

- HOME
- ABOUT APSAA
- NEWS
- APSAA MEMBERS SECTION
- MEETINGS AND EVENTS
- PUBLICATIONS
- ONLINE STORE
- MEMBERSHIP & ASSOCIATES
- MEMBER DIRECTORY
- FELLOWSHIP PROGRAM
- AMERICAN PSYCHOANALYTIC FOUNDATION COMMITTEE
- FUND FOR PSYCHOANALYTIC RESEARCH
- CONTACT US

POSITION STATEMENTS

ESSENTIAL PRIVACY PRINCIPLES

APsaA is committed to protecting patient privacy in order to safeguard the privacy of our patients, to protecting our ethical standards, and to assuring a future for our profession. These Privacy Principles, essential for quality health care, are based on:

- the Privacy Amendment to H.R. Bill 4157 which APsaA developed with Congressman Ed Markey;
- and the ethics based medical privacy bill developed by APsaA.

MARRIAGE RESOLUTION

Because marriage is a basic human right and an individual personal choice, RESOLVED, the State should not interfere with same-gender couples who choose to marry and share fully and equally in the rights, responsibilities, and commitment of civil marriage.

Adopted December 18, 1997.

POSITION STATEMENT ON GAY AND LESBIAN PARENTING

The American Psychoanalytic Association supports the position that the salient consideration in decisions about parenting, including conception, child rearing, adoption, visitation and custody is the best interest of the child. Accumulated evidence suggests the best interest of the child requires attachment to committed, nurturing and competent parents. Evaluation of an individual or couple for these parental qualities should be determined without prejudice regarding sexual orientation. Gay and lesbian individuals and couples are capable of meeting the best interest of the child and should be afforded the same rights and should accept the same responsibilities as heterosexual parents. With the adoption of this position statement, we support research studies that further our understanding of the impact of both traditional and gay/lesbian parenting on a child's development.

Adopted May 16, 2002.

POSITION STATEMENT ON REPARATIVE THERAPY

The American Psychoanalytic Association affirms the following positions:

1. Same-gender sexual orientation cannot be assumed to represent a deficit in personality development or the expression of psychopathology.
2. As with any societal prejudice, anti-homosexual bias negatively affects mental health, contributing to an enduring sense of stigma and pervasive self-criticism in people of same-gender sexual orientation through the internalization of such prejudice.
3. As in all psychoanalytic treatments, the goal of analysis with homosexual patients is understanding. Psychoanalytic technique does not encompass purposeful efforts to "convert" or "repair" an individual's sexual orientation. Such directed efforts are against fundamental principles of psychoanalytic treatment and often result in substantial psychological pain by reinforcing damaging internalized homophobic attitudes.

POSITION STATEMENT ON HOMOSEXUALITY

The American Psychoanalytic Association opposes and deplors public or private discrimination against male and female homosexually oriented individuals.

It is the position of the American Psychoanalytic Association that our



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component institutes select candidates for training on the basis of their interest in psychoanalysis, talent, proper educational background, psychological integrity, analyzability and educability, and not on the basis of sexual orientation. It is expected that our component institutes will employ these standards for the selection of candidates for training and for the appointment of all grades of faculty including training and supervising analysts as well.

Adopted May 1991; amended May 1992.

POSITION STATEMENT ON CONFIDENTIALITY

This document is based on ethical principles. We endorse these principles for consideration by policymakers, legislative bodies, and third-party payers.

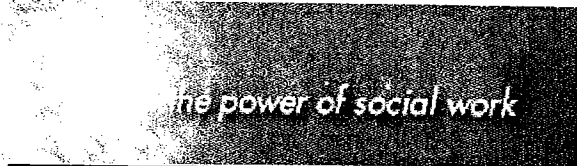
1. The right to privacy in health care must be expressly recognized and protected.
2. Confidentiality may be defined as an understanding between patient and analyst that the analyst will not disclose anything about the treatment to anyone else and will not take any action outside the treatment situation based on what he or she hears inside the treatment situation. It is a fundamental right of the patient and a necessary condition for the viability of the treatment.
3. Privacy and confidentiality are absolute preconditions for the responsible and effective conduct of psychoanalysis and psychoanalytic psychotherapy. As recognized by the United States Supreme Court in *Jaffee v Redmond*, "reason and experience" lead to the conclusion that protecting the confidentiality of communications between therapist and patient serves both the individual's private interests and the public good by fostering the provision of appropriate treatment. No patient in psychotherapy or psychoanalysis should be required to consent to the release of any information protected by the psychotherapist-patient privilege, either as a condition for receiving such treatment or as a precondition to insurance coverage of treatment that falls within the privilege.
4. We strongly oppose the development and use of a unique, universal health identifier on a national or regional basis. We strongly oppose the mandatory reporting of treatment contacts to a national, regional, or local health care database and believe such reporting would diminish access and be incompatible with treatment.
5. Privacy is the right of the patient, and confidentiality may be relinquished only with the patient's prior, noncoerced, informed consent. When such consent is obtained, the information released may be used only for designated, specific purposes with clear limits and with stated safeguards to prevent further dissemination. Release of information under these circumstances for a specific purpose should not require or be construed to imply waiver of the patient's total right to privacy and confidentiality.
6. When a patient's right to privacy conflicts with needs external to the treatment relationship, such as administrative, research, or technical requirements, patient confidentiality and privacy must take precedence. The analyst should use all legal means to safeguard confidentiality.
7. Clinical research is essential to the advance of mental as well as other health care and treatment. But without adequate safeguards for privacy and confidentiality, patients will not reveal and their caregivers will not record accurate information. This will be nowhere more evident than in the therapist/analyst-patient relationship. Any gathering of identifiable mental health information for research purposes without patient consent would jeopardize both an individual's rights and that individual's welfare, as well as pose a greater than "minimal risk" to the subject. In those rare instances where personally identifiable treatment information is essential to research, there must be valid patient consent, and privacy and confidentiality must be protected. Researchers should obtain a certificate of confidentiality. Researchers should not maintain identifying information in a database beyond the specific research project for which they obtained consent.
8. Any and/or all settings in which clinical information is stored or maintained should have policies identifying those persons who may access that information and should have systems in place which

restrict access to that information to such specifically authorized individuals. Patients have a right to know the identity of all persons and/or entities who have access to their clinical information; the identity of persons actually accessing such information should be recorded in approved logs. Identifiable information obtained during treatment encounters should not be entered into computer systems. Patients also have the right to know that information about them is being stored and the content.

9. Law enforcement officials should not be permitted to access treatment records in the absence of a compelling concern for public health and safety. Such access should in no event be permitted without a court order and notice to the affected patient, issued upon a showing of good cause and specific evidence of the threat to public health and safety necessitating access and establishing the inability of law enforcement to obtain the information sought from other, non-privileged sources. Any such order shall be as narrow in scope and content as possible, shall describe the portion of the treatment record sought and the name and title of the requesting person and agency, and shall specify those persons authorized to view the records in question. No one should be allowed to view records within the scope of the court's order until the issuing court has ruled on any claims of privilege raised by the holder of the records. No seized records shall be disseminated or retained in law enforcement files for purposes other than those specified in the court order authorizing their seizure.
10. The patient's treatment record will not be considered or used as a commodity in the marketplace and should not be made available for purchase or sale by any individual or entity.

Revised September 7, 1999.

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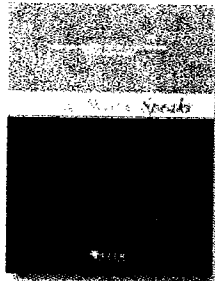


- About NASW
- Publications
- Professional Development
- Press Room
- Advocacy
- Resources

- ▶ Contact us
- ▶ Privacy Statement

Social Work Speaks Abstracts

Lesbian, Gay and Bisexual Issues



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NASW believes that same-gender sexual orientation should be afforded the same respect and rights as other-gender sexual orientation. NASW is committed to working toward the elimination of prejudice and discrimination based on sexual orientation, both inside and outside of the profession.

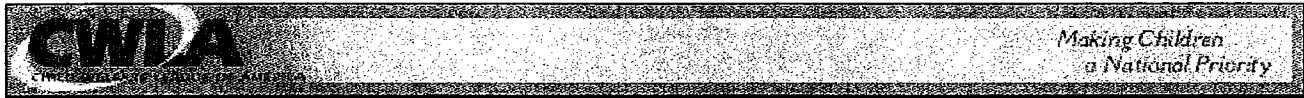
In social work education and the professional environment, NASW expects schools of social work to address the issue of discrimination. NASW encourages continuing education programs on practice and policy issues relevant to lesbian, gay, and bisexual people and cultures, as well as education about human sexuality. NASW believes all social work organizations and associations should use inclusive, gender-neutral language and social work licensure exams should include questions specific to lesbian, gay, and bisexual issues.

In coalition with other mental health and human services professions, NASW supports antidiscrimination legislation at the national, state, and local levels. NASW opposes laws that allow discrimination against lesbian, gay, and bisexual people, including in immigration, employment, housing, professional credentialing, licensing, public accommodation, child custody, and the right to marry. NASW encourages the adoption of laws that recognize inheritance, insurance, same-sex marriage, child custody, property, and other relationship rights for lesbian, gay, and bisexual people.

↑ Top of Page ✉ Email this Link 🖨 Print this page

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Position Statement on Parenting of Children by Lesbian, Gay, and Bisexual Adults

CWLA's Position on Same-Sex Parenting

The Child Welfare League of America (CWLA) affirms that lesbian, gay, and bisexual parents are as well suited to raise children as their heterosexual counterparts.

Issue

Since 1920, CWLA and its member agencies have worked to ensure that abused, neglected, and other vulnerable children are protected from harm. CWLA strives to advance research-based best practices and sound public policy on behalf of the nine million vulnerable children served by our approximately 900 member agencies. We believe every child and youth has a value to society and we envision a future in which families, neighborhoods, communities, organizations, and governments ensure that all children and youth are provided with the resources and supports they need to grow into healthy, contributing members of society.

Among its member agencies, CWLA also values and encourages approaches to child welfare that are culturally competent and responsive to the specific needs of our society's broad and diverse population. Included in CWLA's definition of cultural competence is the ability to support children, youth, and families who are gay, lesbian, bisexual, or transgender (GLBT), as well as those individuals who may be questioning (Q) their sexual orientation or gender identity.

CWLA has operationalized its support of LGBTQ children, youth, and families by working in partnership with Lambda Legal, the nation's oldest and largest civil rights organization dedicated to supporting GLBT people, as well as people with HIV or AIDS. Together, CWLA and Lambda Legal have created an initiative entitled *Fostering Transitions: CWLA/Lambda Joint Initiative to Support LGBTQ youth and Adults Involved with the Child Welfare System*. The goal of the initiative is to increase the child welfare system's capacity to meet the needs of lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and questioning (LGBTQ) children, youth, adults, and families. CWLA is pursuing this goal by providing education, technical assistance, resource development and dissemination, programmatic coordination, and advocacy to CWLA member agencies and the greater child welfare field.

The number of children in America currently being raised by gay, lesbian, or bisexual parents is unknown. Resistance to lesbian and gay rights continues to force many lesbian and gay people to remain silent about their sexual orientation and relationships. But several studies indicate the numbers of children with same-sex parents in America are significant. According to the 2000 U.S. Census, there are approximately 600,000 same-sex couples in the United States (Simmons & O'Connell, 2003). More than 30% of these couples have at least one child, and over half of that 30% have two or more children. Therefore, parents of the same sex are raising at least 200,000 children--possibly more than 400,000--in America (these numbers do not include single lesbian or single gay parents). The 2000 U.S. Census also reported that lesbian and gay families live in 99.3%

of all U.S. counties (Smith & Gates, 2001). A 1995 National Health and Social Life Survey by E.O. Lauman found that up to nine million children in America have gay or lesbian parents (Committee on Psychosocial Aspects of Child and Family Health, 2002).

Based on more than three decades of social science research and our 85 years of service to millions of families, CWLA believes that families with LGBTQ members deserve the same levels of support afforded other families. Any attempt to preclude or prevent gay, lesbian, and bisexual individuals or couples from parenting, based solely on their sexual orientation, is not in the best interest of children.

CWLA, therefore, affirms that gay, lesbian, and bisexual parents are as well suited to raise children as their heterosexual counterparts.

Existing Social Science Research Supporting Same-Sex Parenting

Existing research comparing lesbian and gay parents to heterosexual parents, and children of lesbian and gay parents to children of heterosexual parents, shows that common negative stereotypes are not supported (Patterson, 1995). Likewise, beliefs that lesbian and gay adults are unfit parents have no empirical foundation (American Psychological Association, 1995).

A growing body of scientific evidence demonstrates that children who grow up with one or two parents who are gay or lesbian fare as well in emotional, cognitive, social, and sexual functioning as do children whose parents are heterosexual. Evidence shows that children's optimal development is influenced more by the nature of the relationships and interactions within the family unit than by its particular structural form (Perrin, 2002).

Studies using diverse samples and methodologies in the last decade have persuasively demonstrated that there are no systematic differences between gay or lesbian and non-gay or lesbian parents in emotional health, parenting skills, and attitudes toward parenting (Stacey & Biblarz, 2001). No studies have found risks to or disadvantages for children growing up in families with one or more gay parents, compared to children growing up with heterosexual parents (Perrin, 2002). Indeed, evidence to date suggests home environments provided by lesbian and gay parents support and enable children's psychosocial growth, just as do those provided by heterosexual parents (Patterson, 1995).

Prevalent heterosexism, sexual prejudice, homophobia, and resulting stigmatization might lead to teasing, bullying, and embarrassment for children about their parent's sexual orientation or their family constellation, restricting their ability to form and maintain friendships. Nevertheless, children seem to cope well with the challenges of understanding and describing their families to peers and teachers (Perrin, 2002). CWLA concludes that problems associated with such family formations do not emanate from within the family unit, but from prejudicial forces on the outside. Children of gay, lesbian, and bisexual parents are better served when society works to eliminate harmful, prejudicial attitudes directed toward them and their families.

CWLA Standards Support Same-Sex Parenting

CWLA's policies and standards are consistent with existing research on outcomes of children raised by gay, lesbian, or bisexual parents. CWLA develops and disseminates the Standards of Excellence for Child Welfare Services as benchmarks for high-quality services that protect children and youth and strengthen families and neighborhoods.

CWLA develops and revises its Standards through a rigorous, inclusive process that challenges child welfare agency representatives and national experts to address both persistent and emerging issues, debate current controversies and concerns, review research findings, and develop a shared vision reflecting the best current theory and practice. The Standards provide goals for the continuing improvement of services for children and families, and compare existing practice with what is considered most desirable for children and their families. The Standards are widely accepted as the foundation for sound U.S. child welfare practice, providing goals for the continuing improvement of services to children and their families.

As they pertain to LGBTQ children, youth, and families, CWLA's Standards of Excellence for Family Foster Care Services do not include requirements for adults present in the home to be legally related by blood, adoption, or legal marriage. Specifically, section 3.18 of the foster care standards establishes a policy of nondiscrimination in the selection of foster parents, stating: "The family foster care agency should not reject foster parent applicants solely due to their age, income, marital status, race, religious preference, sexual orientation, physical or disabling condition, or location of the foster home" (CWLA, 1995).

CWLA also articulates a strong position on the issue of nondiscrimination of adoptive applicants. Section 4.7 of the Standards of Excellence for Adoption Services states:

All applicants should be assessed on the basis of their abilities to successfully parent a child needing family membership and not on their race, ethnicity or culture, income, age, marital status, religion, appearance, differing lifestyle, or sexual orientation. Applicants should be accepted on the basis of an individual assessment of their capacity to understand and meet the needs of a particular available child at the point of the adoption and in the future (CWLA, 2000).

Thus, based on a preponderance of existing research substantiating the ability of gay, lesbian, and bisexual adults to serve as competent, caring, supportive and loving parents, and consistent with the Standards of Excellence for Child Welfare Services, CWLA commits its experience, its resources, and its influence to supporting LGBTQ children, youth, adults, and families involved in America's child welfare system.

Additional Resources

CWLA Online

- [More information about CWLA](#)
- [More information about the CWLA/Lambda Legal joint LGBTQ initiative](#)

Empirical Studies on Lesbian and Gay Parenting

- [American Psychological Association, Lesbian and Gay Parenting](#)
- [American Psychological Association, Resources on Lesbian and Gay Parenting](#)
- [American Academy of Pediatrics, *Technical Report: Co-parent or Second Parent Adoption by Same-Sex Parents*](#)

American Civil Liberties Union, *Too High A Price: The Case Against Restricting Gay Parenting*

Books, Articles, and Chapters on Lesbian and Gay Parenting

<http://www.apa.org/pi/l&bbks.html>

<http://www.apa.org/pi/l&gart.html>

Legal and Advocacy Organizations:

Lambda Legal

American Civil Liberties Union Lesbian and Gay Rights Project

Family Pride Coalition

Parents, Families, and Friends of Lesbians and Gays

Children of Lesbians and Gays Everywhere

References

American Psychological Association (1995). *Lesbian and gay parenting*. Available online. Washington, DC: Public Interest Directorate.

Child Welfare League of America (1995). *Standards of excellence for family foster care services*. Washington, DC: Author.

Child Welfare League of America (2000). *Standards of excellence for adoption services*. Washington, DC: Author.

Committee on Psychosocial Aspects of Child and Family Health (2002). Coparent or second-parent adoption by same-sex parents. *Pediatrics*, 109(2), 339-340.

Patterson, C.J. (1995). Sexual orientation and human development: An overview. *Developmental Psychology*, 31(1), 3-11.

Perrin, E.C. (2002). Technical report: Coparent or second-parent adoption by same-sex parents. *Pediatrics*, 109(2), 341-344. Also available online.

Simmons, T., & O'Connell, M. (February 2003). *Married-couple and unmarried-partner households: 2000*. Available online. Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Commerce, Economics and Statistics Administration, U.S. Census Bureau.

Smith, D.M., & Gates, G.J. (2001). *lesbian and gay families in the United States: Same-sex unmarried partner households*. Available online. Washington, DC: Human Rights Campaign.

Stacey, J., & Biblarz, T.J. (2001). (How) does sexual orientation of parents matter? *American Sociological Review*, 65, 159-183.



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URL: <http://www.cwla.org/programs/culture/glbtposition.htm>

North American Council on Adoptable Children

http://www.nacac.org/pub_statements.html#Gay

Gay and Lesbian Adoptions and Foster Care

Philosophy

Children should not be denied a permanent family because of the sexual orientation of potential parents.

Practice and Policy Recommendations

All prospective foster and adoptive parents, regardless of sexual orientation, should be given fair and equal consideration.

NACAC opposes rules and legislation that restrict the consideration of current or prospective foster and adoptive parents based on their sexual orientation.

EXHIBIT 14

Affidavit of

DR. PEPPER SCHWARTZ

IN THE IOWA DISTRICT COURT
FOR POLK COUNTY

KATHERINE VARNUM, PATRICIA HYDE)	
VARNUM; DAWN BARBOUROSKE and)	
JENNIFER BARBOUROSKE, individually)	CASE NO. CV5965
and as next friends of MCKINLEY and)	
BREEANNA BARBOUROSKE, minor)	
children; JASON MORGAN, CHARLES)	
SWAGGERTY; DAVID TWOMBLEY,)	
LAWRENCE HOCH; WILLIAM M.)	AFFIDAVIT OF PEPPER SCHWARTZ
MUSSER, OTTER DREAMING; INGRID)	
OLSON, and REVA EVANS, individually,)	
and as next friend of JAMISON OLSON, a)	
minor child,)	
Plaintiffs,)	
v.)	
TIMOTHY J. BRIEN, in his official capacities)	
as the Polk County Recorder and Polk County)	
Registrar,)	
Defendant.)	

AFFIDAVIT OF PEPPER SCHWARTZ

Pepper Schwartz certifies as follows:

1. I know the facts stated herein of my own personal knowledge, except those facts known on information and belief, and if called as a witness I could and would testify competently thereto.

I. Qualifications

2. I earned Bachelor of Arts and Master of Arts Degrees in Sociology from Washington University in St. Louis. I also earned Master of Philosophy and Doctor of Philosophy Degrees in Sociology from Yale University.

3. I have taught continuously at the university level since 1972 and currently am employed as Professor (tenured) of Sociology at the University of Washington in Seattle. My teaching responsibilities have included graduate and undergraduate courses in sociology of the family, sociology of sexuality, intimate relationships and qualitative sociology methodology.

4. I have performed scholarly research concerning intimate relationships and family patterns, including adolescent sexuality and romance, couples (particularly research comparing

married couples, heterosexual cohabiting couples, same-sex male couples and same-sex female couples) and gender differences between men and women.

5. I conducted a large-scale study called the American Couples study, a ten-year effort in the late 1970s and early 1980s to look at approximately 6,000 couples (including both different-sex and same-sex couples). The study, funded by the National Science Foundation and approved by the National Institute of Mental Health, looked at

- a. What contributed to satisfaction and durability of relationships,
- b. The extent to which there were or were not commonalities by gender,
- c. What made marriage different, if anything, from all other kinds of relationships, and
- d. When were intimacy and the issues of intimacy the same, regardless of the structure of the relationship.

A later follow-up study of much of the original sample culminated in the publication of a book called *American Couples*, as well as seven to ten academic articles. To my knowledge, no one has conducted a larger study on couple relationships than this one.

6. I have published 14 books. Half would qualify as “academic” and the remainder translate academic material for a more general readership. These books cover such topics as relationships, sexuality, parent-child themes and gender (male/female similarities and differences).

7. I have published numerous articles in peer-reviewed academic journals, such as *The American Sociological Review* (considered by many to be the top journal in the field of sociology), *Social Forces Context* (a major journal of the American Sociological Association), *Urban Life Transaction* and *Journal of Social Behavior and Personality*. I currently serve on the editorial boards of *The American Sociological Review* and *Contexts*. I have served on the editorial boards of other reviews, including *The Annual Review of Sociology*, *Annual Review of Sex Research*, *Journal of Sex Research* and *Archives of Sexual Behavior*.

8. I have served on grant review committees for the National Institute of Health for research on rape and sexual violence, and for the Social Science Research Council.

9. I have served as president of the Pacific Sociological Association and the Society for the Scientific Study of Sexuality, and have held offices in the American Sociological Association. I have served as an advisor to the National Academy of Science and the American Institutes for Research. I am a frequent lecturer on the topic of couple relationships, having spoken at Oxford, Harvard, Princeton and other major universities.

10. I have been qualified on numerous occasions by courts to offer expert testimony on relationships, including specifically same-sex couple relationships.

11. A recent copy of my *Curriculum Vitae* is appended to this Affidavit.

II. Summary Of Ultimate Opinions

12. Gay men and lesbians form stable, committed relationships that are equivalent to heterosexual relationships.

13. Marriage as a social institution profoundly affects the lives of the individuals who inhabit it.

14. Marriage correlates with greater relationship durability because of the higher costs in entering and exiting the institution.

