Division 44 **U** Newsletter

Society for the Psychological Study of Lesbian, Gay, and Bisexual Issues

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Reflections

by Judith Glassgold, President, Division 44

With my term as President rapidly coming to an end, I would like to reflect briefly on this busy year. My theme this year was "Creating Allies and Nurturing Relationships." My hope was to strengthen ties with our existing allies, create some new ones, and begin work to foster a more inclusive and supportive environment for members. Here are some highlights of the steps the Executive Committee (EC) has taken to achieve these goals.

Nurturing Relationships. This past year many of the research scientists who work in areas of in areas of behavioral health such as sexuality,

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sexual orientation, and health had their government funding questioned and at times threatened by Congress and conservative groups. The Division acted to support the efforts of the Public Policy Office (PPO) and has established a formal contact person with PPO Science, Jonathan Mohr, Ph.D. of our Science Committee. We are informally calling this project SOS, Support our Scientists. We have included programming on this important issue at Convention on Saturday July 31. 12-2 pm featuring leading researchers in a panel entitled Supporting Scientific Integrity and Freedom in Behavioral Health Research, which is the equivalent of the Invited Address this year. Those of you who wish to work on these issues or have been affected by these Congressional or political initiatives, please contact Dr. Mohr.

The Division has been very active in supporting our families. The EC formally asked the PPO to lobby against Congressional bills that would amend the US Constitution to ban same-sex marriage or other legal protections. Our Council Representatives were able to have Council bypass their normal rules process and appoint a special working group, which met this spring, to formulate new APA policies on emerging issues that affect our families. I am sure we will have important updates regarding these policies at Convention. Please attend our Business Meeting to hear the Council Representatives update.

Special Issue Transgender Issues in Psychology

At its midwinter meeting, the EC decided to elevate the Task Force on Transgender Issues to the committee level; it is now the Committee on Gender Identity Issues, Randall Ehrbar, Ph.D. and Nick Embaye, Ph.D. will continue to Co-Chair this committee. We also formally requested that APA move quickly to establish an APA Task Force on Gender Identity Issues to resolve many policy concerns of this important constituency. The funding decision for this APA-wide task force will be made at the end of this year for next year's budget.

The EC also discussed ways to create a more inclusive and open atmosphere within the Division. This year at Convention, we have made a few changes to the Suite party. In an effort to increase attendance, the Opening Night Party will not require a donation. We will be located across the street from the Convention Center in order to provide members with a place to go during program hours. We have also held prices even or rolled back prices on our fundraiser due to member concerns about costs of coming to Hawaii.

Creating and Supporting Allies. At our midwinter meeting, the EC participated in diversity training by Gayle Iwamasa, Ph.D. (Division 45). Through that process, we came up with concrete ideas on how to make the Division more diverse and inclusive. One key project is applying for a grant from CEMRRAT to implement a (continued on page 25)

Elected Officers of APA Division 44

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Messages sent to <u>div44@lists.apa.org</u> will automatically be sent to everyone on the listserv. Questions? Contact Christopher Martell at c.martell@comcast.net. The listserv is intended for communication among Division 44 members. Please be aware that the Division 44 listserver is not monitored. Please use it in the professional and respectful manner for which it is intended.

The Division 44 Newsletter is published three times a year (Spring, Summer, and Fall) by the Society for the Psychological Study of Lesbian, Gay, and Bisexual Issues (SPSLGBI). It is distributed to the complete membership of Division 44, including more than 1,300 members, associates, students and affiliates. Our membership includes both academics and clinicians, all of whom are connected through a common interest in lesbian, gay, and bisexual issues. Submissions are welcome and are particularly appreciated via email.

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

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LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

To the Editor:

Bridging the gap between psychoanalysis and the LGBT mental health community is a worthy project and the Division 44 Newsletter is to be commended for an excellent issue dealing with Affirmative Psychoanalytic Perspectives on LGBT Issues. I did, however, wish to comment on a remark made by Scott Pytluk, in his paper entitled "State of the Art." Pytluk makes the case that a 1915 footnote in Freud's Three Essays on the Origin of Sexuality was an indication of Freud's "homophilia."

Although he never dedicated a major work solely to the subject of homosexuality, Freud's contributions on the subject range across a period of almost twenty years (1905, 1908, 1909, 1910, 1911a, 1914, 1920, 1923). The contradictions in this voluminous work make Freud's position difficult for the modern reader to ascertain. Often, attempts to find "the real Freud" are motivated by those who seek his agreement with their own point of view. This is a common tactic in psychoanalysis' political history where diametrically opposed camps have claimed Freud as a theoretical ally. Consequently, taken out of historical context and depending upon an author's selective citations Freud can be portrayed as either virulently antihomosexual (Nicolosi, 1991) or as a closeted friend of gays (McWilliams, 1996).

Pytluk tries to teach students that Freud was a "sexual revolutionary" whose "vision was of human struggle in diversity." In its historical context, however, the 1915 footnote he uses as evidence has an altogether different meaning.

Freud's late 19th century theory of bisexuality was to pit psychoanalysis against third sex theories, whose earliest proponent was Karl Heinrich Ulrichs. Ulrichs, the historical equivalent of what today might be called a gay political activist, argued, in 1864, that some men were born with a woman's spirit trapped in their bodies (Urnings). He believed this explained why they were attracted to men. Similarly, some women were born with a woman's spirit (Urningens). Ulrichs believed such individuals constituted a third sex that was neither male nor female.

Almost half a century after Ulrichs, the most prominent spokesperson for his third sex views was Magnus Hirschfeld. As an openly homosexual psychiatrist, he led the German homophile movement in Freud's time (Lauritsen & Thorstad, 1974). Hirschfeld was an early member of the psychoanalytic movement, but an early dropout as well. After his departure. Freud wrote to Jung offering him him a rather gay-unfriendly account of those events:

> Magnus Hirschfeld has left our ranks in Berlin. No great loss, he is a flabby, unappetizing fellow, absolutely incapable of learning anything. Of course he takes your remark at the Congress as a pretext; homosexual touchiness. Not worth a tear (Freud, 1911b, pp. 453-454).

As some Freud scholars have noted, Freud did not take well to defections. Hirschfeld's departure prompted Freud to take a publicly critical stance against the third sex theory, although he did so without mentioning either Ulrichs or Hirschfeld by name. In a 1915 footnote added to The Three Essays (1905), Freud wrote:

Psychoanalytic research is most decidedly opposed to any attempt at separating off homosexuals from the rest of mankind as a group of special character...it has found that all human beings are capable of making a homosexual object-choice and have in fact made one in their unconscious...psycho-analysis considers that a choice of an object independently of its sex—freedom to range equally over male and female objects-as it is found in childhood, in primitive states of society and early periods of history, is the original basis from which, as a result of restriction in one direction or the other, both the normal and the inverted types develop (pp. 145-146).

Ironically, in today's climate of rapprochement between psychoanalytic and gay communities, some (and Pytluk is certainly not the first) cite this footnote to claim Freud's pro-gay sympathies. However, in the original, historical context, Freud's opposition to "any attempt at separating off homosexuals from the rest of mankind as a group of special character" was actually a theoretical rebuff of a central tenet of the German homophile movement: the belief that homosexuals constitute a biological, third sex. If all individuals were intrinsically bisexual, a central tenet of Freudian doctrine, there could be no such thing as the third sex claimed by Ulrichs and Hirschfeld. Instead, there could only be two sexes with everyone having some capacity to express, either consciously or unconsciously, both masculine and feminine instincts.

This is not to say that Pytluk is entirely wrong about Freud. There is ample evidence that Freud's attitude toward homosexuality was tolerant for its time. He signed a statement calling for the repeal of Paragraph 175 and the decriminalization of homosexual acts in 1930s Germany and Austria (Abelove, 1986). This action was based on Freud's belief that people should not be treated as criminals if their behaviors originated from a "psychic disposition" beyond their control. Freud also noted. "It is one of the obvious social injustices that the standard of civilization should demand from

everyone the same conduct of sexual life conduct which can be followed without any difficulty by some people, thanks to their organization, but which imposes the heaviest psychical sacrifices on others" (1908, p. 192). Furthermore, in disputing another scientific contemporary's (Krafft-Ebing, 1886) pejorative views. Freud observed that homosexuality is "...found in people whose efficiency is unimpaired, and who are indeed distinguished by specially high intellectual development and ethical culture" (Freud, 1905, p. 138).

The growing rapprochement between psychoanalysis and LGBT mental health practitioners is a good thing for our patients and our respective disciplines. Nevertheless, I would like to conclude with a caveat from psychoanalytic scholar and historian, Ken Lewes (2002).

"[P]sychoanalytic homophobic arrogance and cruelty must be acknowledged as an important part of analytic history. Second, the welcoming of homosexual people into analytic institutions should be accompanied by the conviction that analysts have much to learn from their homosexual colleagues and patients . . . There remains, however, a third task which is more difficult, and I do not see signs of its being undertaken. It is the larger project of psychoanalysis attempting to come to terms with its past, to understand itself, using for its data the evidence of its former neurotic confusions" (pp. 81-82).

Very truly yours, Jack Drescher, MD jadres@psychoanalysis.net

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CURRENT RESEARCH

Editor's Note: This section of each Newsletter allows members to keep abreast of each other's recent & current research. Please send updates to Becky Liddle at beckyliddle@mindspring.com.

My name is Shinobu Ogasawara, Psy.D. I recently defended my dissertation titled "Asian American Transsexuals: The Family, Ethnic, and Trans Community." Twenty-five Asian American transsexuals described their relationships with family, ethnic, and the trans community in this qualitative dissertation. Six themes continually emerged throughout the data: multigroup membership, isolation, language and identity, "Just Me," acceptance, and Crisis = Danger + Opportunity. Contact info: (email is best) oygewalt@netzero.net, home# 510-594-9190, work# 415-431-7490.

Cross-Cultural Examples of Gender Variance Randall D. Ebrbar, Psy.D.

