



President's Column: A Hardworking Division

By Christopher R. Martell

It is the beginning of September, the 10th to be exact, when I'm seated here to write my first column for Division 44. For people used to working by an academic year starting something new in the beginning of fall is not unusual. This is the time of year that the Division changes leadership. There are people to thank for their hard work over the past years, and there are new things to look forward to. This is also the first *Newsletter* following the APA Convention. In New Orleans I heard someone's experience of the city described in an apt fashion. They said that it felt like being on a movie set. Canal and Bourbon streets had shops open, and there were a few people scurrying about. However, the areas outside of those main streets still appear to be deserted with many boarded windows. Those people who looked further behind the "movie set" and visited the Ninth Ward saw the continued devastation left from the Hurricane and the testimony to lives lost and livelihoods lost. I believe that the leaders of APA, the Council of Representatives and the Board of Directors in particular, de-

serve our thanks for doing the right thing by going forward with the convention in New Orleans despite the obstacles to doing so. I know that this decision was made relatively soon after the Hurricane and could not have been easy.



The broader leadership in APA could not accomplish much without the hard work of individuals in the divisions. Division 44 is a hardworking division. Although we are one of the smaller divisions in terms of membership numbers, we are, perhaps, one of the biggest divisions in terms of dedication and heart. Several people have completed their terms on the Executive Committee after years of dedicated work. I would first like to thank Michael Stevenson who worked diligently through the President track (President-Elect, President, and Past-President) and also took on the task to work with Lynn Brem, our Web Designer, to update all of the material on the Web site. This was no easy task for either of them. While she remains on the Executive Committee as Past President, Charlotte Patterson was a wonderful president over the past year. and I am honored to follow her in this role.

Susan Kashubeck-West has served as our Treasurer. The people who take on the responsibility of managing the Division's finances take on a heavy task, and Susan has served the Division well over her years as Treasurer. Marge Schnieder has been one of our Members-at-Large for the past three years and is now moving on to other things. I also wish to thank committee chairs and others who have helped the Division in so many ways and are now through with their tasks. Jacqueline Weinstock has finished her term as co-chair of the Membership Committee. Wendy Biss was one of our Student Representatives and finished her term by working very hard, helping to make the Division 44 Hospitality Suite a great success at Convention. We will also have a change in our Representatives to the APA Council of Representatives: Terry Gock, who was completing the term left open by Doug Haldeman when Doug began on the

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

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

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

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DIVISION 44 LISTSERV

Free member benefit! Get connected!

Take advantage of receiving information about Division 44 as it happens: an interactive e-mail forum that works for you! To subscribe, please send an e-mail message to listserv@lists.apa.org. Write nothing in the subject line, but in the body of the message type "subscribe div44" and your name.

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

Questions? Contact Debra Kaysen, dkaysen@comcast.net. The listserv is intended for communication among Division 44 members. Be aware that the Division 44 listserv is not monitored. Please use it in the professional and respectful manner for which it is intended.

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See You in Seattle at the National Multicultural Conference and Summit, January 24–26, 2007

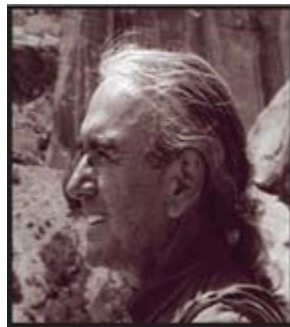
The mission of the National Multicultural Conference and Summit (NMCS) is to convene students, practitioners, and scholars in psychology and related fields to discuss human diversity and multiculturalism. Participants engage in a critical discourse on research and practice issues facing psychologists and educators. The objective of the 2007 NMCS is to explore the intersections of social identities, to understand how individuals, groups and communities are empowered, and to elevate frequently unheard voices. We believe that multiculturalism creates opportunities as well as challenges within the context of constantly negotiating multiple levels of privileges and oppressions. This conference is designed to explore how psychologists understand, intervene, and promote multiple identities. While we acknowledge the vast diversity of cultures within the dimensions of age, race, ethnicity, and geographic region, the 2007 conference specifically addresses the intersection of the dimensions of race and ethnicity, sexual orientation, social class, age, ability, and gender.

Division 44 is a co-sponsor of this conference, which takes place every two years. This year the theme is “The Psychology of Multiple Identities: Finding Empowerment in the Face of Oppression.” Invited speakers and their topics are: Dr. Rosie Phillips Bingham, “Empowerment through Inclusion in the Daily Battle With Oppression”; Dr. Eduardo Duran, “Liberation Psychology: An Ongoing Practice in American Indian Country”; Dr. Beverly Greene, “The Complexity of Diversity: Multiple Identities and the Denial of Social Privilege”; and Dr. Melba Vasquez, “The Challenge of Conflict Among Allies: Risks and Opportunities.” In addition to these keynote presentations, the NMCS 2007 will include peer review selected symposia, papers, and posters. And, difficult dialogue sessions will be included in which participants will have the opportunity to explore in greater depth the effects of multiple identities on self and others.

The National Multicultural Conference and Summit 2007 registration is available online at www.multiculturalsummit.org. If you prefer not to register online or have a disability that requires special assistance, registration forms are available online for you to print out and fax to (512) 255-1642, or please contact Sherry Reisman or David White at sherry@reisman-white.com or (512) 689-3332.



Dr. Rosie Phillips Bingham



Dr. Eduardo Duran



Dr. Beverly Greene



Dr. Melba Vasquez

Obituary: David Parr McWhirter, MD, 1932–2006

I am very sad to let you know that David McWhirter died unexpectedly July 28, 2006. He suffered a stroke on Thursday and died Friday. I had just visited with him last Sunday and he was in good health and spirits, despite the loss of his long-time partner, Andrew Mattison last December.

David and Drew were most well known for their study on gay male relationships, culminating in their book, *The Male Couple* (1984). This pioneering study—based upon extensive interviews with gay couples—was the first to document the stages of gay relationships, the fact of their longevity, and an understanding of stage-discrepant conflicts. It became a model for understanding how gay male relationships work. David and Drew were together for 34 years.

He was Past President of the Society for the Scientific Study of Sexuality. In addition to his numerous other contributions, he was a mentor and friend to many of us and he will be sorely missed.

—Eli Coleman

Dr. McWhirter was born March 29, 1932, in San Jose. He earned his medical degree at the University of Southern California. In 1970 he moved to San Diego from Los Angeles, where he had been assistant director of adult inpatient services at the Los Angeles County/USC Medical Center. He became an assistant clinical professor of psychiatry at UCSD in 1976 where he taught human sexuality to students in psychiatric residency programs; he opened a private psychiatric practice in 1983. A marriage in early adulthood produced two children. He found a life partner in Drew Mattison, who died in 2005 at age 57.

—Jack Williams, Staff Writer for the San Diego Union Tribune

From the Newsletter 5, 10, 15, and 20 Years Ago

Fall 2001

President Sari H. Dworkin announced the formation of the "Committee of 9" APA Divisions committed to Social Justice that will result in forging new alliances; it has broadened her perspective of issues that fall under the rubric of LGB(I) psychology.

A nationwide LGBT mentoring program has been launched as a joint project of Division 44 and the APAGS Committee on LGBT Concerns.

Terry Gock, in his Presidential Address, pointed out the importance of continuing to work on collaboration, inclusion, and information to harness our personal commitment and communal strength to advocate on behalf of LGB concerns.

A meeting of mental health professionals from six continents on international perspectives of sexual orientation was summarized and reports from Armenia and Portugal were included. Bob Barret, in a separate article, described his experience in a Spanish language immersion program for gay men and lesbians in Mexico.

Three articles on transgender issues included a list of "FAQs about Transgender" by Nick Embaye.

November 1996

A free listserv service has been set up through APA. A similar on-line forum for information exchange among LGB graduate students was also announced.

Allen Omoto reported that the Science Task Force has developed a survey of researchers who are GLB or who work on related issues; the survey was included.

Division 44 Awards were given to Cynthia Gomez, Charlotte Patterson, Royce Scrivner, Barry Chung, and Dorsey Green. Four new Fellows were elected.

Robin Buhrke's Presidential address was on her study of criminal justice personnel who are out of the closet. Most respondents believed the costs were worthwhile, but there were many roadblocks to full equality.

The third Division 44 Annual, edited by Beverly Greene, is entitled *Ethnic and Cultural Diversity Among Lesbians and Gay Men*. It is included in annual dues.

December 1991

Division 44 and the Public Interest Directorate mini-convention focused on youth, aging, families, homophobia, professional issues, and identity development. Randy Shilts's invited address was: "Conduct Unbecoming: Politics, Prejudice, and Homosexuality in the U.S. Military."

Sari Dworkin wrote about "Bisexuality: The Debate" inviting discussion on the topic and quoting Joe Norton: "Coming out late, as I did (50), I have always acknowledged that 'technically' I am bisexual. Even though currently I have sex only with men."

Oliva Espin reviewed the book by Barbara Sang, Joyce Warshow, and Adrienne Smith, *Lesbians at Midlife*. She noted that: "This is a book full of love. Love for others, yes. But, above all, love for ourselves and our lives."

Jeffrey Rehm discussed the reaction to his first invitation to a meeting of gay psychologists: "All day I kept thinking about this meeting... and how it would feel in terms of my ambivalent relationship with my ex-wife and son.... I paced back and forth and kept wondering who would see me.... Once there, I was fine.... A group of those people eventually worked together to create Division 44.... Today I am speaking to you as President of that group."

Robert Mapou gave a summary of two meetings of the APA Committee of Lesbian and Gay Concerns. Topics included a ban on military advertising, "Guidelines for Non-Heterosexist Language," lesbian child custody issues, bias in psychotherapy with gay men and lesbians, HIV issues, and collaboration with the APA Committee on Children, Youth, and Families.

November 1986

Tim Westmoreland, Assistant Counsel, House of Representatives Subcommittee on Health and the Environment, presented a Division 44-invited address on the political and social impact of the AIDS epidemic, noting the discrimination that threatens civil liberties of persons with AIDS.

Terry Gock, chair of the Task Force on Future Directions, noted the concerns of researchers, the need for networking with other organizations and APA Divisions, membership concerns, student needs, geographic representation, and homophobic bias in psychology and sexuality textbooks.

Lesbian and Gay Affirmative Psychotherapy was addressed in a symposium at the APA convention by Laura Brown, Oliva Espin, Terry Gock, John Gonsiorek, Alan Malyon, and Adrienne Smith; Barbara Sang was discussant.

Douglas Kimmel, President, noted the deaths of two friends of Division 44: James F. Staebler, Ph.D., and Harley Knight, the life partner of Alan Pinka, Ph.D. A full-page memorial to Harley, who died from complications of AIDS, was in the issue.

Apportionment Ballot

Soon each member of APA will receive an Apportionment Ballot to determine the number of representatives to APA Council Division 44 will have in the next election cycle. Although Division 44 is relatively small in number of members, it currently has three representatives to Council because its members vote in the Apportionment Ballot, and many give all 10 votes to Division 44. Each APA member can cast up to 10 votes for any single Division or State Association. The total number of votes determines the number of representatives each Division or State Association has.

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.

Announcements



Terry Gock passes the voting key to Robin Buhrke, as newly elected Division 44 Representative to APA Council.

Division 44 Program Chair is Julie A. Konik, Ph.D., Wright State University, 325B Fawcett Hall, 3640 Colonel Glenn Highway, Dayton, OH 45435; 734-945-1716; e-mail julie.konik@wright.edu.

Election Results

- President-Elect: Ruth Fassinger
- Treasurer: A. Chris Downs
- Council of Representatives: Robin Buhrke
- Member at Large: Richard Rodriguez

2007 APA Annual Convention Call for Programs

The theme of the 2007 Convention, to be held in San Francisco August 17–20, is “The impact of social class on identity development, professional development, social activism, and sexual orientation.” Proposals must be submitted by December 1, 2006. For information see the insert in the September 2006 *APA Monitor on Psychology*, or visit <http://apacustomout.apa.org/ConvCall/>.

American Psychological Foundation (APF) 2007 Call for Proposals

The American Psychological Foundation (APF) invites proposals for the 2007 **Wayne F. Placek Large and Small Grants**, which support scientific research that increases the general public’s understanding of homosexuality, and the **Roy Scrivner Research Grants**, which promote research on lesbian, gay, and bisexual family psychology and therapy.

Roy Scrivner Research Grants

The Scrivner Fund provides one postdoctoral grant of up to \$10,000 and two \$1,000 graduate student grants with preference given to dissertation candidates. Researchers from all fields of the behavioral and social sciences are encouraged to apply. Applicants for the postdoctoral research award, including co-investigators, must have a doctoral degree. Applicants for the student grants must be enrolled in a graduate program and have a letter of support from their supervising professor. An institutional review board from the principal investigator’s institution must approve all research involving human subjects.

The application deadline is November 1, 2006. Guidelines are available from www.apa.org/apf/booker.html or www.bookerprograms.org.

Wayne F. Placek Large and Small Grants

Individuals from all fields of the behavioral and social sciences are encouraged to apply, especially if their research addresses the following topics: prejudice, discrimination, and violence based on sexual orientation; family and workplace issues relevant to lesbians and gay men; and subgroups of the lesbian and gay population that have historically been underrepresented in scientific research, especially racial and ethnic minorities. Applicants must have a doctoral-level degree (e.g., Ph.D., Psy.D., M.D.) and must be affiliated with a college, university, or research institution. Funds are not available for dissertation research or other pre-doctoral studies.

