



President's Column: Making History

By Michael R. Stevenson

I am convinced that future historians will consider the 2005 APA convention a watershed event. It was a defining moment in the history of LGBT psychology because the Council of Representatives passed three important resolutions central to the work of LGBT psychologists and LGBT communities across the country (if not around the globe). APA's *Resolution on Sexual Orientation and Marriage* and its *Resolution on Sexual Orientation, Parents, and Children* set a new standard for both speed and quality. Recognizing the urgent need and broad support, the resolutions were brought directly to the Council rather than through the conventional

process. As a result, they were produced and adopted in about six months. Unlike earlier resolutions, these include a thorough but concise summary of relevant research. To quote an APA press release:

Prohibiting civil marriage for same-sex couples is discriminatory and unfairly denies such couples, their children and other members of their families the legal, financial and social advantages of civil marriage says the American Psychological Association's (APA) Council of Representatives in a resolution adopted today. The APA also opposed discrimination against lesbian or gay parent adoption, child custody and visitation, foster care and reproductive health services.

The full text of these resolutions can be found at http://www.apa.org/releases/gaymarriage_reso.pdf.

In addition to resolutions on marriage and parenting, the proposed *Resolution of Sexual Orientation and Military Service* also passed. The contents and significance of this important document were described in the Summer 2004 issue of the newsletter which can be found at http://www.apa.org/divisions/div44/2004Summer_1.pdf. Many thanks to Robin Burkhe (Division 44's liaison to Division 19), Henry Taylor (Division 19's liaison to Division 44), as well as the other members of the joint task group, Judith Glassgold, Doug Haldeman, Greg Herek, Barry Anton, Debra Dunivan, and Bob Nichols, for

their attentive collaboration on this issue.

Like the process used to create the *Guidelines for Psychotherapy with Lesbian, Gay, and Bisexual Clients*, Division 44's work on these resolutions is being recognized as a model for others to emulate. It is very important for us to recognize our Council Representatives, Doug Haldeman, Kris Hancock, and Armand Cerbone; the working group, Armand Cerbone (chair), Bev Greene, Kris Hancock, Larry Kurdek, Candace McCollough, Charlotte Patterson, and Anne Peplau; as well as Clinton Anderson, APA's LGBT Concerns officer (and liaison to the working group) for their expertise and diligent work on these matters. The success of these initiatives is due to their collective understanding of APA governance as well as their tenacity.

As we celebrate these accomplishments, it is important to recognize that much important work remains. Although support is wide spread within the Council of Representatives, the resolutions have been attacked by those who feel threatened by same-sex marriage and LGBT families. Just days after the Council vote, Rev. Louis P. Sheldon, Chairman, Traditional Values Coalition, derided the APA for its support of same-sex marriage and LGBT families. He suggested that "the APA should shut down its Division 44, which is a hotbed of odd
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LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

To the Editor:

The elevation of the Transgender Taskforce to committee status is indeed exciting. Thanks to those who have helped bring this about.

Also thanks to Randall Ehrbar for his article *Cross-Cultural Examples of Gender Variance* (Summer, 2004). It showed a fine sensitivity to a complex subject, and it was especially reassuring to see how he was able to use appropriate contemporary language regarding gender differences in human beings, especially in the controversial area regarding persons with atypical genitalia (or intersex conditions).

Mr. Ehrbar touches upon some of the literature about gender variance among Native Americans, and quotes Bolin (1996) who uses the term *berdache*. Regarding this oft-used word for Native American people who cross certain societal gender lines, it should be noted that this has been considered a colonialist term. Although there is scholarly disagreement about alleged pejorative context, it appears *berdache* was assigned by non-natives in their attempt to understand what was possibly perceived as an exotic pathology (Whitehead, 1993).

The modern term *two-spirit* was arrived at by Native American people during the third Native American/First Nations gay and lesbian conference in Winnipeg in 1990 (Jacobs, Thomas and Lang, 1997), co-creating a nurturing, life-affirming designator for use by many different tribes. Tafoya (1997) sees Native Americans empowering themselves by choosing *two-spirit* to define those aspects that cannot be conveyed outside their particular tribal culture and language. Tafoya has suggested that *two-spirit* is not intended to exclude or replace words like *gay*, *lesbian*, *bisexual*, or *transgender*, but to supplement these existing categories for those Native Americans who do not feel comfortable about Eurocentric terms used to reflect contemporary and historical native realities (personal communication, March 24, 2002).

There are some, including Native Americans, who will continue to feel that *berdache* is appropriate in various ways. However, just as *hermaphrodite* is becoming recognized as an inappropriate label for persons of intersex experience, it is also important to note that scholarly use of *two-spirit* is increasingly replacing *berdache*, while the latter continues to remain an acceptable term in anthropology.

There is some uncertainty about the spelling of the term *hijra* as presented in the article. My own research regarding this particular group in India and Pakistan has shown it spelled as *hijra*, including in the work cited by Mr. Ehrbar (Nanda, 1996), and as well in a later work by that same author (Nanda, 2000). A current search on the Internet yields both versions, but the majority of resources appear to favor *hijra*.

To a greater or lesser extent, most cultures have recognized and integrated gender-shifting persons and behavior. In searching for their identities, trans persons may look to the gender-variant aspects of their own and other past and present cultures for inspiration (Cromwell, 1997). Breaking away from the Eurocentric binary concept of only two genders can be challenging and even confusing. It is ultimately important for healthcare providers to acquire experiential understanding of the issues, as people of trans experience and gender difference are continuing to come out to themselves and to others, to take their rightful place as loved and loving members of society.

Sincerely,
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NEW EDITOR NEEDED FOR THIS NEWSLETTER

Do you want to serve the Division?
 Are you organized and able to meet deadlines?
 Are you good at proofing and editing others' work?
 Do you keep up with your important e-mail?
 If so, WE NEED YOU!!

I am nearing the end of my second three-year term as Newsletter Editor. I've enjoyed it, but it's time for me to move on... This was my first service to the Division and was a great way to get familiar with what the Executive Committee and what various Division officers do. I highly recommend it as a way to serve the Division from the comfort of your own computer screen.

We are looking for volunteers, interested in taking over as editor for the next three-year term. However, before volunteering, please give thought to whether you can make the commitment. Here is what is entailed:

- Three times a year, send out a call for submissions to the e-mail lists of the general Division and the Executive Committee.
- Collect submissions, make decisions on what to include, and communicate with authors about needed revisions if any.
- Either do the layout yourself, or hire an assistant to do the layout. The Division pays \$400 per issue for layout.
- Communicate with APA Division Services and Haworth Press to coordinate production and mailing of each issue. (You don't do any of this work—you just make sure the camera-ready copy and mailing labels get to Haworth. Haworth handles production and mailing.)
- Newsletters (especially the pre-convention issue) are on tight schedules, so you must be able to commit to quick turn-around of your editing work (and finding a layout person who will be responsive to deadlines) so that Division members get their newsletters in time for convention, elections, etc.

Basically, it is a heavy time commitment for a couple weeks at a time, three times a year, but otherwise is simply a matter of keeping up with emails and handling minor issues as they arise.

If this sounds interesting to you, please contact me, and we can talk about it. I would like to bring the incoming editor into the process for the next issue, so that you can observe the process (via email) before taking it on yourself. I will also be available for consultation as needed once you begin. I would like to talk with anyone who's interested in this, then will select the next editor in consultation with the Executive Committee. If interested, please contact me at beckyliddle@mindspring.com or 404-374-4927.

Becky Liddle, Editor

Call for submissions: Division 44 Newsletter Special Issue on Same-Sex Marriage

The spring issue of this *Newsletter* will be a special issue focusing on issues related to Same-Sex Marriage. Division members are invited to submit short articles relevant to this issue. These articles should be very brief compared with a journal article, given the space constraints of a newsletter. Authors should also consider their audience (other Division members) and refrain from spending time "preaching to the choir" (i.e., you need not begin your piece by convincing your readers that equal rights for LGBT people are a good or necessary thing, as you might in a piece for a broader audience). Previous special issues of the *Newsletter* can be viewed at <http://www.apa.org/divisions/div44/newsletter.htm>, for comparison purposes. **Submissions should be in the range of 500 to 2000 words.** (Slightly longer articles may be possible, depending on need and content, but space is very limited.) Send submissions via e-mail attachment to the Newsletter editor at beckyliddle@mindspring.com. To allow time for needed revisions, **submission deadline is February 1, 2005.**

“In dreams begin responsibilities”: Psychology, agency, and activism

Judith M. Glassgold, Psy.D.

Excerpts from Division 44 Presidential Address on July 31, 2004
Annual Convention of the American Psychological Association

I went into psychology, like many of you, because I wanted to make a difference in the world. In wanting to make a difference, we imagine other versions of this world and other possibilities for society. We have dreams of a more just and equitable society. Once we have those dreams, we have a responsibility to make those dreams a reality. We must do this not only out of a duty to ourselves and to others, but because as Martin Luther King put it in his “Letter from a Birmingham Jail: “Our lives begin to end the day we are silent about things that matter” (King, 1963). Thus, my title, *In dreams begin responsibilities* (Yeats, 1956), has an ethical, psychological, and to me a spiritual meaning. Activism and engagement in the world are necessary for both personal and professional integrity and are an antidote against despair and hopelessness.

I believe it is essential to our endeavor as psychologists to make psychology a liberatory experience, to be among those who offer solutions to problems of social justice. This Division has a history of social activism.... And, we have resisted other aspects of oppression: by studying hate crimes, prejudice, and inequality, and their relationship to mental health. This week, continuing this tradition, APA Council voted on two resolutions strongly supported by our Division, *Resolution on Sexual Orientation and Marriage*, affirming the equal rights of our families, and *Resolution on Sexual Orientation, Parents, and Children*¹ affirming our ability to bear and to raise new lives.

The urgency that was felt years ago cannot be lost, even now that we have come of age. Although we have made many advances, there are still threats that constantly emerge.... Recent events have been a reminder of the tensions that come with change. Those scientists that study sexuality, sexual behavior, and sexual orientation have been targeted by conservative forces inside and outside government. The court victories supporting same-sex marriage have led to political backlash locally and nationally. Nevertheless, we must continue to take the offensive and work with others for change....

As a psychotherapist, I am aware of how easily psychotherapy can become part of the problem. Outside forces, insurance companies, medical diagnostic systems, and other institutions, constantly pressure psychotherapists to focus on the narrowest interpretation of situations and to isolate the problem from social context and injustice. We cannot fall into the trap of locating the problem in the

individual and not in social conditions. So, of importance to me is how psychotherapy can be a liberatory practice, much as bell hooks, a feminist, progressive, African-American educator and writer, has called for education to be a liberatory practice (hooks, 1994). I want to know how we can create therapeutic tools that can help individuals, singly and in communities, increase personal and social agency, with the goal being for these individuals to become activists.

