



# ASSOCIATION OF GAY AND LESBIAN PSYCHIATRISTS

August, 1988

Volume XIV, Number 3

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As the Montreal skyline fades into the distance, AGLP prepares for San Francisco. (Stories inside)

## Fall Meeting - 1988

It's that time of year again! On Saturday, September 10th, the Executive Committed will be meeting in Washington, D.C. to plan for the APA Annual Meeting in San Francisco in May of 1989 and to address on-going issues such as budgets, educational programs, and AGLP responses to current gay and lesbian issues. The meetings are open to **all** AGLP members who wish to participate. Due to the increasing amount of business, this year participants will be split into work-groups in the afternoon to divide up the various planning tasks that must be completed. Last year 25 people attended the meeting. We expect an increasing number of women and medical students to be involved with this year's activities.

As is the usual custom, participants who are in Washington on **Friday, September 9, 1988** will meet for dinner before starting work the next day. This year AGLP will meet at **Julio's Roof Top Pizza** in the Adams-Morgan area (1604 U St., NW {at the intersection of 16th, New Hampshire, and U Streets}; (202) 483-8500) at **7:30 p.m.** The meetings will be held at the **J.W. Marriott Hotel** (1331 Pennsylvania Ave., NW {at the corner of 14th and Pennsylvania Ave.}; (202) 393-2000) beginning at **9:00 a.m. Saturday**. Check at the desk for the room number. If you do not want to pay the expense of lodging at the Marriott, consider calling for reservations at the Dupont Plaza Hotel on the Dupont Circle (1500 New Hampshire Ave., NW; (202) 483-6000).

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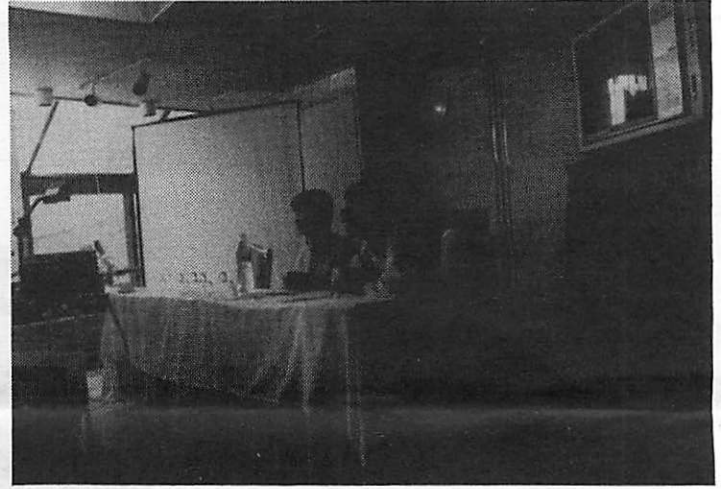
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## EDITOR'S COLUMN David Scasta, M.D.

Wasn't the Annual Meeting in Montreal marvelous! It was, thanks to Steve Atkins, M.D., the smoothest running convention we have ever had. Attendance was beyond expectations, the APA has never been so cooperative and organized, we got a lot of favorable publicity, and our membership grew substantially. We now have about 350 members. The medical students were very appreciative of the funding that AGLP members provided. Since the convention, the medical students have been aggressively recruiting new members (spearheaded by the frenetic and effervescent Gene Nakajima). Their membership has grown from about 20 to nearly 50 in the last four months alone. These are our future full members. Growth continues among residents and women also. If you missed the Convention, you missed the very successful Pre-Convention on Saturday providing educational seminars throughout the day on gay and lesbian matters. You missed the opening and closing party and rebonding with old friends or establishing new ones. You missed the "spontaneous" dinner at a French restaurant in Montreal attended by about 60 of our members. You missed the often poignant memorial and education sessions on AIDS. You also missed Dr. John Spiegel's delightful Distinguished Service Award address and the two business meetings.

But all is not lost. You can read Dr. Spiegel's address and the minutes of the business meeting in this *Newsletter*. Phil Cushman, M.D. deserves a particular word of praise for the gargantuan task of transcribing the Minutes. Despite Dr. Dan Fast's tongue-in-cheek motion that the Minutes "be printed smaller and in more detail," I think it is important that everyone have access to the minutes so that he or she knows what AGLP is doing. Because of their length, I have to shrink the size or turn the *Newsletter* over solely to the Minutes. We now do so much that even the officers cannot remember what was done without Phil's detailed minutes. Phil provides an important continuity link for AGLP.

I will contain my usual prolixity. As you can see, the *Newsletter* is very full this quarter. Before closing, let me congratulate Peggy Hackenbruck, M.D. for her election as the next President of AGLP - our first woman president. Also, let me draw your attention to the Fall Meeting (plan to attend) and the *Watkins vs. the U.S. Army* case (stay informed).



Gene Nakajima and Steven Woo lead a discussion on minority issues at the Pre-Convention

## CALL FOR PARTICIPATION

Members and friends of AGLP are encouraged to provide needed information and assistance.

- (1) An education survey has been included with the *Newsletter*. Please complete this questionnaire **now**.
- (2) We are continuing to gather documentation of homophobic attitudes and discrimination in psychiatric training programs.
- (3) We also want to collect reports of unethical conduct or improper treatment of lesbians and gay men in treatment with psychiatrists or psychiatric trainees.
- (4) Members are invited to contribute to the *Newsletter* articles, reviews, letters, announcements, and reports on regional activities and meetings of relevance to gay and lesbian psychiatrists.

Please submit to: **Norman B. Hartstein, M.D.; 851 No. Kings Road, #309; West Hollywood, CA 90069.**

The Newsletter of the  
ASSOCIATION OF GAY AND LESBIAN  
PSYCHIATRISTS

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David Scasta, M.D.

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The views expressed in the *Newsletter* are those of the writer and do not necessarily represent the opinions of the Association of Gay and Lesbian Psychiatrists. The sexual orientation of any writer or any person mentioned in the *Newsletter* should not be inferred unless specifically stated. Mailing lists for the *Newsletter* are confidential, to be used only by the Association of Gay and Lesbian Psychiatrist, and do not imply sexual orientation.

### Information for Authors

Persons wishing to submit articles for publication should send them to: Editor; *The Newsletter of AGLP*; 1721 Addison Street; Philadelphia, PA 19146. Submissions should be clearly readable and become the property of AGLP.

Submissions will not be returned unless requested and accompanied by a self addressed and stamped envelope. The *Newsletter* reserves the right to make editorial changes and to shorten articles to fit space limitations. Name, address, daytime telephone number, and a short biographical statement about the author should accompany the submission even if the author requests anonymity in publication (which is discouraged).