Large grant applications should propose new studies that can be completed in two years solely with the level of funding provided by the grant. Up to \$50,000 may be requested for any expenses legitimately associated with conducting an empirical research project, but the award does not pay institutional indirect costs. Special preference for one of the two available grants will be given to applicants who have completed their doctorate within the previous seven years. **The deadline for large grant applications is March 9, 2007.**

Small grant applicants may request up to \$5,000. Applications should propose a new study that can be completed in one year solely with the level of funding provided by the grant. Funds are not normally provided for stipends of principal investigators, travel to conventions, or manuscript preparation. The award does not pay institutional indirect costs. **The deadline for small grant applications is January 31, 2007.**

Applications for both awards must conform to the APF Placek Grant Guidelines; see www.bookerprograms.org.

2006 Division 44 Awards

Distinguished Scientific Contribution — Lisa Diamond

Distinguished Professional Contribution — Maryka Biaggio

Distinguished Contribution to Education and Training — Allen Omoto

Distinguished Student Contribution — David Pantalone, University of Washington

Distinguished Service — Robin Buhrke and Henry Taylor

Distinguished Book Award — Arlene Istar Lev

*Transgender Emergence: Therapeutic Guidelines
for Working with Gender Variant People and Their Families*

Distinguished Book Award — Donald J. Cantor, Elizabeth Cantor, James C. Black, and Campbell D. Barrett
Same Sex Marriage: The legal and psychological evolution in America

Presidential Citation — Evan Wolfson

Ethnic Minority Student Travel Awards

Damalia Gibson, Seton Hall University

Thang Luu, University of Houston

Juan Contreras, Pennsylvania State University

Certificates of Appreciation — Wendy Biss and Greg Jones

Scholarship Awards

The Scholarships Committee is pleased to announce the following two winners of this year's awards:

Malyon-Smith Scholarship Award

John E. Pachankis, M.A., State University of New York at Stony Brook

Proposal: Mental Health & Sexual Risk-Taking Correlates of Rejection Sensitivity in Gay Men

Bisexual Foundation Scholarship Award:

Julia Tamassilli, City University of New York

Proposal: Bi-Negativity and its Predictors in Gay & Lesbian Populations

Congratulations to the winners! Each of these winners will receive a \$1,000 award to support their research projects. We look forward to reading reports of their research in the *Division 44 Newsletter* upon completion of their work.

I would like to thank the Division 44 members who reviewed the proposals: Kathleen Bieschke, Ph.D. (The Pennsylvania State University), Espen Correll, M.A. (Stepping Stones, Inc, San Diego), Randall Ehrbar, Psy.D. (The University of Minnesota—Twin Cities), Beth Firestein, Ph.D. (Inner Source Psychotherapy, Loveland, CO), Mark Harris, Ph.D. (The University of Iowa), Robin Hoburg, Ph.D. (Department of Mental Health & Addiction Services, Hartford, CT), Joe Ippolito, M.S.W., L.C.S.W. (Chestnut Hill College, Philadelphia), Geoffrey Ream, Ph.D. (National Development & Research Institutes, New York), Thomas Swain, Ph.D. (Siena College, Loudonville, NY), and Brandon Weiss (The University of Houston). This year we had a highly competitive group of applications, and the committee did a very difficult task with great dedication and diligence.

In addition, I would like to thank all individuals who have contributed to the Division's Malyon-Smith Scholarship Fund; these awards would not be possible without your generous donations. If you would like to contribute to the Fund, please contact the Division's treasurer, A. Chris Downs (dcacfp@casey.org). Every donation you make helps support students who are pursuing research on LGBT psychology.

Further information on the scholarships can be found on the Division's Web site. The next deadline for applications is February 1, 2007. Faculty members are strongly encouraged to inform students of the awards.

—Cisco Sánchez, Awards Committee Chair

CLGBC and Division 44 Awards



Perry N. Halkitis, APA Committee on Lesbian, Gay, & Bisexual Concerns Outstanding Achievement Award



Lisa Diamond, Distinguished Scientific Contribution Award



Maryka Biaggio, Distinguished Professional Contribution Award



David Pantalone, University of Washington, Distinguished Student Contribution Award



Evan Wolfson, Presidential Citation



Allen Omoto, Distinguished Contribution to Education and Training Award



Same Sex Marriage, authored by Elizabeth Cantor, Donald J. Cantor, James C. Black, and Campbell D. Barrett, receives the Distinguished Book Award.



Kathleen J. Bieschke and James M. Croteau, two of the "old" Fellows of APA who are new Fellows of Division 44



Juan Contreras and Damalia Gibson, Ethnic Minority Student Travel Award



Henry Taylor and Robin Buhrke, Distinguished Service Award

American Psychological Foundation Gold Medal Awards Call For Nominations

The American Psychological Foundation (APF) invites nominations for the APF 2007 Gold Medal Awards. The awards include a mounted medallion, \$2,000 (to be donated by APF to the charitable institution of the winner's choice), and an all-expense-paid trip for the award winner and one guest to attend the 2007 American Psychological Association (APA) Convention in San Francisco, CA, for two nights and three days (coach round-trip airfare, reasonable expenses for accommodations, and meals for two individuals will be reimbursed). The Gold Medal Awards recognize life achievement in and enduring contributions to psychology. Eligibility is limited to psychologists 65 years or older residing in North America. Awards are conferred in four categories:

1. Gold Medal Award for Life Achievement in the Science of Psychology recognizes a distinguished career and enduring contribution to advancing psychological science.
2. Gold Medal Award for Life Achievement in the Application of Psychology recognizes a distinguished career and enduring contribution to advancing the application of psychology through methods, research, and/or application of psychological techniques to important practical problems.
3. Gold Medal Award for Life Achievement by a Psychologist in the Public Interest recognizes a distinguished career and enduring contribution to the application of psychology in the public interest.
4. Gold Medal Award for Life Achievement in the Practice of Psychology recognizes a distinguished career and enduring contribution to advancing the professional practice of psychology through a demonstrable effect on patterns of service delivery in the profession.

Nomination Process: Nominations should indicate the specific award for which the individual is being nominated and should include a nomination statement that traces the nominee's cumulative record of enduring contribution to the purpose of the award. There is no formal nomination form. The nominee's current vita and bibliography should be attached. Letters in support of the nomination are also welcome, but please refrain from sending supplementary materials such as videos, books, brochures, or magazines. *All nomination materials should be coordinated and collected by a chief nominator and forwarded to APF in one package.*

The deadline for receipt of nomination materials is December 1, 2006. Please e-mail materials to foundation@apa.org or mail to American Psychological Foundation, Gold Medal Awards, 750 First Street, NE, Washington, DC 20002-4242. Questions? E-mail iramos@apa.org or call (202) 336-5814.

American Psychological Foundation Charles L. Brewer Distinguished Teaching of Psychology Award Call For Nominations

The American Psychological Foundation (APF) invites nominations for the APF 2007 Charles L. Brewer Distinguished Teaching of Psychology Award, which recognizes an outstanding career contribution to the teaching of psychology. The awardee receives a plaque, \$2,000, and a two-night, three-day, all-expense-paid trip to the 2007 American Psychological Association (APA) Convention in San Francisco, CA, where the award will be presented, and they will be invited to give a special address.

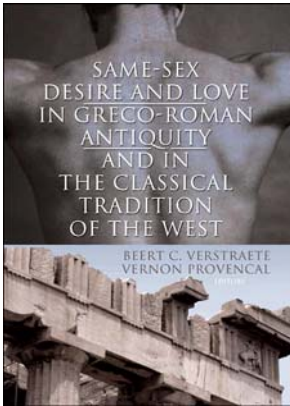
Nominees must demonstrate:

- Exemplary performance as a classroom teacher,
- Development of innovative curricula and courses,
- Development of effective teaching methods and/or materials,
- Teaching of advanced research methods and practice in psychology; and/or
- Administrative facilitation of teaching,
- Research on teaching,
- Training of teachers of psychology,
- Evidence of influence as a teacher of students who become psychologists.

Nomination Process: Nominations should include an APF nomination form, a statement that illustrates how the nominee fulfills the guidelines of the award, and the nominee's current vita and bibliography. Letters in support of the nomination are also welcome, but please refrain from sending supplementary materials such as videos, brochures, books, or magazines. *All materials should be coordinated and collected by a chief nominator and forwarded to APF in one package.*

The deadline for receipt of materials is **December 1, 2006**. Nomination forms can be found at www.apa.org/apf/Teaching.nom.guideline.pdf. Completed nomination packets should be e-mailed to foundation@apa.org or mailed to American Psychological Foundation, Distinguished Teaching Awards, 750 First Street, NE, Washington, DC, 20002-4242. Questions? E-mail iramos@apa.org or call (202) 336-5814.

Book Reviews



Same-Sex Desire and Love in Greco-Roman Antiquity and in the Classical Tradition of the West. Beert C. Verstraete & Vernon Provencal (Eds.), New York Harrington Park Press, 2005, 475 pages.

This collection of papers was inspired by the rebirth of scholarship on classical homosexuality that sprang from Kenneth Dover's *Greek Homosexuality*, published in 1978, which was based to a large extent on interpretation of iconography on Greek artifacts and vases. *Same-Sex Desire and Love in Greco-Roman Antiquity and in the Classical Tradition of the West* traces homosexual and homoerotic themes, and inferred behavior through the classical Roman period, restarting at the Renaissance, and up into the 20th Century. It includes twelve papers on male homosexuality and two on female homosexuality.

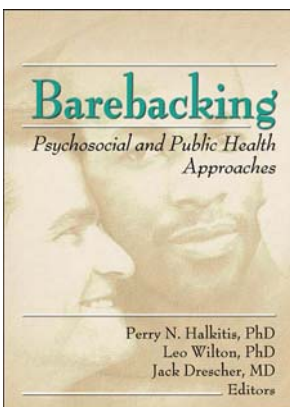
The major contribution of this book is to deduce and document the presence and practice of homosexuality throughout classical and modern times in diverse situations and cultures. Because various societies have tried to suppress knowledge of current homosexuality and expunge records of homosexual behavior in previous societies, this task is difficult and tedious, requiring fusion of information from various sources. Documentation of homosexual behavior across cultures and historic periods strengthens the argument that the homosexual behavior is a naturally occurring phenomenon. The articles present evidence for the presence of homosexual themes and behavior in such diverse situations as Greek athletics, Greek religion, a Roman subculture, the literary circle of Shelley, and the building of gay culture in 20th Century print media.

Some of the articles deal with the controversial practice of pederasty in classical Greek societies that is believed by the authors to be condoned in these cultures because they involved informed consent of 14–17 year olds. Of course, most modern cultures and legal codes believe that consent for such behavior cannot be intelligently given at that age. One article also deals frankly with the coercion of Roman adolescent slaves, which modern cultures would categorize as homosexual pedophilia and rape.

This book falls down when it makes outlandish claims such as that homosexuality was a causative factor in the success of classical societies by strengthening military capability or educational levels. Although there are examples of successful classical societies in which homosexuality was condoned and made legal, correlation does not prove causation. One easy alternative explanation is that societies which are economically and politically successful are better able to deal openly with issues of homosexuality. Another is that information on successful societies is more survivable. The authors did not prove causation through evidence and did not defend their conclusions against other alternatives.

In general, this book advances the state of scholarship in documenting the presence of homosexual behavior across vast times and several cultures, but the editors should have done a better job of preventing classic scholars from making leaps into social science where they are out of their competence.

Reviewed by Thomas E. Bevan, tbevan@dNovus.com



Barebacking: Psychosocial and Public Health Approaches. Perry N. Halkitis, Ph.D., Leo Wilton, Ph.D., and Jack Drescher, M.D. (Eds.). Haworth Medical Press, 2005, 175 pp.

Halkitis, Wilton, and Drescher have pieced together a composite of articles on barebacking that not only reflects the most up-to-date research and thinking on the topic but offers much that is useful to the work of a wide array of researchers, clinicians, counselors, and prevention workers.

In the earlier years of the AIDS crisis, the havoc that HIV wreaked among gay and bisexual men was unavoidable. Those who did not witness the impact of AIDS personally saw it portrayed in the media. In the mid-1980s, the GLBT communities responded by designing and implementing a community-level behavioral change initiative aimed at introducing and normalizing safer sex practices. This effort has been credited with helping to curb what had been an unbridled escalation of HIV infections among men who have sex with men (MSM). However, in recent years condomless sex between men appears to have re-emerged. Of particular concern was the increasingly

prevalent practice of intentional unprotected anal intercourse between men who were not in a monogamous relationship with each other. This is what has generally become known among MSM as “barebacking.” In this volume, Halkitis, Wilton, and Drescher have collected and edited a series of papers that address the multiple facets of barebacking, from definition and subjective understanding of the phenomenon, to associated behaviors and intervention approaches.