I have found that being receptive to other world-views can help psychotherapy go beyond its focus on the individual to focus on the problems of society. Community psychology, anthropology, postmodern and constructivist philosophy, and political science are helpful. But, in particular, Liberation Psychology (Martin-Baro, 1994), conceived of mostly by those from Latin and South America and adopted by many community and multicultural psychologists (Nelson-Varas & Serrano-Garcia, 2003; Comas-Diaz, Lykes, & Alarín, 1998; Watts, Griffith, & Abdul-Adil 1999; Watts, Williams, & Jagers, 2003) is a particularly useful antidote to our own individualistic and apolitical frameworks. It is time to learn from others and enter into an equal dialogue to understand our world. In my talk today, I will describe briefly why Liberation Psychology is important for the LGBTQ communities. Then I will focus on the implications of Liberation psychology for psychotherapy.

What is Oppression & its Relevance to the LGBTQ Community

Liberation psychology is necessary because we are oppressed. If you had any doubts about that, for those of you who are skeptics, the events in Congress these last few months should banish any doubts. We had our leaders blaming us for social problems unrelated to our existence, and scapegoating us for political and partisan ends....

Oppression is sustained by the psychological consequences of oppression and ideological violence. Individuals suppress emotions and behaviors: they control themselves, reducing the need for actual force or punishment (Foucault, 1979; Watts, et al., 1999, 2003).... Through political power and ideology, oppression has profound psychological effects, particularly on the identity and emotional life of those who are oppressed.... Thus, understanding oppression is essential for understanding the psychological difficulties our community faces, for much of the behavior that ends up being termed “psychopathology” is not simply an individual trait, but the outcome of social forces (Watts, et al., 2002, p 43).

¹ Both resolutions were approved unanimously by the American Psychological Association Council of Representatives July 28, 2004

Psychotherapy as a liberatory process

In order to make psychotherapy a liberatory endeavor, there are changes that must be made in its theory and practice. How can therapy undo the effects of oppression, create the capacity to hope and to commit, so as to overcome powerlessness, anger, and despair? How can therapy focus on helping our clients develop empathy for others and become aware of social issues? Finally, how can therapy encourage resistance and the ability to act with compassionate purpose? I am not sure I have all those answers, but I believe firmly it is in those directions we must move. . .

I believe psychotherapy must make the following changes:

- First, psychology must abandon the practice of seeing mental health issues as individual problems and be willing to see these issues as the consequences of social injustice
- Second, psychology must develop models that focus on an individual's awareness and understanding of social and political forces, similar to the concept of critical consciousness of liberation psychology.
- Third, psychology must revise deterministic explanation of social issues and incorporate contextualist models that better explain concepts such as social power, freedom, agency, and resistance.
- Finally, psychology must focus on the interpersonal relationship in therapy, specifically on factors that allow individuals to reclaim agency. . .

Liberation Psychology: Theory

What does psychotherapy as a liberatory practice look like? I believe that combining liberation psychology with contextualist models of social issues and psychotherapy practice will help us redirect psychotherapy toward liberation.

But, first, the only appropriate response to oppression is liberation. Paolo Freire in his seminal work "Pedagogy of the Oppressed" (1970) laid the groundwork for many ideas in education and psychology with his concept of critical consciousness: "learning to perceive social, political, and economic contradictions and to take action against oppressive elements of reality" (Freire, 1970, p.3). . .

This type of approach focuses on how human beings are changed by an active process of engagement with others that alters their conception of reality and views of themselves. It is a process of action-reflection. The action-reflection process is a means for interrupting the cycle of oppression and submission through undoing the internalized oppressive ideology (Martin-Baro, 1994, p 42). Being able to name the world as oppressive immediately changes the world, as the individual perceives their place in the world differently, and conceives of their social identity differently (Martin-Baro, p. 40). . . . Thus, it is not a particular social order that is in

itself disempowering, it is how it is perceived (Freire, 1970, p. 89). In order to change and to resist any cycle of oppression, individuals must come to an understanding of the oppression that exists, and the complex way it has been incorporated into their being, through thoughts, meanings, perceptions, unconscious processes, and relations to others (Watts, et al., 1999, 2002, 2003). Liberation psychology sets the stage and defines the goal for a liberatory psychotherapy.

But, in terms of addressing the limitations in our understanding of social forces, one solution is if we incorporate more modern constructivist and postmodern views of liberation into our vision, so that we can reconceptualize social context as well as individual agency. . . .

This complex interaction of meaning, limits, and possibility is obvious in our own community. LGBTQ histories illustrate that although people are born in a social context with oppressive social messages and political structures, human consciousness is able to analyze and resist these elements. Consciousness comes through a struggle against a limit and creates valuable qualities that come from the experience of rebellion – the sense of personal responsibility and ultimately possibility (May, 1975, p. 136-137). If resistance did not exist, we would not exist. This may be an ontological statement of LGBTQ liberation psychology: I resist, therefore I am, or on a community level: we resist, therefore we exist. This resistance manifests itself in the political activities of our community as well as in the details of our lives. Our culture of play and camp, dress and culture are all forms of resistance. Our ability to resist social messages and labels is courageous. And, I hope that each of you recognizes that fact in your own life. This ability represents fundamental aspects of human nature – resilience and agency—and becomes the foundation of liberatory psychology.

Simultaneously, our ability to create new meanings and then act on the possibilities created by those meanings unleashes new potentials. Our categories and identities evolve with the recognition of difference, new frames of meaning, and community identities. With each name, new possibilities are created. From homosexual to gay, to gay and lesbian, to gay, lesbian, bisexual, to transgender and onward. A complex feedback loop comes from engaging in the world, where new meanings create new possibilities, which bring new meanings and so on. Harnessing our natural ability to create meaning within groups, to observe ourselves, to re-name ourselves, and to keep on discovering ourselves anew, represents something fundamental about humanity. . . .

Understanding the world, creating new social meanings and social definitions is agency: as it frees up new ways to act with awareness and purpose in the world. Individual agency in a politically constrained and socially

constructed world does not disappear, but is a resistance and a creative endeavor to build new meanings. In this type of model, agency and freedom are not individual endeavors separate from the world at large. Rather agency and the experience of freedom are endeavors created through interactions with each other in the world: "... freedom does not come through autonomy and individualism nor by any individual qualities or characteristics, but by the nature of our involvement in the social and historic world" (Williams, 1992). Agency is an attempt to live as authentically in the world as we can, given its restraints and limits; and it occurs when we commit to meeting each limit with resistance, then finding a creative solution to transcend that limit.

This process is one of constant change as our perceptions of and feelings about of the world are in constant motion and each new meaning creates new possibilities and new actions. This embracing of change is common in other non-Western philosophies. The Buddhist concept of impermanence comes to mind here: Thich Nhat Hahn, a teacher of engaged Buddhism, a practice that developed through his life of opposing colonialism and political oppression in Vietnam, defines impermanence in this way (Hahn, 2004):

Nothing remains the same for two consecutive moments... [we must] not just ... talk about impermanence, but also to use it as an instrument to help us penetrate deeply into reality and obtain liberating insight. Without impermanence, life is not possible. How can we transform our suffering if things are not impermanent? How can the situation in the world improve? We need impermanence for social justice and for hope. ... Without impermanence, nothing would be possible. With impermanence, every door is open for change. Impermanence is an instrument for our liberation.

Learning from Thich Nhat Hahn, we can see that there are opportunities for change, even social change, in every moment. We just have to train ourselves to see them.

Liberatory Psychotherapy

How does one create a foundation for a therapeutic process that is consistent with critical consciousness and increases agency? ... Therapy must include two themes of feminist relational psychoanalysis described by Jessica Benjamin: "recognition," a desire to be known, and "self-assertion," a desire to act (Benjamin, 1988). ... Recognition must also involve the therapist's ability to distinguish the consequences of oppression that suppress potential selves with fear, shame, self-blame, and doubt. The therapist must see the positive and the potential, when others cannot see it in themselves. The therapist must recognize and acknowledge the struggle to realize oneself in this complicated work. Being known by another is important, but being known in an environment where there is an

awareness of the impact of oppression is crucial. The absence of this particular type of validation and the absence of protection from these messages colludes through silence with ideological oppression.

The therapeutic relationship is also an arena for action and mutual impact: "the self requires the opportunity to act and have an effect on the other to affirm his [or her] existence" (Benjamin, 1988, p. 53). The sense of powerlessness that haunts those who are oppressed is a result of not having an impact, and then lacking faith in ever being able to change themselves or the world around them. Therapy becomes an arena for healing oppression if the goal includes the recognition and assertion of the self in the mutuality of the therapeutic relationship. This enables the development of a sense of efficacy that moves the client closer to the next step of self-assertion: insisting on recognition from the outside world. Self-assertion and recognition go hand-in-hand and are a therapeutic translation of critical consciousness. Thus, the engaged therapist must be emotionally open to the impact of the other and be able to reflect that back. Permitting the client to affect the therapist while the therapist remains truly human—without the shield of the invulnerability of power—is essential....

Conclusion

... We cannot see our own oppression as separate or unique from that of others. The ideological beliefs and oppressive processes affect us all and we cannot truly offer safety and opportunity to all of us unless we address all oppressions and deal with the profound structural inequalities that face our world. This is an oppressive social structure that embraces stasis that refuses to incorporate changing identities and forms of life into the mainstream. This system posits a normal and tries to make all comply. This normal tries to fix identities and definitions of core concepts such as male, female, sex, gender, natural, normal, healthy, love, and marriage... the list goes on and on....

When psychology or any system becomes tied to this stasis, it becomes oppressive. Systems that attempt to define what is "normal" are systems of stasis that attempt to limit human potential. Goncalves, a Portuguese postmodern cognitive therapist writes, "Psychopathology becomes synonymous with rigidity in one's knowing system" (Goncalves, 1997, p. 106). Thus, our theories must be embraced tentatively, as metaphors, not reified as truth or normalcy.... As psychologists, we must focus on understanding and embodying the strengths of our communities: the resilience, the resistance, those elements that illustrate how people can overcome adversity and social injustice. For, if we are to encourage agency, activism, courage, and resistance, we have to understand them as well as embrace them ourselves. Activism comes from the intersection of individuals and communities with opportunities to act....

Liberation psychology draws on some of the philosophical traditions of existentialism, whose core ethical and ontological principle is action, as it is through action that human essence is defined (Sartre, 1946). Personal, active commitment to a cause is central to the formation of that essence. Much of liberation psychology has roots in situations where the choices are stark and not to act in "bad faith." Those of us, who by skin color, social class, and education are privileged and protected from some of the injustices of these social forces, have a particular responsibility to those who do not. Our own privilege often prevents us from feeling urgency or can even make change seem a threat. When we become psychologists we become part of a system of privilege, and, as psychologists, must avoid colluding with this system. We must focus on making psychology and psychotherapy more than just a Band-aid for broader social problems, but as an intrinsic part of social and personal liberation.

This accountability to others and the responsibility to act on our dreams means that non-involvement and passive-decisions are unacceptable. Those passive decisions (made without conscious thought or purpose) – not to be involved and not to be committed – collude with injustice

Harkening back to a saying of an earlier era of activism that influenced the founders of this Division: "If you are not part of the solution, you are part of the problem." So, I urge you to act.

