



Reflections

by James S. Fitzgerald, Division 44 President

What an exciting yet challenging year this is going to be for the Division. The exciting part is even though we have been asking for a place at the table for so long it almost comes as a surprise that we are actually being invited to participate in important events as full partners. Let me give you some examples. The Division was invited to send a keynote speaker to Latino Psychology 2002: Bridging Our Diversity and Our Communities, which was held October 18 through 20, 2002, in Providence, RI. Our representative, Oliva Espin, was given

a prominent platform from which to address the predominately Latino audience concerning lesbian, gay, and bisexual people of color. We had not been invited to the same conference in 2000.

We were invited to be a full sponsor for the Association of Psychology Postdoctoral and Internship Centers (APPIC) Professional Competencies Conference to be held on November 7 through 9, 2002, in Scottsdale, AZ. This conference is by invitation only and the sponsorship allows us to send a delegate (Robin Buhrke) that can address lesbian, gay, bisexual and transgendered issues as the competency guidelines are developed. The conference organizers sought out Division 44 and highly encouraged us to be a sponsor and to fully participate in the conference. I'm sure that many people who have been with this Division over the last 19 years of our existence are shaking their heads in disbelief. This is what we have been working for - inclusion. They are coming to us now; we don't have to keep knocking at their door!

And, as many of you may know, the third National Multicultural Summit and Conference will be held in West Hollywood, CA., on January 23 and 24, 2003. Division 44 was not included in the planning of the first summit and there was only one panel that addressed LGBT issues. The Executive Committee took action and 44 became a full host along with Divisions 17, 35, and 45. That gave us a representative on the

coordinating committee. Anybody who attended the second summit in 2001 noticed the dramatic increase of LGBT programming that resulted from 44's inclusion. The third summit promises to be as good as 2001, if not better. Steve James, a former President of Division 44 and now President-Elect of Division 45 (The Society for the Psychological Study of Ethnic Minority Issues) has worked hard over the last three years as 44's representative. Parenthetically, the Division will host a social hour for all of our local Los Angeles area members immediately following the summit. The social hour will be Friday the 24th of January, 2003, from 5:30 to 7:30 PM (details in the Membership Committee report). I hope to see many of you there.

There are other exciting developments that promise better things for the future. We have established a cooperating relationship with Division 39, the Division of Psychoanalysis, which now has an LGBT section. This may be surprising to many of you since historically Division 39 has not been united in their support of LGBT issues. Division 32, Humanistic Psychology, is another Division interested in forming a better relationship with Division 44. A few years ago, Division 32 was not favorably inclined to support the resolution against conversion therapy. Now, Franz Epting, a 44 member, is their President and he is interested in developing a collaborative relationship between 32 and 44. In

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Special Issue
Child Molestation, Religion, and Homosexuality

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The Division 44 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 1,300 members, associates, 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.

DEADLINES Feb 15 (Spring), May 15 (Summer), Sept 15 (Fall)

ADVERTISING Full Page: \$300 Quarter Page: \$100
Half Page: \$175 Business Card: \$50

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

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Free member benefit! Get connected!

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Subscribe: Send an e-mail message to listserv@lists.apa.org. Write nothing in the subject line, but in the body of the message type *subscribe div44* and your name.

Send Message: Messages sent to div44@lists.apa.org will automatically be sent to everyone on the listserv.

Questions? Contact Deborah Liddi Brown, Division 44 Membership Co-Chair at liddibrown@earthlink.net 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 listserver is not monitored. Please use it in the professional and respectful manner for which it is intended.

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addition, there has been communication with Division 19, the Division of Military Psychologists. Division 19 wants support in their efforts to lift the APA ban on Department of Defense advertising in APA publications, something Division 44 will not do. However, we have taken the opportunity to discuss with Division 19 their being on record as opposing discrimination against LGBT people in the military. If 14 countries can allow gays to serve in the military without restrictions, including Israel, Germany, Australia, Canada and Japan, so can the United States. I look forward to all of these important dialogues and will be updating you about this work in future Newsletters.

The Science Committee has found new life this year with enthusiasm from new members and additional responsibilities. Part of the renewed focus on the Science Committee comes from the decision that it take responsibility for administering the Malyon-Smith Scholarship Award. Susan Kashubeck-West spent many years managing and growing the Scholarship and she is stepping down with the great thanks of the Division. The Division also has initiatives involving youth and families, transgendered people, ethnic minorities, aging, and public policy.

So, what is our biggest challenge? Money! The invitation to sit at the table does not come with a free ticket. We have to pay our own way. For example, the APPIC Professional Competencies Conference is costing us around \$2300. The amount for the Latino Psychology 2002 Conference will be slightly lower. So far, we have not needed to turn down any important opportunities due to a lack of funds. We keep a tight rein on spending and squeeze as much as possible from the budget. Like most LGBT organizations, we seem to operate on a shoestring budget. Whereas we would love donations to help us further our work, we would hope to see you at the fundraising dinner that Robb Mapou so graciously organizes every year at convention. And we would love to see you at the parties in the Division hospitality suite that our student representatives, Kimberly Balsam and Cisco Sanchez, organized so well this year. Not only may the Division collect some much needed funds but you will get to mingle with a great bunch of folks - members of the Division!

In reading some of the older newsletters, I noticed that apportionment ballot issues led us to literally beg for your votes to maintain our two seats in the Council of Representatives. How times have changed. Now we are literally begging you for all 10 votes to maintain THREE seats on Council! It

was the hard work of the Division 44 Council Representatives over the many years that led to one of our biggest successes, the APA's adoption of the Guidelines for Psychotherapy with Lesbian, Gay, and Bisexual Clients.

One of the advantages of being President is that you can select a theme for your year in office. The theme serves to focus the Division's attention on a particular subject. As an ex-fundamentalist, I have chosen a theme of Spirituality and Religion: The Impact on the Lives of LGBT People. In reading the book *Out for Good, The Struggle to Build a Gay Rights Movement in America*, by Dudley Clendinen and Adam Nagourney (1999), I was struck by the negative impact that majority, primarily Christian, religious opinion has on issues of coming out. Perhaps my thoughts were that I was the only one that struggled profoundly with this issue. In any case, as part of the spotlight on religious issues, this volume of the newsletter has the theme, "Child Molestation, Religion, and Homosexuality". The next issue has the theme, "Conversion Therapy, Religion, and the Issue of Choice". We invite submissions by the membership on these topics. I also encourage you to submit a convention proposal on any topic intersecting the overall theme of religion and spirituality as they impact our lives for better or for worse.

Division 44 2002 Awards

Certificate of Appreciation: Michael Haley, Ph.D.

Certificate of Appreciation: Kenneth Pope, Ph.D.

Distinguished Contribution to Education and Training: Isiaah Crawford, Ph.D.

Distinguished Professional Contribution: Bianca Cody Murphy, Ed.D.

Distinguished Scientific Contribution: Letitia Anne Pepau, Ph.D.

Distinguished Service Award: Steve Morin, Ph.D.

Distinguished Contribution by a Student: Kimberly Balsam, M.S.

Best Book in Lesbian, Gay, and/or Bisexual Psychology:

Conversion Therapy: Ethical, Clinical, and Research Perspectives, 2002,
edited by Ariel Shidlo, Ph.D., Michael Schroeder, Psy.D., and Jack Drescher, MD

Thank you all for your important contributions to the Division and to LGB psychology!

EDITOR'S NOTE

BECKY J. LIDDLE

I hope you are enjoying this special issue of the Newsletter. Just a reminder: the topic of the next special issue is "Conversion Therapy, Religion, and the Issue of Choice." I encourage you to consider sending in a short contribution. The deadline for submissions for the spring issue is February 15, but earlier submissions are encouraged. Also, just a reminder that book reviewers are needed. I periodically get sent sample copies of recent books on LGBT issues, and would like to have a list of interested reviewers who might want to write short reviews. Also, if you've recently run across a good book or resource, feel free to send in a short review of it, for publication in the Newsletter. Contact me at liddlebj@auburn.edu.

MEMBER NEWS

Caitlin Ryan and Rafael Diaz have received a \$876,965 grant from the California Endowment to study the health outcomes of White and Latino lesbian, gay and bisexual youth who disclose their sexual orientation to family members during adolescence. The study will examine the impact of family response on resiliency and risk in youth from accepting, ambivalent and rejecting families.

CALL FOR NOMINATIONS YOU, TOO, CAN BE ON THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE!

This year there are elections for four positions on Division 44's Executive Committee. As a reminder the Division is committed to gender parity and therefore the gender of nominees sought changes each time a position opens. Positions are for three years. We are seeking nominations for the following:

- President (male)**
- Treasurer (female)**
- Member-At-Large (female)**
- Council Representative (male)**

(This position represents the Division at the Governing Council Meetings of APA, its continuation depends on how YOU give your apportionment votes—please give all 10 to Division 44).

SELF-NOMINATIONS ARE WELCOME. Please send a letter of interest for the position you are seeking and a resume to the address below.

NOMINATIONS OF OTHERS: Please check with the person to confirm willingness to serve. Ask the nominee to send a resume to the address below. Also, please send a letter of recommendation to the same address.

**DEADLINE FOR RECEIPT OF MATERIALS:
JANUARY 15TH.**

SEND MATERIAL TO:

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Psychologists invited to apply for the 2003-2004

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 of 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. Activities may involve conducting legislative or oversight work, assisting in congressional hearings and debates, and preparing briefs and writing speeches. Fellows also attend an orientation program on congressional and executive branch operations, which includes guidance in the congressional placement process, and a year-long seminar series on science and public policy issues. These aspects of the program are administered by the American Association for the Advancement of Science for the APA Fellows and those sponsored by over two dozen other professional societies. APA will sponsor one Fellow for a one-year appointment beginning September 2, 2003. The Fellowship stipend ranges from \$48,500 to \$64,400 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. An additional monthly stipend of \$350 is provided for health insurance and/or other Fellowship-related expenses. Final selection of the Fellow will be made in early 2003. Interested psychologists may get full information on the program and application procedures by contacting the APA Public Policy Office at (202) 336-6062 or ppo@apa.org.

Special Issue

Child Molestation, Religion, and Homosexuality

Special Issue

Male Homosexuality, Science, and Pedophilia

James M. Cantor, PhD

“It is a capital mistake to theorize before one has data. Insensibly, one begins to twist facts to suit theories, instead of theories to suit facts.” —Sir Arthur Conan Doyle (1891)

The stronger one is invested in the outcome of a scientific endeavor, the more vulnerable is one's ability to see straight. This is a lesson for the political left as much as it is for the political right, and in few debates are people as strongly invested as in the putative relationship between homosexuality and pedophilia. The present review summarizes the existing literature, highlighting those findings that address claims frequently made by lay audiences and the popular press, regardless of their political stripe. It is unlikely that any critical review will alter the views of those who employ data only for furthering a sociopolitical agenda. For psychologists who pursue accuracy, however, this information may serve to help combat rhetoric with data, rather than with more rhetoric.