15. Marriage would increase relationship stability for same-sex couples just as it does for heterosexual couples.

III. Gay Men And Lesbians Form Stable, Committed Relationships That Are Equivalent To Heterosexual Relationships

16. Like their heterosexual counterparts, substantial numbers of gay men and lesbians desire to form stable, long-lasting, committed relationships,¹ and are successful in doing so. Empirical studies of gay men and lesbians show that the vast majority of participants have been involved in a committed relationship at some point in their lives, that large proportions currently are involved in such a relationship (across studies, roughly 40 – 70% of gay men and 45 – 80% of lesbians), that a substantial number of those couples have been together 10 or more years, and that many same-sex couples are cohabiting.² A preliminary analysis of data from the 2000 Census reported that same-sex couples headed more than 594,000 households in the United States, with at least one cohabiting same-sex couple in 99% of the nation's counties.³

17. The psychological and social aspects of committed relationships between same-sex partners strongly resemble those of heterosexual partnerships. Like heterosexual couples, same-sex couples form deep emotional attachments and commitments. Heterosexual and same-sex couples alike face similar challenges concerning issues such as intimacy, love, equity, loyalty and stability, and they go through similar processes to address those challenges.⁴ Empirical research examining the quality of intimate relationships also shows that gay and lesbian couples do not differ from heterosexual couples in their satisfaction with the relationship.⁵

18. A review of the literature on gay and lesbian couples in 1991 concluded that most lesbians and gay men want intimate relationships and are successful in creating them. Homosexual partnerships appear no more vulnerable to problems and dissatisfactions than their heterosexual counterparts.⁶

19. Based on empirical research findings, the American Psychological Association has concluded that “[p]sychological research on relationships and couples provides no evidence to justify discrimination against same-sex couples.”⁷

IV. Marriage As A Social Institution Profoundly Affects The Lives Of The Individuals Who Inhabit It

20. Social scientists long have understood that marriage as a social institution has a profound effect on the lives of the individuals who inhabit it. In the nineteenth century, for example, the sociologist Emile Durkheim observed that marriage helps to protect the individual from “anomie,” or social disconnectedness.⁸ Expanding on this notion, twentieth-century sociologists have characterized marriage as “a social arrangement that creates for the individual the sort of order in which he can experience his life as making sense”⁹ and have suggested that “in our society the role that most frequently provides a strong positive sense of identity, self-worth, and mastery is marriage.”¹⁰ Although it is difficult to quantify how the meaning of life changes for individuals once they are married, empirical research clearly demonstrates that marriage has distinct benefits that extend beyond the material necessities of life.¹¹

21. As a legal institution, marriage also gives legally wed spouses access to a host of economic and social benefits and obligations that currently are not extended to same-sex relationships in most jurisdictions in the United States. Research establishes that both tangible and intangible elements of the marital relationship have important implications for the psychological and physical health of married individuals and for the relationship itself. Because they are denied the opportunity to marry, partners in same-sex couples are denied these benefits.

22. Because marriage rights have been granted to same-sex couples only recently and only in one state (Massachusetts) and a few countries, no empirical studies have been published yet that compare married same-sex couples to unmarried same-sex couples. However, a large body of scientific research has compared married and unmarried heterosexual couples and individuals. Based on its scientific and clinical quality, I believe it is appropriate to extrapolate from the empirical research literature for heterosexual couples – with qualifications as appropriate – to anticipate the likely effects marriage would have on that segment of the population that would choose to marry a same-sex partner if allowed to do so.¹² I conclude that the potential benefits of marriage for gay men and lesbians in same-sex couples are similar to those previously observed for heterosexuals.

23. Married men and women generally experience better physical and mental health than their unmarried counterparts.¹³ These health benefits do not appear to result simply from being in an intimate relationship because most (although not all) studies have found that married individuals generally manifest greater well-being than comparable individuals in heterosexual unmarried cohabiting couples.¹⁴ The health benefits of marriage may be due partly to married couples enjoying greater economic and financial security than unmarried individuals.¹⁵ Of course, marital status alone does not guarantee greater health or happiness. People who are unhappy with their marriage often manifest lower levels of well-being than their unmarried counterparts, and experiencing marital discord and dissatisfaction is often associated with negative health effects.¹⁶ Nevertheless, married couples who are satisfied with their relationships consistently manifest higher levels of happiness, psychological well-being and physical health than unmarried couples.

24. The health benefits of legal marriage are dramatically evident on the occasion of traumatic events, such as the serious illness, physical incapacitation or death of a partner. Experiencing such events is highly stressful.¹⁷ The stress encountered in such situations can be somewhat mitigated by the legal benefits associated with marriage.

25. In times of illness, a legal spouse is afforded access to her or his incapacitated partner and can make health decisions for her or him, including decisions involving the continuance or cessation of heroic measures to prolong the partner's life. Such capabilities are likely to increase the extent to which the spouse experiences a sense of personal control in the situation, which is associated with better health among spousal caregivers.¹⁸

26. The death of a partner, in particular, often has negative consequences for the surviving partner's psychological and physical health.¹⁹ When a partner dies, the stress of bereavement is likely to be compounded if the death creates financial strain for the surviving partner.²⁰ Some of this stress is alleviated for married partners by the legal recognition of the couple's relationship insofar as it accords the surviving spouse automatic rights of inheritance, death benefits, and bereavement leave.

27. By contrast, an unmarried member of a couple may be denied a right as basic as access to her or his partner in a hospital emergency room or intensive care unit, where only "immediate family" members are allowed. Encountering such barriers to assisting and supporting one's partner, or even having contact with her or him, substantially compounds the stress inevitably associated with a health crisis for both partners. Such an experience is likely to add a layer of psychological trauma to what is already a highly stressful event and, by compounding the experience of stress, may adversely affect the physical health of both partners.

28. Similarly, the unmarried partner of a decedent can have the experience of "disenfranchised grief," i.e., "the grief that persons experience when they incur a loss that is not or cannot be openly acknowledged, publicly mourned or socially supported."²¹ She or he may not be legally recognized as having any relationship to a deceased partner and may not even be allowed to make funeral arrangements for her or him.²² Such an experience can create considerable psychological distress for the surviving partner, with potentially long-term mental health consequences.²³

29. Open communication with one's partner during stressful life events represents a critically important coping mechanism for the individual and the couple.²⁴ More generally, researchers and clinicians recognize self-disclosure within a relationship as a cornerstone of intimacy, and facts that prevent open communication between partners are likely to have a negative effect on the quality and survival of the relationship.²⁵ The law recognizes the central importance of open communication for married couples through, for example, marital privileges against being compelled to testify. Unmarried couples, however, usually do not enjoy this same protection. Thus, at the very times when it is most critical for their relationship and individual well-being to communicate freely with each other, such as when serious problems arise that could have legal consequences, unmarried partners may be unable to do so.

V. Marriage Correlates With Greater Relationship Durability Because Of The Higher Personal Stake Required To Enter And Exit The Institution

30. Marriage is a source of stability and commitment for the relationship between spouses. Social scientists long have recognized marital commitment is a function not only of attractive forces (i.e., features of the partner or the relationship that are rewarding) but also of external forces that serve as obstacles to or constraints on dissolving the relationship. Obstacles to terminating a marriage include feelings of obligation to one's spouse, children and other family members; moral and religious values about divorce; legal restrictions; financial concerns; and the expected disapproval of friends and the community.²⁶ The presence of obstacles may increase one's motivation to seek solutions for problems when possible, rather than rushing to dissolve a relationship that might have been salvaged. Indeed, the perceived presence of obstacles is negatively correlated with divorce, suggesting that they contribute to staying together for at least some couples in some circumstances.²⁷

31. Entering the institution of marriage not only costs money, but also imposes a personal investment. Planning a ceremony or a wedding is often laborious. Ceremonies frequently involve couples making commitments in front of the people who care for them. People bring presents and have celebrations. Each one of the couple is presented as a member of the other's family. Even in cases where relationship satisfaction erodes, couples often feel a larger civic commitment that should be honored.

32. Many couples who obtain a civil marriage have a religious marriage ceremony, demonstrating that their commitments are to God as well. Such spiritual ceremonies may require conferring with a minister, priest, rabbi or some other religious figure, or participating in classes about preparedness.

33. Similarly, leaving the relationship requires divorce, which triggers not only economic but also personal costs. The procedure is not instantaneous, but takes time and frequently requires both perseverance and courage. One spouse may have given up his or her highest earning power and may not be prepared to return to the work force, having in one sense been disabled by having been out of the market and removed from a career for some time.

34. The weight of the institution of marriage itself reinforces commitments because it says, like no other, "This is what we've promised. This is what we'd be breaking if we left that promise." Hundreds of years of experience have contributed to our understanding of the meaning of marriage as a legal institution, as an emotional institution, and as a larger civic and family institution. Leaving is hard and very few people do this in an easy or frivolous way.

VI. Marriage Would Increase Relationship Stability For Same-Sex Couples Just As It Does For Heterosexual Couples

35. Many same-sex couples have used rituals and celebrations, sometimes involving clergy, to evidence their bonds and have attempted to create impediments to separation as well. They invoke rituals and celebrations, sometimes involving clergy. They may commingle property and enter into reciprocal legal agreements such as selecting each other to be guardians if

the need arises. Some states, such as Vermont, Connecticut, California, and New Jersey have created domestic partnerships or civil unions in an attempt to provide some of the protections and constraints of marriage. However, none of these result in the same social or legal weight that the institution of marriage carries and, therefore none can contribute with the same impact to relationship durability.

36. Thus although same-sex and heterosexual relationships are held together by many of the same *attracting* forces, marriage provides heterosexual couples with institutionalized obstacles to relationship dissolution that do not exist for same-sex couples.²⁸ Lacking access to legal marriage, the primary consideration for same-sex couples to remain together derives mainly from rewards associated with the relationship rather than obstacles to separation. Given this fact, plus the legal and prejudicial obstacles that same-sex partners face, the prevalence and durability of same-sex relationships are striking.

37. Opponents of marriage for same-sex couples often argue that these couples should not be permitted to marry because gay male couples are less monogamous than heterosexual couples. First, the primary differences in sexual behavior and attitudes toward monogamy are distributed by gender rather than sexual orientation. Research indicates that men, regardless of their sexual orientation, are less committed to sexually exclusive relationships than are women.²⁹ Moreover, because same-sex couples cannot marry, none of the data concerning monogamy or number of sexual partners among same-sex vs. heterosexual couples compares heterosexual and homosexual couples that have made a marital commitment. Thus, we do not know how gay male or lesbian couples that would choose to marry will compare with heterosexual married couples with respect to sexual exclusivity. Indeed, there is evidence that marital status both selects for and fosters a greater level of commitment to sexual monogamy.³⁰

38. Some opponents of marriage for same-sex couples claim that gay couples should not be permitted to marry because they assert that gay couples' relationships do not last as long as heterosexual marriages do.³¹ Again, this claim compares apples and oranges as current research does not compare the relationship longevity of married heterosexual couples to that of married same-sex couples. It is inappropriate to compare the relationships of only those heterosexual couples who are married, on the one hand, to groups of same-sex couples with varying levels of commitment to each other, a proportion of whom may not wish to marry, on the other hand. It also is worth noting that the overall divorce rate among heterosexual couples is approximately 50%, and therefore many could argue that heterosexuals as a group do not demonstrate success in maintaining durable marriages themselves. Further, even though we cannot yet know how same-sex couples' marriages ultimately will compare in longevity to different-sex couples' marriages, differential probabilities of divorce are not, and should not be relevant grounds for permitting access to marriage. Demographic data demonstrate higher divorce rates among various social groups such as the poor and African-Americans,³² and according to information reported by Americans for Divorce Reform, the rate of divorce is higher among born-again Christian couples than among atheists.³³ Few would advocate barring members of any of these groups from marrying.

39. I certify under penalty of perjury and pursuant to the laws of the State of Iowa that the preceding is true and correct.

DATED this 24 day of January 2007


Pepper Schwartz

ENDNOTES

¹ In a 2000 poll with a probability sample of 405 lesbians, gay men, and bisexuals from 15 major U.S. metropolitan areas, 74% responded affirmatively to the question, "If you could get legally married to someone of the same sex, would you like to do that someday or not?" Henry J. Kaiser Family Foundation, *Inside-Out: A Report on the Experiences of Lesbians, Gays and Bisexuals in America and the Public's Views on Issues and Policies Related to Sexual Orientation* 31 (2001), available at <http://www.kff.org/kaiserpolls/loader.cfm?url=/commonspot/sexurity/getfile.cfm&PageD=13875>.

² See, e.g., L.A. PEPLAU & L.R. SPAULDING, THE CLOSE RELATIONSHIPS OF LESBIANS, GAY MEN AND BISEXUALS, IN *CLOSE RELATIONSHIPS: A SOURCEBOOK* 114 (Hendrick & Hendrick eds., 2000); L.A. KURDEK, LESBIAN AND GAY COUPLES, IN *LESBIAN, GAY, AND BISEXUAL IDENTITIES OVER THE LIFESPAN* 243 (A.R. D'Augelli & C.J. Patterson eds., 1995); P.M. NARDI, FRIENDS, LOVERS, AND FAMILIES: THE IMPACT OF AIDS ON GAY AND LESBIAN RELATIONSHIPS, IN *IN CHANGING TIMES: GAY MEN AND LESBIANS ENCOUNTER HIV/AIDS* 55, 71-72 (Tables 3.1 and 3.2) (Martin P. Levine, Peter M. Nardi & John H. Gagnon eds., 1997); T.C. Mills et al., *Health-Related Characteristics of Men Who Have Sex with Men: A Comparison of Those Living in "Gay Ghettos" with Those Living Elsewhere*, 91 *Am. J. Pub. Health*, 980, 982 (Table 1) (2001); S.D. Cochran et al., *Prevalence of Mental Disorders, Psychological Distress, and Mental Service Use Among Lesbian, Gay, and Bisexual Adults in the United States*, 71 *J. Consulting & Clinical Psychol.* 53, 56 (Note to Table 1) (2003); Henry J. Kaiser Family Foundation, *Inside-Out: A Report on the Experiences of Lesbians, Gays and Bisexuals in America and the Public's Views on Issues and Policies Related to Sexual Orientation*, at 33 (Questions D4, D5) (2001). The latter two surveys probably underrepresent the actual number of respondents in a committed same-sex relationship because the question wording focused on marital status and cohabitation, which probably led many respondents who were currently in a same-sex couple but not cohabiting to describe themselves as single.

³ T. Simmons & M. O'Connell, *Married-Couple and Unmarried-Partner Households: 2000* (U.S. Census Bureau 2003), available at <http://www.census.gov/prod/2003pubs/censr-5.pdf> (assessed Oct. 6, 2004); see also *Households Headed by Gays Rose in the 90s, Data Shows*, *N.Y. Times*, Aug. 22, 2001, at A17. These findings necessarily represent a low estimate of the number of same-sex couples in the United States because the Census form identified couples only when they included the head of the household (referred to by the Census as the "householder") and excluded couples who were not living together. In addition, because of concerns about stigma, as well as lack of widespread information about this portion of the Census form, it is highly likely that not all cohabiting same-sex couples identified themselves as such.

⁴ L.A. Kurdek, *Are Gay and Lesbian Cohabiting Couples Really Different from Heterosexual Married Couples?*, 66 *J. Marriage & Fam.* 880 (2004); see also L.A. Kurdek, *Differences Between Heterosexual-Nonparent Couples and Gay, Lesbian and Heterosexual-Parent Couples*, 22 *J. Fam. Issues* 727 (2001); R.A. Mackey et al., *Psychological Intimacy in the Lasting Relationships of Heterosexual and Same-Gender Couples*, 43 *Sex Roles* 201 (2000); see generally L.A. PEPLAU & J.R. SPAULDING, *THE CLOSE RELATIONSHIPS OF LESBIANS, GAY MEN AND BISEXUALS*, IN *CLOSE RELATIONSHIPS: A SOURCEBOOK* 111, 114 (Hendrick & Hendrick eds., 2000).

⁵ L.A. PEPLAU & L.R. SPAULDING, *THE CLOSE RELATIONSHIPS OF LESBIANS, GAY MEN AND BISEXUALS*, IN *CLOSE RELATIONSHIPS: A SOURCEBOOK* 114 (Hendrick & Hendrick eds., 2000) (“Empirical research has found striking similarities in the reports of love and satisfaction among contemporary lesbian, gay and heterosexual couples”); see also R.A. Mackey et al., *Psychological Intimacy in the Lasting Relationships of Heterosexual and Same-Gender Couples*, 43 *Sex Roles* 201 (2000); L.A. PEPLAU & K.P. BEALS, *THE FAMILY LIFE OF LESBIANS AND GAY MEN*, IN *HANDBOOK OF FAMILY COMMUNICATION* 233, 236 (A.L. Vangelisti ed., 2004).

⁶ L.A. PEPLAU, *LESBIAN AND GAY RELATIONSHIPS*, IN *HOMOSEXUALITY: IMPLICATIONS FOR PUBLIC POLICY* 195 (J.C. Gonsiorek & J.D. Weinrich eds., 1991); see also L.A. Kurdek, *Are Gay and Lesbian Cohabiting Couples Really Different from Heterosexual Married Couples?*, 66 *J. Marriage & Fam.* 880 (2004) (finding no differences between gay and lesbian couples and heterosexual couples without children on individual personality differences, views on relationships, conflict resolution, and satisfaction); L.A. Kurdek, *Differences Between Heterosexual-Nonparent Couples and Gay, Lesbian and Heterosexual-Parent Couples*, 22 *J. Fam. Issues* 727 (2001) (same). A major study of heterosexual and gay couples in the United States undertaken in the early 1980s similarly observed that “[c]ouplehood, either as a reality or an aspiration, is as strong among gay people as it is among heterosexuals.” P. BLUMSTEIN & P. SCHWARTZ, *AMERICAN COUPLES: MONEY, WORK, SEX* 45 (1983).

⁷ Am. Psychol. Ass’n, *Resolution on Sexual Orientation and Marriage* (2004), available at <http://www.apa.org/pi/lgbcpolicy/marriage.pdf>.

⁸ E. DURKHEIM, *SUICIDE: A STUDY IN SOCIOLOGY* 259 (J.A. Spaulding & G. Simpson trans., Glencoe, Ill.: Free Press 1951) (original work published 1897).

⁹ P. Berger & H. Kellner, *Marriage and the Construction of Reality: An Exercise In the Microsociology of Knowledge*, 46 *Diogenes* 1 (1964).

¹⁰ W.R. Grove et al., *The Effect of Marriage on the Well-Being of Adults: A Theoretical Analysis*, 11 *J. Fam. Issues* 4, 16 (1990).

¹¹ See S. Stack & J.R. Eshleman, *Marital Status and Happiness: A 17-Nation Study*, 60 *J. Marriage & Fam.* 527 (1998) (finding that married individuals manifested significantly more happiness than the unmarried in the United States, Canada and 14 other nations in which survey data were collected); S.L. Nock, *A Comparison of Marriages and Cohabiting Relationships*, 16 *J. Fam. Issues* 53, 53 (1995) (finding that married couples were happier with their relationship than unmarried cohabiting couples, displayed greater commitment to the relationship, and had better relationships with their parents, indicating greater integration “into the networks of others who are in more traditional relationships”); W.R. Gove et al., *The Effects of Marriage on the Well-Being of Adults: A Theoretical Analysis*, 11 *J. Fam. Issues* 4, 5 (1990) (reviewing literature and concluding that “virtually all data bearing on the well-being of individuals that is representative of the general population indicate that the married have higher levels of well-being than the unmarried”). One study drew on data from a representative national sample to show that the beneficial effects of marriage on psychological well-being can be attributed, in part, to the

fact that married individuals report that their lives have purpose and meaning to a greater extent than their unmarried counterparts do. See R.P.D. Burton, *Global Integrative Meaning as a Mediating Factor In the Relationship Between Social Roles and Psychological Distress*, 39 J. Health & Soc. Behav. 201 (1998).

¹² Researchers recognize that comparisons between married and unmarried individuals are complicated by the possibility that observed differences might be due to self-selection. People who choose to marry may differ from those who do not choose to marry in important ways (e.g., in terms of mental health or happiness). After extensive study, however, researchers have concluded that the benefits associated with marriage result largely from the institution itself rather than from self-selection. See, e.g., W.R. Gove et al., *The Effects of Marriage on the Well-Being of Adults: A Theoretical Analysis*, 11 J. Fam. Issues 4, 10 (1990); J.E. Murray, *Marital Protection and Marital Selection: Evidence from a Historical-Pro prospective Sample of American Men*, 37 Demography 511 (2000). Similarly, in anticipating that being able to marry will have beneficial effects for same-sex couples, I recognize that self-selection will play a role in marriage between same-sex partners as it currently does with different-sex partners. Given the opportunity to marry, not all same-sex couples will choose to do so, any more than is now the case for heterosexuals. It is reasonable to expect that same-sex couples who choose to marry, like their heterosexual counterparts, will benefit from the institution of marriage itself.

¹³ See N.J. Johnson et al., *Marital Status and Mortality: The National Longitudinal Mortality Study*, 10 Annals Epidemiology 224 (2000); C. E. Ross et al., *The Impact of the Family on Health: The Decade in Review*, 52 J. Marriage & Fam. 1059 (1990); R.W. Simon, *Revisiting the Relationships Among Gender, Marital Status, and Mental Health*, 107 Am. J. Soc. 1065 (2002).

¹⁴ See *supra* note 12; see also S.L. Brown, *The Effect of Union Type on Psychological Well-Being: Depression Among Cohabitors Versus Marrieds*, 41 J. Health & Soc. Behav. 241 (2000). But see, e.g., C.E. Ross, *Reconceptualizing Marital Status as a Continuum of Social Attachment*, 57 J. Marriage & Fam. 129 (1995) (reporting data from a national survey and finding that people in an unmarried, cohabiting heterosexual couple did not differ significantly from comparable married individuals in their levels of depression; people in both groups manifested significantly less depression than people with no partner).

¹⁵ See, e.g., C.E. Ross, *The Impact of the Family on Health: The Decade in Review*, 52 J. Marriage & Fam. 1059 (1990); S. Stack & J.R. Eshleman, *Marital Status and Happiness: A 17-Nation Study*, 60 J. Marriage & Fam. 527 (1998); S.L. Brown, *The Effect of Union Type on Psychological Well-Being: Depression Among Cohabitors Versus Marrieds*, 41 J. Health & Soc. Behav. 241 (2000); see also L.I. Pearlin et al., *The Stress Process*, 22 J. Health & Soc. Behavior. 337 (1981) (finding that economic strains increase an individual's stress and thereby place her or him at greater risk for psychological problems).

¹⁶ See W.R. Gove et al., *Does Marriage Have Positive Effects on the Psychology Well-Being of the Individual?*, 24 J. Health & Soc. Behav. 122 (1983); K. Williams, *Has the Future of Marriage Arrived? A Contemporary Examination of Gender, Marriage, and Psychological Well-being*, 44 J. Health & Soc. Behav. 470 (2003); J.K. Kiecolt-Glaser & T.L. Newton, *Marriage and Health: His and Hers*, 127 Psychol. Bull. 472 (2001).

¹⁷ As one group of researchers observed, based on their review of the literature, "respondents consistently indicate that death of a spouse, divorce, and marital separation are the three most serious and difficult events to cope with." W.R. Gove et al., *The Effect of Marriage on the Well-Being of Adults: A Theoretical Analysis*, 11 J. Fam. Issues 4, 12 (1990). One widely cited study of the stresses associated with 43 life events found that the death of a spouse was the most stressful. T.H. Holms & R.H. Rahe, *The Social Readjustment Rating Scale*, 11 J. Psychosomatic Res. 213 (1967).