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2004 Malyon-Smith Scholarship Award Winners

I am pleased to announce the following winners of the 2004 Malyon-Smith Scholarship Award competition. **Mary Jane Phillips**, from Georgia State University, for her proposal entitled, *Turning Points in Parents' Adjustment to Having A Gay Son or Lesbian Daughter*; **Michael A. Hoyt**, from Arizona State University, for his proposal entitled, *Health Consequences of Perception of Homosexuality*; and **Jonathan R. Flojo**, from the University of Oregon, for his proposal entitled: *Disclosure, Identity, and Heterosexism: LGB Minority Stressors in the Workplace*.

Ms Phillips won a 2004 Malyon-Smith Award, Mr Hoyt won the Robin McDonald Memorial Scholarship Award (funded by the Gamma Mu Foundation), and Mr. Flojo's 2004 Malyon-Smith award was also funded by Gamma Mu. We look forward to reading abstracts of the winners' research in the Division 44 newsletter upon the completion of their work. Congratulations to all of the winners!

Each of these winning proposals was awarded \$1,000. The **Gamma Mu Foundation, Inc.** again generously donated two \$1,000 prizes. Gamma Mu is a charitable organization founded over a decade ago as a perpetual, philanthropic fund to provide financial assistance for the health, enhancement and pride of our community. The Foundation has given over \$500,000 to rural AIDS organizations and has diversified into scholarship and research areas. Division 44 is extremely thankful to the Foundation for its generosity, and particularly to Michael Haley and Jim Sherrod for their efforts in securing these prizes.

Special thanks to the following Division 44 members who reviewed the proposals: **Jo Oppenheimer, Jeffrey T. Parsons, Joanne Zager, Glenda M. Russell, and Jacqueline S. Weinstock**. Without their hard work, this award would not be possible. In addition, heartfelt thanks to the contributors to the Malyon-Smith fund. Every donation we receive helps to support more students pursuing research on LGBT psychology.

Deconstructing Arguments Against Same-sex Marriage

Michael R. Stevenson, Ph.D.

(Based on a paper by the same name presented at the 2004 meeting of the American Psychological Association)

Religious arguments against same-sex marriage often focus on the belief that allowing such unions would weaken the institution and have deleterious effects on children. The primary purpose of this essay is to deconstruct this worldview.

For fundamentalists, the debate over gay marriage isn't only about marriage. At its core, this debate concerns the extent to which a fundamentalist Christian belief system should serve as the basis for civil law. According to the Family Research Council (FRC), its view of marriage and family must be the basis of civil law because they are rooted in "the order of creation itself" (Family Research Council, 2003, p. 3). As Mel White suggests, over and above "denying gay, lesbian, bisexual, and transgendered people the basic civil rights and protections that go with loving someone else," the current debate around gay marriage "is not about marriage. . . . It's about a fundamentalist takeover of America" (McDowell, 2004).

According to fundamentalist Christianity, marriage is a union between a man and a woman that has remained unchanged for approximately 5000 years. The construct predates the church and all forms of government and was ordained by the Christian God (as described in Genesis 2:24). From this viewpoint, marriage is the defining characteristic of a family and is based on the assumption that men and women are inherently complementary. It is also assumed that heterosexual married couples are most productive (e.g., reproductive) and happiest when they follow traditional gender roles, that is, when they "complete" each other.

As James Dobson (2004) explains in his recent book, *Marriage Under Fire*,

One reason the preservation of the family is critical to the health of nations is the enormous influence the sexes have on each other. They are specifically designed to "fit" together, both physically and emotionally, and neither is entirely comfortable without the other. There are exceptions, of course, but this is the norm.

In addition to being exclusively heterosexual, for these fundamentalists, marriage has four defining features. It is monogamous, sexually exclusive, and permanent, and it provides the only morally legitimate context for raising children (Bradley, 2004). Writing for the FRC, Gerald Bradley argues that before *Lawrence v Texas*, the Supreme Court case that overturned all remaining sodomy laws, laws against non- and extra-marital sex had been used to limit sex to married couples and increase the

likelihood that children would be born only to married couples. As a result, from this point of view, "defending marriage" means not only defining it legally in biblical terms, it also means making divorce more difficult and finding other ways to ensure heterosexual couples who legally marry hold the monopoly on parenting and are the only parents privileged by government.

According to the FRC (2003), the universal purposes of marriage include companionship, regulating sexual behavior, and procreation and child-rearing. From this perspective, a partner of the same sex is a poor substitute for a companion of the other sex because "marriage unites opposites, each of whom has what the other lacks, and only in this way does it resolve the incompleteness that each feels when alone" (Family Research Council, 2003). Marriage supposedly regulates sexual behavior by containing it within specific boundaries. Outlawing any sexual behavior outside of marriage is therefore seen as "supporting" marriage. Furthermore, the fact that same-sex couples are incapable of reproducing without assistance is taken as evidence that such relationships are unworthy of recognition by governments or religious institutions. From this viewpoint, a government's primary interest in marriage is the welfare of children. Interestingly, childless couples (whether voluntarily or not) are recognized as legitimate because "it would be an invasion of a heterosexual couple's privacy to require that they prove their intent or ability to bear children" (Family Research Council, 2003).

In another FRC document, *Questions and Answers: What's wrong with letting same-sex couples "marry?"* Peter Sprigg (2004) suggests that it is necessary to "defend marriage" because same-sex couples who wish to marry are likely to be in heterosexual marriages that would have to end before the same-sex marriage could occur. Apparently, same-sex sex is so tempting that otherwise content husbands and wives will jump ship in order to partake if not for the preventative powers of heterosexual marriage. For whatever reason, the underlying fear appears to be that without legal barriers, heterosexual relationships have little chance of survival if same-sex relationships are considered legitimate.

The attractiveness of a same-sex relationship is not the only threat. Sprigg continues:

Expanding the definition of what "marriage" is to include relationships of a homosexual nature would inevitably, in the long run, change people's concept of what marriage is, what it requires, and what one should expect from it. These changes in the popular understanding of marriage would, in turn, change

people's behavior both before and during marriage. . . . So if same-sex relationships are legally recognized as "marriage," the idea of marriage as a sexually exclusive and faithful relationship will be dealt a serious blow. Adding monogamy and faithfulness to the other pillars of marriage that have already fallen will have overwhelmingly negative consequences for Americans' physical and mental health.

The underlying message, of course, is that such changes are assumed to lead to disaster.

In a series of columns for *family.org*, a website sponsored by Focus on the Family, James Dobson outlined 11 arguments against same-sex marriage. From Dobson's world view (Dobson, 2004, June 23), if same-sex couples are allowed to marry, the family as he conceives it would be destroyed. Children would suffer. Public schools would teach that same-sex marriage is the moral equivalent of heterosexual marriage and children would be exposed to positive depictions of LGB families in their textbooks (which according to Dobson would confuse children as he believes them to be incapable of understanding anything other than "traditional" families.) Dobson continues: Adoption laws would be obsolete. Foster care programs would suffer. The health care and insurance systems would be bankrupt under the weight of all of the HIV+ gay men who will find partners and suddenly be covered by health insurance. Social Security benefits would be at risk because of the millions of new eligible dependents. Religious freedom would be jeopardized because churches will no longer be able to preach against homosexuality. The gospel of Jesus Christ will be severely curtailed apparently because religious teachings can only be successfully passed to the next generation within "traditional" families. The family would disintegrate worldwide. And the culture war would be lost.

Some of these consequences would be true by definition under the assumptions held by Dobson and other like-minded political figures. If your definition of family is limited to a man and a woman joined in marriage, playing traditional roles for their children, and reaping government supplied privileges, "family," from this perspective, would no longer exist if others were offered access to marriage or included under the rubric of family.

If your worldview leads you to believe that it is impossible for children to live happy, healthy lives and become productive adults in any context other than a "traditional" family, then fear of other kinds of families is understandable. Similarly, if same-sex couples were given access to the opportunities and responsibilities marriage currently affords heterosexual couples, straight two-parent families could no longer hold an exclusive monopoly in adoption and foster-care. In other words, in addition to protecting a religious ideal, these arguments

are aimed at ensuring that the government sponsored privileges now afforded heterosexual married couples remain their exclusive domain.

As I am sure you are aware, a constitutional amendment that would define marriage as a heterosexual institution was proposed by religious fundamentalists as their last hope of achieving these goals. Jerry Falwell (as quoted in Brandt, 2003) claimed that

It is imperative that we remove the sacred biblical definition of marriage from the reach of unelected and valueless federal judges who would seek to protect newly fashionable sexual trends by recklessly affording them with legal protections... We must not allow our children and children's children to grow up in a nation with legalized polygamy, common law marriage and same-sex marriage. The only way to put the traditional and biblical family form of one man married to one woman safely out of the reach of future courts and legislatures is to pass an amendment to the U.S. Constitution.

Similarly, James Atticus Bowden (2003), a Defense Department consultant who is vocal on this issue, claimed that the Federal Marriage Amendment was

the only way to stop our mighty judges from forcing homosexual "marriage" on America. Homosexual "marriage" dismisses, forever, the moral authority of the Ten Commandments for American laws. It destroys the legal wrongness of adultery. Marriage and family are whatever a judge says they are. Every Judeo-Christian value and institution is "arbitrary."

Interestingly, according to Peter J. Gomes (2004), Plummer professor of Christian Morals and Pusey Minister in the Memorial Church at Harvard University, "*Judicial tyranny* is a phrase usually heard from those whose prejudices have not been sustained by a court's decision" (p. 111).

Beyond concerns about the impact of "activist judges" (Frank, 2004), Senate debate on the proposed amendment focused on the well being of children (United Press International, 2004), a topic we will return to shortly. Despite the endorsement of George W. Bush, the Federal Marriage Amendment (FMA) failed to get enough support to pass in the U. S. Senate (Espo, 2004).

In addition to the election year politics surrounding the FMA, the Vatican has launched a global campaign against gay marriage. Pope John-Paul II (quoted in Pope Reiterates Condemnation, 2004) claims that

This is a time in which there is no lack of attempts to reduce marriage to a mere individual contract, with characteristics very different from those that belong to marriage and the family, and that end up degrading it as if it were a form of accessory association within the social body" (p. 25A).