Discussions of homosexuality and pedophilia—whether in editorial pages, listserves, radio call-in shows, or websites—replay remarkably similar statements. Participants rely on two numbers: the proportion of gay men in the general population and the proportion of victims of childhood sexual abuse who are male. Differences in these proportions are asserted as evidence of a causal link between homosexuality and pedophilia. That is, when the proportion of male child victims exceeds the proportion of gay men in the population, some people conclude that gay men are responsible for a disproportionate number of cases of pedophilia. The counterarguments typically make claims such as, “Ninety percent of child abuse is committed by heterosexual men” (e.g., American Civil Liberties Union, 1999) and conclude that gay men are

no more likely to be pedophilic than are straight men.

Interestingly, systematically collected data support the former premises but the latter conclusion: The proportion of male child victims does indeed appear to exceed the proportion of gay men in the general population, but this does not imply that gay men are any more likely to be pedophilic than are straight men.

Complete coverage of the research on the proportion of men in Western society who are gay would comprise an article in its own right. Briefly, nearly every large-scale probability survey of sexual behavior has produced an estimate of 2–4%, including studies conducted in the United States, France, and Great Britain (e.g., ACSF Investigators, 1992; Billy, Tanfer, Grady, & Klepinger, 1993; Binson, Michaels, Stall, Coates, Gagnon, & Catania, 1995; Fay, Turner, Klassen, & Gagnon, 1989; Johnson, Wadsworth, Wellings, Bradshaw, & Field, 1992; Laumann, Gagnon, Michael, & Michaels, 1994). Space constraints prevent discussion of how the figure of 10% came into being or has been maintained. Although 10% is attributed to Alfred Kinsey, even the original Kinsey studies read, “4 per cent of the white males are exclusively homosexual throughout their lives, after the onset of adolescence” (Kinsey, Pomeroy, & Martin, 1948, p. 651). Nonetheless, because the proportion of male child victims is much greater than 10%, the choice between 2–4% and 10% is moot for the present context.

Published estimates of the proportion of pedophiles who offend against male children and are homosexual span a staggering range

from a low of 2% (Jenny, Roesler, & Poyer, 1994) to a high of 86% (Erickson, Walbek, & Seely, 1988). The methods of the authors at each extreme have been criticized, and indeed, both sides are guilty of poor methods. At the low end, Jenny et al. (1994) reviewed the hospital charts of 50 male children suspected to be victims of sexual abuse at the hands of a male adult, recording information about the perpetrators as provided by the victims' parents and other caregivers. The authors concluded that 2% of the offenders were homosexual. Of course, left unresolved is how accurate the informants were with regard to the hetero-/homosexuality of the offenders. After all, the same informants were presumably unaware of the offenders being pedophilic until the discovery of the offense. At the other end, Erickson and colleagues (Erickson et al., 1988) reported that 86% of their sample of offenders against male children were homosexual. This estimate, however, is based on the self-report of the offenders, and offenders are highly motivated to claim any self-descriptor other than pedophile. In fact, methodologically sophisticated studies of pedophiles rely solely on non-admitting pedophiles (e.g., Blanchard, Klassen, Dickey, Kuban, & Blak, 2001).

The more plausible and consistent estimates result from larger scale forensic investigations. There is little reason to suspect, for example, that the Kinsey Institute researchers demonstrated any systematic bias in recording numbers of male versus female victims when interviewing sex offenders during their original data collection (1941–1955; Gebhard, Gagnon, Pomeroy, & Christenson,

1965). As well, it is difficult to argue that an offense against a 10-year-old boy would be taken any more or less seriously than an offense against a 10-year-old girl.

Overall, the offenders against male children appear to comprise 20–30% of all offenders against children. The Kinsey Institute researchers interviewed institutionalized men, convicted of at least one sexual offense; the subjects included 199 who offended against female children under 12 and 96 who offended against male children under 12, although a subject would be included in both groups if he offended against both male and female children (Gebhard et al., 1965). An analysis of seven years of referrals to the Department of Behavioral Sexology of the Clarke Institute of Psychiatry (now the Kurt Freund Laboratory of the Centre for Addiction and Mental Health) included 292 offenders against female children and 165 offenders against male children (Freund, Heasman, Racansky, & Glancy, 1984). A Sex Offender Census of all offenders in Canadian federal prisons indicated that, of those who sexually offended against a child under 12, 66.3% offended against female children only, 14.7% against male children only, and 19.0% against both (Motiuk, 1993). Interestingly, even though Jenny et al. (1994) identified 2% of the perpetrators in their sample as homosexual, 22% of the victims in the sample were male.

To this point, it does appear that the proportion of male children among all victims of childhood sexual abuse indeed exceeds the proportion of gay men among all men. It does not follow, however, that gay men are disproportionately responsible for these offenses. Scientifically informed discussion of the relationship between homosexuality and pedophilia requires (1) careful use of specific terminology and (2) an understanding of the basic structure and etiology of human sexuality. Arguments from the

radical right frequently depend on their lack.

Pedophilia is having an erotic interest in children that exceeds one's erotic interest in adults (Freund, 1981); likewise, having one's primary erotic interest in adults is *teleiophilia* (Blanchard et al., 2000). Note that these terms regard relative interest, not absolute levels of erotic interest (e.g., Freund, Langvin, Cibiri, & Zajac, 1973). Because non-pedophilic men do show some small response to erotic stimuli involving children, definitions based on having any interest in children at all are not meaningful. Note also that neither term makes any reference to being attracted to males versus females. Finally, remembering that the current discussion is limited to male sexual behavior, the term *heterosexuality* refers to having an erotic interest in females that exceeds one's erotic interest in males, and *homosexuality* refers to an erotic interest in males that exceeds one's erotic interest in females. Note here that these two latter terms make no reference to the age in which the person is erotically interested. (For convenience, the term *gay* has been used here thus far to refer specifically to *homosexual teleiophilia*—men with a primary erotic interest in adult males.)

The basic tenet behind describing the human sexual interests under discussion here is that erotic interest in children versus adults is just as integrated into a person as is erotic interest in males versus females. Pedophilic men experience penile erections when they view erotica of children in the same way that teleiophilic men experience erections when they view erotica of adults (e.g., Blanchard et al., 2001). Both gay and straight men show little reaction when viewing erotica of the less interesting age group in the same way that both gay and straight men show little reaction when viewing erotica of the less interesting sex (e.g., Freund et al., 1973; Freund, Watson, & Rienzo, 1989). Thus, describing a man's

sexual interest requires naming both the sex *and the age* that interest him and leads to the terminology above.

It is here that the political right takes advantage of imprecise usage. Although non-specialists correctly use the word *pedophile*, that is, to be without regard for whether male or female children are targeted, the colloquial use of the word *homosexual* refers to homosexual teleiophiles and not homosexual pedophiles. Thus, statements such as “6–8 million boys were abused by age 18 by 1–2 million adult homosexuals” (Walker, 2001) are half truths. Although it might be reasonably said that these perpetrators were homosexual pedophiles, there is no basis on which to believe they were homosexual teleiophiles (i.e., gay men). To refer to the sex in which the offenders' were erotically interested and not the age is mere sophistry.

Given the precision used by professional sex researchers, the question ‘How many gay men are pedophiles?’ also evaporates. To ask ‘how many gay men are pedophiles’ is to ask ‘how many of the men with a primary interest in adults have a primary interest in non-adults?’ The answer is *none*. This answer, however, is not mere word-play. It is long established that both homosexual teleiophiles and heterosexual teleiophiles show the same (very low) level of erotic response to stimuli involving children (Freund et al., 1973). If one's primary interest is in adults, it is not in children, regardless of the child's sex.

Although having a genuine erotic interest in children is the strongest predictor of sex offender recidivism (Hanson & Bussiere, 1998), some offenders engage in their behaviors for other reasons (Barbaree & Seto, 1997). Little is known about these other offenders. It is possible that at least some are pedophilic, but lie beyond the ability of psychophysiological tests to identify them. Other factors have been suggested as causing their sexual

assaults on children, including alcoholism and anti-social personality (e.g., Marshall, 1997). It is well-established, however, that sex offenses committed by non-pedophiles are largely associated with incest, while the extra-familial offenders are more likely to be genuinely pedophilic (e.g., Blanchard et al., 2001). Furthermore, very few incest victims are male. Estimates are typically 6–8% (e.g., Carlstedt, Forsman, & Soderstrom, 2001; Langevin, Wortzman, Dickey, Wright, & Handy, 1988), substantially lower than the overall proportion of males among all victims (i.e., 20–30%). The most logical conclusion is that sex offenses comprise two phenomena: genuine pedophilia producing offenses against either male or female, extra-familial children and an incest pattern producing offenses against primarily female children. This conclusion is also consistent with the data suggesting that offenders against male children have more victims than offenders against female children. The offenders against male children are more likely to be genuinely pedophilic, while a sizeable group of the offenders against female children are incest offenders and have only a finite number of potential victims. (Additionally, incest offenders are usually removed from contact with their underage relatives after discovery of the offenses.) Nonetheless, the data provide little indication that homosexual teleiophilia plays any greater role in sexual offenses by non-pedophiles than those by pedophiles.

The etiology of erotic interests contributes to the discussion because comparison of the rate of homosexuality in pedophilia to the rate of homosexuality in teleiophilia implicitly assumes an etiological link. The political right asserts that homosexuality results from an arrest of normal sexual attraction. The reparative therapy movement is largely an attempt to resolve the issues that thwart expression of

underlying heterosexuality. Unfortunately, the political left—rather than employ data regarding biological bases of male homosexuality—frequently silences itself with regard to etiology, typically for fear of homosexuality being re-labeled an illness.

The political right asserts that pedophilia also results from an arrest of normal sexual attraction, notwithstanding the lack of support for this view. This time, however, psychologists largely agree. Many psychologists continue to support, implicitly or explicitly, the belief that pedophilia is indeed an arrest or distortion of otherwise normal, adult-oriented sexual attractions and that resolution of the allegedly underlying issues will return the client to healthier sexual behavior with adult sexual partners. It is this belief that leads to the seemingly logical and largely unspoken thought that straight men with this alleged distortion will target female children, while gay men with this distortion will target male children. It may also be this belief that motivates psychologists and the political left to deny that seemingly large proportions of victims of childhood sexual abuse are male. The scientific error, however, is not in the measurement of sex ratios of victims, but in the failure to recognize that homosexual pedophilia and homosexual teleiophilia are distinct and that humans do not shift between them. Attempts to change age-orientation have been as dismal as attempts to change sex-orientation. As a corollary, among non-specialists there also exists a general failure to recognize heterosexual pedophilia as distinct from heterosexual teleiophilia.