Although in contemporary western society sex, gender identity, gender role, and sexual orientation are conceptualized as separate (although potentially related) dimensions, this has not always been the case historically, nor is it necessarily the case cross-culturally. Thus understanding how phenomena such as gender variance and sexual orientation are and have been framed in other societies requires some care. For example, there are sometimes arguments over whether certain historical figures are best understood as having been homosexual or transgendered (Feinberg, 1996). What is considered to be gender typical and atypical behavior varies across cultures, as does how gender variance is framed and understood. Keeping these limitations in mind, there is evidence that gender variance, including cross-gender identity, has been found in a wide variety of historical times and cultural contexts. (See for example Bullough & Bullough, 1993; Lang 1998.)

While some cultures provide (or have provided) institutionalized roles acknowledging gender variant status, there are examples of individuals from a variety of times and places who cross gender identity even in the absence of such institutionalized roles. Lang (1998, pp. 275-276) summarizes the literature on an individual of the Kutenai Native American nation, Ququnak patke, who claimed as the basis of his gender change from female to male an "operation" performed upon him by his white husband as well as a spiritual experience which gave him great spiritual powers. Other Kutenai reportedly initially had a complete lack of understanding for this transformation and some even thought he had lost his mind. After his transformation, he wore male clothes. married a woman, and engaged in a variety of masculine occupations. Eventually he became one of the principal leaders of his people. Lang speculates that his competence as a man and leader legitimated both his gender role change and his claim to supernatural powers.

In those societies with institutionalized gender variant statuses, intersex people were often seen as falling into those categories. Examples range from the *nadle* of the Navajo, in which intersex people were seen as genuine *nadle* and males who changed role to live as females were also called *nadle* but described as "those who pretend to be *nadle*" (Lang, 1998, p.141). Similarly *hirjas* in India include both intersex individuals who are born *hirja* and natal males who become *hirja* through induction rites which include the removal of the male genitals (Nanda, 1996). Modern *hirjas* sometimes are able to access sexual reassignment surgery instead.

On the other hand, there are also societies with a high incidence of intersex individuals that do not have institutionalized gender role statuses for gender variant individuals. Herdt (1996) describes the Sambia, a group in New Guinia whom he sees as recognizing three sexes and two genders. The Sambia have a high incidence of 5alpha reductace, an intersex condition in which males are born with genitals which resemble those of females and then develop more male sexual characteristics at puberty. The Sambia raise such individuals as men, however they are for biological reasons unable to complete all of the requirements to be fully recognized and initiated as men. Thus they have the social role of incomplete men rather than the social role of people who cross or combine gender categories.

In Western society, the birth of a child with atypical genitals has been seen as a "social emergency" (Kessler, 1998), and such children are often operated upon in order that they will have genitals which look more like those of non-intersex boys or girls. Their parents are encouraged then to raise their child unambiguously as a member of the gender assigned. Until recently it has been the case that the parents might not be fully informed about their child's condition and that this information was also hidden from the child (Kessler, 1998). Fortunately, this situation is changing in response to the efforts of intersex activists. These activists have shared their own experiences and bave advocated for changes based upon them (Preves, 2003). They argue that it is unethical to perform genital surgery on infants who cannot consent unless this surgery corrects a life-threatening condition, that the surgery can and often does have negative effects on later sexual functioning, and that both the medical procedures and secrecy involved can have negative psychosocial effects on both the child and the family (Kessler, 1998). Since treatment in this area is currently undergoing changes, the value placed on non-emergency genital surgery may vary across providers. However the trend is away from secrecy and toward providing more psychosocial support for these families (Creighton, 2001). There are also still many adults who may have suffered from previous treatment strategies.

The degree of gender variance differs across individuals, and Lang (1998) points out that the anthropological literature regarding Native Americans seems to suggest that those male bodied individuals who enacted a mixture of gender role behaviors seem most often to have been understood within their cultures as falling into categories assigned to "women-men" or men who lived as women. On the other hand, female bodied persons who enacted a mixture of gender role behaviors were most often considered still to be women, with only those female bodied people who enacted comprehensive gender role change assigned to "men-women" categories in their cultures. This also highlights that the status of

There is some indication that sexual object choice as well as gender presentation may play a role in entrance into traditional gender-variant statuses. For example, Roscoe (1995, p.115) cites one hirja saying "we dress like girls because of the sexual desire for men" and another saying "when we look at women we don't have any desire for them. When we see men, we like them, we feel shy, we feel some excitement." At the same time, sexual object choice varies among different individuals who are gender variant. With respect to Native American women-men and men-women, Roscoe (1996) reports that existing data usually reports that partners are normatively gendered members of the same natal sex, but that sometimes partners would be members of the other natal sex or of both sexes. "This was most often the case when adult men entered berdache status primarily on the basis of visions or dreams" (Roscoe, 1996, p. 335). This is consistent with current observations in male to female transsexual women. Those attracted to men often display cross-gender behavior in childhood and may develop a sense of self as female at an earlier age than transsexual women attracted to women or to both men and women who more often present with gender dysphoria beginning in mid to late adulthood (APA, 2000, p. 578).

In some cases, there is a strong spiritual component to gender variant statuses. This is true for some Native American cultures (Lang 1998, Roscoe 1996), and Indian hirja (Nanda, 1996). This is also an important aspect of the acualt in Myanmar (formerly known as Burma) (Coleman, Colgan, & Gooren, 1992). The principle religion is Buddism with an animistic influence, in which spirits known as nats intercede in ways similar to Roman Catholic Saints (Coleman, Colgan & Gooren, 1992, p. 315). One of these nats, Manguedon, a female spirit associated with good fortune or success, is associated with the gender variant status of acault adopted by some natal males. In order to formally enter the status of *acault*, these males are ceremonially married to Manguedon. The spiritual connotations of acualt status have both negative and positive aspects: On the negative side, Myanmar Buddists believe that only men (not including *acualt*) can achieve nirvana and that acuali status of a child may reflect disreputable acts by the parents in previous

Annual Fundraising Dinner at The Honolulu Zoo Saturday, July 31

Aloha everyone! This year's fundraising event promises to be something very special. We will be holding our event outside at The Honolulu Zoo (www.honoluluzoo.org), from 5:30 to 9:30 PM. Located at the end of Waikiki, the Zoo is next to Queen Kapiolani Park, a short walk from the beach in one direction (Queen's Surf, where many GLBT people go) and a short walk from Hula's, the oldest GLBT bar in Waikiki, in the other direction. This will also be a "full moon night," which is a great night to have an outdoor event.

Given that this is Hawaii. I have planned a traditional Hawaiian luau buffet, which, at this point, will include the following (if you want to know what anything is, just ask!):

> Kalua Pig • Lau Lau • Chicken Long Rice • Poki Lomi Salmon • Vegetarian Entrée • Macaroni Salad Poi or Rice • Haupia Malasada • Bottled Water Juices (cash basis) • Coffee and Tea (with dessert)

We may offer beer and wine, although it is possible that this will be an alcohol-free event, to keep our costs down. I am working on pupus (appetizers) to start. I am also working on the possibility of having leis to purchase, or perhaps, to be donated by a local group. Of course, be sure to have an aloha shirt to wear!

(www.ikaikaexolics.com is going out of business and has 75% off on all clothing, which is far better than prices for made-in-Hawaii clothing that you will find in the Islands.)

The cost for this year is as follows: Regular (Professional) - \$75 • Student - \$40.00 Sponsor - \$125.00 • Mentor - \$150.00

Children are welcome. Please contact me via e-mail (below) for details.

<u>Sponsors</u>, who pay a higher price, will be recognized as <u>sponsors of</u> <u>the event</u> at the dinner and in the Division 44 *Newsletter* following the convention.

<u>Mentors</u>, who also pay a higher price. <u>sponsor a student</u>. This can be a student of their own. Alternately, the Division will pair a Mentor with a student, who will have the opportunity to join their Mentor for dinner and to learn more about the Mentor's professional activities. Like Sponsors, Mentors will be recognized at the dinner and in the newsletter. We also ask that those wishing to pay for a student do so at this level, as the Student price is reserved for students who are paying for themselves.

NOTE!!! Please try to get payment to me BEFORE the meeting, as our caterer is limited in the number of people that can be added by the time of the meeting.

Please send checks, payable to SPSLGBI to: Division 44 Dinner, Robert L. Mapou, Ph.D. 8720 Georgia Avenue, Suite 300 Silver Spring, MD 20910

Also, let me know if you would be interested in purchasing a lei or two if we have a stand (no need to send money for this now). For further information, contact Robb directly at mapuna@earthlink.net or at (301 565-0534, x264. Please do not rely on the Division 44 listserv to reach me. Mahalo and a hui hou!

Division 44 Newsleiter

lives. Coleman, Colgan and Gooren (1992, p. 316) report that "these negative aspects of being an acault are strongly countered by the positive cultural and religious aspects." *Acualt* are able to access and intercede with Manguedon for good fortune or success. Coleman, Colgan and Gooren (1992) describe the acualt as including individuals who would be understood to be transsexual, crossdressers, and/or homosexual (p.320). They report that while homosexual activity between two men in the male gender role was "socially and morally repugnant" as well as illegal (p. 317), *acualt* tended to have sexual relationships with men which were seen as heterosexual. According to their belief system, if an *acualt* had sex with a female Manguedon would be jealous, but Manguedon would enjoy an *acualt* having sexual activity with a man.