According to the Congregation of the Doctrine of the Faith, the Pope's orthodoxy watchdog,

There are absolutely no grounds for considering homosexual unions to be in any way similar or even remotely analogous to God's plan for marriage and family ... Marriage is holy, while homosexual acts go against the natural moral law" (Gay marriage battle, 2003)

In sum, it is very important to keep in mind that same-sex marriage is seen by religious conservatives as the last straw in the overall weakening of marriage and a significant defeat in their plan to base civil law on church doctrine. Consistent with this view, the strongest opponents of same-sex marriage also call for divorce and custody reform. They see no fault divorce as a weakening of marriage and wish to return to fault finding, arguing that it is better for the family (especially the children) for a bad marriage to remain intact than for one or both spouses to seek a divorce. As an alternative to no-fault divorce, Baskerville (undated) suggests that the party seeking the divorce should be expected to abandon everything, leaving the household and children with the person wishing to keep the family together. If this were true, he argues, there would be fewer divorces. Despite a vast research literature produced by social scientists (Stevenson & Black, 1996), Baskerville appears to assume that this would produce a family environment conducive to rearing healthy children. He also argues that lawyers and therapists are the biggest supporters of the "divorce industry" as it provides a lucrative means through which they earn a living.

As should be clear at this point, Christian fundamentalists attempt to justify a number of inter-related assumptions that LGBT-affirming advocates must be prepared to rebut. These assumptions and possible responses that might lead to more effective advocacy will be considered in the next newsletter!

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TENURE-TRACK POSITION DEVELOPMENTAL PSYCHOLOGY HAMILTON COLLEGE

The Department of Psychology at Hamilton College invites applications for a tenure-track position in Developmental Psychology beginning July 2005. This is an Open Rank search: while an entry-level appointment (PhD or ABD required) is likely, senior scholars are encouraged to apply. The teaching load will be the equivalent of five courses each year, including some combination of Introductory Psychology, statistics, research methods, courses in the candidate's specialty area, and supervision of student research. The department has a playroom/video lab suite in a new state-of-the-art science building, as well as access to an on-site child-care facility. A vita, statements of teaching and research, teaching evaluations, and three letters of recommendation should be sent to: Gregory Pierce, Department of Psychology, Hamilton College, 198 College Hill Road, Clinton, New York, 13323. Consideration of applications will begin on **January 1, 2005** and will continue until the position is filled. Women and minorities are especially encouraged to apply. Hamilton College is an affirmative action, equal opportunity employer and is committed to diversity in all areas of the campus community.

Addressing LGBT Issues in Psychology Training Programs: One Institution's Effort to Bridge the Gap

Carolyn Brodnicki & Todd A. Savage¹

Abstract: *Recently, the literature has stipulated the need to include issues pertaining to lesbian, gay, bisexual, and transgender (LGBT) issues in graduate-level psychology training programs. Despite this stipulation, many programs do not incorporate LGBT issues in their curricula. The article presented here describes one academic department's efforts to address this oversight. The authors intend this presentation to serve as a springboard for discussion of how other graduate psychology programs can institute similar offerings in their home institutions.*

Recently, Gillian Marie Woldorf (*Division 44 Newsletter*, 2004) outlined the dearth of information and absence of training in lesbian, gay, bisexual, and transgender (LGBT) issues in her graduate psychology education. Unfortunately, this situation is not uncommon in the various disciplines under the umbrella of psychology. Despite increasing efforts to integrate issues of sexual orientation into graduate-level programs, the majority of programs in clinical and counseling psychology continue to lack adequate training experiences in this area (Anhalt, Morris, Scotti, & Cohen, 2003; Phillips & Fischer, 1998). Of even greater concern, lesbian, gay, and bisexual graduate students in clinical psychology have reported experiencing a variety of forms of heterosexism and homophobia from within their training programs (Safren, 1999). The need for training seems clear yet is not being implemented on a grand scale. During the 2003-2004 academic year, the present authors took action to address this void at one large, Southeastern land-grant university with Carnegie I Research Extensive status. The details of this process are outlined below.

Our experiences with having LGBT issues addressed in our graduate training paralleled those expressed by Ms. Woldorf. At the time of initiating the class highlighted here, the first author (C.B.) was a first-year doctoral student in counseling psychology and the second author (T.S.) was a graduate of and acting visiting assistant professor in the program for school psychology. Outside of cursory discussions typically initiated by students, LGBT issues were not covered anywhere in the curricula of the programs offered in our department. (The department prepares future professionals in the areas of counseling psychology, school psychology, and educational psychology.) As such, we decided to conduct an informal needs assessment among students and faculty in the fall of 2003. We approached several key people (i.e., program chairs, department chair) in our department with the data collected and a proposal to teach a graduate-level seminar addressing LGBT issues in counseling and education. The idea was well received by the powerbrokers, so-to-speak, but with budgetary issues all too common in academia, money was not available for the class. We decided to move forward with the class, nonetheless, because of our commitment to meeting the needs of our students as well as a desire to challenge

ourselves in terms of our own personal, professional, and pedagogical growth. We were assigned a special topics seminar number within our department for the spring 2004 semester.

Once we were granted permission in late October 2003 to conduct the class, we immediately set out to develop the course. Approximately 25 people expressed interest in taking the class and 18 ultimately registered for the course. Within this cohort were students from all three departmental programs as well as a student from rehabilitation counseling, meaning we had to address LGBT issues pertinent to each of the fields. One challenge this situation presented was deciding on textbooks for the class. The primary texts included the *Handbook of Counseling Psychology with Lesbian, Gay and Bisexual Clients* (Perez, DeBord, & Bieschke, 2000), *The Gay Teen: Educational Practice and Theory for Lesbian, Gay, and Bisexual Adolescents* (Unks, 1995), and *One More River to Cross: Black and Gay in America* (Boykin, 1996). Supplemental readings were provided to address cultural competency and other issues built around various topics contained in the syllabus.

From an assignment perspective, students engaged in a number of different tasks intended to (1) increase their awareness of dialectical discussions in the psychology and education literatures related to sexual orientation; (2) aid them in constructing a knowledge base for professional and culturally responsive practices with persons who identify as LGBT, and (3) provide experiences for them to apply their new learning. As such, students maintained dialogue response journals, completed a book review and critique of the Boykin text, wrote an autobiography from a multiple identities perspective set against the backdrop of sexual orientation, and submitted a learning portfolio. Additionally, students journeyed to a large metropolitan area an hour from campus to listen to Mr. Boykin speak about issues of sexual orientation in the African American community. Other guest speakers were invited to interact with students, as well. All the while, student learning was supported through the inclusion of cooperative group work, graphic organizers, learning centers, and various forms of media.

An overarching goal for us in instituting this course (i.e., *Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, and Transgender Issues in Education and Psychology*) was to educate the student

about how issues of sexual orientation present in learning and therapeutic support environments and how professional psychologists can address them. While data (e.g., direct questioning, student work, informal discussions and observations, course evaluations) support the accomplishment of this goal, we believe larger, more valuable lessons were learned by both the students and by us, the instructors. The diversity represented within the student body of this class was phenomenal in terms of skin color, ethnicity, age, sexual orientation, disability status, religion/spirituality, and programmatic affiliation. Such diversity enriched not only the quality of in-class discussions, but, more importantly, the establishment of professional relationships outside of the classroom. Students and faculty created a professional support network with each other pertaining to broad issues of cultural competency (focused on sexual orientation, in particular). Additionally, they engaged in a broad range of dialogues related to their own personal and professional biases and challenges that allowed them to begin emerging as critical thinkers, creative problem-solvers, and reflective decision-makers. While it is not known what the duration and intensity of this support network may be since the class finished in the spring, we believe the skills students and faculty learned in this regard could translate well to "real world" practice.

The overwhelming interest and participation in the course detailed above speaks to the desire for specific training in LGBT issues expressed by graduate-level psychology students such as Ms. Woldorf. The many valuable lessons we learned from offering this course have informed our knowledge as to how to implement a targeted course in this area. And, while not sufficient in-and-of itself as we know issues of diversity (including sexual orientation) need to be infused throughout every topic area in every course in graduate training programs (see Banks, 1999), this one course met an immediate need for a particular group of students. We have confidence other programs can and will devise rigorous and creative ways of incorporating LGBT issues in their curricula. Hopefully, the ideas presented here will stimulate you, the reader, to the action necessary to address the need of producing culturally competent professionals in the area of sexual orientation. Onward and upward!

¹ Author Notes

Carolyn Brodnicki is a second-year doctoral student in the program for counseling psychology at the University of Kentucky. Todd A. Savage is an Assistant Professor and the Director of Training in the program for school psychology at New Mexico State University.

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The Carolyn Payton Early Career Award

The Carolyn Payton Early Career Award is sponsored by Section One, the Psychology of Black Women, of the American Psychological Association's Society for the Psychology of Women (Division 35). The award recognizes the achievement of a Black woman in the early stages of her career. The applicant must be no more than ten years post doctorate and the submitted work (article, book chapter or book) must be published. Although a submission need not focus exclusively on Black women, the specific concerns of Black women must be a focal point of the submission. Papers may be theoretical or empirically (qualitative or quantitative) based. Each submission will be evaluated on its creativity and must distinguish itself as making a major contribution to the understanding of the role of gender in the lives of Black women. If there are multiple authors, the applicant must be the first author. A \$500 prize will be awarded. The award winner will be announced at the Division 35 social hour at the American Psychological Association in August, 2005.

To be considered for the award, please send a cover letter, your vita (please include your email address), three hard copies of your scholarly work, a copy of your paper on a disc formatted for IBM PCs in Word, and two self addressed stamped envelopes to:

Dr. Ruth L. Hall
Department of Psychology
The College of New Jersey
P. O. Box 7718
Ewing, NJ 08628-0718

DEADLINE: To be considered, submissions must be postmarked by **April 1, 2005**.

Gay Male Experiences With Hate Violence: A Qualitative Examination

Greg Koch

Editor's note: This research was funded by the 2002 Robin McDonald Scholarship Award sponsored by Gamma Mu Foundation through Division 44's Malyon-Smith Scholarship Program.

The purpose of this study was to identify themes present in the experiences of gay men with a history of hate crime victimization based on their sexual orientation. As many as 24% of lesbians and gay men report physical attacks related to their sexual orientation (Berrill, 1990; Herek, 1989). However, there is little research regarding hate crimes, and little is known about the experiences of those subjected to such victimization.

The current study asked the question, "What is the experience and perceived impact of hate crime on gay men?" This question was addressed through interviewing 11 adult gay men who had experienced a physical attack based on their sexual orientation. The semi-structured interviews focused on participants' feelings, thoughts, and experiences regarding their hate crime victimization, and how these men felt the hate crime(s) had impacted their lives.

Interview data was analyzed qualitatively using procedures outlined by Kvale (1996) and Maykut and Morehouse (1994). These methodologies involve the search for common themes among the participants' interviews. These themes were used to explore and understand the participants' experiences.

Six major themes were found: First, the loss of the illusion of control emerged as a central theme among the participants. They displayed a vulnerability to emotions associated with the helplessness related to the lost sense of control. The threat to the illusion of control and the attempts at regaining a sense of control appeared to play a key role in the participant's hate crime experience. Strategies for coping with the hate crime experience were often geared toward specifically dealing with the loss of the illusion of control.

The second theme found was traumatic triggers/re-experiencing, which involved systems of traumatic re-experiencing of the hate crime, primarily based on stimuli from the environment. Triggers for re-experiencing included categories such as tools that could potentially be used as weapons, physical trauma, reminders of the crime scene, touch or movement, the topic of hate crimes, and imagined stimuli.