Also embedded in this belief about etiology is that gender-orientation overrides age-orientation. That is, that homosexual pedophilia is most closely linked with homosexual teleiophilia (and that heterosexual pedophilia is most closely linked with heterosexual teleiophilia). The evidence suggests, however, that

homosexual pedophilia is most closely linked with heterosexual pedophilia; pedophiles differentiate less between males and females than do teleiophiles, when they receive a psychophysiological test of erotic preference (Freund & Langevin, 1976; Freund et al., 1991). This suggests that a pedophile would assault a child of the less preferred sex more frequently than a teleiophile would become sexually involved with someone of the less preferred sex. This underscores that the proportion of homosexuality in pedophilia cannot be meaningfully compared to the proportion of homosexuality in teleiophilia.

It is beyond the scope of this review to cover the various correlates associated with the development of erotic interest in males versus females and those associated with erotic interest in adults versus children. These correlates include handedness, birth order, minor physical anomalies, IQ, cognitive patterns, etc. It is very likely that the data that will most strongly impact the future of the pedophilia/homosexuality debate are likely to be those from neuroscience. Studies of brain function have revealed certain patterns of functioning in normal gay men that differentiate them from straight men (e.g., Wegesin, 1998). Likewise, the brain functioning of pedophiles appears to differ from that of teleiophiles in yet another pattern (e.g., Cantor, Christensen, Klassen, Dickey, & Blanchard, 2001). Although homosexual teleiophiles and homosexual pedophiles have not yet been directly compared with regard to brain function and structure, it is hoped that such research will provide the most decisive data regarding the basic differentiations between them.

Author's Note

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The Canadian Psychological Association (CPA) has approved a

petition initiated by Dr. Todd G. Morrison to establish the Section on Sexual Orientation and Gender Identity Issues. This section aims to provide a forum for persons involved in basic and applied research, teaching, and/or clinical services relevant to the psychological understanding of sexual orientation and gender identity.

All student members, members, and fellows of Division 44 are eligible for full membership in this Section. For additional information, please contact Dr. Todd G. Morrison, Section Chair, Department of Psychology, Red Deer College, Red Deer, AB, T4N 5H5, CANADA todd.morrison@rdc.ab.ca

WELCOME NEW MEMBERS!

On behalf of Division 44, we would like to extend a warm welcome to our 86 new members. As always, student and affiliate members are confidential and not listed herein:

Robert A. Mandel, Jennifer A. Stone, Hortensia Amaro, Kimberly S. Barrett, Jerome M. Fleming, Samuel G. Forlenza, Charles M. Gerardi, Lynne E. Harkless, William R. Horstman, Kristen N. Moreno, Kathleen A. Simas, Bruce Kellerhouse, Constance Matthews, Anthony I. Terndrup, John D. Terrell, Carol Adams, Pat Alford-Keating, Margaret Charmoli, Terence M. Keane, Stephen R. McCutcheon, Peter J. McKimmin, Margaret Nichols, Tomas Soto, Gregory Wheeler, David H. Witcomb, Ben Gellman, Stacey Horn, Barbara Nicely, Mary Pantuhova, John Spaulding, Joanne Zager, Suzane Johnson, Lois Maschmeyer, Rev. Margaret Richards

Membership Figures as of June 2002:

724 Members (35 new)
29 Associates
46 Fellows
65 Dues Exempt (publication only)
39 Affiliates
224 Students

Understanding Child Sexual Abuse and the Catholic Church: Gay Priests Are Not the Problem By Michael R. Stevenson, Ph.D.

(Originally published as "Understanding Child Sexual Abuse and the Catholic Church: Gay Priests Are Not the Problem," *Angles*, Vol. 6, No. 2, 2002. Original available at www.igls.org. Reprinted with the permission of the Institute for Gay and Lesbian Strategic Studies.)

According to news reports, at least 225 Catholic priests, including four bishops, quit or were suspended between January and June 2002 due to allegations of sexual misconduct, primarily with adolescent boys.¹ During the 1990's, the Catholic Church in the United States spent well over a half billion dollars in jury awards, settlements, legal fees, and assessment and therapeutic expenses responding to claims of sexual abuse by priests.² In spite of this history, few have attempted to fully understand the problem. Instead, church officials, misinformed in their understanding of the present crisis, were quick to point an accusing finger at gay priests rather than focusing on more glaring problems with church officials' response to reports of abuse. In fact, news coverage of the sex abuse scandal in the Catholic Church has done more to link gay men with the abuse of children than any story in decades.³

In addition to blaming gay priests for the scandal, some high-ranking church officials and media personalities have advocated banning gay men from the priesthood, even if they remain celibate.⁴ Blaming gay priests for this scandal will harm all priests, regardless of their sexual orientations. Given the lay public's inability to distinguish gay priests from other priests, all priests will be treated with growing suspicion.⁵

More importantly, unless church officials develop a more informed understanding of the roots of the sexual abuse problem, they will be unable to formulate and implement an effective intervention. As Father Robert Nugent suggests, "Everyone agrees that a preventive approach is as important as responding to the damage that has already occurred."⁶ Far from resolving the problem, blaming gay priests for

this crisis distracts the church from developing an effective response that would prevent further abuse and ensure the welfare of children and youth. Policymakers and child welfare advocates must, therefore, look beyond the current crisis and clarify the underlying issues. As this report demonstrates, decades of research show that pedophilia is a mental illness unrelated to sexual orientation. Gay men, including those who become priests, are no threat to the well-being of children.

Evidence of Confusion

There is considerable confusion and disagreement on how best to describe priests who sexually abuse boys. They have been labeled as pedophiles, ephobophiles, and pederasts, as sexually immature, whether gay or straight, and as gay men who made bad sexual choices.⁷

- Cardinal Adam Maida of Detroit described the scandal as "not truly a pedophilia-type problem but a homosexual-type problem."⁸
- According to George Weigel, the Pope's American biographer, the problem is one of "homosexual clergy not living their celibate promises."⁹
- Daniel Helminiak, a psychologist and former priest, claims that because repressed homosexual priests are "Psychosexually immature, and deliberately kept that way, they will find their most congenial sex partners in others who are equally immature: male adolescents."¹⁰
- During the papal summit, the meeting called by the Pope to discuss this crisis, Cardinal Francis George of Chicago indicated that "A definite connection was made between homosexuality and sexual

misconduct with minors if the conduct is with minor men... It was taken for granted if you have got an adult man having relations with an adolescent boy you have got homosexuality."¹¹

As the Cardinal implies, such misbehavior has meaning. The problem is that the participants, as well as society, can interpret the behavior in a variety of ways. In short, knowing that a priest instigated a sexual interaction with a boy (of any age) tells us very little about his sexual orientation. Whether due to immaturity, bad choices, or some

Myths Debunked

The myth that gay men are a threat to young boys was debunked scientifically in the late 1950s, and the association between homosexuality and pedophilia began to fade in the law during the 1960's.⁴⁰ Similarly, by the 1970's, a large body of research has accumulated showing that homosexuality was neither psychopathological nor associated with mental illness.⁴¹ Based on this research, homosexuality was removed from the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders (DSM) and the American Psychological Association resolved that "homosexuality per se implies no impairment in judgment, stability, reliability, or general social or vocational capabilities."⁴² Since the mid 1970's, the major national mental health organizations have adopted similar position statements.⁴³

diagnosable mental illness, without further information, such behavior only tells us that he has broken the law and that he has violated his promise of celibacy and vow of chastity.¹²

Clarifying Psychiatric Diagnoses and Terms

The term "pedophile" is often used generically to refer to any adult who sexually abuses minors, regardless of their ages. However, among mental health professionals, pedophilia is a mental illness in which an adult is sexually attracted to prepubescent children.¹³ The psychiatric profession believes that pedophilic men are typically attracted to children of a particular age range.

Furthermore, research suggests that regardless of their claimed preferences, their attraction is to the child's immature body type or lack of secondary sex characteristics rather than the child's gender.¹⁴ Based on a review of the scientific literature (discussed further below), Dr. Nicolas Groth concluded two decades ago, "The adult male who sexually molests young boys is not likely to be homosexual."¹⁵ Most recent studies reconfirm this conclusion.¹⁶ As Dr. Nathaniel McConaghy, an internationally known expert, has noted, "The man who offends against prepubertal or immediately postpubertal boys is typically not sexually interested in older men or in women."¹⁷

According to media reports, many of those abused by priests were older youth rather than prepubescent children. In these cases, the abusers would not meet the technical definition of pedophilia. Some mental health professionals use the term "ephebophile" to describe adults who are attracted to adolescent youth who are not yet adults. Unlike pedophilia, ephebophilia is not an official diagnostic category.¹⁸ However, such a condition can be diagnosed and treated by psychologists under the label "paraphilia not otherwise specified."¹⁹

Labeling offending priests as pedophiles or ephebophiles might be

useful in clinical contexts as an aid to understanding past behavior and to planning treatment. Diagnostic labels are not helpful in *solving* the current problem, however. If church leaders want to end inappropriate or illegal sexual behavior perpetrated by clergy (whether it be with children or other adults), the church leaders need to foster healthy sexual development among seminarians and priests, regardless of their sexual orientations. This position should not be taken as an indictment of celibacy, but rather a call for widespread implementation of a more sophisticated understanding of sexuality and programs that help seminarians develop a healthy sexual identity.²⁰ As Father Nugent suggests, "Neither chastity nor celibacy means not being a sexual person."²¹

Distinguishing Sexual Orientation from Pedophilia

Distinguishing between sexual behavior and sexual orientation may help to correct the erroneous perception that child sexual abuse is linked to homosexuality. Sexual orientation refers to feelings of emotional, romantic, and affectual attraction and sexual interest, not simply sexual behavior. Uninformed scientists as well as non-scientists often confuse sexual behavior with sexual orientation.²² In the past, some researchers have routinely assumed that individuals who engage in same-sex sexual behavior were, by definition, *homosexual* regardless of the age of the participants or the number of times such behavior occurred. This is certainly true of news coverage of the priest scandal. However, equating behavior with orientation is scientifically inappropriate and seriously underestimates the complexities of what it means to be gay.

Evidence from the news media suggests that the priests at the center of the controversy have had difficulty developing a clear sense of sexual identity while honoring their vows to abstain from sexual behavior. Empirical research clearly documents the fact that individuals may or may

not express their sexual orientation in their behavior, and their sexual behavior may or may not reflect their sexual desires.²³ In a 1992 survey of sexual behavior among U.S. Americans, researchers interviewed 3,432 people who were carefully selected to represent the U.S. adult population.²⁴ Over 9% of the men in this study reported engaging in a same-sex sexual behavior at least once since puberty while only 2.8% reported that they think of themselves as gay. In other words, some men do not claim a gay identity in spite of the fact that they have engaged in same-sex sexual behaviors. Clearly, having a same-sex sexual partner is not the best indicator of sexual orientation.

Contrary to assumptions made at the papal summit, engaging in same-sex behavior is not synonymous with being gay. Failing to distinguish between behavior and orientation will likely lead to misunderstanding the priests' abusive behavior and will also hinder efforts to prevent further abuses.