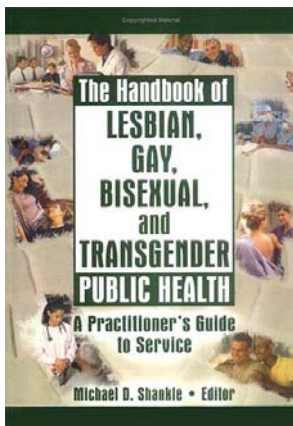
After an introduction to the volume, written by its editors, *Barebacking* presents a public health perspective of this phenomenon, which reviews the literature on the prevalence of barebacking and offers a structure, including both individual-level and community-level forces, from which we might seek explanations for the emergence of this phenomenon. This public health perspective provides the larger framework within which the remainder of the articles and papers can be better understood. While the editors proposed a working definition of barebacking in their introduction, the next article addresses gay and bisexual men's familiarity with the term and their operational definitions of barebacking. While most men in this study claimed to know the term, the range of definitions they offer is uncomfortably wide.

The next three articles address the relationships between barebacking and club drug use, use of the Internet to seek out sex partners, and sex work. Each of these empirical studies examines behaviors commonly believed to be associated with barebacking in order to better understand those associations. What was particularly enlightening in these articles was the combination of both quantitative and qualitative research methods to explore the relationships between these behaviors and barebacking. In this way, the investigators were able not only to test the strength of these associations but, perhaps more importantly, to also investigate the phenomenological relationships between barebacking and other related behaviors.

Next is an article that addresses the attitudes of HIV-negative gay and bisexual men toward unprotected anal intercourse, which was explored via the development of a multi-factorial measure designed to assess these attitudes in ways that are useful for both research and intervention. The following paper explains in a fair amount of detail the use of motivational interviewing to move gay and bisexual men toward safer sex practices. This paper builds upon the Transtheoretical Model of behavior change and applies its principles to this particular behavior and the specific strategies that can be applied to intervention efforts to promote harm reduction. The last paper addresses some of the individual psychological processes that may underlie the practice of unsafe sex by gay men and male couples. This theoretical paper relies on a review of the literature and addresses the types of issues that are typically addressed in psychotherapy. These last two papers offer strategies that are useful to therapists and prevention intervention specialists in their work with men who engage in barebacking.

Barebacking was simultaneously co-published by Haworth as the *Journal of Gay & Lesbian Psychotherapy*, 9(3/4). Not all special journal issues also work well as stand-alone books in their own right. This one, however, works exceptionally well. *Barebacking* is recommended reading for anyone who is engaged in research, prevention or intervention with men who have intentional unprotected sex outside a monogamous relationship.

Reviewed by Michael L. Hendricks, mbhendricksphd@gmail.com



The Handbook of Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, and Transgender Public Health: A Practitioner's Guide to Service. Michael D. Shankle (Ed.). Haworth Press, 2006, 373 pp.

It is a sign of the tremendous progress that has been made in research on lesbian, gay, bisexual, and transgender people that there could be a handbook on LGBT public health. There are several excellent handbooks dealing with counseling and psychotherapy with LGBT people as well as edited volumes summarizing empirical research. This book is quite different. Its goal is ambitious—to provide for diverse practitioners information and perspectives about LGBT mental and physical health as informed by epidemiological findings. Although the information surely can lead to more effective therapies, the authors aim at a systemic level—at agencies, businesses, and government.

Public health has descriptive and prescriptive functions. The first is to provide a knowledge basis about populations and their particular vulnerabilities; the second is to provide suggestions as to how to change the status quo to diminish the vulnerabilities. Beyond description, a public health analysis ultimately focuses on the distal influences of institutions, communities, societies, and cultures. A population beset by an inordinate number of drownings can be best understood by looking upstream to see if there are topographic and geographic causes. Of course, some people who drown are simply poor swimmers, but eradicating the problem by offering swimming lessons will not solve “the problem.” Too much work with LGBT people has involved swimming lessons.

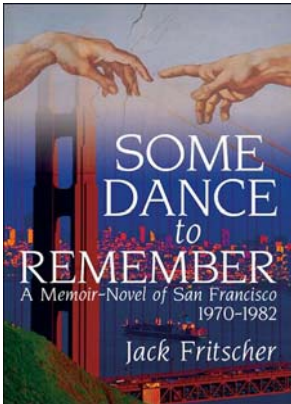
The handbook is filled with useful information about LGBT health and mental health problems and suggestions as to how to prevent them. Most of the research cited is based on population-based samples that are more representative of the population than samples gathered at LGBT community centers, pride festivals, or in therapists' offices. To believe one's “clinical wisdom” about LGBT people instead of knowing the research reviewed by this book is to flirt with unethical ignorance. After all, the “clinical research” done by psychoanalysts in the late 1950s provided the foundation for the homosexuality-as-disorder model. While one might find it comforting to find that the lesbian teens one talks to are well adjusted, it is another thing to ignore the considerable number of population-based studies now available that suggest the larger picture is somewhat different.

Another strength of the handbook is that it provides information helpful to interpret studies, such as the analysis of the diverse ways LGBT people are defined for research purposes. It is worth considering whether a study conducted on people “romantically-attracted to the same sex” (one definition) is as relevant to improving the health of this population as a study of “self-identified LGBT people” whose sexual histories complement their self-labeling (another definition). This is a handbook

for people seeking clarity of different kinds: clarity about language (What is a transgender person?), the prevalence of different health and mental health problems (Are lesbians at higher risk of lung cancer than other women?), and practice (What can we do to make our agency more welcoming to LGBT people?).

This book is a worthwhile purchase for any applied psychologist—researcher, clinician, or administrator—working with and for LGBT people. There are sections devoted to academia, communities, health care delivery systems, government and the public health infrastructure, and the media. There is historical information on LGBT health not found elsewhere. If one wished a “best-practices” handbook to advocate for change for LGBT people, this is the one to buy. More practically, if you have always wanted to know “the ten things gay men and lesbians should tell their doctors,” you’ll find them here.

Reviewed by Anthony R. D’Augelli, Penn State University



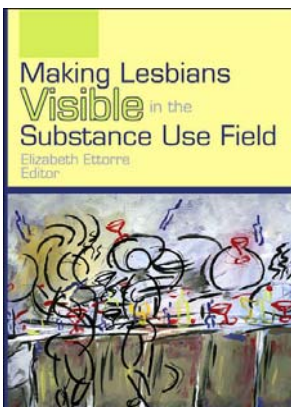
Some Dance to Remember: A Memoir-Novel of San Francisco 1970–1982, Jack Fritscher. Harrington Park Press, 2005, 437 pp.

From Stonewall to AIDS, the first decade of gay liberation in San Francisco’s Castro is chronicled in this memoir novel. The characters in this book are likeable, yet tragic, with all the various intersections and relationships of the individuals—a writer, a gorgeous bodybuilder, a veteran of Vietnam, a mediocre cabaret singer, a porn filmmaker, and all of the other Castro “locals.” The characters reminded me of many of the people I grew up with during that same timeframe, many of whom are now gone due to the ravages of AIDS and other excesses. While this novel is a complex story of coming of age in the Castro, it is, ultimately, a love story. There is a good balance of tragedy and comic relief, which keeps it from becoming maudlin.

A city in turmoil and uprising following the shooting of Harvey Milk, San Francisco seethes with passions not before experienced. Ryan O’Hara meets his perfect body-builder-lover Kick Sorensen, City Hall is burned by gay rioters, and these characters romp their way through anonymous bathhouse sex while trying to prove their love to each other. I didn’t want to like this book because the period in which it is set is so painful for me to remember. However, Fritscher does such a great job of complex character development that I could not help but like the entire cast of misfits, self-absorbed body builders, and all the other passionate characters. Fritscher pulls the reader into the movie reel of his fantasy and asks: “How can love be explained to creatures of intelligence?”

For those of us who lived through the seventies and eighties, through the advent of gay liberation, through promiscuous couplings and bathhouse encounters with anonymous partners, and yet survived the pandemic of AIDS, *Some Dance to Remember* is a must read, despite our attempts to forget the pain. For younger GLBT folks, I’m not sure that the impact will be felt quite so personally; yet, it is important reading in order to help the younger generation understand how the older generation broke barriers that can never again be resurrected—barriers that no longer impede the earlier and earlier coming out of our youthful GLBT society. *Some Dance to Remember* is not a whimsical “Tales of the City.” It is gutsy, funny, sad. As The Eagles tell us in *Hotel California*, “Some dance to remember, some dance to forget.” I believe that Fritscher’s message begs us not to forget the seventies and the eighties and all of those who perished, but also not to forget those of us who survived.

Reviewed by Alan L. Storm, stormal@aol.com



Making Lesbians Visible in the Substance Use Field. Elizabeth Ettore (Ed). Haworth Press, 2005, 124 pp.

Ettore has compiled a multidisciplinary and provocative collection of empirical and theoretical/review articles that address lesbian substance use. The research articles used a variety of methodologies, some drawing from national random samples and others from more traditional community samples.

One particularly compelling article addresses the needs and vulnerabilities of a highly marginalized group: lesbian injection drug users. The researchers—Young, Friedman, and Case—identified participants in New York by first identifying injection settings and social spaces, conducting key informant interviews (including personnel from 33 agencies relevant to the population), ethnography via targeted sampling from street settings and referral, and finally conducting 270 open-ended life history interviews. The purpose of the research was to determine the source of the differential

HIV risk of lesbian vs. heterosexual injection drug users. The Young et al. study determined that lesbian injection drug users’ greater HIV risk does not stem from sexual interactions with HIV-infected men, nor from inadequate knowledge of HIV risk factors, and that lesbian injection drug users were aware of their high levels of vulnerability to HIV. They determined that the greater risk of HIV stems from multiple marginalizations; lesbian injection drug users tend to fall outside LGB communities,

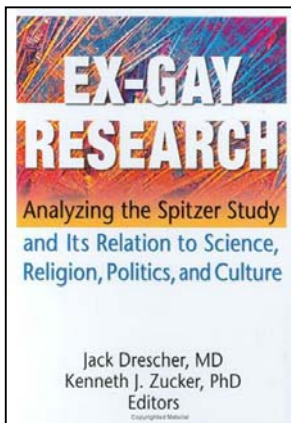
injection communities, and treatment facilities. For example, agencies for drug users showed a tendency to believe that lesbians ought to be seeking help from LGBT groups, and LGBT groups, in turn, tended to regard these women as “not real lesbians,” and the responsibility of drug treatment facilities.

Other articles in the volume address more common questions that nonetheless require more creative and extensive study. The first articles address the extent of lesbian alcohol use and dependence, particularly in comparison to heterosexual women. Each article attempts to address the great shortcomings of the methodologies of the past, all with some success. Given the consistency of the findings that lesbians are at greater risk for alcohol abuse than heterosexual women, the next articles attempt to discern the factors that correlate with this higher risk. Bostwick, Hughes, and Johnson identify a correlation between alcohol dependence symptoms and both past year and lifetime depression. Parks and Hughes identify cohort differences, with the youngest self-identified lesbians having the highest rates of heavy drinking and alcohol-related problems. Kerby, Wilson, Nicholson, and White had the surprising finding that respondents with *higher* levels of self-esteem reported more frequent drug use, and recommend future research to address this finding.

Finally, Matthews and Selvidge found that LGB people’s self-reports of their most successful treatment experiences correlated with more LGB-affirmative staff and agencies. Sadly, even the most successful treatments were inconsistently affirmative.

This volume provides an excellent jumping-off point, either for conducting future research, advocating organizational change in substance treatment facilities, or for developing a more nuanced understanding of lesbians and substance use.

Reviewed by Julie A. Murphy, drmurphy@giunta-associates.com



Ex-gay Research: Analyzing the Spitzer Study and Its Relation to Science, Religion, Politics, and Culture. Jack Drescher and Kenneth J. Zucker (Eds.). Haworth Press, 2006, 352 pp.

In 2001, Robert Spitzer presented a paper at the American Psychiatric Association (APA) meetings. His paper was entitled, “Can Gay Men and Lesbians Change Their Sexual Orientation?” Two years later, the paper, with a longer title, appeared in the *Archives of Sexual Behavior*, along with 26 commentaries, some supportive and some critical of Spitzer’s work. That same year, 2003, saw an issue of the *Journal of Gay and Lesbian Psychotherapy* devoted to critiques of the Spitzer study together with an interview with Spitzer, a psychiatrist well known for his role in the APA’s depathologizing homosexuality in 1973. In the current volume, the editors of these two journals, Jack Drescher (*JGLP*) and Kenneth J. Zucker (*Archives*) have compiled Spitzer’s original study, all of the commentaries from both special journal issues, and the interview with Spitzer. In addition, each editor has added an introduction.

This volume is a fascinating read on two levels. At the level of content, the book offers a detailed analysis of Spitzer’s study and, moreover, of the status of research on attempts at sexual orientation modification (a term suggested by Marcus C. Tye in his commentary). Perhaps more interestingly, the book can be read as a case study in the pitfalls of research on politically contested subjects.

In some important respects, as pointed out in commentaries by both Lisa Diamond and Paula C. Rodriguez Rust, Spitzer’s basic results are not novel: sexual orientation sometimes changes. In itself, this should not be a startling finding. Yet it is a conclusion so politically fraught that the study generated widespread discussion and critique among those interested in sexual orientation and in the implications of approaches designed to generate such change.