Bolin (1996) points out that both the transgender and GLB communities have shared an interest in cross-cultural and historical material. "By using the berdache as a model, the transgender community and the homosexual community become active participants in reshaping their culture and in finding affiliation where division existed" (Bolin, 1996, p.477). How gender and sexual orientation are understood in Western society has gone through a great deal of change in the past one hundred years, and is likely to continue to develop over time. Members of the GLBT communities have been and continue to be active participants in this process. A contemporary example of how social categories are being reshaped is the *mahu* of Hawaii:

The *mahu* population today embraces an astounding variety of individuals. It can designate women who dress and work as men, men who dress and work as women, women or men who dress and act so as to obscure their biological classification, women who will only associate with other women, men who dress 'festively,' men who undergo hormone treatments and/or eventually change their sex surgically, true hermaphrodites, and women and men who might, in English, call themselves 'gay.' Any of these people may choose to procreate or to raise children through the traditional adoption arrangement known as hanai. In fact, parents sometimes put their children in the care of mahu, for mixed-gender individuals are recognized as special, compassionate, and creative. (Robertson cited in Roscoe 1995, pp. 110-111)

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As you plan your charitable giving for the year, as well as for the future, please consider a gift to Division 44. Although membership dues provide support, these revenues are insufficient to fund many of the Division's most important initiatives.

You can make a donation to the Division. or to a special fund such as the Malyon-Smith Fund to support LGBT-related research. You can make a tax-deductible contribution by mailing a check (payable to SPSLGBI) to the Division Secretary-Treasurer:

Susan Kashubeck-West Department of Counseling and Family Therapy University of Missouri-St. Louis 8001 Natural Bridge Road St. Louis, MO 63121-4499.

For other types of giving (such as including Division 44 in your will) contact Susan at KashubeckWestS@msx.umsl.edu. Transgender Emergence: Therapeutic Guidelines for Working with Gender-Variant People and Their Families 2004 (New York: Haworth Press) by Arlene Istar Lev, CSW-R, CASAC

Review by Randall D. Ehrbar

human expression" (Lev, 2004, p.xix).

In the interests of full-disclosure, I wish to say at the outset that I know Ari Istar Lev through her past involvement with Division 44's Transgender Taskforce which I have co-chaired for several years. That said, I highly recommend her book *Transgender Emergence* to clinicians working with transgender clients, transgender people, and anyone interested in learning more about transgender people as well as those interested in the study of gender. Lev approaches the topic from the standpoint that "transgenderism is a normal and potentially healthy variation of

Lev's work is "informed by an eclectic framework of various theoretical models" including "an ecological socialwork model," "a feminist family systems perspective." and "a post-modern and social constructionist view" (p. xix). Accordingly, she carefully examines issues of power in the therapeutic relationship which are especially important with this population as therapists often serve as "gatekeepers" for medical and legal interventions. She also does an excellent job of giving a historical perspective on the development of transgender identities as well as deconstructing sex and gender in general. Additionally, she tackles the difficult issue of the current diagnostic categories of gender identity

disorder and transvestic fetishism. She also does a good job of reviewing (and deconstructing) various etiological theories of gender variance.

Lev is very thorough and addresses the needs of the full range of transgender people and their families, including people who cross-dress, bi-gendered, non-gendered, and other alternatively gendered people, transsexual people, and intersex people. She includes a thorough discussion of gender variance in childhood including a good overview of the controversial topic of whether this is a disorder and how to treat such children and their families. While she is frankly in favor of a non-pathologizing approach, she is fair and respectful in her presentation of other approaches. It is a real strength of this book that Lev does not focus her discussion only on those clients seeking medical transition nor exclusively on the process of evaluating clients for such transition. Instead, she discusses a much broader range of clients, client concerns, and ways in which therapy can be helpful to clients and their families.

The one area in which I was disappointed given the overall high quality of Lev's work was the treatment of intersex children. While she accurately describes some of the challenges to the treatment model based on psychosexual neutrality for much of the past thirty years (p. 356) and the concerns raised by intersex adults about problems stemming from treatment they received, she does not indicate the degree to which this is an area in which there is a great deal of controversy within the medical community. Thus while her description of intersex treatment may represent the experience of intersex people and their families who are now adult, it does not necessarily represent the current experience of intersex babies, children, and their parents. This discrepancy is due to the shifting norms with regard to treating intersex infants. children, and their parents which have come about due to the efforts of intersex activists and allies (Preves, 2003). "The management of these conditions is in the midst of great change. Every aspect is currently under review including diagnostic techniques, timing and nature of treatment including

The 8th International Conference on Bisexuality

Thursday, August 5 - Sunday, August 8, 2004 Coffman Union University of Minnesota, Minneapolis

We are pleased to announce that the eighth biannual international conference on bisexuality will take place this summer in Minneapolis, Minnesota. The locations for other international bi conferences that have taken place since 1991 include Amsterdam, London, New York, Berlin, Boston, and Sydney.

The 8th International Conference will include three plenary sessions featuring: Dr. Marge Charmoli, Twin Cities based psychologist, bisexual activist, and co-host of the radio program *Bi-Cities*; Makoto Hibino, a transgendered bisexual Japanese author and bi-trans activist; and Luigi Ferrer, a Latino bi activist working as a long-time HIV/AIDS educator and health care consultant.

More than 40 academic and community workshops will also be presented throughout the conference, featuring bisexual community educators, activists, and allies from around the globe. There will be ample opportunity to network and socialize with the 1000 or so people who are expected to attend the conference.

The 8th International Conference on Bisexuality is a project of the Bisexual Organizing Project (Minneapolis/St. Paul) and the Bisexual Foundation (San Diego), with the support of Outfront Minnesota. The event will be hosted by the University of Minnesota's GLBT Program Office.

For further information on the 8th International Conference on Bisexuality, conference activities, and to register for the conference online, visit the ICB8 website at: http://www.8icb.org/

Division 44 Newsletter

surgery, and information given to parents" (Creighton, 2001, p.218). Ms. Lev notes that activists and medical professionals agree upon the need for "increased psychosocial support in the form of counseling or psychotherapy for parents who birth intersexed children and intersexed people themselves" (p. 379). Norms are also shifting away from secrecy (Creighton, 2001). Issues which are currently contested are whether and when surgery should be performed on intersex infants, and who should decide this (see for example Berenbaum, 2003; Daaboul & Frader, 2001; and Diamond & Sigmundson, 1997), and to what degree parents should have input into their child's gender assignment (Daaboul & Frader, 2001; and Diamond & Sigmundson, 1997). Hence there is a large range in potential treatments such children and families may face. Nor does Lev discuss the movement towards basing gender assignment of intersex infants on outcome studies of gender identity of intersex individuals with the same conditions rather than simply on the appearance of external gentalia and karotyping (Diamond & Sigmundson, 1997). Lev does outline an affirmative treatment approach for intersex children consistent with that advocated by intersex activists and some providers. That this section of the book was less up to date than other areas of the book was particularly disappointing to me because one of the great strengths of Lev's book is that it is a current, transgender affirmative approach to assisting clients to become comfortable with their gender identity and role.

Lev's post-modern approach to narrative, her use of an identity development model, and her attention to families make her book an eminently practical one both for transgender people and for clinicians looking for guidance on how best to assist transgender clients. She does not downplay the variety of challenges such people face in the process of becoming more fully themselves nor the impact this has on their family systems. Rather she provides useful guidance on how transgender clients and their therapists can face such challenges in a non-pathologizing, growth-promoting way which provides support for a variety of individual client choices and outcomes.

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- Lev, A. L (2004). Transgender Emergence, New York: Haworth Clinical Practice Press.
- Preves, S. E (2003). Intersex and Identity: The contested self. New Brunswick, NJ: Rutgers University Press.

Attention all students: This is an opportunity not to be missed!

You are invited to stay with Division 44 at the APA convention this year in Hawaii (July 28 - August 1). For a reduced fee (approx. \$50 per night), and a few hours of your time volunteering in the Division 44 suite, you can share a room with other LGBT students and save some money on hotel costs. If you are considering coming to Hawaii for the convention, you should think seriously about staying with us!

> • Low cost for accomodations, thus reducing the overall cost of your trip

• Easy to arrange (we make the reservations and find roomates for you)

- Opportunity to stay in a centrally located hotel where many convention activities will be taking place
- Opportunity to make new friends from around the country

• Opportunity to network with LGBT students and psychologists at suite activities, discussion hours, and parties

• Providing a valuable service to the Division by volunteering a few hours of your time!

You will help out by spending a few hours staffing the suite, hosting the party, and selling the fundraiser items a great way to get connected to the LGBT community within psychology! The convention can be large and overwhelming, especially for first-time convention-goers. Staying and working with Div. 44 will provide you a "home base" where you can meet friendly folks.

HOW IT WORKS:

If you are interested, contact me as soon as possible:

Shauna Summers Student Representative of Division 44 shanene@juno.com 618-453-3571

Let me know which nights you are interested in (tentatively), and if you prefer a same-gender room.

I look forward to hearing from you!

Shauna E. Summers, M.A.

APA Presidential Candidate Statements

There are five nominees for 2005 APA president. Each candidate was invited to submit a response to two questions: (1) What do you see as the important role(s) APA can or should be playing in improving the lives or mental heath of lesbian, gay, bisexual, and transgender (LGBT) people? and (2) Please describe or list any professional activities in which you have participated that are related to improving the lives or mental health and well-being of LGBT people. Three nominees responded by press time and their answers appear below. Responses were limited to 250 words.

Sharon Stephens Brehm

As APA president, I would continue my long-standing support of the LGBT community, ensuring that APA sustains vigorous efforts to promote LGBT-relevant research, treatment, policy initiatives, publications, conferences, and outreach to schools. The APA Task Force on Sexual Orientation and Military Service should also continue. In addition, a thorough review of the Don't Ask, Don't Tell policy in the United States armed forces is long overdue and I would ask the Council of Representatives to initiate such a study

When I wrote the first edition of *Intimate Relationships*, it was the first undergraduate textbook on relationships and set an important precedent by its inclusive focus on heterosexual and homosexual relationships. Unfortunately, research on LGBT relationships was insufficient. It still is. I would ask APA's Working Group on Same-Sex Families and Relationships to develop a research agenda to address our lack of knowledge. As a faculty member and academic administrator, I have always supported the GLBT community. For example, during a controversy about a faculty member's Weblog postings, I deplored his "deeply offensive, hurtful, and very harmful stereotyping" statements about gay men, while recognizing that his speech was protected by the First Amendment (O'Neil, R., *The Chronicle of Higher Education*, 1/16/04).

