, MA 01922, (978) 463-9022.

Conference registration: Registration, which includes two continental breakfasts and two luncheons, is \$155 for participants; \$95 for a limited number of students. All registration is limited; early registration is encouraged. Early registration deadline is November 30, 2000. After November 30, 2000, the fee will be \$170; \$105 for students. **Refund policy:** Written requests for refunds of registration fees must be received before January 8, 2001, and a \$25 processing fee will be charged. No refunds will be issued after that date.

Location and Accommodations: The conference and accommodations will be at the Fess Parker Double Tree Resort, 633 East Cabrillo Blvd., Santa Barbara, California 93103. Room rates are \$170 (single or double), \$185 (triple), and \$200 (quadruple), plus taxes. Call 1-877-398-5182 or 1-805-564-4333 **before December 25, 2000** to reserve your room and ask for group rates for the APA National Multicultural Conference and Summit. Special needs or accommodations for the hotel should be communicated when you make your reservations. If you have a disability that requires other special assistance, attach a separate note specifying special needs.

REGISTRATION FORM FOR THE NATIONAL MULTICULTURAL CONFERENCE AND SUMMIT

Complete this registration form and mail with payment to: APA Accounting/National Multicultural Conference & Summit II Registration, 750 First Street, NE, Washington, D. C. 20002-4242; Fax: (202) 336-5693; for information call: 303-652-9154

Please type or print your full name and institution as it will appear on your badge:

Name _____ Highest Degree _____

Institution/City _____

Mailing Address _____

Work Phone _____ Home Phone _____ Facsimile _____

Email _____ Profession _____

Summary of Fees (Please Note: Must be made in U.S. Funds)

Before Nov 30: _____ \$155 (Graduate student: _____ \$95) **After Nov 30:** _____ \$170 (Graduate student: _____ \$105)

Form of Payment

_____ Check (made payable to APA National Multicultural Conference and Summit II)

_____ Purchase Order # _____

_____ American Express* _____ Visa _____ Mastercard

I authorize APA to charge registration fees for the National Multicultural Conference and Summit to my credit card.

Credit Card # _____ Exp. Date _____ Amount Charged _____

Cardholder Name _____ Daytime Telephone _____

Billing Address _____

Cardholder Signature(required) _____

Hotel Reservations Must Be Made Directly With the Hotel!

**Use your American Express card to register and you will be automatically entered in a drawing to win one of two prizes: (1) free conference registration + APA dues for 1 year (up to \$305) or (2) a \$500 gift check from American Express.*

GET A FRIEND OR COLLEAGUE TO JOIN DIVISION 44!

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 or associate members of the American Psychological Association may join as members or associate members of the SPSLGBI, respectively. 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, Deborah Brown at dlbrown@csupomona.edu or (909) 869-3220.

Name _____ Professional Position _____ Date _____

Mailing Address _____

City _____ State _____ Zip _____ Work phone _____ Home phone _____

Highest degree _____ Major field of study _____ Degree date _____ Institution _____

Gender _____ Ethnicity _____ Other APA Division Memberships _____

APA Membership Number (if applicable) _____ Email address _____

Applying for Division 44 Membership as:

- Member (\$30) Associate (\$30)
- Affiliate (\$30) Student Affiliate (\$10)

Please send this form and dues for current year to:
Division 44 Administrative Office
American Psychological Association
750 First Street NE
Washington, DC 20002
Make checks payable to SPSLGBI/APA