Perpetrators of Abuse

Over time, Church leaders have been confronted repeatedly by the sexual misconduct of priests.²⁵ In spite of claims that 80% of the priests who abuse minors target adolescent boys,²⁶ no one knows how many girls may also have been molested.²⁷

Contrary to the warnings of anti-gay crusaders, researchers have demonstrated repeatedly that a gay man is no more likely than a heterosexual man to perpetrate sexual activity with a child.²⁸ For example, a 1994 study found that "a child's risk of being molested by his or her relative's heterosexual partner is 100 times greater than by someone who might be identified as homosexual."²⁹ In 2001, British researchers found that heterosexual men in their study were far more likely to be perpetrators of abuse than gay men.³⁰

Similarly, results of a recent study of priests showed that failures in celibacy (whether with children or other adults) occurred in 28% of straight and 24% of gay priests.³¹

Clearly, gay priests are no more likely than straight priests to violate their celibacy.

Based on his review of the available literature, Dr. Thomas Plante estimated that 2% to 6% of Catholic priests have been sexually involved with minors.³² In *The Changing Face of the Priesthood*, Rev. Donald B. Cozzens cites studies suggesting that as many as half of Catholic priests and seminarians are gay. Others have suggested even higher figures.³³ If approximately half of priests are gay and half are straight, but only 2 to 6% of priests have been sexually involved with minors of either sex, then the vast majority of priests, regardless of their sexual orientations, are neither pedophiles nor ephebophiles.

Policy Implications for the Church and Other Institutions

As both the mental health diagnostic categories and decades of research show, gay priests are not the source of the child sexual abuse problem. The bottom line is that when sexual behavior occurs between an adult and a child of the same sex, we know nothing about the sexual orientation of either party. Therefore, policies intended to prevent the full participation of gay men in social institutions, like banning gay men from the priesthood or from other occupations involving work with children, will not prevent unwelcome sexual advances.

Blaming gay priests for the sex abuse scandal in the Catholic Church is not only unfounded, it will help no one. Protecting potential victims, regardless of their age or gender, requires policies that reflect a sophisticated understanding of sexual orientation, sexual identity, and celibacy. Only when such policies are implemented will all priests and seminarians be encouraged to develop a healthy sexual identity, celibate or not, regardless of their sexual orientations.

Although many seminaries encourage students to face conflicts and tensions concerning sexuality,³⁴ critics claim that no seminary teaches

celibacy or sexuality adequately.³⁵ As Father Nugent suggests, "What is also needed is an appreciation of human sexuality in all its multiple dimensions, so that a student experiences his sexuality as a positive gift rather than as a dangerous power to be feared, denied, suppressed, or controlled rather than channeled."³⁶

Policymakers outside the Church have rightly defined any sexual activity with a child as a punishable offense, regardless of a perpetrator's sexual orientation or psychiatric diagnosis. Legal codes in the U.S. make it illegal for an adult to engage in sexual behavior with a child or youth who has not yet reached the legal age of consent, even though the age of consent varies from one state to another. In other words, according to the law, whether perpetrators choose targets based on age or level of maturation is of little significance as long as the victim is "under age."³⁷

Public Opinion Agrees with Research

Data gathered in 1999 by Dr. Gregory Herek show that the general public no longer subscribes to the myth that gay men are likely to commit child sexual abuse. Only 19% of men in Herek's national survey of 1,335 heterosexual adults believed that most gay men are likely to molest children. An even smaller number, 8.5%, expressed this belief about lesbians. Furthermore, far fewer women regarded gay people as child molesters, as only 6.5% held this view about lesbians and 9.6% believed it to be true of gay men.⁴⁴

As this report documents, the existing body of psychological research supports the general public's belief that gay men pose no threat to children.

Furthermore, the sexual orientation of both parties is irrelevant given the illegality of the behaviors in question.

Social science research on prejudice shows that members of stigmatized groups tend to be accused of the same kinds of misconduct, including rape, child abuse, and the inability to control sexual impulses.³⁸ Concerns about gay men in general and gay priests, in particular, should be viewed in light of the fact that members of other minority groups, including African-Americans, Jews, Gypsies, and people with developmental disabilities, historically have been accused of posing a threat to the health and well-being of women and children.³⁹

Blaming gay men for the sexual abuse scandal in the Catholic Church is yet another example of scapegoating that has no foundation in decades of psychological research. Scapegoating can only lead to misguided public and private policies that will further distract us from developing an effective response to a serious problem.

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22. For an example of those uninformed, see Blanchard, R. & Dickey, R. (1998). Pubertal age in homosexual and heterosexual sexual offenders against children, pubescents, and adults. *Sexual Abuse: A Journal of Research and Treatment*, 10(4), 273-282. For an example of confused non-scientists, see Reisman, J. A. (1999, March 26). The APA's: Academic Pedophile Advocates. Retrieved from http://www.worldnetdaily.com/bluesky_excomm/19990326_xex_the_apas_aca.shtml. For a more detailed analysis and discussion of the material in this paragraph, see Stevenson, M.R. (2000). Public policy, homosexuality, and the sexual coercion of children. *Journal of Psychology and Human Sexuality*, 12(4), 1-19.
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31. Based on results of a study conducted by G. J. McGlone at the California School of Professional Psychology, Alliant University. As reported in Nugent, R. (2002, April/June). *Healthy celibate priests. Vocations and Prayer*, 4-7.
32. See Plante, note 26. See also Daw, J. (2002, June). Can psychology help a church in crises? *Monitor on Psychology*, 24-26; Sipe, A. W. R. (1990). *A secret world: Sexuality and the search for celibacy*. New York: Brunner Mazel; Sipe, A. W. R. (1995). *Sex, priests, and power: Anatomy of a crisis*. New York: Brunner Mazel.
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35. See Plante, note 26; Sipe, Sex, priests, and power: *Anatomy of a crisis*, note 33.
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Fundamentalist Attribution Error

Geoffrey L. Ream, Ph.D. Candidate, Cornell University

In many press releases, voices within the hierarchy of the Roman Catholic Church have asserted that the problem of pedophile priests stems from homosexuality. Evangelical pundit James Dobson of Focus on the Family, never missing an opportunity to appeal to public perception of threat over homosexuality in order to ameliorate his organization's troubled financial situation, has expressed his full agreement with the Catholics' assessment.

The fact that these organizations are deliberately perpetuating a deadly oppressive force doesn't surprise us. People who are dishonorable enough to use the name of God for financial gain are obviously capable of anything. What seems strange to us is that they can market religion-based homophobia in a way that makes sense to laypeople such that they will buy into it. The message that they sell is a cogent-sounding package that appears, on the surface, to make Biblical and scientific sense. However, it contains several key logical weaknesses which provide angles of attack on this manifestation of what I call the fundamentalist attribution error.

Assumption 1: "Because about a third (or so) of the child survivors of priest sexual abuse are boys, a third of the abusers are homosexual." The assumption here, which can be found in work by Paul Cameron and other "researchers" from think tanks such as the Family Research Council, is that anyone who has any inclination toward same-sex behavior is "a homosexual." Homosexuality, to them, is a proclivity that leads to a behavior, never an identity. They cannot conceive that an adult man who went after a teenage boy can be anything but "a homosexual" or that the vast majority of adult sexual offenders against children identify as straight. It is easy for them to say that a third of these priests are homosexual

because, given that their victims were male, the priests are homosexual by definition. They conveniently forget that child molestation is often a crime of convenience, with perpetrators molesting whatever child (of whatever sex) happens to be handy.

Assumption 2: "Homosexual men chase teenagers in order to recruit them into the homosexual lifestyle." It goes without saying to members of Division 44 that there is no such thing as the homosexual lifestyle or recruitment. Secondly, according to research, men in general are attracted to teenagers, and heterosexual men even more so than gay men (See Bailey, J. M. et al., 1994, "Effects of gender and sexual orientation on evolutionarily relevant aspects of human mating psychology," *Journal of Personality and Social Psychology* 66[6], 1081-1093). If desire equals danger, then it is heterosexual men that cannot be trusted around youth. Further, although it's all well and good to oppose the misuse of young people, the moral authorities of our day are engaging in selective enforcement, demonstrating their silence about institutional-level sexual oppression of women. The religious establishment is loudly silent over the sexual exploitation of teenagers unless (1) the perpetrator is male and (2) the object is male and (3) the abuse happens on the individual level and not the institutional level, such as in advertising. They assailed Garth Brooks for a statement in favor of gay rights in "We Shall be Free" but saw no problem with his reminiscing about a teenage boy's affair with a widow in "That Summer." They use images of slender, beautiful young women to sell issues of *Brio* magazine (a publication of Focus on the Family) and include articles about the ravages of eating disorders, either unaware or unwilling to admit that they are contributing to the problem.

The Fundamentalist Attribution Error is a self-reinforcing set of beliefs, a complete alternative explanation for extant data and anecdotal evidence. Like the theory of an Earth-centered solar system, it makes sense on its face and adequately explains the very visible and obvious data, but departs from reality in some very key areas. These breaks from reality represent a set of logical connections, like the text of an implicit treaty, that exists between religion and the oppressive forces that co-opt it. The examples here are only two out of many that could be listed. Those of us who can see those connections can help people who suffer oppression by breaking them.

Call for Proposals for Hyde Graduate Student Research Grants

Proposals are being sought for Hyde Graduate Student Research Grants.

These grants, each up to \$500, are awarded to doctoral psychology students to support feminist research. The grants are made possible through the generosity of Janet Hyde, Ph.D., who donates the royalties from her book, "Half the Human Experience," to this fund. Past recipients of Hyde Graduate Student Research Grants are not eligible to apply. For more details, contact the committee chair:

Silvia Sara Canetto, Ph.D., Chair
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To be considered, proposals should be postmarked by either of these deadlines:

March 15th or September 15th

Guess Who's Coming to Dinner: The Future of LGB Psychology

Sari H. Dworkin, Ph.D.

Presidential Address to Division 44, at the national convention of the American Psychological Association in Chicago, Illinois, August 23, 2002

Abstract

This presentation explores why Division 44, The Society for the Psychological Study of Gay, Lesbian, and Bisexual Issues, must move in different directions. Psychologists from this division must study the causes of heterosexuality, the impact of homonegativity, and how this affects sexual identity, sexual orientation, and gender expression. In addition, I present the reasons why heterosexual psychologists who do the research, writing, and teaching defined in the mission of Division 44 must be welcomed into the division as full class citizens. Finally, the important role of science is delineated.