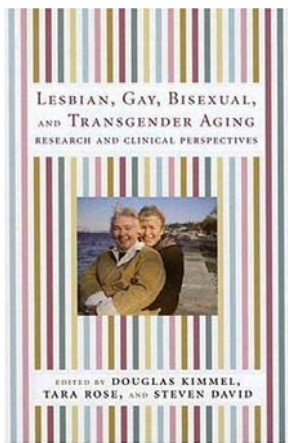
Reflecting that broader discussion and critique, many of the commentaries in this volume address the extensive methodological limitations of Spitzer’s study. These limitations include: reliance on self-report, biased sample selection, retrospective design, lack of control group and random assignment, demand characteristics of the study, varying definitions and operationalizations of sexual orientation modification efforts, use of an unvalidated measure, overreaching interpretation of results, and so on. It is true that these limitations significantly constrain what can be said about—much less concluded from—the results of Spitzer’s study. Nonetheless, methodological limitations, in and of themselves, do not automatically render a study useless. Less than empirically reliable studies have yielded important insights and suggestions, if only through their revealing promising avenues for future research.

What is more fundamentally problematic about Spitzer’s study goes beyond its empirical limitations. A few of the commentaries in this book address the deeper problem. Greg Herek points out that the study is both methodologically flawed and “disturbingly silent about ethical concerns” (p. 135). Paula Rust offers the important distinction between “methodological criticisms” and “criticism of Spitzer’s underlying moral perspective” (p. 171). Marcus Tye suggests that the justification for changing sexual orientation is “ultimately an ethical-philosophical one” (p. 183). At its foundation, the problem of Spitzer’s study is rooted in its mixing epistemological apples and oranges: he is studying religious beliefs and practices (“conversion therapy” indeed!), but he insists he is studying psychotherapy. As Jack Drescher observes, Spitzer’s study embodies a “mixture of science, religion, sexual morality, cultural warfare, and identity politics” (p. 18).

It would be bad enough if this unhappy mixture were confined to the pages of academic journals. However, as Sean Lund and Cathy Renna point out in their commentary about media responses to the Spitzer study, whatever limited science the study may have offered is lost when the results are discussed in the media. Moreover, Spitzer's study has been widely invoked outside academic circles, especially by advocates of sexual orientation modification, to "prove" a host of assertions. The first assertion, of course, is not only that sexual orientation can change but that they know how to effect such change. The second assertion—which is sometimes implicit but is quite explicit in Nicolosi's commentary—is the resurrection of a pathological view of non-heterosexual orientations.

This is a volume well worth reading, despite a good deal of repetition among some of the commentaries. It examines in some depth many important issues regarding sexual orientation modification efforts and research about those efforts. Perhaps more importantly, it challenges us to think about the ethical and political implications of all of our research—and to do so not only when we find the research premises or conclusions problematic. For this latter reason, some of the most interesting chapters in the book are not by psychologists and other mental health professionals, but by those who deal more directly with Spitzer's research as a social and political phenomenon.

Reviewed by Glenda Russell, gmrussell5@hotmail.com



Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, and Transgender Aging: Research and Clinical Perspectives¹

Douglas Kimmel, Tara Rose, and Steven David (Eds.). Columbia University Press, 2006, 295 pp.

This book is timely. Clinicians who have struggled to provide culturally sensitive services to the LGBT population will find a concise review of the literature on this topic from the mid-twentieth century through the present. The engaging picture of two older women in a smiling pose, one holding the other on a chilly day at the coast, will draw in others unfamiliar with this diverse population. The book will appeal to a broad audience because of its interdisciplinary focus, readable style, and scholarly presentation. The editors' three goals include: (1) giving information to professionals that will help them to better serve midlife and older LGBT clients, (2) pointing out differences and commonalities that characterize LGBT and heterosexual elders, and (3) stimulating collaboration between clinicians and researchers in order to promote new scholarship. The book accomplishes these goals and more. It provides essential information for clinicians, suggesting approaches for assessment and therapy, and notes many areas for further research. *Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, and Transgender Aging: Research and Clinical Perspectives* will likely become a useful reference and a popular academic textbook in the fields of psychology, social work, epidemiology, and gerontology, among others.

Starting with the historical context for research on LGBT aging, which serves to introduce various themes, the book has fifteen chapters with reference lists at the end of each one. The historical overview reminds the reader of 20th century events that have influenced the lives of older LGBT persons, highlighting the rationale for increasing service providers' sensitivity to their particular needs and demonstrating the growth in the interdisciplinary literature on this topic in the past thirty years. Both the introduction and each of the following chapters could stand alone, making the book more useful for reference purposes. Librarians may choose to obtain a copy for the reference department as well as the stacks, since anyone researching aspects of LGBT aging will want to mine this book for relevant citations.

Another strength is the book's brevity—295 pages including the bibliography, plus another few pages for the preface—making it very readable for busy students and manageable for a course utilizing several texts. Most chapters integrate research findings and nuggets of important clinical information, with ample references to guide the reader, noting citations and cross-referencing other related chapters.

Several chapters include extensive reports of research studies, including details about sampling, research methods, and discussion of findings. These chapters present research studies about such topics as mental and physical health of LGB adults over 60, lesbian and bisexual women's experiences as grandmothers, and the dynamics of retirement planning among same-sex couples. The inclusion of such studies in this text will help integrate LGBT content into a gerontology or psychology curriculum, introduce aging into queer or gender studies, or add diversity to a research seminar in any social science field.

Throughout the text the authors have emphasized LGBT people's diversity and have explored the intersections of heterosexism, racism, and ageism. The book challenges all service providers, gay or straight, to confront these issues in their care of elders and to develop "affirming" services for them. It encourages collaboration among scientists and clinicians to conduct new research that will further improve this care.

Editors Kimmel, Rose, and David impressively accomplish their goal to present a "comprehensive and integrative" view of

¹ A project of the Division 44 Task Force on Aging; a portion of the royalties go to the Malyon-Smith Fund. The reviewer is a historian and geriatric care manager who practices in Bangor, Maine.

LGBT research and clinical issues, despite the many gaps in this literature. While many scholars have focused on older gay men, this book also includes research on bisexual aging, trans aging, sexuality of lesbian and bisexual women, victimization of LGBT elders, substance abuse, legal issues, end-of-life issues, and housing options, among others.

The research to date focuses most often on middle-to-upper income groups and those included in studies are usually people who are “out” and who are relatively privileged in terms of education, income, and race. Issues that marginalize some within LGBT communities, including disability, poverty, and minority status, are less visible in much of the research to date and receive less attention in *Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, and Transgender Aging*. Also, urban LGBT populations are more often studied than rural ones. The editors point out that a lack of human rights for LGBT people has influenced researchers’ difficulties in finding people willing to participate in studies. With more acceptance, understanding, and legal protection from discrimination, more LGBT elders will likely participate in future research.

The most important strengths of this book are its straightforward presentation of clinical approaches, inclusion of information and resources (including Web sites) that may be unfamiliar to many readers, its comprehensive bibliography, and its discussions about areas for further research. The theme of resiliency pervades many of the chapters and highlights coping strengths and the potential for successful aging among LGBT people perhaps developed through earlier experiences of cultural victimization and stigma. Many authors mention the “invisibility” of sexual minorities. This book makes all more visible by affirming the importance of cultural knowledge about LGBT people, what they share with heterosexual people, and how their experiences differ. In addition to increasing research and enhancing LGBT program development, it will likely stimulate much important discussion about aging.

Reviewed by Martha A. Eastman, RN, Ph.D., eastman@maine.edu

Congratulations to our New Fellows!

Fellows Approved for Division 44

By Linda Garnets, Fellow Chair

Each year Division 44 is given the opportunity to recognize members of the Division who have had significant impact on the specialty of Lesbian, Gay, and Bisexual Psychology. The impact pertains to the areas of science, teaching and training, service delivery, administration, policy development, and/or advocacy. Fellowship is an honor bestowed upon members who have made “unusual and outstanding contributions or performance in the field of psychology.” Their contributions are viewed as having enriched or advanced LGB psychology well beyond the level that normally would be expected of a professional psychologist. Fellows are selected by peers on the basis of evidence of sustained superior performance that is recognizable at a national (rather than local or regional) level.

It is with great pleasure and admiration that I would like to announce the two new Division 44 Fellows: Margaret Rosario, Ph.D., and Randy Georgemiller, Ph.D. Here is a brief description of some of their important work:

Dr. Margaret Rosario is on the faculty of the Psychology Department at the City College and Graduate Center of The City University of New York (CUNY). Over the past fifteen years, she has conducted pioneering research on the sexual identity development of LGB adolescents. Using a grant funded by NIMH, she conducted the first longitudinal and prospective study of LGB youth with respect to their psychosocial development of sexual identity, their health behaviors, and the relationships between the youths’ sexual identity development and subsequent health behaviors. Dr. Rosario’s methodological innovations with this population have enabled her to focus on the ongoing process of sexual orientation development to document changes over time. This has provided the field a valuable perspective on consistency and change over time in youth who identified as LGB at recruitment into the study. She also has done important work on the interface between gender, racial/ethnic, religious, and sexual identities. In a longitudinal assessment of ethnic/racial difference in the coming-out process, she demonstrated that cultural factors do not impede the formation of sexual identity, but may delay the integration of sexual identity. In addition, she has found that youth who are further along in individual aspects of the coming-out process subsequently display fewer psychological symptoms and fewer risk behaviors linked to poor physical health.

Dr. Randy Georgemiller is a clinical psychologist in private practice in Chicago. Over the past fifteen years, Dr. Georgemiller has made groundbreaking contributions to LGBT psychology by informing the profession about the vital role of public policy advocacy for all psychologists interested in LGBT issues on state and national levels. He has also taken the lead in the creation of a national network of public policy advocates for LGBT concerns. As President of the Illinois State Association (IPA), he spearheaded the successful effort to have the IPA sponsor the amendment to the Illinois Human Rights Bill that would include sexual orientation, making the IPA the first and only mental health association to endorse the bill. Under his leadership, the IPA Council of Representatives adopted APA’s ban on military advertising in its publications, resulting from

the U.S. Armed Services discriminatory recruitment policies regarding lesbians and gay men. Moreover, as a member APA's Committee on Lesbian, Gay, and Bisexual Concerns, Dr. Georgemiller has played a vital leadership role in linking APA with the LGBT Committees of the State, Provincial, and Territorial Psychological Associations. His development and maintenance of a state association listserv for LGBT issues is an excellent example of this leadership.

In addition to these new Fellows, our Division welcomes five new "Old Fellows"—Roger Bakeman, Ph.D., Jeffrey E. Barnett, Psy.D., Kathleen J. Bieschke, Ph.D., James M. Croteau, Ph.D., Tannis M. MacBeth, Ph.D. An "Old Fellow" is any member of Division 44 who is already a current Fellow of APA, but not yet a Fellow of our Division. Here is a brief summary of their significant contributions on behalf of LGB concerns.

Dr. Roger Bakeman is a professor in the Department of Psychology at Georgia State University. His major research interests concern the social development of infants and toddlers and research methodology. Over the last twenty years, Dr. Bakeman has worked with a number of students and colleagues on research in the following areas: coming out across the life-span, issues with African American gay men, and HIV/AIDS across racial/ethnic groups of men. Many of these research efforts were with graduate students whose dissertations or theses he directed. Others were colleagues (primarily John Peterson) for whom he contributed his statistical and methodological expertise. Moreover, Dr. Bakeman played a role in publicizing what the Centers for Disease Control (CDC) was then (1986) not making known—the higher proportion of African Americans, men and women, affected by AIDS.

Dr. Jeffrey Barnett is a clinical psychologist in private practice in Maryland. As APA President of Divisions 31 (State, Provincial, and Territorial Associations) and 42 (Independent Practice), Dr. Barnett made issues of diversity, including LGBT issues, to be his primary presidential initiatives. He expanded the definition of diversity in Division 31 to include LGBT issues and conducted active outreach of LGBT members. Moreover, he ensured that LGBT concerns were well represented in Division 31's Convention programming. In Division 42, he established that division's first LGBT task force. Then, he succeeded in having the Division 42's Board approve a revised mission and focus for the Diversity Committee that included LGBT issues. Dr. Barnett has supported and funded the development of the Association's first online CE course for practitioners on the implementation of the LGBT guidelines. He has ensured that Division 42 is actively promoting the LGBT guidelines extensively to all practitioners as an essential area of competence.

Dr. Kathleen Bieschke is on the faculty of Counseling Psychology at Pennsylvania State University. Over the past decade, Dr. Bieschke has helped to shape the emerging field of LGB vocational psychology. She has investigated the unique concerns and challenges that LGB individuals face relative to their careers. She conducted the first empirical research study focused on the affirmative behavior of career counselors. Her continued efforts have helped to establish a theoretical and empirical knowledge base concerning LGB career and vocational issues. Moreover, Dr. Bieschke has helped to shape the emerging field of LGB psychology by writing about and conducting research pertaining to the delivery of affirmative counseling and psychotherapy to LGB clients. She has been the co-editor of the first and second editions of the *Handbook of Counseling and Psychotherapy with Lesbian, Gay, and Bisexual Clients*. The first edition of the book was awarded the APA Division 44 Distinguished Book Award. She was also written in areas of LGB affirmative training environments, counseling environments, and about LGB college students.

Dr. James Croteau is a Professor in the Department of Counselor Education and Counseling Psychology at Western Michigan University. Over the past twenty years, Dr. Croteau's practice, scholarship and professional training specialties include lesbian, gay and bisexual issues, and issues of race and racism in White Americans. Several lines of research have developed out of his professional work on LGB concerns. In the area of LGB vocational psychology, he co-edited a special issue of the *Journal of Vocational Behavior* on LGB vocational psychology. More recent work in this area has included a study developing a measure of workplace sexual identity management. In the student affairs profession, he has studied "on the job" and job search experiences of LGB student affairs professionals and a qualitative study of biased and exemplary student affairs practices on LGB issues. The themes that emerged from this study remain the only empirically based description of LGB related practices in student affairs and has been used in the design and implementation of professional training. His third area of scholarship involves LGB professional training. He was lead editor and author of multiple chapters in the 2005 book entitled *Deconstructing Heterosexism in the Counseling Professions: A Narrative Approach*.

