

## Fact and Information Sheet About:

# American Psychological Association Lesbian, Gay, and Bisexual Concerns Policy Statements

-----  
Taken from "[Lesbian, Gay, and Bisexual Concerns Policy Statements](#)"  
by the American Psychological Association.  
-----

### Discrimination Against Homosexuals

[Adopted by the American Psychological Association Council of Representatives on January 24-26, 1975]

1. The American Psychological Association supports the action taken on December 15, 1973, by the American Psychiatric Association, removing homosexuality from that Association's official list of mental disorders. The American Psychological Association therefore adopts the following resolution:

Homosexuality per se implies no impairment in judgment, stability, reliability, or general social and vocational capabilities; Further, the American Psychological Association urges all mental health professionals to take the lead in removing the stigma of mental illness that has long been associated with homosexual orientations.

2. Regarding discrimination against homosexuals, the American Psychological Association adopts the following resolution concerning their civil and legal rights:

The American Psychological Association deplores all public and private discrimination in such areas as employment, housing, public accommodation, and licensing against those who engage in or have engaged in homosexual activities and declares that no burden of proof of such judgement, capacity, or reliability shall be placed upon these individuals greater than that imposed on any other persons. Further, the American Psychological Association supports and urges the enactment of civil rights legislation at the local, and state and federal level that would offer citizens who engage in acts of homosexuality the same protections now guaranteed to others on the basis of race, creed, color, etc. Further, the American Psychological Association supports and urges the repeal of all discriminatory legislation singling out homosexual acts by consenting adults in private  
(Conger, 1975, p. 633).

### Reference

---

Conger, J.J. (1975) Proceedings of the American Psychological Association, Incorporated, for the year 1974: Minutes of the Annual meeting of the Council of Representatives. *American Psychologist*, 30, 620-651.

### **Child Custody or Placement**

[Adopted by the American Psychological Association Council of Representatives on September 2 & 5, 1976]

The sex, gender identity, or sexual orientation of natural, or prospective adoptive or foster parents should not be the sole or primary variable considered in custody or placement cases (Conger, 1977, p. 432).

### **Reference**

Conger, J.J. (1977). Proceedings of the American Psychological Association, Incorporated, for the year 1976: Minutes of the Annual Meeting of the Council of Representatives. *American Psychologist*, 32, 408-438.

### **Employment Rights of Gay Teachers**

[Adopted by the American Psychological Association Council of Representatives on January 23-25, 1981]

Whereas the American Psychological Association deplores all public and private discrimination in such areas as employment, housing, public accommodation, and licensing against those who engage in or have engaged in homosexual activities and declares that no burden of proof of such judgement, capacity, or reliability shall be placed upon these individuals greater than that imposed on any other person;

Be it resolved, That the American Psychological Association protests personnel actions against any teacher solely because of sexual orientation or affectional preference (Abeles, 1981, p. 581).

### **Reference**

Abeles, N. (1981). Proceedings of the American Psychological Association, Incorporated, for the year 1980: Minutes of the Annual Meetings of the Council of representatives. *American Psychologist*, 36, 552-586

### **Use of Diagnoses "Homosexuality" and "Ego-Dystonic Homosexuality"**

[Adopted by the American Psychological Association Council of Representatives on August 27 & 30, 1987]

Whereas the American Psychological Association has been on record since 1975 that 'homosexuality per se implies no impairment in judgment, stability, reliability, or general social and vocational capabilities'; and

Whereas it appears that the ICD-9-CM is widely used either by mandate or choice by many psychologists nationwide in connection with third-party reimbursement, institutional-based service delivery, and research; and

Whereas the next revision of the ICD is not anticipated to be completed until 1992 and may, according to current proposals, then contain the 'ego-dystonic homosexuality' diagnosis which APA also opposes; and

Whereas the Council of Representatives already has urged APA members not to use the proposed DSM-III-R diagnoses of Periluteal Phase Disorder, Self-Defeating Personality Disorder, and Sadistic Personality Disorder because they lack adequate scientific basis and are potentially dangerous to women;

Be it resolved, That the American Psychological Association: Urge its members not to use the '302.0 Homosexuality' diagnosis in the current ICD-9-CM or the '302.00 Ego-dystonic Homosexuality' diagnosis in the current DSM-III or future editions of either document (Fox, 1988, p. 529).

## **Reference**

---

Fox, R.E. (1988). Proceedings of the American Psychological Association, Incorporated, for the year 1987: Minutes of the Annual meeting of the Council of Representatives. *American Psychologist*, 43, 508-531.

<h2><b>Hate Crimes</b></h2>
-----------------------------

[Adopted by the American Psychological Association Council of Representatives on February 5-7, 1988]

Whereas the experience of criminal and violent victimization has profound psychological consequences; and

Whereas the frequency and severity of crimes and violence manifesting prejudice have been documented; and

Whereas the American Psychological Association opposes prejudice and discrimination based upon race, ethnicity, religion, sexual orientation, gender, or physical condition.

Therefore, be it resolved, That the American Psychological Association condemns harassment, violence, and crime motivated by such prejudice;

Be it further resolved, That the American Psychological Association encourages researchers, clinicians, teachers, and policy-makers to help reduce and eliminate hate crimes and bias-related violence and to alleviate their effects upon the victims, particularly those victims who are children, youth, and elderly;

Be it further resolved, That the American Psychological Association supports government's collection and publication of statistics on hate crimes and bias-related violence, provision of services for victims and their loved ones, and interventions to reduce and eliminate such crimes and violence, and policies that perpetuate them (Fox, 1988, p. 528).

### **Reference**

---

Fox, R.E. (1988). Proceedings of the American Psychological Association, Incorporated, for the year 1987: Minutes of the Annual meeting of the Council of Representatives. *American Psychologist*, 43, 508-531.

### **Sodomy Laws and APA Convention**

[Adopted by the American Psychological Association Council of Representatives on August 11 & 14, 1988]

APA reaffirms its opposition to laws criminalizing consensual adult sexual behavior in private and directs the Board of Convention Affairs to consider the presence of such laws as a factor in the selection of future convention sites and in programming (Fox, 1989, p. 1026).

### **Reference**

---

Fox, R.E. (1989). Proceedings of the American Psychological Association, Incorporated, for the year 1988: Minutes of the annual meeting of the Council of Representatives. *American Psychologist*, 44, 996-1028.

### **Department of Defense Policy on Sexual Orientation and Advertising in APA Publications**

[Adopted by the American Psychological Association Council of Representatives, August 18, 1991.]

Whereas the American Psychological Association (APA) deplores discrimination on the basis of sexual orientation; and

Whereas APA will not let its publications, as advertising media, be used by others in support of discriminatory employment practices; and

Whereas the U.S. Department of Defense (DoD) maintains a policy that homosexual orientation is 'incompatible with military service'; and

Whereas the DoD will not knowingly admit bisexual, lesbian or gay individuals to military service, including research and clinical internship programs in psychology; and

Whereas an average of 1,500 men and women are unfairly discharged from military service each year because their sexual orientation becomes known;

Therefore, be it resolved, That the APA opposes the DoD policy which finds homosexual orientation 'incompatible with military service'; and

Be it further resolved, That APA take a leadership role among national organizations in seeking to change this discriminatory DoD policy; and

Be it further resolved, That APA will not permit its publications, as advertising media, to be used by the DoD after December 31, 1992, unless the DoD policy that homosexual orientation 'is incompatible with military service' has been rescinded by that date. (Fox, 1992, p. 927).

## **Reference**

---

Fox, R.E. (1992). Proceedings of the American Psychological Association, Incorporated, for the year 1991: Minutes of the annual meeting of the Council of Representatives. *American Psychologist*, 47, 893-934.

## **Resolution on Lesbian, Gay, and Bisexual Youths in the Schools**

[Adopted by the American Psychological Association Council of Representatives on February 28, 1993]

Whereas society's attitudes, behaviors, and tendency to render lesbian, gay and bisexual persons invisible permeate all societal institutions including the family and school system (Gonsiorek, 1988; Hetrick & Martin, 1988; Ponce, 1978; Uribe & Harbeck, 1992);

Whereas it is a presumption that all persons, including those who are lesbian, gay, or bisexual, have the right to equal opportunity within all public educational institutions;

Whereas current literature suggests that some youths are aware of their status as lesbian, gay, or bisexual persons by early adolescence (Remafedi, 1987; Savin-Williams, 1990; Slater, 1988; Troiden, 1988);

Whereas many lesbian, gay, and bisexual youths and youths perceived to belong to these groups face harassment and physical violence in school environments (Freiberg, 1987; Hetrick & Martin, 1988; Remafedi, 1987; Schaecher, 1988; Uribe & Harbeck, 1992; Whitlock, 1988);

Whereas many lesbian, gay, and bisexual youths are at risk for lowered self-esteem and for engaging in self-injurious behaviors, including suicide (Hetrick & Martin, 1988; Gonsiorek, 1988; Savin-Williams, 1990; Harry, 1989; Gibson, 1989);

Whereas gay male and bisexual youths are at an increased risk of HIV infection (Savin-Williams, 1992);

Whereas lesbian, gay and bisexual youths of color have additional challenges to their self-esteem as a result of the negative consequences of discrimination based on both sexual orientation and ethnic/racial minority status (Garnets & Kimmel, 1991);

Whereas lesbian, gay and bisexual youths with physical or mental disabilities are at increased risk due to the negative consequence of societal prejudice toward persons with mental or physical disabilities (Pendler & Hingsburger, 1991; Hingsburger & Griffiths, 1986);

Whereas lesbian, gay, and bisexual youths who are poor or working class may face additional risks (Gordon, Schroeder & Abramo, 1990);

Whereas psychologists affect policies and practices within educational environments;

Whereas psychology promotes the individual's development of personal identity including the sexual orientation of all individuals;

Therefore, be it resolved, That the American Psychological Association and the National Association of School Psychologists shall take a leadership role in promoting societal and familial attitudes and behaviors that affirm the dignity and rights, within educational environments, of all lesbian, gay, and bisexual youths, including those with physical or mental disabilities and from all ethnic/racial backgrounds and classes;

Therefore, be it resolved, that the American Psychological Association and the National Association of School Psychologists support providing a safe and secure educational atmosphere in which all youths, including lesbian, gay and bisexual youths, may obtain an education free from discrimination, harassment, violence, and abuse, and which promotes an understanding and acceptance of self;

Therefore, be it resolved, that American Psychological Association and the National Association of School Psychologists encourage psychologists to develop and evaluate interventions that foster nondiscriminatory environments, lower risk for HIV infection, and decrease self-injurious behaviors in lesbian, gay and bisexual youths;

Therefore, be it resolved, that the American Psychological Association and the National Association of School Psychologists shall advocate efforts to ensure the funding of basic and applied research on and scientific evaluations of interventions and programs designed to address the issues of lesbian, gay, and bisexual youths in the schools, and programs for HIV prevention targeted at gay and bisexual youths;

Therefore, be it resolved, that the American Psychological Association and the National Association of School Psychologists shall work with other organizations in efforts to accomplish these ends (DeLeon, 1993, p. 782).

## **References**

---

DeLeon, P. H. (1993). Proceedings of the American Psychological Association, Incorporated, for the year 1992; Minutes of the Annual Meeting of the Council of Representatives August 13 and 16, 1992, and February 26-28, 1993, Washington, D.C. *American Psychologist*, 48, 745-788.

Freiberg, P. (1987, September). Sex education and the gay issue: What are they teaching about us in the schools? *The Advocate*, 42-48.

- Garnets, L., & Kimmel, D., (1991). Lesbian and gay male dimensions in the psychological study of human diversity. In J. Goodchilds (Ed.), *Psychological Perspectives on Human Diversity in America* (pp 143-192). Washington, DC, American Psychological Association.
- Gonsiorek, J.C., (1988). Mental health issues of gay and lesbian adolescents. *Journal of Adolescent Health Care*, 9, 114-122.
- Gordon, B.N., Schroeder, C.S., & Abramo, J.M., (1990). Age and social class differences in children's knowledge of sexuality. *Journal of Clinical Child Psychology*, 19 (1), 33-43.
- Gibson, P. (1989). Gay male and lesbian youth suicide. In M. Feinleib, (Ed.), *Report of the Secretary's Task Force on Youth Suicide*, Washington, DC, Department of Health and Human Services. (Vol. 3, pp 110-142).
- Harry, J. (1989). Sexual identity issues. In M. Feinleib, (Ed.), *Report of the Secretary's Task Force on Youth Suicide*, Washington, DC, Department of Health and Human Services. (Vol. 2, pp 131-142).
- Hetrick, E.S., & Martin, A.D. (1988). Developmental issues and their resolution for gay and lesbian adolescents. In E. Coleman (Ed.) *Integrated identity for gay men and lesbians: Psychotherapeutic approaches for emotional well-being* (pp 25-43). Binghamton, NY: Harrington Park Press.
- Hingsburger, D., & Griffiths, D. (1986). Dealing with sexuality in a community residential service. *Psychiatric Aspects of Mental Retardation Reviews*, 5 (12), 63-67.
- Pendler, B., & Hingsburger, D. (1991). Sexuality: Dealing with parents. Special Issue: Sexuality and developmental disability. *Sexuality and Disability*, 9 (2), 123-130.
- Ponse, B. (1978). *Identities in the lesbian world: The social construction of the self*. Westport, CT: Greenwood.
- Remafedi, G. (1987). Adolescent homosexuality: Psychosocial and medical implications. *Pediatrics*. 79, 331-337.
- Savin-Williams, R.C. (1990). *Gay and lesbian youth: Expressions of identity*. New York, NY: Hemisphere.
- Schaecher, R. (1988, Winter). Stresses on lesbian and gay adolescents. *Independent Schools*, 29-35.
- Slater, B.R. (1988). Essential issues in working with lesbian and gay male youths. *Professional Psychology: Research and practice*, 19, 226-235.
- Troiden, R.R. (1988). *Gay and lesbian identity: A sociological study*. Dix Hills, NY: General Hall.
- Uribe, V., & Harbeck, K.M. (1992). Addressing the needs of lesbian, gay and bisexual youth: The origins of PROJECT 10 and school-based intervention. In K. Harbeck (Ed.). *Coming out of the classroom closet: Gay and lesbian students, teachers and curriculum* (pp. 9-28). Binghamton, NY: Harrington Park Press.
- Whitlock, K. (Ed.). (1988). *Bridges of Respect: Creating support for lesbian and gay youth*. Philadelphia, PA: American Friends Service Committee.

<p><b>Resolution on State Initiatives and Referenda</b></p>
---

[Adopted by the American Psychological Association Council of Representatives on August 22, 1993]

Whereas referenda to limit anti-discrimination legislation as it applies to lesbian, gay and bisexual persons have been proposed in several states and passed in one;

Whereas the American Psychological Association has repeatedly stated its position that lesbian, gay, and bisexual orientation should not be the basis for discrimination;

Whereas the American Psychological Association deplores the use of scientifically unsound research to support discrimination against lesbian, gay, and bisexual persons;

Therefore, be it resolved, That the American Psychological Association opposes the implementation of any state constitutional amendment or statute that prohibits anti-discrimination legislation for lesbian, gay, and bisexual persons because there is no basis for such discrimination and such discrimination is detrimental to mental health and the public good;

Be it further resolved, That the Council of Representatives of the American Psychological Association directs the chief executive officer to undertake immediate initiative to disseminate scientific information on sexual orientation to the state psychological associations and provide support in their advocacy efforts in the prevention of or challenge to state legislation that prohibits anti-discrimination for lesbian, gay, or bisexual persons;

Be it further resolved, That the CEO of the American Psychological Association take immediate steps to disseminate scientific information on sexual orientation to policy makers and to the public and to provide consultation to parties involved in constitutional challenges to legislation that prohibits anti-discrimination for lesbian, gay, and bisexual persons in those states in which such constitutional challenges are occurring;

Be it further resolved, That the CEO of the American Psychological Association will consult with the relevant state psychological association and will immediately consider a motion at the next Board of Directors meeting and the Council of Representatives meeting to neither sponsor meetings nor authorize participation of its representatives in meetings in any state in which a constitutional amendment or statute that prohibits anti-discrimination legislation for lesbian, gay, or bisexual persons has the force of law except when the purpose of the meeting is to work publicly to overturn the law in conjunction with state and local organizations. (DeLeon, 1994, p. 628)

## **Reference**

---

DeLeon, P.H. (1994). Proceedings of the American Psychological Association, Incorporated, for the year 1993; Minutes of the Annual Meeting of the Council of Representatives August 19 and 22, 1993, Toronto, Ontario, Canada, and February 25 and 27, 1994, Washington, DC. *American Psychologist*, 49, 586-635.

## **Resolution on Appropriate Therapeutic Responses to Sexual Orientation**

[Adopted by the American Psychological Association Council of Representatives, August 14, 1997.]



Whereas societal ignorance and prejudice about same gender sexual orientation put some gay, lesbian, bisexual and questioning individuals at risk for presenting for 'conversion' treatment due to family or social coercion and/or lack of information (Haldeman, 1994);

Whereas children and youth experience significant pressure to conform with sexual norms, particularly from their peers;

Whereas children and youth often lack adequate legal protection from coercive treatment;

Whereas some mental health professionals advocate treatments of lesbian, gay, and bisexual people based on the premise that homosexuality is a mental disorder (e.g., Socarides et al, 1997);

Whereas the ethics, efficacy, benefits, and potential for harm of therapies that seek to reduce or eliminate same-gender sexual orientation are under extensive debate in the professional literature and the popular media (Davison, 1991; Haldeman, 1994; Wall Street Journal, 1997);

Therefore, be it resolved, That APA affirms the following principles with regard to treatments to alter sexual orientation:

- That homosexuality is not a mental disorder (American Psychiatric Association, 1973); and
- That psychologists 'do not knowingly participate in or condone unfair discriminatory practices' (Ethical Principles of Psychologists and Code of Conduct, American Psychological Association, 1992, Principle D, p. 1600); and
- That 'in their work-related activities, psychologists do not engage in unfair discrimination based on...sexual orientation' (Ethical Principles of Psychologists and Code of Conduct, American Psychological Association, 1992, Standard 1.10, p. 1601); and
- That 'in their work-related activities, psychologists respect the rights of others to hold values, attitudes, and opinions that differ from their own.' (Ethical Principles of Psychologists and Code of Conduct, American Psychological Association, 1992, Standard 1.09; p. 1601); and
- That 'psychologists...respect the rights of individuals to privacy, confidentiality, self-determination and autonomy' (Ethical Principles of Psychologists and Code of Conduct, American Psychological Association, 1992, Principle D, p. 1599); and
- That 'psychologists are aware of cultural, individual and role differences, including those due to...sexual orientation' and 'try to eliminate the effect on their work of biases based on [such] factors' (Ethical Principles of Psychologists and Code of Conduct, American Psychological Association, 1992, Principle D, pp. 1599-1600); and
- That 'where differences of...sexual orientation ...significantly affect psychologist's work concerning particular individuals or groups, psychologists obtain the training, experience, consultation, or supervision necessary to ensure the competence of their services, or they make appropriate referrals' (Ethical Principles of Psychologists and Code of Conduct, American Psychological Association, 1992, Standard 1.08, p. 1601); and
- That 'psychologists do not make false or deceptive statements concerning...the scientific or clinical basis for ... their services,' (Ethical Principles of

- Psychologists and Code of Conduct, American Psychological Association, 1992, Standard 3.03(a), p. 1604); and
- That 'psychologists attempt to identify situations in which particular interventions...may not be applicable ...because of factors such as...sexual orientation' (Ethical Principles of Psychologists and Code of Conduct, American Psychological Association, 1992, Standard 2.04 (c), p. 1603); and
  - That 'psychologists obtain appropriate informed consent to therapy or related procedures' [which] 'generally implies that the [client or patient] (1) has the capacity to consent, (2) has been informed of significant information concerning the procedure, (3) has freely and without undue influence expressed consent, and (4) consent has been appropriately documented' (Ethical Principles of Psychologists and Code of Conduct, American Psychological Association, Standard 4.02(a), 1992, p. 1605); and
  - 'When persons are legally incapable of giving informed consent, psychologists obtain informed permission from a legally authorized person, if such substitute consent is permitted by law' (Ethical Principles of Psychologists and Code of Conduct, American Psychological Association, 1992, Standard 4.02(b), p. 1605);.
  - That 'psychologists (1) inform those persons who are legally incapable of giving informed consent about the proposed interventions in a manner commensurate with the persons' psychological capacities, (2) seek their assent to those interventions, and (3) consider such persons' preferences and best interests' (Ethical Principles of Psychologists and Code of Conduct, American Psychological Association, 1992, Standard 4.02(c), p. 1605); and
  - That the American Psychological Association 'urges all mental health professionals to take the lead in removing the stigma of mental illness that has long been associated with homosexual orientation' (Conger, 1975, p. 633); and

Therefore, be it resolved, That the American Psychological Association opposes portrayals of lesbian, gay, and bisexual youth and adults as mentally ill due to their sexual orientation and supports the dissemination of accurate information about sexual orientation, and mental health, and appropriate interventions in order to counteract bias that is based in ignorance or unfounded beliefs about sexual orientation.

## References

---

American Psychiatric Association. (1973). Position Statement on Homosexuality and Civil Rights. *American Journal of Psychiatry*, 131 (4), 497.

American Psychological Association. (1992). Ethical Principles of Psychologists and Code of Conduct. *American Psychologist*, 47 (12), 1597-1611.