### Officers of the Association of Gay and Lesbian Psychiatrists

President ..... Norman B. Hartstein, M.D.  
President Elect.... Peggy Hanley-Hackenbruck, M.D.  
Vice President..... Stephen R. Atkinson, M.D.  
Secretary..... Phillip W. Cushman, M.D.  
Treasurer..... Larry M. Prater, M.D.  
Past President..... Robert P. Cabaj, M.D.



# PRESIDENT'S COLUMN

**Norman B. Hartstein, M.D.**

## Looking Back and Looking Ahead

As I sat down to write this column, I felt torn between a wish to look back and reminisce about the annual meeting this past May in Montreal and a competing wish to look ahead and plan for the Fall Meeting scheduled for September 10, 1988 in Washington, D. C.

I have many fond memories of the convention in Montreal. I regret that those members of AGLP who were unable to attend missed out on so much. The AGLP events - from the Pre-Convention education program through the closing party - ran so smoothly thanks to the planning of Steve Atkinson, M.D. and David Scasta, M.D. An unusually large and enthusiastic contingent of lesbian and gay medical students attended due to the efforts of Gene Nakajima and the financial assistance of AGLP membership. More women participated in AGLP-sponsored activities this year, a tribute to the efforts of Peggy Hanley-Hackenbruck who has accepted the position of President-elect of this organization.

There was a marvelous, vibrant energy in Montreal as several hundred lesbian and gay psychiatrists and trainees socialized and shared ideas. While we could not escape the serious challenges posed by AIDS, homophobia, and continuing discrimination affecting our community, we were able to celebrate the significant progress that we have achieved as individuals and as an association of primarily lesbians and gay men in psychiatry. As we marked our first decade as an organization, I realized that many of us might not have traveled to Montreal for the APA meetings were it not for the vigorous participation of AGLP.

This year AGLP received some unexpected publicity when the "Daily Bulletin" of the Annual Meeting included the schedule of AGLP-sponsored events. Several participants in the AGLP program shared with me their surprise and consternation in response to this unanticipated publicity. I hope that none of those participants who had graciously volunteered to present at AGLP events has experienced any unpleasant repercussions. This occurrence highlights the continuing challenges regarding disclosure, discovery, and coming out for lesbian and gay psychiatrists and the possible stigma assigned with anyone joining in our events.

These issues were faced again in connection with the annual awards luncheon honoring Dr. John Spiegel. While in the past we had not invited APA officials or colleagues who were not associated with AGLP to the luncheon, we welcomed Dr. Joe Yamamoto as a personally invited guest of our honoree. Some members questioned this break with precedent, but I felt comfortable that a friend of Dr. Spiegel would prove to be a valued friend of AGLP as well. This trust was rewarded the next morning at a workshop on Transcultural Issues in Training, when Dr. Yamamoto cited among the highlights of his week in Montreal the AGLP Awards Luncheon. He reminded the participants at the workshop that the culture of lesbians and gay men must

also be recognized when the unique experiences of minority populations are discussed. I hope that we continue to "take risks" as individuals and as an organization to educate and to enlighten our colleagues in the psychiatric profession.

As I look to the future, I hope that many of you will join with the Executive Committee in Washington, D.C. on Saturday, September 10, 1988. The Fall Meeting is open to all members and friends of AGLP who are interested in furthering the aims of AGLP. If you are unable to attend but wish to submit items for the agenda, please send them to me before August 26th.

I want to remind AGLP members that September 5, 1988 is the deadline for submitting proposals for the scientific program at the 1989 APA Annual Meeting. Unfortunately the energy, enthusiasm, and momentum that is generated each May seem to wane by the summer. We cannot, however, wait until the post-Labor Day renewal since the deadline will have passed! If you have ideas but need encouragement or assistance in networking with other gay and lesbian colleagues, please feel free to call or write to me. Mark your calendars and plan ahead so you can join AGLP in San Francisco, May 6-11, 1989. President Fink's theme, "Overcoming Stigma," seems most appropriate.

Looking forward to hearing from you and seeing you in Washington, D.C. and/or San Francisco. Fondly: **Norm Hartstein, M.D.; 851 No. Kings Road, #309; West Hollywood, CA 90069; (213) 653-0206**

### APPLICATION FORM

#### Caucus of Homosexual-Identified Psychiatrists American Psychiatric Association

*(CHIP is the official APA minority caucus for gay and lesbian psychiatrists. Membership lists are maintained by the APA; confidentiality is not assured. Membership is free.)*

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Address: \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

City: \_\_\_\_\_

State: \_\_\_\_\_ ZIP: \_\_\_\_\_

\* APA Membership Status: \_\_\_\_\_

Please enroll me in the Caucus of Homosexual-Identified Psychiatrists.

Signed: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_

Send this form to: **Carol Lehmann; APA Membership Services; 1400 K Street, N.W.; Washington, DC 20005.**

\* Member-In-Training, General Member, Fellow, Life Member, Life Fellow

## Watkins vs. the U.S. Army

An important case for gays and lesbians is about to be heard before the full 9th Circuit Court of Appeals Court in San Francisco. On February 10, 1988 a three judge panel of the court held that the United States Army had improperly discharged Sergeant Perry Watkins from the Army because of his stated homosexual orientation. The Army successfully petitioned the Court to rehear the case *en banc* (before the entire Court) thereby setting aside the 2-1 ruling of the appeals panel. If upheld by the full Court, the case would be a landmark decision that almost certainly would go to the Supreme Court because of its conflict with the *Bowers vs. Hardwick* decision which upheld the right of the State to criminalize sodomy.

Perry Watkins acknowledged his homosexual "tendencies" on enlistment forms when he enlisted in the Army in 1967 at age 19. Nevertheless, he was accepted into the Army and later acknowledged homosexual conduct with another soldier in 1968. In 1981, the Army began discharge proceedings, despite an exemplary service record with no unfavorable findings, based on regulations requiring discharge of all persons who engage in, or desire to engage in, homosexual acts. The decision to discharge was based on Sgt. Watkin's orientation, not specific behavior.

The Appeals Court ruled that the Army unconstitutionally discharged Sgt. Watkins based on the equal protection clause of the 14th Amendment. The Court applied a "strict scrutiny" analysis to the case. Simplified, the courts have held in the past that the government must meet higher levels of scrutiny in proving a compelling need to support regulations which might discriminate against groups using "suspect classifications" such as race, religion, and gender. The Appeals Court held that homosexuality was such a "suspect classification" because; homosexuals have historically been subject to prejudice and oppression, the prejudice is unfairly related to job performance or other objective indications of merit, and the trait is relatively "immutable" or unchangeable. The court stated that the army regulation barring homosexual orientation (not behavior) was "a gross unfairness sufficiently inconsistent with the ideals of equal protection to make it invidious."

The case hinges on the concept of immutability. The court defined immutability as follows: "At minimum then, the supreme court is willing to treat a trait as immutable if changing it would involve great difficulty such as requiring a major physical change or a traumatic change of identity... Immutability may describe those traits which are so central to a person's identity that it would be abhorrent for government to penalize a person for refusing to change them - regardless of how easy the change might be physically."