Dr. Tannis MacBeth is on the faculty of the Psychology Department at the University of British Columbia. Her teaching and research focus addresses social issues, using feminist and equal human rights perspectives. She teaches graduate courses on "Psychology of Gender" and on "Sexuality." She chaired the Committee that proposed a new Centre for Women's and Gender Studies at the University of British Columbia. Moreover, Dr. MacBeth served as an expert witness in a case heard by the Supreme Court of British Columbia, known as the "Surrey Three Books" case. The Surrey School Board had banned teachers from optional reading of three children's book in their kindergarten/grade 1 classrooms because they focused on families with same-sex parents. Dr. MacBeth brought her expertise in developmental psychology and as a specialist on the impact of media to her testimony.

Our Families: Building a Psychology of Lesbian and Gay Family Life

Charlotte J. Patterson¹

Text Version of Division 44 Presidential Address on August 12, 2006

As lesbian and gay people, our family lives are famously diverse. However we may define them, nothing is more important to us than our families. At the same time, nothing is more contested in the United States today than the legitimacy of our family ties. How are we to understand our varied, contested, but essential family ties? As psychologists, our understanding of families, especially of the families of lesbians and gay men, is still nascent. It can even seem difficult to know where such understanding might begin. How should we go about the task of building a psychology of lesbian and gay family lives?

While thinking about this question one day, I ran across an interesting cartoon. In the picture, two men stand in front of the counter at a bookstore. From behind the counter, a clerk says, "We no longer shelve gay fiction separately. It's been assimilated." To me, this cartoon suggests one of the important issues faced—on many levels—by lesbian and gay communities today. One of those levels is a question we as psychologists face in thinking about how to build a psychology of lesbian and gay family life.

Are we pretty much the same as everyone else, and should we be thought of as such? Or are we really different, so that we must be treated in distinct ways? Will a single understanding of family lives serve for us as well as it does for others? Or do we need a specific psychology of lesbian and gay family life that is custom-tailored for us? In other words, when we think about lesbian and gay family lives, should we be thinking assimilationist thoughts, or should we be thinking in more separatist terms?

With these issues in mind, I want to examine some of the data on lesbian and gay family lives. I will glance briefly at some data on similarities and also at some data about differences between our families and those of heterosexual people. In doing this, I'll focus on findings about couples, and about children with lesbian and gay parents. My intention is not to ignore other family relationships; on the contrary, one of my interests is in the diversity of our communities and of our family relationships. As time and space are limited, however, I have chosen to focus here on what is known in one small part of the entire field of lesbian, gay, bisexual, and transgender family studies.

First, some similarities. Like heterosexual people, most of us who identify as lesbian or gay want to participate in a romantic/sexual relationship with a single partner. For instance, in a recent survey of a multi-ethnic urban sample of lesbian and gay teenagers, Tony D'Augelli, Arnie Grossman, and

Jonathan Rendina (2006) reported that big majorities of the youth they studied expressed the hope that, within five or ten years, they would be involved in a monogamous romantic/sexual relationship with a same-sex partner. Looking ten years into the future, fully 82% of the boys and 92% of the girls expressed this hope (D'Augelli et al., 2006). In addition to wanting a monogamous relationship, the adolescents also reported wanting to marry their partners, and most also said that they want to rear children (D'Augelli et al., 2006). For many lesbian and gay Americans, as for many heterosexual Americans, "love, marriage and a baby carriage" are very much part of the life we imagine for ourselves.

Not only do many lesbian and gay youth hope for lovers, partners, and children in their futures, but many of us do in fact create such lives. We know from the latest U.S. Census Bureau data that same-sex couples identified themselves as such, even to unfamiliar Census workers, in more than 99% of U.S. counties (Smith & Gates, 2001). Of those self-identified couples, about one in three female couples and about one in four male couples said they were rearing children. Even taking into account the fact that these figures underestimate the true numbers of lesbian and gay parents in the USA today, they nevertheless make clear that—like lots of our heterosexual siblings—many of us are parents.

Research on lesbian and gay parents and our children has also yielded a picture of many overall similarities between our families and those of heterosexual people. Some of these data are outlined in a recent APA document called *Lesbian and Gay Parenting* (2005), which summarizes and provides an annotated bibliography of the social science research on lesbian and gay parents and our children. As the research has shown, our children's development seems to parallel that of other children in many ways. As the review also shows, there is less research with our adolescent and young adult offspring than there is with children.

To study adolescents whose parents are involved in same-sex relationships, Jennifer Wainright, Stephen Russell and I (2004; Wainright & Patterson, 2006) have used data from the Add Health Study. In this large representative sample of American teenagers, we have studied a number of outcomes among teenagers living with same-sex versus other-sex couples. Whether we examined psychological well-being, qualities of adolescent relationships with parents, romantic relationships, victimization, delinquency, substance use, or a host of other outcomes, the results were essentially the same. When compared with adolescents living with other-sex parents, teenagers with same-sex parents did not differ in their overall levels of adjustment. Teens with same-sex parents had about the same numbers of problems, as did other youth—no more, no less.

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Like other youth, the adjustment of adolescents with same-sex parents was related to the overall quality of their relationships with parents. Regardless of family type, those youth who had strong, close relationships with parents were less likely to experience problems in adjustment. Like other youth, the youngsters living with same-sex couples were more likely to be developing in positive directions when their relationships with parents were warm and close.

In these and other ways, our families are similar to those of others. These findings are consistent with an assimilationist view that our families are “just like” the families of heterosexual people.

In other ways, however, the families of lesbian and gay people are definitely different from those of heterosexual people. I’ll focus here on a widely studied example that reminds us how different we are from other families. The topic is division of labor. How do couples carve up the labors of life, so as to ensure that all the necessary tasks are accomplished? To find out, Erin Sutfin, Megan Fulcher, and I recently asked lesbian and heterosexual couples rearing young children to tell us how they arranged their lives together (Patterson, Sutfin & Fulcher, 2004).

As you might expect, we found a relatively traditional division of labor among heterosexual couples. When compared with their husbands, women did less paid labor outside the home, but more unpaid labor—such as housework and childcare—within the home. Among heterosexual couples, men spent more time in paid employment, had more prestigious jobs, earned more money, and spent less time in childcare than did their wives.

With lesbian couples, however, the most common arrangements were different. Lesbian couples were more likely to share both paid and unpaid labor evenly. The two women in each couple reported very similar numbers of hours spent in paid employment each week. They worked in jobs of equal prestige and made roughly equal amounts of money. They also shared household and childcare tasks.

Whereas the heterosexual partners we studied seemed to specialize, with men doing more paid and women more unpaid work, the lesbian partners who participated in our research reported a decidedly different pattern. Instead of specializing, the lesbian partners shared both paid and unpaid labor quite evenly. These findings have emerged both from my own research and from that of others (see Patterson et al., 2004).

Intriguing questions emerge about what this type of difference may mean for families. Are the seemingly egalitarian arrangements of lesbian couples nothing more than the reflection of economic forces? For instance, without the benefits of legal marriage, perhaps neither lesbian partner can afford to give up her employer-provided health insurance, and for this reason, they both continue working in paid employment. Or are the lesbian couples we studied actually part of a cultural and ideological vanguard, living today in new ways that will spread more widely throughout the population over time? And what are the implications, both for adults and for children?

There are many other differences between the families of heterosexual and non-heterosexual people. Throughout the United States, our families struggle with problems engendered by discriminatory laws, policies, and practices. When we cannot have our relationships with lovers or partners recognized by law, when we cannot obtain appropriate health care for our family members, and when we cannot protect our children through legally binding adoptions, members of our families are often exposed to unnecessary suffering. Lesbian and gay Americans still experience considerable discrimination, and this creates many differences between our families and those of other Americans (Herek, 2006; Russell & Richards, 2003). As psychologists concerned with sexual orientation, we are acutely aware of these realities.

The conclusions that I draw from empirical examples such as these are simple. Many similarities among the families of lesbian, gay and heterosexual people can be noted. There are also, however, many reasons to see the family lives of lesbians and gay men as different from those of other people. In short, both assimilationist and separatist views are at least partially correct. Our families are both similar to and different from those of heterosexual Americans.

In view of these findings, it seems to me that our psychologies of lesbian and gay family lives need to reflect both the ways in which we are similar to and the ways in which we are different from other families. Let’s consider two quick snapshots of life in lesbian and gay families.

Here is the first one: A boy in middle school asks his two dads if they cannot try to look a little “more normal” or “less obviously gay” when they arrive for Back-To-School night at his school. This boy is asking his parents to assimilate. He is painfully aware of difference, and he longs to “fit in.” The boy just wants his dads to look like all the other parents.

Here is another snapshot: An adolescent girl, angry with her two mothers, screams at them: “You always think you are so special, just because you are lesbians, but you are not special at all... you are just like all the other parents!” This is followed by a fairly accurate description of the mothers’ perceived failings. This girl is also aware of difference, or at least she is aware of the *perception* of difference, but she thinks it is over-rated. As far as she is concerned, her family is annoyingly ordinary.

As we work toward an adequate psychology of lesbian and gay family life, we must attend to both of these youngsters, to all of the other family members with lessons to teach us, and to all of the data we can gather. We are extremely similar to other families in many ways, yet decidedly different in other ways. Sometimes we seem annoyingly ordinary, and just like everyone else. At other times, we stand out as “obviously gay” and could hardly be more distinct from those around us. What I want to suggest is that we have no need to choose between these and other realities. On the contrary, we must acknowledge *all* of the many real facets of our communities and of our family lives. We must embrace both similarity and difference, both assimilation and separatism. The unified psychology of lesbian and gay

family life that we are seeking must somehow manage to encompass all of these possibilities.

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Impact of Coming Out in Midlife on Privilege and Stigma

Anglyn Sasser¹

The focus of my study was to explore coming out and identity development for women who come out as lesbian in midlife. This is a population that is seldom investigated. Utilizing established qualitative research methods, I interviewed eleven women who began disclosing their same-sex orientation between the ages of 35 and 55. Nine of the eleven participants identified as Caucasian, one participant identified as American-Indian/Caucasian, and one identified as Hispanic. The majority of participants had a bachelor's or higher degree. Ages at time of interview ranged from 38 to 61. Age at time of first disclosure of same-sex orientation ranged from 35 to 50. Several themes emerged from this research. The impact of coming out in midlife on privilege and stigma was one of these themes (Sasser, 2004).

Privilege and stigma change significantly for women who come out as lesbian, and therefore a sexual minority, in midlife. Four of the participants specifically discussed coming out in terms of the loss of their heterosexual privilege and gaining of a stigmatized lesbian identity. The participants explained these changes in terms of loss of financial stability, loss of societal approval, and loss of general safety in terms of discrimination and violence against lesbians. Examples of some of the participant statements related to these variables are:

Loss of financial stability: "...financially I was much better off when I was married and I had that safety net of, you know, a husband's salary and that kind of financial security"; "At least for the last couple of years, it had been that I stayed for a great amount out of financial fear that I couldn't support myself" (Sasser, 2004, p. 75); **Loss of societal approval:** "But there's that added dimension of being a lesbian of identifying as being a lesbian because I lost my entire group of friends that I had, that I could have possibly main-

tained some of them had it been just a regular divorce. But given the situation that I was identifying as lesbian, you lost all of that. It was like my life was just cut"; "You know what, and with tears in my eye I was talking to my husband that day, [I said] you don't understand you kept all the friends from the neighborhood" (unpublished raw data from dissertation); **Discrimination:** "I think the big part of the gay world is that, and you do not deal with this in the heterosexual world, is that there are gay issues that you are still constantly having to deal with, that you don't in the straight world. Issues like going to a work party. Going and dealing with, like my kids all play sports. You know, you have to play sports, so do you bring your girlfriend or don't you?" (unpublished raw data from dissertation)

Often participants described being unaware of their heterosexual privilege until after coming out when they had to begin to negotiate being a member of a minority group. One of the participants stated:

"It was really the first time I was really pissed off at the rest of the world, and I was very aware that most people never experience that and that's why they don't get it about disabilities or about difference. There's no way to really get it unless you experience it, and it's really the first time I'd ever experienced it. What, I was white, Anglo-Saxon Christian from Michigan, married lady with children living in the suburbs in a white house. You know, how more straight can you get and how more privileged can you get? I didn't realize it. There's a way in which you just don't realize it and then suddenly here I am single, divorced, and a lesbian." (Sasser, 2004, p. 75)

The participants described a grieving process regarding the loss of heterosexual privilege and gaining a stigmatized lesbian identity. These women discussed feelings of anger, sadness, and anxiety related to losing the safety net of heterosexual privileges (public recognition and support for relationships, right to make medical decisions for the partner in an emergency, support from family of origin, automatic inheritance, sharing insurance policies, etc.). They appeared to

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have resolved this grieving process by discussing that they felt they came out at a time when they were supposed to and describing the relationships and things they would not have had if they had come out earlier. Karol Jensen (1999) interviewed women who came out after heterosexual relationships. The participants in her study also described a grieving process related to loss of heterosexual privilege and resolving this loss by focusing on positive aspects of their heterosexual years and coming into the lesbian community.