Introduction

When I first came up with the title for this address, I was thinking about the Sydney Portier movie and how far we've come and how far we still need to go to bridge the racial divide. Drawing that image out we have a long way to go to bridge the homosexual/heterosexual dichotomy along with our notions of gender and gender expression. But the title of that movie sparked a memory, the memory of the first time I brought bisexuality to the Division 44 Executive Committee (EC) table. Someone was afraid that if we welcomed bisexuals onto the EC then one of the highlights of the midwinter EC meeting, dinner (how we all love to eat and schmooze), might involve an EC member of one gender bringing their other gendered partner to dinner. Guess Who's Coming to Dinner!! This example started me ruminating about multiculturalism, separatism, and the place for heterosexuals and the study of heterosexuality within our division. If the thesis of this address moves the division in a different direction or spawns a tributary, than we may see more heterosexual folks within our midst. We will move away from our own brand of separatism.

Ethnic and Racial Separatism

The multicultural movement to which our division ascribes, is "... a

moral movement that is intended to enhance the dignity, rights, and recognized worth of marginalized groups" (Fowers & Richardson, 1996, p. 609). Multiculturalism has spawned renewed energy for separatism (Fowers & Richardson, 1996), a phenomenon that appears and disappears throughout history (Fredrickson, 1999). Separatism reduces the stress of being overwhelmed by the majority and at the same time decreases the ability to be enriched by the majority (Fowers & Richardson, 1996).

As a Jewish woman and a bisexual woman, I know that separatism has both advantages and disadvantages. Separatism allows a minority group to protect its valued differences from contamination by the majority. However separatism also can cause the majority to fear, stereotype, and stigmatize the minority group. During the Nazi Holocaust Jews fared best in those countries where there was a prevalence of intermarriage. At that time and in those countries, guess who's coming to dinner meant Jews at the table of non-Jews.

Ethnic and racial minorities have been dealing with the problem of separatism vs. integration for years. National governments wonder if ethnic minorities can be loyal and patriotic both to their ethnic heritage and the country currently inhabited (Dowley & Silver, 2000). Ethnic/racial identities favor the group over the individual and that is considered un-American (Gurin, Peng, Lopez, & Nagda, 1999). Penn and Kissel (1994) believe that separatism for African-Americans fails because the assumption that groups truly can be separate and not dependent on the majority is a false assumption. Today's world crises lead to "superordinate tasks" a term

used by Sherif (cited in Penn & Kissel, 2000, p. 407). "Superordinate tasks are problems that are so difficult or complex that no group working alone can adequately solve them. Thus superordinate tasks force groups into cooperation who would otherwise be unwilling to work with, or even associate with, one another" (Penn & Kissel, 2000, p. 407, 408). African-Americans have been stressing this interdependence since Martin Luther King, Jr. Dr. King had hope and optimism that interdependence would prevail. The best solutions for world problems would come from diverse groups working together.

Yet, group identity does have a place and can be facilitative for community and democracy. According to Gurin, Peng, Lopez, and Nagda, (1999) "... a contextualized approach that emphasizes power and particular circumstances in intergroup contact is needed to explain when group identity is divisive and inimical to democracy and when it is congenial to a particular conception of democracy, one that draws more from Aristotle than from the enlightenment figures who provided the rationale for liberal democracies" (p. 134). Aristotle believed that for democracy to work, peers must be equal.

Social psychology recognizes that group identity is necessary for the struggle against inequality and at the same time group identity can lead to conflicts (Gurin et al, 1999). Research from social psychology suggests that the minority group rarely discriminates against the majority group. The minority group can persuade its members to treat the majority group as individuals with similarities to them. The benefit of this is the ability to work together to defuse stereotypes and lessen power differences.

Historically the gay and lesbian

community has struggled with the notion of separatism vs. integration. Primarily, the struggle has been the relationship of gays and lesbians to heterosexuals. But as we know there was a long struggle to integrate bisexuality into the work of our division and we now struggle with the place for transgender issues. These internal struggles don't negate the separation vs. integration vs. assimilation to the heterosexual community that has figured so prominently in the struggle for affirmative gay and lesbian identities.

Separatism and the Lesbian and Gay Movement

Most histories of the gay and lesbian movement begin with post WWII and what has become known as the homophile era. Gays at that time grappled with considering themselves special to fitting into the mainstream population (Sears, 1998). Assimilationists and separatists split on how to deal with the diagnosis of homosexuality as a mental illness. Some felt that authorities (psychiatrists and psychologists) had to define gays and lesbians as normal and others felt that they could define themselves (Sears, 1998). Many of the homophile organizations saw homosexuality as a trait, and homosexuals as a minority, but not an identity (Seidman, 1993).

The debate changed with the rise of the Women's Movement in the 1970s and 80s and the lesbian feminist movement. Lesbians separated from gay men and feminists began to analyze gender as a prime variable for oppression (Enns, 1997; Sears, 1998; Seidman, 1993). Radical feminists espoused separatism as the only way to improve the condition of women (Enns, 1997). Radical lesbians called for a separate community built around essentialist characteristics of women (Enns, 1997; Seidman, 1993; Turcotte, 1992). African-American lesbians opposed separatism since it precluded an analysis of the shared oppression of black men and women (Enns, 1997).

Gay men favored assimilation and lesbians favored separatism. Thus began a movement toward the centrality of identity and toward the ethnic-minority model of gays and lesbians (Seidman, 1993). This framework based on identity and ethnicity centers on sexual object choice as the main definition for the identity. "The ethnicization of gay desire has presupposed the privileging of gender preference to define sexual and social identity which, in turn, has been the basis upon which a gay community and politics are forged" (Seidman, 1993, p.123). A positive lesbian or gay identity now was based either on a definition of gays and lesbians as an interest group wanting to assimilate or as a group aiming at ethnic-nationalist separatism. Both points of view have come under attack as based on Euro-centric, white, middle class experience. Another criticism is that neither assimilationist nor separatist positions allow for the recognition of the intersection of sexual identity, gender identity and ethnicity (Seidman, 1993). Perhaps the most important criticism is that these models accept the dominant view of heterosexuality as the norm (Turcotte, 1992). This criticism moved the debate to another dimension. This new dimension is based on the assumption there is no homosexuality without heterosexuality (Seidman, 1993). Even "... poststructuralists position heterosexual/homosexual symbolism at the very center of Western culture" (p. 13). Queer Theory, a postmodern, post-structuralist theory calls into question heterosexuality. Monique Wittig, a queer theorist, accuses feminists of missing the fundamental point by never questioning heterosexuality (Turcotte, 1992). Queer Nation considers heterosexuality as "... more official than a state flower or national bird" (Berlant & Freeman, 1993, p.195). This brings us to one of the main theses of my paper. The future of LGB psychology must include the

study of heterosexuality, invite heterosexuals ascribing to our mission and the scientists who study heterosexuality as well as all aspects of sexual identity/orientation to dinner. I will begin with the study of heterosexuality.

Heterosexuality Rationale

Heterosexuality as we know it is an invention of contemporary Euro-American culture (Boyarin, 1997). Calling same sex desire abnormal and expecting men to suppress all attraction to other men is a peculiar manifestation of the current construction of heterosexuality. "There is accordingly a necessary connection between heterosexuality and homophobia" (Boyarin, 1997, p. 15). In earlier cultures, particularly early Christianity and early Judaism, same gender attraction for men was considered normal, although certain acts were forbidden (Boyarin, 1997). I'm not sure many of us are aware of this or teach it when we teach about homophobia.

One common aspect of the teaching about homophobia and LGB affirmative psychology is the use of the "Heterosexual Questionnaire" as an icebreaker. One of the humorous questions is, what causes heterosexuality? We, along with our students, giggle at this because we all take heterosexuality as a norm not warranting scientific examination. By taking heterosexuality as a given, as universal, we rule out other possibilities (Wittig, 1992). Almost all of us refer to the Kinsey scale, the continuum of sexual behavior, sometime in our work as psychologists and that continuum has heterosexuality at one end (Kinsey, 1948; 1953). What does it mean to an identity, an orientation, to behave in such a way as to fall at the points in between homosexuality and heterosexuality on the Kinsey scales? What does it mean to have mostly same gendered sexual behavior but sometimes have other gendered sexual behavior? How can we possibly study this without studying heterosexuality?

The researchers in our division are often looking at the development of an LGB and now T identity in order to develop identity models. Shouldn't someone be exploring the development of a heterosexual identity and theorizing about this? No sooner had I finished writing this, than *The Counseling Psychologist's* July issue came out with a special section on "Heterosexual Identity" (Worthington & Mohr, 2002).

Historically, queer theorists are not the only ones who have recognized the need to look at heterosexuality. Feminist theorists, in recognition of the prominent place gender plays in oppression, sexual identity, and relationships, have examined heterosexuality in their ongoing analysis of gender. Adrienne Rich in 1980 might have been one of the first to examine how heterosexuality impacts women in her classic article, "Compulsory heterosexuality and lesbian existence." Feminists have understood that the analysis of heterosexuality is essential to understanding gender and the second-class status of women (Jackson, 1996). The gender roles modern society consider normal are again an invention of Euro-American culture and are not seen in every culture. In a fascinating book by Daniel Boyarin, *Unheroic Conduct, the Rise of Heterosexuality and the Invention of the Jewish Man*, Boyarin reports that the Eastern European ideal of the man was that he be gentle, mild, and studious. The female was active, and involved in the business world. Early Jews distinguished themselves from the Romans by gender bending. It was the Romans who modeled the aggressive male.

Nowadays it is not only gender but sexuality that defines heterosexuality. "We all learn to be sexual within a society in which the 'real sex' is defined as a quintessentially heterosexual act, vaginal intercourse, and in which sexual activity is thought of in terms

of an active subject and passive object" (Jackson, 1996, p. 23). Homosexuality and heterosexuality only have meaning in relationship with one another (Halley, 1993). Homosexuality is defined as part of heterosexuality since the sexual object is the same gender rather than the opposite gender (Wittig, 1992). Just using the term opposite gender assumes a norm, the male, and an opposite to that norm, the female. The understanding of heterosexuality along with the understanding of gender is the understanding of privilege (Worthington & Mohr, 2002). Heterosexuality is hegemonic. This hegemony can be seen in definitions used in law cases (Halley, 1993). Two types of definitions come out of legal cases, the personhood definition and the deviance definition. The deviance definition distinguishes sexual conduct and defines homosexuals. Sodomy is seen as an essential defining behavior of gays and lesbians from the *Bowers vs. Hardwick* 1986 case. The personhood definition defines an aspect of the person and is used for both heterosexuals and homosexuals. In the Navy case of *Beller vs. Middendorf*, James Miller, one of the defendants engaged in homosexual acts, denied being homosexual and was discharged anyway. The class of heterosexuality that is usually defined as a class including all those who don't identify as gay or lesbian becomes unstable. "In the act of excluding James Miller, the heterosexual class denies its own definitional incoherence and constitutes itself as enjoying exclusive possession of the power to define heterosexual and homosexual classes, to know the truth about their inhabitants, to label indelibly, and to expel unilaterally" (Halley, 1993, p. 89).