- ¹⁸ L.C. Burton et al., *Preventive Health Behaviors Among Spousal Caregivers*, 26 *Preventive Med.* 162 (1997); B. Miller et al., *Race, Control, Mastery, and Caregiver Distress*, 50B *J. Gerontology: Series B: Psychol. Sci. & Soc. Sci.* S 374 (1995). See generally L.I. Pearlin et al., *The Stress Process*, 22 *J. Health & Soc. Behav.* 337 (1981) (regarding relationship between sense of personal control and mental health).
- ¹⁹ See WOLFGANG STROEBE & MARGARET S. STROEBE, *BEREAVEMENT AND HEALTH: THE PSYCHOLOGICAL AND PHYSICAL CONSEQUENCES OF PARTNER LOSS* 167 (1987); C.E. Ross, *Reconceptualizing Marital Status as a Continuum of Social Attachment*, 57 *J. Marriage & Fam.* 129 (1995).
- ²⁰ See, e.g., F.H. Norris & S.A. Murrell, *Social Support, Life Events, and Stress as Modifiers of Adjustment to Bereavement by Older Adults*, 5 *Psychol. & Aging* 429 (1990).
- ²¹ K.J. DOKA, *DISENFRANCHISED GRIEF*, IN *DISENFRANCHISED GRIEF: RECOGNIZING HIDDEN SORROW* 3, 4 (K.J. Doka ed., 1989).
- ²² See T.A. Richards et al., *Death Rites in the San Francisco Gay Community: Cultural Developments of the AIDS Epidemic*, 40 *Omega: J. Death & Dying* 335 (1999-2000). For anecdotal accounts, see K.J. Doka, *Silent Sorrow: Grief and the Loss of Significant Others*, 11 *Death Studies* 455, 462-463 (1987); R.L. Fuller et al., *Lovers and Significant Others, in Disenfranchised Grief: Recognizing Hidden Sorrow* 33, 36-38 (K.J. Doka ed., 1989); P. Murphy & K. Perry, *Hidden Grievers*, 12 *Death Studies* 451, 460 (1988).
- ²³ One longitudinal study of 30 HIV-negative men whose partners died from AIDS found that the quality of a surviving partner's long-term psychological functioning (one year after the partner's death) was predicted by his sense that "ceremonies of leave taking" (e.g., funerals and similar rituals) were appropriate and satisfactory. R.S. Weiss & T.A. Richards, *A Scale for Predicting Quality of Recovery Following the Death of Partner*, 72 *J. Personality & Soc. Psychol.* 885, 889-890 (1997). The experience of being partly or completely excluded from such ceremonies thus appears to contribute to poorer functioning.
- ²⁴ For example, in one study using a national probability sample, the researchers found that stressors such as economic strains had a less negative impact on the mental health of married individuals, compared to the unmarried, and that the most important coping resource available to the married was having a confiding, intimate relationship with the spouse. R.C. Kessler & M. Essex, *Marital Status and Depression: The Importance of Coping Resources*, 61 *Soc. Forces* 484, 5012 (1982).
- ²⁵ See S.S. Hendrick, *Self-Disclosure and Marital Satisfaction*, 40 *J. Personality & Soc. Psychol.* 1150 (1981); L. B. Rosenfeld & G.L. Bowen, *Marital Disclosure and Marital Satisfaction; Direct-Effect Versus Interaction-Effect Models*, 55 *Western J. Speech Comm.* 69 (1991).
- ²⁶ See G. Levinger, *Marital Cohesiveness and Dissolution: An Integrative Review*, 27 *J. Marriage & Fam.* 19 (1965); J.M. Adams & W.H. Jones, *The Conceptualization of Marital Commitment: An Integrative Analysis*, 72 *J. Personality & Soc. Psychol.* 1177 (1997).
- ²⁷ See T.B. Heaton & S.L. Albrecht, *Stable Unhappy Marriages*, 53 *J. Marriage & Fam.* 747 (1991); L.K. White & A. Booth, *Divorce Over the Life Course: The Role of Marital Happiness*, 12 *J. Fam. Issues* 5 (1991).
- ²⁸ One study that directly compared same-sex cohabiting couples with heterosexual married couples on this factor found that the gay male and lesbian couples experienced significantly fewer institutional

obstacles to ending their relationship compared to the heterosexual couples. L.A. Kurdek, *Relationship Outcomes and Their Predictors: Longitudinal Evidence from Heterosexual Married, Gay Cohabiting and Lesbian Cohabiting Couples*, 60 *J. Marriage & Fam.* 553 (1998).

²⁹ See, e.g., J. Treas & D. Giesen, *Sexual Infidelity Among Married and Cohabiting Americans*, *Journal of Marriage and the Family* 62: 48-60 (2000); K. Choi, J.A. Catania & M. M. Dolcini, *Extramarital Sex and HIV Risk Behavior among U.S. Adults: Results from the National AIDS Behavioral Survey*, *American Journal of Public Health* 84(12) (1994); E. O. Laumann, et al. *The Social Organization of Sexuality*, University of Chicago Press (1994).

³⁰ W.J. Axinn & A. Thornton, *The Relationship Between Cohabitation and Divorce: Selectivity or Causal Influence*, *Demography*, 29, n.3:357-74 (1992); S.L. Nock, *A Comparison of Marriages and Cohabiting Relationships*, *Journal of Family Issues* 16, n.1:53-76 (1995); R. Forste & K. Tanfer, *Sexual Exclusivity among Dating, Cohabiting, and Married Women*, *Journal of Marriage and the Family* 58(1):33-47, (1996); L. Waite & K. Joyner, *Emotional Satisfaction and Physical Pleasure in Sexual Unions: Time Horizon, Sexual Behavior, and Sexual Exclusivity*, *Journal of Marriage and the Family*, 63(1):247-264 (2001).

³¹ By this inverted logic, cohabiting heterosexual couples should not be allowed ever to marry, because their relationships do not last as long as married couples' relationships, and they divorce at higher rates than do couples who do not cohabit before marriage. A. DeMaris & K. Vaninadha Rao, *Premarital Cohabitation and Subsequent Marital Stability in the United States: A Reassessment*, *Journal of Marriage and the Family* 54:178-90 (1992); S.L. Nock, *A Comparison of Marriages and Cohabiting Relationships*, *Journal of Family Issues* 16, n.1:53-76 (1995); W.J. Axinn & A. Thornton, *The Relationship Between Cohabitation and Divorce: Selectivity or Causal Influence*, *Demography*, 29, n.3:357-74 (1992); L.L. Wu, L. Bumpass, & K. Musick, *Historical and Life Course Trajectories of Nonmarital Childbearing*, Pp. 3-48 in *Out of Wedlock: Causes and Consequences of Nonmarital Fertility*, edited by Lawrence L. Wu and Barbara Wolfe. New York: Russell Sage Foundation (2001); M. Carlson, S. McLanahan & P. Union formation in *Fragile Families*, *Demography*, 41(2): 237-261 (2004); L.A. Lillard, M.J. Brien & L.J. Waite, *Premarital Cohabitation and Subsequent Marital Dissolution: A Matter of Self-Selection?* *Demography* 32(3):437-457 (1995).

³² S.J. South, *The Geographic Context of Divorce: Do Neighborhoods Matter?*, *Journal of Marriage and the Family* 63 (3):755 (2000).

³³ See Americans for Divorce Reform website, <http://www.divorcereform.org/mel/rbaptisthigh.html>.

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B.A. Washington University, 1967, Sociology
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M.Phil. Yale University, 1970, Sociology
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POSITIONS HELD

1969-1970 Teaching Assistant, Yale University
1972-1979 Assistant Professor of Sociology, University of Washington
1979-present Associate Professor of Sociology, University of Washington
1979-present Adjunct Professor of Psychiatry and Behavioral Science
1979-present Adjunct Professor of Women's Studies
1990-1992 Special Assistant to the Provost, University of Washington
1993 Associate Chair, Sociology, University of Washington
1988-present Professor of Sociology, University of Washington
2005 - Distinguished Visiting Professorship - University of Denver, SPR quarter

FIELDS OF PROFESSIONAL INTEREST

Intimate Relationships
Marriage and the Family
Human Sexuality
Gender
Qualitative Methodologies

NATIONAL PROFESSIONAL SERVICE

National

Member, American Sociological Association (ASA), Committee on Excellence in Reporting of Social Issues Award Selection, 2006 – 2008

Member, American Sociological Association (ASA), Committee on the Status of Women in Sociology, 2005 - 2007

Advisor, Museum of Sex, Exhibition, "X-rated in America," New York City, NY; January 2005

Trojan Sexual Health Advisory Council, Church and Dwight Corporation. 2004-to present

Member, Advisory Council of the National Sexuality Research Center (NSRC) 2004 – 2006

Graduate School Representative, Yale Alumni Council, 2003 – at large; Graduate School Reprise, 2004 - 2007

Testimony - Foster Child Placement in Arkansas, December 2004

Member, selection committee SSRC (Social Science Research Center) Fellowship award in Human Sexuality Research 2002 - 2005

Network Expert and consultant, Luminari. 2001- to present

Consultant, National Academy of Science, 2001

Consultant, American Medical Association, 2001

National Board, SEICUS (Sexual Education and Information Council of the United States), 1998 – 2004; CEO selection team 1999 - 2000

Testimony, Children, Pornography, and the Internet, National Academy of Science. Redwood City, CA. March 8th, 2001.

American Medical Association and Pfizer Selection Committee on Fellowships for Medical Education. Spring 2001 and Winter 2000.

Planning Committee, National Family Policy Assembly, The American Assembly, July, 1999

Consultant, Sexual Health Communications, Division of Sciences, Nelson Publishing

Companies, 1999-2000

Testimony - Deposition, The State of Alabama v. ACLU on Sexual Privacy and Sexual Devices, 1998-1999.

Consultant, Oncale (Same-Sex Harassment) Case, New Orleans, LA, 1998

Testimony, Baehr et all vs. Dept. of Health, State of Hawaii; "The Gay Marriage Case"; 1st Circuit Court of Hawaii, September, 1996

Committee on Publications (elected), American Sociological Association, 1995-1997

American Medical Association, Human Papillomavirus Consensus Group, 1997

Testimony, Federal Court, New York City. (Second circuit) "Don't Ask Don't Tell Rule" March-April 1995.

National Commission on Adolescent Sexual Health, 1994-95

Testimony, United States Commission on AIDS, May 1991

President, Society for the Scientific Study of Sex, 1992-93

American Sociological Association, Committee on Public Information, 1990-92; Co-Chairperson, 1992.

Yale Council Committee on the Social Sciences--Behavioral, 1988-1993

Committee on the Status of Homosexuals, American Sociological Association, 1988-90

Council, Family Section, American Sociological Association, 1985-1988 National

William Goode Book Award Committee, American Sociological Association, 1986

Nominations Committee and Chairperson, Family Section, American Sociological Association, 1983-84

Chairperson, Committee on Committees, American Sociological Association, 1983; committee member, 1982.

Nominations Committee, American Sociological Association, 1979-81

Committee on the Status of Women, American Sociological Association, 1979-1980

Sex Roles Council, American Sociological Association, 1975-1976

Public Policy Committee, Family Section, American Sociological Association, 1974, 1978-1979.

Regional Offices

President, Pacific Sociological Association 2004-2005

Head of Nominations Committee, Pacific Sociological Association 2004 - 2005

President-elect, Pacific Sociological Association, 2003-04

President, Western Region Society for the Scientific Study of Sex, 1989-1991

Council, Pacific Sociological Association, 1978-1980; 1986-1988

Program Committee 1987-88

EDITORIAL BOARDS & REVIEWS

Member, Editorial Board, American Sociological Review 2004 -

Editorial Board, Journal of the American Sociological Association, Contexts, 2000-2005

Reviews for Gender and Society, and Personal Relationships

Annual Review of Sex Research, 2000-2003

Reviews for Harvard University Press, 2000 - 2004

Reviews for University of California Press, 2000 - 2004

Reviews for Brunner – Hazel Press, 2000 - 2004

Editorial Board - Feminist Research Perspectives, 2000 - 2004

Member, Editorial Board, Journal of Feminist Family Therapy, 2000-2003

Advisory Board, Web M.D., Human Sexuality Advisor, August, 1999 - 2002

Member, Editorial Board, International Network on Personal Relations, 1996-

Associate Editor, Sexual Health, 1996-2000

Associate Editor, Journal of Personal Relationships, 1993 -

Advisory Editor, Annual Review of Sex Research, 1990-93

Associate Editor, Journal of Sex Research, 1988-90

Associate Editor, Journal of Family Issues, 1984-1990

Associate Editor, Symbolic Interaction, 1983-1985

Consulting Editor, Journal of Homosexuality, 1983-1986

Advisory Editor, Annual Volume, Society for the Study of Symbolic Interaction, 1978

Occasional Reviews, American Sociological Review, Social Problems, Journal of Social and Personal Relationships

NATIONAL REVIEW COMMITTEES

Member, Social Science Research Council [SSRC] Fellowship Award Committee, 2002 - 2005

Reviews for the National Academy of Science

Stratis Health Communications, Panel Judge, "Innovations in STDs, Model Program Search," 1996-1997

N.I.H., Research Review Committee On Genetic Inheritance of Homosexuality-Dean Hamer Review Group, 1993

N.I.H., Research Review Panel on AIDS, 1990 (outside reviewer)

N.I.M.H., Special Crime and Delinquency Committee on Rape, 1976-1978; Chairperson, 1979-1982

N.S.F., occasional reviews

NATIONAL COMMUNITY SERVICE

National Scholarship Committee PFLAG (Parents and Friends of Lesbians and Gays) 2003 - 2005

Yale Alumni Association (AYA) Graduate School Representative 2002 - 2003, 2005 -

The Robert Wood Johnson Foundation, National Dialogue on Health, 2002

Planned Parenthood, National Committee on Sexuality Education and the National Movement, 1995-1996

S.I.E.C.U.S., Committee on Sexuality and the Media, 1995-1996

Advisory Board, Woman Magazine, 1990

Judge, National Contest for Career Advancement, Ladies Home Journal, summer, 1990

National Board YWCA, Committee to study the Purpose, 1989-91

President Ronald Reagan's Advisory Roundtable on the Family, 1984

National Board Member, YWCA, 1970-1982

National Women's Resource Board, 1972-1973

Expert testimony, court cases on custody, homosexuality, family patterns, sexual harassment and pornography, co-operating with APA on amicus brief on homosexuality, 1986.

Expert Testimony for Amicus Brief; Ashcroft v. American Civil Liberties Union: Supreme Court of the United States on Censorship

UNIVERSITY SERVICE

Lecture: The Etiology and Culture of American Homosexuality for Scandinavian Studies IA, Dubois. Nov 2003

Lecture: "Criminals that Buzz and Whir: Sexuality of the Internet" Law School Program on Law & Technology, May 2002.

Sociology Department Advisory Board "Salon" Lecture: "Myths and Misunderstandings About Sex" January 2002.

Fundraiser, Minority Fellowship Office "Minority Breakfast," 2001

Lecture: UW "Saturday Seminars" October 6th 2001.

Lecture: "Last Lecture Series ASUW" May 17th 2001.

Keynote- Center for Gerontology, UW Nursing School, May 8th 2001.

Women's Studies Distinguished Lecturer, February 28th 2001.

Lecture: Psychology Department, Social Science Research, Grant Round Table, May 2000.

Lecture: Sociology Advisory/Development Committee, May 2000.

Stice Lectureship Committee, 1993-present

Lecture: "The Future of Marriage." Lander Hall, May 1998 - Faculty and Staff.

University of Washington Alumni Tours: Topics on Marriage and the Family, Summer 1995

University of Washington Alumni Lecture Series: "A Social History of the Western Family Since the 1700's," April 12, 1995. "Gender, Love and Power in the Family," April 19, 1995. "Intimate Communication," April 26, 1995

Chair, Dean of the Graduate School Search Committee 1992-1993
Member, Alumni Dignitatus Selection Committee, 1991
Member, Dean of the Law School Selection Committee, 1988-90
Member, University Development Advisory Board, 1987-91
Faculty Representative, Sociology Visiting Committee, 1988-91
Host/Organizer, Spring Extension Services Lecture Series-"Men, Women and Intimacy,"
1988
Gender Roles Seminar, 1980-1989
Continuing Medical Education Faculty, 1980-1984
Faculty Lectureship Committee, 1980-1982
University Continuing Education Lectures, 1974-1984
University Student Affairs Committee
Medical School Human Sexuality Curriculum Committee
Consultant, University educational TV programs on sexual assault
Lectures in core curriculum, Medical School, ICM, 1974-1984
Lecturer, First Alumni Vacation College, 1977
Various departmental committees' sociological concerns, including Admissions and
Awards, hiring committees, and executive committees

NATIONAL AND REGIONAL CLUB MEMBERSHIP

International Women's Forum
The Diet
Yale Club

COMMUNITY SERVICE

Board, One Reel, 1995- present
Center for Women in Democracy, Trip to the Baltic's, Spring 2003

Board Member, Chamber Music Festival with Barry Lieberman, Head of UW Music Dept., 2002 - 2005

Board Member, American String Orchestra 2001 - Present

"Stars and Stripes" benefit performance for the Seattle Repertory Theater. June 10th, 2002.

Governor Gary Locke's Executive Women's Council, 1997-2000.

Governor's Executive Women's Council: International Studies Trade Mission to Poland, Hungary, and the Czech Republic Fall 1999, 1998-1999.

Advisory Board, online "H-Net Communitarian" research and discussion group, 1998-2000.

Board, Sno-Valley Children's Services, 1996-2000.

Board, Planned Parenthood, 1988-90, 1992-96 -- Board of Advocates, 1989, 1990--
Nominations Committee 1989-94.

Aids Foundation, Board 1993-1995.

City of Seattle, Bumbershoot Festival Commission, 1990-1995.

Board, American Jewish Committee, 1993-1997.

Advisory Board, Kunath, Karren & Rinne, 1987-95.

Success by Six-Board, Early Childhood Development Campaign, 1993-1994.

King County Youth Initiative Advisory Board, 1991.

AIDS Housing Advisory Board, 1990-1991.

Women Entrepreneurs of the Year/Nellie Cashman Award Selection Committee, Sept., 1991.

Seattle Schools Levy, Finance Committee, Fall, 1990.

Washington State Heritage Monument Group, 1989-91.

Seattle Rotary, Fellowship Committee, 1989-90; Invocation Committee 1990-91.

Seattle Mayor Rice's Educational Summit Committee, Seattle Public Schools-Summer, 1990.

Olympic Scholar Awards Judge, April 1990; May, 1991.

Leadership Council, Washington Gives, 1989-90.

Transition Team, Seattle Mayor Norm Rice, 1989-90.

Bush School -- University of Washington Mentors Program Advisory Board, 1989-90.

Representative-at-Large, Association of Yale Alumni, 1987-90.

Co-chair, Tom Rankin for Seattle City Council, 1989.

Guardian Ad Litem Board, King County Juvenile Court, 1987-88.

Honorary Co-chair, Seattle Mental Health Institute, Booth Gardner's Founder's Day Celebration, 1987.

Conference Advisory Board, 1984-present.

Board Member, Empty Space Theater, 1978-1984; President of Board, 1980-1981.

Board, NARAL, 1979-1982.

Co-chair, Citizens for Choice (with Congressman Joel Pritchard), 1984.

Board, ACLU, Washington State, 1977-1979.

Executive Committee, Citizens for Fair Employment, 1978.

Governor's Committee on Venereal Disease, Washington State, 1976-1978.

HONORS and AWARDS

Award, American Sociological Association, "Public Understanding of Sociology" 2004 - 2005

Distinguished Visiting Professorship - Campus-wide, University of Denver - Spring Quarter 2005

Award, "Distinguished Voice and Lifetime Friend" from Mother's Voices, Inc. for "Ten Talks Parents Must Have with Children About Sex and Character, Miami, Florida, May 4th, 2001.

Award, Distinguished Lectureship, "Myths and Misunderstanding About Sex and Love," University of Washington Women's Center, February 20, 2001.

AKD Distinguished Professor Lecture, AKD-American Sociological Association, Washington D.C., August 2000.

Consultant, National Meeting with Surgeon General on Sexual Policy for the United States, Newport, RI, 1999.

Bone Distinguished Lecturer, Illinois State University, Bloomington -- Norman, Illinois,

Autumn, 1997.

Award, Fellow, Society for the Scientific Study of Sex, November 1995

Award, International Women's Forum, Washington State, 1994

Award, Matrix Award in Education, Women in Communications, April, 1992

Award, National Mortar Board Alumni Achievement Award, 1991

Award, Seattle and King County, for contribution to the Convention and Visitors Industry

Award, Seattle Chamber of Commerce and Time-Life, Outstanding Young Men and Women of the Future, 1978.

MEDIA (partial list)

Consultant, Romantic Travel on Travel Today, host Peter Greenberg, 2006 -

Spokesperson for the movie Kinsey; Panelist for Media with Director Bill Condon, November 2004

Regular "Relationship Expert," Kong T.V., 2004 - 2005; Seattle, Washington

Columnist and consultant, LifetimeTV.com, relationship columnist, 2000 – present; Lifetime Magazine 2003

Columnist, Perfectmatch.com, Relationship Columnist 2003 - present

Media Trainer for Joined At the Heart National Tour, Al and Tipper Gore, 2003 - 2004

Canada, The Discovery Channel, Series on Sexuality, 2003 - 2004

Columnist, Drugstore.com, Relationship expert 2003 – 2004

BRAVO! Series on Sex, The Courtesan - 2003

KCTS - Public television debate on the family December 5th, 2003

Columnist, Lifetime magazine 2003 - 2004

Columnist and on-air Sex Expert, Lifetime Live! 2000-2002

Columnist, Classmates.com, 2001 - 2003

Columnist, Classmates magazine, 2002

The Julie Esperding Show, National PBS - 2002

Politically Incorrect with Bill Maher, February 11th, 2002

The Today Show, "Consequences of 9/11", October 2001

Vicki Gabereau Show - Canadian CBC, "Myths About Love and Sex", May 2001

Fox Television News, "Cybersex Dating", May 2002

Columnist, Kiss.com, 2000- 2002

Sexhealth.com board and contributor, 2000 – present

Consultant, SoulMD.com, 2000 - 2001

Consultant, WebMD.com, 2000 - 2003

Columnist, American Baby, 1990-present; Americanbaby.com

Resident Sex Expert for "Men are from Venus, Women are from Mars," 2000-2001.

Consultant and Columnist, Playboy Online, 2000-2001.

Columnist, GenerationA.com, 1999-2001.

"The Early Show" on CBS. "Surrendered Wives" April 13th 2001.

AM Northwest, "Everything You Know About Love and Sex is Wrong," Feb. 26th 2001.

"Men are from Mars, Women are from Venus," Jan. 17th, March 11th, April 19th, May 9th, 2001.

Oprah Show on "Ten Talks Parents Must Have with Children About Sex and Character," Sept. 2000.

Columnist, Habit.com, 2000.

Consultant and Advisory Board, Sagestreet.com, 1999 -2000.

Representing Microsoft Network for "Love Month," February 1999.

Columnist, Self Magazine, 1999

Senior Editor, Sexual Health Magazine, June, 1996-1999

"American Baby Show," July, 1998; April 1999.

Lifetime Special - February 8, 10, 12, 14, "Romantic Getaways," Sexual RX for Long Term Relationships, February 1999.

"The View," "Creating Excitement in Sexual Relationships." February 1999.

Dateline, "Conservative Courtship," February 1999.

Fox TV News, April and May 1998, specials on issues: Clinton-Lewinsky scandal, Mary K. LeTourneau, Viagra.

"The View," "The Great Sex Weekend." April, 1998

"Gayle King Show," "Revitalizing Your Sex Life." January 1998.

Columnist, Microsoft Network "One Click Away": Sex Net with Dr. Pepper, 1997-1998.

Columnist, Glamour Magazine, "Sex and Health," 1991-1998

On-Air News Analyst--KIRO-T.V., Commentator 1983-1997; "7-Live"; "Noon News"; 1987-1997; Director, "KIRO NEWS UNIVERSITY," 1992-1995. Research Consultant 1993-95; Relationship Specialist, On-Air, Nerissa at 9, 1994-1995

Contributing Columnist, New York Times, Parent & Child Column

National Network CBS Special "Too Young to Have Sex," September, 1997

B.B.C. (British Broadcasting Co.) Educational Program, "The Lives of Gay Couples," Vic Lockwood, Producer. Winter, 1996

Good Morning America, "Cohabitation and Divorce," June 12, 1989; "Adultery," May 8, 1989; "The Ratio of Men to Women in their 20's," Winter, 1990; "Taste," Winter, 1993; "Peer Marriage," 1994; "Courtship," 1999.

Montel Williams Show, "Equality in Marriage," May, 1996; "Privacy," March, 1996; "Sponging," June, 1997

PrimeTime with Diane Sawyer, "Teenage Sexuality," March, 1996

"Ask Eugene," CNBC, March 1996

Oprah Winfrey Show, "What's Wrong with Traditional Marriage," April 5, 1995; "The Meaning of Fantasy," Summer, 1995; "Sex Between Students and Faculty," Fall, 1993

"Real Personal," CNBC, December 1994, March 1995.