Over the past year and a half, I have run a group for lesbian and bisexual women. Five of the six women who have participated in this group presented to address issues related to coming out in midlife after a significant period of identifying as heterosexual. These clients discussed the themes that emerged from my research, including coping with shifts in privilege and stigma. They also discussed a grieving process regarding the loss of their heterosexual privilege and gaining the stigmatized lesbian or bisexual identity.

To summarize, identity development for lesbians who come out in midlife is a complex process that involves the transition from an established heterosexual identity to a stig-

matized lesbian identity. This reconfiguration of identity involves shifts in both privilege and stigma. There is a grieving process that is present as these women gain a growing awareness of the loss of time to be their authentic selves and the loss of heterosexual privilege. The participants in my study talked about the need for increased and specific supports from the LGBT community to help them adjust to this loss. Considering the changes that occur in privilege and stigma for women who come out in midlife may help us better understand the challenges they face. Knowledge of this phenomenon can assist psychologists in providing more comprehensive therapeutic services and designing future research that further explores this process.

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Lesbian Relationship Violence and the Cycle of Helplessness

Inge Hansen¹

Relationship violence is a critical and widespread problem. It is prevalent in lesbian relationships as well as in heterosexual relationships; research indicates that about 30–50 percent of lesbian and heterosexual couples experience violence during the course of their relationship.

The high rates of relationship violence in our society, coupled with the consequences of such violence, are cause for attention and concern. However, relationship violence in minority populations has often been overlooked. Although it appears that relationship violence occurs at comparable rates in both same-sex and heterosexual couples, less is known about same-sex relationship violence. Also, the relatively high rates of same-sex abuse present a challenge to our current understanding of relationship violence, which is based on a male perpetrator/female victim model. We often use the gender socialization of each partner to explain why men aggress against women, or why women stay with abusive men. These theories fall short in the face of same-sex relationship violence.

Research on heterosexual relationship violence tends to conceptualize relationship violence in terms of two distinct roles: perpetrator and victim. This dualism may be overly simplistic and thus insufficient for a full understanding of relationship violence, especially when it occurs between women. A complete understanding of relationship violence

—which is a necessary first step for adequate treatment of relationship violence—requires an exploration of the terrain outside this dichotomy; for instance, a study of the experiences of those who have participated in relationship violence both as a victim and as a perpetrator.

The research I will present focuses on victims of relationship violence who have subsequently become offenders in subsequent relationships. Focusing on lesbians as the target group enables an exploration of relationship violence between two people with very similar gender socialization. One is then able to look at multiple roles in violent relationships, and transitions between them, while controlling the variable of gender. Information from this study may therefore lead to an increased understanding of women's experiences in violent relationships, as well as a better understanding of the phenomenon of transitioning from being victimized to victimizing others.

For my data collection and analysis, I used qualitative methodology because of the depth of understanding and breadth of knowledge that could be provided through an exploratory focus on this topic. I conducted semi-structured interviews with fourteen adult women who had been victimized in a lesbian relationship, then became perpetrators in a subsequent lesbian relationship, in order to learn about their experiences in each relationship and about the transition from victim to perpetrator.

Although several themes were derived from the interviews, five were so pervasive that they were apparent in the narrative of every participant interviewed. These themes were: helplessness; need for control; history of (familial

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and relationship) victimization; a set of specific relationship expectations and fears; and substance abuse. Of those five, the two I will speak about today are helplessness and the need for control.

Helplessness

Helplessness can be defined as extreme dependency or inability to manage by oneself, or as a sense of weakness or impotence. In this context helplessness refers to a reaction the participants had in their relationships; they described experiencing themselves as helpless, vulnerable, and inferior. The experience of helplessness can begin with the experience of intense affect, especially pain and fear. These were feelings frequently described by participants. For instance, a participant named Leslie (all names have been changed) described pain in the relationship in which she was the offender: "I was so hurt. I was drained. I hated her. And I hated myself."

Another participant, Joyce, also reported intense affect in a relationship in which she was victimized. However, her primary emotion was fear: "(I was) agitated and scared, but not scared of her physically, just scared because being in a relationship scares me to death. Has scared me to death. Fear of being abandoned; that was my thing."

Although they frequently mentioned fear, the participants rarely mentioned feeling a fear of violence, which would have been a natural fear given the dangerous, often life-threatening situations they experienced in their relationships. Their fear of being abandoned seemed to largely eclipse a fear for physical safety. The participants likely felt overstimulated both by the intensity of emotional pain and fear of abandonment they were experiencing, and by the energy expended in denying their fear of violence. Such an affective overstimulation can increase a sense of helplessness and vulnerability. Some participants were able to vividly articulate this experience of helplessness.

For instance, Patty described her experience while she was being abused: "I had no self-esteem. I basically was like a puppet on a string. I would do everything and anything you told me to do. And basically I believed anything and everything that anybody said to me."

Joyce also experienced helplessness, but in the relationship in which she was the offender: "I felt like I was losing me. Had lost me, never mind losing, had lost me totally. I had no identity."

The participants had limited tolerance for feelings of helplessness and vulnerability. In fact, they appeared to be organized around not feeling those feelings. They seemed constantly vigilant for signs of danger and for what might make them feel helpless. They seemed willing to do anything to avoid such stimuli. One tactic was to become angry or rageful, which can feel more powerful than fear and pain. For instance, Pat noted: "You know, bottom line, I was an angry person. But behind all that was a lot of fear and anxiety. So I used anger kind of as my defense."

All the participants eventually resorted to violence perhaps as a means to avoid the affective overstimulation and

overwhelming helplessness they were feeling in their relationships. Some were able to articulate this process. For example, Rosario recounted the following incident from the relationship in which she was the offender:

I started crying out of anger, and the thing is I never like anybody to see me cry, not out of pain, not out of anger, never. So it was hard . . . for me to show her I was hurt, that I was hurting inside, and I didn't want her to see that it was ruining our relationship, and she said something that triggered me, and so I pushed her or I made her fall on the mattress, and when she was falling I kind of got on top of her and . . . I slapped her.

In this case, Rosario's aggression was the outcome of her awareness of, and discomfort with, feeling pain and vulnerability.

The participants appeared eager to terminate feelings of helplessness in any way they could. They thus reacted to helplessness, or feelings associated with helplessness such as pain and fear, with attempts to regain a sense of control. These attempts often took the form of anger, rage and violence. Acting out aggressively often gave the participants a temporary sense of relief. However, before long uncomfortable feelings would again build up to an intolerable level and the participants would again feel helpless. Thus, helplessness served as a force perpetuating a continuous cycle of behavior on the part of the participants. Pat was able to describe this cycle as it functioned in the relationship in which she was the offender:

Well, before I would be like all pumped up. I would be like all right, this is it. Now you've really had it. I'm going to, you know, show you how I feel. I'm just going to let it go. And then after I would totally blow up, [my partner] used to say that she almost felt like I would create those times so that I could have some peace afterwards, because then I would be totally relaxed and serene. . . That would last for, sometimes it would last for a while and I could drink and I'd be fine. Before long it would all just happen again.

Pat's description traces the cycle from her anger and aggressive behavior, to a sense of relief, followed by a buildup period that culminates in another aggressive incident. Although it is not mentioned in the preceding quote, Pat believed her anger and aggression were the outcome of a fear of being abandoned by her partner.

Need for Control

The women in this study appeared to react to the experience of helplessness with a need for control. To control is to exercise authority or influence over, to direct, to be in charge. To be in control is the opposite of being helpless. The need for control is really a need for an internal sense of control, such as control over one's emotions, rather than superficial control over another person (i.e., the partner). However, among these participants the need for control appeared to be projected outward onto others. They seemed to believe that a sense of control—and thus the termination of

helplessness—could only be derived from asserting control over another person.

All the participants indicated awareness of their need for control in relationships. Many also made a connection between the victimization in their previous relationships and their current need for control. For instance, Joyce reported:

I felt powerful because there was so much controlling towards me a lot of the time. I really felt powerful then towards the control. But I also felt powerful towards my fears for that brief instant until I felt horrible afterwards, because I did have remorse, definitely, with the stabbing.

Joyce shows an awareness that her need for control is derived from feelings of powerlessness and fear.

Patty gave the following description of her feelings after having beaten her abusive partner:

I felt freedom. I mean it was like all of a sudden I was able to fight back and it was okay. You know all the times [my partner] beat me up, I was finally able to let loose, you know. I felt like all of a sudden my little Wonder Woman wings came out, you know. I just felt powerful. I felt so in control but went out of control.

Patty's joy at feeling in control is apparent, as well as the connection she makes between being the aggressor and having that feeling of power and control.

Finally, Leslie stated: "I thought I had the control when I was being the aggressor. And that's what I needed to get

was the control, because that means you are the stronger of the two."

The preceding quotes depict the central role that the need for control plays in the lives of these women. They expressed their need and desire for control in relationships, associating control with freedom, lack of fear, and victory. Obtaining a sense of control allowed them an escape from the experience of helplessness they often felt in their relationships. However, the women strived for control over their partners, rather than an internal sense of control. Since it is impossible to control another person, the sense of control they so longed for was no more than a fleeting experience.

Clinical Implications

Helplessness is perhaps the most salient intrapsychic experience for women in violent relationships, whether they are in a victim or in an offender role. For clinicians, who may be treating these women in the context of anger management or domestic violence offenders' group, it can be a challenge to look past the women's anger and sit with them in their experience of helplessness, particularly since many of us have a strong countertransference reaction to helplessness. Yet, increased comfort with helplessness and learning self-soothing in order to cope with helplessness appear to be exactly what these women need.

Client Sexual Orientation and Psychotherapists' Clinical Perceptions¹

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Studies on the role of sexual orientation in therapists' work with clients have provided evidence that: (a) a significant minority of therapists continue to view a lesbian, gay, or bisexual (LGB) orientation as a sign of psychopathology; (b) client sexual orientation influences therapists' judgments about treatment, symptomatology, and overall level of psychosocial functioning; and (c) therapists' attitudes regarding LGB populations are associated with their judgments of and behavior with LGB clients (Eubanks-Carter & Goldfried, 2006).

One gap in this literature is the absence of studies focusing on bisexual clients (Bowers & Bieschke, 2005). Given the recent tendency to group lesbian, gay, and bisexual issues into a single "LGB" category, the lack of focus on therapists' work with bisexual clients may seem trivial. However, research from the last decade suggests that attitudes and stereotypes regarding bisexual individuals differ in both in-

tensity and content from those regarding lesbians and gay men (Israel & Mohr, 2004). For example, bisexuality is more likely to be viewed as unstable compared with other sexual orientations (e.g., a phase) and more likely to be associated with untrustworthiness as a romantic partner (Mohr & Rochlen, 1999). Despite such evidence for the distinctiveness of attitudes and stereotypes regarding bisexuality, very few differences based on client bisexuality were found in the two studies that have examined the effects of bisexuality on therapists' reactions to clients (Bowers & Bieschke, 2005; Eubanks-Carter & Goldfried, 2006). One possible explanation for these null findings is that the studies were not designed to investigate possible areas of uniqueness in therapists' perceptions of bisexual clients.

The present study investigated this possibility by examining the role of client sexual orientation in therapists' perceptions of the relevance of an array of clinical issues, including issues that were related to stereotypes associated with bisexuality. We believed that therapists considering a bisexual client would be more likely than others to give high relevance ratings to clinical issues that were related to bisexual stereotypes. In contrast, we believed that such

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therapists would not differ from others in perceptions of the relevance of issues that were unrelated to bisexual stereotypes. We also investigated the question, What might explain the effect of client sexual orientation on the perceived relevance of clinical issues related to bisexual stereotypes? We predicted that the effect of client bisexuality on relevance ratings would be explained by therapists' more negative attitudes regarding bisexuality relative to other sexual orientations.

Participants were 108 psychotherapists (47.7% female, 51.4% male, 0.9% sex unreported) recruited from membership lists of eleven state psychological associations in the United States. Participants ranged in age from 31 to 83 years ($M = 50.9$, $SD = 10.1$). Most participants identified as European American/White (96.3%), but 2.8% identified as "other," and 0.9% did not report race/ethnicity. Regarding sexual orientation identity, 2.8% identified as bisexual, 8.3% identified as lesbian/gay/homosexual, 82.6% identified as straight/heterosexual, and 0.9% identified as "other." The remaining 5.4% did not identify their sexual orientation.

To minimize response bias, we attempted to mask our focus on sexual orientation issues. For example, the questionnaire featured a two-paragraph fictional intake summary about a heterosexual Latina client that was presented as a "warm-up" case, which helped to strengthen the case that we were investigating general processes in clinical judgment rather than sexual orientation effects on judgment.

After presenting the warm up case, we presented an intake summary for Alex: the fictional case that was the actual focus of the study. This summary, which was nearly identical to the intake summary used by Mohr, Israel, and Sedlecek (2001) except for the sex of the client, described an individual who had multiple presenting problems but who did not appear to have difficulty accepting his sexual orientation. The predominant clinical issues involved career indecision, negotiating emotional boundaries with parents, and romantic relationships. This formulation of the client's problems was supported by participants' ratings on a clinical issues measure in both this study and the other study that used this intake summary (Mohr et al., 2001).

Three versions of this intake summary were produced by varying the sex of Alex's previous and current romantic partner. In the bisexual condition, the previous partner was a man and the current partner was a woman. In the other conditions, the previous and current partner were both men (gay condition) or both women (heterosexual condition). It should be noted that we considered including conditions in which the client was a woman, but, due to the much larger sample size required for a 3 (client sexual orientation) by 2 (client sex) factorial design, we chose to limit the scope of the study.

After reading the case of Alex, participants were presented with a list of 19 clinical issues drawn from an intake checklist from a counseling center. Participants then rated the degree to which they believed each of these issues played a role in Alex's difficulties. Participants then complete meas-

ures of control variables (self-efficacy for avoiding bias, social desirability) and attitudes, as well as items assessing demographics and attentiveness to survey instructions.

Results supported the hypothesis that client bisexuality would have the strongest effect on judgments about the relevance of clinical issues related to bisexual stereotypes. Indeed, the only significant effect of client sexual orientation was for clinical issues that were related to bisexual stereotypes but not clearly related to the client's presenting problems. These results suggest that research on sexual orientation bias in therapists may profit from a focus on aspects of the content and processes of psychotherapy that are likely to prime stereotypes regarding different orientations. Another noteworthy feature of these results is that the effect of client bisexuality was significant and substantial even after controlling for social desirability and self-efficacy for avoiding bias. An important implication of the finding related to self-efficacy is that therapists' beliefs about their ability to avoid bias do not accurately reflect therapists' actual risk for developing biased perceptions of their clients. Therapist training programs and clinical supervisors may help reduce the potential for bias by helping therapists understand the potential for unconscious bias even among individuals who believe that they are able to prevent their personal values from influencing their professional work.

The second hypothesis—that attitude-related variables would explain the effect of client sexual orientation on clinical judgment—was not supported. We expected that affective reactions, symbolic beliefs, and stereotypic beliefs would be more negative for bisexual men than for gay and heterosexual men, and that these differences would account for the higher clinical issue ratings in the bisexual condition. The only sexual orientation difference found was opposite of that expected: Therapists were more likely to view heterosexual men as hindering cherished values than bisexual men. The lack of significant mediation effects may be due to our focus on the valence of therapists' affective and cognitive responses rather than on the content of the responses. For example, the effect of client bisexuality on clinical judgment may be due to the degree to which therapists subscribe to specific stereotypes about sexual orientation groups rather than the degree to which therapist stereotypes about sexual orientation groups are positive or negative. This possibility was supported by inspection of participants' responses on the open-ended measure of stereotypic beliefs. For example, the participants with the most negative stereotypic belief scores described bisexual men as "confused" and "manipulative," gay men as "effeminate" and "obsessive," and heterosexual men as "competitive" and "shallow."

This study provides information about one specific route through which client bisexuality may influence therapists' clinical work. Although the results have implications for clinical supervision and training, it is important to underscore the limitations of analogue research. Analogue studies, such as the present research, are several steps removed from the complex and varied dynamics of clinical work. Research on the therapy

process and outcome with clients of all sexual orientations is necessary to understand therapist bias as it operates in the real world.

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Male Couple Communication About Outside Sexual Activity

Stephen L. Forssell¹

George Washington University, Department of Psychology, Washington, DC

This study examined romantic partner communication about extra dyadic sexual activity or “EDSA,” relationship quality, jealousy, and psychological adjustment in same-sex male couples with sexually exclusive (Closed) and sexually non-exclusive (Open) arrangements. Inasmuch as communication between partners has been found to predict better couple adjustment and individual psychological health, our principal hypothesis was that communication between partners specifically about EDSA would improve outcomes for couples and men in couples. We posited that communication about sexual activity with outside partners would be positively linked with relationship quality and negatively associated with jealousy and adverse psychological functioning (anxiety, depression, etc.) for both Open and Closed couples.

Though a small group of studies in this area (e.g. Bell & Weinberg, 1978) have suggested that Closed couples tend to function better than sexually non-exclusive Open couples, we anticipated very few differences between Closed and Open male couples, consistent with a different group of studies that has found no differences between Closed and Open couples in domains such as relationship satisfaction and commitment (Blasband & Peplau, 1985) and psychological adjustment (Kurdek & Schmitt, 1986). Surprisingly, jealousy and partner communication about EDSA remain unexamined in comparisons of Open and Closed couples.

We considered several relevant domains of relationship quality, including Dyadic Adjustment (Compatibility, Satisfaction) as measured by the Same Sex Dyadic Adjustment Scale (Clouse et al., 2003), Love (The Love Scale; Rubin, 1970), Commitment (scale from Sternberg Triangular Assessment of Love Scale; Sternberg, 1988), and Sexual Satisfaction (Brief Sexual Functioning Inventory, Reynolds et al., 1988). We also considered several areas of psychological functioning with potential links to communication about EDSA, including De-

pression, Hostility, Phobic Anxiety, Nervous Anxiety, and Obsessive Compulsivity (from Brief Symptom Inventory; Derogatis & Meliseratos, 1983). We also examined three independent domains of relationship: Jealousy including Emotional (affective), Behavioral (e.g., checking up on the partner) and Cognitive (e.g. suspicion) Jealousy as assessed by Pfeiffer and Wong's (1989) Multidimensional Jealousy Scale. Couple communication about extra-dyadic sexual activity was assessed by an original measure, the Communication about Extra Dyadic Sexual Activity Scale or “CEDSAS.”

Participants were 110 male couples in committed emotional relationships recruited through gay-oriented e-mail listservs, flyers in gay friendly establishments, and through participant referrals. Participants lived across the U.S., ranged in age from 19 to 66 ($M = 35.7$), were mostly White (87%), and overwhelmingly identified as gay (96%). Length of participants' relationships ranged from 1 to 37 years ($M = 6.9$). Just over 50% of the sample described their relationship as Closed ($n = 54$). Open relationships accounted for 37% of participants ($n = 42$), and 12% ($n = 14$) described their relationships as having no agreement regarding EDSA. Open couples were older ($M = 41$ years) than Closed couples ($M = 31$ years) and were in their relationships longer than Closed couples were (9.4 and 4.5 years, respectively).

As anticipated, Communication about EDSA was related to several relationship quality and adjustment variables in the predicted directions. After controlling for age, relationship length, and collinearity of like variables, communication about EDSA retained a significant positive relationship with Dyadic Adjustment and a negative association with Emotional Jealousy and Depression. Two differences between Closed and Open couples emerged on dependent variables. Open couples communicated more about EDSA and were lower in Emotional Jealousy than Closed couples were. However, the relationship between positive outcomes and Communication about EDSA was strongest for sexually exclusive Closed couples. Within Closed couples, higher CEDSA was significantly related to higher Dyadic Adjustment and lower Emotional

¹ Paper presented at the 114th annual convention of the American Psychological Association, New Orleans, LA., August 10, 2006. Correspondence concerning this paper should be addressed to: forssell@gwu.edu.

Jealousy, whereas within Open couples CEDSA significantly related only to Dyadic Adjustment.

This study demonstrated the importance of communication in couples about the sensitive topic of outside sexual activity. The more couples communicated about actual or possible outside sex, the better adjusted couples were, and the less depressed and emotionally jealous partners were. Moreover, communication about EDSA had no observed drawbacks. These findings are not surprising given that interpersonal communication has long been known to contribute to improved quality of relationships and to improve mood in romantic partners. It is similarly intuitive that increased communication about EDSA might allow couples to clarify that casual flirting or comments about attractive others does not signify a desire to abandon the partner and may also debunk unfounded fears of ongoing outside sexual activity.

We suspect that men in Open couples communicate more about EDSA as a function of greater comfort with the topic, as well as of managing the logistics of sexually non-exclusive relationships. Contrastingly, Closed couples may perceive that when partners discuss outside sex, it implies a lack of trust, that cheating has occurred, or that the partner no longer finds the other attractive (Vangelisti & Gerstenberger, 2004), thus discouraging communication about EDSA.

Our observation that Closed couples were higher in Emotional Jealousy perhaps suggests pre-existing individual differences in proneness toward jealousy, i.e., men who opt into Closed relationships do so, in part, to avoid situations that provoke jealousy. Nevertheless, it was this group of Closed-coupled men who benefited most by directly confronting the topic of outside sex with their partners. Perhaps this communication targeting the source of their anxiety might have disproportionately greater benefit for them than for men in Open couples who may not harbor as much jealousy.

The most notable observation, we believe, is that for the most part, men did not vary greatly in their functioning based on couple type. Other than jealousy, there were no observable group differences between Closed and Open couples in relationship quality or psychological adjustment. These findings converged with much of the current research about psychological adjustment and quality of male couple relationships and contradicts negative stereotypes about both Open couples (i.e., that they lack closeness or commitment) and Closed couples (i.e., that they are sexually frustrated).

These findings have implications for both couples and individual psychotherapy. On the individual level, relief from depression might result from a therapist's encouraging the patient to talk with his partner about sex outside the relationship where the issue is relevant. Likewise, counselors working with male couples, especially those couples that seek to maintain sexual exclusivity, might incorporate discussions about extra dyadic sex into their approach to enhance satisfaction and reduce conflict and jealousy in relationships. These findings could also be applicable to lesbian and heterosexual couples. Although gender differences do exist in some types of romantic couple interactions, the preponderance of evidence suggests that heterosexual, gay male, and lesbian relationships are more alike than different in the domains of relationship quality and satisfaction (Kurdek, 2005).

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Malyon-Smith Fund

Have you contributed this year to the Malyon-Smith Fund for LGBT Dissertation Research Support?

Send checks made out to SPSLGBI to:

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Committee Reports

Convention Program Committee Report

This year's convention program was a resounding success! We had 24 hours of substantive programming, representing 87 individual presentations in 18 different events. Our theme was "Our Families," and we had several programs on LGBT family issues, including a presentation on the marriage equality movement by the invited speaker, Evan Wolfson. We also had several presentations on populations that have typically been left out of research including LGBT people of color, transgender and intersex, and bisexual. Attendance was high at many sessions, and some were literally overflowing with attendees. The Division 44 hospitality suite hosted a diverse program of events above and beyond division meetings and parties, including workshops on transgender issues and antigay politics, a panel on NIH funding for LGBT research, and a student-mentoring mixer.

Much of the success of the hospitality suite events is due to the outstanding work of our student representatives, Wendy Biss and Greg Jones, and their fabulous crew of student volunteers: Zo Ferguson, Salma Ackbar, David Alabi, Victor Ammons, Kinshasa Bennett, Taisha Caldwell, Brian Davis, Lore M. Dickey, Tim Gordon, Shana Hamilton, Daniel Hsu, Tina Jeong, Keren Lehavot, Kevin McGann, Scott Musgrove, Amber Olson, Tamara Pardo, Ryan Peterson, Anneliese Singh, Brandy Smith, Tyrel Starks, and Huan "Jacquie" Ye. Thanks to our wonderful students, the program ran smoothly, and the suite itself was a welcoming, comfortable space for division members to socialize and conduct their business. Thank you for your contributions!

We want to thank Bill Cohen of Haworth Press for his generous financial contribution to Division 44. This support helped to defray costs associated with the hospitality suite and allowed us to make our social event even more festive with the addition of refreshments. We also want to thank APA President Gerald Koocher for contributing \$500 from his Presidential Initiative Fund toward expenses associated with our invited speaker.

With the end of the 2006 Convention, Jon Mohr has completed his two-year term on the Convention Program Committee. Taking his place as chair of the Division 44 program will be Julie Konik. A male hospitality suite chair has not yet been identified. We encourage any male Division 44 members who are interested in serving as hospitality suite chair for the upcoming convention to contact President Christopher Martell (*c.martell@comcast.net*). Serving as suite chair is a great way to get involved and meet Division 44 members.

We look forward to an exciting program in 2007, which will have the theme "The impact of social class on identity development, professional development, social activism and sexual orientation." See you in San Francisco (August 17–20)!

—Jon Mohr and Julie Konik, Co-Chairs

Committee on Bisexual Issues in Psychology

Division 44 sponsored two very well attended programs on bisexual issues at the APA Convention in New Orleans this year. The first was a Symposium with a very full program titled "Current Research on Bisexuality—Identity, Health, and Clinical Attitudes." This symposium was chaired by Beth Firestein, and included (1) Michael Ross, Seth Welles, R. W. Coombs, M. M. McFarlane, and C. Rietmeijer, presenting on their research titled "Behaviorally Bisexual Men and the Internet"; (2) Dawn Comeau, presenting on her research titled "Sexual Identity, Behavior and Health: Narratives from Bisexual Women"; (3) Jonathan Mohr and Jennifer Weiner, presenting on their research titled "Client Sexual Orientation and Psychotherapists' Clinical Perceptions"; (4) Shana Hamilton, Brandy Smith, and Sharon Horne, presenting on their research titled "Experiences of Relationship Violence by Behaviorally Bisexually Women"; (5) Carol Goodenow and Laura Szalacha, presenting on their research titled "Dimensions of Sexual Orientation in Adolescence: Identity vs. Behavior"; and (6) Hook Davidson, Alena Jirjis, and Julie Konik, presenting on their research titled "Openness to Experience as a Mediator between Sexual Attraction and Orientation."

The second program was a Bisexual Issues Discussion Hour, which took place in the Division 44 Hospitality Suite and once again offered members the opportunity to gather and talk.