The third theme was blame, a cognitively-based defensive attempt used to place responsibility for some portion of the hate crime experience. Blame was experienced by the participants in several ways: (a) self-blame, both behavioral and characterological; (b) victim blaming by others; (c) the victim blaming others; and (d) blame toward institutions.

The fourth theme was availability and utilization of social supports, which described whether and how participants took advantage of social supports. Of particular interest in this theme were the types of disclosures and non-disclosures of the hate crime. Reasons for disclosure were grouped into the categories of control-oriented disclosures, spontaneous disclosures, forced disclosures, planned disclosures, therapeutic disclosures, and legal disclosures.

Reasons for not telling others about their experience fell into the following categories: (a) control-oriented non-disclosures, which may be related to a sense that if a victim can contain and control the sense of helplessness that he is able to maintain some sense of control; (b) protective non-disclosures, or protecting others from the hate crime experience; (c) masculine gender role-oriented non-disclosures, or the avoidance of emasculation; (d) avoidance-oriented non-disclosures, or the continued suppression of internal stimuli related to the hate crime; (e) sexual orientation-related non-disclosures; and (f) learned helplessness non-disclosures.

The fifth theme grouped additional coping strategies, including affective, behavioral, and cognitive tactics used to cope with the hate crime and its aftermath. These additional coping strategies included denial, avoidance of specific stimuli, suppression, repression, dissociation, catharsis, sublimation, humor, intellectualization, and the use of fantasy, spirituality and/or therapy.

The sixth and final theme was gay identity, which included changes related to individual and group-based gay identity, as related to the hate crime experience. The first area of gay identity was regarding individual comfort level about being gay, whether the men made changes in their presentation to appear more or less gay, and whether their disclosure regarding their sexual orientation had changed as a result of their hate crime experience. Second, participants also discussed the gay community in three ways that appeared to relate to what Fassinger and Miller (1996) called group sexual orientation identity development: attitudes toward the gay community, activism within the gay community, and rejection of the gay community and its values.

In conclusion, the gay men in the current study reported a number of reactions to their hate crime experience(s). They went through a period of being overwhelmed by their experience; they then went through a period of re-experiencing the hate crime; they went through a period of meaning making.

Throughout this process, the current study suggests that the lost sense of control during and following a hate crime experience is perhaps the most significant factor in hate crime recovery. However, the men in this study revealed that they were reluctant to show helplessness, and instead resorted to other tactics – such as anger, thoughts of violence, and blame – to diminish the sense of lost control and power. These reactions may be related to masculine gender role and the social acceptability, for men, of reactions such as anger, violence and externalization of blame over admitting helplessness and powerlessness.

Surprisingly, given the severity of their experiences, only two of the men in the study had symptoms that would have qualified them for a PTSD diagnosis. Ultimately, whether it was by blaming others, eliciting social support, helping those around them, seeking religious meaning, gaining purpose through activism, or a number of other means of coping, the participants made strong attempts at dealing with their victimization. The experiences of these men may serve as a lesson that growth can come from adversity – that, like other traumas, despite their negative impact, psychological growth and increased resilience can stem from hate crime experiences.

Antioch Southern California at Los Angeles

FACULTY POSITION ANNOUNCEMENT: Gay/Lesbian/Bisexual/Transgender Psychological Studies Master of Arts Program in Clinical Psychology

The Master of Arts in Clinical Psychology Program at Antioch University Los Angeles invites applications for a full-time Core Faculty position (unranked system) beginning in July 2005. We seek a faculty member to work toward developing a new specialization in Gay/Lesbian/Bisexual/Transgender Psychology which would be offered within the M.A. Program in Clinical Psychology, provisionally envisioned with weekend classes, an eclectic theoretical orientation and a community focus.

The position involves feasibility study, curriculum development, and leadership for the eventual specialization, as well as teaching (some evenings/Saturdays), advising adult M.A. students, and carrying out other administrative responsibilities within the small collaborative faculty group. The position reports to the Program Chair. For more information about the position and the application process please visit our website at www.antiochla.edu.

CALL FOR PROPOSALS FOR A SPECIAL ISSUE OF JOURNAL OF GAY AND LESBIAN PSYCHOTHERAPY

This special issue of this journal will focus on "ACTIVISM" within LGBT affirmative psychotherapy and psychology. Articles can focus on issues such as (but not limited to): *Psychologists as activists; Activism, psychology, and psychotherapy; Organized psychology and social activism; Policy issues in psychology and psychotherapy.*

The concept for this special issue is in part in memory of Martin Rochlin, Ph.D., one of the founders of the Association of Gay and Lesbian Psychologists & Division 44, and initiator of the first program in Gay Studies at Sacramento State (University of California) in 1973 who was committed to changing the status of LGBT individuals through psychology. Inquiries welcome. If interested, please send a 1-page proposal by December 15, 2004 to the Special Issue Editor: Judith M. Glassgold at drglassgold@yahoo.com (preferred) or 324 Raritan Avenue, Highland Park NJ 08904, 732-777-

Division 44 Election Results and Call for Nominations

Here are the results of the 2004 Division elections. The Division would like to thank all the candidates. The new officers' terms started at the August 2004 Convention.

President

Charlotte Patterson (President-Elect as of 8/2004)

Member-at-Large

Randy Georgemiller (3 year term)

Council Representatives

Kris Hancock, Armand Cerbone (3 year terms)

2005 Elections

The Division is seeking suggestions for nominees for upcoming vacancies. The vacancies follow the Bylaws which require gender balance (alternating male/female seats):

President (3 year cycle): Male Candidate
Member-at-Large: Female Candidate

Please send any suggestions, including self-nominations, to Elections Chair, Past President Judith Glassgold, Psy.D. (drglassgold@yahoo.com). The Executive Committee will consider the suggestions at its midwinter meeting when the slate is finalized.

Positions Available Chicago School of Professional Psychology

The Chicago School of Professional Psychology APA-accredited Clinical PsyD Program Faculty are very pleased to seek 3-4 outstanding practitioner-scholar colleagues. **Candidates must have a doctorate from an APA-accredited program, and will be considered for both half-time (2 days per week) and full-time (4 days per week) Program Faculty positions at all ranks.** Areas of scholarship and teaching are open, although candidates with expertise in Humanistic/Existential or Systems theory/therapy are especially attractive. Candidates who are or have been graduate psychology program faculty members will be given particular consideration. Successful candidates must have a proven track record of graduate-level teaching, clinical experience and scholarship. The ability to mentor a diverse student body and utilize technology/varied educational methods in teaching is of strong interest. Candidates should demonstrate ongoing professional activity and the ability/interest to involve students in a program of scholarship. The Chicago School Clinical Psy.D. program has received national recognition for its institutional commitment to diversity and intercultural education. Candidates must minimally have an appreciation and enthusiasm for this aspect of the program, ideally bringing expertise and background in this area.

There is one position available for an entry-level Assistant Professor. This is a two year, full-time commitment. While previous teaching experience is ideal, the successful candidate will demonstrate strong potential for high quality classroom teaching and an exciting program of scholarship. A background in and commitment to multicultural psychology is a must. The successful candidate will be actively mentored by the program faculty in teaching, dissertation work, advising, faculty governance and student learning assessment. Given excellent performance, the position may become permanent.

Application review will begin immediately: applications will be accepted until the positions are filled. Successful candidates will begin in Spring or Summer 2005. Applicants should submit a CV, three recommendation letters and a letter of interest to:

Ms. Chris Manuel, Psy.D.
Program Manager
Faculty Search
Chicago School of Professional Psychology
325 North Wells Street
Chicago, IL 60610

Letters of recommendation may be forwarded under separate cover and received after an applicant's other materials. The Chicago School is an independent, not for profit graduate school that is in an era of unprecedented growth and creativity. The school recently moved into an excellent new location on the Chicago River that offers a uniquely student-centered learning environment enhanced by high-tech facilities. Applicants are strongly encouraged to visit the school's website at www.csopp.edu. The Chicago School is an Affirmative Action/Equal Opportunity Employer. Full time employees at the Chicago School are eligible for domestic partnership benefits.

COMMITTEE AND TASK FORCE REPORTS

COUNCIL REPRESENTATIVES

Success! Success! Success!

This has been one of the most important sessions of Council for the Division. The Council agenda was crowded with three initiatives of major concern for our membership. The fact that all three items were supported by Council suggests this APA understands the concerns of LGBT psychologists and the mental health needs of LGBT persons.

First, in a unanimous vote, Council adopted two resolutions, *Resolution on Sexual Orientation and Marriage* and *Resolution on Sexual Orientation, Parents, and Children*. Responding to questions from psychologists asking APA's position on gay marriage and families, Council established a Working Group to review current APA policies and the extant literature and charged them with making recommendations to Council. In a series of unusual moves, first, in suspending their rules to establish the Working Group, and second, in expediting the review of the Working Group's recommendations, Council underscored the importance of informing the national debate on these issues with data from psychological research in a timely manner. You can see the resolutions elsewhere on the APA website at <http://www.apa.org/pi/lgbc/>.

Again in a unanimous vote, the Council adopted the *Resolution on Sexual Orientation and the Military*. [full text available at <http://www.apa.org/pi/lgbc/>] This resolution reaffirms the APA's opposition to discrimination in the military on the basis of sexual orientation, requires that any advertising by the military in APA publications include a disclaimer that identifies the military as discriminating on the basis of sexual orientation, and encourages the APA and psychologists to address the effects of discrimination in training and practice. Both Divisions 19 and 44 have agreed to continue collaboration these issues. Hank Taylor, Council Rep for Division 19, and Robin Burhke, former President of Division 44, have attended the midwinter meetings of the other Division and will continue to do so for the next two years in an effort to develop joint initiatives. It may be of interest to note that the resolutions on gay marriage and families was adopted in Hawaii, the state that first successfully challenged the constitutionality of depriving same-sex couples access to marriage. Hawaii later changed its constitution to codify the discrimination.

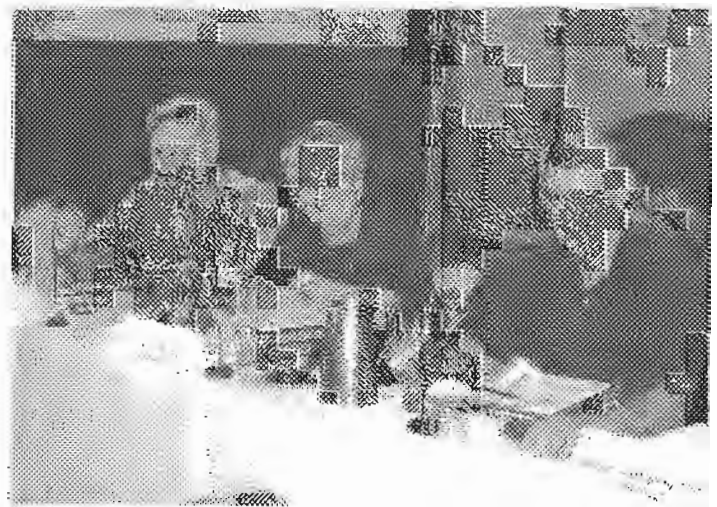
Council also received a report on the APA Follow-up to the International Meeting, *Sexual Orientation and Mental Health: Policy and Practice*. The report records the Board

of Directors' authorization to establish internal structures to develop and monitor international initiatives in LGBT psychology. The intent is to form a collaboration of national psychology associations to address globally mental health policies and practice affecting LGBT persons and families. Clinton Anderson, APA Officer for LGB Concerns, and Armand Cerbone, co-chair of the international conference, are taking steps to form the group, composed of representatives of interested constituencies in APA, that will direct and oversee international initiatives. Division 44 has been asked to nominate a member to the group.