Gerry Koocher

Whenever psychological knowledge has something to contribute in support of groups suffering exclusion or disenfranchisement, APA should be willing to take a public stand on the issue. I support inclusion in the broadest sense, and abhor homophobia, prejudice, and hate-based speech or actions. I hope APA will never shrink from a position of moral advocacy on such matters. I have long supported eliminating discrimination against GLBT people in employment, adoption, marriage, and other societal roles.

In my published writings (e.g., *Ethics in Psychology* and the *Psychologist's Desk Reference*) I have always included content related to treatment of LGBT people in non-pathologizing, respectful, inclusionary perspectives. I have always supported LGBT issues in the APA Council and Board of Directors, and have actively sought to avoid or eliminate unfair discrimination in the facilities where I have worked or directed training programs. On occasion I have testified as an expert witness on behalf of LGBT defendants or plaintiffs. In one instance this involved taking a public stand in court against a colleague sitting with me on the APA Board of Directors.

Katherine Nordal, Ph.D.

APA must continue to promote mental health practices that affirm the value and human dignity of Gay, Lesbian, and Bisexual individuals, work to eliminate prejudice, stereotyping, and discrimination and advocate for equal treatment under the law. APA should continue to inform policy makers on issues such as parenting rights, same sex marriages, and service in the military. Another International Conference on Lesbian, Gay, and Bisexual Concerns in Psychology should be sponsored and the international network that grew out of the first conference must be supported. APA can be an international leader in this arena. APA's Guidelines for Psychotherapy with Gay, Lesbian, and Bisexual Clients must be widely distributed within the mental health community.

I am very supportive of APA's advocacy efforts on behalf of LGBT youth, LGBT health issues, and in the civil rights arena. While on the APA Board of Directors, I was liaison to the GLBT committee and advocated for its concerns, including support for passage of the Guidelines. As an active Episcopalian in Mississippi, I have been very vocal in my support for the ordination of Gay and Lesbian individuals. And, my private practice is very welcoming of persons with GLBT concerns. Please visit my website, www.DrNordal.com.

COMMITTEE AND TASK FORCE REPORTS

COMMITTEE ON GENDER IDENTITY

The most exciting thing to report is that at the Midwinter meeting this year, the Transgender Taskforce was elevated to Committee status. This reflects the continuing importance of issues related to gender variance, transgender, and gender identity to this division. Additionally, the Committee on Gender Identity was charged with the task of monitoring and working to facilitate the process of the formation of an APA level Task Force on Gender Identity, Gender Variance, and Intersex Conditions. It's exciting to see these issues take on more presence within the Division and in APA at large over the last several years and this year. More and more people are aware of the issues from multiple perspectives and the complexities surrounding them. We look forward to continuing to facilitate this discussion.

When we called for proposals to be included in a symposium at APA, we were very pleased at the volume and quality of the response. In fact, we were able to put together two different symposia, both of which have been accepted. They are: Who are you? What do you want?: Listening to Trans-people (9am-10:50am on Friday 7/30) and Transcending Gender Through Scientific Inquiry: Contributions to the Study of Transgender or Gender Variant Individuals (11am-12:50pm on Sunday 8/1). So keep your eyes peeled for them in Hawaii! Also, Dr. Nick Embaye and Dr. Randall Ehrbar will be leading a Discussion on TransFeminism looking at the issues raised by the intersection of the concerns of gender variant people and feminism in the Div 35/AWP suite at APA (11am-11:50am on Wednesday 7/28), as well as the Committee on Gender Identity's Business Meeting and Discussion Hour in the Div 44 suite (12 noon-2pm on Friday 7/30).

Another area in which these issues are taking on more presence at APA is the process of forming an APA level Task Force on Gender Identity, Gender Variance, and Intersex Conditions. This process began two years ago with a discussion of the need for such a group. Then a working group was formed with several members of Division 44's Taskforce as well as representatives from other divisions to put together a proposal for the formation of the APA Taskforce. At this past APA convention our council reps, Doug Haldeman, Armand Cerbone, and Kris Hancock, did a tremendous job bringing the proposal to the APA council floor. Division 44 is very fortunate to have such a dynamic and energetic team of council representatives. The Division 44 EC also unanimously approved the following resolution of support for the taskforce: "Div 44 will work actively toward the formation of an APA-wide task force on gender variance and will work toward making it a reality." At the last

Midwinter meeting the EC continued to take steps to support the formation of this taskforce, sending a message to the boards and committees the issue is currently in front of in support of it.

The Division 44 EC also unanimously approved the following resolution at last convention: "Div 44 encourages the public policy office to support concerns relevant to gender identity and gender variant individuals in relevant legislative initiatives." This grew out of a concern raised by Lori Valencia-Greene and Diane Elmore of the APA Public Policy Office that there was no position in this topic. They worked with the Division 44 Public Policy Taskforce under Dr. Randy Georgemiller and Dr. Randall Ehrbar who represented the Division 44 Committee on Gender Identity. Now the Public Policy office will be free to work for the rights of transpeople when these issues arise.

Current co-chairs of the Committee on Gender Identity are Dr. Randall Ehrbar and Dr. Nikayo Embaye. The mission statement of the committee is available at: http://www.apa.org/divisions/div44/missionstatement.htm. -Randall D. Ehrbar, Psy.D.

Convention Race and Walk Saturday, July 31

The race and walk will be held Saturday morning. July 31, at 7:00 AM. It will be on the Kapliani Trail near Waikiki Beach, walking distance from the major hotels. This event is presented by the Division of Exercise and Sport Psychology (APA Division 47) and the Running Psychologists, a group within Division 47. The event is named "Ray's Race and Walk" in honor of Ray Fowler, who organized the Running Psychologists in 1978. Keith McConnell (mcconnel@jfku.edu) is the 2003-04 President of the Running Psychologists.

More details will appear in the APA, the Division 47 website (www.APA47.org), and in your convention packet. If you pre-register, you will be notified by email or post. There's also a listserv for race information. To be added, send a note to kcooke@apa.org. For more information, contact Keith Cooke at kcooke@apa.org or 202-336-6197.

COMMITTEE ON BISEXUAL ISSUES IN PSYCHOLOGY

Division 44 will be sponsoring a Symposium and a Discussion Hour on bisexual issues at this year's APA Convention in Honolulu:

 The Symposium "Recent Research on Bisexuality: Influences on Constructions of Sexual Identity" will take place on Wednesday, July 28 from 9:00 a.m. - 10:50 a.m. at the Hawaii Convention Center, Meeting Room 301B. The Symposium Chair is Ron Fox, and presenters include Robin Hoburg, "Construction of Sexual Identity Along the Continuum of Sexual Attraction;" Ellen Schecter, "Women-Loving Women Loving Men: Sexual Fluidity and Identity in Lesbians:" Konjit Page, "Bi the Way: Research with Bisexual Women 20 Years Later;" and Brandy Smith, Sharon Horne, Shana Hamilton, Chad Hamilton, Eric Manley, Wendy Wonch, Carrie Houts, Blair Terry, and Theresa Johnson, "The Impact of Religion or Spirituality on Bisexuality Identity." The Discussant for this Symposium is Emily Page.

2. A Bisexual Issues Discussion Hour will take place Saturday, July 31 from 9:00 a.m. -10:00 a.m. in the Division 44 Hospitality Suite, offering members the opportunity to gather, talk, and network regarding bisexual issues.

A new book, *Current Research in Bisexuality*, edited by Ron Fox, will become available this summer. The book is a special issue of the *Journal of Bisexuality* and came out of a previous Division 44 APA symposium. It includes nine chapters/articles, mostly by Division members.

The Committee continues its work in the Division by developing convention programming on bisexual issues, attending the Convention and Mid-Winter Executive Committee Meetings, and providing resources and reading fists on bisexual issues to the membership. Contact either co-chair for updated reading lists on bisexual issues. We also continue to update our resource list of members with expertise in bisexual issues which is available to the membership of the Division. We invite you to contact us to let us know about your expertise in bisexual issues and to keep us informed about your academic, clinical, research, or community projects, including publications and presentations, that relate to bisexual issues and the interface of lesbian, gay, and bisexual issues.

- Ron Fox, ronfox@ronfoxphd.com

- Emily Page, em@emilypage.com

TREASURER'S REPORT Midwinter, March 2004

The consolidated financial report for Division 44 dated December 2003 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 December 2003, the Division's assets totaled \$89,673.82 and our income for 2003 was \$48,969.70. For comparison, as of December 2002, the Division's assets totaled \$73,126.53.

The Malyon-Smith fund is held in two accounts. Our mutual fund with State Street Research Funds was valued at \$21,415.88 as of 12/31/2003. Our initial investment (1998) was \$20,000, which represents a gain in value of \$1,415.88 (as opposed to the loss in value of \$3,611.99 reported for 2002). The remainder of the fund, held in cash and short-term investments, was valued at \$13.388.92, as of December, 2003. As a result, our current quasi-endowment total is \$34.804.80. This represents a net gain of \$4140.17 since December, 2002.

Year-to-date dues income (as of December 2003) was \$29,261. In FY02 dues income was \$28,355. For the first year since 1999, dues income has not decreased; rather, dues income increased by \$906. Our dues income increased in the categories of new member dues, renewal member dues, student dues, and affiliate dues. Dues income decreased in the category of current members (dues received via APA Dues Statements). We have received \$19,708.70 in additional resources. The comparable year-end figure for 2002 was \$13,044.93. Our income increased in terms of investment gains, advertising income and contributions (it appears, although the Multicultural Summit numbers get mixed in with contributions) and our income decreased in terms of royalties, contributions to the Malyon-Smith fund, and interest income.

The 2003 convention fund raising dinner netted \$2273.84 in donations. For comparison purposes, the 2002 figure was \$2184.74, the 2001 figure was \$2876.25. the 2000 figure was \$3644.50, and the 1999 figure was \$1650.00.