Dr. Richardson in her book, *Theorizing Heterosexuality*, states, "The privileging of heterosexual relations as the assumed bedrock of social relations without which it is

posited, society would no longer function or exist reinforces the idea that heterosexuality is the original blueprint for interpersonal relations" (1996, p. 3). Heteronormativity defines our social life as well as our legal life. Marriage, reproduction, wife/husband, boy/girlfriend, mother/father, etc. are all part of the hegemonic hold of heterosexuality. Science has not come up with any real theories to counter this (Jackson, 1996). According to Jackson, heterosexuality is too complex to remain unexamined. Jackson believes, "...we need to consider four aspects of heterosexuality, its institutionalization within society and culture, the social and political identities associated with it, the practices it entails and the experience of it" (1996, p. 30). The models of heterosexual identity development theorized in *The Counseling Psychologist* begin to examine these aspects of heterosexuality (Worthington, Savoy, Dillon, & Vernaglia, 2002; Mohr, 2002). Worthington and his co-authors (Worthington, et al., 2002) propose a model that includes an examination of biological influences, the microsocial context, the influence of gender norms and socialization, the influence of culture, and the influence of religion. It is a multidimensional model that recognizes the process of developing an individual sexual identity and a social identity. They speak of identity status rather than stage and divide their nonlinear model into unexplored commitment, active exploration, diffusion, deepening and commitment, and finally synthesis. The model proposed by Mohr (2002) is more concerned with an understanding of heterosexual identity development based on an understanding of LGB identity development. He uses working models and their core motivations rather than a stage model of development. His working models consist of democratic heterosexuality, compulsory heterosexuality, politicized heterosexuality, and finally

integrative heterosexuality. The core motivations consist of fitting in and being accepted by social reference group(s) and the need for internal self-consistency. The author also considers moment-to-moment identity dynamics and how they can change the understanding of sexual identity. Mohr's emphasis is on how heterosexual identity interacts with LGB identity in client-therapist dyads. He has a fascinating table, Questions for Exploration of Heterosexual Identity, which is more serious than the Heterosexual Questionnaire. There are two reactions to these models cited in the journal (Gilbert & Rader, 2002; Bieschke, 2002). Gilbert and Rader (2002) believe that gender and power dynamics are not given enough importance. Bieschke (2002) believes that these models help to interrupt the dominant discourse. All of the authors emphasize that validation of these models needs to be done. I believe that Division 44 should be doing this research and that we should be the leaders in this research.

Perhaps what stops us from looking at heterosexuality is our own unacknowledged heterophobia. A heterosexual woman I had lunch with told me that it was painful to her when her husband's gay nephew always referred to heterosexuals as "breeders" (K. Biala, personal communication, 2002).

Heterophobia

My literature search for research on heterophobia came up with one study. White and Franzini (1999) examined the attitudes of gay men and lesbians toward heterosexuals. They believe that both homophobia and heterophobia are too clinical. Instead, they use the terms homonegativism and heteronegativism. These terms are defined as "...the range of negative feelings that people of one sexual orientation may hold toward people of the other" (p. 67). Another difference of import to their study is the difference between traditional vs. rational views of life. LG people

must interact with heterosexuals, even those who believe in separatism as I reported earlier. Therefore, we must use reason to bridge the internalized messages we have and our ability to live in the world. The traditional view is that both heterosexuals and homosexuals are socialized with the same messages but heterosexuals as the group in power can use these internalized messages to avoid LG people. LG people do not have that luxury. The rational vs. traditional view of life led the researchers to hypothesize that LG persons will have less heteronegativity than heterosexuals will show homonegativity. They also hypothesized that lesbians will exhibit more heteronegativity than gay men due to the experiences of sexism. These hypotheses were confirmed. In spite of the fact that LG people showed less negativity towards heterosexuals than heterosexuals showed toward homosexuals, heteronegativity was evident. The authors conclude that both heteronegativity and homonegativity are harmful. More research on this is definitely needed. We must entice researchers to examine the construction of heterosexuality, the theory of the development of a heterosexual identity, the effects of heteronegativity, and all else that helps us to understand sexual identity and sexual orientation. I invite these researchers to join us for dinner. I also invite to dinner those heterosexuals who are doing the work defined within the name and mission of our division. I invite them as full citizens to our table.

Heterosexuals

In 1985 Evelyn Hooker said, "There remains a great deal to be accomplished in freeing many millions of gays and lesbians from the tyranny of fear of discovery, of actual and potential economic disenfranchisement, of the burden of ridicule, shame, and scorn, and of penalties for alleged criminal behavior. Nevertheless, the

recognized status, for example, of openly gay and lesbian psychologists... is light years away from their inferior and almost certainly closed status of 1954" (Boxer & Carrier, 1998). Dr. Hooker, a heterosexual woman, did the groundbreaking work that, as you all know, led to the declassification of homosexuality as a mental illness. Her research provided the foundation for LG affirmative psychotherapy, research, and education and for the development of this division, Division 44, Society for the Psychological Study of Lesbian, Gay, and Bisexual Issues. Dr. Hooker may be the most famous heterosexual researcher ascribing to the mission and purpose of our division, but she is not the only one. There are heterosexual psychologists, researchers, academicians, and students who work alongside us to fulfill all of the purposes our division is dedicated to. They must not be second-class citizens. We must welcome them to all aspects of the division as we would welcome Dr. Hooker if she were alive today. A human rights activist, Juan Pablo Ordoñez stated that, "The defence of human rights of homosexuals solely by homosexuals is impossible—or at best, places them in imminent peril of their lives. The struggle must be taken up by outsiders, gay or straight people who are not themselves victims of this hostile society" (Amnesty International, 2001). We do a good job following this advice in terms of developing allies. I believe we must go further and nurture those heterosexual psychologists engaged in our work. Finally the last group that I want to single out and invite to dinner is the group that Dr. Hooker exemplified, the scientists. This is perhaps the least controversial part of my paper and maybe the most important.

Scientists

Throughout this presentation I have emphasized the need for research. Division 44 is known as

primarily a practice division but that does not negate the importance of science. Our work as psychologists is based on the bedrock of science and our understanding of the results of that science. As a professor in a master's level program I become more convinced every day that the emphasis psychology places on research is what distinguishes us and sets us above other mental health professions. Once again there would not be LG affirmative psychology without the science of Dr. Hooker and those that followed her line of research. We are still battling those who believe we are ill, unnatural, immoral, etc. etc. and we must have the best and most well-done research to ultimately win this battle. As our understanding of LGB psychology and its relationship to gender continues we must add to our research a firm grounding in transgender issues. Again, this research must be well designed and implemented. The future of LGB and T psychology demands that scientists have a prominent position and come to dinner with us.

Conclusion

This presentation began with a brief, very brief, exploration of the

dynamics of separatism vs. integration/assimilation and how this conflict figures into the history of the gay and lesbian movement. For LGBT psychologists it is important to have a division, to have a place where our issues are at the forefront. At the same time we must operate within a larger organization, APA, and a larger society. Complete separatism is impossible and undesirable. This is especially true as we work for social justice and use our psychological knowledge to create a better world. Social justice cannot occur in isolation. I, then, moved to a discussion of heterosexuality as a norm. I made a case as to why sexual orientation cannot be studied or understood without an equally ambitious study of heterosexuality and why I believe our division should take the lead in this research. It was easy to move from separatism and heterosexuality to heterosexuals as the group LGB people tend to separate from. The research on our own heterophobia is scarce but does implicate this as a dimension of the psychology of LG people. Given that our division exists due to the scientific research of our most famous

heterosexual, Dr. Hooker, I made a case for full class citizenship in our division for those heterosexual psychologists doing the work we do. Finally, I tied it all together with the necessity for us to give science the prominent place it deserves in our division.

June Jordan exemplifies my beliefs about psychology and about the role of this division as a division that studies the ultimate endpoint of an analysis of gender, LGBT identity. I want to end with a quote from her. "... Even as I despair of identity politics—because identity is given and principles of justice/equality/freedom cut across given gender and given racial definitions of being ... I will call you my brother, I will call you my sister, on the basis of what you do for justice, what you do for equality, what you do for freedom and not on the basis of who you are...." (Jordan, 2001, p.469)

References

Reference list available from Sari Dworkin at sarid@csufresno.edu.

AWP's Distinguished Publication Awards Announced

Each year since 1977 the Association for Women in Psychology has awarded one or more Distinguished Publication Awards to books or articles which have made significant and substantive contributions to our understanding of women and gender roles.

This August the DPA committee met in Chicago at APA and chose two award winners for 2002:

Berenice Malka Fisher

No Angel in the Classroom: Teaching Through Feminist Discourse (Rowman & Littlefield, 2001)

Rebecca Campbell

Emotionally Involved: The Impact of Researching Rape (Routledge, 2001)

The committee was impressed with Fisher's contribution to feminist pedagogy through her inspiring and challenging integration of wide reading in feminist psychology and extensive experience in the classroom. Campbell's work was honored for its discussion of how she and her research team were affected by interviews with rape survivors and how this emotional impact led her to a deepened conceptualization of the issue of rape and a reformulation of her research program.

The committee is now accepting nominations of books and articles published in 2002. Complete publication information is required for books, and for articles an actual copy is required along with full citation. The deadline for nominations is

April 1, 2003. If you have nominations or questions, please contact

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“HOMOSEXUALITY AND HOPE” HIDES HOPELESS HETEROSEXISM

Randy Georgemiller, Chair Public Policy Committee

As you know, the Windy City recently hosted the American Psychological Association Convention. Another organization blows into town in October – The Catholic Medical Association. The CMA, an organization “dedicated to upholding the principles of the Catholic Faith as related to the practice of medicine and to promoting Catholic medical ethics...” will hold its 71st annual convention in Chicago and turn its energies to discussion of relevant medical, ethical, and political issues such as abortion, hospice care, and the psychological assessment of seminary candidates. Absent from the agenda is a discussion of one of its “updated” position papers, “Homosexuality and Hope.”

“Homosexuality and Hope” is designed to demonstrate that Catholic teachings regarding homosexuality are consistent with scientific findings and should serve to educate the clergy, physicians, mental health professionals, educators, parents and the public.

The basic premise of the document is that all are called to chastity and only those in opposite-sex marriage are allowed to pursue “conjugal chastity.” The Catechism of the Catholic Church is also referenced to make explicit the CMA’s position regarding homosexuality. “Tradition has always declared that homosexual acts are intrinsically disordered... Under no circumstances can they be approved.”

The 37 page statement goes on to refute that homosexuality is a genetically predetermined “identity” but rather that “same-sex attractions” are not only treatable but preventable. The anachronistic view that healthy sexual development leads inevitably to attraction for persons of the opposite sex is posited. “Trauma, erroneous education, and sin can

cause a deviation from this pattern (heterosexuality).” Homosexual acts “are constructed and can, therefore, be deconstructed.”

Several of the dynamically based theories for deviant sexual development leading to “same-sex attractions” are trotted out. Following are some of the pseudo-scientific propositions which “Homosexuality and Hope” offers for the etiology of “same-sex attractions:”

“Alienation from the father in early childhood...”