In other matters, Council approved the first draft of the 2005 budget. For the second year in a row the budget shows a surplus, though considerably smaller than last year's. The Council has also elected to the Board of Directors, Ron Rozensky of Florida and Jessica Daniel Henderson of Massachusetts. Jessica is the first African-American to serve on the Board in several years.

The motion to establish a Task Force on Gender Identity, Gender Variance, and Intersex Conditions, introduced to Council as a New Business item last year, is expected to appear on Council's agenda when Council meets in February 2005.

On a final note, Kris and Armand want to thank the membership for electing them to a second term on Council. This has kept intact a team with Doug Haldeman that has cultivated allies and developed important relationships with representatives of other divisions, states, provinces, and territories that, as you have seen in this report, have resulted in very positive outcomes for the interests of the Division.



Council Representatives Doug Haldeman, Kris Hancock, and Armand Cerbone represent the Division at APA Council meeting.

DIVISION 44 BOOK SERIES

Background: Division 44 signed a contract in 2000 with APA Books for an ongoing book series, with the theme of Contemporary Perspectives on Lesbian, Gay, and Bisexual Psychology. The series includes edited and single-authored books and will span clinical, research, educational, and policy perspectives. The target audience for the series is psychologists, students, and other mental health professionals and behavioral scientists with an interest in gay, lesbian, and bisexual issues. Information about the series, the editorial board, and instructions for authors can be accessed on the web at www.LGBpsychology.org.

Current Status: Two volumes are in production and should be in print by the end of 2004 or early 2005. They are (in likely order of publication): (1) *Positive Living: The Sexual Lives of HIV-Positive Gay and Bisexual Men*, edited by Perry Halkitis, Cynthia Gomez, and Richard Wolitski and (2) *Sexual Orientation, Mental Health, and Substance Abuse: A Primer of Recent Research*, edited by Allen Omoto and Howard Kurtzman. Contracts have been signed with two other authors and their books are now in preparation. They are: Doug Haldeman (tentative title: *Promises of Change: Sexual Orientation Conversion Therapy In Cultural Context*; expected completion date for first draft: December, 2004) and Anne Peplau (tentative title: *The Development of Sexual Orientation in Women*; expected completion date for first draft: August, 2005). I have been working with another prospective author and he expects to submit a revised prospectus in September.

- Gregory M. Herek, Executive Editor

Malyon-Smith Scholarship Call for Proposals

A scholarship totaling up to \$1,000 will be awarded to selected graduate students in psychology submitting proposals for research into psychological issues of importance to gay, lesbian, bisexual, or transgendered individuals, groups, or communities. Proposals must be postmarked by February 1, 2004. Application materials are available on the Division 44 website <http://www.apa.org/divisions/div44> or from:

Dawn M. Szymanski, Ph.D.
Division of Counseling, 469 Marillac
University of Missouri-St. Louis
8001 Natural Bridge Rd
St. Louis, MO 63121-4499
Email: dawnszymanski@msn.com

MEMBERSHIP REPORT

Membership continues to hold steady. As of July, 2004 there were 1169 paid Members, Fellows, Associates, Affiliates, and Students. This is slightly down from the same time last year, when there were 1176. Counting dues exempt members, the total membership is 1233. New members tend to continue throughout the year, and this number increases slightly from month to month.

The committee would like to thank Kate Kominars for her work as co-chair. Kate did a wonderful job, but her schedule does not allow her to continue and she resigned as of the 2004 Convention. Jackie Weinstock has agreed to replace Kate as co-chair. This was to be Christopher Martell's last year of his term as well. In order to continue the overlap of one experienced co-chair, Christopher will stay on for one additional year. Anyone wishing to volunteer to replace Christopher in August 2005 should contact Michael Stevenson. Gender parity has been emphasized in the committee, and the new co-chair should be male if this tradition is to be continued. Christopher is, once again, managing the listserv.

Data for the new Membership Directory is being compiled in Division Services. The deadline for those Affiliate or Student Members, whose membership is confidential, to "opt in" by contacting Sarah Jordan in Division Services was September 1. If you had not contacted her or sent in a form from the last newsletter you may still have time, but it is not guaranteed. Members, Fellows, or Associates are all automatically listed in the directory. Information in the directory is only as current as that filed in the system through Division Services. If you have updated contact information, please let Sarah Jordan know ASAP. The form for doing this was printed in the last newsletter. You can also send an email to Sarah at sjordan@apa.org. She may not be able to make changes to the directory if it has already gone to press, however. It has been easier to update the directory as the years pass, so, if you missed an opportunity to be listed this year, make sure that we know to include you next year.

There has also been a recent change to the Division 44 and Executive Committee listservs. In the past, hitting "reply" sent messages back to the entire list. Now, when you hit "reply" or "reply all" the message is sent only to the original sender. In order to send a message back to the entire list it is necessary to forward your message to Div44@lists.apa.org.

Christopher R. Martell, Membership Co-chair

COMMITTEE ON BISEXUAL ISSUES IN PSYCHOLOGY

Division 44 sponsored two very well attended programs on bisexual issues at this year's APA Convention in Honolulu. The first was a Symposium titled "Recent Research on Bisexuality: Influences on Constructions of Sexual Identity." This Symposium was Chaired by Ron Fox, the discussant was Margaret Charmoli, and the presenters included 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 second program was a Bisexual Issues Discussion Hour in the Division 44 Hospitality Suite, hosted by the Committee Co-Chairs.

In the coming year, the Committee will continue to develop programming on bisexual issues, as well as providing members with resources on bisexual issues in psychology, like the two updated reading lists that are now available: a short one page list and a longer, more comprehensive 12 page list. We are also developing a resource list of members with expertise in bisexual issues to make available to the membership of the Division. We invite you to contact us to let us know about your interest in and expertise in bisexual issues and to keep us informed about academic, clinical, research, or community projects, including publications and presentations, in which you may be involved that relate to bisexual issues and the interface of lesbian, gay, and bisexual issues.

Ron Fox, Co-Chair, ronfox@ronfoxpbd.com
Emily Page, Co-Chair, em@emilypage.com

Want to get more involved in Division 44?

Take a look at the committees and task forces listed inside the front cover of this newsletter and choose one that interests you. Then contact the person listed to see what you might be able to contribute.

Have an idea for a project or a way to make the Division more helpful to you? Contact one of the elected officers and share your ideas!

TREASURER'S REPORT, DIVISION 44

Convention, July 2004

The consolidated financial report for Division 44 dated May 2004 consolidates data from 3 different accounts, a State Street Research Mutual Fund, an account which holds the balance of the Malyon-Smith quasi-endowment, and a checking account

As of May 2004, the Division's assets totaled \$90,503.71 and our 2004 income to date was \$29,532.35. For comparison, as of December 2003, the Division's assets totaled \$89,673.82. Our May 2004 checking account balance was \$3,154.11 and our money market fund balance was \$49,050.63, giving us an operating cash balance of \$52,204.74 (this total does not include Malyon-Smith assets). We began 2004 with \$32,154.49 in net assets (our reserve) in our main operating account (does not include Malyon-Smith funds). The Malyon-Smith fund is held in two accounts. Our mutual fund with State Street Research Funds was valued at \$22,062.29 as of 6/30/2004. Our initial investment (in 1998) was \$20,000, which represents an overall gain in value of \$2,062.29. The remainder of the fund, held in cash and short-term investments, was valued at \$13,407.20, as of May 31, 2004. Thus, our current quasi-endowment total is \$35,469.49. Year-to-date dues income (as of May) was \$27,574, compared to \$27,955 at this time in 2003, so we are running close to where we were last year (the first year since 1999 where dues income increased rather than decreased). We have received \$2,958.35 in additional resources (including interest and dividend income and a \$1000 donation by Haworth Press for the convention hospitality suite).

Our operating budget for 2004 is \$39,700. As of May, 2003, expenditures recorded by APA were \$5,987.93, with an additional \$11,591.79 yet to be recorded, for a total of \$17,579.72. Our total expenditures for 2003 were \$32,792.03. We came in under budget last year, as we did not spend as much as expected in printing and publishing costs, the EC midwinter meeting (which we adjusted for in the 2004 budget), and other miscellaneous EC costs. In addition, we received generous donations from Haworth Press totaling \$5,000. We reduced our budget this year and I expect that our expenses will be more in line with what we've budgeted. Given our surplus last year, which contributed to our overall reserve of approximately \$32,000, we need to identify if there are any urgent uses or special projects for which we would like to use some of this reserve. Of course, the amount we have in our reserve is a function of how our money market funds are doing, so we need to remember that the reserve amount is a paper balance, not an actual one (unless we were to draw the funds out right now).

- Susan Kashubeck-West, Treasurer

APPORTIONMENT!

Doug Haldeman, Kris Hancock and Armand Cerbone Council Reps

You should have been there. It was an amazing day at this year's APA's Council of Representatives meeting during the Hawaii Convention. After a great deal of work in a short amount of time, the Working Group on Same-Sex Families and Relationships presented two APA Policy Resolutions for Council's consideration: one on Sexual Orientation and Marriage, and one on Sexual Orientation and Parents and Children. In an unusual move, APA President Diane Halpern scheduled debate on these resolutions for a "time certain" - 5 PM local time, in order to take maximum advantage of media coverage on the East Coast. After a discussion that included praise and support from a variety of Council delegations, including personal statements by your own Reps, both Resolutions passed unanimously. The media response was swift: these new APA policies were covered by CNN, USA Today, and the Associated Press. Less than a week later, the Resolutions were cited in an amicus brief filed in the successful support of a constitutional challenge to Washington State's "Defense of Marriage" law. Their passage continues to be noted in the media and LGB legal advocacy channels as well.

These new APA policies received unanimous support for two reasons: excellent (and fast), science-based products of the Working Group; and the fact that our Division has three Council Reps. As always, the three of us were able to optimize our advocacy efforts by strategizing in advance how to shore up support from our Council colleagues. We developed talking points on these important Resolutions; we took them to the variety of Caucuses in which we all hold leadership positions. We addressed concerns, we solicited support, and in the end, we achieved a major victory for LGB rights by adding our Association's voice - in a timely manner - to a crucial cultural debate. We believe that there are no rights of more fundamental importance to LGB individuals than those associated with family. Due to the efforts of the Working Group, and our own ability for the three of us to "cover" Council, we can be proud of the courageous stance our Association has taken.