Magazine Profile, People magazine, "The Romantic Lives of People Who Give Romantic Advice," February 14, 1995

"Benefits for Working Families," Eye On America, CBS Evening News, June, 1994

"Gender Wars," CNN Special, February 20, 1994, re-broadcast July 25, 1994

"Peer Marriage," June 15, Good Day, New York, 1994

Columnist, Seattle Chinese Post, 1989 to 1993

Guest, Jenny Jones Show, April 1992, Chicago ILL

Guest, Kelly and Company, June 1992, Detroit MI

"Fidelity," Larry King Live, Feb. 14, 1990, CNN

Columnist, Woman's Day Magazine, 1990

Consultant and On-Air, "Scared Sexless," NBC Documentary, 1987

School Break Specials--issues for teenagers, KIRO-TV host, 1986-7

Consultant, ABC documentary on the family, Pam Hill Productions, March 1986;
Principal: After the Sexual Revolution, 1986

KING TV Morning Show, 1973-1980; "Friends and Lovers," 1980

Radio, television, and personal appearances on subjects of family relationships and human sexuality (The Today Show, CBS News, Good Morning America, Donahue, Oprah Winfrey, 20/20, etc.)

GRANTS AWARDED

Centers for Disease Control, 1985-1987 (in collaboration with Philip Blumstein, Mary Gillmore, Marie Borgatta, and Edgar Borgatta), awarded \$232,000.

National Science Foundation Grant, 1977-1980, "Familial Role Differentiation," co-principal investigator (with Philip Blumstein), \$236,000.

Russell Sage Foundation, 1975, co-principal investigator (with Philip Blumstein), \$6,900.

University of Washington Innovative Teaching Grant on Human Sexuality, 1974-1975, \$11,000.

University of Washington Research Grant, 1972-1973, "The Communication of Affection," co-principle investigator (with Philip Blumstein, Robert Leik, and E.T. Barth).

ACADEMIC PUBLICATIONS

Books

The Gender of Sexuality with Virginia Rutter, Pine Forge Press, January 1998.
Published in China, Fall 2001.

Reprint of "Sexual Desire and Gender" chapter in Speaking of Sexuality: Interdisciplinary Readings 2nd ed. Roxbury Publishers, 2004.

Peer Marriage: How Love Between Equals Really Works The Free Press, June, 1994

Reprint in: Ferguson, Susan J. Shifting the Center: Understanding Contemporary Families. Mayfield Publishing Co., 2001. 186-194.

Paperback: Love Between Equals: How Peer Marriage Really Works. The Free Press, September, 1995

Partial reprinted in Annual Edition: Marriage and the Family, 1998/1999, Dushkin.

Also to be published in Japan.

Gender and Intimate Relationships (with Barbara Risman, co-editor). An edited volume, new and reprinted work, with an introductory essay by the editors. Wadsworth Press, Fall 1988. Republished Fall 2002

American Couples: Money, Work, and Sex (with Philip Blumstein), Wm. Morrow

Publishers, October 1983. Japanese edition, 1985, Hakusuisha Ltd., Tokyo, Japan
Paperback edition, Pocket Books, Fall 1985.

Partly reprinted in:

James M. Henslin's Marriage and Family in a Changing Society, N.Y.: Free Press, 1985.

Annual Edition of Marriage and the Family, 1998/1999, Dushkin.

"Shifting the Center: Understanding Contemporary Marriage," Ferguson and Mayfield, 1998.

Marriage and Family: Coping with Change, by Leonard Cargan.

Wadsworth Publishing Co., 1985.

Family in Transition, J. Skolnick and A. Skolnick, Little-Brown, 5th Edition, 1986.

Introducing Sociology: A Collection of Readings, Richard T. Schaeffer and Robert P. Lamm, New York: McGraw Hill, 1987.

Human Adjustment by Janet Simons and Seth Kalichman and John Santrock.

Madison, Wisconsin: Brown & Benchmark Publishing, 1994.
Marriages and Families by Mary Ann Lamanna and Agnes Riedmann.
Belmont, Ca: Wadsworth Publishing Co, 5th Edition., 1994.
Sociology of Marriage and the Family by Randall Collins and Scott Coltrane.
Chicago: Nelson-Hall Publishers, 3rd Edition, 1991.

Sexual Scripts: The Social Construction of Female Sexuality (with Judith Long Laws),

Chapter 3, by Parlee; Chapter 6 by James, Dryden Press, 1977. Reprinted
1981, University Press of America.

Sex and the Yale Student, co-author and co-editor, Yale University Press. Republished as

A Student's Guide to Sex on Campus, New American Library, Signet Books, 1
971. Paperback edition, Pocket Books, Fall, 1985.

Women at Yale: An Examination of Male and Female Roles (authored with Janet Lever),
Bobbs-Merrill, 1971.

Reprinted: Chapter Four, "The Weekend System," in Sexual Behavior, October
1971.

Republished by Penguin Books, London, England, 1971, under same title; People
as Partners, Jacqueline Wiseman (ed.), Canfield Press, second edition, 1975; The
Social Psychology of Sex, Jacqueline Wiseman (ed.), Harper and Row, 1976.

Articles

"The Social Construction of Heterosexuality" The Social Construction of Sexuality: A
volume in Honor of John Gagnon Routledge, Keegan and Paul: London and New
York City, New York. Forthcoming Spring 2006

"Public Intellectuals and the Social Construction of Professions" in The American
Behavioral Scientist. Rebecca Adams, ed. Forthcoming issue 2005

- "Public Intellectuals and the Changing Face of American Education" Presidential Speech from the Pacific Sociological Association in forthcoming issue of Sociological Inquiry 2006
- "Is Teenage Love and Passion Different from Adult Love and Passion?" in Teenage Love, Sexuality and Romance. Erlbaum Publications. Damato and Booth, eds. To be published Fall 2005
- "The State of Sex Research" in the Handbook of Sexuality in Close Relationships. John Harvey, Amy Wenzel, and Sue Sprechel (eds.) Mahwah: New Jersey of the Lawrence Erlbaum Association. Spring 2004
- "After the Revolution; Gender Politics in Teen Dating" with Barbara Risman. Contexts Spring 2002.
- "Intimate Relationships," in Handbook of Sociology, edited by Judith Blau, Winter 1999 with Raine Dozier. 2000.
- "The Quality of Life in the Coming Decade" in Transaction, vol. 36, no. 2, Jan/Feb 1999
- "A Comparison of Equity in Heterosexual and Homosexual Couples" with Amy Singer. Accepted for Gender Stratification: Social Construction and Structure Accounts, Dana Vannoy, ed. 1999.
- "Identity Acquisition and Affinity Groups," Qualitative Sociology as Everyday Life, Hertz and Glassner, eds. Thousand Oaks, Sage Publications, 1999.
- "The Social Context of Sexuality: The Case of the United States," with Mary Gilmore and Diane Civic. In Sexually Transmitted Diseases, Cates, Hansfield and Holmes, 3rd edition. 1999.
- "Stage Fright or Disciplinary Death Wish? Sociology in the Mass Media," in Contemporary Sociology, Vol. 27 No. 5, September 1998.
- "The Possibilities of Peer Marriage," The Responsive Community, July 1998.
- "The Power of Motherhood," Melanie Moore, Philip Blumstein and Pepper Schwartz, in Free Inquiry and Creative Sociology, May 1998.

- "Gender, Marriage, and Possibilities for Cross-Sex and Same-Sex Pairs," Virginia Rutter and Pepper Schwartz, in Handbook of Family Diversity, edited by Kathleen Alan and David Demo, Oxford University Press, 1998.
- "Understanding Social Trends Affecting the Quality of Life," in American Institute of Research. Fall, 1997. Revised and reprinted in Society, 1998.
- "The Constraints of Innovation: Commitment and Stability Among Same-Sex Couples," with Davis Patterson and Teresa Ciabattari. In Handbook of Interpersonal Commitment and Relationship Stability. Edited by Jones, W.H. & Adams, J.M. New York: Plenum, 1996.
- "Same-Sex Couples: Courtship, Commitment, Context," with Virginia Rutter. The Diversity of Social Relationships, Co-published University of Cambridge Press (London) and Hogrefe Press, Gottingen, Germany, Winter, 1996.
- "Sexual Frequency in America": Data from the National Study of Families and Households, with Vaughn Call and Sue Sprecher. Journal of Marriage and the Family, Vol 57, No.3. pg. 639-652, August 1995.
- "Was it Good For You, Too?: Gender Differences in First Sexual Intercourse Experiences," with Susan Sprecher and Anita Barbee. Journal of Sex Research, Fall, 1995.
- "The Relationships of Lesbians and Gay Men," Michelle Huston and Pepper Schwartz in Understanding Relationships, Julia Wood, Steve Duck, eds. Sage Publication, 1996.
- Reprinted in: A Psychology of Gender Reader.
- "The Acquisition of Sexual Identity: Bisexuality," with Philip Blumstein. Bisexualitäten, edited by Erwin Haeberle and Rolf Gindorf. Gustav Fischer Publishing, Stuttgart, Germany, 1994.
- Book released in English as Bisexualities, Continuum Publishing, New York, 1998.
- "Equity Judgments in Intimate Relationships," with Peter Kollock and Philip Blumstein. Social Psychology Quarterly. Vol 57, No. 4. pg. 340-351, 1994
- "Equity In Marriage," The Family Therapy Networker, September, 1994.

- "Money, Sex and Power in Intimate Relationships" with Davis Patterson, Sarah Steen in Gender, Power and Communication in Human Relationships. Pamela Kabfleisch, Michael Cody eds. Sage Publishing. 1994.
- "Communication and Gender in Couples: The Homosexual Case" Sarah Steen and Pepper Schwartz in Perspectives on Family Communication. Fitzpatrick & Vangelisti, ed. Guilford Press. 1994.
- "The Social Construction of Conflict" with Davis Patterson in Conflict in Intimate Relationships. Editor Dudley Cahn. Erlbaum, 1994.
- "Equity and Balance in the Exchange of Contributions in Close Relationships" (with Susan Sprecher), in Entitlement and the Affectional Bond Melvin Lerner and Gerold Mikula, eds., Plenum Publishers, 1994.
- "Sex as a Social Problem," in Social Problems, McGraw-Hill. Craig Calhoun & George Ritzer, eds. 1993.
- "Who Informs the Public About Close Relationships?" International Society for the Study of Personal Relationships Bulletin, vol. 8, no. 2, Spring 1992.
- "Gender and the Liberal Family," The Responsive Community, Issue 2, April, 1991.
- "The Sociology of STDs" in The Encyclopedia of Sociology, Ed and Marie Borgatta, eds. MacMillan Publications, 1991.
- "Money and Ideology: Their Impact on Power and the Division of Household Labor" (with Philip Blumstein) in Gender, Economy and the Family, edited volume by Rae Lesser Blumberg. Sage Publications, 1990.
- "Research on Relationships," in Authors of Their Own Lives, Bennett Berger, Ed., University of California Press, 1990.
- "Intimate Relationships and the Creation of Sexuality" (with Philip Blumstein), in Homosexuality/Heterosexuality: The Kinsey Scale and Current Research, Cambridge University Press, 1990. Reprinted in Psychology and Gender, an Annotated Reader, D. Anselmi and A. Law. McGraw-Hill, 1997. Reprinted in Gender, Culture, and Ethnicity, Anne Peplau. Mayfield Publishing, 1998. Reprinted in Sex and Relationships, Oxford University Press, January, 1999.

- "Bi-Sexuality: Issues for the Study of Aids," American Institute for Research / Center for Disease Control, 1989.
- "Sociological Perspectives on Human Sexuality" (with Mary Gillmore), Sexually Transmitted Diseases, Cates, Hansfield, & Holmes (eds.), 2nd edition, Fall, 1989.
- "Sociological Research on Homosexuality" (with Barbara Risman), The Annual Review of Sociology, Vol. 14, 1988. Palo Alto Annual Reviews.
- "Social and/or Evolutionary Theories? Some Observations on Preferences in Human Mate Selection," (with Judith Howard and Philip Blumstein), Journal of Personality and Social Psychology, Vol. 53, No. 1, 1987.
- "Sex, Power, and Influence Tactics in Intimate Relationships" (with Judith Howard and Philip Blumstein), Journal of Personality and Social Psychology, Vol. 51, No. 1, July 1986.
- "Sex and Power in Interaction: Conversational Privileges and Duties" (with Peter Kollock and Philip Blumstein), American Sociological Review, February 1985.
- "Research in Adult Female Sexuality: The Next Decade," in Women: A Developmental Perspective. Published by U.S. Department of Health Services, N.I.H., April 1982.
- "The Scientific Study of Rape," The Methodology of Sex Research, National Institute of Mental Health, 1980.
- "The Social Psychology of Female Sexuality" (with Deanna Strom), Sherman and Denmark (eds.), The Future of Women: Issues in Psychology, New Dimensions (pub.), Fall, 1979.
- "Bisexuality: Some Social Psychological Issues" (with Philip Blumstein), Journal of Social Issues 33, Winter, 1977. Reprinted in Social Problems, Kenneth Henry (ed.), Scott, Foresman, 19; Bisexuality in the United States: A Social Science Reader, Paula C. Rodriguez Rust (ed.), Columbia University Press, 2000. Excerpted in Psychiatric Spectator; Readings in Human Sexuality, Chad Gordon & Gayle Johnson (eds.), Harper & Row, 1978; Family in Transition, A. Skolnick and J. Skolnick (ed.), Little-Brown, Boston, Massachusetts, 1980. Reprinted in The Bisexuality Reader, Merl Storr (ed.). Routledge, 1998.

"Bisexuality in Men" (with Philip Blumstein), Urban Life 5, October 1976, pp. 339-358.

"Bisexuality in Women" (with Philip Blumstein), in J. Wiseman (ed.), The Social Psychology of Sex, Harper & Row, New York, New York, 1976, pp. 154-162.

"Fear and Loathing at a College Mixer" (with Janet Lever), Urban Life, Vol. 4, No. 4, January 1976.

"Lesbianism and Bisexuality" (with Philip Blumstein), E. Goode and R. Troiden (eds.), Sexual Deviance and Sexual Deviants, Wm. Morrow, New York, New York, 1974, pp. 278-295. Reprinted: S. Gordon and R.W. Libby (eds.), Sexuality Today and Tomorrow, Duxbury Press, North Scituate, Massachusetts, 1976.

"Female Sexuality and Monogamy," in R. Libby and R. Whitehurst (eds.), Renovating Marriage, Consensus Publishers, 1973. Revised and reprinted in R. Libby and R. Whitehurst, Marriage and Its Alternatives.

"Women in the Male World of Higher Education" (with Janet Lever), Alice Rossi (ed.), Academic Women on the Move, Russel Sage, 1973.

"Observations on the Administration of Parole" (with Mark Tushnet), The Yale Law Review, Vol. 79, No. 4, March 1970.

Work in Progress

Sex and Romance After 50. To be published by Harper Collins. Due June 2007.

The Transformation of Love. To be published by W.W. Norton. Due Spring 2006.

Research Program, collaboration with John Gottman Ph.D., Psychology and Julia Heiman Ph.D., Director of the Kinsey Institute, "Sexuality in Long Term Marriage," 2004.

Popular Books

Places for Perfect Passion, with Peter Greenberg and Dr. Janet Lever, Forthcoming.

Finding Your Perfect Match, Perigee Books, 2006.

The Lifetime Book of Love and Sex Quizzes, Hyperion, June 2002.

Published in Germany, China, Croatia, Romania, and Holland

Ten Talks Parents Must Have with their Children About Sex and Character with Dominic

Cappello, Hyperion, February, 2001

Published in Germany, Spain, and China

Everything You Know About Sex and Love is Wrong, Perigee / Putnam, October 2000

Published in China, Japan, Korea, Greece, Brazil, Germany, Spain, Australia, and Croatia

201 Questions to Ask Your Kids / 201 Questions to Ask Your Parents, Avon / Morrow Publishing, February, 2000.

Reprinted in Belgium, Holland.

What I Learned About Sex: What America's Sex Educators, Counselors, and Therapists

Want You to Know with Debra Hafner, Berkeley-Putnam, September, 1998.

Published in Australia, 2002.

The Great Sex Weekend with Janet Lever, Perigee-Putnam, February 1998.

The Love Test with Virginia Rutter, Perigee-Putnam, February, 1998.

Reprinted in Czech Republic, England, Korea, Romania, Japan and Taiwan.

Book Reviews and Notes

"Inside the American Couple: New Thinking, New Challenges" in Contemporary Sociology, March 2005

"The Brothel" in Psychology Today, Fall 2001.

"Going All the Way," by Sharon Thompson in Contemporary Sociology, Summer, 1997.

"The Social Origins of Homosexuality," The Scientist, February 1994.

"Sexuality in Close Relationships," by Kathleen McKinney and Susan Sprecher (eds.), Erlbaum, Contemporary Psychology, Vol 38, No. 2, Feb. 1993.

"Marriage and Money," by Jan Pahl, St. Martins Press, American Journal of Sociology, Spring, 1989-90.

"Adultery," by A. Lawson, Basic Books, 1988. Women's Review of Books, May 1989.

"The Family as a Changed Institution," Journal of Family Issues, Fall, 1987.

"Re-Making Love," Ehrenreich, Hess, and Jacobs, Anchor Press/Doubleday, 1986, for Women's Review of Books, January, 1987.

"Teenage Sexuality, Pregnancy, and Childbearing," International Journal of Sociology of the Family, Fall, 1982.

"Face to Face," Clanton and Downing, Journal of Marriage and the Family, Spring, 1978.

"Female and Male," by Pierson and D'Antonio, Contemporary Sociology, 1976.

"Sexual Conduct: Sociological Perspectives on Human Sexuality," Sociological Quarterly, Winter, 1975.

Popular Articles

"Take Five: The Bliss Factor," BridalGuide Jan/Feb 2004

"Better Sex for Better Health," Perspectives Issue 4, Quarter 3, 2004

"How to resist Temptation and Save your Marriage" BottomLine / Personal December 2003

"Love Is Not All You Need," Psychology Today, June 2002.

"Cures for Bedroom Boredom," Bottom Line, April 2002.

"When Sex Gets Routine," Complete Woman, Oct./Nov., 2001.

"Who Should Marry," USA Today, July 7, 2000.

"Bisexuality," with Janet Lever, Sexual Health, November-December, 1997.

"Teasing: When Words Cut Deep," Family Life, 1997.

"Pain During Intercourse," with Janet Lever, Sexual Health, Premier Issue, 1997.

"Para-Parenting," New York Times, December, 1995.

"The Politics of Sexuality," Siecus Newsletter, 1995 – reprinted in Annual Editions, 1997.

"Sexless Marriage," McCalls, August, 1995.

"Women and Adultery," McCalls, Spring, 1995.

"When Staying is Worth the Pain," New York Times, April 20, 1995.

"When Single Parents Date," New York Times, December 29, 1994.

"Me Stressed, No, Blessed," New York Times, November 17, 1994.

"Modernizing Marriage," Psychology Today, September, 1994.

"When Dads Participate, Families Benefit," New York Times, August 18, 1994.

"The Truth About Love Between Equals," Glamour, June, 1994.

"The Politics of Desire," Playboy, July, 1994.

"Managing Marriage," McCalls, Spring, 1994.

"Awkward Conversations," Women's Day, Winter, 1992.

"Lessons from Lost Love," Self Magazine, Spring, 1991.

"Families for the 90's," Woman Magazine, Fall, 1990.

"The Marriage Pyramid," New Woman Magazine, February, 1989.

"Cozy Sex," Glamour Magazine, November, 1988.

"Cool at the Center: Nurturing in Today's Family" (with Philip Blumstein), Ladies Home Journal, January, 1986.

"Sex in the 80s" (with Philip Blumstein), Ladies Home Journal, May 1985.

"The Dow Jones Emotional: Money and Relationships" (with Philip Blumstein), Playboy, Fall, 1984.

"Couples: The American Way of Loving" (with Philip Blumstein), Redbook, 1983.

"What Makes Marriage Work?" (with Philip Blumstein), Family Weekly, October-November, 1983.

"Divorce Before Thirty," Redbook, February-March, 1979.

"The Truth about Sex in Your Twenties," Your Place, August 1978.

"Bisexuals: Where Love Speaks Louder than Labels" (with Philip Blumstein), Ms., Vol. 5, November 1976, pp. 80-81.

"Sex: Sacred? Or Just a Good Way to Get Acquainted" (with Janet Lever), New Woman, August, 1971.

INVITED LECTURES AND PAPERS READ AT PROFESSIONAL MEETINGS

Presenter, Rethinking Child Development Conference, "Adolescence and Sexuality," University of California – Berkeley, Berkeley, CA. October 8, 2005.

Presenter, Conference on Gender, Relationships, and Health, "Sexuality, Gender, and Health," University of Texas, Austin, TX, October 2005

Presenter, Conference on Adolescent Love, Romance and Sexuality, "Teenage Love and Passion," Pennsylvania State University, University Park, Penn., October 2004

Presenter at Conference, Pacific Sociological Association, "Writing Sociology in English," April 2004

Presenter, Conference for the Council of Contemporary Families, "Being a Public Intellectual" May 2003

Lecture on Sexuality and Mental Health for The Aspen Institute, May 2003

Lecture: New York University, "Consequences of Baby Boomers Choices in love, Sexuality and Marriage," Winter 2003

Lecture: University of Southern California "Sexually Adventurous Women of the Baby Boom Generation: Outcomes and Personal Evaluation," Spring 2003

Presenter, Conference for the American Sociological Association (ASA), Annual Workshop, Organizer of "The Case for the Family" workshop, Summer 2003

Conference: International Academy of Sex Research, Open Forum on Author's work (Bailey) on Transsexuals, Summer 2003; role: Discussant

"The Case for Marriage: A Critique" American Sociological Association, August 2002.

"Parents in a Pressure Cooker: Sex Education Politics" Council of Contemporary Families, Fordham University, April 2002.

Keynote Speaker for Health Week. "Student Sexual Health." Washington University in St. Louis, February 13th, 2002.

"Enhancing your Sexual Health and Intimacy." National Speaking of Women's Health Conference, Cincinnati, Ohio. March 12-17th, 2002.

"Shocks and Aftershocks: The Challenges of Crisis and Change." Winter Association Conference, The Association of Washington Community and Technical College Administrators. February 28th 2002.

"Sex and Intimate Relationships." Washington University Assembly Series , St. Louis, Missouri. February 13th, 2002.

"Helping Couples Maintain Intimacy." Families First Continuing Education Workshop, Parkside, Missoula. November 2nd, 2001.

Keynote Speaker for Gerontology Center. "Sexuality 9-90." University of Washington School of Nursing. May 8th, 2001.

National Academy of Sciences. "Sexual Development of Adolescents." Redwoods City, CA. March 8th, 2001.

The Family Psychotherapy Networker, "Who Needs Sex Therapy." Washington DC, March 2001.

"Myths and Misunderstandings about Love and Sex." Distinguished UW Women Scholars Series, University of Washington, February 20th, 2001.

"Bill, Hillary, and Monica's Place in Sex Research," Society for the Scientific Study of Sexuality, Little Rock, Arkansas, May 2000.

"The Family in Our Future," Mississippi State University, Starkisville, Mississippi, April, 8, 2000.

"The Changing World of Love, Sex and Marriage." YPO Hong Kong.

"Equity in Marriage," Georgia Psychological Association, Atlanta, Georgia, January 2000.

"Gendered Communication," Mississippi State University, April 2000

Consultant, National Meeting with Surgeon General on Sexual Policy for the United States, Newport, Rhode Island, December 1999.

"The Politics of Sexual Desire," Southern Meeting of the Society for the Study of Sexuality, Jackson, Mississippi, 1999.

"What We Can Learn From Sex Scandals," 25th Anniversary Meeting of the International Academy of Sex Research, Stony Brook, New York, June 1999.

"Family Science and the Media," The Council on Contemporary Families, Washington D.C., May, 1999; 2000.

"Culture and Sexuality: What We Can Learn from Sex Scandals" Keynote, The Society for the Scientific Study of Sexuality, San Francisco, April, 1999.

"Sexuality and it's Discontents: Monica, Hillary, and Bill, etc." Pacific Sociological Association, Portland, Oregon, April, 1999.

"The Social Construction of Heterosexuality" Keynote for Religion Week, The University of Houston, March, 1999.

"Constructing Sexual Goodness: Sex Researchers and the Women's Movement," American Sociological Association Meeting, San Francisco. August, 1998.

"What Passes for Relationship Research in the Mass Media," International Society for the Study of Personal Relationships. Saratoga Springs, New York. June, 1998.