Our operating budget for FY03 was \$41,000.00. At the end of December 2003, expenditures totaled \$32,792.03. Adding other income increases to these savings results in a net gain for the year of 2003 of \$16,177.67. In comparison, our net gain for FY 2002 (including Multicultural Summit income and expenses) was \$9,975.36.

Thus, we reined in our expenditures last year and came in significantly under budget (congratulations to us!) and we benefited from improvements in the investment arena.

- Susan Kashubeck-West, Treasurer

Summer, 2004

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Hospitality Suite Wednesday **Convention Programming** July 28 Hawai'i Convention Center Ala Moana Hotel 8-8:50 am Suite Opens 9-9:50 am Symposium: Recent Research on Bisexuality - Influences on Constructions of Sexual Identity (Room 301B) (Fox) 10-10:50 am [1-1]:50 am Symposium: Voices of Heterosexual Allies -Committee on Youth and Families Public Discourse, Activism, and Research (Room 304A) (Russell) Symposium: LGBT Ethnic and Cultural 12-12:50 pm International Issues Discussion Diversity - New Directions in Defining Homosexuality (Room 311) (James) 2:00 pm 2:30 – 5 pm Outgoing EC Meeting Division 45 Suite Open House. Special welcome and 6-6:50 pm invitation to all Division 44 7-8 pm members. (NOTE: This event takes place at the Sheraton Waikiki) 8-11 pm **Opening Party**

| Thursday July 29 | Convention Programming Hawai'i Convention Center | Hospitality Suite Ala Moana Hotel |
|---------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 9-9:50 am | Paper Session: Cultural Factors Impacting Lesbian, Gay, and Bisexual People of Color (Room 307B) (Balsam) | Science Committee |
| 10-10;50 am | | Surviving Heterosexism and Homophobia in Academia |
| 11-11:50 am | | Film: "Ke Kulana He Mahu: Remembering a Sense of Place" (award winning documentary |
| 12-12:50 pm | | on transgender issues & native Hawaiian culture, followed by reception with producer/director) |
| 1-1:50 pm | | Getting Involved in LGBT Psychology |
| 2-2:50 pm | | LGBT Issues at the State Level |
| 3-3:50 pm | | Committee on Ethnic Diversity |
| 4-4:50 pm | | Division 44 & 45 Presidential Discussion Hour |
| 5-5:50 pm | | Meet the Authors: Recent Books in LGBT Psychology |
| 6-6:50 pm | | Mentoring Mixer |
| 7-8 pm | | Student Pizza Party |
| 8-9 pm | , | |

Spull-out Section # APA DIVISION 44 2004 CONVENTION PROGRAM Spull-out Section # HONOLULU

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| Friday | Convention Programming | Convention Programming | Hospitality Suite |
|-------------|----------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| July 30 | Hawai'i Convention Center | Hilton Hawaiian Village | Ala Moana Hotel |
| 8-8:50 am | | Symposium: Empirical | |
| | | Examinations of the Multiplicity of | |
| | | Lesbian and Gay Identity (Honolulu | |
| | | Suite 1) (St. Aubin) | |
| 9-9:50 am | | Symposium: Who Are You? What | |
| | | Do You Want? Listening to Trans- | 9:30: Ethical Issues in LGBT |
| | | People (Honolulu Suite 1) (Ehrbar) | Research |
| 10-10:50 am | | | |
| 11-11:50 am | | Conversation Hour: Mentoring Program for LGBT Students | Aging Task Force |
| | | (Honolulu Suite I) (Fitzgerald & | |
| | | Correll) | |
| 12-12:50 pm | Symposium: Overcoming | | Committee on Gender |
| 1 | Oppression Among LGBT | | Identity |
| | Communities of Color (Room | | |
| | 320) (Iwamasa) | | |
| 1-1:50 pm | | · · | - |
| 2-2:50 pm | | | |
| 3-3:50 pm | | Presidential Address: In Dreams | CLOSED |
| | | Begin Responsibilities: Psychology, | |
| | | Agency, and Activism (South | |
| | | Pacific Ballroom 1) (Glassgold) | |
| 4-4:50 pm | | Business Meeting (South Pacific | CLOSED |
| | | Ballroom 1) (Glassgold) | |
| 5-5:50 pm | | Awards Ceremony (South Pacific | CLOSED |
| | | Ballroom 1) (Glassgold) | |
| 6-6:50 pm | | | |
| 7-7:50 pm | | | Allies Social Hour (note: this |
| | | | event will take place at the |
| | | | Renaissance Hotel) |

| Saturday July 31 | Convention Programming Hawai'i Convention Center | Hospitality Suite Ala Moana Hotel |
|---------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| 8-8;50 am | | |
| 9-9:50 | Symposium: Serving LGBTQ Youths in Foster Care – Challenges and Solutions (Room 323A) (Downs) | Bisexual Issues Committee |
| 10-10:50 am | Poster Session: Life Experiences of LGBT People (Kamehameha Exhibit Hall) (Balsam) | Incoming EC Meeting |
| 11-11:50 am | Poster Session: LGBT Identity, Stress, Health, and Well-Being (Kamehameha Exhibit Hall) (Harper) | |
| 12-12:50 pm | Symposium: Supporting Scientific Integrity and Freedom in Behavioral Health Research (Room 320) (Glassgold) | SUITE CLOSES |

SPULL-OUT SECTION & APA DIVISION 44 2004 CONVENTION PROGRAM SPULL-OUT SECTION &

| Sunday | Convention Programming |
|-------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| August 1 | Hawai'i Convention Center |
| 9-9:50 | Symposium: International Perspectives on Same-Sex Marriage (Room 323B) (Gillis) |
| 10-10:50 am | Paper Session: Sexual Risk and Violence in the Lives of LGB People (Room 323B) (Harper) |
| 11-11:50 am | Symposium: Transcending Gender Through Science - Empirical Investigations of Gender |
| | Variance (Room 304B) (Embaye) |

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Additional LGBT-related Programming (not affiliated with Division 44)

This list was compiled by searching the "convention scheduler" at http://ww.apa.org/convention/ using various LGBT-related terms. I make no claims that it is all-inclusive, but thought it might be helpful to readers. – Becky Liddle

| Date | Time | Title | Location |
|---------------|------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Wed July 28 | 11 am - 12:50 pm | Symposium: Diversity Discourse – Gender, Sexualities and LGBTI Issues, and Multiculturalism in the Psychology Classroom | Hawai'i Convention Center, Room 306B |
| Wed July 28 | 2 – 3:50 pm | Symposium: Sexual Identity Confusion During Adolescence – Religious, Diversity, and Professional Issues | Hílton Hawaiian Beach Resort & Spa, South Pacific Ballroom 1 |
| Thurs July 29 | 8 – 8:50 am | Symposium: Cultural Competency in LGBT Counseling – Applying Lessons from Multicultural Psychology | Hawai'i Convention Center, Room 327 |
| Thurs July 29 | 10 – 11:50 am | Invited Symposium: Lesbians, Feminism, and Psychoanalysis – Affirming Integrations | Hawai'i Convention Center, Room 304A |
| Fri July 30 | 8 – 8:50 am | Symposium: Contexts of HIV Risk for Gay Men of Color | Hawai'i Convention Center, Room 323B |
| Fri July 30 | 11 - 11:50 am | Symposium: Sexual Orientation and Military Service – Challenges and Opportunities for Psychologists | Hawai'i Convention Center, Room 306A |
| Fri July 30 | 1 – 1:50 pm | Poster Session: The Social in Social Psychology – Culture, Gender, Race, Sexual Orientation, and Group | Hawai'i Convention Center, Kamehameha Exhibit Hall |
| Sat July 31 | 8 am - 4:50 pm | Workshop: Affirmative Psychotherapy with Sexual Minority (LGB) Clients, Couples, and Families | Sheraton Waikiki Hotel, Akaka Falls Room |
| Sat July 31 | 12 – 12:50 pm | Symposium: Culturally Relevant Sexual-Risk- Behavior-Reduction Interventions for Underserved Youth | Hawai'i Convention Center, Room 316B |
| Sat July 31 | 12 – 12:50 рт | Symposium: Feminist and Lesbian-Gay-Bisexual Educators – Challenges and Opportunities | Hawai'i Convention Center, Room 316C |
| Sat July 31 | 12 – 1:50 pm | Symposium: Interrogating Theoretical Approaches to Marginalized People – Race, Gender, Sexual Orientation | Hawai'i Convention Center, Room 317A |
| Sun August 1 | 11 am - 12:50 pm | Symposium: LGBT Youth – Integrating Resaerch, Theory, Policy, and Practice | Hawai'i Convention Center, Room 303B |

Trans Issues & Native Hawaiian Culture: Documentary Thursday July 29

11 a.m. – 1 p.m. Division 44 Suite

There will not be a CE program for Div. 44 this year, but the CE coordinators have arranged to show a short (67 minute) award-winning documentary on transgender issues and native Hawaiian culture, to be followed by a reception for the producer/director.

The film is titled "Ke Kulana He Mahu: Remembering a Sense of Place" and highlights many of the important issues in transgender psychology. All interested parties are encouraged to attend. A small, voluntary donation will be accepted for support of the activity.

Joint Activities with Division 45 (Ethnic Minority Issues)

Division 45 Open House with a special welcome and invitation to Division 44 members

Location: Sheraton Waikiki, Div 45 Suite Time: Wed July 28 5-7 pm

Divisions 44 & 45: Discussion Hour Please join the Presidents of Division 45 and Division 44, StevenJames and Judith Glassgold, in a discussion to strengthen and nurture our partnership. We hope to address common concerns, such as issues impacting both our communities, and address barriers to the deepening of our ties. The issues facing Ethnic Minority LGBT people are of special concern.