This effort was only possible because there are three of us representing you on Council. And that is only possible when ALL of our Division members vote in this December's Apportionment election, and cast all 10 votes for Division 44. In recent years, issues of concern for LGB individuals have had high visibility on Council and in the Association in general. This is because, *year after year, our members have supported us with the highest proportion of 10-vote Apportionment ballots in all of APA*. That is why a Division of our moderate size has three Representatives on Council. And these are days when we need all of the support we can muster!

So, when your Apportionment ballot comes this Fall, DON'T discard it. DO cast all ten (10) votes for Division 44, and keep our voice on Council - and in APA - strong and effective. Our lives - and our families - are depending on it.

THE AMERICAN PSYCHOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION

Invites Applications for the 2005-2006

WILLIAM A. BAILEY AIDS POLICY CONGRESSIONAL FELLOWSHIP

The American Psychological Association (APA) and the American Psychological Foundation (APF) established the William A. Bailey Congressional Fellowship in 1995 in tribute to Bill Bailey's tireless advocacy on behalf of psychological research, training, and services related to AIDS. Fellows spend one year working as a special legislative assistant on the staff of a member of Congress or congressional committee. Activities may involve conducting legislative or oversight work, assisting in congressional hearings and debates, and preparing briefs and writing speeches. Fellows also attend an orientation program on congressional and executive branch operations, which includes guidance in the congressional placement process, and a year-long seminar series on science and public policy issues. These aspects of the program are administered by the American Association for the Advancement of Science for the APA Fellows and those sponsored by over two dozen other professional societies.

APA will sponsor one Fellow for a one-year appointment beginning September 1, 2005. The Fellowship stipend ranges from \$50,000 to \$65,000, depending upon years of postdoctoral experience. Application deadline: January 3, 2005. Further information is available at <http://www.apa.org/ppo/funding/baileyfell.html> or from the APA Public Policy Office at (202) 336-6062 or ppo@apa.org.

A Wonderful Night Under the Full Moon Waikiki

Robb Mapou, Ph.D., A.B.P.P.

The pessimists were wrong! Over 10,000 people flocked to APA in Hawai'i. Even better, this year's fundraising dinner was the best since I have been doing this. As many of you know, this was a very special dinner for me this year, because of my connection to Hawai'i, and I feel privileged to have had the opportunity to organize this.

We sold out the dinner, with attendance of 99 adults and two children! More students than ever purchased tickets (11), and 10 additional students attended as guests of our Mentors. Dinner was held in the full moonlight at the Honolulu Zoo, with Hawaiian music in the background (thanks to our caterer, who actually went out and bought a portable stereo). The luau food was ono (delicious) and the best I have tasted (luau food can often be bland if not done well). Before and after the dinner, people wandered over to Hula's, the local gay bar, which was conveniently located across the street from our venue.

The Division would like to thank the following individuals who served as Mentors to students (\$150 level):

Jim Fitzgerald ♦ Doug Haldeman ♦ Gary Harper ♦ Harlan Higgins (Also donated an additional amount)
Steve James ♦ Christopher Martell (donated a dinner for an additional student) ♦ Allen Omoto
Jeffrey Parsons ♦ Michael Ranney.

We would also like to thank the following individuals who were Sponsors (\$125 level):

Armand Cerbone ♦ Bianca Cody-Murphy ♦ Terry Gock. Suzanne Iasenza ♦ Brian Mershon
William Nye ♦ Geoff Reed

By the time you read this, receipts should have been sent out. However, if you have not received one (students will not) or know of someone who has been left off our recognition list please contact me via E-mail (mapuna@earthlink.net) or phone (301 565-0534, x264). Next year's dinner in Washington, DC is already in the works, hopefully with a Dupont Circle location. Again, mahalo nui loa (thanks very much) for your help and support of our efforts. Aloha and a hui hou (until next time)!

Association for Women in Psychology Conference

Feminist Psychology: Future Tense, is the theme of the 30th Annual Conference of the Association for Women in Psychology to be held in Tampa, Florida, February 24-27, 2005. A major focus of the conference will be to address the consequences of the current political climate on women and women's creative responses to contemporary sociopolitical issues and challenges. As an organization committed to feminist activism and advocacy, we in the Association for Women in Psychology can focus on what feminist psychologists as well as other feminists might do to address the crises of war and the impact of national and worldwide political currents on women. The Keynote Speaker will be Dr. Cynthia Kaufman author of *Ideas for Action: Relevant Theory for Radical Change*. South End Press. During the opening session, we will honor Florida Women Who Inspire. They include Civil Rights Activist Patricia Due, Human Shield and Anti-war activist Faith Fippinger, and Tampa attorney Karen Doering, the founder and director of the Equality Florida Legal Advocacy Project, a non-profit legal organization based in Tampa, Florida. Our invited plenary panel on Political Psychology: States of Insecurity and the Gendered Politics of Fear will feature Women's Studies Professors Dr. Carol Stabile and Dr. Carrie Rentschler, and psychologist Dr. Rhoda Unger. To highlight our conference theme, our film festival will focus on globalization, war, and women lives. Some titles include Amy Goodman's *Independent Media in a Time of War*, *Mickey Mouse Monopoly*, and the Jamaican film, *Life and Debt*.

We have selected a beautiful hotel on Tampa Bay. All rooms have a waterfront view. We will be the only conference at this wonderful hotel, so the promise of a community of feminist psychologists and scholars is a real one. To get you in the mood for the Bay area's sunny beaches, we are preparing a beach kit of a beach towel, tee shirt and tote with our beautiful logo. For more information on the conference and to submit your proposals, please visit the website at awpsych.org. This year we are experimenting with on line submissions so we thank you for your patience.

For more information about the conference, go to the website at awpsych.org or please contact:

Suzanna Rose, Program Chair, srose@fiu.edu
Kim Vaz, Conference Coordinator, vaz@cas.usf.edu

2004 Division 44 Awards

Congratulations to the following 2004 award winners, who were recognized at this year's convention:

Distinguished Contribution to Education and Training: Joseph Roy Gillis. Throughout his career, Professor Gillis has demonstrated an ongoing commitment to advancing the well-being of LGBTQ people. He has received numerous grants to support his research examining issues related to hate crimes, HIV prevention, same-sex partner abuse, and teachers' attitudes toward LGBTQ issues. In service to the community, he co-founded the first AIDS organization in Kingston, Ontario and has been involved with many other LGBTQ organizations, including the Coalition for Lesbian and Gay Rights in Ontario, EGALE, the Coalition against same sex partner abuse, and various programs at the 519 Community Centre. He is a founding member of the Canadian Psychological Association section on Sexual Orientation and Gender Identity. He is also the founder and editor of the *Canadian Online Journal of Queer Studies in Education*, Canada's first electronic journal addressing LGB issues.

Distinguished Professional Contribution: Marvin R. Goldfried. Recognizing the very important role that family plays in the lives of LGB people, Dr. Marvin Goldfried founded AFFIRM: Psychologists Affirming their Gay, Lesbian, and Bisexual Family. Professor Goldfried launched the network after he and his wife, Anita, a clinical social worker, marched in a gay pride parade to show support for their gay son, Michael. AFFIRM provides a formal network among psychologists who support their LGB family members. It also supports clinical and research work in LGB psychology and encourages sensitivity to the role of sexual orientation in all clinical and research work. Although LGB psychology has expanded dramatically in recent years, as yet, it is not well integrated with the mainstream profession. AFFIRM works to close this gap. Consistent with AFFIRM's mission, Dr. Goldfried continues to enhance the well-being of LGB people through his clinical work and his scholarship on enhancing therapeutic effectiveness with LGB clients.

Distinguished Scientific Contribution: Maria Cecilia Zea. Dr. Zea currently serves as Professor of Psychology at George Washington University and Visiting Faculty member at the UCSF Collaborative for HIV-Prevention Research in Minority Communities Program. She is one of the foremost researchers, advocates, and experts on the psychology of Latino men and Latina women. She works on topics that have been traditionally marginalized or difficult to study. Much of her research has focused on health, HIV, and sexual risk issues in Latino men in the US and in Central and South America. She has published and presented in the US and internationally and has been awarded numerous NIH grants.

CLGBC Outstanding Achievement Award: Dr. Susan Cochran.

Distinguished Book in Lesbian, Gay, and Bisexual Psychology: *Cognitive-Behavioral Therapies with Lesbian, Gay and Bisexual Clients* by Christopher R. Martell, Steven A. Safren, & Stacey E. Prince *and No More Secrets: Violence in lesbian relationships* by Janice I. Ristock.

Presidential Citations: The Ohio State Psychological Association, in recognition of its efforts on behalf of LGBT psychology *and* Judge Daniel R. Foley, for his efforts to open the institution of marriage to same-sex couples.

Division 44 Certificates of Appreciation: Doug Kimmel, Ph.D. for his continuing support of the SPSLGBI's fundraising efforts *and* Shauna Summers, for her leadership as Senior Student Representative.

Student Travel Award: Konjit V. Page, M.S. of Boston College.

Malyon-Smith Scholarship Awards: Mary Jane Phillips and Jonathan R. Flojo. (See announcement on page 8.)

Robin McDonald Scholarship Award: Michael A. Hoyt. (See announcement on page 8.)

Scrivner Awards: Sonda E. Solomon, PhD, an assistant professor of psychology at the University of Vermont, and Esther D. Rothblum, PhD, a psychology professor at the university and also former chair of APA's Committee on Lesbian and Gay Concerns, received the \$10,000 postdoctoral award for a study conducted in 2001 that compared three types of couples living in Vermont during the first year of legalized civil unions – same-sex couples in civil unions, same-sex couples not in civil unions and heterosexual married couples where one partner was the sibling of one of the partners in the same-sex couple. The researchers plan to use the grant to do a follow-up with the nearly 1,000 people they surveyed three years ago and analyze which variables predict relationship satisfaction and success. They will also compare and contrast the ways in which the three types of couples relate to their siblings and parents. Kelly A. Blasko, a graduate student in the counseling psychology department at Pennsylvania State University, received one of the two \$1,000 Scrivner awards for her dissertation research, which examined the assessment variables used to identify victims and perpetrators in same-sex domestic violence situations. Mary Jane Phillips, a graduate student in the psychological services department of the University of Georgia, received the other \$1,000 predoctoral award for her research on parents' adjustment to having a gay son or a lesbian daughter.

New Division 44 Fellows: Dr. Beth Firestein, Dr. Christopher Martell, Dr. Kathleen Ritter, & Dr. Jane Simoni



National Coalition for LGBT Health

Dear Fellow Members of Division 44:

I am writing to invite you to partner with the National Coalition for Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual and Transgendered (LGBT) Health in promoting the Third Annual National Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, and Transgender

Health Awareness Week, scheduled for March 13 – 19, 2005. The Coalition, which includes APA among its member organizations, is committed to improving the health and well being of lesbian, gay, bisexual and transgender individuals and communities through public education, coalition building and advocacy that focuses on research, policy, education and training.