"The Politics of Pleasure: The Denaturing of Female Sexuality," WSSS. Honolulu,

Hawaii, June 1998.

"Equality in Marriage," The Family Networker Meetings, Washington, D.C., March, 1998.

"Cuddling, Petting, and Passion: How Sex Contributes to Successful Relationships," Successful Relating Conference. University of Arizona, Tuscon, Arizona, March, 1998.

"Squeamish Sex Researchers of the AIDS Epidemic," Society for the Scientific Study of Sexuality. Arlington, Virginia, November, 1997.

"The Translation of Sociology: A Guide to the Media," American Sociological Association Meeting, Toronto, August, 1997.

"Recent Law and Custom: Lessons from the Hawaii Gay Marriage Case," American Psychological Association Meeting, Chicago, July, 1997.

"Gender and Miscommunication About Sex," Kaiser Family Foundation and the Columbia School of Journalism, April, 1997.

"Leadership and Learning," Yale University 100 Year Celebration of the Graduate School Panel—"Distinguished Alumni," April, 1997.

"Social Issues at the Year 2000," 50th Anniversary, American Institutes for Research, March, 1997.

"The Gay Marriage Case: An American Transition," Northwestern University, March, 1997.

"The Future of Love, Sex and Marriage," A.A.A.S., Seattle, Washington, March, 1997.

"Sociology in Untraditional Ways and Places," Panelist and Moderator. 100 Year Celebration of Sociology at Yale, New Haven, Connecticut, April 12, 1996.

"Equality and Marriage," Keynote Speaker, Women's Center Anniversary, Texas Christian University, Fort Worth, Texas, March, 1996.

"The Future of Equality and Equity in Marriage," Auburn University, Auburn, Alabama, May, 1996.

"The Politics of Desire," Invited Keynote: The Canadian Society for the Study of Sex, Banff, Canada, October 10, 1995.

"The Future of the Family," Thematic Session, Annual Meetings of the American Sociological Association, Washington, D.C., August, 1995.

"The Impact of Equality on Sexuality," Invited Address, Society for the Scientific Study of Sex- Western Region, Palm Springs, CA., April 20, 1995.

"Peer Marriages," Invited Speaker, Family Therapy Network Symposium, Washington,

D.C., March 23-25, 1995.

"Intimacy in Same and Opposite Sex Couples," Invited Keynote, International Network of Personal Relationships Meetings, Gronigen, Netherlands, July 3, 1994.

"Social, Ethical, and Scientific Perspectives of Biological Research on Sexual Orientation," Invited Panelist, American Association for the Advancement of Science, San Francisco, CA., February, 1994.

"The Dangers of Ideology," Presidential Address, Annual Meeting of The Society for the Scientific Study of Sex, Chicago, Illinois, Nov, 1993.

"Sexuality and Intimate Relationships," Invited Address and Session Organizer, International Academy of Sex Research, Asilomar, July 1, 1993.

"Women and Leadership," Invited Keynote, Seattle University Leadership Synthesis Series, Seattle, WA., June, 1993.

"Gay, Lesbian & Bisexual Youth: A New Visibility," Invited Keynote, Oregon Department of Human Resources, Health Division Conference, Portland, Oregon, April 23, 1992.

"Women in the 1970s in the Yale Graduate School," Distinguished Alumni Panel, April 1992, New Haven, CT.

"Sexual Frequency- National Random Data Sample," National Council on Family Relations, November 1992, Orlando FL., with Vaughn Call & Susan Sprecher.

"Gender & Sexuality," Speaker, International Network Conference on Interpersonal Relationships, Orono, ME., July 1992, with Susan Sprecher.

"The Epidemiology of Divorce," Invited Keynote, Separation and Loss Institute, Seattle, Washington, September 27, 1991.

"Public Innovation and the Media: Stimulus or Barrier?," Panelist, University of Washington, September 13-14, 1991.

"What's Sex Got To Do With It," Invited Presenter, International Network Conference On Personal Relationships, Normal, Illinois, May, 1991.

"Hidden Voices: Family Relationships of Homosexual and Lesbian Couples," Distinguished Lecturer: National Council of Family Relations, Seattle, November 3, 1990.

"Intimacy and Power in Heterosexual and Homosexual Relationships," Distinguished Lecturer, San Diego Society for Sex Therapy and Education, September 17, 1990.

"Couples and Work," Distinguished Lecturer, Family Studies Program, University of Northern Colorado, June, 1990.

"Challenges for Families in the 90's," The Harelson Annual Lecture, North Carolina State University, April 4; "Power, Gender and Intimacy," April 5, Raleigh, North Carolina, 1990.

"Sex and Satisfaction," Keynote, Society for the Scientific Study of Sex, San Francisco, CA, March, 1990.

"Studying Bisexuality and AIDS," Convener and Contributor, Center for Disease Control, American Institutes of Research Conference on "Bisexuality and AIDS," Atlanta, Georgia, October, 1989.

"Men, Women and Money," Keynote, Colorado College Symposium on Wealth, January, 1990.

"Social Scientists and the Media," Workshop Panelist, American Sociological Association, San Francisco, California, August, 1989.

"Future Trends of Family Intimacy," Keynote, Washington State Psychological Association, Whistler, British Columbia, May, 1989.

"Gender and Power in Relationships," Keynote, Annual Conference, Illinois Association for Marriage and Family Therapy, March, 1989.

"State of the Family," Keynote, Vancouver Mental Health Association, March, 1989.

"Human Sexuality: Issues of the Next Decade," Keynote, Florida State University, Tallahassee, Florida, February, 1989.

Mellon Lecturer, Seminar on Gender Stratification, Department of Sociology, Harvard University, March, 1988.

"Power in Marital Interaction," Distinguished Speaker, American Family Therapy Association, Chicago, Illinois, June 19, 1987.

"Sexual Meanings in the Dominant Culture," Invited Speaker, Society of Medical Anthropology, Chicago, Illinois, November, 1987.

"Challenges for the American Family," University Women's Club Lectureship, Graham Chapel, Washington University, November 5, 1986.

"Sexual Relationships in the 1980s," Keynote Speaker, 8th Annual Guelph Conference on Sexuality, June, 1986.

"Heterosexuality/Homosexuality: The Kinsey Scale and Current Research," Keynote Speaker, Second Kinsey Symposium, Bloomington, Indiana, May, 1986.

"The Future of Family Planning and the American Family," National Family Planning and Reproductive Health Association, Washington, D.C., March, 1986.

"The Origins of Desire," Invited Discussant and Contributor, Annual Meeting,

International Academy of Sex Research, Seattle, September, 1985.

"Gender, Power, and Compliance-Gaining Tactics in Intimate Relationships" (with Judith Howard and Philip Blumstein), ASA Meeting, Washington, D.C., August, 1985.

"Families in Transition," Keynote Speaker, Western Canadian Family Conference, University of British Columbia, May, 1985.

"The Future of American Families" (with Philip Blumstein), Invited Master Lecturer, Annual Meeting, National Council of Family Relations, San Francisco, California, October, 1984.

"Gender Continuities in Sexual Conduct in Same-Sex and Opposite Sex Couples" (with Philip Blumstein), International Academy of Sex Research, Cambridge, United Kingdom, September, 1984.

"Gender and Power in Interaction: Conversational Privileges and Duties" (with Peter Kollock and Philip Blumstein), Annual Meeting, American Psychological Association, San Antonio, Texas, August, 1984.

"New Data on Sexuality," Keynote, Western Meeting of the American Association of Sex Educators, Counselors, and Therapists, Las Vegas, Nevada, October 25-26, 1984.

"The Changing American Family," Keynote, Family Planning Meetings, January, 1983.

"The Achievement of Sexuality Identity," Keynote, A.I.S.E.C., New York, NY, March 1982.

"American Couples," Colloquia, University of Hamburg, Hamburg, Germany, July 1981.

"What is Sexuality Identity?" (with Philip Blumstein), Presented at SSSP, 1980.

"Female Sexuality," National Conference, National Institute of Child Health and Development, November 20-21, 1980.

"Sampling the Male and Female Homosexual Couples," Annual Meetings, American Sociological Association, Boston, Massachusetts, August 29-September 3, 1979.

"Family Role Differentiation," International Academy of Sex Research, St. Charles University, Prague, Czechoslovakia, August, 1979.

"The Scientific Study of Rape," N.I.M.H. Symposia on Methodology and Sex Research, Bethesda, Maryland, November, 1977.

"American Social Institutions: The Family," First Alumni Vacation College, University of Washington, July, 1977.

"Sociology for Whom: Women," Chairperson, Penary Session, Annual Meeting, American Sociological Association, New York, August 30-September 4, 1976.

"Ethics of Sex Research: Confidentiality," Chairperson of Session, Reproductive Biology Research Foundation, St. Louis, Missouri, January 22-23, 1976. Proceedings published by Little-Brown. Second Conference, January 25-27, 1978.

"Theoretical and Empirical Issues of Gender Role Research," Groves International Workshop, Dubrovnik, Yugoslavia, Summer, 1975.

"The Social Psychology of Women," Conference on the Social Psychology of Women. Sponsored by the American Psychological Association, the Ford Foundation, and N.I.M.H., Madison, Wisconsin, Spring, 1975.

Summer Faculty, Kinsey Institute, June 1974, June 1975, and June 1986.

Panelist and Plenary Speaker, World Affairs Conference, University of Colorado, Boulder, Colorado, March 1974, 1975-80.

"A Review of the Literature on Female Sexuality," Women on the Move Conference, University of Oregon, Eugene, Oregon, June 1972; University of Oregon Press, 1973.

COMMUNITY LECTURES (partial list)

Presentation to New York Women's Magazine Editors November, 2005 (Nov 21)
"Depression and Sexuality"

Presenter, PacifiCare 2005 Broker Conference, "Taking Care of Me Guilt Free!" and "Caring for Our Relationships," Regents Beverly Hills Wilshire, Beverly Hills, CA, November, 2005 (Nov 2-3)

Presenter at Conference, Phi Theta Kappa International Honor Society of the Two-Year College, "Communication and Miscommunication Between Men and Women," Hyatt Regency-Crystal City, Arlington, VA, November 2005

Presenter, Stonyfield Farm® StrongWomen™ Thrive Summit, Luminari, "A Women's Desire for Desire – Sexual Health and Communication," "Love Matters!," Hilton Torrey Pines, La Jolla, CA, October 2005

Guest Speaker at Cal-A-Vie, Spa in Vista, California; February 2004 - June 2005

Young Presidents Organization [YPO], Bermuda "Sexuality and Intimacy in Long-term Relationships," 2004

Young Presidents Organization, New Jersey - 2004

Les Dames d'Escoffier - "Food and Sex," YPO Wives Seminar, Lake Tahoe, CA. Fall 2003

The Harris Trust, November 2002.

Lifetime Contest Winners, The Inn at Ojai, CA. September 2002.

Classmates.com, August 2002.

Speaking of Women's Health, Cincinnati, Ohio, March 2002.

Lifetime Honors Women, Miravelle Resort, Tucson, Arizona, November 2001.

Mothers' Voices, Miami Fl., May 4th, 2001.

University Chamber of Commerce, April 17th, 2001.

Rancho La Puerta, Tecate, Mexico, is twice a year, 1983 - 2005, "Playful Sexuality," "Love and Intimacy," and "Communication and Miscommunication in Relationships"

Young Presidents Organization, Boston, United States, February 14th, 2001.

Young Presidents Organization, India- Mumbai, Chennai, Calcutta, New Delhi, Feb, 2001.

Young Presidents Organization, Tanzania, South Africa, Winter 2000.

Young Presidents Organization, Bali, Hong Kong, Manila, Fall 2000.

US Bank (National Meeting - Florida)

Seattle Public Library Bookfest

Moscow Women's Wellness Festival, Moscow, Russia

Memorial Hospital, Yakima, Washington

Rancho La Puerta, Tecate, Mexico

Pepsi Cola, Westchester, New York

St. Martins College, Lacey, Washington

Washington State Dieticians

Utilities and Transportation Commission, State of Washington, Olympia, Washington

Planned Parenthood, Annual Lectureship, Western Association of Family Planning Professionals, Rochester, New York

British Columbia AIDS Foundation, Vancouver Island, Canada

Washington Public Power Supply System

Keynote, National Planned Parenthood

Multicare, Hospital

Opera America

Appellate Staff Attorneys and Judges, American Bar Association

Council on Exceptional Children National Conference

PFLAG International Conference, Seattle, WA

Alpha Omega Dental Fraternity

Oregon Human Services Department
Washington State Public Relations Society
Puget Public Utilities
NOW, Seattle, WA
Highsmith Ramy Hospital, Fayettevill, North Carolina
Lakeside School Lecture Series
Montana Clinic Administrators
American Society of Plastic & Reconstructive Surgeons
Western Medical Group Association
United Methodist Church
Seattle Rotary No. 4
"Keeks," University Rotary
Ladies Home Journal (NYC)
National Council of Jewish Women, British Columbia
Leadership America
Western Region Governors' Wives Conference
National Association of Jewish Family Service
Arkansas Home Economics Association
Washington Association of Women Dentists
Yakima Community College
Golden Key Honor Society
University of Washington President's Club
Graduation Address: Eckstein & Meany Middle Schools
General Hospital (Everett)
Riverton Hospital (Seattle)
Overlake Hospital (Bellevue)
Virginia Mason Hospital (Seattle)
Emergency Nurses Association
Acton Oaks Hospital, San Antonio, Texas
Northwest Utilities Commission
Seattle Gynecological Society
Hewlett Packard (Everett, Idaho)
The American Cancer Association
A Territory Resource Foundation
Seattle Preparatory School
Bertshi School
Junior High PTA's

Bush School
Twin County Credit Union
National Basketball Association
Children's Hospital
Insurance Women
Department of the Navy
Lockheed (chapter at Bangor)
International Council of Jewish Women
Wenatchee, WA. Family Affairs Day
Jewish Family Services (Seattle, Kansas City, Miami, Vancouver, B.C.)
American Jewish Congress
American Jewish Committee
Home Economics in Business (local and national)
Church Council
AAUW
City of Tacoma, Human Rights Department
City of Seattle, Personnel Managers
Women Plus Business
Women in Management
National Management Association
International Association of Financial Planners (national, Orange County, Seattle)
Various Chambers of Commerce, Rotaries
Jewish Community Centers (Seattle, Miami, Chicago, Buffalo Grove, Illinois)
Girl Scouts
National Dentists' Convention
Business and Professional Women
Downtown Businessmen's Association
Nordstrom's
Meier and Frank (Portland, Oregon)
Family Court
Mortar Board and Phi Beta Kappa
Theaters (A Contemporary Theater, Seattle Repertory Theater, Empty Space, Intiman)
Cornish School
Bank Women
Women in Advertising
YWCA's (Seattle, Portland, Port Angeles, New York)
Numerous Community Colleges and Universities

Planned Parenthood
NOW
NARAL
Northwestern Writers' Conference
ARCs
Mental Health Institutes
President's Club
Nurse Practitioners
City Club
University of Puget Sound Law School
Yale Alumni
Washington University Alumni
Family Planning Associations (Washington, D.C., Sacramento, Indianapolis, Seattle)
Johnson's Wax
Vogue
ABC and NBC networks and local affiliate

EXHIBIT 15

Affidavit of

DR. GREGORY M. HEREK

IN THE IOWA DISTRICT COURT
FOR POLK COUNTY

KATHERINE VARNUM, PATRICIA HYDE)	
VARNUM; DAWN BARBOUROSKE and)	
JENNIFER BARBOUROSKE, individually)	CASE NO. CV5965
and as next friends of MCKINLEY and)	
BREEANNA BARBOUROSKE, minor)	
children; JASON MORGAN, CHARLES)	
SWAGGERTY; DAVID TWOMBLY,)	
LAWRENCE HOCH; WILLIAM M.)	AFFIDAVIT OF GREGORY M. HEREK
MUSSER, OTTER DREAMING; INGRID)	
OLSON, and REVA EVANS, individually,)	
and as next friend of JAMISON OLSON, a)	
minor child,)	
)	
Plaintiffs,)	
)	
v.)	
)	
TIMOTHY J. BRIEN, in his official capacities)	
as the Polk County Recorder and Polk County)	
Registrar,)	
)	
Defendant.	

GREGORY M. HEREK certifies as follows:

1. I know the facts stated herein of my own personal knowledge, except those facts known on information and belief, and if called as a witness I could and would testify competently thereto.

2. I am a tenured Professor of Psychology at the University of California at Davis. In 1983, I received my Ph.D. in Psychology, with an emphasis in Personality and Social Psychology, from the University of California at Davis. I was a Post-Doctoral Fellow in Social Psychology at Yale University from 1983 to 1985. I subsequently served as a Lecturer and Visiting Assistant Professor at Yale University and as an Assistant Professor at the City University of New York Graduate Center in the Program in Social and Personality Psychology. I returned to the University of California at Davis in 1989 as an Associate Research Psychologist, and was appointed a full Professor in 1999.

3. Two principal foci of my original empirical research are societal stigma based on sexual orientation and the social psychology of heterosexuals' attitudes towards lesbians, gay men, and bisexuals. As reflected in my curriculum vitae (Exhibit B), I have published more than 85 papers and chapters in scholarly journals and books, most of them related to sexual orientation, HIV/AIDS, or attitudes and prejudice. I also have edited or coedited five books and two special issues of academic journals on these topics,

and I have made more than 80 presentations at professional conferences and meetings. I have received numerous federal and state grants for my research with combined budgets totaling more than \$5 million.

4. I am a Fellow of the American Psychological Association and the Association for Psychological Science and a member of several other professional organizations. On two occasions, I have testified before the U.S. Congress about issues of sexual orientation on behalf of the American Psychological Association and other professional societies. I have received several professional awards and honors, including the 1996 American Psychological Association Award for Distinguished Contributions to Psychology in the Public Interest.

5. I currently serve on the editorial boards of six professional journals and routinely serve as an ad hoc reviewer for many others. Over the past three years, I reviewed manuscripts for approximately 15 different scientific and professional journals in the fields of psychology, sociology, political science, sexuality studies, gender studies, and health studies. I am the Executive Editor of a book series published by the American Psychological Association, *Contemporary Perspectives on Lesbian, Gay, and Bisexual Psychology*, whose titles include scientific and professional books on a variety of topics related to sexual orientation. I was a member of a peer review panel for the National Institute of Mental Health from 1992 to 1995, and have served as an ad hoc reviewer for the Institute on several occasions since completing my three-year term on that committee. Since 1995, I have served as chairperson of the Scientific Review Committee of the Wayne E. Placek Award competition, sponsored by the American Psychological Foundation, which annually funds empirical research in the behavioral and social sciences related to sexual orientation. At the University of California, Davis, I regularly teach an upper-division undergraduate course on sexual orientation and also have taught graduate seminars on this and related topics. My successful service in these varied capacities has required me to possess a broad multidisciplinary knowledge of theory and empirical research on a wide variety of topics related to sexual orientation. Thus, I have expertise on sexual orientation that crosses academic disciplinary boundaries and extends beyond the specific areas addressed by my own empirical research.

I. Summary of Ultimate Conclusions

6. Mainstream mental health professionals long have recognized that homosexuality is a normal expression of human sexuality. Being gay or lesbian poses no inherent obstacle to leading a happy, healthy, and productive life. Gay and lesbian persons have the capacity to contribute to society and to form lasting, committed, healthy, and mutually satisfying intimate relationships, just as heterosexual persons do. When the State treats the committed relationships of gay men and lesbians differently from those of heterosexuals, it has the effect of perpetuating the stigma historically associated with homosexuality. Such stigma has negative consequences for all gay, lesbian, and bisexual people regardless of their relationship status and regardless of whether or not they wish to marry.

II. The Nature of Scientific Evidence

7. In this affidavit, I summarize the current state of scientific and professional knowledge about several issues relevant to sexual orientation. At the outset, I wish to note three important, interrelated points concerning the nature of scientific evidence in the social and behavioral sciences.

8. First, scientific knowledge is cumulative. Scientists continually try to replicate their own findings and those of their colleagues by collecting new data from new samples using a variety of methods. Scientists place greater confidence in conclusions that are supported by multiple studies employing different methods with different samples than in conclusions derived from a single study.

9. Second, scientific research cannot prove a negative. We cannot conclusively demonstrate that a particular phenomenon never occurs or that two variables are never related to each other. However, as increasing numbers of independent studies fail to establish the existence of a phenomenon or fail to show a relationship between two variables, we become increasingly convinced that, in fact, the phenomenon does not exist or the variables are unrelated. If a researcher wishes to argue that two phenomena are correlated despite repeated failures to prove that they are, the burden of proof is on that researcher to demonstrate empirically that the relationship exists.

10. Third, no empirical study is perfect in its design and execution. Scientists continually critique their own research and that of their colleagues in order to advance scientific knowledge. Thus, when a scientist identifies limitations or qualifications to a published study's findings (whether the scientist's own research or that of a colleague), or when she or he notes areas in which additional research is needed, this should not itself be interpreted as a dismissal or discounting of the research. All scientific studies can be constructively criticized.

11. In preparing this affidavit, I have relied on the best empirical research available, focusing as much as possible on general patterns rather than any single study. Whenever possible, I have relied on original empirical studies and literature reviews published in the most highly respected peer-reviewed journals in the behavioral and social sciences. Not every published paper meets this standard because academic journals differ widely in their publication criteria and the rigor of their peer review. In some cases, I have used technical reports and material published in academic books although they typically are not subjected to the same rigorous peer-review standards as journal articles. I have done so only when, in my judgment, they meet the criteria of employing rigorous methods, having credible researchers as authors, and accurately reflecting professional opinion about the current state of knowledge. In assessing the scientific literature, I neither have relied upon credible studies merely because they support, nor excluded credible studies from consideration merely because they contradict, particular conclusions.

12. Although this affidavit, in my judgment, accurately summarizes the scientific literature on the topics it addresses, I have not attempted to provide an

exhaustive review of that literature. Rather, I cite representative sources that elaborate on my main points or provide additional evidence for the conclusions I have reached. The full bibliographic citations for the sources I cite in this affidavit are listed in Appendix A.

III. Sexual Orientation

A. The Nature of Sexual Orientation and Its Inherent Link to Intimate Relationships.

13. As commonly used, *sexual orientation* refers to an enduring pattern or disposition to experience sexual, affectional, or romantic desires for and attractions to men, women, or both sexes. The term is also used to refer to an individual's sense of personal and social identity based on those desires and attractions, behaviors expressing them, and membership in a community of others who share them. Although sexual orientation ranges along a continuum from exclusively heterosexual to exclusively homosexual, it is usually discussed in terms of three categories: *heterosexual* (having attraction primarily or exclusively to members of the other sex), *homosexual* (having attraction primarily or exclusively to members of one's own sex), and *bisexual* (having a significant degree of attraction to both men and women).¹

14. Sexual orientation is distinct from other components of sex and sexuality, including *biological sex* (the anatomical, physiological, and genetic characteristics associated with being male or female), *gender identity* (the psychological sense of being male or female), and *gender role orientation* (the extent to which one conforms to cultural norms defining feminine and masculine behavior; also referred to as *sex role orientation*).

15. Sexual orientation is commonly discussed as a characteristic of the *individual*, like biological sex, gender identity, race, or age. Although this perspective is accurate insofar as it goes, it is incomplete because sexual orientation is always defined in *relational* terms and necessarily involves relationships with other individuals. Sexual acts and romantic attractions are characterized as homosexual or heterosexual according to the biological sex of the individuals involved in them, relative to each other. Indeed, it is by acting with another person – or expressing a desire to act – that individuals express their heterosexuality, homosexuality, or bisexuality. This includes actions as simple as holding hands with or kissing another person.

¹ For elaboration on the definition of sexual orientation, see the entries I wrote on "Homosexuality" for *The Encyclopedia of Psychology* (Herek, 2000) and *The Corsini Encyclopedia of Psychology and Behavioral Science* (Herek, 2001). See also Gonsiorek & Weinrich, 1991. In this affidavit, I focus specifically on persons with a homosexual orientation – gay men and lesbians – and on how prohibiting marriage rights for same-sex couples affects that group and their children. It should be noted that some research I cite (for example, the research on stigma discussed below) is applicable to bisexual as well as homosexual persons. Moreover, many bisexual persons are involved in committed same-sex relationships and, to the extent that they are, many statements in this affidavit apply with equal force to them.