Conger, J.J. (1975). Proceedings of the American Psychological Association, Incorporated, for the year 1974: Minutes of the Annual Meeting of the Council of Representatives. *American Psychologist*, 30, 620-651.

Haldeman, D.C. (1994). The Practice and Ethics of Sexual Orientation Conversion Therapy. *Journal of Consulting and Clinical Psychology*, 62 (2), 221-227.

Socarides, C., Kaufman, B., Nicolosi, J., Satinover, J., and Fitzgibbons, R. (1997, January 9). Don't forsake homosexuals who want help. *Wall Street Journal*, p. A12.

Letters to the Editor. (1997, January 23). *Wall Street Journal*, p. A17.

## **Legal Benefits for Same - Sex Couples**

[Adopted by the American Psychological Association Council of Representatives August 16, 1998.]

Whereas there is evidence that homosexuality *per se* implies no impairment in judgement, stability, reliability, or general social and vocational capabilities (Conger, 1975) for individuals;

Whereas legislation, other public policy, and private policy on issues related to same sex couples is currently under development in many places in North America (e.g., Canadian Psychological Association, 1996);

Whereas the scientific literature has found no significant difference between different-sex couples and same-sex couples that justify discrimination (Kurdek, 1994;1983; Peplau, 1991);

Whereas scientific research has not found significant psychological or emotional differences between the children raised in different-sex versus same-sex households (Patterson, 1994);

Whereas APA has, as a long established policy, deplored "all public and private discrimination against gay men and lesbians in such areas as employment, housing, administration, and licensing ..." and has consistently urged "the repeal of all discriminatory legislation against lesbians and gay men" (Conger, 1975);

Whereas denying the legal benefits that the license of marriage offers to same-sex households (including, but not limited to, property rights, health care decision-making, estate planning, tax consequences, spousal privileges in medical emergency situations and co-parental adoption of children) is justified as fair and equal treatment;

Whereas the absence of access to these benefits constitutes a significant psychosocial stressor for lesbians, gay men, and their families.

Whereas APA provides benefits to its members' and employees' domestic partners equivalent to those provided to members' and employees' spouses;

Whereas psychological knowledge can be used to inform the current public and legal debate on "same-sex marriage" (e.g., Baehr v. Levin);

Therefore, be it resolved, That APA supports the provision to same-sex couples of the legal benefits that typically accrue as a result of marriage to same-sex couples who desire and seek the legal benefits; and

Therefore, be it further resolved, That APA shall provide relevant psychological knowledge to inform the public discussion in this area and assist state psychological associations and divisions in offering such information as needed.

---

## References

---

Canadian Psychological Association. (1996). Policy statement on equality for lesbians, gay men, and their relationships and families. [Available from the Canadian Psychological Association.]

Conger, J.J. (1975). Proceedings of the American Psychological Association, Incorporated, for the year 1974: Minutes of the Annual Meeting of the Council of Representatives. *American Psychologist*, *30*, 620-651.

Kurdek, L.A. (1993). The nature and correlates of relationship quality in gay, lesbian, and heterosexual cohabiting couples: A test of the individual difference, interdependence, and discrepancy models. In B. Greene & G.M. Herek (Eds.), *Lesbian and gay psychology: Theory, research, and clinical issues* (pp. 133-155). Thousand Oaks, CA: Sage Publications.

Patterson, C.J. (1993). Children of the lesbian baby boom: Behavioral adjustment, self-concepts, and sex role theory. In B. Greene & G.M. Herek (Eds.), *Lesbian and gay psychology: Theory, research, and clinical issues* (pp. 156-175). Thousand Oaks, CA: Sage Publications.

Peplau, A.L. (1991). Lesbian and gay relationships. In J.C. Gonsiorek and J.D. Weinrich (Eds.), *Homosexuality: Research implications for public policy* (pp. 177-196). Newbury Park, CA: Sage Publications.

~  
[American Psychological Association](#)  
Office of Public Affairs  
750 First St., N.E.  
Washington, DC 20002-4242  
(202) 336-5700  
Email: [Public Affairs](#)  
~

---

The American Psychological Association (APA) located in Washington, D.C., is the largest scientific and professional organization representing psychology in the United States and is the world's largest association of psychologists. APA's membership includes more than 132,000 practitioners, researchers, educators, consultants and students. Through its divisions in 49 subfields of psychology and affiliations with 58 state and territorial and Canadian provincial association, APA works to advance psychology as a science, as a profession and as a means of promoting human welfare.

---