“Mother was overprotective (boys)”

“Mother was needy and demanding (boys)”

“Lack of rough and tumble play (boys)”

The above is not an exhaustive list of the disorders of early childhood predisposing one to homosexuality. But, given such diverse causes, ranging from poor hand-eye coordination to shyness, it is surprising that a greater percentage of the population does not suffer from “same-sex attraction.”

To reinforce the idea that homosexuals are intrinsically disordered, the report goes on to describe the comorbid psychological disorders found with “same-sex attraction or activity,” such as:

- Major depression
- Suicidal ideation
- Generalized anxiety disorder
- Substance abuse
- And other Axis I and II disorders.

Since homosexuality is no longer a psychiatric disorder ala DSM, the CMA report latches on to the DSM IV diagnosis of Gender Identity Disorder (GID) and what it calls a lesser version of this disorder, “chronic feelings of unmasculinity,” as the precursors of “same-sex attraction.”

The report promotes the need for early detection of GID and “unmasculinity” as means of preventing “same-sex attraction.” If prevention fails, therapy is recommended. Conversion therapy is the preferred mode of treatment. Ultimately, the successful treatment outcome for “same-sex attraction” is “freedom to live chastely according to one’s state in life.” That is, celibacy for the person who cannot take the opposite-sex attraction plunge or marriage for those whose “same-sex attraction” is cured. Opponents of conversion therapy are portrayed as deviants who promote infidelity, anonymous sexual encounters, auto-eroticism, sadomasochism, paraphilias, and child sexual molestation.

The most troubling part of “Homosexuality and Hope” is the plan of action for implementing the CMA’s model of prevention and treatment. This includes increased support for organizations such as Courage and Encourage. According to the CMA there is no room for any validation of monogamous homosexual relationships. The report roundly criticizes Catholic counselors and clerics who would encourage such unions or maintain any association with the gay community. The unique role of the Catholic physician is addressed. Pediatricians are exhorted to diligently identify the presence of early childhood GID or “unmasculinity.” Pediatricians are advised to inform parents that unless GID and “unmasculinity” are countered 75% of children with these symptoms will experience “same-sex attraction.” Physicians treating homosexuals for STDs are enjoined to inform patients that with psychological therapy and support “30% of motivated patients can achieve a change in orientation.” Teachers are cautioned against giving

in to “gay rights activists” who want to create accepting environments for students who choose to “come out.” Likewise, teachers should uphold Catholic positions against condom education. As psychologists we need to be concerned that there are professionals in the community who continue to oppress children who suffer physical and emotional abuse because of their sexual orientation and gender identity.

In response to “Homosexuality and Hope,” here are some initial recommendations for Division 44 members to consider:

1. Go to the Catholic Medical Association website (www.cathmed.org) and review the

text of “Homosexuality and Hope” so you can be better educated about what some of our Catholic colleagues are espousing.

2. Go to the list of CMA members on the website and contact physicians you may personally know to voice your opposition to the CMA’s stance.

3. Contact me via the listserve or directly via email (georgemill@aol.com) to strategize a possible response to the document. I have had preliminary discussions with a Catholic gay group that is attempting to counter the CMA’s bigoted position. I have assisted them by suggesting relevant literature regarding sexual orientation. Interested members of the Division

who wish to lend their expertise are encouraged to contact me and I will refer you on to the Catholic working group.

In closing, I was initially tempted to quote Biblical text which admonishes love, acceptance, and castigates bigotry. I resisted because Scripture is oftentimes selectively used as a projective device for confirming biases and does nothing to soften the hardened heart. Instead, let me end by quoting a relevant portion of Division 44’s mission statement. Let’s reaffirm our dedication “to use psychological knowledge to advocate for the advancement of the public interest and the welfare of lesbian, gay, and bisexual people.”

URGENT REMINDER!

APPORTIONMENT BALLOT

Division 44 Council Reps: Doug Haldeman, Armand Cerbone, and Kris Hancock

By the time you read this, all APA members should have received an apportionment ballot. This is the annual election that determines the balance of power on APA’s legislative body, the Council of Representatives. The votes you cast in this election will determine how many seats, and how much power to influence critical votes, Division 44 will have. More than ever, it is important that all of our voting members RETURN this ballot, with ALL TEN votes marked for Division 44. If you have not yet returned your apportionment ballot, please do so right now!

Currently, Division 44 has three seats on Council. This is a substantial number for a division of our size. The passion and commitment our members feel for having a strong LGB voice on Council has not gone unnoticed by our colleagues in governance. As a result, we are able to move laterally through the caucuses of Council, and up to the Board of Directors level bringing an LGB perspective that no one else will – and a perspective that is listened to. In the coming year, we anticipate bringing to the Council floor a resolution that would establish a Task force of APA to study transgender issues. We feel that this important area has long gone neglected in terms of policy development, and this important population, both within and external to APA, has too long been neglected. In order to successfully move this initiative through Council, as well as to continue our high degree of impact, we will need all of our three seats.

Despite the successful outcome of the last two Council elections, this is not the time to become complacent. Changes in apportionment policy last year provided for every association unit – no matter how small a division, state or province – to receive a seat on Council. Consequently, many of the larger states and divisions lost seats, and are on a vigorous campaign to get them back. This is no time to rest on our laurels. We cannot expect others to do this for us; if we are to continue advancing our issues, we need your help with the Apportionment election.

As you are aware, the past few years have seen a number of gay-affirmative policies adopted by the Association. This happened only because of Division 44’s strong voice on Council. Given the import of what lies ahead, we need to keep our voice strong in the Association by maintaining our profile on Council. **THIS CAN ONLY HAPPEN IF YOU CAST ALL TEN OF YOUR VOTES FOR DIVISION 44.** In years past, fewer than half of our voting members have even returned the apportionment ballot. If we are to keep our critical third seat, we need to improve on our record. It takes less than a minute and a 37 cent stamp to support the vital work of l/g/b/t psychology on APA Council! So remember: If you haven’t already returned your APA Apportionment Ballot, **FIND IT NOW**, and return it with all TEN votes for Division 44.

COMMITTEE AND TASK FORCE REPORTS

COMMITTEE ON BISEXUAL ISSUES

Division 44 sponsored a well attended discussion hour on bisexual issues at this year's APA Convention in Chicago. The Committee continues to provide members with resources on bisexual issues in psychology, like the two updated reading lists that are now available: a short one page list and a more comprehensive longer list.

We are also continuing developing a resource list of members with expertise in bisexual issues. Please contact us to let us know about your interest in and expertise in bisexual issues and to keep us informed about academic, clinical, research, or community projects, including publications and presentations, in which you may be involved that relate to bisexual issues and the interface of LGBT issues.

-Ron Fox, ronfox@accesscom.com
-Emily Page, em@emilypage.com

COUNCIL REPRESENTATIVES

Council took action to address several issues of import to the Division. First, the Council of Representatives elected a new Chief Executive Officer, Dr. Norman Anderson, to replace Dr. Fay Fowler, who will leave APA in February after more than 13 years of leading the Association. Dr. Anderson was the unanimous choice of the Board of Directors, and has a resume of impressive contributions to the science and profession of psychology. He is also a former member of the Board for the Advancement of Psychology in the Public Interest (BAPPI), a governance committee that oversees the work of the Committee of Lesbian, Gay, and Bisexual Concerns (CLGBC). When questioned by Division 44 representatives, Dr. Anderson said he was aware of our needs and wanted Division members to know that he pledges to learn more about our concerns. He offered to meet with the Division's Executive Committee at a time convenient for both.

Council took decisive action to correct severe budget shortfalls of more than \$6 million. The deficits resulted from downturns in the U.S. economy and the effects of 9/11. While the deficit is considerable, the Chief Financial Officer (CFO) reassured Council members, who have the primary responsibility for the Association's fiscal stability, that the Association remains sound. Nonetheless, Council needed to act quickly to correct the present deficit and to improve APA's fiscal position immediately and long-term. Among measures approved were the following:

- Council gave an initial approval to a proposed budget that allows APA to refinance its real estate holdings that will improve its financial position over the next ten years. Final approval for the budget will be made in February 2003.

- Council approved a modest but critical increase in APA dues.
- The CFO reported on the results of a measure approved in Council's February 2002 meetings to reduce its largest budget item, expenditures for staff, by offering staff options of early retirement, buy-outs, or unpaid leaves of absence. About 25% of staff chose retirement or buy-outs. Those choosing unpaid leaves of absence resulted in another 8% reduction in FTEs.
- APA has canceled fall meetings of boards and committees and the spring 2003 consolidated meetings of boards and committees.

While it is clear these measures will significantly relieve pressures on the budget, they create pressures on staff and governance to find creative and realistic ways to continue the work of the association.

In another significant action, Council approved a motion to grant a voting seat on Council for a representative of APAGS. This representative would be the sitting president of APAGS. Because this is the first time an affiliate organization has been granted such representation and represents a change in the Bylaws of the Association, there was considerable and lively debate among Council members. APAGS leadership argued eloquently and convincingly for inclusion, noting that not only are students the future of the Association and psychology but they have a membership of over 30,000. The CEO, Ray Fowler, who does not have a vote and has very rarely advocated for a motion, made an impassioned plea to approve the measure. APA members will receive ballots to approve the motion with the Apportionment Ballot in the fall.

Finally, Council unanimously approved the Multicultural Guidelines for Practice and Training. The drafting group was present for what was a moment of great pride, reminiscent of the passage of our own LGB Guidelines two years ago. We are proud to have helped consult on this important project, and look forward to assisting with its implementation.

FUNDRAISING DINNER REPORT

This year's fundraiser was held in Chicago at Ina's. Located in the Randolph Market district, Ina's provided our members with warm hospitality, great ambience, and wonderful food. As always, a great time was had by all. Sixty three people attended, including members, students, and significant others. Thanks to our participants, this year's efforts netted a total of \$2185.00.

I would like to thank the following individuals, who served as Mentors for students wishing to attend the dinner, contributing at the \$150 level: Armand Cerbone, Chris Downs, Sari Dworkin, Jim Fitzgerald, Steve James, Doug Kimmel, Bertram Kohler, Judith Glassgold, and Michael Haley.

I would also like to thank the following Sponsors of the event, contributing at the \$130 level: Nancy Baker, Doug Haldeman, Randy Georgemiller, Terry Gock, Kris Hancock (Ticket donated to student Geoffrey Ream), Christopher Martell, Allen Omoto, Michael Ranney, and Warren Rosen.

On to Toronto next year, where James Cantor and Maria Schmidt will be helping us locate an even more fabulous venue!

- Robb Mapou, Fundraising Dinner Chair

SCIENCE COMMITTEE: STUDENTS WANTED!!!

I am pleased to report that, under the guidance of Sari Dworkin, the Science Committee has been re-invigorated. The new committee members have met by conference call and been linked by listserv (member list at: <http://groups.yahoo.com/group/44science/members>).