Because immutability is also a psychological concept, the American Psychological Association is holding meetings to determine if it should join the ACLU in an *amicus curae* brief. If so, AGLP and the American Psychiatric Association will be asked to join the brief and help defray the two to five thousand dollars that the appeal will cost at the appeals level. If the panel is successfully upheld by the full court, the Supreme Court will have to consider whether homosexual orientation is protected by the "equal protection" clause of the 14th Amendment. (The *Bowers vs. Hardwick* decision was based upon the "due process" clauses of the 14th and 5th Amendments.) On the other hand, if the full court reverses the appeals panel, the case will undoubtedly be turned down on appeal to the Supreme Court because it

maintains the status quo. Defense at the appeals level is therefore critical. If the psychologists join the *amicus curae*, support from AGLP will be needed before the end of August.

(The Editor wishes to thank Dort Bigg, Esq. and the firm of Ennis Friedman & Bersoff for their contributions to this article.)

## ANNOUNCEMENTS

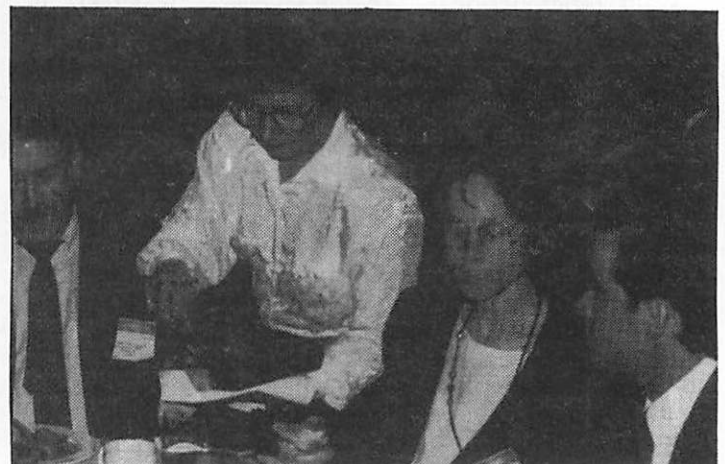
**The Campaign to End Homophobia**, which recently co-sponsored the First Conference on Homophobia Education in Chevy Chase, Maryland, is seeking persons interested in working on the many projects developed by the Campaign. Projects include a Newsletter on Homophobia, planning for the next Homophobia Conference, and developing curriculum on homophobia for the religious community. Interested persons may contact the Campaign at P. O. Box 819, Cambridge, MA 02139, (617) 868-8280.

The dramatic memorial to those who have died of AIDS, the **Names Project Quilt**, will return to Washington, D.C. to be displayed once again across the Capitol Mall on October 8-10, 1988. A candlelight memorial march and lesbian and gay community concert are also scheduled. For more information, contact **The Names Project Foundation**, P. O. Box 14573, San Francisco, CA 94114, (415) 863-5511.

Lesbian and gay couples are the subject of a new national survey being undertaken by *Partners: The Newsletter for Gay & Lesbian Couples*. All lesbians and gay men in a couples relationship are asked to participate in this first major survey of lesbian and gay couples in nearly a decade. For survey forms and further information, write **Partners**, Box 9685, Seattle, WA 98109.

In an effort to provide psychiatrists with the most current information on AIDS, the APA is sponsoring a conference in Philadelphia on **Psychiatric Aspects of AIDS and HIV Infection**. September 16-17, 1988 are the scheduled dates.

**The Cinema Guild**, 1697 Broadway, New York, NY 10019, (212) 246-5522, offers five films on lesbian and gay studies including the award-winning *Chuck Solomon: Coming of Age* and *Together and Apart*. The movies are available for purchase or rental.



**Peggy Hackenbruck, President-Elect  
blinks for the camera at the Awards Luncheon**





Norman Hartstein (left) presents John Spiegel the Third Annual Distinguished Service Award

## AGLP Annual Awards Luncheon

John P. Spiegel, M.D.

May 11, 1988

*EDITOR'S NOTE: John Spiegel, M.D. received the Third Annual Award for Distinguished Service at the Annual Meeting in Montreal. In his address, he chronologized the history of the gay and lesbian movement in psychiatry and his part both as an observer and an uncommon participant. Below are excerpts from his speech and journal.*

**April 1957:** At a GAP Symposium on "Psychology of Beat Poets and Their Literary Movement," which I arranged, I met Alan Ginsberg and his lover, Peter Orlovsky. They were the first gays I had ever, to my knowledge, met face to face and gotten to know. I visited them in NYC several times, learning something about gay life-styles, and subsequently invited them to Cambridge to introduce them to clinical psychologist Tim Leary, my friend and colleague in the Department of Social Relations at Harvard, who had been experimenting with drugs. Tim turned them on to Psilocybin and LSD, which they then promote, introducing the psychedelic period in American culture. Despite my best efforts, Tim also promoted drugs with undergraduates and got kicked out of Harvard. He then moved to NYC and came up with his national slogan, "Tune In, Turn Off, Drop Out."

**September 1966:** I became Director of the Lemberg Center for the Study of Violence at Brandeis University, doing research on urban black/white riots, campus uprisings, and third-party intervention in community conflict resolution. These experiences turned out later to be useful to my election as APA President and my dealing with conflicts about gay issues.

**June 1969:** The Stonewall Riots, Greenwich Village, NYC, occurred. It was the beginning of Gay Liberation Movement and Frank Kameny's slogan, "Gay is Good." I was not involved but it was in my area so I kept track of what was happening.

**May 1970:** At the Annual APA Meeting in San Francisco gays used guerilla tactics to disrupt the convention, shouting down Irving Bieber and demanding equal representation on panels discussing homosexuality. I was consulted about ways to handle such conflict and recommended a special security consultant trained in my third-party intervention methods for next meeting. Kent Robinson of Sheppard Enoch Pratt Hospital agreed to be mediator for next meeting.

**May 1971:** At the APA Annual Meeting in Washington, D.C. there were more disruptions but my security consultant helped in back-scenes conflict resolution and Kent Robinson helped quiet things down by organizing gay activist, Frank Kameny's, panel, "Life Styles of Non-Patient Homosexuals." Frank represented the Mattachine Society of NYC. This panel ended with the first explicit demand for deletion of homosexuality from DSM-II.

**May 1972:** At the APA Annual Meeting in Dallas, Kent Robinson organized a dialogue with Frank Kameny, Judd Marmor, and a "Dr. Anonymous," a gay psychiatrist completely cloaked and disguised in white robes, who revealed the long-time existence of GayPA (closeted gay psychiatrists). Judd read his paper about homosexuality not being an illness which increased pressure for removal of homosexuality from DSM-II. I was approached by Committee of Concerned Psychiatrists asking if I would run for APA President to overthrow "Old Boys" APA power structure, (including changing the status quo on homosexuality issues). They wanted to nominate me by petition as provided in APA constitution and by-laws. I hesitated, having never been involved in APA politics or the power structure. I had just been on a few committees. I did not consider myself an "organization man." They wanted to democratize the organization. The Nominating Committee would only propose one candidate for each office according to "Old Boys" schedule of moving up the ladder.

**June 1972:** The Committee of Concerned Psychiatrists Executive Committee (Scott Nelson, Kent Ravenscroft, Ron Costell, Fuller Torry, Lester Grinspoon, Hiawatha Harris, Larry Hartman, and others) formally asked me to run for President by petition against "Old Boy" Hayden Donahue, Mental health Commissioner from Oklahoma. He was not well known outside "Old Boy" network. My wife said, "Why not? What have you got to lose except something you never wanted?" I accepted, got much support (to my surprise) and turned very "political." I wrote a "Position Statement," (the first of its kind) referring indirectly to gays. I created a national network of 250 supporters who were my "best friends," (at least I know their first names!) and raised \$2,000 to circulate my Position Statement, which the APA refused to do. I spoke to district branches all over about my program whenever I was invited and raised the issues of deletion of homosexuality sometimes encountering strong opposition. Frightened, the APA Nominating Committee asked me if I would run on *their* official ballot. I said OK. For the first time two names appeared on "official" APA ballot. I appointed members of Committee of Concerned Psychiatrists as my "Kitchen Cabinet" to advise me on policy matters.

**March 1973:** I was elected President-Elect for 1973-74. At the same time, Northern New England District Branch, sparked by Larry Hartman, Chair of their Social Issues Committee, and by Richard Pillard, calls for deletion of homosexuality from DSM-II, and for an end to discrimination against homosexuals in all social and occupational situations. As a member of that dis-





Tuesday, 10 May 1988, 5:30 PM,  
 Hotel Centre Sheraton, Salon 3  
 AGLP Business Meeting

The AGLP Business Meeting was called to order at 5:35 PM by President Norman Hartstein, M.D. with Executive Committee members Stephen Atkinson, M.D., Robert Cabaj, M.D., Phillip Cushman, M.D., Larry Prater, M.D. and David Szeist, M.D. also present.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS FOR 1988-1989 President Hartstein immediately proceeded to the election of officers by presenting the slate which had been approved at the last Business Meeting on 9 May 1988

President Elect:	Feggy Hanley-Hackenbruck, M.D.
Vice President:	Stephen Atkinson, M.D.
Treasurer:	Larry Prater, M.D.
Secretary:	Phillip Cushman, M.D.
Newsletter Editor:	David Szeist, M.D.

There was a motion that the slate be accepted by acclamation. That motion was seconded and approved by the membership in attendance.

Past President Robert Cabaj, M.D. made some congratulatory comments regarding his enthusiasm for Dr. Hanley-Hackenbruck's election as well as for member Audrey Metz, M.D. becoming President Elect of AAPHR in July. President Elect Hanley-Hackenbruck accepted her election with a few comments noting that women want to be more a part of AGLP now and that the accepting attitude of men is high.

REQUEST FOR DOCUMENTATION A request for letters documenting unethical treatment of lesbians or gay men by other therapists was made. Letters should be sent to either James Krajcski, M.D. or Norman Hartstein, M.D. so that Dr. Krajcski can provide that documentation to the APA Committee on Gay, Lesbian, and Bisexual Issues. AGLP will also collect documentation if you as a therapist or supervisor are aware of homophobic attitudes or discrimination against either gay and lesbian patients or trainees in training programs. President Hartstein pointed out that we want to help students and residents choose programs which will provide meaningful rather than frustrating experiences. Robert Cabaj, M.D. briefly discussed what is meant by an ethical issue, e.g. is it unethical for a therapist to demand that a patient change sexual orientation? Dr. Cabaj believes that we need to challenge that attitude. President Hartstein then described the discussion which occurred at the CHFP Meeting earlier in the day regarding the ethical issue around therapist-patient and supervisor-trainee sexual activity.

PLANNING FOR SAN FRANCISCO MEETING President Hartstein praised the increased number of participants in all of this year's activities. He asked for members to volunteer to help plan for the San Francisco meeting and both Jim Paulsen, M.D. and Frank Rundle, M.D. volunteered their help since both live in that area. It was suggested that we attempt to find a gay guest house for members to use during the San Francisco meeting that will be a consideration but we must also consider needs for our meetings. President Hartstein responded that no special overtime had been made but the APA seems interested in suggestions. He urged efforts to find both gay and lesbian speakers to come to the APA to speak. Several speakers were suggested with names such as Harvey Fierstein, Arrinthead Malmgren and Adrienne Rich being mentioned. Terry Stein, M.D. urged that AGLP, as an association, should recommend Adrienne Rich as not only a famous lesbian but a famous American poet. President Hartstein plans to speak to James Krajcski, M.D. about the matter and also plans to contact the Association of Women Psychiatrists to see if they might write a letter of support. Frank Rundle, M.D. suggested that some of the established lectures are filled several years in advance. Dr. Cabaj indicated that at least one spot for 1989 was still open, however. Meetings will follow in New York City in 1990 and in New Orleans in 1991. President Hartstein has written a letter regarding holding meetings in states with sodomy laws in light of New Orleans being on the schedule.

REQUESTS FOR AGLP ADVERTISING We have been asked to advertise in both the National Lesbian and Gay Health Foundation Source Book and in the annual journal which the Herick-Martin Institute publishes each year. The Executive Committee feels it is important that AGLP be prominently featured at the Health Fair sponsored by NLGHF at the joint meeting with AAPHR in July. President Hartstein feels that both are good causes as well as opportunities to put AGLP before people. It was moved, seconded and approved that AGLP run ads in the NLGHF Source Book and in the Herick-Martin annual journal as requested with the size and price of the ad to be determined by the President.

CARRIAGE OF AGLP BUDGET President Hartstein pointed out that the Treasurer's Report presented yesterday included only assets and not liabilities which will include the expenses of the Monique convention. He would like to have a budget which provides for AGLP bringing speakers to our meetings. Marshall Forein, M.D. reminded the membership of an earlier commitment to pursue getting accreditation or administrative assistance. Robert Cabaj, M.D. mentioned the generous offer of John O'Donnell, M.D. to provide some seed money for such help. Nothing has yet been done in that regard. Dr. O'Donnell then offered his secretary for a certain number of hours per month if that would be helpful. Dr. Forein questioned what had been done toward gaining tax exempt status. He expressed the opinion that we need to hire an attorney to do the legal work necessary to gain tax exempt status etc. Stephen Atkinson, M.D. strongly urged that we have an attorney look into our legal status to determine how much money we will owe before any non-time passes. He also urged that we find some state person in the Washington, D.C. area to do administrative work for the association. President Hartstein asked that anyone knowing of a person willing to do part time staff person contact him prior to the fall meeting so that we can consider the matter. John Fryer, M.D. urged that AGLP decide exactly what we want help to do before hiring anyone. Dr. Forein suggested that a part time staff person might raise enough additional money to fund the position. Frank Rundle, M.D. suggested that AGLP was going to need to "grow up" and increase dues if we were to pay staff and that grant money was not likely.

REPORTS FROM COMMITTEES, ETC.

Spouses Group Chris Carmichael, Ph.D. reported that some spouses people had attended the Spouses Group meeting earlier in the day, a larger turnout than in the past. The group discussed meeting next spring at an earlier time to allow spouses to connect sooner. This will allow spouses to be doing things together while the psychiatrists are meeting. A discussion group will be scheduled again as well.

Medical Student Liaison Keith Courtney reported that he would be co-facilitating to AGLP with Leticia Alkins for the medical students. He thanked the membership for donating money to help students meet expenses. He went on to describe areas where the medical student feel they can help AGLP. Students are looking for psychiatrists who can take medical students as preceptors and they would like applying to programs that are not accepting. The student delegates can print up the questionnaire but they will need funding for the mailing. Along with AGLP, the students also want to find out which programs have had discrimination and they feel that the students, residents, and fellows are the resource for that information. Students would like to do a mailing of AGLP brochures to AMSA/LOBPMM members to try to determine how many more gay or lesbian students are out there. They are preparing recording procedures for the last project plus about \$150 for each of those two former projects. It was moved, seconded and carried that "AGLP find the two described proposals, one to survey AGLP members willing to take medical students for an estimated cost of \$150 per project." Keith Courtney and Gene Nekajima requested that they be given names of those medical students who are currently members of AGLP in order to assure that they are also on the LOBPM mailing list. Problems were described in simply asking our student members to contact the medical students who are currently members of AGLP. In the medical student liaison with an estimated cost of \$150 per project. We can add a statement on future membership forms giving permission to send student names to the liaison. Terry Stein, M.D. urged that we do anything possible even to the extent of changing bylaws in order to facilitate helping the students in their efforts. Marshall Forein, M.D. pointed out the importance of protecting the confidentiality of our members. The President decided that AGLP will send mailings to our medical members but we can do nothing if the students choose NOT to respond by letting LOBPM know their names. Finally, since there are going to be both a male and female student at each of the future AGLP meetings (with the exception of this fall's meeting where one will be unable to come), Keith Courtney asked that we consider funding both student liaisons either now or in the future.

APA AIDS Committee Stu Nichols, M.D. reported on the various APA AIDS Committees and their activities. The size of the Committee on AIDS has been reduced by cutting the number of corresponding members in half. In addition, the Ad Hoc Committee has been feeling work to approach the problem since its composition says the same until it completes its task. The APA is being asked to examine the way they are dealing with AIDS. The Committee on AIDS needs to meet another time before the scheduled June meeting of the Board of Trustees and Dr. Nichols has suggested a weekend retreat as one way to kick ideas around and get something done. President Hartstein indicated that AGLP needs to have an AIDS Committee of its own as we reorganize our committee structure.

HIW TESTING OF RESIDENTS Marshall Forein, M.D. reported that the American Association of Medical Colleges is considering a proposal to test residents for HIV antibodies. He suggests that psychiatrists should be involved in this deliberation. Several medical schools and medical schools are pressing the organization to support mandatory HIV testing of psychiatrists etc. coming into medical schools and would like them to be assigned positive individuals to less sensitive patient areas. This deliberation has apparently taken place without any consultation with the psychiatric profession. We must write telling them that we feel we need to be done. James Krajcski, M.D. suggested that the leaders of the APA may not be tuned in on AIDS issues as much as we in AGLP. A motion was made, seconded and carried that "AGLP President Hartstein write a letter to the President of the American Association of Medical Colleges, with copies to appropriate APA leadership, expressing our concern about the issue of HIV testing of trainees and residents." President Hartstein commented that something must be done to enlighten the APA membership about the existence of HIV illness within psychiatrists of the APA.

CONCLUDING COMMENTS Robert Cabaj, M.D. suggested making San Francisco the beginning of our Second Decade as a real celebration. Perhaps we could make a Founders Dinner where we would honor a lot of the people who have been so instrumental in getting this organization started.

John O'Donnell, M.D. requested help in coming up with information for a program which is being considered for submission to address issues for gay and lesbian patients in the hospital. Please contact Dr. O'Donnell if you have experience with such a program.

Final announcements were made and the meeting was adjourned at 7:15 PM.

Respectfully submitted,  
 Phillip W. Cushman, M.D.,  
 Secretary,  
 Association of Gay and Lesbian Psychiatrists

SPIEGEL continued from page 5

strict branch, I was involved, promising support for the resolution during my presidency. The motion passed by Area I Council and was forwarded to APA Assembly and Board.

**May 1973:** At the APA Annual Meeting in Honolulu, I became President-Elect and Alfred Freedman became President. Freedman, who was very sympathetic to gay issues, supported a discussion panel on deletion of homosexuality by Nomenclature Committee, under the chairmanship of Robert Spitzer. The panel was equally divided by sponsors on both sides of the issues: Judd Marmor and Richard Green for deletion versus Irving Bieber and Socarides against. The high point was Ronald Gold's (a gay activist) paper, "Stop It; You're Making Me Sick!" As a discussant on panel, I took the side of Judd Marmor, et al.

**November 1973:** The Assembly of District Branches approved Northern New England's proposal on deletion of homosexuality from DSM-II. The proposal went to the Reference Committee, which I chaired. After much discussion we approved deletion, provided that there is a section on "Sexual Orientation Disturbance," which was passed on to the Board [of Trustees]. The "Sexual Orientation Disturbance" diagnosis concerned me. There are many heterosexuals equally concerned about their preferences for whom we don't have diagnostic categories. However, I bowed to the obvious wish of the Board to preserve homosexuality as a diagnostic word - feeling that we were throwing a bone to those homophobic psychiatrists who needed to highlight the existence of a homosexually-named problem.

**December 1973:** I met with Howard J. Brown, former Commissioner of Human Services, NYC, who had just "come out" in speech before the New Jersey Psychiatric Association. It was a gesture of great courage. He urged me to find a way to help gay psychiatrists "come out."

At the full APA Board Meeting, Al Freedman as President and myself as President-Elect, supported the proposal of Nomenclature Committee chaired by Bob Spitzer to delete homosexuality from DSM-II - which was approved. Also approved provisionally was a resolution to support gay rights ("advocating the elimination of all discrimination against homosexual men and women that is based solely on the fact that they are homosexual.") This well-worded statement was written by Bob Spitzer, but he had to wait to release it so it could first go to APA Assembly for approval. All my subsequent activity, testimonials, etc., were based on this resolution.

After the Board decision, Al Freedman as APA President called a press conference, which I attended, to explain what had happened. The conference also was attended by Gay Activists, Bruce Voeller, Executive Director of the National Gay Task Force (NGTF), Frank Kameny, and Ronald Gold. News headlines were all over: "Doctors Rule Homosexuality Not Abnormal," "Victory for Homosexuals," etc.

**January 1974:** There was a strong backlash against the Board's decision on deletion: "undemocratic," "elitist," etc. Bieber and Socarides formed the Ad Hoc Committee Against Deletion of Homosexuality from DSM-II, with 200 signatures requesting, according to APA Constitution, a referendum on the validity of the Board's decision. I issued a strong protest: "Diagnosis is not decided by a popularity contest." The risk of reversal by voting would have been embarrassing to Board and to the Gay Liberation Movement. The National Gay Task Force through its Executive Director offered to finance a na-

tional mailing to APA members of my objections and those of others. The APA officers accepted the offer. Perhaps unwisely, the financing arrangement was not revealed. The letter went out with our signatures.

**February 1974:** The Board's decision on deletion was supported in the referendum: 58 % in favor. The margin was not big, but OK. Bieber/Socarides were defeated and angry.

**March 1974:** Bieber/Socarides, having discovered concealed financing of mailing by NGTF, requested a special *ad hoc* committee to review constitutionality of our referendum procedures, calling it "unethical." As incoming President, it was my job to appoint new committees; I appointed Fritz Redlich as Chair of the Special Ad Hoc Review Committee. As Chairman of Yale's Department of Psychiatry, Dr. Redlich had much prestige. The committee took a long time, not reporting its findings until 1975. Socarides/Bieber were angry, nervous, and wrote many letters. Redlich's committee's final report issued a mild reproach: our financing was "irregular" and "unwise," but not unconstitutional. The final report accepted by the full APA Board.

**May 1974:** APA Annual Meeting in Detroit. I became President with Judd Marmor becoming President-Elect. I received angry letters about the Board's decision on deletion, probably from the Bieber/Socarides network. Many letters pro and con were published in *Psychiatric News*.

**July 1974:** The traditional officers' policy meeting was held at my summer home in Rockport, Massachusetts. Two days before the meeting began, my wife and I entertained and conferred with, at their request, Bruce Voeller, head of NGTF, and Frank Kameny, gay psychologist/activist. We discussed ways to help APA members "come out" and create an activist movement within the organization to replace the closeted GayPA. At the officers' policy meeting two days later, I brought up the concerns of Voeller and Kameny. There was no outright resistance but, with exception of Judd Marmor, there was not much enthusiasm, general feeling being, "They should go slow, wait for - the acceptance, and not risk backlash." We also discussed how to deal with exclusion of homosexuals by the Immigration and Naturalization Service.

**September 1974:** At the invitation of liberal mayor, John Lindsay, I testified before the New York City Council on civil rights of gays. I read the APA Board resolutions. Questions ranged from friendly to cold or hostile (more of the latter). I had no luck, then as now. The Catholic hierarchy was opposed.

I wrote a letter as APA President to the Commissioner for the Justice Department's Immigration and Naturalization Service requesting that they refrain from "excluding, deporting or refusing citizenship to homosexual aliens on the grounds that they do not possess the good moral character required of citizens," citing both the deletion and resolution decisions of APA Board. The Acting General Counsel, responding on behalf of the Commissioner, rejected the request, citing the 1952 Immigration and Nationality Act of Congress which excludes those who are "afflicted with psychopathic personality or sexual deviation or a mental defect." He also cited the Supreme Court decision of 1967 in response to challenge regarding the no longer used "psychopathic personality" diagnosis. The Court ruled that "Congress used 'psychopathic personality' not in its clinical sense but to effectuate its purposes to exclude from entry all homosexuals and other perverts." (It looked bad, but that was only Round No. 1!)



**November 1974:** I wrote a letter as APA President to ABC television protesting a Marcus Welby show called "Outrage," depicting a 14-year-old boy sexually assaulted by his male homosexual teacher. Bruce Voeller, having alerted me, joined in the protest. I said the show sent an alarming message to parents. Most assaults on juvenile persons are by heterosexual teachers. Few male homosexuals are "child molesters" and even fewer are teachers. I asked them to cancel the show and publicize my request. ABC refused to cancel the show but it was cancelled in Boston, Philadelphia, and Louisiana, and advertisements were cancelled by Colgate-Palmolive, Shell Oil, Lipton Tea, Gillette, and others.

**May 1975:** At the APA Annual Meeting in Anaheim, California I gave the Presidential Address, as the outgoing President, entitled, "Psychiatry as a High Risk Profession" with indirect reference to the homosexual issue. (John Fryer, who later told me that he was the famous "Dr. Anonymous" at the May, 1972 APA meeting in Dallas, was the organist for the opening session, and consulted me about what music I might like for the occasion.)

This meeting was peppered with papers on homosexuality, including a panel on "Psychotherapy with Homosexuals," chaired by Richard Pillard, and one on "Lesbianism -- What Does She See in Her?" chaired by Nanette Gartrell and including Richard Green and Laud Humphries.

**April 1975:** The Fourth Edition of APA's *Psychiatric Glossary: The Meaning of Terms Frequently Used in Psychiatry* was published, for which I wrote the introduction. It omitted "Homosexuality" but included "Sexual Orientation Disturbance."

**June 1975:** A press conference was called in Washington, D.C. about a bill to halt discrimination against homosexuals introduced into Congress by Bella Abzug. At the request of Bruce Voeller, NGTF, I read an open letter which threw the support of the APA to this new bill (which is still pending!).

**June 1977:** I participated in another press conference was called in Miami, Florida, to defeat Anita Bryant's campaign, labelled "Save Our Children," aiming to reverse a Dade County ordinance forbidding discrimination against homosexuals. The invitation came from Ethan Geto, a gay activist and civil rights publicist from NYC. I was not entirely happy that major funding came from the Dade County Coalition for Humanistic Rights of Gays, which was organized by wealthy gay businessman, John Campbell, owner of nationwide string of gay baths (Club Baths), and who smiles his way through the press conference. I read a statement on the APA's positions and answered reporters' questions, as did Richard Green, John Money, and other local psychiatrists opposed to the Bryant campaign. The campaign was full of cheap shots and misinformation. Some reporters, siding with Bryant, were fairly hostile. Others of her supporters just stood around at the open air press conference with ugly glares and snarling expressions, shouting obscenities at us. Voting few days later went in her favor, but she lost several of her orange juice radio and TV contracts. That evening we had a pleasant dinner hosted by the Coalition at the Candlelight Club, which turned out to be my first time in an all-gay restaurant.

**April 1978:** A press conference was called by the "St. Paul Citizens for Human Rights," headed by Reverend Dale Anderson, a Baptist minister, to fend off a Baptist-led "Citizens Alert for Morality" campaign to repeal a four-year-old city ordinance

that bared discrimination in housing, employment, and other fields against homosexuals. Reverend Richard Angwin, pastor of the Temple Baptist Church, lead the crusade for repeal, using many Anita Bryant tactics. There was evidence of liaison with her group in Dade County. What was amazing was that the mayor, many city officials, the League of Women Voters, and many church leaders kept making public statements in favor of gays and against repeal. It looked like war between two Baptist groups stirring up the whole city.

Another unusual feature was that the press conference was held at night in an auditorium taking the form of the contemporary, popular TV show called "The Advocates." This meant a mock trial on public issues, with opening statements, prosecuting and defending attorneys, witnesses for both sides, with the audience as the jury deciding which side wins. I was a witness for the prosecution's effort to show that arguments for repeal were misleading statements based on distortion and erroneous facts. My testimony was brought out by direct examination of the prosecuting attorney based on six questions which I had reviewed with her before the trial. Cross examination by relatively uninformed defense attorney was a funny attempt to undermine, as expected, my credibility. I think my responses undermined *his* credibility. He read quotations from Bieber/Socarides opposing the deletion of homosexuality from DSM-II, and asked if I agree. I said "No," and point out that both Bieber and Socarides have made statements supporting civil rights for gays. The judges then said that I am only to answer "Yes or No," but some in audience applaud. I was worried by the angry stares of other audience members who were waving fingers around their temples indicating I must be a "crazy psychiatrist." Nevertheless, the audience-jury vote supported our side, whether because of evidence presented at trial or because Citizens for Human Rights had packed the audience was not discernable. City reporters generally ignored the occasion, probably with justification, as it was not really a press conference and they were not allowed to ask questions - so they regarded it as entertainment.

Although this turned out to be my most memorable, dramatic, and fun effort to testify on behalf of gay rights, I later thought that it was not a good idea from the point of view of public relations. At any rate, the repeal of the gay rights bill was upheld by an almost two-to-one margin a few days later causing much surprise and indignation from liberal and gay groups. It was the second reversal of gay rights in big city. Was the nation becoming more conservative?

**May 1978:** At the APA Annual Meeting in Atlanta, the Gay and Lesbian Caucus of APA, which initiated tentative organization at the previous year's annual meeting in Toronto, finally became (sort of) visible under co-chairmanship of Jim Paulson and Frank Rundle. Each of them interview sympathetic APA leaders about the next steps to take to deal with APA bureaucracy. On the Sunday before meeting begins, Jim Paulson talked to Judd Marmor, who said, "Beware of backlash. Go slow. Take it easy," while Frank Rundle confers with me. I said, "Going on my past experience of helping women, Black, Hispanic, and Asian minority members, push ahead; make a noise. You don't get anywhere in this organization without making a fuss and attracting attention."

On the next day, I heard that the Caucus was having an organizational meeting behind closed doors. I found the room, opened the door, and peeked in, not knowing whether I was welcome or not. Confidentiality was involved in getting hesi-

tant gay members to sign up generating uneasy discussions. I could have been seen as a spy from officialdom by those who did not know me or have any reason to trust me. Seeing me peeking around the door, Frank waved me in, introduced me, asked me to make some remarks. I outlined the usual steps. A Caucus outside the APA, though related (they were in error to call it a Caucus of the APA, but of such trivialities are bureaucracies made) after a necessary (but unknown) number of signatures, should request that the Council on National Affairs appoint a task force on homosexual issues. At the same time, the Caucus should arrange through a necessary number of signatures to ask Council to have representatives appointed to the Assembly as non-voting members of an under-represented group, like other minorities. After a certain passage of time, the task force (which is temporary) requests of the Council on National Affairs to be converted into a full committee (permanent). I then answered questions and left, urging people to furnish the necessary signatures.

Seeing what was going on, I met with Council on National Affairs, and urged them to be receptive to appoint a task force when the time comes. The new chairperson of Council, Frank Ochberg, had been my collaborator at Brandeis in studies of violence and terrorism. Later, I learned that he also had been a resident in training under Jim Paulson. Connections are important!

**May 1979:** I participated as presenter or discussant on several panels and workshops concerned with homosexuality, at the APA, Ortho, etc.

**June 1979:** A gay British photographer, Carl Hill, was stopped by the U.S. Department of Justice Immigration and Naturalization Service at the San Francisco airport for wearing "Gay Pride" lapel button on entry. He was planning to participate in the Gay Pride March as a photographer for his London gay newspaper. His lover, Michael Mason, editor of newspaper, got through ahead of him without detection. Asked whether he is gay, Hill answered, "Yes." He was given the choice of returning to England or being kept under detention for questioning by the Public Health officer and referral for psychiatric examination to determine whether he was a "psychopathic personality." He decided to stay and fight the case, and have fun in San Francisco with his lover. "Under detention" merely meant staying at gay hotel, for the time being.

Gays rallied around him and referred him to Donald Knutson of the law firm, Gay Rights Advocates, who, at suggestion of my friend David Kessler, requested me as a consultant. I was not optimistic having been through this before with Immigration and Naturalization Service (see above, September 1974). I wrote an affidavit for his hearing, defending his admission and the implausibility of a psychiatric diagnosis on APA grounds. More important, I went to Washington, D.C., to confer with my old Boston friend, Dr. Julius Richmond, who was now an Assistant U.S. Secretary for Health and Surgeon General. I asked him to please take an official step to prevent this kind of nonsense before the date for Hill's appearance in federal court where Donald Knutson, having already asked for a stay, will challenge detention. The judge put Hill on parole until August 20 and delayed court appearance until July 6 so the defense could prepare a case. Hill became a San Francisco celebrity and enjoyed gay hospitality while others worked on his behalf.

On August 2, Surgeon General Dr. Richmond, issued an order to public health officers not to examine homosexuals referred to them by INS, citing the APA reasons. On August 3rd, the INS withdrew the order for Hill's examination. On August 4th, the judge dismissed the case. There was a great deal of publicity in the San Francisco press. It was a victory for gays in Round No. 2, but not to brag. The decision was good for celebrity Hill but what about others? Six months later, the Justice Department overthrew the Richard decision on grounds of previous Supreme Court rulings saying nothing will change until Congress alters its wording based on ideology. Connections are important, but rather feeble against superior homophobic forces. Thus, continuous activism and protest is needed, especially at Congressional level. Much homophobia still remains to be overcome. Round No. 2 was really still a draw, since the issue has not surfaced again. Either gays going through immigration are being very cautious, or the INS and public health officers are just not referring them.

**April 1980:** In Washington, D.C. I participated in the first national briefing and teach-in on civil rights for gay people, with endorsement of Congressional legislation by Representatives Henry Waxman and Ted Weiss. Others who were included were Reverend Troy Perry, Metropolitan Community Church; Herbert Rickman, assistant to New York Mayor Koch; and Lucia Valeska, co-director of NGTF. *The bill still pending before Congress!*

**June 1980:** I was asked to go to Dublin, Ireland, by the National Gay Federation to testify in a trial before the Irish Supreme Court in a case brought by David Norris, Lecturer in English at Trinity College, Dublin. He was the founder of the Irish gay rights organization and openly homosexual. His suit was against the ancient British law on sodomy which was, unfortunately, directly incorporated without change into Irish constitutional law when Ireland became independent of Britain. This 1885 English law about sodomy and bestiality stated that a violator of the statute "at discretion of court to be kept in penal servitude for life or for any term not less than ten years." David Norris claimed that this anachronistic law was jeopardizing his mental health as a homosexual and interfering with his privacy. He claimed continual anxiety and the need for psychiatric help because of this law. He sought to overturn the law before the Irish High Court, bring it up to date with modern views.

They paid my way and all expenses. They put me up at a very pleasant gay hotel, actually a club. I conferred beforehand with lawyers for David Norris and met him at lunch. Nice person. Everyone said "No problem," which is what everyone says wherever you go. But there was a problem that I was not properly prepared for (though, knowing my Gilbert and Sullivan, I should have been).

When I arrived at the High Court everyone was dressed in black robes and white wigs, while I was wearing my usual Cambridge tweeds. Other witnesses, also more properly dressed, represented church groups, mothers of gay children, etc., testifying for David Norris. When the Clerk of the Court calls out, "Mr. Spiegel, will you please come forward," I remained seated. When he repeated, I said, "If you mean Professor Spiegel, that is me (I), but I require that you address me properly." I know that in England and Ireland (also at Harvard) professors are usually referred to as "Mr." which sort of accents by reverse psychology the importance of being a professor. I could have asked to be addressed as "Dr." Spiegel, but



I knew from my experience at Harvard that there were too many doctors of this and that -- in Philosophy, etc. So I remained seated until the Clerk of the Court calls out "Professor Spiegel." One-up-manship and status, however contrived, was needed in this setting. I delivered a written handout to the court about how the mental health of David Norris was severely handicapped by this ancient and anachronistic law and testified, in answer to government lawyers, about how it is time that Ireland caught up with the rest of the world, namely the USA. Two rows of supporters in the very back of the courtroom applauded, the majority were silent. Since there were flags of all nations behind the podium, before leaving I turned and saluted the American flag, (I doubt that this helped) and said that I regretted that I had but one life/testimony to give for my country and for gays everywhere. I doubt that anything would have helped in this Irish Catholic homophobic establishment. In October 1980 the High Court upheld the existing law. Mission unaccomplished. But every little effort helps. Maybe next time?

**April 1983:** I was in a symposium for a GAP meeting, organized by Bert Schaffner, on "Homophobia in the Profession." Speakers, in addition to Bert Schaffner, were Jim Paulson, Stuart Nichols, and Jim Krajieski. I was the moderator, introducing speakers, fielding questions, etc. Presentations, though provocative, were excellent. The audience was larger than expected for a late afternoon session. A problem occurred. After the speakers finished, I asked for questions. Silence. No questions to field. It was the now famous "twelve minutes of silence" (who counted?). I told jokes, elaborated on speakers' points, stared back at audience in silence, refusing to give up and dismiss meeting, while they didn't want to embarrass me by walking out. The stalemate was finally broken by Harris Peck, who stood up, opened his mouth, and waited for words which didn't seem to want to emerge. Finally he began talking. He admitted to biases of all sorts, despite his liberal self-image, starting with blacks and other minorities and ending with gays. He talked for long time, which succeeded in breaking the ice. His point that his head was in one place while his heart was in another proved to be very telling. Others followed in sort of confessional style, while some asked questions. The meeting ended with applause which seemed sincere. Congratulations for Bert, who had just recently (and courageously) "come out," surprising his long-standing friends and colleagues in GAP. The meeting illustrated two things: 1) how deeply-seated the resistance is toward self-examination for homophobia; and, 2) how resistance can be broken down in a proper setting, leading to change of attitude.

### Conclusion

My files fail to reveal any noteworthy activities during past five years. It looks like my time is over. Burrowing through ancient calendars and files (how many keep them?) has been hard work, but compulsively enjoyable. It turns out to be more of a journal than a mere chronology, but this, as they say, is HISTORY.

## UC Grand Rounds on Gay and Lesbian Issues

by Cheryl A. Clark, M.D.

On March 23, 1988 three psychiatric residents of the University of Colorado Health Sciences Center Department of Psychiatry presented a standing room only Grand Rounds on psychotherapy issues with gay men and lesbians. Carl Clark, M.D., Chief Resident of Emergency Psychiatric Services discussed the cross-cultural perspective of working with gays and lesbians in psychotherapy. Elizabeth Cookson, M.D., a distinguished PGY-III resident in psychiatry, discussed the issues of internalized homophobia, gay identity development, and the misdiagnoses given gay men and lesbians when they are viewed from a pathological point of view. Cheryl Clark, M.D., Chief Resident of Outpatient Psychiatric Services, presented clinical case material from psychotherapies she has done from an affirmative perspective.

The audience was composed of psychiatric faculty, residents, and members of the mental health community of Denver. It was the most well-attended grand rounds in the Department of Psychiatry this academic year. Numerous members of the audience commented on the groundbreaking and myth-dispelling impact of the presentation. In an area where the traditional psychoanalytic perspective has reigned, it was truly a momentous occasion and well received by the Department of Psychiatry and the Denver community.

## Lambda Legal Defense and Education Fund

Lambda Legal Defense and Education Fund reports that a federal district court in Los Angeles ruled that a man who was discharged from an inpatient alcohol treatment program because he tested HIV seropositive is covered by federal civil rights law that protects the handicapped from discrimination in all programs or activities receiving federal funds. LLDEF notes that this precedent-setting ruling marks the first time that a federal court has definitively ruled that HIV seropositive persons are covered by the Federal Rehabilitation Act and discrimination based on fear about HIV transmission will not be tolerated.

The 15-year-old lesbian and gay legal rights organization also reports that the New York State Department of Health has strengthened legal protection for the confidentiality of AIDS patient medical records and HIV testing records in New York. The ruling means that a medical institution may not freely share patient treatment records with non-treating personnel even within that same institution.

LLDEF's other current legal activities include the filing of a suit with the ACLU and others challenging the constitutionality of Michigan's laws which outlaw consensual adult sexual behavior in private, and a complaint against MCI Communications alleging that an openly gay MCI employee was fired because of his sexual orientation. LLDEF may be contacted at 666 Broadway, New York, NY 10012.

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