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. If you are involved in any current research on bisexual issues in psychology, and are interested in presenting at the 2007 APA Convention in San Francisco, please contact the Committee Co-Chairs, Emily Page and Ron Fox.

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 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 and Emily Page, Co-Chairs

Raising Funds and Fun on Bourbon Street

The 2006 Annual Division 44 Fund-Raising Dinner was held at the Bourbon Vieux Restaurant on Bourbon Street during the recent APA Convention in New Orleans. Despite lower attendance at this Convention and heightened airport security that kept some people from getting to New Orleans, the fund-raiser was highly successful. Over \$1,000 was raised to support the Division's programs.

Sixty members and friends enjoyed a wonderful meal that was a sampling of New Orleans style cooking ranging from seafood gumbo to pecan praline bread pudding. As the evening wore on people gathered on the balcony overlooking Bourbon Street to watch the growing activity below and toss beads to an appreciative crowd.

The success of the event was made possible by the support of:

- **Sponsors:** Bill Safarjan, Susan Kashubeck-West, Chris Martell, and Michael Ranney.
- **Donors:** Randy Georgemiller, Henry Bos, Ruth Fassinger, Kris Hancock, Richard Rodriguez, Robin Buhrke, Douglas Haldeman, and Terry Gock.
- **Mentors:** Michael Stevenson, Michael Hendricks, Charlotte Patterson, James Peck, Illan Meyer, Chris Downs, Allen Omoto, Armand Cerbone, Shara Sand, and Steven James.
- There were also anonymous sponsors and donors who contributed to the evening.

Since Division 44 is a 501(c)(3) organization, contributions to the Fund-Raising Dinner are tax deductible under the current rules and regulations of the Internal Revenue Service. Tax deductions may be claimed for the amount of the donation minus the value of the dinner provided, which was \$60.00.

Thanks to all who contributed to a successful and fun evening.

Mark August 18, 2007, on your calendars for the 2007 Annual Division 44 Fund Raising Dinner in San Francisco! Watch for details!

—Michael Ranney

Treasurer's Report, Division 44 — Convention, August 2006

As of June 2006, the Division's assets totaled \$109,262 and our 2006 income to date was \$33,542. For comparison, as of June 2005, the Division's assets totaled \$106,581 and our income to date was \$35,518. Our June 2006 checking account balance was \$18,792, and our money market fund balance was \$60,625, giving us an operating cash balance of \$79,417 (this total does not include Malyon-Smith assets).

The Malyon-Smith fund is held in two accounts. Our mutual fund with BlackRock was valued at \$24,782 as of 6/30/2006. Our initial investment (in 1998) was \$20,000, which represents an overall gain in value of \$4,782. The remainder of the fund, held in cash and short-term investments, was valued at \$12,057 as of June 30, 2006. Thus, our current quasi-endowment total is \$36,839.

Year-to-date dues income (as of June) was \$28,249, compared to \$28,718 at this time in 2005, so we are close to where we were last year. We have received \$5,075 in additional resources (including royalties, advertising income, interest and dividend income and a \$2000 donation by Haworth Press for the convention hospitality suite).

Our operating budget for 2006 is \$39,310. As of June 2006 expenditures recorded by APA were \$16,296, with an additional \$9,293 yet to be recorded, for a total of \$25,589. Our total expenditures for 2005 were \$36,341.

We came in approximately \$4900 under budget last year, and I expect that we will come in even more under budget this year. I am pleased to say that we have come in under budget the last three years. Thus, the responsible money management that was begun during Michael Stevenson's tenure as treasurer has been maintained and I have no doubt that our new incoming treasurer, A. Chris Downs, will keep the Division in good financial shape in the years to come.

—Respectfully submitted, Susan Kashubeck-West, Ph.D., Treasurer

Committee on Racial and Ethnic Diversity (CoRED)

WE NEED YOU!! CoRED is going through a transition and is seeking input on how Division 44 can better serve the needs of its diverse communities. Consider, getting involved and becoming a member. However, if that is not possible because of other commitments, consider the following: First, just let us know how Division 44 could better serve the professionals, educators, researchers, and students in this area. Second, consider being a part of our network of interested individuals, who we rely on for input and expertise. Send all feedback, questions and input to Judith M. Glassgold, Mentor to CoRED, drglassgold@yahoo.com.

Report from Division 44 Representatives to APA Council — August 2006

The American Psychological Association Council of Representatives (COR) held its second biannual meeting in New Orleans during the annual convention in August. There were several actions taken that are of interest to the Division's membership.

New Standing Committee on Socioeconomic Status. Council voted to establish a new standing Committee on Socioeconomic Status (SES). This committee will report to the Board for the Advancement of Psychology in the Public Interest (BAPPI). The Board is seeking nominations to the new committee which is to be constituted in January 2007 and will hold its first meetings in spring 2007. The mission of the new committee shall be to "Identify and act as a catalyst in the Association's efforts to address issues of SES, and promote appropriate attention to SES in psychological research and practice" (Council of Representatives, August 9 & 13, 2006, Agenda Item No. 20, p. 385). The motion to establish a Committee on SES was initiated in 2003 by Division 9 (Society for the Psychological Study of Social Issues). Division 9 is one of our sister divisions among the Divisions for Social Justice (DSJ). The DSJ is an informal network of divisions that has initiated motions such as this and has provided convention programming on issues of social justice.

New Resolution Against Torture and Abuse. In a rare move, Council voted to suspend its rules in order to consider a motion to adopt a new resolution reaffirming the association's opposition to torture and abuse, regardless of the circumstance. The motion, which was adopted by Council, underscored the duty of psychologists to stop incidents of torture or other forms of cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment, as well as the ethical obligation to report such behavior to appropriate authorities. The resolution affirms the United Nations human rights document as the basis for APA policy. The motion to adopt the resolution was introduced by Division 48 (Society for the Study of Peace, Conflict and Violence) and received strong support from many of the Divisions for Social Justice.

New Changes to the Guidelines and Principles for Accreditation: Scope of Accreditation. After much debate the Council voted to approve amending the Scope of Accreditation section of the *Guidelines and Principles for Accreditation of Programs in Professional Psychology (G&P)*. The Committee on Accreditation becomes the Commission on Accreditation under the new G&P and is enlarged to a body of 32 representatives. Several caucuses in Council opposed the adoption of the original resolution until a compromise was reached regarding the inclusion of diversity interests on a par with those of science, practice, and education on the proposed Commission. It was felt, however, that defeating the motion would have jeopardized the fragile coalition of groups that crafted the new G & P over many, many months. It would also raise the specter of a new document that may not have supported the inclusion of diversity interests to the extent the present document does. It further raised the possibility of the Commission not being housed in the APA where it has been for many years. The eventual compromise provided that diversity representation would be equal to that of practice, science, and education. The compromise resulted in adoption of the resolution.

Litigation Report from the Office of the General Counsel. At each meeting of the COR the General Counsel submits a report on the nature and status of current litigation in which APA has been engaged. This year Doug Haldeman, Member-at-Large of the Board of Directors, rose on the floor of Council to thank the General Counsel, Natalie Gilfoyle, and her staff for their outstanding and persistent work in the courts on behalf of LGBT rights.

Finally, we wish to thank Terry Gock who took over for the remainder of Doug Haldeman's term when Doug was elected to the Board of Directors in 2005. Terry has been and is a very committed, wise, and competent leader on behalf of the Division's interests. He is familiar to, and very respected by, fellow Council members.

We also wish to welcome Robin Buhrke as our newly elected representative. Robin's term begins in January. Robin was an APA Congressional Fellow who brings a wealth of APA governance experience with her. The Division has a very able representative for the next three years.

—Armand Cerbone and Kris Hancock

Judith Glassgold Elected First Gay NJPA President

The first lesbian to be elected President of the New Jersey psychological Association Judith Glassgold will begin her term as President-Elect in 2007 and as President in 2008.

Call for Papers — Spring 2007 *Division 44 Newsletter*

I am seeking papers regarding Socioeconomic Status (SES) as related to LGBT issues for the next newsletter. Send a draft of an unpublished paper by February 1, 2007 to: dougkimmel@tamarackplace.com.

Catherine Acuff Congressional Fellowship

**The American Psychological Association (APA) Public Policy Office
invites applications for 2007-2008 Congressional Fellowships.**

PROGRAM: The 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 a two-week 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.

CRITERIA: A prospective Fellow must demonstrate competence in scientific and/or professional psychology. Fellows must also demonstrate sensitivity toward policy issues and have a strong interest in applying psychological knowledge to the solution of societal problems. Fellows must be able to work quickly and communicate effectively on a wide variety of topics, and be able to work cooperatively with individuals having diverse viewpoints. An applicant must be a psychologist, a Member of APA, and have a doctorate in psychology or related field, with a minimum of five years of experience post-doctorate. An applicant must also be a U.S. citizen.

AWARD: APA will sponsor one Fellow for a one-year appointment beginning September 1, 2007. The Fellowship stipend ranges from \$70,000 to \$75,000, depending upon years of post-doctorate experience.

APPLICATION: Interested psychologists should apply by January 3, 2007. Please contact the APA Public Policy Office via email (ppo@apa.org) or at 202-336-6062. Visit the Web site at www.apa.org/ppo/fellows.

William A. Bailey Health and Behavior Congressional Fellowship

**The American Psychological Association (APA) Public Policy Office
invites applications for 2007-2008 Congressional Fellowships.**

PROGRAM: 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 a two-week orientation program on congressional and executive branch operations, which includes guidance in the congressional placement process, and a yearlong 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.

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

AWARD: APA will sponsor one Fellow for a one-year appointment beginning September 1, 2007. The Fellowship stipend ranges from \$60,000 to \$75,000, depending upon years of experience post-doctorate.

APPLICATION: Interested psychologists should apply by January 3, 2007. For additional information about the application process, please contact the APA Public Policy Office via email (ppo@apa.org) or at 202-336-6062. For more information, visit the Web site at www.apa.org/ppo/fellows.

(Continued from page 1)

APA Board of Directors, will hand over the reigns to Robin Buhrke in January; she will join Kris Hancock and Armand Cerbone on Council.

Other folks to welcome to the Executive Committee are Ruth Fassinger our new President-Elect, Chris Downs, our new Treasurer, Richard Rodriguez, our new Member at Large, Randy Georgemiller now also serving as our Web Editor, Deb Kaysen, our new Co-chair for the Membership Committee and Carolyn Brodnicki, our new Student Representative. Several people have already sent me e-mail expressing their interest in becoming involved in the Division. There are many things that need to be done, and new energy is always welcome. I would encourage people to go to the Web site and look at our listing of committees and task forces. If you have a particular interest in any of these areas send the chair(s) an e-mail. Everyone is happy to receive volunteers. I am also glad to receive e-mail enquiring about involvement in the activities of the Division.

I am very hopeful for the upcoming year, and want to express appreciation for the many individuals in leadership of the Division who are continuing in their roles from previous years. Their continued work is the life-blood of this Division. I am delighted to learn that APA is forming an ad hoc committee to address issues of the psychological impact of social class. This is a theme that is close to my heart and one that I hope will define my Presidency in the Division and begin conversations on this topic that we have not fully addressed before now.

Once again the Division 44 President is a clinician, and a cognitive-behavioral psychologist, no less. You will see me write about the power of the environment in influencing behavior, and I may even use expressions like “empirically supported treatments” which may cause some to raise an eyebrow and others to nod in agreement. Diverse opinions make us a vibrant group. It keeps us, with all of our wonderful volunteers and members, from being like a movie set. We are real people, doing real work, having real differences of opinion and I am looking forward to this year as President of this marvelous Division.

Position Announcement—Clinical Psychology Tenure-Track Position Opening At the University of Hartford Graduate Institute of Professional Psychology

The Graduate Institute of Professional Psychology (GIPP) at the University of Hartford seeks applicants for a tenure-track appointment at the Assistant Professor level beginning August 2007. We are looking for an individual who shares our program’s commitment to diversity and community involvement to teach and supervise doctoral-level clinical psychology students in our APA-accredited practitioner-scholar (Psy.D.) program. This person will also participate in collaborative efforts with the undergraduate and masters-level psychology programs. The position requires a primary specialization in psychological assessment (personality, cognitive/intellectual, or neuropsychology), with a preferred secondary area of interest in diversity/multi-cultural issues. Qualifications include completion of a doctoral degree and licensure in Clinical Psychology within the state of Connecticut, or license eligibility, by date of hire. Other preferred qualities include previous teaching experience and research/publications in appropriate journals. Job responsibilities will include teaching, mentoring doctoral-level student dissertation research, engaging in independent scholarly activity, collaborating with current faculty, student advising, professional service, and curriculum development. The University of Hartford prides itself on being a private university with a progressive public purpose. Candidates are invited to visit the University Web site (www.hartford.edu) to learn more about the University, GIPP, and the surrounding area. Members of under-represented groups are encouraged to apply. Review of applications will begin *November 1, 2006* and continue until the position is filled. Interested candidates should send a letter of interest with a brief statement of professional objectives, a curriculum vitae, three letters of recommendation, as well as teaching evaluations and samples of research work (if any) to: Dr. Kathy McCloskey, Search Committee Chair, Graduate Institute of Professional Psychology, 200 Bloomfield Avenue, East Hall – 1st Floor, West Hartford, CT 06117 (phone: 860-768-4442; e-mail: mccloskey@Hartford.edu). EEO/AA/M/F/D/V