The new group discussed potential projects for integrating science issues into Division activity and helping to advance the body of empirical knowledge of GLBT and related issues.

Although final decisions have not yet been reached, the current agenda includes

- collecting the unpublished psychometric instruments that students develop for their dissertations, reviewing them, and making them more generally available for continued development;
- assisting heterosexual faculty to supervise GLBT research projects through support listservs and guides;
- exploring the trends in GLBT research over time and providing leadership to direct lines of inquiry into both socially and scientifically meaningful areas;
- coordinating the Malyon-Smith scholarship and continuing to serve as a resource for reviews of convention presentation proposals.

Student members wanted! The Science Committee will be working closely with students' dissertation research issues. Thus, the participation of students will remain of central importance. If you are interested in science and would enjoy the opportunity to contribute to the Division, this is your place to start.

- James M. Cantor, james_cantor@camh.net

MEMBERSHIP

DIVISION 44 MEMBER SOCIAL: Division 44 is hosting a social for Division members in conjunction with the National Multicultural Summit in West Hollywood, CA, on Friday, January 24th from 5:30 to 7:30 pm at the Renaissance Hollywood Hotel, 1755 North Highland Avenue, Hollywood, CA 90028. If you are a southern California resident or will be attending the National Multicultural Summit, please plan to attend this special event. The social will give members of Division 44 an opportunity to meet one another, develop and renew relationships, and get involved with the Division. If you are interested in attending or volunteering, please contact Allen Omoto, Division 44 Member-at-Large, at allen.omoto@cgu.edu.

THE 2001-02 DIRECTORY: The 2001-2002 Division 44 Membership Directory was mailed with the previous Division 44 newsletter. If you did not receive your copy, please contact Deborah Liddi Brown at liddibrown@earthlink.net.

SPREAD THE WORD: If you are going to a local conference, seminar or training this summer, please contact one of the membership committee members to order Division 44 brochures and applications to bring with you.

E-RECRUITMENT: If you are a member of another listserv, please contact Deborah Liddi Brown to forward an introductory letter about Division 44. Our last e-campaign was a resounding success and in addition to increasing our membership we increase our visibility.

VOLUNTEER: Do you have ideas to recruit or better serve our members? If so, please contact one of the membership committee co-chairs.

-Deborah Liddi Brown, liddibrown@earthlink.net

-Christopher Martell, c.martell@attbi.com

TASK FORCE ON AGING

The newly proposed Task Force on Aging presented a symposium "Current Perspectives on Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual and Transgender Aging" at the APA Convention in Chicago on August 23, 2002. The symposium was extremely well attended and provoked a great degree of discussion with the diverse audience. The symposium consisted of the five following presentations:

Nancy Orel, Ph.D., presented her research on "Development of a GLB Elder's Needs Assessment Scale." This research provided a valuable tool for the assessment of the special needs of the increasing number of LGB elders. Sexual orientation has been absent as a research variable in all major gerontological studies, including the U.S. Census. This population is rarely covered in any research on the LGBT community. As the baby boomers age, little is done to assess the special needs of LGB elders. Her focus groups of LGB elders, including men, women, and ethnic minorities, raised a variety of issues including bias in health care, stigma, being closeted vs open, legal rights of partners, homophobia, assisted living, mental health care, bereavement, and retirement communities. GLB elders face the same issues of aging as the heterosexual community but with the added stresses associated with homophobia and stigma.

Andrew J. Hostetler, Ph.D. and Bertram J. Cohler, Ph.D., presented their study of "Older Gay Men Alone and Together: Some Observations from a Study of Life Stories." Dr. Hostetler noted that, despite the fact that the large baby boom cohort is now well into midlife, most gay developmental research continues to focus on younger people. Drawing from their own research as well as an excellent comprehensive review of a very diverse literature, they reported on the resources single and partnered older gay men have at their disposal, and the

obstacles they encounter, in their efforts to build happy, healthy lives.

Steven David, B.A. and Bob G. Knight, Ph.D. presented their study on "Stress and Coping Among Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual and Transgender Older Adults." Steven David, Co-Chair of the Task Force on Aging, focused on LGBT older men and women who face not only ageism, which is widely prevalent in our society, but also may experience sexism, racism, and homophobia. He noted that LGBT studies have failed to achieve ethnic diversity and to adequately represent transgender older adults. David was concerned with the problems of research being done mainly on affluent, highly educated, gay, white males with good support systems. This severely limits generalization to such populations as women, ethnic minorities, older people, and poorer communities. Theories of coping through crisis competence were also discussed.

Loree Cook-Daniels, M.S. presented her research on "Transgender Elders and Significant Others, Friends, Families and Allies." Ms. Cook-Daniels, Director of the Transgender Aging Network, presented her work on transgender elders who do not fit neatly into traditional gender or orientation categories. She reviewed a great many special issues that affect transgender people, including gender identity, sexual orientation identity, transition processes, health, legal concerns, and employment issues. This presentation provided an eye opener on a whole variety of topics for aging transgender people, including Social Security, Veterans' Administration, life insurance, and health care in general. She argued for an inclusive LGBT community, with greater understanding for the particular issues that transgender elders face.

Douglas C. Kimmel, Ph.D. presented his paper on "Ageism and Implications for Sexual Orientation." Dr. Kimmel started by noting the similarities between the social construction of sexual orientation and the social construction of aging, because each evokes discrimination in society. While sexual orientation may be concealable, aging usually is not. He, in a witty and provocative paper, noted that both categories evoke irrational fear and avoidance in some people. Both are perceived as something best to be avoided if possible, and are often dealt with by a "Don't ask, don't tell" policy. However, he pointed to some very clear differences between aging and sexual orientation. For example, he noted that although most people hope to become old some day, few hope to become a sexual minority, and no one blames the individual's choice, or his or her mother, for becoming old.

Helena M. Carlson, Ph.D., Chair of the Task Force on Aging, summarized the symposium by arguing for the need to honor and respect our LGBT elders, who faced lives of severe discrimination and somehow managed to triumph.

They risked jail, job loss, family loss, and physical threats to carve out a place for the rest of us. Many of them fought for civil rights for our community and they paved the way for the freedom that the LGBT community has today. It would be most unjust now not to be concerned with how they are treated in their old age.

If you wish to contact any of our presenters, see email addresses below:

Dr. Nancy A. Orel, norel@bgnet.bgsu.edu
 Dr. Andy Hostetler, hostetlr@mrs.umn.edu
 Dr. Bert Cohler, bert@midway.uchicago.edu
 Steven David, stevenda@usc.edu
 Loree Cook-Daniels, LoreeCD@aol.com
 Dr. Doug Kimmel, DougKimmel@aol.com
 Dr. Helena Carlson, carlsonh@earthlink.net

TREASURER'S REPORT

The consolidated financial report for Division 44 dated June 2002 consolidates data from 3 different accounts, a State Street Research Mutual Fund (initiated March 1998), an account which holds the balance of the Malyon-Smith quasi-endowment, and a checking account.

As of June 2002, the Division's assets totaled \$59,032.28 and our income was \$31,639.26. For comparison, as of November 2001, the Division's assets totaled \$69,260.12. Our June 2002 cash balance was \$19,566.94.

The Malyon-Smith fund is held in two accounts. Our mutual fund with State Street Research Funds was valued at \$18,498.77 as of 6/2002. Our initial investment (1998) was \$20,000, which represents a loss in value of \$1501.23. The remainder of the fund, held in cash, was valued at \$14,182.22, as of June 2002. As a result, our current quasi-endowment total is \$32,680.99.

Year-to-date dues income (as of June) was \$28,005. In FY01 dues income was \$29,632. Dues income continues to decrease, as it has since at least 1999. We have received \$3634.26 in additional resources. The comparable year-end figure for FY01 was \$5891.32. We have experienced significant reductions in interest income. The Division is also responsible for managing a \$2000 interdivisional (pass through) grant that is not reflected in this figure.

Our operating budget for FY02 is \$44,183.00. As of June 2002, expenditures totaled \$13,413.24. Our total expenditures for FY01 were \$63,266.93 (which represented a significant net loss for that year.) This was due to a delay in reconciling the expenses for the 1999 annual and larger than expected expenditures for member services.

According to November 2001 figures, the 2001 convention fund raising dinner netted \$2876.25 in donations. For comparison purposes, the 2000 figure was \$3644.50 and the 1999 figure was \$1650.00.

- Michael R. Stevenson

2002 Malyon-Smith Award Winners

2002 MALYON-SMITH AWARD

Nicole Noffsinger-Frazier, University of Memphis

“When Orientations Conflict: The Role of Religious Orientation, Depression, Personalized Homonegativity and Religious Conflict Among Predominantly Caucasian LGBT Individuals”

2002 MALYON-SMITH AWARD

(funded by the Gamma Mu Foundation)

Joseph A. Turner, University of California – Santa Barbara

“Gay Male Latinos: Coming Out to Heterosexual Brothers and Sisters”

ROBIN MCDONALD MEMORIAL SCHOLARSHIP AWARD

(funded by the Gamma Mu Foundation)

Gregory E. Koch, Alliant University/California School of Professional Psychology

“Hate Violence and Victimization: The Experience and Perceived Impact on Gay Men”

Each of the winning proposals was awarded \$1,000. This is the third year in a row that the **Gamma Mu Foundation, Inc.** has generously donated two of the \$1,000 prizes. Gamma Mu is a charitable organization founded 12 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 has diversified into scholarship and research areas. Division 44 is extremely grateful to the Foundation for its generosity, and particularly to Jay Gandy and Michael Haley for their efforts in securing these prizes. Special thanks to the following Division 44 members who reviewed the proposals: **James Cantor, Ph.D.** (Sexual Behaviours Clinic, CAMH-Clarke Site, Toronto), **Angela Ferguson, Ph.D.** (The George Washington University), and **S. Craig Rooney, Ph.D.** (University of Missouri-Kansas City). 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.

AWP Announces the Annual Lesbian Psychologies Unpublished Manuscript Award

Purpose: The Associate for Women in Psychology encourages theoretical and empirical scholarship that addresses the psychology of lesbians.

Topics: Unpublished manuscripts focusing on any topic relevant to the psychology of lesbians are invited.

Eligibility: An unpublished manuscript (e.g. conference paper, thesis, dissertation) that has not been submitted for publication. Both sole and jointly authored papers are eligible. Manuscripts must be no more than 50 pages.

The winner will be announced at the American Psychological Association convention in August 2003.

The award recipient will be invited to present the manuscript at the AWP conference in 2004, and will receive up to \$250 in transportation expenses.

Deadline: Entries must be postmarked by May 31, 2003.

For more information contact
Julie Konik, M.A.

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AWP Announces the 12th 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.

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.

The winner will be announced at the August 2003 APA convention. The recipient will be invited to present at the 2004 AWP Conference and will receive a \$250 honorarium.

Deadline for Submissions: April 1, 2003

For more information contact
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