16. Thus, sexual orientation is integrally linked to the intimate personal relationships that human beings form with others to meet their deeply felt needs for love, attachment, and intimacy. These bonds encompass not only sexual behavior, but also nonphysical affection between partners, shared goals and values, mutual support, and ongoing commitment. Consequently, sexual orientation is not merely a personal characteristic that can be defined in isolation. Rather, one's sexual orientation defines the universe of persons with whom one is likely to find the satisfying and fulfilling relationships that, for many individuals, comprise an essential component of personal identity.

B. Homosexuality Is a Normal Expression of Human Sexuality.

17. Mainstream mental health professionals and researchers have long recognized that homosexuality is a normal expression of human sexuality; that being gay or lesbian bears no relation to a person's ability to perform, contribute to, or participate in society; that being gay or lesbian poses no inherent obstacle to leading a happy, healthy, and productive life; and that the vast majority of gay and lesbian people function well in society and in their interpersonal relationships.² Such functioning includes the capacity to form a healthy and mutually satisfying intimate relationship with another person of the same sex and to raise healthy and well-adjusted children.

18. Empirical research conducted since the 1950s consistently has failed to provide any empirical or scientific basis for the once common view of homosexuality as a mental disorder or abnormality.³ While the American Psychiatric Association initially classified homosexuality as a disorder in 1952 when it published its first *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders*,⁴ that classification was subjected almost immediately to critical scrutiny in research funded by the National Institute of Mental Health.⁵ As empirical research results accumulated, professionals in medicine, mental

² In this affidavit, I use "gay" to refer collectively to men and women whose social identity is based on their homosexual orientation, that is, their sexual, affectional, or romantic attraction primarily to members of their own sex. I use "gay man" to refer to men in this group, and "lesbian" to refer to women in this group. In some instances, I use the phrase "gay and lesbian" to clarify that I am referring to both gay women and men.

³ A mental disorder is "a clinically significant behavioral or psychological syndrome or pattern that occurs in an individual and that is associated with present distress (e.g., a painful symptom) or disability (i.e., impairment in one or more important areas of functioning) or with a significantly increased risk of suffering death, pain, disability, or an important loss of freedom" (American Psychiatric Association, 2001).

⁴ American Psychiatric Association, 1952.

⁵ In what is now considered a classic study and one of the first methodologically rigorous examinations of the mental health status of homosexuality, Dr. Evelyn Hooker administered a battery of widely used psychological tests to groups of homosexual and heterosexual males who were matched for age, IQ, and education. The men were recruited from nonclinical settings; none of the men was in therapy at the time of the study. The heterosexual and homosexual groups did not differ significantly in their overall psychological adjustment, as rated by independent experts who were unaware of each man's sexual orientation. Hooker determined that homosexual and heterosexual men could not be distinguished from one another on the basis of the psychological testing, and that a similar majority of the two groups appeared to be free of psychopathology. She concluded from her data that homosexuality is not inherently associated

health, and the behavioral and social sciences reached the conclusion that the classification of homosexuality as a mental disorder was in error. They recognized that it reflected untested assumptions based on once-prevalent social norms as well as clinical impressions from unrepresentative samples of patients seeking therapy and individuals whose conduct brought them into the criminal justice system.

19. The American Psychiatric Association removed homosexuality from its *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders* in 1973, stating that “homosexuality *per se* implies no impairment in judgment, stability, reliability, or general social or vocational capabilities.” The American Psychological Association adopted the same position in 1975, and urged all mental health professionals to help dispel the stigma of mental illness that had long been associated with homosexual orientation.⁶

C. The Origins and Enduring Nature of Sexual Orientation

20. The factors that cause an individual to become heterosexual, homosexual, or bisexual are not currently well understood.⁷ Irrespective of the origins of sexual orientation, I have found in my own research that the vast majority of gay men and most lesbians report having either no choice or very little choice in their sexual attraction to members of their own sex.⁸ This finding is consistent with research showing that most people report having sexual attractions to and experiences with the members of only one sex. In the Kinsey studies of the 1940s and 1950s, for example, substantial numbers of respondents reported they had experienced sexual attraction to the members of only one sex, that is, they experienced either heterosexual or homosexual attractions, but not both.⁹

with psychopathology and that “homosexuality as a clinical entity does not exist” (Hooker, 1957, p. 30). Hooker’s is only one study. However, her findings have subsequently been replicated and amplified by numerous studies, using a variety of research techniques, which have similarly concluded that homosexuality is not inherently associated with psychopathology or social maladjustment. (For reviews, see Gonsiorek, 1991; Riess, 1980; Hart et al., 1978.)

⁶ The text of the 1975 Psychological Association resolution can be found on the Internet at <http://www.apa.org/pi/lgbc/policy/discrimination.html> and in Conger, 1975. The Psychological Association’s other resolutions addressing issues related to sexual orientation are posted at <http://www.apa.org/pi/lgbc/policy/pshome.html>. The Psychiatric Association’s official positions on those issues is posted at <http://healthyminds.org/glbissues.cfm>.

⁷ Various theories have proposed widely differing sources for adult sexual orientation but no single theory enjoys unequivocal empirical support. Given the current lack of definitive knowledge about why some individuals develop a heterosexual orientation and others become homosexual, most social and behavioral scientists regard sexual orientation as being shaped by a complex interaction of biological, psychological, and social forces. They often differ, however, on the relative importance they attach to each.

⁸ e.g., Herek, Cogan, Gillis, & Glunt, 1998. I have also collected data on this point from a nationally representative sample of gay, lesbian, and bisexual adults, which I am currently preparing for publication.

⁹ In interviews with more than 10,000 adults, Alfred Kinsey and his colleagues categorized respondents according to the extent to which their sexual behaviors and emotional attractions and fantasies were heterosexual or homosexual after the onset of adolescence (Kinsey, Pomeroy, & Martin, 1948; Kinsey, Pomeroy, Martin, & Gebhard, 1953). The extent to which the percentages reported by Kinsey and his colleagues can be generalized to the current U.S. population has been a topic of controversy (e.g., Michaels, 1996). Whether or not Kinsey’s findings accurately describe the current distribution of heterosexuals, homosexuals, and bisexuals in the general population, however, they document the existence

More recent studies have reported similar findings.¹⁰ I am not aware of empirical studies in which heterosexual men and women were directly asked whether or not they chose to be heterosexual. If such a study were to be conducted, however, I believe it is likely that most heterosexuals would report that they have always been attracted to the other sex and that they do not experience their heterosexuality as a choice.

21. Sexual orientation is highly resistant to change through therapeutic or religious interventions. Interventions aimed at changing an individual's sexual orientation have not been demonstrated by empirical research to be effective or safe.¹¹ Moreover, such interventions are ethically suspect because they can be harmful to the psychological well-being of those who attempt them. Clinical observations and self-reports indicate that many individuals who unsuccessfully attempt to change their sexual orientation experience considerable psychological distress.¹² For this reason, virtually all of the major mental health professional associations have adopted policy statements cautioning the profession and the public about treatments that purport to change sexual orientation.

of a sizable number of individuals whose history of sexual attractions and behaviors is exclusively or almost entirely to one sex.

¹⁰ e.g., Lauman et al., 1994.

¹¹ Although some therapists have reported changes of sexual orientation from homosexual to heterosexual in their clients, critics have detailed numerous ambiguities and problems with their methods and results. (For a review, see Haldeman, 1994.) For example, in many reports of "successful" conversion therapies, the participants' initial sexual orientation was not adequately assessed; thus, many bisexuals have been mislabeled as homosexuals with the consequence that the "successes" reported for the conversions actually have occurred among bisexuals who were highly motivated to adopt a heterosexual behavior pattern. An additional problem is that "success" usually has been defined as suppression of homoerotic response or mere display of physiological ability to engage in heterosexual intercourse; neither of these should be equated with adopting the complex set of attractions and desires that constitute sexual orientation. Many interventions aimed at changing sexual orientation have succeeded only in reducing or eliminating homosexual behavior rather than in creating or increasing heterosexual attractions; they have, in effect, deprived individuals of their capacity for sexual response to any partner, regardless of gender. Another problem is that even these inadequate operational definitions of change often have been assessed only through therapists' impressions or participants' self reports rather than through objectively verifiable indicators.

In 2003, a highly controversial paper was published in the *Archives of Sexual Behavior*, which reported the results of interviews with individuals who claimed to have changed their sexual orientation as a result of various interventions. The study's author concluded that the interviewees, most of whom were recruited through conservative religious organizations and groups that promote conversion therapies, had indeed changed their sexual orientation from homosexual or bisexual to the direction of heterosexual (Spitzer, 2003). The study drew a sufficient amount of criticism that an entire issue of the *Archives* was devoted to commentary on it, and a separate book was published with those commentaries and additional ones (Drescher & Zucker, 2006). I wrote one of the commentaries, in which I noted inadequacies in the measurement of key variables and problems with biased sampling procedures. I also noted that, because homosexuality is not a pathology, efforts to change the sexual orientation of people who are gay or lesbian should be considered suspect. And I pointed out that the study design did not permit conclusions to be drawn about the reasons why changes occurred in the participants' sexual orientation (to the extent that they did, indeed, occur). I concluded that the study amounted to little more than a collection of testimonials from individuals who are strongly dedicated to promoting the notion that homosexuals can and should try to become heterosexual (Herek, 2003).

¹² Haldeman, 2001; Shidlo & Schroeder, 2002.

These include the American Psychiatric Association, American Psychological Association, American Counseling Association, and National Association of Social Workers. In addition, reflecting the fact that adolescents are often subjected to such treatments, the American Academy of Pediatrics has adopted a policy statement advising that therapy directed specifically at attempting to change an adolescent's sexual orientation is contraindicated and unlikely to result in change.¹³

D. Stigma and Denial of Access to Marriage.

22. Denying same-sex couples the right to marry conveys a societal judgment that committed intimate relationships with people of the same sex are inferior to heterosexual relationships, and that the participants in a same-sex relationship are less deserving of society's recognition than heterosexual couples. It perpetuates power differentials whereby heterosexuals have greater access than nonheterosexuals to the many resources and benefits bestowed by the institution of marriage. These elements are the crux of *stigma*, which refers to an enduring condition, status, or attribute that is negatively valued by society, fundamentally defines a person's social identity, and consequently disadvantages and disempowers those who have it.¹⁴

23. Stigma gives rise to prejudice, discrimination, and violence against people based on their sexual orientation. Research indicates that being a target of stigma and discrimination is associated with heightened psychological distress among gay men and lesbians. Experiencing extreme enactments of stigma, such as antigay criminal assault, is associated with greater psychological distress than experiencing a similar crime not based on a stigmatized aspect of identity.¹⁵

24. Fear of stigma makes some gay, lesbian, and bisexual persons feel compelled to conceal their sexual orientation, and this forced concealment can have deleterious consequences for the individual. Like heterosexuals, lesbians and gay men benefit to the extent that they are able to share their lives with and receive support from their family, friends and other people who are important to them. For example, lesbians and gay men have been found to manifest better mental health to the extent that they hold positive feelings about their own sexual orientation, have developed a positive sense of personal identity based on it, and have integrated it into their lives by disclosing it to others (commonly referred to as "coming out of the closet" or simply "coming out"). By contrast, lesbians and gay men who feel compelled to conceal their sexual orientation tend to report more frequent mental health concerns than their openly gay counterparts, and may even be at risk for physical health problems.¹⁶

¹³ The text of the relevant policy statements are available on the American Psychological Association's Web site; <http://www.apa.org/pi/lgbcc/publications/justthefacts.html#2>.

¹⁴ e.g., Goffman, 1963; Link & Phelan, 2001; Crocker, Major, & Steele, 1998.

¹⁵ e.g., Herek et al., 1999; Meyer, 2003.

¹⁶ Herek, 1996; Herek & Garnets, 2007. *See generally* Meyer, 2003.

25. To the extent that stigma motivates some gay and lesbian people to remain in the closet, it further reinforces anti-gay prejudices among heterosexuals. Research consistently has shown that prejudice against minorities, including gay people,¹⁷ decreases significantly when members of the majority group knowingly have personal contact with minority group members.¹⁸ Consistent with the general pattern, empirical research demonstrates that having contact with an openly gay person is one of the most powerful influences on heterosexuals' tolerance and acceptance of gay people. Anti-gay attitudes are significantly less common among heterosexuals who report having a close friend or family member who is gay or lesbian; their prejudice tends to be lower when a lesbian or gay friend or family member has directly disclosed her or his sexual orientation to them, compared to when the former's sexual orientation had not been directly discussed.¹⁹ To the extent that stigma prevents heterosexuals from interacting with openly gay people, it also reinforces and perpetuates heterosexuals' antigay prejudice.

26. Thus, by denying same-sex couples the right to marry legally, the State devalues and delegitimizes the relationships that are at the very core of a homosexual orientation and thereby expresses, compounds, and perpetuates the stigma historically attached to homosexuality. Such stigma negatively affects not only the members of same-sex couples who seek to be married and any children they may have, but all homosexual and bisexual persons, regardless of their relationship status or desire to marry.²⁰

27. It is my understanding that Dr. Michael Lamb has submitted an affidavit for the present case in which he describes the relevant research on children raised by lesbian and gay parents. Without duplicating Dr. Lamb's discussion, I would like to briefly address the specific issue of the stigma such children may experience in the absence of legal recognition for their parents' relationship.

28. Such stigma can derive from various sources. The children born to same-sex couples in Iowa are accorded a status historically stigmatized as "illegitimacy" and "bastardy."²¹ Although the social stigma attached to illegitimacy has declined in recent decades, being born to unmarried parents is still widely considered undesirable. Indeed, opponents of marriage rights for same-sex couples have argued that the stigma attached to unwed parentage serves a valuable social function and should be perpetuated.²² This stigma is likely to be extended to the children of unmarried same-sex couples. As a result, children of parents who are not married may be stigmatized by others, such as peers or

¹⁷ Although the specific content of prejudice varies across different minority groups, the psychological dynamics of prejudice are similar regardless of the group toward which that prejudice is directed.

¹⁸ A meta-analysis of more than 500 studies of intergroup contact and prejudice based on sexual orientation, nationality race, age, and disability found a highly robust inverse relationship between contact and prejudice (Pettigrew & Tropp, 2006).

¹⁹ Herek & Capitanio, 1996; Herek & Glunt, 1993.

²⁰ Herek, 2006.

²¹ e.g., Witte, 2003.

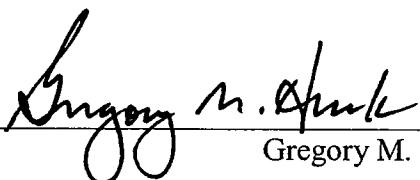
²² Gallagher, 2004.

school staff members. The children of same-sex couples will not be subjected this stigma of illegitimacy when those couples can legally marry.

29. In addition, children of same-sex couples may be secondary targets of stigma directed at their parents because of the parents' sexual orientation. The effects of such stigma may be indirect, as when lesbian or gay parents experience greater strain on their relationship as a result of not receiving social support to the same extent as heterosexual couples, which has consequences for the child. The effects may also be direct if the children of lesbian and gay parents, like children from other minority groups, experience teasing at the hands of other children. Empirical research has *not* found that the children of lesbians differ from the children of heterosexual parents in the quality of their peer relationships.²³ However, lesbian and gay parents and their children are generally aware of the potential for stigma and may take specific steps to avoid it.²⁴ Thus, the threat of stigma represents a burden with which families headed by same-sex couples must cope and it is reasonable to predict that children will benefit by having even the threat of such stigma removed from their lives.

I certify under penalty of perjury and pursuant to the laws of the State of Iowa that the preceding is true and correct.

DATED this 23rd day of January, 2007



Gregory M. Herek

²³ e.g., Stacey & Biblarz, 2001; Patterson, 2000.

²⁴ e.g., Patterson, 2004; Tasker & Golombok, 1997.

APPENDIX A

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APPENDIX B
Curriculum Vitae

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CURRENT POSITION

Professor of Psychology, University of California at Davis.

EDUCATION

B.A. University of Nebraska at Omaha, 1977. Majors in Psychology and Sociology (magna cum laude).
M.A. University of California at Davis, 1980. Personality and Social Psychology.
Ph.D. University of California at Davis, 1983. Personality and Social Psychology.
Post-Doctoral Fellowship Yale University, 1983-1985. Social Psychology.

ACADEMIC AND RESEARCH APPOINTMENTS

1999-present Professor, University of California at Davis.
2000 Distinguished Visiting Scholar, Richard and Rhoda Goldman School of Public Policy, University of California, Berkeley.
1994-1999 Research Psychologist, University of California at Davis.
1989-1994 Associate Research Psychologist, University of California at Davis.
1986-1989 Assistant Professor, Graduate Program in Social and Personality Psychology, Graduate Center of the City University of New York.
1986 Visiting Assistant Professor, Yale University.
1985-1986 Lecturer, Yale University.
1984 Visiting Lecturer, Branford and Ezra Stiles Colleges, Yale University.
1983-1985 Postdoctoral Fellow in Personality and Social Psychology, Yale University.
1978-1983 Teaching Assistant, Research Assistant, and Teaching Associate in Psychology, University of California at Davis.

SCIENTIFIC AND PROFESSIONAL SERVICE

1995-Present Chair, Wayne Placek Award Scientific Review Committee, American Psychological Foundation.
2003-present Member, Task Force on Sexual Orientation and Military Service, American Psychological Association.
2002-2005 Member, Advisory Board for the National Sexual Resource Center. Sponsored by the Ford Foundation and San Francisco State University.
2001-2005 Member, Diversity Committee, Society for Personality and Social Psychology.

(continued)

SCIENTIFIC AND PROFESSIONAL SERVICE (continued)

- 2004-2005 Member, Policy Task Force, Society for the Psychological Study of Social Issues.
- 2003-2004 Ad Hoc Reviewer, National Institute of Mental Health.
- 2001 Member, Program Committee for "Sexual Orientation and Mental Health: Toward Global Perspectives on Practice and Policy," an international conference cosponsored by the American Psychological Association and professional societies from Europe, Australia, and South America.
- 1996-2001 Ad Hoc Reviewer, National Institute of Mental Health.
- 2000 Member, Public Interest Awards Committee, American Psychological Association.
- 2000 Member, International Review Committee, World Conference on AIDS.
- 2000 Ad Hoc Reviewer, National Science Foundation.
- 1999-2000 Member, Community Advisory Board, Program in Human Sexuality Studies, San Francisco State University.
- 1998 Member, International Review Committee, World Conference on AIDS.
- 1997 Ad Hoc Reviewer, National Science Foundation.
- 1996 Chair of research workshop, *AIDS, Stigma, and Mental Health: Research Issues and Directions*. Sponsored by the Office on AIDS, National Institute of Mental Health.
- 1992-95 Member, National Institute of Mental Health (NIMH) Mental Health, AIDS and Immunology Review Committee.
- 1992-94 Member, International Scientific Program Committee, International Conference on AIDS.
- 1985-94 Convention Program Committee, APA Division 44. (Member, 1985-87, 1989-94; Chair, 1987-88).
- 1991-93 Convention Program Committee, American Psychological Society.
- 1986-92 Ad Hoc Reviewer and Site Visitor, National Institute of Mental Health.
- 1990-91 Consultant, National Academy of Sciences Committee on AIDS Research, for study of the social impact of AIDS.
- 1990 Scientific consultant to Social Science Research Council for proposed National Survey of Health and Sexual Behavior.
- 1989 Chair of research workshop, *Mental Health Aspects of Violence Toward Lesbians and Gay Men: Research Issues and Directions*. Sponsored by the Antisocial and Violent Behavior Branch, National Institute of Mental Health.
- 1987-89 Member, Task Force on Psychology and AIDS, American Psychological Association (APA).
- 1986-87 Chairperson (1987) and Member (1986), APA Committee on Lesbian and Gay Concerns.
- 1985-87 President (1987) and Steering Committee Member (1985-86), Association of Lesbian and Gay Psychologists.
- 1985-87 Member, APA Task Force on Avoiding Heterosexist Bias in Psychological Research.

PUBLIC POLICY AND LEGAL SERVICE

- 2006 Primary consultant for *amicus curiae* brief by American Psychological Association in *Conaway et al. v. Deane & Polyak et al.*, summarizing social science research relevant to a Maryland law prohibiting same-sex marriage. (Court of Appeals of Maryland)
- 2006 Primary consultant for *amicus curiae* brief by American Psychological Association for *In re: Adoption of R.A. and M.A.*, summarizing social science research relevant to a foster parenting by same-sex couples. (Maine Supreme Judicial Court)
- 2005-06 Primary consultant for *amicus curiae* brief by American Psychological Association in *Department of Human Services et al. v. Matthew Howard et al.*, summarizing social science research relevant to a ruling by the Arkansas Child Welfare Agency Review Board barring gay and lesbian foster parents (Arkansas Supreme Court).
- 2005 Primary consultant for *amicus curiae* brief by American Psychological Association in *Citizens For Equal Protection v. Bruning et al.*, summarizing social science research relevant to a Nebraska state law prohibiting all recognition of same-sex relationships (US Court of Appeals, 8th District).
- 2005 Primary consultant for *amicus curiae* briefs by American Psychological Association in *Samuels et al. v. New York, Shields et al. vs. Madigan et al.*, and *Hernandez et al. vs. Robles*, summarizing social science research relevant to a New York state law prohibiting same-sex marriage. (Supreme Court of New York: First, Second, and Third Judicial Departments)
- 2004 Primary consultant for *amicus curiae* briefs by American Psychological Association in *Li et al. vs. Oregon, Lewis v. Harris*, and *Andersen et al. vs. Washington*, summarizing social science research relevant to state laws prohibiting same-sex marriage in Oregon, New Jersey, and Washington. (Oregon Supreme Court, New Jersey Superior Court, Washington Supreme Court)
- 2004 Submitted expert declaration in *San Francisco v. California et al.*, summarizing social science research relevant to marriage laws and same-sex couples. (California Superior Court)
- 2003 Primary consultant for *amicus curiae* brief by American Psychological Association in *Lawrence v. Texas*, summarizing social science research relevant to state sodomy laws (US Supreme Court).
- 2002 Consultant for *amicus curiae* brief by American Psychological Association in *Boy Scouts of America v. District of Columbia Commission on Human Rights*, summarizing social science research relevant to the D.C. Human Rights Commission's enforcement of antidiscrimination legislation against the Boy Scouts (District of Columbia Court of Appeals).
- 2001 Consultant for *amicus curiae* brief by American Psychological Association in *Jegley v. Picado*, summarizing social science research relevant to the Arkansas sodomy law (Arkansas Supreme Court).
- 2000 Member, Advisory Task Force for AB 537, advising the California State Superintendent of Public Instruction on reducing and preventing hate-motivated acts against lesbian, gay, bisexual, and transgendered students in public schools.
- 2000 Consultant for *amicus curiae* brief by American Psychological Association in *Boy Scouts of America v. Dale*, summarizing social science research relevant to antigay discriminatory policy by the Boy Scouts (U.S. Supreme Court).
- 1997 Invited participant, White House Conference on Hate Crimes.