Location: Ala Moana Hotel, Div 44 Suite Time: Thursday July 29, 4-5 pm

Division 17 Section for LGB Awareness: Convention Events

The Society of Counseling Psychology's (Division 17's) Section for Lesbian, Gay, and Bisexual Awareness is finalizing our plans for this summer's APA Convention. Our convention-wide symposium is titled "Cultural Competency in LGBT Counseling: Applying Lessons from Multicultural Psychology." During this hour, Kathleen Kirby will talk about Identity Development and Facilitative Counseling Interventions for Self-Identified LGBT Adolescents, Tania Israel's topic is "And sometimes T: Transgender issues and LGB counselor competencies," and I will address issues of "Becoming a Competent and Affirming Counselor for LGBT Issues." Roger Worthington will be our discussant.

On Sunday morning, in Division 17's Hospitality Suite, we will hold two conversation hours, followed by our business meeting. Everyone is invited to attend these meetings. We will start the morning at 8:00 with a discussion about LGBT vocational issues, followed by a conversation at 9:00 on same-sex marriage. At our business meeting, perhaps the most important agenda items will be electing a treasurer and chair elect. Other leadership roles are open as well. Committee experience is helpful, but not required. Nominations are now open and self-nominations are definitely encouraged.

Our annual dinner has become an event that is gaining in popularity and that many of us look forward to. Holly Savoy is coordinating our dinner plans this year. Friday evening is our most likely date, but look for announcements on our listserv and this summer in the Hospitality Suite as plans materialize, or contact Holly at hbsavoy@email.uncc.edu.

David Whitcomb, Ph.D. Section Chairperson david_whitcomb@und.nodak.edu

CALL FOR PROPOSALS

National Multicultural Conference and Summit 2005

January 27-28, 2005 Renaissance Hollywood Hotel, Hollywood, California

THE PSYCHOLOGY OF RACE/ETHNICITY, GENDER, SEXUAL ORIENTATION, AND DISABILITY: WHAT WORKS, WITH WHOM, AND UNDER WHAT CIRCUMSTANCES?

Goals for the Conference/Summit:

(a) examine training/teaching, research and practice issues related to race/ethnicity, gender, sexual orientation, and disability; (b) present evidenced based methods, interventions, and practice on what works with whom and under what circumstances; (c) stimulate difficult dialogues (including bilingual, sign language, vocabulary) between and within racial/ethnic groups, gay men and lesbian women, the physically challenged, and women and men; and (d) concentrate on methods and strategies to reduce bias, prejudice, and discrimination and increase proven knowledge in our relationships with each other and with the larger community through evidence based methods.

Program Proposal Format

To be considered, each proposal must contain the following information and must be received by July 9, 2004:

1. Cover Page - Includes the corresponding author's name. degree, affiliation, mailing address, phone number. fax, email. title of Program (10 words or less), and type of program: Individual Paper (50 min), Symposium (2 hrs), Difficult Dialogue or Workshop (1 hr 50 min).

2. Presenters' Page - Includes a list of all presenters and their contact information; their presentation titles, their degree and affiliation, and indicate Program Chair(s) and Discussant(s), if applicable.

3. Summaries - Includes 4 copies of 500-word general program summary and 4 copies of 500-word summaries for each presenter with titles (10 words or less) detailing evidence based methods in relation to training/teaching, research and practice.

4. Audiovisual Equipment Request - Indicate any A/V needs for the program. Costs have increased substantially for A/V. Participants are encouraged to use handouts when possible.

5. Accommodations Request - Indicate any special needs of any presenters.

PROPOSALS DUE DATE – July 9, 2004 THERE WILL BE NO EXCEPTIONS TO THE DUE DATE.

Notification date will be after September 13, 2004. All decisions are final. Acceptance does not waive attendance feeall presenters are subject to the registration fee of the conference. No previously published presentations will be accepted. All proposals should adhere to The American Psychological Association Principles of Ethics and disclosure. There will be a limit of two presentations per presenter over the course of the conference.

SEND ALL PROPOSALS ELECTRONICALLY TO: lvazquez@nmsu.edu

If you have any questions, please feel free to contact me through email or phone at 505/646-2121.

OTHER CONTACT INFORMATION FOR FURTHER INFORMATION:

Luis A. Vázquez, Ph.D., Department Head MSC 3 CEP New Mexico State University P.O. Box 30001 Las Cruces, New Mexico 88003-8001 Office: 505/646-2121 FAX: 505/646-8035

CODE NUMBER

CALL FOR REVIEWERS NATIONAL MULTICULTURAL CONFERENCE AND SUMMIT 2005

The planners of the 2-day National Multicultural Conference and Summit, 2005 (NMCS, 2005) are seeking qualified reviewers. NMCS 2005 will address research, education and training, practice, and public interest issues within the context of the theme: THE PSYCHOLOGY OF RACE/ETHNICITY, GENDER, SEXUAL ORIENTATION, AND DISABILITY: WHAT WORKS, WITH WHOM, AND UNDER WHAT CIRCUMSTANCES? The Summit will bring together many outstanding psychologists. counselors and various helping professionals who have worked in the areas of race relations and ethnicity, gender, sexual orientation, and disability.

The goals for this important event are to: (a) examine training/teaching, research and practice issues related to race, gender, sexual orientation, and disability: (b) present evidenced based methods, interventions, and practice on how these socio-demographic variables intersect, converge, and diverge; (c) stimulate difficult dialogues (including bilingual, sign language, vocabulary) between and within racial/ethnic groups, gay men and lesbian women, the physically abled and disabled, and women and men; and (d) concentrate on methods and strategies to reduce bias, prejudice, and discrimination and increase proven knowledge in our relationships with each other and with the larger community through evidenced based methods.

The Summit will be held in Hollywood, California, January 27-28, 2005, at the Renaissance Hollywood Hotel. Proposals for presentations, symposia, student posters, or difficult dialogues are due to the Committee by <u>July 9, 2004</u>. All reviews are due by <u>September 13, 2004</u>. If you would be interested in reviewing for this exciting conference, please complete the form below and return it to:

> Luis A. Vázquez, Ph.D., Department Head MSC 3 CEP New Mexico State University P.O. Box 30001 Las Cruces, New Mexico 88003-8001 Office: 505/646-2121 FAX: 505/646-803 Email: lvazquez@nmsu.edu Thank you for your willingness to participate.

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| Name | Title |
| Mailing Address: | Tel: |
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| Email: | Affiliation: |
| Areas of Expertise: | Have you attended the conference in the past? |
| | |
| Are you an APA Member? | Are you a student? |

DIVISION 44 MEMBERSHIP DIRECTORY FORM

It is time to update the Membership Directory. If you are a Fellow, Member or Associate Member you can add further information to your listing, or opt out of inclusion in the directory by completing the form enclosed. If you are a student or affiliate member you MUST complete the form in order to be included in the directory. Please take time to complete this form now if need be, and beat the deadline for return to Division Services. You can also email your requests to Keith at div44@apa.org.

Thank you,

Christopher R. Martell, Ph.D., ABPP & Kate Kominars, Ph.D. Membership Co-Chairs

Please print. Unless otherwise indicated, the information you provide will be included in the Division 44 Directory. Members, Associates, or Fellows of Division 44 will be AUTOMATICALLY included in the directory; however, if you would like additional information included in the directory (e.g., institutional affiliation, area of specialization, availability for consultation, and/or an address different from the one in APA's database), then please complete the form below. If you do NOT want to be included in the 2004 directory, please complete the form and check the appropriate box in the form and send it in to APA. If you are a student member or an affiliate 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 2004 directory.

| Name: | |
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| Title: | |
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| Email: | Type of Work: |
| Areas of Interest: | |
| Available for Consultation: Yes No | |
| Division 44 Membership: Member Associate F | ellow Affiliate Student Affiliate |
| | iven the Division permission to include the information above in the 2004 on the Division 44 website and produced as a booklet which will be sent to |
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| Please submit the above information ASAP | o (no later than September 1, 2004 for inclusion in the Directory) to: |

Keith Cooke, Division 44 Administrative Office American Psychological Association, 750 First Street NE, Washington, DC 20002-4242 Phone: (202) 336-6197 • Fax: (202) 218-3599 • div44@apa.org

Awareness of LGBT Issues and Cultural Competency in Graduate Training Gillian Marie Woldorf, M.A.

I recently completed a course entitled "Culture, Mental Health, and Human Development," a core requirement in our doctoral program in clinical psychology, and a course recently revamped to reflect the field's emphasis on cultural competence. As an exercise in diversity awareness, on the first day of class, each student in turn listed his or her multiple cultural identities. The only cultural identity common to all of us was that of "graduate student"--and out of the fifteen or so students in the class. I was the only one to count "lesbian" as part of my cultural identity. I learned quite a bit about multiple cultural identities that day, and as we went around the room, I added several descriptors to my list. In the end, I found I could describe myself as a Jewish lesbian female graduate student from a small-town, middle-class background, in no particular order.

As the semester progressed, we read and discussed a number of general articles on cultural competence, as well as several pertaining to specific cultural and ethnic groups. Notably absent, however, was any discussion of, or assignment of readings on, cultural aspects of sexual orientation and gender expression. Let me state clearly at this point that I do not intend to criticize the excellent instruction and design of this particular course. I intend, instead, to point out a serious gap in graduate training regarding cultural competence.

The American Psychological Association's (2003) Guidelines on Multicultural Education, Training. Research, Practice, and Organizational Change for Psychologists recognize sexual orientation as an element of "multiculturalism, in an absolute sense ... However in these guidelines, we use the term multicultural rather narrowly to connote interactions between racial/ethnic groups in the United States and the implications for education, training, research, practice, and organizational change" (p. 380). In effect, to relegate sexual orientation and gender expression to the level of a technicality when defining cultural competence is (to borrow from George Orwell) to say that all cultural identities are created equal. but some are more equal than others. A similar downplaying of the importance of sexual orientation and gender expression can be found in an otherwise exhaustive report by the Office of the Surgeon General (2001).

It may be argued that because homosexuality is no longer considered a mental disorder, information on sexual orientation does not provide much incremental validity to cultural competence training. However, it may also be argued that *precisely because* sexual orientation is no longer officially pathologized, cultural competence training *requires* an in-depth discussion of sexual orientation. And *precisely because* certain forms of gender expression may still be pathologized as "Gender Identity Disorder," careful consideration of the relationship between culture and gender expression is equally important.

LGBT individuals may experience distress ranging from post-traumatic stress symptoms to suicidality (Elze, 2002; Fergusson, Horwood, & Beautrais, 1999); yet they may not seek treatment for fear that services will not be culturally sensitive, especially if they have been directly victimized (Dworkin & Yi, 2003). Safren, Hollander, Hart, and Heimberg (2001) cite studies that suggest that the majority of graduate students and practitioners alike lack the training they need to provide culturally competent care to LGBT clients. What is needed, then, is specific attention to LGBT cultural identities in the graduate curriculum. With the full inclusion of LGBT issues in discussions of cultural competence, particularly at the graduate level, psychology can move closer to realizing the "knowledge and skills needed for the profession in the midst of dramatic historic sociopolitical changes ... as well as needs of new constituencies, markets, and clients" (American Psychological Association, 2003).

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Important Member Update on APA Policy: Sexual Orientation and Military Service By Judith Glassgold

In 1991, the American Psychological Association (APA) passed a Resolution criticizing the United States Defense Department policy that stated homosexuality was inconsistent with military service, and prohibited lesbian. gay, and bisexual (LGB) individuals from serving in the US Military. Besides citing current APA policies condemning discrimination based on sexual orientation, the resolution included a ban on advertising in APA journals by the US Armed Forces. This was part of a national movement opposing discrimination in the military, which included bans on military recruiting on college campuses and similar resolutions by other professional organizations.

At that time there was the hope that the 1992 Presidential Campaign would bring about change as Bill Clinton voiced his opposition to the ban. However, President Clinton's attempts to change this policy led to a backlash resulting in "Don't ask, Don't Tell"(DADT), a policy voted into law by the US Congress and signed by President Clinton. This law changed some of the parameters for military service; it permitted LGB individuals to serve in the military but limited their right to disclose that orientation. Under the policy, homosexual behavior remained "incompatible with military service." The implementation of this law has been problematic leading to an increase in the number of discharges and confusion regarding its limits. Over the years documentation by non-profit organizations and advocacy groups such as the Service members Legal Defense Network (SLDN) have indicated that DADT has left LGB service members vulnerable to retaliation and attack. For mental health professionals who serve in the military, the law has created confusion, and ethical issues surrounding confidentiality of therapy sessions and records, consent for treatment, and issues of disclosure of sexual orientation.

Over the last several years, the issue has evolved even more. For instance, the European Union has strong antidiscrimination laws and the Armed Forces of European nations (particularly Great Britain and Germany), Israel. and Australia have accepted LGB service members serving openly. Scholarship by psychologists, such as Gregory Herek and social scientists such as Aaron Belkin and his colleagues at the Center for the Study of Sexual Minorities in the Military, illustrate that LGB individuals can serve effectively and can be integrated into the military without a loss of cohesion. Monitoring by SLDN and other groups provided a picture of continuing problems, including harassment and violence, with the existing law.

Finally, Division 19, Military Psychology, approached Division 44 with their desire to end the advertising ban. Division 19 opposed DADT and was concerned about its negative impacts, but felt that the existing APA policy (1991) was outdated. In addition Division 19 argued that the ad ban had little impact on Congress (who would have to change the law), but negatively affected military psychologists by stigmatizing them within APA and inhibiting recruitment efforts. Division 19 felt that it was the military psychologists who might have the ability to affect positively LGB service members. but instead were harmed by the 1991 policy.

The Division 44 EC was very reluctant to reopen this issue and end the ad ban. At our midwinter meeting in January 2003, the EC reviewed the current legal and policy issues and was very troubled by the DADT's continuing discriminatory impact and the dilemmas it presented for psychologists and service members who wish to seek counseling on sexual orientation issues.

However, it was also clear to us that the ad ban itself had little impact on altering the political situation or improving the lives of LGB service members. Was there an alternative? We were not sure, but we knew that APA had to continue its opposition to discrimination in the military and take proactive steps to address issues such as ethical concerns in psychotherapy, and continuing prejudice, and discrimination in the military. We also recognized that APA's current policy was out-of-date as it did not address DADT.

Over the last year, through our Council representatives, we have been seeking the formation of an APA task force to examine the situation that was now presented. The Board of Directors (BoD) ultimately decided to fund a task force made up of members of Division 44. Division 19, and APAGS; this task force was given the charge to review the current literature and situation and give the BoD policy recommendations. Division 44 was represented by a distinguished group of individuals: Gregory Herek, one of the foremost researchers in this area, Robin Burhke, Past President, who was involved in the creation of the previous policy and a former Congressional Fellow, and Douglas Haldeman, Past President and our senior Council Representative, who had been addressing these issues in Council.

This Task Force met in January 2004 and forwarded its report to the BoD. The EC was presented with the Task Force's report and recommendations at its March 2004 midwinter meeting. The report and the policy recommendations follow this column.

The Task Force took several important steps. First, it established a working relationship with Division 19. Together we were able to focus on actions that addressed many of our concerns. The Task Force recommended the passage of a new policy resolution that would include the following:

- APA affirms its condemnation of the current policy "Don't ask, don't tell."
- APA places into the record the success of international militaries in having LGB service members serve openly and other relevant research.
- It highlights that when out LGB individuals have been allowed to continue serving in the US military, despite the policy, no negative impacts resulted.
- APA documents the negative impacts of DADT.
- APA restates in stronger language its support for equal rights and equal protection for LGB individuals and their families.
- APA commits to a more active lobbying role in Congress regarding these issues.

The policy resolution would replace the current resolution and, in doing so, the advertising ban would be lifted. In its place, current APA advertising policies would apply and thus any advertisements by the US Armed Forces most likely would have to indicate the particular provisions of the U.S. law that prohibits service members from engaging in homosexual acts and prohibits LGB service members from stating their sexual orientation.

In addition, the recommendations of the Task Force are that Divisions 19 and 44 work together to address the issues in psychotherapy, particularly ethical issues of confidentiality and consent to treatment. Training issues would also be involved with both divisions addressing these concerns. APA would also establish liaison relationships with non-profit groups working on these issues.

The Executive Committees of both Division 19 and 44 voted to endorse the report and we have acted to establish working ties. Robin Burhke is our new liaison to Division 19 and she is working with their current president-elect on an article regarding treatment issues for service members. The liaison from Division 19 is Hank Taylor, who came to our midwinter meeting to work with us on common issues.

Why did we decide to do this? Although this was a difficult decision, the ad ban was a means and not an end. The ultimate goal remains ending discrimination in the military and improving the lives of LGB service members. The EC decided that the best means to do this is in partnership with Division 19. After extensive personal contact and discussion, we were able to overcome obstacles and find support for our goals among members of Division 19. In fact, Division 19 enthusiastically supported our focus on ending discrimination and is equally concerned regarding ethical issues. The Task Force process was collegial and supportive. The experience of having both liaisons at each other's meetings was important and helpful. In creating these ongoing ties, we discovered that our differences seemed fewer than we thought. Over the last 13 years, Division 44 has not been actively involved in this area; the current recommendations commit us to invest energy and resources in these important issues. For the next three years, the Divisions will send liaisons to each other's meetings to ensure that we implement the recommendations of the Task Force.

In summary, the EC (which unanimously endorsed this plan) feels that working with Division 19 makes sense. By creating an ally within the military, we have a better chance of effecting change.

Please take the time to read the Task Force Report and the new APA resolution that follow below. As always, I welcome your comments and invite you to contact me directly at drglassgold@yahoo.com.

A Chronology of APA Activities

- 1988 Filed Watkins brief
- 1989 Filed Ben Shalom brief Joined Military Freedom Project Advocated GAO Report
- 1990 Joint letter to Secretary of Defense with American Psychiatric Association, NASW, ANA
- 1991 Responded to GAO inquiry Convention symposium and invited address Adopted policy
- 1992 Lobbying and grass roots advocacy Sponsored Congressional briefing
- 1993 Created National Organizations Responding to Discrimination on the Basis of Sexual Orientation in the Military Grassroots advocacy House and Senate Armed Services Committee testimony Convention Symposium
- Blaesing letter
 Division 19 & 44 Continuing Education
 Workshop
 Convention Symposium on Rand Report
- 1995 Meeting with DoD Deputy General Counsel Division 19 newsletter article

American Psychological Association Report of the Task Force on Sexual Orientation and Military Service January 16-18, 2004

The Board of Directors established the Task Force on Sexual Orientation and Military Service in October 2003. Board of Directors Member Barry Anton, PhD, was appointed Task Force chair. The Board charged the Task Force to consider issues of common concern between the Division of Military Psychology (Division 19) and the Society for the Psychological Study of Lesbian, Gay, and Bisexual Issues (Division 44), including the APA ban on advertising by the U.S. military in APA publications. Then APA President Robert Stemberg solicited nominations for the Task Force from the presidents of Divisions 19 & 44 and from the chair of APAGS. Dr. Sternberg appointed Debra Dunivin, PhD, Judith Glassgold, PsyD, Douglas Haldeman, PhD, Gregory Herek, PhD, Robert Nichols, PhD, Jessica Percodani, and Henry Taylor, PhD, to the Task Force. APA President Diane Halpern, PhD, appointed Robin Buhrke, PhD, to the Task Force, when Dr. Glassgold became unable to participate for health reasons. Dr. Dunivin, an active duty military officer, attended the Task Force meeting and consulted with the Task Force concerning the effect of the advertising ban, but otherwise recused herself from Task Force deliberations and decision-making. The roster of the Task Force is attached as Appendix A.