The National LGBT Health Awareness Week is a very visible way for you to support the Coalition and promote healthy LGBT communities via four objectives: (1) raise public awareness of the unique health concerns, as well as the very real health disparities, among the LGBT communities, (2) educate LGBT individuals about the health issues that are present in our communities, since we believe that health awareness in our communities can be significantly improved, (3) Provide community health centers, local organizations, and other community representatives with tools to amplify the national campaign at the local level, (4) Educate medical and other health care professionals in the area of cultural competency with regard to LGBT health.

Your support of this week is critical to its success, and we need your help to ensure that National LGBT Health Awareness Week is as visible as possible. There are many ways for you and the organizations of which you are a part to contribute to the national campaign and to get involved on the local level.

- Join us in Washington, DC from March 13 to 15 to kick off National LGBT Health Awareness Week with strategy sessions, educational presentations, and lobbying meetings, all of which are part of the Spring Meeting of the National Coalition for LGBT Health. A registration form for the meeting is included when you request an Awareness Week packet.
- Help get the word out about LGBT Health issues in your community during the week of March 13 through 19, 2005. Encourage your community organizations, clinics, health departments, universities, and allied organizations to participate in whichever way they can. Some ideas for participation are holding a town-hall meeting for your community, including a special article in your newsletter or website, writing letters to the editor, hosting an open house or health fair for your agency, and having a proclamation from your city council, mayor, or governor. If you feel sufficiently expert, offer yourself as a speaker on a LGBT health issue or get yourself interviewed by local media. Maybe the easiest step is to hang a National LGBT Health Awareness Week poster in your waiting room or some other visible spot in your workplace.
- Materials have been produced to assist you in your outreach and educational efforts and can be accessed through the Coalition website at www.lgbthealth.net. Eleven informational fact sheets (including Spanish versions for 2005) on pertinent LGBT health issues will be available there for free. Topics include: Cancer, Domestic Violence, Smoking, Mental Health, Genital Warts and HPV, Nutrition and Weight, Sexual Health, Access to Quality Healthcare, Hepatitis A, B, and C, MTF Trans Health, and FTM Trans Health. Please use these as tools to help you educate the community about our issues.
- Please share your ideas on what will make this week a successful one. Let us know what you are planning so that we can promote your activities via our newly designed Awareness Week website at www.lgbthealth.net and provide you assistance where possible. You can submit your plans or ideas by emailing our National Field Director, Donald Hitchcock, at coalition@lgbthealth.net. Your input is valued and important in the work that we do.

We are excited about the potential for raising LGBT health awareness in our community and beyond. Increased participation by psychologists in the Third National LGBT Health Awareness Week will definitely help us reach that goal. To receive an Awareness Week packet (available January 2005) which includes promotional postcards, our poster, and other information to support your participation, you should contact us at coalition@lgbthealth.net or call Donald Hitchcock at 202.797.3516. We don't want to lose the momentum we have gathered and need your help to continue our work to build healthier LGBT communities nationwide.

Sincerely,

David Haltiwanger, Ph.D.

Co-Chair, Executive Committee

National Coalition for LGBT Health

CALL FOR NOMINATIONS
COMMITTEE ON LESBIAN, GAY, & BISEXUAL CONCERNS
2005 OUTSTANDING ACHIEVEMENT AWARDS

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

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

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

All nominations should include (1) a letter of nomination including a brief description of the specific achievements and contributions of the nominee (500 word maximum), (2) a current curriculum vitae, and (3) the names of three people who have been asked by the nominator to write reference letters. No current members of CLGBC or staff of the Lesbian, Gay, and Bisexual Concerns Program at the time of the award are eligible for consideration. The deadline for receipt of nominations is May 1, 2005.

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

1986 Evelyn Hooker, PhD, Stephen Morin, PhD, Anne Peplau, PhD, and George Weinberg, PhD
 1987 Kristin Hancock, PhD, and William Paul, PhD
 1988 Gerald Davison, PhD, and Alan Malyon, PhD
 1989 Laura Brown, PhD, and Douglas Kimmel, PhD
 1990 Martin Rogers, PhD
 1991 John Gonsiorek, PhD, and Barbara Sang, PhD
 1992 Gregory Herek, PhD, and Adrienne Smith, PhD
 1993 No Awards Given
 1994 Linda D. Garnets, PhD, and Eduardo S. Morales, PhD
 1995 Anthony R. D'Augelli, PhD, and Patricia Hawkins, PhD
 1996 Beverly Greene, PhD, and Harold Kooden, PhD
 1997 Charlotte J. Patterson, PhD
 1998 Connie S. Chan, PhD
 1999 Oliva Espin, PhD
 2000 Catherine Acuff, PhD, and Christine M. Browning, PhD
 2001 Robin A. Buhrke, PhD, and Terry S. Gock, PhD
 2002 Douglas C. Haldeman, PhD, Howard S. Kurtzman, and Esther D. Rothblum, PhD
 2003 James M. Croteau, PhD
 2004 Susan D. Cochran, PhD, MS

Send nominations and supporting materials by mail to CLGBC Awards, Public Interest Directorate, American Psychological Association, 750 First Street, N.E., Washington, D.C. 20002-4242 or email to lgbc@apa.org.

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<i>J. of Gay & Lesbian Psychotherapy</i>	\$50	\$20.00

These special rates are available only to individual members of Division 44 and are not available to institutional or library members. Payment will be made by members directly to Haworth. This offer is not good on already-paid-for subscriptions, and is available for a limited time.

To access the current issue on line, go to <http://www.haworthpress.com/freeview/d4460.asp>

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AMERICAN PSYCHOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION
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CATHERINE ACUFF
CONGRESSIONAL FELLOWSHIP

The American Psychological Association (APA) established the Catherine Acuff Congressional Fellowship in 2000 to honor the memory of Catherine Acuff, Ph.D., and her many valued contributions to the field of psychology and to those it serves. Consonant with the goals of the APA Congressional Fellowship program, Dr Acuff was committed to the application of psychological knowledge and expertise to solve larger societal problems. The Fellow will spend one year working as a special legislative assistant on the staff of a member of Congress or congressional committee. Activities may involve conducting legislative or oversight work, assisting in congressional hearings and debates, and preparing briefs and writing speeches. The Fellow will also attend an orientation program on congressional and executive branch operations, which includes guidance in the congressional placement process, and a year-long seminar series on science and public policy issues. These aspects of the program are administered by the American Association for the Advancement of Science for the APA Fellows and those sponsored by over two dozen other professional societies.

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Continued from page 1

individuals who are aggressively pushing homosexuality, transgenderism, and even hermaphroditism as normal. Reading Division 44's newsletter is like falling down the rabbit hole where up is down and black is white-and where genetic defects are viewed as evidence of a third sex. It would appear that the Mad Hatters of the APA need serious long-term therapy" (see <http://www.traditionalvalues.org/modules.php?name=News&file=article&sid=1788>).

The Reverend's reaction leads me to three conclusions. (1). We must be doing something right to deserve such attention. (2). We must be ever vigilant in our efforts to apply sound research to these important policy issues. And (3). we must continue to publish a high quality newsletter which is publicly available on our website. Our audience may be broader than we realize!

Despite this external critique, the Division is blessed with strong relationships within the APA, particularly among the social justice divisions. Our relationship with Division 45 is especially strong. Not only was jointly-sponsored convention programming at what must have been an all time high, thanks to Maria Cecilia Zea and Gary Harper, the August 2004 issue of *Cultural Diversity and Ethnic Minority Psychology* focused on issues of special concern to LGB people who are also members of racial and ethnic minorities. In addition, thanks to Angela Gillem and the rest of the planning committee, plans for the National Multicultural Conference and Summit (January 27-28, 2005; Renaissance Hotel, Hollywood, CA) are developing rapidly. Keep an eye on the website (www.multiculturalsummit.org) for details!

As the result of the work of Past President Judith Glassgold, members of the joint task group who worked on the military service resolution, as well as numerous others, SPSLGBI has strengthened its relationships with Division 19 (Military Psychology) and Division 39 (Psychoanalysis). Over the course of the next year, I hope to widen our network further to include Division 2 (Teaching of Psychology), Division 38 (Health Psychology), and Division 54 (Pediatric Psychology). If you are also a member of one or more of these divisions, I would appreciate hearing from you because infusing LGB psychology into the curriculum, enhancing awareness and research on health disparities, and furthering our understanding of LGBT youth remain issues of particular concern. To further strengthen our network of liaisons, I would also appreciate hearing from members of other divisions, especially those which have a committee, section, or interest group focused on sexual orientation.

As you will note when you read the call for proposals for the 2005 convention, my overarching goal for this year is to highlight policy-related aspects of Division 44's mission. We expect to collaborate with the Public Policy Office and the Office of Public Affairs on workshops that will help you hone your advocacy and media-relations skills. I am also interested in pursuing cross-cutting symposia with other divisions on advocacy issues and will look forward to hearing your ideas. We should cherish our memories of Hawaii, but it is not too early to consider what you would like to propose for the 2005 meeting in Washington DC!

Finally, I am especially pleased to note that SPSLGBI has teamed up with APA's Committee on Lesbian, Gay, and Bisexual Concerns to support the work of the National Coalition for LGBT Health. As you may already know, the coalition's mission is to improve the health and well-being of LGBT individuals through federal advocacy on research, policy, education, and training. Our steering committee on these efforts includes Randy Georgemiller, David Haltiwanger, Gary Harper, and Clinton Anderson. We are developing strategies to encourage SPSLGBI members and other psychologists to participate in coalition-sponsored events, including those associated with National LGBT Health Awareness Week (March 13-19, www.lgbthealth.net). In fact, The National Coalition for LGBT Health has worked out a 4-year calendar for its meetings and health awareness programs. Its meetings are held in Washington DC in March and September with the National LGBT Health Awareness Week scheduled for mid-March each year. Division 44 supports the Coalition and encourages you to get involved. In fact, Donald Hitchcock and David Haltiwanger have produced useful resources to support this effort. Some of these are described elsewhere in this newsletter and additional materials are available directly from the Coalition office.

In closing, we should be very pleased by the historic events associated with the Hawaii convention as well as the Division's contributions and achievements. However, this is no time to rest (on our laurels or elsewhere). Reverend Sheldon's attack may well be a harbinger of more serious challenges yet to come. Therefore, we must be prepared with data-driven responses while working pro-actively for control of the terms of the debate.

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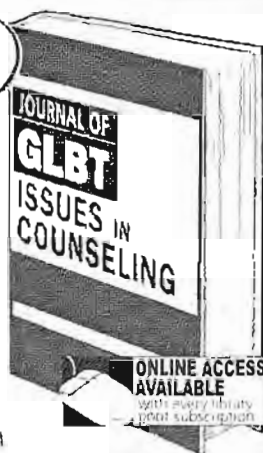
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