(continued)

PUBLIC POLICY AND LEGAL SERVICE (continued)

- 1997 Invited speaker, Congressional briefing on hate crimes (sponsored by the American Psychological Association).
- 1995 Submitted expert declarations in *Able et al. v. U.S.* and *Watson v. Perry et al.* (summarizing social science research relevant to Department of Defense revised policy prohibiting service by gay personnel).
- 1995 Consultant for *amicus curiae* brief by American Psychological Association in *Campbell et al. v. Sundquist et al.*, summarizing social science research relevant to Tennessee sodomy law (Tennessee Court of Appeals).
- 1994 Consultant for *amicus curiae* brief by American Psychological Association in *Romer v. Evans*, summarizing social science research relevant to a Colorado statewide initiative prohibiting local statutes to protect people from discrimination on the basis of their sexual orientation (U.S. Supreme Court).
- 1995 Submitted expert declaration summarizing social science research relevant to U.S. Department of Defense policy prohibiting service by gay personnel in administrative discharge proceedings for *Petty Officer Mark A. Philips, USN*, and *AIC Sean Fucci, USAF*.
- 1994 Consultant for *amicus curiae* brief by American Psychological Association in *Equality Foundation of Greater Cincinnati v. City of Cincinnati*, summarizing social science research relevant to a court ruling that struck down an initiative prohibiting statutes to protect people from discrimination on the basis of their sexual orientation (U.S. District Court, Southern District of Ohio).
- 1994 Submitted expert declarations summarizing social science research relevant to U.S. Department of Defense policy prohibiting service by gay personnel in the following administrative discharge proceedings: *Lt. Paul G. Thomasson, USN*; *Capt. Richard P. Richenberg, USAF*; *LTJG Tracy W.J. Thorne, USNR*; and *LTJG Richard Dirk Selland, USN*.
- 1994 Submitted expert declaration, *Cammermeyer v. Aspin et al.* (summarizing social science research relevant to Department of Defense policy prohibiting service by gay personnel).
- 1993 Witness, Committee on Armed Services, U.S. House of Representatives (Hon. Ronald Dellums, Chair). Hearings on *The Policy Implications of Lifting the Ban on Homosexuals in the Military*. Provided expert testimony on behalf of the American Psychological Association, American Psychiatric Association, and four other national professional organizations.
- 1993 Consultant for *amicus curiae* brief by American Academy of Child & Adolescent Psychiatry, American Psychological Association, and others in *Bottoms v. Bottoms*, summarizing social science research relevant to a court ruling that removed a child from the custody of his lesbian mother (Virginia Court of Appeals).
- 1993 Submitted expert declaration summarizing social science research relevant to U.S. Department of Defense policy prohibiting service by gay personnel in the following administrative discharge proceedings: *HN Berkeley R. Allen Pemberton, USN*; *Lt. Maria Zoe Dunning, USN*; *Sgt. Justin Elzie, USMC*.

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PUBLIC POLICY AND LEGAL SERVICE (continued)

- 1993 Submitted expert declaration, *Meinhold v. U.S. Department of Defense and U.S. Department of the Navy* (summarizing social science research relevant to Navy policy prohibiting service by gay personnel).
- 1992 Submitted expert declarations summarizing social science research relevant to U.S. Department of Defense policy prohibiting service by gay personnel in the following administrative discharge proceedings: *Sgt. Richard A. Kirton, WAARNG*; *AWI Volker Keith Meinhold, USN*; *SSgt Thomas P. Paniccia, USAF*; *LTJG Tracy W.J. Thorne, USNR*.
- 1992 Submitted expert declaration in *Evans et al. v. Colorado* (summarizing social science research relevant to Amendment 2, which prohibited passage of legislation to prevent discrimination on the basis of sexual orientation).
- 1992 Submitted expert affidavit, *Douglas v. The Queen* (summarizing social science research relevant to Canadian military policy prohibiting service by gay personnel).
- 1992 Submitted expert declaration, *Woodard v. Gallagher* (summarizing social science research relevant to discriminatory employment policy of Sheriff's Department of Orange County, Florida).
- 1991-92 Member, San Francisco District Attorney's Special Commission on Hate Crimes.
- 1990 Submitted expert affidavit, *Morales et al. v. Texas* (summarizing social science research relevant to Texas state sodomy law).
- 1991 Submitted expert affidavit, *Steffan v. Cheney et al.* (summarizing social science research relevant to Navy policy prohibiting service by gay personnel).
- 1988-92 Consultant for *amicus curiae* briefs by American Psychological Association summarizing social science research relevant to state sodomy laws (including *Kentucky v. Wasson*, Kentucky Supreme Court).
- 1988-89 Consultant for *amicus curiae* brief by American Psychological Association, *Watkins vs. U.S. Army*, summarizing social science research relevant to military ban on gay and lesbian members (U.S. Court of Appeals, Ninth Circuit).
- 1985-86 Consultant for *amicus curiae* brief by American Psychological Association, *Bowers v. Hardwick*, summarizing social science research relevant to Georgia sodomy law (U.S. Supreme Court).
- 1986 Witness, Committee on the Judiciary, Subcommittee on Criminal Justice, U.S. House of Representatives (Hon. John Conyers, Chair). Hearings on *Anti-Gay Violence*. Provided testimony on behalf of American Psychological Association.

PROFESSIONAL MEMBERSHIPS

American Psychological Association (Fellow of Divisions 8, 9, 44; Member of Division 35)
Association for Psychological Science (Fellow)
American Association for Public Opinion Research
Society for Experimental Social Psychology

SERVICE FOR ACADEMIC JOURNALS AND SERIES

Executive Editor

Contemporary Perspectives on Lesbian, Gay, and Bisexual Psychology, a book series cosponsored by the Society for the Psychological Study of Lesbian and Gay Issues (APA Division 44) and APA Books (1999-2008)

Editor

Psychological Perspectives on Lesbian and Gay Issues, annual volume sponsored by the Society for the Psychological Study of Lesbian and Gay Issues, APA Division 44 (1992-2000)

Consulting Editor, Associate Editor, or Member of Editorial Board

Sexuality Research and Social Policy (2003-present)
Psychology of Men and Masculinity (1999-2007)
Basic and Applied Social Psychology (1997- present)
The Journal of Sex Research (1995-present)
Research on Men and Masculinity Series, Sage Publications (1994-present)
Men and Masculinities (1992-present)
Journal of Homosexuality (1984-present)
Personality and Social Psychology Bulletin (2002-2003)
Journal of the Gay and Lesbian Medical Association (1996-2003)
Journal of Lesbian and Gay Social Work (1991-2000)

Ad Hoc Reviewer (partial list)

<i>AIDS & Behavior</i>	<i>J. of Law, Medicine & Ethics</i>
<i>AIDS Care</i>	<i>J. of Personality & Social Psychology</i>
<i>American J. of Community Psychology</i>	<i>J. of Politics</i>
<i>American J. of Public Health</i>	<i>Merrill-Palmer Quarterly</i>
<i>American Psychologist</i>	<i>Political Psychology</i>
<i>British J. of Social Psychology</i>	<i>Political Research Quarterly</i>
<i>Culture, Health & Sexuality</i>	<i>Professional Psychology: Research and Practice</i>
<i>Emotion</i>	<i>Psychological Bulletin</i>
<i>European J. of Social Psychology</i>	<i>Psychological Review</i>
<i>Gender & Society</i>	<i>Psychological Science</i>
<i>Group Processes & Intergroup Relations</i>	<i>Psychology of Women Quarterly</i>
<i>Health Psychology</i>	<i>Public Opinion Quarterly</i>
<i>J. of Applied Social Psychology</i>	<i>Sex Roles</i>
<i>J. of Consulting & Clinical Psychology</i>	<i>Social Science & Medicine</i>
<i>J. of Contemporary Criminal Justice</i>	<i>Sociological Perspectives</i>
<i>J. of Experimental Social Psychology</i>	
<i>J. of Interpersonal Violence</i>	

RESEARCH GRANTS RECEIVED

- 2004-2006 *The Experience of Stigma in Persons with HIV/AIDS*. Universitywide AIDS Research Program (\$99,876).
- 2005-2006 *Sexual Prejudice and Voters' Attitudes Toward Public Policy Affecting Sexual Minorities in the United States*. The Gill Foundation (\$48,240)
- 1997-2002 *HIV/AIDS-Related Stigma*. Independent Scientist Award, National Institute of Mental Health (\$429,916).
- 1995-1999 *HIV/AIDS-Related Public Attitudes and Beliefs in the US*. National Institute of Mental Health (\$1,173,872).
- 1993-1996 *Mental Health Consequences of Anti-Gay/-Lesbian Violence*. National Institute of Mental Health (\$736,095).
- 1992-1996 *Gay/Bisexual Identity and Community In The AIDS Era*. National Institute of Mental Health (\$540,295).
- 1988-1997 *Public Education About AIDS: A Social Psychological Approach*. National Institute of Mental Health (\$1,432,963).
- 1989-1993 *Public Reactions to AIDS: Knowledge, Attitudes, and Behavior*. National Institute of Mental Health (\$674,080).
- 1990-1992 *Cultural Differences in AIDS-Related Attitudes and Behaviors Among Californians*. Universitywide AIDS Research Program (\$70,092).
- 1987-1989 *Public Knowledge, Attitudes, and Behavior Concerning AIDS: A National Survey*. National Institute of Mental Health (\$121,391).
- 1987-1988 *Public Education About AIDS*. PSC/CUNY Foundation (\$6068).
- 1986-1988 *A Neofunctional Theory of Attitudes*. National Institute of Mental Health. (\$15,000)
- 1985-1986 *Anti-Gay Prejudice and Public Reactions to AIDS*. Society for the Psychological Study of Social Issues, Grants-in-Aid Program. (\$1000)
- 1982 Dissertation research grant from National Gay Academic Union (\$1000).
- 1982 Dissertation research grant from Psychology Department, University of California at Davis (\$600).
- 1979-1981 Annual Graduate Research Awards, University of California at Davis. (\$1400 total)

OTHER AWARDS AND HONORS

- 2006 Kurt Lewin Memorial Award for “outstanding contributions to the development and integration of psychological research and social action.” Society for the Psychological Study of Social Issues (APA Division 9).
- 2005 William Bevan Memorial Lecture on Psychology and Public Policy. American Psychological Foundation. Presented at the annual meeting of the American Psychological Association, Washington, DC.
- 2005 Elected Fellow, Society for Personality and Social Psychology, Division 8 of the American Psychological Association.
- 2003 Certificate of Appreciation for presenting psychological science to the courts in *Lawrence v. Texas* and other cases related to sexual orientation, from the Society for the Psychological Study of Lesbian, Gay, and Bisexual Issues, APA Division 44. Presented at the annual meeting of the American Psychological Association, Toronto.
- 2001 Recognized for contributions to research and public policy by the Society for the Psychological Study of Men and Masculinity, APA Division 51. Presented at the annual meeting of the American Psychological Association, San Francisco.
- 2000 Elected Fellow, Society for the Psychological Study of Social Issues, Division 9 of the American Psychological Association.
- 2000 Monette/Horwitz Trust Award, “in recognition of distinguished achievement in combating homophobia through research and writing.” Presented at the Lambda Literary Awards banquet, Chicago.
- 2000 Elected to membership, Society for Experimental Social Psychology.
- 1999 1999 Award for Distinguished Scientific Contribution. Society for the Psychological Study of Lesbian, Gay, and Bisexual Issues (APA Division 44). Presented at the annual meeting of the American Psychological Association, Boston.
- 1996 Distinguished Contribution to Psychology in the Public Interest, American Psychological Association. (Early Career Award)
- 1994 Frederick Howell Lewis Distinguished Lecturer, Psi Chi Honor Society.
- 1993 Myers Center Award for the Study of Human Rights in the United States, presented to *Hate Crimes: Confronting Violence Against Lesbians And Gay Men* (Herek & Berrill, editors). Gustavus Myers Center for the Study of Human Rights in North America, Fayetteville, AR.
- 1992 Outstanding Achievement Award, Committee on Lesbian and Gay Concerns, American Psychological Association.
- 1992 *Hate Crimes: Confronting Violence Against Lesbians And Gay Men* (Herek & Berrill, editors) named an Outstanding Academic Book of 1992 by Choice Magazine, American Library Association.
- 1991 Elected Fellow, American Psychological Association and the Society for the Psychological Study of Gay and Lesbian Issues, APA Division 44.

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OTHER AWARDS AND HONORS (continued)

- 1989 Award for "Best Contribution to Empirical Research in Peace Psychology," from Psychologists for Social Responsibility. Presented at the annual meeting of the American Psychological Association, New Orleans. [Shared with Irving L. Janis and Paul Huth for Herek, Janis, & Huth (1987)]
- 1989 Recipient of first annual award for "Distinguished Scientific Contributions to Lesbian and Gay Psychology," Society for the Psychological Study of Lesbian and Gay Issues (APA Division 44). Presented at the annual meeting of the American Psychological Association, New Orleans.
- 1989 Master Lecturer, American Psychological Association.
- 1984 Mark Freedman Memorial Research Award, Association of Lesbian and Gay Psychologists. Presented at the annual meeting of the American Psychological Association, Toronto.
- 1983 Postdoctoral Fellowship, Yale University.
- 1982 Teaching Award for Outstanding Graduate Student, University of California at Davis.
- 1979-82 Regents' Fellowships, University of California at Davis (total of three annual awards).
- 1977 First Prize, J.P. Guilford National Undergraduate Research Competition sponsored by Psi Chi Honor Society. Presented at the annual meeting of the American Psychological Association, San Francisco.
- 1977 First Prize, Nebraska Psychological Association Undergraduate Research Competition.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

Books and Edited Volumes

1. Herek, G.M., & Berrill, K. (Eds.) (1990). *Violence against lesbians and gay men: Issues for research, practice, and policy* [Special issue]. *Journal of Interpersonal Violence*, 5 (3).
2. Herek, G.M., & Berrill, K. (Eds.) (1992). *Hate crimes: Confronting violence against lesbians and gay men*. Thousand Oaks, CA: Sage. [Named an Outstanding Academic Book of 1992 by *Choice Magazine*, American Library Association; recipient of a 1993 Myers Center Award for the Study of Human Rights in the United States.]
3. Greene, B., & Herek, G.M. (Eds.) (1994). *Lesbian and gay psychology: Theory, research, and clinical applications*. Thousand Oaks, CA: Sage Publications. [Translated into Croatian as *Psihologija ženske i muške homoseksualnosti*, published by Jesenski i Turk D.O.O., Zagreb, Croatia, 1999.]
4. Herek, G.M., & Greene, B. (Eds.) (1995). *AIDS, identity, and community: The HIV epidemic and lesbians and gay men*. Thousand Oaks, CA: Sage Publications.
5. Herek, G.M., Jobe, J.B., & Carney, R. (Eds.) (1996). *Out in force: Sexual orientation and the military*. Chicago: University of Chicago Press.
6. Herek, G.M. (Ed.) (1998). *Stigma and sexual orientation: Understanding prejudice against lesbians, gay men, and bisexuals*. Thousand Oaks, CA: Sage Publications. [Translated into Russian by The State Municipal Enterprise Book Advertising Agency, Kharkov, Ukraine, 2002.]
7. Herek, G.M. (Ed.) (1999). *AIDS and stigma in the United States* [Special issue]. *American Behavioral Scientist*, 42 (7).
8. Herek, G.M. (in preparation). *Sexual prejudice: The psychology of homophobias and heterosexisms*. Chicago: University of Chicago Press.

Papers in Academic Journals

1. Barbatsis, G., Wong, M., & Herek, G.M. (1983). A struggle for dominance: Relational communication patterns in television drama. *Communication Quarterly*, 31, 148-155.
2. Herek, G.M. (1984). Beyond "homophobia": A social psychological perspective on attitudes toward lesbians and gay men. *Journal of Homosexuality*, 10(1/2), 1-21. [Reprinted in J.P. DeCecco (Ed.), *Bashers, baiters, and bigots: Homophobia in American society*. New York: Harrington Park Press, 1985. Reprinted and translated as "Et sosialpsykologisk synspunkt på folks holdninger til homofile" in Vera H. Føllesdal (Ed.), *Homofili: Fordommer og fakta*. Oslo, Norway: Solum Forlag, 1990.]
3. Herek, G.M. (1984). Attitudes toward lesbians and gay men: A factor-analytic study. *Journal of Homosexuality*, 10(1/2), 39-51. [Reprinted in J.P. DeCecco (Ed.), *Bashers, baiters, and bigots: Homophobia in American society*. New York: Harrington Park Press, 1985.]
4. Herek, G.M. (1986). On heterosexual masculinity: Some psychical consequences of the social construction of gender and sexuality. *American Behavioral Scientist*, 29, 563-577. [Reprinted in: (a) M.S. Kimmel (Ed.), *Changing men: New directions in research on men and masculinity*. Thousand Oaks, CA: Sage. (b) L.D. Garnets & D.C. Kimmel (Eds). *Psychological perspectives on lesbian and gay male experiences*. New York: Columbia University Press.]
5. Herek, G.M. (1986). The instrumentality of attitudes: Toward a neofunctional theory. *Journal of Social Issues*, 42(2), 99-114.
6. Crosby, F.J., & Herek, G.M. (1986). Male sympathy with the situation of women: Does personal experience make a difference? *Journal of Social Issues*, 42(2), 55-66.

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Papers (continued)

7. Herek, G.M. (1986). The social psychology of homophobia: Toward a practical theory. *Review of Law and Social Change*, 14, 923-934.
8. Herek, G.M. (1987). Religious orientation and prejudice: A comparison of racial and sexual attitudes. *Personality and Social Psychology Bulletin*, 13, 56-65.
9. Herek, G.M., Janis, I.L., & Huth, P. (1987). Decision-making during international crises: Is quality of process related to outcome? *Journal of Conflict Resolution*, 31, 203-226
10. Herek, G.M. (1987). Can functions be measured? A new perspective on the functional approach to attitudes. *Social Psychology Quarterly*, 50, 285-303.
11. Herek, G.M., & Glunt, E.K. (1988). An epidemic of stigma: Public reactions to AIDS. *American Psychologist*, 43, 886-891.
12. Herek, G.M. (1988). Heterosexuals' attitudes toward lesbians and gay men: Correlates and gender differences. *The Journal of Sex Research*, 25, 451-477.
13. Herek, G.M. (1989). Hate crimes against lesbians and gay men: Issues for research and policy. *American Psychologist*, 44, 948-955. [Reprinted in W.R. Dynes & S. Donaldson (Eds.), *Homosexuality: Discrimination, criminology, and the law*. New York: Garland, 1992.]
14. Herek, G.M., Janis, I.L., & Huth, P. (1989). Quality of U.S. decisionmaking during the Cuban missile crisis: Major errors in Welch's reassessment. *Journal of Conflict Resolution*, 33, 446-459.
15. Herek, G.M. (1990). Gay people and government security clearances: A social science perspective. *American Psychologist*, 45, 1035-1042. [Reprinted in J. Duntley & L. Shaffer (Eds.), *Human development across the life span*. Acton, MA: Copley, 1993.]
16. Herek, G.M. (1990). The context of anti-gay violence: Notes on cultural and psychological heterosexism. *Journal of Interpersonal Violence*, 5, 316-333. [Reprinted in: (a) R. Cleaver & P. Myers (Eds.), *A certain terror: Heterosexism, militarism, violence and change*. Chicago: American Friends Service Committee, 1993. (b) L.D. Garnets & D.C. Kimmel (Eds). *Psychological perspectives on lesbian and gay male experiences*. New York: Columbia University Press. (c) S.L. Ellyson & A.G. Halberstadt (Eds.) (1995). *Explorations in social psychology: Readings and research*. New York: McGraw-Hill.]
17. Herek, G.M., & Berrill, K. (1990). Documenting the victimization of lesbians and gay men: Methodological issues. *Journal of Interpersonal Violence*, 5, 301-315. [Reprinted in G. Herek & K. Berrill (Eds.) (1992). *Hate crimes: Understanding and responding to anti-gay violence* (pp. 270-286). Thousand Oaks, CA: Sage.]
18. Herek, G.M., & Berrill, K. (1990). Anti-gay violence and mental health: Setting an agenda for research. *Journal of Interpersonal Violence*, 5, 414-423.
19. Garnets, L., Herek, G.M., & Levy, B. (1990). Violence and victimization of lesbians and gay men: Mental health consequences. *Journal of Interpersonal Violence*, 5, 366-383. [Reprinted in: (a) G. Herek & K. Berrill (Eds.) (1992). *Hate crimes: Confronting violence against lesbians and gay men* (pp. 207-226). Thousand Oaks, CA: Sage. (b) L.D. Garnets & D.C. Kimmel (Eds). *Psychological perspectives on lesbian and gay male experiences*. New York: Columbia University Press.]
20. Berrill, K.T., & Herek, G.M. (1990). Primary and secondary victimization in anti-gay hate crimes: Official response and public policy. *Journal of Interpersonal Violence*, 5, 401-413. [Revised and reprinted in G. Herek & K. Berrill (Eds.) (1992). *Hate crimes: Confronting violence against lesbians and gay men* (pp. 289-305). Thousand Oaks, CA: Sage.]

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21. Herek, G.M., & Glunt, E.K. (1991). AIDS-related attitudes in the United States: A preliminary conceptualization. *The Journal of Sex Research*, 28, 99-123.
22. Herek, G.M., Kimmel, D.C., Amaro, H., & Melton, G.B. (1991). Avoiding heterosexist bias in psychological research. *American Psychologist*, 46, 957-963. [Reprinted in *Bioethics News*, 12 (5), Special Supplement, 2-19. (Published by the Centre for Human Bioethics at Monash University, Australia)]
23. Herek, G.M. (1991). Myths about sexual orientation: A lawyer's guide to social science research. *Law and Sexuality*, 1(1), 133-172.
24. Herek, G.M., & Capitanio, J.P. (1993). Public reactions to AIDS in the United States: A second decade of stigma. *American Journal of Public Health*, 83, 574-577.
25. Herek, G.M. (1993). Sexual orientation and military service: A social science perspective. *American Psychologist*, 48, 538-547.
26. Herek, G.M., & Glunt, E.K. (1993). Interpersonal contact and heterosexuals' attitudes toward gay men: Results from a national survey. *The Journal of Sex Research*, 30, 239-244.
27. Herek, G.M. (1993). Documenting prejudice against lesbians and gay men on campus: The Yale Sexual Orientation Survey. *Journal of Homosexuality*, 25(4), 15-30.
28. Herek, G.M., & Capitanio, J.P. (1994). Conspiracies, contagion, and compassion: Trust and public reactions to AIDS. *AIDS Education and Prevention*, 6, 367-377.
29. Herek, G.M., & Capitanio, J.P. (1995). Black heterosexuals' attitudes toward lesbians and gay men in the United States. *The Journal of Sex Research*, 32, 95-105.
30. Herek, G.M., & Capitanio, J.P. (1996). "Some of my best friends": Intergroup contact, concealable stigma, and heterosexuals' attitudes toward gay men and lesbians. *Personality and Social Psychology Bulletin*, 22, 412-424.
31. Herek, G.M., Gillis, J.R., Cogan, J.C., & Glunt, E.K. (1997). Hate crime victimization among lesbian, gay, and bisexual adults: Prevalence, psychological correlates, and methodological issues. *Journal of Interpersonal Violence*, 12, 195-215.
32. Herek, G.M., & Capitanio, J.P. (1997). AIDS stigma and contact with persons with AIDS: Effects of direct and vicarious contact. *Journal of Applied Social Psychology*, 27, 1-36.
33. Herek, G.M., Cogan, J.C., Gillis, J.R., & Glunt, E.K. (1998). Correlates of internalized homophobia in a community sample of lesbians and gay men. *Journal of the Gay and Lesbian Medical Association*, 2, 15-23.
34. Herek, G.M., Mitnick, L., Burris, S., Chesney, M., Devine, P., Fullilove, M.T., Fullilove, R., Gunther, H.C., Levi, J., Michaels, S., Novick, A., Pryor, J., Snyder, M., & Sweeney, T. (1998). AIDS and stigma: A conceptual framework and research agenda. *AIDS and Public Policy Journal*, 13, 36-47.
35. Herek, G.M., & Capitanio, J.P. (1998). Symbolic prejudice or fear of infection? A functional analysis of AIDS-related stigma among heterosexual adults. *Basic and Applied Social Psychology*, 20, 230-241.
36. Herek, G.M., Gillis, J.R., Glunt, E.K., Lewis, J., Welton, D., & Capitanio, J.P. (1998). Culturally sensitive AIDS educational videos for African American audiences: Effects of source, message, receiver, and context. *American Journal of Community Psychology*, 26, 705-743.

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37. Herek, G.M. (1999). AIDS and stigma. *American Behavioral Scientist*, 42, 1106-1116. [Reprinted in: (a) M. Stomblor et al. (Eds.) (2004). *Sex matters: The sexuality and society reader*. Boston: Allyn & Bacon. (b) P. Conrad (Ed.) (2004). *The sociology of health and illness: Critical perspectives* (7th ed.). New York: Worth-St. Martin's.]
38. Herek, G.M., & Capitanio, J.P. (1999). AIDS stigma and sexual prejudice. *American Behavioral Scientist*, 42, 1130-1147.
39. Capitanio, J.P., & Herek, G.M. (1999). AIDS-related stigma and attitudes toward injecting drug users among Black and White Americans. *American Behavioral Scientist*, 42, 1148-1161.
40. Herek, G.M., Gillis, J.R., & Cogan, J. C. (1999). Psychological sequelae of hate crime victimization among lesbian, gay, and bisexual adults. *Journal of Consulting and Clinical Psychology*, 67, 945-951.
41. Herek, G.M., & Capitanio, J.P. (1999). Sex differences in how heterosexuals think about lesbians and gay men: Evidence from survey context effects. *The Journal of Sex Research*, 36, 348-360.
42. Herek, G.M. (2000). The psychology of sexual prejudice. *Current Directions in Psychological Science*, 9, 19-22. [Reprinted in J.B. Ruscher & E.Y. Hammer (Eds.) (2004). *Current Directions in Social Psychology*. Upper Saddle River, NJ: Pearson/Prentice Hall.]
43. Herek, G.M. (2000). Sexual prejudice and gender: Do heterosexuals' attitudes toward lesbians and gay men differ? *Journal of Social Issues* 56(2), 251-266.
44. Herek, G.M., Gonzalez-Rivera, M., Fead, F., & Welton, D. (2001). AIDS educational videos for gay and bisexual men: A content analysis. *Journal of the Gay and Lesbian Medical Association* 5(4), 143-153.
45. Herek, G.M., Capitanio, J.P., & Widaman, K.F. (2002). HIV-related stigma and knowledge in the United States: Prevalence and trends, 1991-1999. *American Journal of Public Health*, 92, 371-377.
46. Herek, G.M. (2002). Gender gaps in public opinion about lesbians and gay men. *Public Opinion Quarterly* 66(1), 40-66.
47. Herek, G.M., Cogan, J.C., & Gillis, J.R. (2002). Victim experiences in hate crimes based on sexual orientation. *Journal of Social Issues*, 58(2), 319-339.
48. Herek, G. M. (2002). Heterosexuals' attitudes toward bisexual men and women in the United States. *Journal of Sex Research*, 39(4), 264-274.
49. Herek, G. M. (2002). Thinking about AIDS and stigma: A psychologist's perspective. *Journal of Law, Medicine, and Ethics*, 30(4), 594-607.
50. Herek, G.M., Capitanio, J.P., & Widaman, K.F. (2003). Stigma, social risk, and health policy: Public attitudes toward HIV surveillance policies and the social construction of illness. *Health Psychology*, 22, 533-540.
51. Herek, G.M. (2003). Evaluating interventions to alter sexual orientation: Methodological and ethical considerations. [Peer Commentary]. *Archives of Sexual Behavior*, 32(5), 438-439. [Reprinted in J. Drescher & K.J. Zucker (Eds.) (2006). *Ex-gay research: Analyzing the Spitzer study and its relation to science, religion, politics, and culture*. Binghamton, NY: Harrington Park Press.
52. Herek, G.M. (2004). Beyond "homophobia": Thinking about sexual stigma and prejudice in the twenty-first century. *Sexuality Research and Social Policy*, 1(2), 6-24. [Available at <http://caliber.ucpress.net/doi/pdf/10.1525/srsp.2004.1.2.6>]

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53. Herek, G. M., Widaman, K. F., & Capitanio, J. P. (2005). When sex equals AIDS: Symbolic stigma and heterosexual adults' inaccurate beliefs about sexual transmission of AIDS. *Social Problems*, *52*, 15-37.
54. Herek, G. M., & Gonzalez, M. (2006). Attitudes toward homosexuality among U.S. residents of Mexican descent. *Journal of Sex Research*, *43*, 122-135.
55. Herek, G. M. (2006). Legal recognition of same-sex relationships in the United States: A social science perspective. *American Psychologist*, *61* (6), 607-621.

Chapters in Edited Volumes

1. Herek, G.M. (1989). Sexual orientation. In H. Tierney (Ed.), *Women's Studies Encyclopedia*, Volume 1 (pp. 344-346). New York: Greenwood.
2. Herek, G.M. (1990). Illness, stigma, and AIDS. In P. Costa & G.R. VandenBos (Eds.), *Psychological aspects of serious illness* (pp. 103-150). Washington, DC: American Psychological Association.
3. Herek, G.M. (1990). Homophobia. In W.R. Dynes (Ed.), *Encyclopedia of Homosexuality* (pp. 552-555). New York: Garland.
4. Herek, G.M. (1991). Stigma, prejudice, and violence against lesbians and gay men. In J. Gonsiorek & J. Weinrich (Eds.), *Homosexuality: Research implications for public policy* (pp. 60-80). Newbury Park, CA: Sage.
5. Herek, G.M. (1992). Psychological heterosexism and antigay violence: The social psychology of bigotry and bashing. In G.M. Herek, & K.T. Berrill (Eds.) *Hate crimes: Confronting violence against lesbians and gay men* (pp. 149-169). Thousand Oaks, CA: Sage. [Reprinted in M.S. Kimmel and M. Messner (Eds.) (1995). *Men's lives*. New York: Allyn & Bacon]
6. Herek, G.M. (1992). The social context of hate crimes: Notes on cultural heterosexism. In G.M. Herek, & K.T. Berrill (Eds.) *Hate crimes: Confronting violence against lesbians and gay men* (pp. 89-104). Thousand Oaks, CA: Sage.
7. Herek, G.M. (1992). The community response to violence in San Francisco: An interview with Wenny Kusuma, Lester Olmstead-Rose, and Jill Tregor. In G.M. Herek, & K.T. Berrill (Eds.) *Hate crimes: Confronting violence against lesbians and gay men* (pp. 241-258). Thousand Oaks, CA: Sage.
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9. Herek, G.M. (1993). On prejudice toward gay people and gays as security risks. In M. Wolinsky & K. Sherrill (Eds.) *Gays and the military: Joseph Steffan versus the United States* (pp. 121-140). Princeton, NJ: Princeton University Press.
10. Herek, G.M. (1994). Assessing heterosexuals' attitudes toward lesbians and gay men: A review of empirical research with the ATLG scale. In B. Greene, & G.M. Herek (Eds.) *Lesbian and gay psychology: Theory, research, and clinical applications* (pp. 206-228). Thousand Oaks, CA: Sage Publications.
11. Herek, G.M. (1994). Heterosexism, hate crimes, and the law. In M. Costanzo, & S. Oskamp (Eds.) *Violence and the Law* (pp. 89-112). Thousand Oaks, CA: Sage Publications.
12. Herek, G.M. (1994). Homosexuality. In R.J. Corsini (Ed.), *Encyclopedia of Psychology* (2nd edition, pp. 151-155). New York: Wiley Interscience.

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13. Herek, G.M. (1995). Developing a theoretical framework and rationale for a research proposal. In W. Pequegnat & E. Stover (Eds.), *How to write a successful research grant application: A guide for social and behavioral scientists* (pp. 85-91). New York: Plenum.
14. Herek, G.M. (1995). Psychological heterosexism in the United States. In A.R. D'Augelli & C.J. Patterson (Eds.) *Lesbian, gay, and bisexual identities across the lifespan: Psychological perspectives* (pp. 321-346). Oxford University Press.
15. Herek, G.M., & Glunt, E.K. (1995). Identity and community among gay and bisexual men in the AIDS era: Preliminary findings from the Sacramento Men's Health Study. In G.M. Herek & B. Greene (Eds.) *AIDS, identity, and community: The HIV epidemic and lesbians and gay men* (pp. 55-84). Thousand Oaks, CA: Sage Publications.
16. Herek, G.M. (1996). Heterosexism and homophobia. In R.P. Cabaj & T.S. Stein (Eds.), *Textbook of homosexuality and mental health* (pp. 101-113). Washington, DC: American Psychiatric Press.
17. Herek, G.M. (1996). Why tell if you're not asked? Self disclosure, intergroup contact, and heterosexuals' attitudes toward lesbians and gay men. In G.M. Herek, J.J. Jobe, & R. Carney (Eds.), *Out in force: Sexual orientation and the military* (pp. 197-225). Chicago: University of Chicago Press.
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20. Herek, G.M. (1997). The HIV epidemic and public attitudes toward lesbians and gay men. In M.P. Levine, P. Nardi, & J. Gagnon (Eds.) *In changing times: Gay men and lesbians encounter HIV/AIDS*. (pp. 191-218). Chicago: University of Chicago Press.
21. Herek, G.M. (1998). Bad science in the service of stigma: A critique of the Cameron group's survey studies. In G.M. Herek (Ed.), *Stigma and sexual orientation: Understanding prejudice against lesbians, gay men, and bisexuals* (pp. 223-255). Thousand Oaks, CA: Sage Publications.
22. Herek, G.M. (1998). The Attitudes Toward Lesbians and Gay Men scale. In C.M. Davis, W.L. Yarber, R. Bauserman, G. Schreer, & S.L. Davis (Eds.), *Handbook of sexuality-related measures* (pp. 392-394). Thousand Oaks, CA: Sage Publications.
23. Cogan, J.C., & Herek, G.M. (1998). Stigma. In R.A. Smith (Ed.), *The encyclopedia of AIDS: A social, political, cultural, and scientific record of the HIV epidemic* (pp. 466-467). Chicago: Fitzroy Dearborn.
24. Franklin, K., & Herek, G.M. (1999). Violence toward homosexuals. In L. Kurtz (Ed.), *Encyclopedia of violence, peace, and conflict* (p. 139-151). San Diego, CA: Academic Press.
25. Herek, G.M. (2000). Homosexuality. In A.E. Kazdin (Ed.), *Encyclopedia of psychology* (pp. 149-153). Washington, DC: American Psychological Association & Oxford University Press.
26. Herek, G.M. (2000). The social construction of attitudes: Functional consensus and divergence in the US public's reactions to AIDS. In G.R. Maio & J.M. Olson (Eds.), *Why we evaluate: Functions of attitudes* (pp. 325-364). Mahwah, NJ: Lawrence Erlbaum.
27. Herek, G.M. (2001). Homosexuality. In W.E. Craighead & C. Nemeroff (Eds.), *Corsini Encyclopedia of Psychology and Behavioral Science* (3rd edition, pp. 683-688). New York: John Wiley & Sons.

(continued)

Chapters (continued)

28. Herek, G.M. (2004). Homosexuality. In W.E. Craighead & C. Nemeroff (Eds.), *Concise Corsini Encyclopedia of Psychology and Behavioral Science*. New York: John Wiley & Sons, 439-440.
29. Herek, G.M., & Belkin, A. (2005). Sexual orientation and military service: Prospects for organizational and individual change in the United States. In T.W. Britt, A.B. Adler, & C.A. Castro (Eds.), *Military life: The psychology of serving in peace and combat* (Vol. 4: Military culture, pp. 119-142). Westport, CT: Praeger Security International.
30. Herek, G. M., Chopp, R., & Strohl, D. (2007). Sexual stigma: Putting sexual minority health issues in context. In I. Meyer & M. Northridge (Eds.), *The health of sexual minorities: Public health perspectives on lesbian, gay, bisexual, and transgender populations* (pp. 171-208). New York: Springer.
31. Jellison, W.A., & Herek, G.M. (2007, in press). Gay and lesbian studies. In M. Flood, J.K. Gardiner, R. Pease, & K. Pringle (Eds.), *International Encyclopedia of Men and Masculinities*. London: Routledge.
32. Herek, G. M., & Sims, C. (2007, in press). Sexual orientation and violent victimization: Hate crimes and intimate partner violence among gay and bisexual males in the United States. In R.J. Wolitski, R. Stall, & R.O. Valdiserri (Eds.), *Unequal opportunity: Health disparities among gay and bisexual men in the United States*. New York: Oxford University Press.
33. Herek, G. M., & Garnets, L. D. (2007, in press). Sexual orientation and mental health. *Annual Review of Clinical Psychology*, 3.
34. Franklin, K., & Herek, G.M. (2007, in press). Violence toward sexual minorities. In L. Kurtz (Ed.), *Encyclopedia of violence, peace, and conflict* (2nd edition). San Diego, CA: Academic Press.

Abstracts, Reviews, Letters, and Professional Newsletters

1. Herek, G.M. (1980). *A Dialectical Psychology* by A. Buss [Review]. *Society for the Advancement of Social Psychology Newsletter*, 6 (5), 6-7.
2. Herek, G.M. (1981, February). Attitudes toward lesbians and gay men: A refined factor-analytic approach. *ERIC Resources in Education*.
3. Herek, G.M. (1982). Unisexual ideology and erotic hegemony. *National Women's Anthropology Newsletter*, 6 (1), 17-21.
4. Herek, G.M. (1983). Individual differences in attitudes toward lesbians and gay men: Social psychological components of sexual ideologies. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 44 (10), 3240B. (University Microfilms Order No. DA8402446).
5. Herek, G.M. (1984). Values, research questions, and the news media. *Science*, 226 (4679), 1142.
6. Herek, G.M. (1985). On doing, being, and not being: Prejudice and the social construction of sexuality. [Review of *Homosexual Acts, Actors, and Identities* by L. Nungesser, and *Gay Men, Gay Selves* by T. Weinberg]. *Journal of Homosexuality*, 12 (1), 135-151.
7. Herek, G.M. (1987). The social context of an epidemic. [Review of *The social dimensions of AIDS: Method and theory*, edited by A.D. Feldman & T.M. Johnson.] *Contemporary Psychology*, 32, 1004-1009.
8. Herek, G.M. & Glunt, E.K. (1989). AIDS-stigma and anti-gay prejudice: Public reactions to AIDS-related policies and gay men in the U.S.A. *Abstracts of the Fifth International Conference on AIDS*. Montreal, Canada.
9. Herek, G.M. (1991). Stopping the AIDS epidemic. [Review of *Primary Prevention of AIDS*, edited by V.M. Mays, G.W., Albee, & S.F. Schneider.] *Contemporary Psychology*, 36, 495-496.

(continued)

Abstracts, Comments, Reviews, Newsletters (continued)

10. Herek, G.M., Bat-Chava, Y., Capitanio, J., Araba-Owoyele, L., & Castañeda, D. (1991). A social psychological evaluation of AIDS-educational videos. *Abstracts of the Seventh International Conference on AIDS*. Florence, Italy.
11. Herek, G.M., & Capitanio, J.P. (1991). Reactions to AIDS in the United States: A social psychological analysis. *Abstracts of the First International Conference on Biopsychosocial Aspects of HIV Infection*. Amsterdam, The Netherlands.
12. Herek, G.M., & Capitanio, J.P. (1992). AIDS-related stigma persists in the United States. *Abstracts of the Eighth International Conference on AIDS*. Amsterdam, The Netherlands.
13. Herek, G.M., & Capitanio, J.P. (1993). The relationship of trust to public reactions to AIDS in the United States. *Abstracts of the Ninth International Conference on AIDS*. Berlin, Germany.
14. Herek, G.M., Gillis, J.R., Glunt, E.K., Lewis, J.L., & Welton, D.A. (1994). Improving the credibility of AIDS education among African Americans: An experimental evaluation. *Abstracts of "AIDS" Impact: Biopsychosocial Aspects of HIV Infection, " Second International Conference*. Brighton, England.
15. Herek, G.M. (1997). AIDS stigma: A psychosocial perspective. *Abstracts of "AIDS" Impact: Biopsychosocial Aspects of HIV Infection, " Third International Conference*. Melbourne, Australia.
16. Herek, G.M. (1998). Sexual prejudice: Understanding heterosexuals' attitudes toward lesbians and gay men. In M. Backström (Ed.), *Homosexuell i dag: Rapport från en konferens om samhällsvetenskaplig forskning kring homosexualitet [Homosexuality Today]* (pp. 31-36). Kriminologiska institutionen Stockholms universitet [Institute for Criminology, Stockholm University], Stockholm, Sweden.
17. Herek, G.M. (1998). Hate crimes in the USA: The psychological impact of violence against lesbians and gay men. In M. Backström (Ed.), *Homosexuell i dag: Rapport från en konferens om samhällsvetenskaplig forskning kring homosexualitet [Homosexuality Today]* (pp. 71-73). Kriminologiska institutionen Stockholms universitet [Institute for Criminology, Stockholm University], Stockholm, Sweden.
18. Herek, G.M., & Capitanio, J.P. (1998). AIDS stigma and HIV-related beliefs in the United States: Results from a national telephone survey. *Conference record [abstracts] of the 12th World AIDS Conference*. Geneva, Switzerland.
19. Steward W.T., Ramakrishna J., Herek G.M., Bharat S., Chandy S., Wrubel J., Huebner D.M., Singh G., & Ekstrand M.L. (2006). Developing culturally-specific AIDS stigma scales for use in India. *Abstracts of the XVI International AIDS Conference, Toronto, Canada*.

Reports

1. Herek, G.M. (1986, April 3). *Sexual orientation and prejudice at Yale: A report on the experiences of lesbian, gay, and bisexual members of the Yale community*. Prepared for the Yale Corporation, New Haven CT.
2. APA Task Force. (1986, November 25). *Avoiding heterosexist bias: Guidelines for ethical and valid research*. Washington, DC: American Psychological Association.
3. Herek, G.M., & AIDS Psychosocial Research Group. (1990). *Video AIDS: A catalog for users of AIDS educational videos*. Davis, CA: Author.
4. Herek, G.M. (1993). *Questionnaire development for attitudes toward homosexuality among Army personnel*. Alexandria, VA: U.S. Army Research Institute.
5. Herek, G.M., & AIDS Psychosocial Research Group. (1991). *Video AIDS: A catalog for users of AIDS educational videos, 2nd edition*. Davis, CA: Author.

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Reports (continued)

6. Herek, G.M., & Cogan, J. (1994). *AIDS and stigma: A review of the scientific literature*. Prepared for the Public Media Center (San Francisco, CA) and the Ford Foundation.
7. Herek, G.M., & AIDS Psychosocial Research Group. (1994). *Video AIDS: A catalog for users of AIDS educational videos, 1994 edition. Focus: Videos for African American audiences*. Davis, CA: Author.
8. Herek, G.M., & AIDS Psychosocial Research Group. (1995). *Video AIDS: A catalog for users of AIDS educational videos, 1995 edition. Focus: Videos for gay/bisexual male audiences*. Davis, CA: Author.
9. Herek, G.M., & AIDS Psychosocial Research Group. (1996). *Video AIDS: A catalog for users of AIDS educational videos, 1996 edition. Focus: Videos for Latino audiences*. Davis, CA: Author.
10. Herek, G.M. (1996). *Integrating minorities in the U.S. military: An overview of research relevant to sexual orientation policies*. Alexandria, VA: U.S. Army Research Institute.

Popular Publications, OP/ED Articles

1. Herek, G.M. (1989, August 1). The tyranny of ten percent: Does it really matter how many Americans are gay? *The Advocate*, pp. 46-48.
2. Herek, G.M. (1991, November 5). Why are hate crimes against lesbians and gays on the rise? *The Advocate*, p. 106.
3. Herek, G.M. (1998, October 16). "Us" and "them" of murder [OP/ED]. *Los Angeles Times*, p. A17.
4. Herek, G.M. (2000, March 6). A shift from "Don't Ask" to heterosexual exception [OP/ED]. *San Francisco Chronicle*, p. A25.

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Sexual orientation: Science, education, and policy. World Wide Web site, first posted March 5, 1997. <http://psychology.ucdavis.edu/rainbow/>

Presentations at Professional Meetings

1. Herek, G.M. (1980). *Attitudes toward male homosexuals and lesbians: A refined factor analytic approach*. Western Psychological Association, Honolulu, Hawaii.
2. Herek, G.M. (1981). *Gender, sex roles, and attitudes toward lesbians and male homosexuals*. American Psychological Association, Los Angeles, CA.
3. Herek, G.M. (1982). *Erotic hegemony and the ideology of heterosexual prejudice*. Southwestern Anthropological Association, Sacramento, CA.
4. Herek, G.M. (1983). *Individual differences in attitudes toward lesbians and gay men*. American Psychological Association, Anaheim, CA.
5. Herek, G.M. (1984). *The functions of attitudes: New methods for an old theory*. Tri-State Social Cognition Group, New York University.
6. Herek, G.M. (1985). *Research on homophobia: What is to be done?* In G.M. Herek (Chair), *Psychological research on homophobia: Present status and future directions*. American Psychological Association, Los Angeles. (Symposium)
7. Herek, G.M. (1986). *Public education about AIDS: Is information enough?* In J.H. Pleck (Chair), *Perceptions of AIDS*. American Psychological Association, Washington, D.C. (Symposium)
8. Herek, G.M. (1987). *Lesbian and gay issues in scientific psychology: Overcoming invisibility*. In F. Denmark (Chair). *Increasing the participation of under-represented groups in both the publication process and in scholarly publications*. Eastern Psychological Association, Arlington, VA. (Symposium)

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Presentations at Professional Meetings (continued)

9. Herek, G.M. (1988). Participant in K. Sherrill (Chair). *The politics of AIDS*. C.U.N.Y. Political Science Conference, New York. (Panel Discussion)
10. Herek, G.M. (1988). *The roots of homophobia*. Conference on "Changing the categories: Lesbian and gay studies." Graduate Center, City University of New York, April 30. (Invited Presentation)
11. Herek, G.M. (1988). *The social psychology of violence against lesbians and gay men*. In K. Hancock (Chair), *Violence against lesbians and gay men: Toward a research agenda*. American Psychological Association, Atlanta, GA. (Symposium)
12. Herek, G.M. (1988). *The meaning of AIDS for individuals and society*. In S. Morin (Chair), *Critical psychological aspects of AIDS*. American Psychological Association, Atlanta, GA. (Invited Symposium)
13. Herek, G.M., & Glunt, E.K. (1989). *AIDS-stigma and anti-gay prejudice: Public reactions to AIDS-related policies and gay men in the U.S.A*. Fifth International Conference on AIDS, Montreal, Canada. (Poster)
14. Herek, G.M. (1989). *Illness, stigma and AIDS*. Invited Master Lecture, American Psychological Association, New Orleans.
15. Herek, G.M. (1989). *Lesbians, gay men, and government security clearances*. American Psychological Association, New Orleans. (Symposium)
16. Herek, G.M. (1989). *The context of anti-gay violence: Psychological, social, and cultural issues*. "Mental Health Aspects of Violence Toward Lesbians and Gay Men: Research Issues and Directions." Workshop sponsored by the Antisocial and Violent Behavior Branch, National Institute of Mental Health, Bethesda, MD.
17. Herek, G.M. (1990). *The psychological dimensions of public reactions to AIDS*. In J. Martin (Chair). *Public reactions to AIDS in the United States*. American Psychological Association, Boston. (Symposium)
18. Herek, G.M., Bat-Chava, Y., Capitanio, J., Araba-Owoyele, L., & Castañeda, D. (1991). *A social psychological evaluation of AIDS-educational videos*. Seventh International Conference on AIDS, Florence, Italy. (Poster)
19. Herek, G.M., & Capitanio, J.P. (1991). *AIDS-related attitudes and beliefs among Black Californians: A preliminary methodological discussion*. Investigators' Conference, UC Universitywide AIDS Research Program. (Poster)
20. Herek, G.M. (1991). *Violence against lesbians and gay men: A research agenda for the 1990s*. In G. Herek (Chair), *Violence against lesbians and gay men: Challenges for psychologists in the 1990s*. American Psychological Association, San Francisco. (Invited Symposium)
21. Herek, G.M. (1991). *Is homosexuality incompatible with military service?: A review of social science data*. In S. Morin (Chair), "Homosexuality is incompatible with military service:" Psychological evaluation of DoD policy. American Psychological Association, San Francisco. (Symposium)
22. Herek, G.M. (1991). *Violence against lesbians and gay men: Challenges for action research*. Invited presentation for a research luncheon sponsored by the American Psychological Association with the National Institute of Mental Health. San Francisco.

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Presentations at Professional Meetings (continued)

23. Herek, G.M., & