



Reflections

by James S. Fitzgerald, Division 44 President

Special Issue **Conversion Therapy, Religion, & the Issue of Choice**

Your Division 44 Executive Committee met in West Hollywood, CA, on January 25 and 26, 2003, in conjunction with the Third National Multicultural Summit and Conference. As you know, we are a full host of the Summit and were very pleased to see more than 750 people attend the two-day event. The program was quite diverse and included a variety of LGBT presentations. However, we found out from the Summit coordinators that few LGBT presentations had been submitted for review and they strongly encourage the Division members to submit more programming for the next Summit in 2005. Angela Gillem is succeeding

Steve James as our representative to the coordinating committee for the Summit. Steve has worked very hard to make the Summit the success that it has been and we know that Angela will do a superb job in her new position.

At the midwinter meeting, the EC had the opportunity to meet and talk to the new APA CEO, Norman Anderson. We were very impressed with his grasp of the issues facing APA and his vision for the future of APA and psychology. APA is in good, competent hands. Also, the EC voted to change the nature and structure of the Children, Youth and Family Task Force. We voted to transition the task force into a committee to reflect the on-going mission of the Division in addressing CYF issues. And, we were delighted to have liaisons from the National Council of Schools and Programs of Professional Psychology (Gladys Croom), Division 39 (Psychoanalysis, Scott Pytluk and Dennis Debiak), and APAGS-CLGBTC (APA Graduate Students – Committee on LGBT Concerns, Espen Correll). We welcomed their feedback and their reports concerning what their respective organizations are doing around LGBT issues. Divisions 39 and 44 are co-sponsoring a symposium in Toronto about psychoanalysis and sexual orientation.

Recently, the Division leadership has been busy responding to recent journal articles concerning

sexual reorientation therapy that are misleading and, in our opinion, ethically questionable. We challenged these articles because as the Society for the Psychological Study of Lesbian, Gay and Bisexual Issues, we are scholars, we are national and international in scope, and we should have a voice in these issues.

Judith Glassgold wrote a letter on behalf of the Division to the editor of the journal *Psychotherapy* (Spring, 2002) concerning an article by Mark Yarhouse and Warren Throckmorton. The letter addressed what we saw as serious shortcomings in the article titled "Ethical implications of attempts to ban sexual reorientation therapies." James Cantor wrote a letter on behalf of the Division to the journal *Sexuality and Disability*. The article in question suggested that sexual orientation change could be possible with the off-label use of medication ("Fluoxetine-associated remission of ego-dystonic male homosexuality"). Helena Carlson, co-chair of the Aging Task Force, has agreed to write an unofficial response to the upcoming article by Robert Spitzer titled: "Can some gay men and lesbians change their sexual orientation? 200 subjects reporting a change from homosexual to heterosexual orientation." The article, and the response, will appear in the *Archives of Sexual Behavior*.

I am proud to report that Division 35 voted to create a new
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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 listserv is not monitored. Please use it in the professional and respectful manner for which it is intended.

EDITOR'S NOTE

BECKY J. LIDDLE

How shall we meet the needs of conflicted clients who are not yet ready to consider a positive LGB identity?

I am delighted about the articles in this special issue of the *Newsletter* addressing issues related to conversion therapy. It is interesting to note that all three articles independently make reference to the need for gay-affirmative counselors to find ways to meet the needs of religiously (and otherwise) conflicted LGB individuals who are not yet ready to embrace or even consider a positive LGB identity. Having worked in the Bible Belt for more than a decade, I am perhaps in an ideal position to see the importance of reaching and better meeting the needs of the desperately conflicted same-sex-attracted individual. Proponents of the ex-gay movement run an ad in the local paper every week, offering "help" to these desperate individuals. I don't see the psychology profession likewise doing outreach to offer a healthier alternative.

Two of the articles in this issue also mention important psychological needs that were met by conversion therapy programs, contributing to LGB individuals' decisions to enter or remain in these programs. Thus, the large numbers of conflicted clients still entering conversion programs may be partially explained by the combination of (a) the shortage of (non-homophobic) interventions for highly conflicted clients and (b) the comforting interpretations and place-to-belong offered by some conversion programs. Rather than waiting for potentially damaging conversion programs to fail these clients, and then working to undo the damage done, it is incumbent on us to give serious thought to how better to reach these potential clients and to offer them viable alternatives to conversion therapy. To be viable, our alternatives must offer them interventions they are developmentally ready to embrace. While conversion proponents argue that we must offer clients whatever they want, even if what they want is to try to change their sexual orientation, we have countered that the desire to change one's orientation is a normal, temporary phase of the coming-out process. What we have perhaps failed to do is to take this argument one step further, recognizing that this means we must develop effective interventions tailored to reach conflicted clients in this difficult and especially vulnerable developmental stage.

I hope that this edition of the *Newsletter* will spark an ongoing professional dialog about how best to fill this crucial clinical need. We must offer viable alternatives to conversion therapy for those not yet ready to embrace a gay-positive identity. I see this issue of the *Newsletter* as an urgent call to the profession to better meet the needs of these individuals. I look forward to contributing to this important work.

MEMBER NEWS

Garnets & Kimmel, 2nd Edition

The second edition of the book, *Psychological Perspectives on Lesbian, Gay and Bisexual Experiences*, co-edited by Linda Garnets and Douglas Kimmel, has just been published by Columbia University Press. This second edition reflects some of the best thinking in the social sciences about psychological issues affecting lesbians, gay men, and bisexuals. **Royalties from the sale of the book go to support the Malyon-Smith Memorial Research Fund of Division 44.**

DIVISION 44 RETAINS THIRD COUNCIL SEAT

Doug Haldeman, Armand Cerbone, and Kris Hancock, Council Reps

The results of the 2004 Apportionment election are in, and we are delighted to tell you that Division 44 retained its third seat on APA's Council of Representatives by a comfortable margin. With fewer than a thousand voting members, we are not one of the largest Divisions in the Association. Nevertheless, we managed to place sixth among the fifty-five Divisions in APA, with the second highest proportion of ten-point votes. The other Divisions with three seats on Council have two to three times our membership.

So what's our secret? It's obvious: the passion and commitment that our members have for prioritizing LGBT issues. And considering the challenges that await us in the 2004 legislative year, we need three representatives for the advocacy and education that needs to be done. So thank you for voting, and don't forget – the election will take place again this December for the 2005 legislative year. Please keep giving us your votes in order to keep our voices strong.

Continued from Page 1

Section on Lesbian and Bisexual Women which will have a stronger presence in Division 35 than the Committee on Lesbian Issues it replaced. This new Section of the Division is chaired by our very own Nancy Baker. Congratulations to Nancy and Division 35 for breaking new ground and extending our influence within and beyond APA. The Section on Lesbian and Bisexual Women has indicated a willingness to work with us in re-addressing the APA resolution on "Appropriate Therapeutic Responses to Sexual Orientation."

Unfortunately, we have not been able to pursue this mutual interest yet. We have had to focus our energies on the attempt by Division 19, the Division of Military Psychology, to repeal the APA ban on advertising by the Department of Defense. Division 19 has been particularly aggressive on the matter. Fortunately, we have an excellent ad hoc committee chaired by Doug Haldeman that has been equally aggressive in confronting this issue before Council. (See related Council Representative Report, p. 12)

Some of you may be aware of the book *What the Bible Really Says About Homosexuality*. The author of that book, Daniel Helminiak, is the invited speaker at the 2003 APA Convention in Toronto. He will deliver his address titled "Homosexuality in World Religions and a Psychological Response" on Thursday, August 7 from 3 to 4 PM. Dr. Helminiak is a member of this Division as well as Divisions 32 (Humanistic) and 36 (Religion). See his biography elsewhere in this issue. Also at the convention, The Transgendered Task Force will showcase the Toronto-based Gender Identity Clinic in the hospitality suite during the 2003 convention. The clinic, in its 34th year, has a long-standing history of

involvement with transgendered people and was approving people for sex reassignment surgery before the Stonewall riots.

This issue of the *Newsletter* also has the reports from Robin Buhrke and Oliva Espin. Robin represented the Division at the APPIC Conference and Oliva represented us at Latino Psychology 2002, as mentioned in the last issue of the *Newsletter*. In February, Ms. Sharon Gorenstein represented the Division at the Cross-Cultural Roundtable at the Teacher's College at Columbia University. I want to personally thank each of these representatives for extending the influence and visibility of this Division beyond APA.

I think you will be very pleased to note that we had enough votes to maintain a solid hold on our third Council seat. You are truly remarkable members! We have 834 voting members (eligibility determined by APA membership status) and 762 voted in the election - a significant number (91%) of returned ballots. Your vote is a seemingly small but invaluable statement you can make to ensure your voice is heard. The EC is really proud of your commitment to the Division and its work. Your support propels us to work even harder to fulfill the missions of the Division.

By now you might have received the fund-raising letter that we mailed to everyone in the Division. This letter goes beyond asking for a simple donation. We are encouraging you to consider other ways to contribute financially to the Division - for example, through your will or gifts or donation of royalties. We hope that you will give this issue some serious thought. I tried to prepare you for this fund-raising effort in my last column when I mentioned that having enough funds is our biggest challenge. Truly, to be advocates

for LGBT psychology and to ensure our issues are represented requires that we have the necessary money to pay our fair share. But then, I guess I'm preaching to the choir.

I want to mention a special project underway that is very important for our students and researchers everywhere. Division 44 is part of a multi-divisional grant (with Divisions 8 and 9) charged with creating a web-based annotated database of measures useful for research on LGBT populations. The project involves collecting published and unpublished measures for the newly created database. Allen Omoto, Member at Large, is our point person on this multi-divisional project. Our Science Committee, chaired by James Cantor, is also a part of this project.

Racial & Ethnic Diversity Travel Award Competition

Division 44 is pleased to announce the 2003 Racial & Ethnic Diversity Student Travel Award competition. The purpose of this Travel award is to help racially or ethnically diverse LGBT psychology graduate students travel to the APA Convention. In 2003 one student will receive a \$250.00 award to help support travel to the APA Convention in Toronto. The application for this award is a 300 word statement of how attending the APA Convention will further the student's career goals and a letter of support from the student's advisor/major professor. The deadline for receipt of award applications is May 1, 2003.

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Special Issue **Conversion Therapy, Religion, & the Issue of Choice** *Special Issue*

Religiously Based Conversion Therapy: The Need to Belong

Michael Schroeder and Ariel Shidlo

“There is a basic need to feel secure, accepted, and worthwhile....Many of the problems we experience are related to the fear of not being accepted by the groups we value” (Corey, 1996, p.138).

In our study, “Changing Sexual Orientation: A Consumer’s Report” (2002a, 2002b), we reported on 202 participants who underwent both clinical and peer–religiously based conversion interventions. In this brief article we would like to focus on the important question of what motivates individuals to seek conversion therapy.

Although we found that individuals seek to change their homosexual orientation for a variety of reasons, we limit our discussion here to a surprising and troubling finding. Many of our participants told us that the main impetus for seeking conversion therapy was their profound sense of alienation and failure to connect with either the LGB or heterosexual communities.

Some participants reported they had been out as lesbian or gay for many years but felt alienated from other lesbians and gay men. They subsequently sought conversion therapy in an attempt to find a group to which they felt they belonged. They had experienced a failure to connect with other lesbians and gay men, voiced considerable disappointment and contempt at gay persons and relationships, and overwhelmingly blamed their personal and interpersonal frustrations on being gay. They viewed a homosexual orientation as an intrinsic obstacle to creating a sense of community. In their mind, it was associated with psychological and social pathology. One participant stated:

I considered myself gay and sexually active in the gay scene from age 20 to 26 and was involved with a lot of different people...I couldn't find any stability or long-term relationships...I got real frustrated with that, not

finding role models for long-term relationships....My mom put a big guilt trip on me at age 21 and she didn't speak to me for a year...I was frustrated with the gay lifestyle and got hooked up with Homosexuals Anonymous.

Individuals who had a fundamentalist religion frequently found their churches to be very homophobic and rejecting. In contrast, when they joined ex-gay groups and ministries they found a unique social environment where they could be both open about their struggle with a homosexual orientation and their (anti-gay) religious beliefs. Thus, for some individuals ex-gay groups can provide an escape from a rejecting heterosexual environment in which they feel forced to be closeted about their sexuality as well as a relief from a LGB environment that is not accepting of their fundamentalist anti-gay beliefs. Many participants told us that ex-gay groups were the first place in which they felt a strong sense of belonging and acceptance.

The positive aspects of finding social support and a sense of belonging in ex-gay groups was countered for many participants with extremely hurtful and destructive experiences that occurred when they decided to stop trying to change their homosexual orientation.

One of the most costly effects of conversion therapies was the loss of social supports when entering and leaving the ex-gay community. Upon entering ex-gay support systems, many participants were instructed to distance themselves from lesbian and gay friends. A converse loss occurred leaving the ex-gay community: many reported being rejected for abandoning the struggle against

homosexuality and were left floundering with highly charged emotions and few supports. For many of these participants, the church and the ex-gay ministry had been a central part of their lives:

It's just the loss of all those friends was very difficult....I went from almost exclusively gay friends prior to 1983, and during 1983 to 1986 had exclusively Christian Baptist fanatic Christian friends. If I was going to make a shift, I would lose my friends all over again.... I wanted to make sure that I would be with the right person if I made the transition to being gay. And I lost a majority of my Christian friends except very few. They kind of tolerate me...we do a delicate dance.

In summary, these findings raise several questions: (1) Are there particular individuals who because of intrapersonal characteristics (e.g., internalized homophobia, poor self-esteem, difficulty with integrating sexual desire with intimacy) are particularly vulnerable to failure to establish satisfying social supports and a sense of connectedness in the LGB community?; (2) Are there social or cultural features of the LGB community that create obstacles for connectedness for some LGB individuals?; and (3) Are there secondary prevention interventions that may help reduce a sense of alienation among some LGB individuals from their peers?

Schroeder, M. & Shidlo, A. (2002a). Ethical issues in sexual orientation conversion therapies: An empirical study of consumers. In A. Shidlo, M. Schroeder, & J. Drescher (Eds.), *Sexual conversion therapy: Ethical, clinical, and research perspectives* (pp. 131-166). Binghamton, NY: Haworth Press.

Shidlo, A. & Schroeder, M. (2002b). Changing sexual orientation: A consumers' report. *Professional Psychology*, 33(3), 249-259.

APA's Policy On Conversion Therapy: A Brief History

Douglas C. Haldeman

In the autumn of 1983, I started my independent practice. One of my first patients was a young man who had been severely traumatized in a series of failed attempts to change his sexual orientation. He had undergone the gamut of conversion therapies, from prayer groups to behaviorally-oriented groups to aversive treatments. After multiple sessions of electric shock "treatments", he reported that had been so physiologically impacted that he indeed probably no longer considered himself to be gay – simply because he had lost the capacity to respond sexually to another man. He certainly didn't feel that he had become heterosexual, either. Instead, he appeared to be suspended in an asexual netherworld where his natural erotic responses had been extinguished, replaced with an intense feeling that any sexual feelings were bad.

This case was challenging clinically, of course, because there were at the time no treatment protocols for helping people overcome the harmful effects of conversion therapy (Haldeman, 2002) – and this was indeed a person who had suffered in many ways as a result of his treatment. It was also challenging in a personal way. What was I to do with the outrage I felt in response to the abuses this young man had suffered at the hands of the religious institution to which he was so strongly attached? How could I understand an experience of religious affiliation so strong that hooking electrodes up to one's genitals seemed appropriate?

One of the first places I turned for guidance was the literature on conversion therapy. There were no reviews published at that time, although there clearly was a need. Studies attempting to prove the efficacy of conversion therapy

through a variety of modalities extended back decades, with even the most enthusiastic thereof reporting only modest success. Theoretical takes on the "causes" of homosexuality and likely "cures" were offered (Bieber, 1962; Socarides, 1968). These are of interest today not only because of their historical value, but because they – with minor modifications – serve as the basis for those who continue to market so-called "reparative" therapies by pathologizing homosexuality (Nicolosi, 1991).

I was stunned, actually, to learn that in the '80's – despite homosexuality having been declassified as a mental illness over a decade previously – there was only one voice in psychology that challenged the use of conversion therapy from an ethical standpoint: Gerald Davison. His 1976 article in the *Journal of Consulting and Clinical Psychology* represented a real turning point in the profession's consideration of conversion treatments. He argued that people seek to change sexual orientation in therapy due to social (including religious) devaluation, and that conversion therapy was a significant element of a stigmatizing cultural environment that prompted people to attempt such changes. According to Davison, the question of conversion therapy's efficacy was irrelevant. Discontented LGB individuals seeking sexual orientation change were seen as having the psychosocial equivalent of a loaded gun pointed at them. Remove the social stigma, and you eliminate the desire to change sexual orientation.

It seemed pretty straightforward (no pun intended) to me. Given the fact that I wasn't aware of other treatments provided for conditions not considered to be forms of mental or emotional distress, I thought it would be useful to develop an Association

policy on the issue. The purpose of such a policy would be to publicly disavow theories of homosexuality as a treatable mental disorder and the therapies based thereupon. Such a policy would also serve to warn the profession and public alike of the potential harms of conversion treatments. With help from Clinton Anderson, the LGB Officer at APA, I reviewed the extant literature and developed a position paper that served as the basis for the first conversion therapy literature review (Haldeman, 1991). Subsequent reviews (Drescher, 1998; Murphy, 1992; Haldeman, 1994; Tozer & McClanahan, 1999) supported several critical points that I thought were likely to serve as the foundation argument for an Association policy on conversion therapy. These included a re-examination of why homosexuality is not considered to be a treatable mental illness. They also recognized that extant studies of conversion therapy suffered from such serious methodological flaws that none could be construed as supporting the concept of sexual orientation as amenable to change through therapeutic intervention, even if such change were seen as desirable. Furthermore, these reviews all noted that the cultural devaluation of same-gender sexual orientation is widespread; therefore, it is to be expected that some individuals, particularly those for whom sexual orientation and religious affiliation are incompatible, would seek therapeutic avenues of change. The primary focus of intervention for psychology was seen as healing the culture, not the individual who is traumatized by it.

With support from the Board of the Washington State Psychological Association, the first State policy against conversion therapy was adopted in 1991. This statement read,



in part, "WSPA is opposed to sexual orientation conversion therapy for two reasons: it reinforces social negativism about homosexuality, and there is no reliable evidence suggesting that homosexuality can be changed" (WSPA, 1991). At about the same time, Bryant Welch, then APA's Executive Director for Practice, issued a statement about conversion therapy on behalf of the Association. He stated, in part, "The real issue confronting our society today is not why people seek love and understanding as they do, but why some seem so unable to love and understand at all." The time seemed ripe for an APA policy condemning conversion therapy. In June of 1995, such a resolution, co-sponsored by Division 44 representatives Terry Gock and Connie Chan and the states of Washington (Ruth Paige and Elizabeth Robinson) and Connecticut (Catherine Acuff), was introduced as a New Business item for APA's Council of Representatives.

At the same time, the National Association of Research and Therapy of Homosexuality (NARTH) had been founded by anti-gay theorists Joseph Nicolosi and Charles Socarides. Their intention was to create an anti-gay advocacy organization under the guise of a professional association, attempting to resurrect the "mental illness" model of homosexuality. Their purpose in so doing was to promote and enhance the market for conversion therapies, of course, but also to misinform the public about normative same-sex orientation. Distorting the realities of what it means to be LGBT has been a primary element of NARTH's ongoing campaign against LGB civil rights. Predictably, their reaction to the proposed resolution was swift and histrionic. Mark Stern, a NARTH member then seated on Council from Division 32 (Humanistic), wrote in a 5-page diatribe that the proposed resolution was "illegal, unethical and unconstitutional," comparing our efforts to those of the regime in

Communist China (relative to the stifling of free speech). Although Council itself was not particularly moved by these shrill ramblings, the Practice and Science constituencies had reservations about a wholesale condemnation of any type of therapy in the absence of clear proof that it harms patients. A work group of the resolution's governance referee, the Board for the Advancement of Psychology in the Public Interest (BAPPI) was convened in 1996 by Linda Garnets. A variety of Public Interest, Practice and Science constituencies were represented on this group.

It was clear from the outset that an APA resolution prohibiting conversion therapy outright was not going to fly. This was partly due to the lack of data at the time relative to the damage done by conversion treatments. It was also due to the reluctance of the represented groups to interfere with a psychotherapy client's right to choose treatment as she/he sees fit, regardless of how the psychological underpinnings of such a choice may be viewed. That is to say, a client should be accorded the right to seek any available treatment consonant with her/his values, regardless of how incompatible said values may be with mainstream psychology. It became obvious that while an outright condemnation of conversion treatments was unlikely to pass Council, it was still incumbent upon the work group to find a policy framework that would make a meaningful – and useful – statement about conversion therapy.

We decided that one fundamental aspect of the policy had to be that "portrayals of LGB individuals as mentally ill" by virtue of their sexual orientation had to be disavowed. In retrospect, it would have been preferable to additionally disavow treatments based upon the aforementioned premise, as would the American Psychiatric Association two years later (APA, 2000). Nevertheless, the basic focus of our

Resolution was suggested by Clinton Anderson, who used elements of the APA Code of Ethics to create its foundation. In it, the practitioner is reminded that stigma about homosexuality renders the discontented LGB individual particularly vulnerable to therapies designed to change sexual orientation. Clinicians are admonished that a variety of ethical standards are applicable to sexual orientation, including refraining from discriminatory practices, respecting individual differences, adhering to practices involving full informed consent, and disseminating accurate information about sexual orientation (APA, 1998). Once this approach was agreed upon, approval by APA Boards and Committees, and subsequently by Council, became a foregone conclusion. At a conference committee on the issue, a representative from the Board of Professional Affairs described the proposed Resolution as "Talmudic," and that its reliance on the Code of Ethics rendered it largely undisputable. The Resolution was approved by a vote of 105-4 at Council on August 14, 1997.

Since then, of course, the Resolution has been criticized by both anti-gay forces and gay activists. NARTH immediately came out against the Resolution, as did the National Gay and Lesbian Task Force for not "going far enough." Still, its utility as a policy that bridges a longstanding mental health menace and clinical practice is significant. A recent article by Schneider, Brown & Glassgold (2002) offers guidance to clinically competent and ethical decision-making through the use of case material in working with clients who come to therapy with questions about their sexual orientation. Further, recent data confirm the fact that a majority of individuals who undergo some form of conversion therapy do experience themselves as having been harmed (Shidlo & Schroeder, 2002). We also know

from the same study that a majority of conversion therapists engage in practices that would be sanctionable under the APA's Code of Ethics. These include lack of informed consent, as well as dissemination of inaccurate information about sexual orientation.

APA's resolution on conversion therapy was seen by some conversion therapy proponents as limiting free speech and consumer choice. Others saw the resolution as not advocating strongly enough against these often-dangerous practices. In reality, however, the objective was not to take either position, but to offer the clinician a guide for the many ethical and practical elements involved in psychotherapy with individuals who experience conflicts about their sexual orientation. This resolution is not the final word on the matter. It points to the need for further research – especially since there are only a handful of studies that examine the subject objectively, as opposed to dozens with an apriori agenda to prove “efficacy.” It further suggests a need to differentiate between those therapeutic practices designed to

facilitate an individual's “adaptation,” or “identity management” in the face of conflict between sexual and spiritual orientation from those treatments based upon the dangerous belief that homosexuality is a treatable mental illness – what we would normally think of as classic conversion therapy. Further policy work in this area is going to be the result of future research. Until then, the debate about these highly culture-bound treatments will undoubtedly continue. Conversion therapy's relevance to both gay and anti-gay activists is too great for this conversation to be muted any time soon.

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“We're Approaching This too Narrowly”: The Need for a Broader-Based Therapy for Conflicted, Same-sex Attracted Clients

A. Lee Beckstead

Results presented were previously presented during a symposium at the annual meeting of the American Psychological Association, San Francisco, August 26, 2001.

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Longstanding debates have occurred around the issues of sexual reorientation therapy, specifically regarding whether to ban or further develop such treatments. Typically, these debates present mutually exclusive positions regarding what is believed to be right for the client. Options tend to be polarized, and clients may perceive that only two

choices are available: to adopt an ex-gay identity or an outwardly, gay-positive identity. Several studies (e.g., Nicolosi, Byrd, & Potts, 2000; Spitzer, in press) suggest that a subset of clients needed and benefited from sexual reorientation therapy. A study by Shidlo & Shroeder (2002), however, highlighted several harms that were described by dissatisfied sexual reorientation therapy clients. Yarhouse and Burkett (2002) emphasized that a variety of approaches, including sexual reorientation therapy, should be made available for clients to decide which would be the better fit. Within these debates, one question remains: What

is the best treatment option for those desiring to change their homosexuality? In this paper, I present evidence that neither conversion therapies nor typical gay-affirmative therapies have met the needs of all conflicted clients and that therapists in general need to explore new ways to reach and meet the needs of conflicted clients who are not yet ready to consider embracing a positive lesbian, gay, or bisexual (LGB) identity.

Same-sex Attracted Mormons in Conflict

My research and clinical work has focused on understanding the experiences of individuals who seek

out sexual reorientation. My purpose has been to understand the needs and motivations of those seeking change and what works and does not work in resolving their distress. I conducted two qualitative studies (Beckstead, 1999, 2001) of 50 same-sex attracted individuals (45 men, 5 women) raised in the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints (LDS or Mormon) who underwent sexual reorientation therapy. Participants' experiences ranged from celebration to disgust of the ideology and treatments associated with conversion therapy. Participants' experiences were gathered through interviews, participants' personal journals and writings, four focus-group discussions, participant verifications, and a multidimensional assessment (Coleman, 1987) that described participants' past, present, and intended future sexual orientations and self-identifications.

All participants described multiple reasons for wanting to be heterosexual. Pressures not to be gay and pressures to be heterosexual were explicitly and implicitly reinforced in their general societal, family, peer, and religious environments. In addition, participants stated that negative stereotypes about the lives of LGB people caused them to want to avoid adopting such an identity. As one participant stated, "[Being gay] is not me and cannot be me." Participants stated that their sense of being different from the majority was labeled as evil, unacceptable, and inferior. Participants described feeling confused and isolated as they experienced mixed emotions of fear, self-hatred, and pain, along with passion and desire. The participants' religious mindset involved conforming to the collectivist norms of the majority, obeying authority without questioning, deemphasizing sexuality in general, and believing in a God who would change them if they were faithful enough. Options seemed limited for integrating homosexual/bisexual and religious identities into one complete sense of

self. One resolution was to reject their religious framework, which participants stated they initially could not imagine or attempt to achieve. An LGB-positive identity was described as initially too difficult because it went against their moral convictions and presented a constricted range of choices and unacceptable alternatives of leaving family and church and eventually losing eternal rewards of exaltation. Other options and coping strategies included compartmentalizing, hiding, and finding ways to reject or avoid their attractions. Sexual reorientation therapies, also referred to as conversion or reparative therapies, was offered to them as the only option to reject their attractions and fit within their religious and social frameworks.

Experiences of Conversion Therapy

Several aspects of conversion therapy seemed to alleviate participants' distress. One reported benefit was being provided with theories and an ideological framework so that they could call themselves "heterosexuals with homosexual problems" who had sexualized their emotional same-sex attractions. This belief system allowed participants to reframe their attractions to be close to the same-sex as acceptable and natural. These theories also allowed them to disengage from the identity of being homosexual, as long as they did not engage in any homosexual behaviors, and allowed them to externalize the causes of their sexual attractions. This process of self-identification seemed to fit with their needs to believe "gay is not me."

In addition, therapy helped them to develop emotionally close, same-sex relationships and permitted them to "relapse" with homosexual behaviors and not hate themselves for it because they were in the process of seeking repentance. Support groups were provided to normalize their experiences and offered a place to talk about their distress. Assurances and hopes were strengthened through testimonials of therapists and former

"ex-gays" who acted as role models and confidantes. These initial benefits seemed very relieving for such clients, typically because no hope, answers, or safe place had been provided before. After a long and difficult process, and using cognitive, behavioral, and relapse-prevention techniques, three reported experiencing an absence of sexual fantasies or arousal for either sex. For others, therapy was described as successful because it strengthened their emotional attractions and commitment toward their spouse. However, promises that conversion therapy will "set you free from homosexuality" were found to be misleading, specifically because most participants continued to be attracted to the same-sex and experienced no substantial opposite-sex arousal. Participants' conflicts about their homosexuality became a non-issue because they were able to make attitudinal and behavioral changes and shift their attention from their sexuality to their family, religion, and career.

Although it is important to recognize the legitimacy of the choices made by "converted" participants and their self-defined successes, this stance is not the same as condoning reparative therapy. Elements of conversion therapy may be effective (i.e., developing relationships and providing validation, support, reframing, and workable solutions). However, participants who were not converted to the ideology of reparative therapy reported several substantial harms. One of the primary harms rests in the tendency for initial hopes to turn sour when sincere efforts to change fail and the person continues to be "plagued" by same-sex attractions. These failures, which in reality are due to the false claims that treatments would be completely effective, become internalized and the person may believe that she or he is at fault and not motivated enough. Such failures were reported as increasing further self-hatred, hopelessness, and fear and led some to attempt suicide.

In addition, participants reported that their therapy's reinforcement of the negative stereotypes of LGB individuals increased their aversion toward themselves and others and caused further self-hatred, confusion, significant difficulties in intimacy, and slowed down their coming out process. Spouses and families also blamed themselves or the client for not changing enough and further anger, pain, separation, and depression followed.

However, as many participants stated, not all same-sex attracted clients may be able to enter into or benefit, at least initially, from so-called LGB-affirmative therapy. One participant described his frustration with his LGB-positive counselor:

He, right off the bat, said, "Well, your religious values are obviously your problem." And I said, "Well, something in this equation is the problem but I can't just dismiss those because those are very important to me and very deep, and so is there the possibility that some other part of this equation doesn't work?" And his answer was, "Well, just throw out the religious stuff and then there won't be a problem." That was the easy answer for him, but it didn't work for me.

All participants expressed a need for a therapeutic environment open to many possibilities and reported not wanting to feel confined solely to the option of being actively homosexual and outwardly identifying as LGB. As one participant argued, "We're using the wrong words, asking the wrong questions, and approaching it so narrowly. . . . We've watched a lot of guys [try to change their sexual orientation]. It's not working. Now what else can we do?"

A Broader-Based Treatment Model

My research advisor and I (Beckstead & Morrow, manuscript submitted for publication) have attempted to develop a broader-based therapy plan, based on participants' descriptions, that attempts to go beyond the dualistic conflicts between

LGB-affirmative and sexual reorientation approaches. This treatment plan is designed to illustrate a standard of care that considers all sexual, affectional, and spiritual orientations. To create this treatment plan, the entire research sample was examined as a whole, and variables were identified that participants described as necessary for facilitation of their self-acceptance and consolidation of a congruent self-identity. These positive outcomes were not necessarily experienced through conversion therapy interventions and seemed to depend on each participant's unique developmental experiences, values, needs, personality, and social circumstances.

The variables that participants reported that increased their self-acceptance--and which clinicians could facilitate--included (a) meeting others like themselves, (b) finding a group in which to belong and feel comfortable, (c) accepting and reframing their same-sex attractions in a less negative light, (d) adopting and living by their own ethics by making choices about how they will act on their attractions, (e) becoming comfortable with their own unique gender role, and (f) finding family and peer acceptance. Overall, it seems essential for such clients to replace their internalized labels of feeling evil, unacceptable, isolated, and confused with experiences of worth, acceptance, belongingness, and self-control.

The variables that participants reported that increased their consolidation of a self-identity included defining for themselves what it means "to be gay" and defining if same-sex relationships will be a form of "relapse and sin" or a way to fall in love and connect. Those individuals who wanted to adopt a heterosexual lifestyle also learned how to be honest with themselves and their spouse and increase emotional intimacy and commitment. Participants needed to decide if they would continue to seek

to have heterosexual attractions or if they could let go of the struggle and accept themselves as "same-sex attracted" or LGB. In addition to adopting these labels, participants reported that they benefited from being provided with accurate information about a wide-range of lifestyles within the LGB community and non-LGB community. Participants also expanded their self-categories by focusing more on their careers and relationships and redefining their spirituality to believe that God loved them, despite or because of their attractions. Therapists can facilitate this process of self-acceptance and self-identity by reinforcing clients' courage and motivation to be more honest, authentic, and come out; decide to leave, remain in, or redefine their relationships; and decide to leave, remain in, or redefine their association with religion.

The issues of self-determination are complex because of the compliance, conformity, and internalization that may occur with socialization of cultural values, norms, and expectations. The ideal therapeutic setting seems to be one that consistently validates the individual and is safe from criticism, misinformation, or a therapist pushing an agenda. A heterogeneous therapy group would facilitate divergent discussions to explore ambivalence, develop respect, and systematically search for all the alternatives to decide on the best possible solution for the individual. Brzezinski (2000) suggested that this exploration offers clients a sense of freedom to look at all realistic options before them as they integrate their sexuality into their entire interpersonal and cultural contexts.

Therapists, however, may have knee-jerk reactions to a same-sex attracted client's requests to remain heterosexually married, begin a marriage, or come out and begin dating same-sex others. These options should not be considered lightly, and

therapists may need consultation to manage their biases and increase their knowledge base to help clients with this exploration and decision making. Such clients must know that same-sex relationships can be as fulfilling, committed, long-lasting, or dysfunctional as opposite-sex relationships. In addition, religion and "staying in the closet" can strike aversive chords for several LGB individuals and LGB-positive therapists, specifically because of the long history of incompatibility between religion and homosexuality and the overall positive effects of self-disclosure. However, some clients will insist that they will be the happiest with being heterosexually married and remaining committed to their religious beliefs. LGB-positive researchers may need to include these outliers into their sexual identity models. Readers are referred to Schneider, Glassgold, and Brown (2002) and Haldeman (2002) for additional resources in assessing and recognizing how ignorance and prejudice influence the self-determination, confusion, and motives of same-sex attracted clients seeking change. Most important is providing those who struggle with sexual orientation with the opportunity to sort out their thoughts and feelings, find support, explore a wide range of options, and develop solutions to integrate their sexual, social, and spiritual selves in a healthy manner.

Political Implications

A subset of clients may get lost in the debates between the agendas of LGB-affirmative and conversion-affirmative individuals. Both sides confront each other and seem to demand that the other side must be the factor that changes. Yet, some consensus must be achieved regarding how to resolve the needs and distress of highly religiously conflicted, same-sex attracted clients. Taken as a whole, the current research literature indicates that, despite some benefits, too many potential harms could occur through conversion or reparative

therapy treatments. These harms are not superficial ones and require clarification and accuracy in portraying how the underpinnings and current practice of such therapy have the potential for serious negative consequences. The lies about homosexuality and the lives of LGB individuals that are perpetuated by many reparative therapy advocates cannot be glossed over. However, LGB-affirmative therapists cannot abandon self-hating, same-sex attracted clients because they may unwittingly send such clients into the arms of those therapists who are explicitly homophobic and heterosexist.

These issues remain political, due to the continual beliefs of policy makers, religious leaders, families, and clients in the simplistic and false claims made by proponents of conversion therapy that homosexual and bisexual individuals can and should reorient to heterosexuality. To create a political change, dialogues must be formed that allow for all to discuss commonalities and divergent viewpoints. These dialogues may create more understanding of the variability that exists in the positive ways that individuals live out their sexuality and spirituality in their social contexts. The hope is that a more centered and balanced perspective will be developed to help a wider range of same-sex attracted clients in conflict.

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Donations Sought for Student Travel

Division 44 has been proud to sponsor a Student Travel Award specifically earmarked for a racially or ethnically diverse LGBT graduate student. The travel award fund helps fund student travel to the APA convention. We would like to increase the amount of our funding and potentially fund more students, but we cannot do this without your help. We are asking our Division membership to please consider making a donation to the Student Travel Award Fund. While any amount will help to sponsor a graduate student who may otherwise not be able to attend the convention, please consider a \$25.00 donation. You can make out a check to SPSLGBI/Division 44. On the "For" line write "Student Travel Award." Please send your donation to:

Michael Stevenson, Ph.D.
Diversity Policy Institute
Dept. of Psychological Science
Ball State University
Muncie, IN 47306
Thank you for your support.

COMMITTEE AND TASK FORCE REPORTS

COUNCIL REPRESENTATIVES

The Division membership continues to maintain the visibility of its interests in Council. Thanks to you and your continued interest and support, Division 44 kept three seats on Council. For a division our size, this is remarkable. It also delivers a message to APA about our active commitment to LGBT concerns in the Association and in the field.

As it happens, a matter of importance to Division 44 did surface just prior to the February 14-16 meeting. Division 19 (Military Psychology) submitted a new business item moving to remove the ten year ban on Department of Defense (DoD) advertising in APA publications. Division 19 is claiming that, since "Don't Ask, Don't Tell, Don't Pursue, Don't Harass" (DADTDPDH) is now law, Congress ought to be the target of lobbying efforts and that the DoD should not be punished. They claim that, because of the ban, they are unable to inform potential interns and psychologists about the variety of experiences available. Finally, they feel that the ban is inconsistent because APA approves their training programs, but will not allow them to advertise for them.

The DoD advertising ban is APA's response to the DoD's policies on LGB people in the military. Most members of Division 44 are aware of the many policies APA has adopted regarding sexual orientation. APA supports equal protection under the law for LGB people and is against having its advertising media used to support discriminatory employment practices. DADTDPDH permits LGB individuals to serve in the military as long as they keep their sexual orientation a secret. Now that DADTDPDH is law the situation for LGB service personnel appears to be worsening. There is continued harassment—verbal and physical; inappropriate baiting of individuals and inappropriate inquiries; violation of current policy; inconsistent application across service branches with women being excessively targeted and dismissed from the armed services.

Prior to Council, an unexpected initiative was organized by Division 19 to suspend the rules of Council and vote on lifting the ban without governance review. Usually such action is reserved for emergencies. Division 44 believed that removal of the advertising ban deserved a comprehensive and thoughtful review. Division 44 council representatives prepared a petition against the effort to suspend the rules and began contacting other council members. The number of signatures obtained was practically sufficient to defeat any effort to suspend the rules. The initiative to suspend the rules was then withdrawn and Division 19's new business item will proceed through governance as required. Division 44 then prepared its own new business item which will proceed through the same process. Fifty signatures were obtained supporting the introduction of the new business item

(approximately a third of Council). This item proposes the creation of a Division 19 / Division 44 Joint Task Force on the Status of Lesbian, Gay, and Bisexual Military Personnel. The charge of the Joint Task Force would be to prepare a report for Council that:

"...summarizes the current relevant literature in this area and examines the current status of lesbian, gay, and bisexual military personnel and confidentiality issues for psychologists in the military regarding lesbian, gay, and bisexual clients. It would also include an examination of the effects the APA ban on DoD advertising has had upon recruitment and military psychologists and interns. Finally, the report would include joint recommendations for APA's activities in this area, including lobbying efforts, policy development, and considering the relevance of the advertising ban."

The groups requested to referee this item are CLGBC (Committee on LGBC Concerns), BAPPI (Board for the Advancement of Psychology in the Public Interest--CLGBC's parent board), and CWP (Committee on Women in Psychology). We believe that this is an opportunity to bring much needed APA attention to this very important issue and we will keep the membership informed about its status. It was indeed gratifying to obtain so much support on Council for our petition and new business item. Signatures on our petition against suspension of the rules were obtained from a number of state association representatives (CA, CO, GA, IL, MA, MD, NH, NJ, OR, WA, WV) and divisions (8, 9, 16, 17, 18, 20, 29, 31, 32, 35, 39, 42, 45, 46, 48, 50, 51, 52, and 54). Many of these same Council representatives signed the new business item--along with several APA Board of Directors members. Having three Division 44 representatives allowed us to cover a lot of territory both before and during Council about this issue. A number of Council members have asked for more information about this issue (e.g., referrals to websites, reports, etc.), others received informal briefings from Division 44 representatives on the issues involved from our perspective.

Although the military ban issue kept Division 44 council representatives quite busy, there was other business of interest to Division 44 members. APA continues to have difficulties financially. Although there is no direct impact upon the Division at this time, it is important to realize that the business of the association (including the work of boards and committees) has been dramatically affected. Boards and committees will be meeting only once a year at this point and will need to do much of their work via conference calls and e-mail.

Council members took a welcome break to see Dr. Daniel Kahneman, the recipient of the Nobel Prize in Economics, receive an APA Presidential Citation from President Bob Sternberg. President Sternberg also briefed Council on his presidential initiatives which include targeting stigma and hatred.

-Kris Hancock

COMMITTEE ON BISEXUAL ISSUES

The Committee submitted a proposal for this year's APA Convention in Toronto for a Division 44 sponsored Symposium titled "Current Research on Bisexual Issues: Findings on Identity and Training." This Symposium will be Chaired by Emily Page and will include Craig Rooney, presenting, "Comparing bisexual with lesbian/gay youth: Educational, interpersonal, and career trajectories;" Kimberly Balsam, presenting, "Identity, community, and outness: Comparing bisexual and lesbian/gay adults;" and Tammy Hietpas, presenting "Bisexuality in professional psychology training: Important addition to multicultural education."

We also submitted a proposal for a Bisexual Issues Discussion Hour, to be hosted by Committee Co-Chairs Emily Page and Ron Fox, which will take place at Convention in the Division 44 Hospitality Suite and will offer members the opportunity to gather and talk.

During the past year, the Committee has continued its work in the Division by developing convention programming on bisexual issues, preparing regular reports for the Executive Committee and the Division newsletter, attending the Convention and Mid-Winter Executive Committee Meetings, and providing resources and reading lists on bisexual issues to the membership.

In the coming year, the Committee will continue to support the ongoing work that the Division is doing in educating and advocating for lesbian, gay, and bisexual issues in APA and within psychology. We will continue to develop programming on bisexual issues, as well as resources on bisexual issues in psychology, such as the two updated reading lists that are now available for you on bisexual issues: a short one page list and a more comprehensive longer list.

We are also developing a resource list of members with expertise in bisexual issues to make available to the membership of the Division. We invite you to 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 lesbian, gay, and bisexual issues.

This coming year will also see the first Bi Health Summit (corresponding to the Lesbian Health Summit and the Gay Men's Health Summit). One of the three Co-Conveners of the Bi Health Summit will be Ron Fox, Division 44, Committee on Bisexual Issues Co-Chair. The Bi Health Summit will be held as a pre-conference Institute on Thursday and Friday, August 21-22 to the 2nd North American Bisexual Conference to be held Friday-Sunday, August 22-24 in San Diego.

-Emily Page, em@emilypage.com

-Ron Fox, ronfox@accesscom.com

DIVISION 39 (PSYCHOANALYSIS) LIAISON

In the spirit of the creative potential of relationship, I am pleased to "come out" as the first liaison between Divisions 44 and 39! After some time of experiencing myself as a kind of "double agent," representing affirmative points of view regarding the multiplicity of sexualities in psychoanalytic circles and speaking out for GLBT-affirmative psychoanalytic theory and treatment in GLBT circles, it seemed important to work towards integration. It is time that members from both Divisions, as well as the APA membership at-large, learn about the rapidly growing community of clinicians and scholars committed to GLBT-affirmative psychoanalytic psychology. I am pleased to be at the forefront of such an effort. Below is an outline of my objectives, goals, and intended tasks as liaison and an important announcement.

General Objective: Cultivate and nurture a productive relationship between Divisions 44 and 39

Specific Goals and Tasks: Facilitate communication and information-sharing between the divisions; Complete needs assessment/survey of membership of both divisions to generate ideas for dialogue and relationship-building; Organize and complete scholarly projects, including regularly updated web-based reference list of GLBT-affirmative psychoanalytic publications; Organize programming at conferences. For example:

- 1) Division 39 has offered two hours of their summer convention programming for a symposium jointly sponsored by both Divisions 44 and 39 to be co-chaired by Judith Glassgold (president-elect of Division 44) and Jaine Darwin (president of Division 39). This program will be entitled "Skeletons In Our Closets: GLBT and Psychoanalytic Explorations" and will include papers given by the following members of both divisions: Mark Blechner, Shara Sand, Scott Pytluk, and Dennis Debiak.
- 2) Division 44 will sponsor hospitality suite programming the morning of the symposium mentioned above entitled "LGBT Psychologists Interested in Psychoanalytic Psychology: Double Agents?"
- 3) I will act as a discussion leader of an ongoing "Discussion Group" on sexuality at Division 39's Spring Meeting in Minneapolis this April. Also during this conference, Johnny Symons's film "Daddy & Papa," about gay male adoption and parenting, will be screened and commented upon by Division 39 panelists. One such panelist is Division 44 member, Dennis Debiak, who also chairs Division 39's committee on sexual identity and gay, lesbian, bisexual concerns.

In the spirit of my role as liaison, I would like to invite Division 44 members to contact me with thoughts and ideas at (312) 279-3982 or spytluk@argosy.edu.

Important News! Some Division 44 members might already be aware that Division 19 (Military Psychology) has proposed that APA's governing bodies rescind the ban on military advertising in APA publications that has been in force since the early 1980s due to the military's discrimination against gay, lesbian, and bisexual individuals. In response to this proposal, Division 44 executives went into immediate action drafting a statement and report arguing for the continuance of the ban and lobbying APA members for support. I am pleased to report that I brought this concern to Division 39's mid-winter board meeting in January and that the approximately forty voting members of that board voted quickly and unanimously to adopt a formal resolution supporting the continuation of the military ban!

-Scott Pytluk, spytluk@argosyu.edu

STUDENT REPRESENTATIVES

Plans for this year's APA convention are well underway. As in previous years, students who volunteer a few hours to help run the Division Suite can receive reduced rates on hotel rooms. This is a great opportunity to meet LGB people, stay in a centrally located hotel, and get involved with the Division. Students who are interested can e-mail Cisco at cisco-sanchez@uiowa.edu.

Speaking of volunteering... we would like to take this opportunity to offer a belated thank you to all of last year's volunteers. These students were extremely invaluable and helped make everything run smoothly: Angela Bahner, Bob Berlin, Carolyn Brodnicki, Susie Gallor, Shana Hamilton, Tammy Hietpas, Daniel Hsu, Supevan Khamphakdy, Carissa Klevens, Lea Lavish, Kimberly Martin, Silvio Menzanno, Chad Mosher, Teri Nowak, Geoffrey Ream, Brandy Smith, Joe Turner, Rita Voors, and Alicia Wendler. We would also like to offer a special thank you to Aaron Less. Not only did Aaron volunteer numerous hours in the suite, but he helped save the Division money by allowing us to use his car to transport supplies from Iowa to Chicago and to use it during the conference to restock our suite.

Kimberly Balsam recently completed her two year appointment as Student Representative for Division 44. She is currently off on internship in Seattle, WA. Thanks Kimberly for all your great work as student rep! Kimberly's successor is Shauna Summers, who is a doctoral student at Southern Illinois University in Carbondale.

As student co-chairs, we are particularly interested in recruiting new students to our division. We invite you to spread the word about Division 44 student membership to any friends or colleagues that are interested in LGB issues. As always, if you have any questions or suggestions, please feel free to contact either one of us. Have a great spring!

-Cisco Sánchez, cisco-sanchez@uiowa.edu

-Shauna Summers, shanene@juno.com

PROGRAMS

One change this year for you to be aware of when planning your trip to the Convention in Toronto is that a number of substantive programs, with CEU credits pending, will be held on Sunday, August 10th. So, please be sure to schedule your travel plans with this in mind. You will find out about many sessions through the published Convention program that APA will be sending to all registrants. However, to find out about Suite Programming, look for the summer edition of the newsletter and for a flyer that will be included in the Convention Registration packets. Here is one example of a program planned for the suite:

Teaching LGBT Psychology Online: Problems and Promise: With the rapid growth of online learning, many of us are considering (or actually engaged in) conducting online versions of courses in LGBT psychology. This technology raises many pedagogical questions in its own right, and those may be further complicated when dealing with topics as sensitive as sexual orientation and gender identity. The aim of this discussion will be to share our experiences, concerns, insights, and brilliant ideas in order to optimize the (perhaps inevitable) conversion of LGBT psychology to online teaching formats.

So look for this program and other exciting topics and plan to attend the 2003 APA Convention.

-Kate Kominars

University of New Hampshire Counseling Center Announces

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TREASURER'S REPORT

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

As of November 2002, the Division's assets totaled \$73,267.05 and our income for 2002 was \$41,399.93. For comparison, as of November 2001, the Division's assets totaled \$69,260.12. Our November 2002 cash balance was \$34,367.60.

The Malyon-Smith fund is held in two accounts. Our mutual fund with State Street Research Funds was valued at \$16,388.01 as of 12/31/2002. Our initial investment (1998) was \$20,000, which represents a loss in value of \$3,611.99. The remainder of the fund, held in cash, was valued at \$14,267.33, as of November 2002. As a result, our current quasi-endowment total is \$30,655.34. This represents a net loss of \$2025.65 since June 2002.

Year-to-date dues income (as of November 2002) was \$28,355. In FY01 dues income was \$29,632. Dues income continues to decrease, as it has since at least 1999. We have received \$13,044.93 in additional resources. The comparable year-end figure for FY01 was \$13,229.55. We have experienced significant reductions in interest income.

The 2002 convention fund raising dinner netted \$2184.74 in donations. For comparison purposes, the 2001 figure was \$2876.25, the 2000 figure was \$3644.50, and the 1999 figure was \$1650.00.

Our operating budget for FY02 was \$44,183.00. As of November 2002, expenditures totaled \$27,204.14. This represents a net gain of \$14,195.79. 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.

In short, our attempts to contain 2002 expenditures have been successful and I expect the Division to close 2002 in a stronger financial position, despite decreased income and market losses. My sincere thanks to all of those who helped make this possible.

-Michael R. Stevenson

DIVISIONS FOR SOCIAL JUSTICE

At the Second National Multicultural Summit in 2001, a coalition of APA divisions organized to develop a new mechanism by which they could work collaboratively on issues of social justice within APA. In addition to Division 44, Divisions 9 (Social Issues), 17 (Counseling), 27 (Community Psychology), 35 (Women), 43 (Family), 45 (Ethnic Minority Issues), and 48 (Peace and Conflict Resolution) came together to form what is now known as the Divisions for Social Justice (DSJ). The following year, Division 51 (Men and Masculinity) joined. This year, 39 (Psychoanalysis) was added.

Although the DSJ has no official standing within the Association per se, its members represent Divisions with strong social policy agendas. The activities of the DSJ have thus far been focused in three areas: (1) Convention programming (2) Nominations and Elections; and (3) strengthening the working connection between the member Divisions and the Public Interest Directorate. With regard to programming, Sari Dworkin organized a well-attended and well-received panel on "Interlocking Issues of Culture, Race, Poverty, Violence and Sexual Orientation" at APA's 2002 Chicago convention. Another program is planned for 2004 in Honolulu. As a joint initiative between APA Council's Public Interest Caucus and the DSJ, we are surveying member divisions regarding their social policy agendas. Corann Okorodudu (48) and myself are examining extant public interest resolutions for consideration of implementation issues, as well as for missing elements in the social policy portfolio.

Your input around the DSJ's activities is always welcome. This year's Division 44 representative (and DSJ Chair) is our President-Elect, Judy Glassgold. Feel free to contact her or myself with your questions or suggestions about the DSJ's agenda.

-Doug Haldeman

SOCIETY OF COUNSELING PSYCHOLOGY (DIVISION 17), SECTION ON LGB AWARENESS

The Society of Counseling Psychology's (APA's Division 17 has a new name!) Section on Lesbian, Gay and Bisexual Awareness is busily preparing its agenda for the upcoming APA Convention in Toronto. We will be offering numerous activities for our members and interested others. Some of the things that we are currently working on are:

1. Section Presentation: Discussion on Transgender Issues. Presented by James Cantor, PhD and Nick Embaye, PhD. David Whitcomb, PhD will be our discussant. CE credits available. Please join us!
2. Discussion on Transgender Issues.
3. Discussion on LGB Issues and Vocational Psych.
4. Section Dinner. We are hoping to schedule this event on Friday evening of the Convention.
5. Student Poster Proposals. Our Section will sponsor student posters at one of the Society of Counseling Psychology's Social Hours.

Please feel free to contact me with questions or ideas about our Section's activities. We look forward to continuing our collaborations with Division 44!

Wishing you the very best personally and professionally,

John M. O'Brien

Chair, Society of Counseling Psychology's Section on Lesbian, Gay and Bisexual Awareness

465 Congress St. Suite 700

Portland, ME 04101, 207-773-2828 x1310

jobinport@aol.com

2003 DIVISION 44 ELECTIONS AND CANDIDATE STATEMENTS

The following statements were submitted by this year's nominees for Division-elected offices. Ballots will be sent to voting members of Division 44 by APA.

PRESIDENT-ELECT

Michael L. Haley

I am honored to run for President Elect of Division 42. I have served Division 42 as a liaison to Gamma Mu facilitating larger funding of the Malyon-Smith Scholarships, receiving a Division 44 Presidential Citation in 2002 for this effort. Additionally, I have been very active in Division 31 serving over 10 years in a variety of leadership roles. I am currently a member of the Board of Convention Affairs for APA.

In addition to APA divisional work, I have long been involved in state psychological association affairs. Currently I am President of the District of Columbia Psychological Association and in the past served in all the leadership roles of the Arizona Psychological Association. From 1994-2000, I served as the Executive Director of the California Psychological Association.

I am passionate about psychology and believe in serving the profession. I am equally passionate about Division 44 and if elected will continue the activist role so ably established by our recent leadership. My vision is for a revitalized partnership with all of APA leading to rapid and proactive responses to the issues facing the division.

I appreciate your support.

Michael R. Stevenson

It would be an honor to serve as Division 44's 20th president. Over the course of my career, APA and SPSLGBI have provided many opportunities for professional development and recognition. I was recognized as an outstanding teacher in 1984 and as Fellow in Divisions 2 and 44 in 2000. I was appointed to the CLGBC in 1997 and served as chair in 1999. As an APA Sr. Congressional Fellow (1995-1996), I served as science advisor to Senator Paul Simon. Since 2000, I have served as co-chair for APA's Introductory Textbook Diversity Guidelines Initiative as well as Division 44 Secretary/Treasurer.

Outside of APA, I have also been honored as a Fulbright Sr. Scholar (Indonesia, 1993-94), a Malone Fellow (Yemen, 1997), and an ACE Fellow (2000-01). Co-edited with Jeanine Cogan, my fourth book, *Everyday Activism: A Handbook for Lesbian, Gay, and Bisexual People and their Allies* will be published this spring. As Professor of Psychological Science at Ball State University, and Director of BSU's Diversity Policy Institute, I am prepared and eager to serve as president and would work to enhance the Division's ability to facilitate the application of research findings in the development of LGB-affirming educational and public policy.

TREASURER

Susan Kashubeck-West

I received my Ph.D. in Counseling Psychology from The Ohio State University in 1989. Since then I have been in academia, first at Drake University (1989-1993), then at Texas Tech University (1993-2001), and currently, at the University of Missouri-St. Louis.

I have been a member of Division 44 for many years. I served as a reviewer for the Malyon-Smith Scholarship Award in 1995 and 1996. In 1996, I began chairing the Malyon-Smith Scholarship Award Committee, a position I held until August, 2002.

I am interested in serving as treasurer for several reasons. First, it is important to me to maintain my involvement in the Division as a means of giving something back to this wonderful community that has given much to me. Second, I enjoy numbers, math, statistics, and budgets, and I figure that I can do a good job of keeping track of the Division's finances. Third, I would like to be able to help the Division continue moving forward in developing its financial resources (especially in these challenging economic times) to enable the Division to carry out its vital mission. It would be a pleasure and an honor to serve Division 44 as treasurer.

Deborah Liddi-Brown

I received my Ph.D. in Counseling Psychology from The University of Southern California in 1994. Since that time I have been an advocate for the GLBT community on college campuses where I have worked as a staff psychologist and training director. Currently, in addition to raising my twin toddler sons, I have a private practice serving the GLBT community. I have contributed to Division 44 for the past three years as the Membership Committee Co-Chair. I enjoy the energy, commitment, and collaboration of the executive committee and it has been an honor to serve in this capacity. Although I have no relevant experience with finances, I am honored to have been nominated for this position.

COUNCIL REPRESENTATIVE

James Cantor

Both the joy and challenge of Division 44 comes from our duality: working as members of a privileged class, but living as members of an underprivileged class; sometimes being part of an APA family, but sometimes being an outsider breaking in.

Over the last 12 years, I have repeatedly witnessed the rollercoaster: The association gratefully supported my efforts to establish the APAGS Committee for LGBT students, co-author the first survey of LGB students' experiences, and to speak and write on transsexuality and the myth of the homosexuality-pedophilia relation. Yet, there remains deep resistance to changing actual policies, such as accreditation criteria.

Within the Division, I've had the privilege to serve on, chair, or review for the Committees for Science, Transgender Issues, Convention, and the Malyon-Smith Scholarship. To the role of Council Representative, I hope to play a dual role again. On one hand, I bring experiences of being an officer or liaison to APAGS, CLGBC, Board of Professional Affairs, Committee for the Advancement of Professional Practice, and three APA Task Forces. On the other hand, being a new psychologist, I bring the energy and fresh perspective that have always been central to any movement that refused the status quo.

Douglas C. Haldeman

In my first two years on Council, I have continued the Division 44 tradition of establishing an articulate, visible presence for LGBT issues, as well as developing important connections throughout APA governance. My Council roles include:

- Chair, Public Interest Caucus; active member, Practice, Women's, State, Scientist/Practitioner, and COUNT caucuses
- Newly elected member of the Committee on Structure and Function of Council

Relevant experience:

- Division President, 1996-97; EC member, 1995-98; 2000-present; Cluster program rep, 2001-03
- CLGBC, 1994-96
- D-51 Board (Men) LGB seat, 2000-03
- APA Ethics Committee, 2000-02
- Co-author, APA Guidelines for Psychotherapy with LGB Clients; Resolution on Appropriate Therapeutic Responses to Sexual Orientation
- Membership Chair, D-42 (Independent Practice)

The coming legislative year brings tough challenges that will demand both visibility and experience. Countering the effort to rescind APA's Ban on Military Advertising, as well as promoting our own initiatives on the rights of LGBT parents, and Transgender individuals, will require all the energy and experience we can muster. I ask your support in continuing to bring that experience to the important job of Council Rep.

MEMBER AT LARGE

Kate Kominars

I would like to be elected Member at Large in order to use my skills and energy to further the goals of the Division. Although relatively new to the Division, for the past two years I have been involved with the program committee, first as co-chair and this year as chair. If elected Member at Large, I will work to further the initiatives of the Divisions' leadership. In addition, I will be open to input from the membership as I work to further develop collaborative relationships with glbt-interest groups in other divisions, and to welcoming and supporting new members and helping student affiliates transition to full Division membership.

Throughout my career, I have been working on GLBT issues in all of my clinical, administrative and teaching roles. For example, as an outgrowth of clinical and academic work, I co-authored *Accepting Ourselves and Others: A Journey into Recovery from Addictive and Compulsive Behaviors for Gays, Lesbians, and Bisexuals*, which was published by Hazelden Press in 1996. For additional information you can access my vita at <http://www.fiu.edu/~women/Kominars.htm>

I would appreciate your support. Thank you.

Margaret S. Schneider

Although I currently work in an academic setting, for many years I worked in children's mental health on an advocacy program for lgbtq youth. Consequently I have applied experience working with public policy around lgbtq issues as well as a strong research background. My recent term on APA's Committee on LGB Concerns increased my understanding of the range of lgbtq issues both within our profession and in the public sphere. In my current academic work I have been challenged to think about how lgbtq issues can be conceptualized as part of a wide range of diversity and empowerment issues. I am very inspired by the progress that Div. 44 has already made in terms of making connections around diversity and, if elected, would see myself making a particular contribution to that work. On a more mundane level, I am organized and I deal efficiently with administrivia. I look forward to having the opportunity to contribute to Div. 44 as member-at-large.

Dr. Daniel Helminiak

Invited Speaker At APA This August

Dr. Daniel Helminiak, author of *What the Bible Really Says About Homosexuality*, will be this year's invited speaker for Division 44. Originally published in 1994, the book has been a national best-seller, suggesting the strong desire by his primary audience to integrate their faith and sexual orientation. He has published other books on psychology and spirituality including *The Human Core of Spirituality: Mind as Psyche and Spirit* (1996) and *Religion and the Human Sciences: An Approach via Spirituality* (1998).

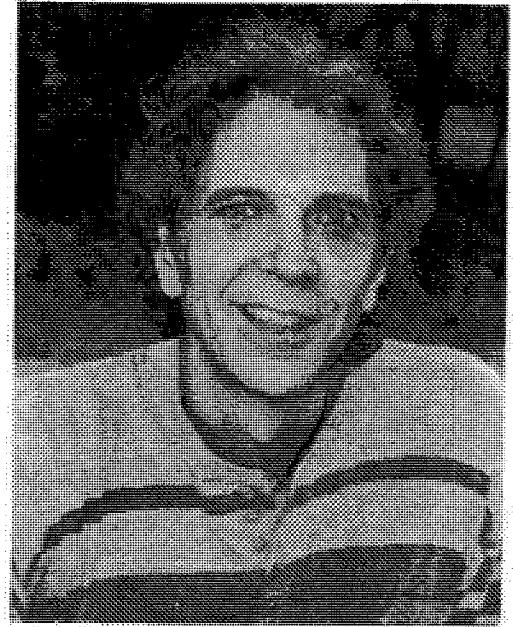
Dr. Helminiak holds a Ph.D. in psychology from The University of Texas in Austin and a Ph.D. in systematic theology from Boston College and Andover Newton Theological School. Currently, he is an Associate Professor at the State University of West Georgia and teaches psychology and spirituality in the Department of Psychology.

Born and reared in Pittsburgh, PA., Dr. Helminiak has ministered as a Roman Catholic priest and was an Assistant Professor for Systematic Theology and Spirituality at Oblate School of Theology in San Antonio, TX. He has been focusing on the integration of religion and psychology and, thus, suggesting what wholesome human living means in a pluralistic and secularized world.

Dr. Helminiak's address is titled: "**Homosexuality in World Religions and a Psychological Response.**" A deliberate attempt has been made to incorporate world religions rather than focusing exclusively on Christianity.

Dr. Helminiak is a long-standing member of this Division. In addition, he is active in Divisions 32 (Humanistic) and 39 (Religion). He brings a unique perspective to the issue of religion and being lesbian, gay, bisexual, or transgendered.

Please plan to attend his address on Thursday, August 7 between 3:00 and 4:00 PM. The location will be announced in the official APA program.



Mentoring Program Seeks Mentors

The APAGS-CLGBTC mentoring program, co-sponsored by Division 44, is still going strong! This program is designed to match graduate students who are either LGBT and/or interested in specializing in LGBT research/practice with doctoral-level mentors in the field. Since the program started in 2001, we have successfully matched 36 students with mentors who are working in clinical practice, academia, and other applied settings. Matches are made on a first-come, first-matched basis, taking into consideration a student's interests and career goals. The amount of contact between mentors and mentees is based on individual preferences, ranging from a few emails per year to more frequent email, phone, or in-person contact. We have recently initiated a listserv for mentors and mentees to share information about mentoring and other issues related to LGBT psychology. We are also working to expand the program by discussing potential collaboration with other APA divisions that have LGBT sections.

The APAGS-CLGBTC committee is continuing to accept applications from both mentors and students. We currently have several students on the waiting list and are particularly interested in attracting more mentors. We are especially in need of more lesbian and bisexual women as mentors, as we currently have several female students on a waiting list who would like a female mentor. For more information, please contact Kimberly Balsam, Mentoring Program Coordinator, at kimfern@aol.com. Applications for both mentors and mentees can be found on the web at <http://www.apa.org/apags/diversity/lgbt.html>

SUCCOR AND ABUSE

THE ROLES OF RELIGION IN LESBIAN, GAY, AND BISEXUAL LIVES

2003 APA Annual Conference, Toronto, Ontario

Wednesday, August 6, 2003, 1:00 – 5:00 p.m.

From clergy abuse to church-sanctioned marriages, protests at funerals of sexual minority people to statements of support for LGBT clergy, religion has played a major part in the lives of many LGBT persons. This workshop gives participants the opportunity to hear about the affirmative role religion and LGBT people play in the other's existence, the ways religion has been used as justification for homophobic actions on the part of both clergy and mental health practitioners, and the strengths psychologists bring to individuals who have been damaged by religiously-motivated abuse. Presentations from clergy, psychologists, and other social scientists will provide a broad spectrum of knowledge about this important field. Included during the day is a panel of reparative therapy survivors discussing the ways mental health professionals can cause damage and facilitate healing. A workshop registration form is below and is available on the Division 44 website <http://www.apa.org/divisions/div44/> as well. Please join your colleagues for this important workshop.

Succor and Abuse: The Roles of Religion in Lesbian, Gay, and Bisexual Lives

Registration*: Fill out the form below and include a check payable to APA, Division 44.**

Name:		Telephone:	
Address			
City	State	Zip	
Email:			

Participant (\$50 in advance, \$60 after July 1, \$75 at door)

\$
\$
\$
\$
\$

Special Student Rate (\$25 in advance, \$30 after July 1, \$40 at door)

I am donating to the Malyon-Smith Scholarship (any amount)

Continuing Education fee (\$25)

Total amount enclosed

Workshop CE Hours and Cancellation Policy

Attendees will receive credit for 4 CE hours. A handling fee of \$25.00 will be deducted for cancellation. Refund requests must be received by 25 July 2003. No refunds will be issued after that date. Division 44 is approved by the American Psychological Association to offer continuing education for psychologists. Division 44 maintains responsibility for the program. **Pre- registration Deadline: registration must be received by 1 July 2003.**

Mail this sheet to:

David Jull-Johnson, Ph.D., 909 Hyde St. Ste. 425, San Francisco, CA 94109-4846

An email confirmation, including workshop location, will be sent upon receipt.

*To arrange accessibility needs, contact David Jull-Johnson via e-mail: julljod@netscape.net

**Also, we accept donations in any amount for the Malyon-Smith Scholarship. This is an annual fund awarding up to \$1000 to selected graduate students in psychology to advance research in the psychology of sexual orientation and gender identity.

**The Association for Women in Psychology
Announces the Annual**

**Lesbian Psychologies
Unpublished Manuscript Award**

PURPOSE

The Association 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.

SUBMISSION

The following material must accompany your submission: four copies of the manuscript, a cover sheet (including the author's name, address, phone number, and title of the paper) and two self-addressed stamped legal size envelopes. The author's name should not appear anywhere on the paper itself. If possible, please include a Windows file of your paper on floppy disk.

Please send the above to:

Julie Konik, M.A.
Psychology Dept.
University of Michigan
3268 East Hall
Ann Arbor, MI 48109-1109
jkonik@umich.edu

REVIEW

A panel of AWP members will conduct a blind review of the manuscripts. Submissions will be evaluated on sound methodology, clarity of writing, and relevance to the advancement of the psychology of lesbians.

AWARD

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.

**CALL FOR NOMINATIONS FOR
DIVISION 44 2003 AWARDS**

Nominations are requested for the Annual Division 44 Awards to be presented at the 2003 APA Convention in Toronto. Self-nominations are encouraged. The award categories are as follows:

Distinguished Contribution to Education and Training
For distinguished contributions to the interests, goals, and purposes of Division 44 in the area of education, either academic or public

Distinguished Professional Contribution
For distinguished professional contributions advancing the interests, goals, and purposes of Division 44

Distinguished Scientific Contribution
For distinguished theoretical or empirical contributions to lesbian, gay, or bisexual psychological issues

Distinguished Contribution to Ethnic Minority Issues
For distinguished contributions to the interests, goals, and purposes of Division 44 in the area of ethnic minority gay, lesbian, and bisexual individuals

Distinguished Contribution by a Student
For the distinguished contribution of a graduate student in research, practice, or exceptional service to the Division

Distinguished Service Award
For distinguished contributions to Division 44 through exceptional service

Certificate of Appreciation
In recognition of special service to Division 44

Best Book in Lesbian, Gay, and/or Bisexual Psychology
For a book that has made a significant contribution to the field of LGB psychology, generally within the last two years

Eligibility

Nominees for all the awards, except the Book Award, should be current members of Division 44, and cannot be members of the Division 44 Executive Committee. A statement that outlines the contributions of the nominee, or a curriculum vitae, should be included. The Book Award can be awarded for any book published in 2001, 2002, or 2003; a copy of the book should be sent to the Chair of the Nominations Committee.

Please send nominations by May 15, 2003 to:
Judith Glassgold, Psy.D.
Chair, Nominations Committee
324 Raritan Avenue
Highland Park, NJ 08904
drglassgold@yahoo.com
732-777-9377 fax

Science Editorial: What are the hottest research topics in GLBT psychology?

By James Cantor

Disclaimer: The views expressed in this editorial are my own. They do not necessarily reflect those of APA, Division 44, the Science Committee, or their members or officers.

As tepid as I am about pop culture, I'm somewhat of a fan of Top Ten Lists. So, for psychologists interested in GLBT research, this seemed an interesting prospect. Knowledge about the status and progress in GLBT research can help us to identify under-researched questions; to guide the selection of topics for convention, the Newsletter, and continuing education; and to assist students who are dissertation-bound and young investigators who are trying to carve a research niche for themselves. Thus, this is the first in what I hope is a series of editorials examining the field of GLBT science and its trends. I welcome comment—in this newsletter, on the Division 44 listserves, or in other psychology venues—on this topic.

The Top Ten Topics can be identified in more than one way, of course. I have selected only one for this editorial, but I certainly encourage other folks to develop and pursue other criteria. (My suspicion is that the methods will actually converge on similar answers.)

To pick the Top Ten Topics, I first identified the ten most frequently cited papers for each year from 1998 to 2002. The frequency of citations is easily available online from the *Science Citation Index* and the *Social Science Citation Index*. I focused on frequency of citation instead of frequency of new articles because citation frequency automatically selects those works that have the highest impact on the field. It filters out the dreck, so much of which is published each year. The following keywords formed the computer search strategy: "homosex* or bisex* or gay or lesbian* or transsex* or transgend* or (gender dysphor*)." In order to remain focused on psychology articles, purely medical articles had to be removed, so the following

keywords were used as rule-outs: HIV or AIDS or papillo*. Other non-psychology articles were dropped by hand from the list. There were ties for the tenth most widely cited paper for some years. So, even though I was aiming for ten papers for each of five years, I obtained 55 papers in total. Finally, these 55 papers were sorted by general topic to produce those ten topics that are receiving the most attention from researchers. They are:

1. Homophobia (tie)
2. Biological basis of sexual orientation (tie)
3. Suicide, including
 - in adult men
 - in GLB youth
 - in cross-section samples
4. Transsexuality
5. Health, including
 - in GLB adults
 - in GLB youth
6. GLB Youth, other topics
7. Psychiatric disorders and sexual orientation, including
 - in adults
 - in GLB youth
8. GLB Development
9. GLB Parenting
10. Other/unclassified

Before commenting on what appears on the list, it is worth noting those which do not. In guessing which topics would appear, I thought about those topics which seem to get the most attention—at Convention, on the Division 44 listserv, and from the Executive Committee. In that context, the lack of any highly cited papers on bisexuality, LGBT aging, or ethnic/cultural diversity is quite surprising. There exist literatures on each of these topics, of course, but they do not appear to be getting widely cited, at least not those papers from 1998–2002.

One can quickly generate any number of hypotheses to explain the

mismatch between the above list and conventional wisdom, and I invite others to help solve the riddle. My own pet theory is that these particular topics sit at the forefront of our minds because of their recent political development, not recent scientific development. Bisexuality, for example, enjoys increased attention during the past several years, with great thanks to the efforts of division members bringing it to the foreground. Very little basic scientific information, however, has been produced, at least from 1998–2002.

This invites several more questions. Is the political attention being paid to these topics out of proportion? Is scientific interest merely lagging behind political interest on these issues? Are there no questions remaining in these fields that lend themselves to scientific inquiry? Or are the people who pursue these topics not interested in using scientific methods to advance those parts of the field? It is also possible that research in those fields fails to be cited for exhibiting less quality than quantity. No matter which of those possibilities turns out to be the most accurate in the long run, I would assert that understanding this mismatch is important in its own right. Only with such understanding can we best decide whether and how to act upon it.

The following appendix includes all the highly-cited papers produced by the search and the categories into which I put them. Which topic comes out as number one, of course, will depend on which topics get subdivided or collapsed together, so feel free to rearrange them to suit your own interests. The tie for top topic reflects only my own filing scheme.

It probably comes as little surprise that so many papers on homophobia were highly-cited.

Several aspects of homophobia—the effects of stigma and violence, and the social psychology of prejudice—have been a mainstay interest of GLBT researchers for a long time. The great surprise, at least for me, was that homophobia had no more highly-cited papers than did biological research in sexual orientation. In fact, the number of top papers on homophobia would be outnumbered by the biologically-oriented papers if the biologically-oriented papers on sexual orientation and transsexuality were combined.

Biological research on sexual orientation remains quite controversial among GLBT psychologists, for reasons I won't pretend to understand. I would underscore, however, that the enormous scientific attention that is paid to the biological basis of sexual orientation is in stark contrast to the deafening lack of such attention by the Division at Convention each year. In fact, the last presentation reviewing the topic was several years ago, and was met with great hostility from the audience. Regardless of one's personal or political stance on such research, however, I would assert the importance of understanding that research. If the Division for the Psychological Study of LGB Issues

does not understand the ins and outs of this literature—while the rest of the scientific world pays so much attention to it—then we can hardly serve as the experts others need us to be. Furthermore, if we fail to help the public to understand this work in its proper context, then we are inviting other, less tolerant, groups to do it for us.

The number of papers on transsexuality will likely seem a mixed blessing. On the one hand, having so many highly-cited papers on transsexuality would seem to argue that the topic deserves much more attention from the division than it is receiving. On the other hand, however, a brief perusal of the papers shows that the papers do not involve the phenomenology and social implications of the existence of transsexuality, which seems to be the predominant interest of GLBT psychologists. Rather, the papers represent investigations into how the human brain and endocrinological systems operate; and, because transsexuals are undergoing cross-sex hormone treatment as part of their transition, they represent a unique opportunity to investigate the behavioral and cognitive effects of hormones on a healthy body. As was

true with topics that failed to appear on the highly-cited list at all, it is both interesting and important to ask why phenomenological and social-import papers are not being widely cited.

The final topic receiving so much attention is the various aspects of GLBT youth, particularly suicide in GLBT youth. Perhaps more than in any other topic, the presence of these publications on the list emphasizes the need for the division to continue its attention to these topics. In fact, I would recommend integrating the topic of GLBT youth with the other topic areas. We have seen the movement to integrate GLBT issues into all of psychology rather than to segregate it into "the Gay course," and it may be time to integrate youth issues into all of GLBT rather than to continue to see it as a separate topic.

Regardless of whether and to what extent one may support these opinions, I guarantee the following list will make great summer reading—the best way to keep up to is read those papers that the researchers themselves are reading and citing. The papers appear in categorical order, so that my counting scheme becomes apparent. Happy reading:

Homophobia

- Banse, R., Seise, J., & Zerbes, N. (2001). Implicit attitudes towards homosexuality: Reliability, validity, and controllability of the IAT. *Zeitschrift für Experimentelle Psychologie*, 48, 145–160.
- Cogan, J. C. (2002). Hate crime as a crime category worthy of policy attention. *American Behavioral Scientist*, 46, 173–185.
- Frable, D. E. S., Platt, L., & Hoey, S. (1998). Concealable stigmas and positive self-perceptions: Feeling better around similar others. *Journal of Personality and Social Psychology*, 74, 909–922.
- Green, D. P., Glaser, J., & Rich, A. (1998). From lynching to gay bashing: The elusive connection between economic conditions and hate crime. *Journal of Personality and Social Psychology*, 75, 82–92.
- Herek, G. M. (2000). The psychology of sexual prejudice. *Current Directions in Psychological Science*, 9, 19–22.
- Herek, G. M., Gillis, J. R., & Cogan, J. C. (1999). Psychological sequelae of hate-crime victimization among lesbian, gay, and bisexual adults. *Journal of Consulting and Clinical Psychology*, 67, 945–951.
- Mays, V. M., & Cochran, S. D. (2001). Mental health correlates of perceived discrimination among lesbian, gay, and bisexual adults in the United States. *American Journal of Public Health*, 91, 1869–1876.
- Noelle, M. (2002). The ripple effect of the Matthew Shepard murder: Impact on the assumptive worlds of members of the targeted group. *American Behavioral Scientist*, 46, 27–50.
- Russell, S. T., Franz, B. T., & Driscoll, A. K. (2001). Same-sex romantic attraction and experiences of violence in adolescence. *American Journal of Public Health*, 91, 903–906.
- Whitley, B. E. (1999). Right-wing authoritarianism, social dominance orientation, and prejudice. *Journal of Personality and Social Psychology*, 77, 126–134.

Biological Basis of Sexual Orientation

- Bailey, J. M., Dunne, M. P., & Martin, N. G. (2000). Genetic and environmental influences on sexual orientation and its correlates in an Australian twin sample. *Journal of Personality and Social Psychology, 78*, 524–536.
- Cantor, J. M., Blanchard, R., Paterson, A. D., & Bogaert, A. F. (2002). How many gay men owe their sexual orientation to fraternal birth order? *Archives of Sexual Behavior, 31*, 63–71.
- Cooke, B. M., Tabibnia, G., & Breedlove, S. M. (1999). A brain sexual dimorphism controlled by adult circulating androgens. *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America, 96*, 7538–7540.
- Ellis, L., & Blanchard, R. (2001). Birth order, sibling sex ratio, and maternal miscarriages in homosexual and heterosexual men and women. *Personality and Individual Differences, 30*, 543–552.
- Lippa, R. A., & Tan, F. D. (2001). Does culture moderate the relationship between sexual orientation and gender-related personality traits? *Cross-Cultural Research, 35*, 65–87.
- McFadden, D., & Champlin, C. A. (2000). Comparison of auditory evoked potentials in heterosexual, homosexual, and bisexual males and females. *Jaro, 1*, 89–99.
- McFadden, D., & Pasanen, E. G. (1998). Comparison of the auditory systems of heterosexuals and homosexuals: Click-evoked otoacoustic emissions. *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America, 95*, 2709–2713.
- Rice, G., Anderson, C., Risch, N., & Ebers, G. (1999). Male homosexuality: Absence of linkage to microsatellite markers at Xq28. *Science, 284*, 665–667.
- Robinson, S. J., & Manning, J. T. (2000). The ratio of 2nd to 4th digit length and male homosexuality. *Evolution and Human Behavior, 21*, 333–345.
- Turkheimer, E. (1998). Heritability and biological explanation. *Psychological Review, 105*, 782–791.

Suicide

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Competencies Conference 2002

Robin A. Buhrke

Competencies Conference 2002 took place from November 7th through 9th in Scottsdale, AZ. Division 44 was one of more than 35 sponsors of the conference which was attended by over 130 delegates. The goals of the conference were to "bring together representatives from diverse education, training, practice, public interest, research, credentialing, and regulatory constituency groups to engage in a process of: (1) identification of core and specialized competencies building upon already existing models; (2) formulation of developmental and integrated models of competencies for the training of the next generation of psychologists; and (3) development of strategies for the evaluation of competencies."

While there were a number of plenary sessions designed to facilitate the work of the conference, the bulk of the time was spent in smaller working groups. Working groups included (1) Scientific Foundations of Psychology and Research, (2) Ethical, Legal, Public Policy/Advocacy, and Professional Issues, (3) Supervision, (4) Psychological Assessment, (5) Individual and Cultural Diversity, (6) Intervention, (7) Consultation and Interdisciplinary Relationships, (8) Professional Development (e.g., knowledge of self, interpersonal relationships, "thinking like a psychologist," critical thinking), (9) Specialties and Proficiencies (e.g., CRSP approved, ABPP), and (10) Assessment of Competence. The task of each group was to produce a working-document by the end of the conference. Eventually, all group working-documents will be posted on the APPIC website for review at www.appic.org/news/3_1_news_Competencies.htm.

As Division 44 representative, I was assigned to the working group Individual and Cultural Diversity (ICD) along with Jessica Henderson Daniel (Leader), Linda Forest (Steering Committee), Kelly Ducheny (Recorder), Karen Taylor, Norm Abeles, Jeff Baker, Cyndy Boyd, Robert Hall, Robert Knight, Gargi Roysircar-Sodowsky, Juan Jose Sanchez Sosa, and Derald Wing Sue. Most of our time was devoted to crafting a preamble (appended below) and identifying seven subcompetencies: foundations and frameworks, self-awareness, relationship, culturally responsive assessment options and interventions, knowledge of specific groups, research and scholarly inquiry, and giving voice. Implications for training and assessment were considered.

Work continues on this project, with considerable refinement, expansion, and contextualization needed. The ultimate goal is to produce some sort of publication, be it a series of journal articles or an edited book.

Preamble Points

The title of this competency is entitled "Individual and Cultural Difference" (ICD). This competency pervades all areas of psychological service. Competency in the application of individual and cultural diversity is a core value of the field of psychology. Issues of individual and cultural difference are at play in interactions with every client and community, regardless of whether the identified client(s) appears culturally similar to the provider. Areas of ICD include, but are not limited to, the following: gender, ethnicity, gender identity, social class, race, level of acculturation, able-ness, age, sexual orientation, severe mental illness and religion/spirituality. ICD competency enriches and enables psychological services; its absence may produce harm. Competency in ICD should be conceptualized on a continuum, ranging from not competent to minimally competent to extremely competent. 'Self-Awareness' and 'Foundations and Frameworks' competencies, described herein, are fundamental. Knowledge of diverse groups is built on these foundations. Knowledge of ICD is part of the psychologist's life-long learning.

Upcoming Retreats for Male Survivors of Abuse

Anyone who is working with male survivors of sexual abuse/incest is encouraged to consider referring your clients to the weekend retreats sponsored by Male Survivor: the National Organization Against Male Sexual Victimization. Division 44 member Howard Fradkin, Ph.D. is the chair of the retreats, who facilitates along with 10 other highly experienced psychologists, social workers, clinical counselors, and pastoral counselors. These retreats are highly experiential, and participant safety is a very high priority, which is assisted by a 1:3 staff:participant ratio. Retreat information is available at www.malesurvivor.org. Upcoming dates and places for retreats are: April 4-6, 2003, Pilgrim Park Conference Center, Princeton, IL (1½ hrs south of Chicago); May 23-25 Day Spring Conference Center, Ellenton, FL; Nov. 14-16, Pilgrim Firs Conference Center, Port Orchard, WA (near Seattle)--a Level II retreat for participants who have already attended one retreat; and May 21-23, 2004 in Toronto. The retreats are open to men of all sexual orientations, and gay and bisexual survivors have reported overwhelmingly feeling safe and supported at the retreats.

If you have experience working with male survivors and would be interested in exploring being a facilitator, please contact Howard at hfradkin@columbus.rr.com, or 800-285-9397.

CALL FOR NOMINATIONS: 2003 CLGBC OUTSTANDING ACHIEVEMENT AWARDS

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

- (a) study and evaluate on an ongoing basis how the issues and concerns of lesbian, gay male, and bisexual psychologists can best be dealt with;
- (b) encourage objective and unbiased research in areas relevant to lesbian, gay male, and bisexual adults and youths, and the social impact of such research;
- (c) examine the consequences of stereotypes about lesbian, gay male, and bisexual adults and youths in clinical practice;
- (d) develop educational materials for distribution to psychologists and others; and
- (e) make recommendations regarding the integration of these issues into the APA's activities to further the cause of the civil and legal rights of lesbian, gay, and bisexual psychologists within the profession. (APA Association Rule 150-4).

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

All nominations should include (1) a letter of nomination including a brief description of the specific achievements and contributions of the nominee (500 word maximum), (2) a current curriculum vitae, and (3) the names of three people who have been asked by the nominator to write reference letters. No current members of CLGBC or staff of the Lesbian, Gay, and Bisexual Concerns Program at the time of the award are eligible for consideration. The deadline for receipt of nominations is **May 1, 2003**.

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

1986	Evelyn Hooker, PhD, Stephen Morin, PhD, Anne Peplau, PhD, and George Weinberg, PhD
1987	Kristin Hancock, PhD, and William Paul, PhD
1988	Gerald Davison, PhD, and Alan Malyon, PhD
1989	Laura Brown, PhD, and Douglas Kimmel, PhD
1990	Martin Rogers, PhD
1991	John Gonsiorek, PhD, and Barbara Sang, PhD
1992	Gregory Herek, PhD, and Adrienne Smith, PhD
1993	No Awards Given
1994	Linda D. Garnets, PhD, and Eduardo S. Morales, PhD
1995	Anthony R. D'Augelli, PhD, and Patricia Hawkins, PhD
1996	Beverly Greene, PhD, and Harold Kooden, PhD.
1997	Charlotte J. Patterson, PhD
1998	Connie S. Chan, PhD
1999	Oliva Espin, PhD
2000	Catherine Acuff, PhD, and Christine M. Browning, PhD
2001	Robin A. Buhrke, PhD, and Terry S. Gock, PhD
2002	Douglas C. Haldeman, PhD, Howard S. Kurtzman, and Esther D. Rothblum, PhD

Send nominations and supporting materials to:

CLGBC Awards
Public Interest Directorate
American Psychological Association
750 First Street, N.E.
Washington, D.C. 20002-4242.

DIVISION 44's 2003 MEMBERSHIP DIRECTORY FORM

Division 44 is compiling the annual membership directory, which facilitates communication, collaboration, and interaction among members. Members, Associates or Fellows of Division 44 will be **AUTOMATICALLY** included in the directory unless you instruct otherwise. If you do **NOT** want to be included in the 2003 directory, please complete the form below and check the appropriate box in the form and send it in to APA. If you would like additional information included in the directory (e.g. institutional affiliation, area of specialization, availability for consultation, and an address different from the one in APA's data base), then please complete the form below.

* If you are an Affiliate or Student member of Division 44 then your membership is **CONFIDENTIAL**. You will need to complete and sign the form below in order to be included in the 2003 directory. If you are a student member and you wish to be included in the directory, you may have already completed a form when you renewed your membership or applied for a new membership. If you are not certain that you did complete the form, then please re-submit the form below in order to guarantee your inclusion in the 2003 directory. The format will include a roster of members' names separated by state, as well as an alphabetical listing of members and their area(s) of practice and specialization.

DIVISION 44 MEMBERSHIP DIRECTORY FORM

Please Print. Unless otherwise indicated, the information provided on this form will be included in the Division 44 Directory.

Name: _____ Title: _____

Institutional Affiliation: _____

Mailing Address: _____

Telephone: _____ Fax: _____ Email: _____

Type of Work: _____

Areas of Interest: _____

Available for consultation: Yes | No

Division 44 membership (please circle):

Member | Associate | Fellow | Affiliate * | Student Affiliate *

* I am an Affiliate/Student Affiliate of Division 44 and my signature below indicates that I have given the Division permission to include the information provided above in the 2003 Membership Directory which will be produced as a booklet and sent out to members.

* Signature: _____ Date: _____

I am a member/associate/fellow of Division 44 and I **DO NOT** wish to be included in the 2003 Directory.

Please submit the above information no later than May 1, 2003 to:

Keith Cooke
 Division 44 Administrative Office
 American Psychological Association
 750 First Street NE
 Washington DC, 20002-4242
 (202) 336-6197 / Div44(a)apa.org

We need folks on APA Committees and Boards!

Division 44 is interested in increasing the presence of LGB individuals and allies on APA Committees and Boards. If you or someone you know is interested, please send me the following information: name, contact information (especially email), and interests. I will then contact you regarding the details of the process.

Judith M. Glassgold
324 Raritan Avenue
Highland Park, NJ 08904
732-777-9377 (t/f)
drglassgold@yahoo.com

BOARDS & COMMITTEES OF APA:

Council of Representatives (C/R)

STANDING BOARDS (DEFINED IN BYLAWS)

Board of Directors (B/D)

Board for the Advancement of Psychology in the Public Interest (BAPPI)

Board of Convention Affairs (BCA)

Board of Educational Affairs (BEA)

Board of Professional Affairs (BPA)

Board of Scientific Affairs (BSA)

Policy and Planning Board (P&P)

Publications and Communications Board (P&C)

STANDING COMMITTEES (DEFINED IN BYLAWS)

Election Committee

Ethics Committee

Finance Committee

Membership Committee

CONTINUING COMMITTEES (DEFINED IN ASSOCIATION RULES)

Reporting to Council:

Committee on Structure and Function of Council (CSFC)

Reporting to Council Through the Board of Directors:

Agenda Planning Group (APG)

Commission for the Recognition of Specialties and Proficiencies in Professional Psychology (CRSPPP)

Committee on Division/APA Relations (CODAPAR)

Committee on International Relations in Psychology (CIRP)

Committee for the Advancement of Professional Practice (CAPP)

Committee for the American Psychological Association of Graduate Students (APAGS)

Reporting Through the Publications and Communications Board:

Council of Editors

Reporting Through the Board of Educational Affairs:

Committee on Accreditation (CoA)

Committee on Education and Training Awards

Continuing Professional Education Committee (CPEC)

Teachers of Psychology in Secondary Schools (TOPSS)

Psychology Teachers at Community Colleges

Reporting Through the Board of Professional Affairs:

Committee on Professional Practice and Standards

(COPPS)

Reporting Through the Board of Scientific Affairs:

Committee on Animal Research and Ethics (CARE)

Committee on Psychological Tests and Assessment

(CPTA)

Committee on Scientific Awards (COSA)

Reporting Through the Board for the Advancement of Psychology in the Public Interest (BAPPI):

Committee on Aging (CONA)

Committee on Disability Issues in Psychology (CDIP)

Committee on Ethnic Minority Affairs (CEMA)

Committee on Lesbian, Gay and Bisexual Concerns

(CLGBC)

Committee on Urban Initiatives (CUI)

Committee on Women in Psychology (CWP)

Committee on Children, Youth, and Families (CYF)

Committee on Psychology in the Public Interest Awards

Reporting Through the Committee for the Advancement of Professional Practice:

Committee on Rural Health