During its meeting, the Task Force reviewed APA's current policy on sexual orientation and military service. The policy is embodied both in APA's advocacy against sexual orientation discrimination by the U.S. military (e.g., amicus briefs, Congressional testimony), which began in 1988 and continued until 1995 (Appendix B), and in the policy resolution U.S. Department of Defense Policy on Sexual Orientation and Advertising in APA Publications (Appendix C), which was adopted by the Council of Representatives in 1991.

The Task Force considered issues of common concern about the negative effects of the current U.S. statute that establishes the Policy Concerning Homosexuality in the Armed Forces (Appendix D) and of the Department of Defense regulations that implement the statute, popularly known as "Don't Ask, Don't Tell." The issues of common concern that were identified by the Task Force included the following:

Confidentiality for military service members within mental health services; The training of service members; The training of military psychologists;

Consultation with military mental health providers; and The Department of Defense implementation of the Policy Concerning Homosexuality in the Armed Forces and "Don't Ask, Don't Tell."

The Task Force consulted with Stephen Behnke, PhD, Director of the APA Ethics Office, regarding the ethical issues that might arise for military psychologists. The Task Force discussed with Dr. Behnke the possibility of collaboration among the Ethics Committee, Divisions 19 and 44, and APAGS in the development of educational resources to address the ethical issues for military psychologists. An item will be placed on the Spring Meeting agenda of the Ethics Committee to assess the Committee's interest in such collaboration.

The Task Force also consulted with Rhea Farberman. Executive Director for Public and Member Communications, and James McHugh, APA Senior Counsel, regarding the nature of the APA advertising policy. Ms, Farberman and Mr. McHugh clarified for the Task Force that APA advertising policy requires that all discriminatory employers include within their ads a statement about the nature of the discrimination. For example, the advertisements that APA publishes for the federal Bureau of Prisons state that the Bureau is legally permitted to discriminate by age in its recruitment. Thus, if the APA's specific policy prohibiting military advertisements were eliminated, ads submitted by the military would have to state the provisions of the U.S. law that prohibits service members from engaging in homosexual acts and prohibits lesbian, gay, or bisexual service members from stating their sexual orientation.

The Task Force on Sexual Orientation and Military Service developed the following recommendations for APA action.

That the APA adopt a new policy resolution to be titled Sexual Orientation and Military Service (Appendix E): the resolution would replace the 1991 policy resolution; the fundamental implications of the proposed policy resolution are to reaffirm existing APA policy resolutions on lesbian, gay, and bisexual concerns; update, elaborate and strengthen the APA policy on sexual orientation and military service; and eliminate APA's prohibition on advertisements from the Department of Defense.

That the APA assess opportunities for advocacy to eliminate discrimination in the military based on sexual orientation, especially opportunities for coalitions with other professional organizations and/or civil rights advocacy organizations.

That the APA facilitate the collection of data from military psychologists who are mental health providers about the implementation of the U.S. law on homosexuality in the armed services and the impact of the law on mental health services provision.

That the APA develop educational materials with the goal of improving the capability of military psychologists

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to provide effective services and to help consumers of these services understand the limits of confidentiality.

With regard to the development of educational materials, the Task Force envisioned that the materials could be developed through a collaborative effort of Divisions 19 and 44, APAGS, and the APA Ethics Office. Such materials might include the following:

A professional journal article on confidentiality and other issues related to providing psychological services to military personnel under the current law;

Informational materials (e.g., pamphlet, webpage) summarizing issues relevant to sexual orientation and the provision of services by military psychologists;

And Informational materials for service members addressing general issues of confidentiality in all psychological services in the U.S. military.

Division 19 and Division 44 plan to send representatives to each other's mid-winter executive committee meetings in order to explore further collaboration. The Ethics Committee will be asked to consider collaborating on educational materials during its Spring Meeting.

Proposed APA Policy Resolution Sexual Orientation and Military Service

WHEREAS, the American Psychological Association (APA) has long opposed discrimination on the basis of sexual orientation; and

WHEREAS, the "Don't Ask, Don't Tell, Don't Pursue" policy as mandated by Title 10 of the U.S. Code (Section 654) discriminates on the basis of sexual orientation, and has caused many qualified personnel to be involuntarily separated from military service solely because of their sexual orientation; and

WHEREAS, there is a long history of collaboration between psychology and the military (Dunivin, 1994; Yerkes, 1921); and

WHEREAS, the law creates ethical dilemmas for military psychologists and it is APA's responsibility to address these concerns (American Psychological Association, 2002); and

WHEREAS, empirical evidence fails to show that sexual orientation is germane to any aspect of military effectiveness including unit cohesion, morale, recruitment and retention (Belkin, 2003; Belkin & Bateman, 2003; Herek, Jobe, & Carney, 1996; MacCoun, 1996; National Defense Research Institute, 1993); and

WHEREAS, comparative data from foreign militaries and domestic police and fire departments show that when lesbians, gay men and bisexuals are allowed to serve openly there is no disruption or loss of mission effectiveness (Belkin & McNichol, 2000-2001; Gade, Segal, & Johnson, 1996; Koegel, 1996); and

WHEREAS, when openly gay, lesbian and bisexual individuals have been allowed to serve in the U.S. Armed

Forces there has been no disruption or loss of mission effectiveness (citations pending); and

WHEREAS, the U.S. military is capable of integrating members of groups historically excluded from its ranks, as demonstrated by its success in reducing both racial and gender discrimination (Binkin & Bach, 1977; Binkin, Eitelberg, Schexnider, & Smith, 1982; Kauth & Landis, 1996; Landis, Hope, & Day, 1984; Thomas & Thomas, 1996);

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED that APA reaffirms its opposition to discrimination based on sexual orientation; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that APA reaffirms its support for our men and women in uniform and its dedication to promoting their health and well-being; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that APA recognizes and abhors the many detrimental effects that the law has had on individual service members, the military, and American society since its enactment in 1994; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that APA take a leadership role among national organizations in seeking to eliminate discrimination in and by the military based on sexual orientation through federal advocacy and all other appropriate means; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that APA act to ameliorate the negative effects of the current law through the training and education of psychologists: and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that APA disseminate scientific knowledge and professional expertise relevant to implementing this resolution; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that this resolution replaces the 1991 resolution "U.S. Department of Defense Policy on Sexual Orientation and Advertising in APA Publications;" and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that APA reaffirms its strong commitment to removing the stigma of mental illness that has long been associated with homosexual and bisexual behavior and orientations; promoting the health and well-being of lesbian, gay, and bisexual adults and youth; and working to ensure the equality of lesbian, gay, and bisexual people, both as individuals and members of committed same-sex relationships, in such areas as employment, housing, public accommodation, licensing, parenting, and access to legal benefits.

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Support Division 44!

Giving royalties to the Division 44 Malyon-Smith Fund is an easy way to provide continuing support for this important program. The publisher sends a check directly and I don't have to deal with it at all for taxes. We all remember how hard it is to get the funds needed for dissertation research -especially on LGBT issues -- so this fund is a good investment in the future. It is also a fitting tribute to two of the most important pioneers whose contributions continue long after cancer took them from us far too soon.

- Doug Kimmel, President Emeritus, Division 44

To donate royalties or to include the Division in your will, contact:

> Susan Kashubeck-West Division 44 Treasurer KashubeckWestS@msx.umsl.edu 314-516-6091

(continued from page 1)

mentoring program for Ethnic Minority Lesbian Gay and Bisexual Psychologists. We also decided to take specific steps described below to increase activities with Division 45 at Convention as well as other projects.

At Convention, thanks to the hard work of Convention Chair Gary Harper, we have programs featuring Ethnic Minority issues each day of Convention. This year Steven James is President of Division 45 and Eduardo Morales is President-Elect. Both are active members of Division 44. This has presented to us some important opportunities to strengthen our ties to an important ally and address diversity issues within the organization. We had hoped to have a joint social with Division 45, but scheduling was difficult, so Division 45 has also issued a special invitation to their Open House on Wednesday July 28, 5-7 pm at the Sheraton to Division 44 members, with our Division helping with the refreshments. Steven James and I will be hosting a Presidential Discussion Hour on common concerns of our two divisions in our suite Thursday July 29, 4-5 pm.

A new ally, Division 39, has also sought to strengthen its ties to our Division. During my year as President-Elect, we established a jointly appointed liaison: Scott Pytluk (a member of both Divisions). The divisions also held a joint symposium on affirmative psychoanalytic perspectives on LGBT issues. Division 39's EC has supported our efforts on a variety of Council motions and the Division 39 Newsletter is co-publishing an issue on LGBT-affirmative practice (the spring feature in our Newsletter). Their program Chair, Marilyn Metzl, has planned a Convention symposium on Thursday, July 29 12-2: Lesbians, Feminism & Psychoanalysis. Affirming Perspectives. Finally, the Allies Social Hour this year is being sponsored by Division 39 in parmership with Division 44, and will include Divisions 9 (Social Issues) and Division 48 (Peace Psychology). It will be held at the Renaissance Hotel Friday July 30, 7-9 pm.

Finally, we have made a new ally, Division 19, Military Psychology, and have established a formal liaison relationship. An explanation of an important proposed American Psychological Association policy appears in a separate article on page 21.

It has been an honor and privilege to be President of this Division this year and I hope to get the chance to speak to many of you at Convention about how Division 44 can contribute to your professional and personal development.





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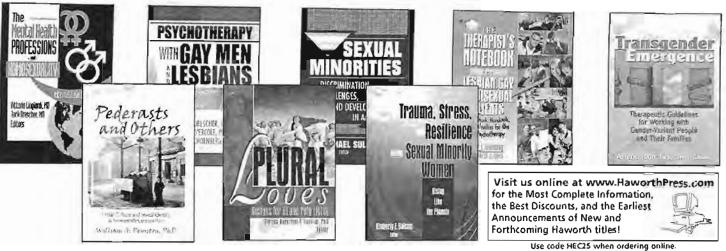
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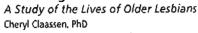
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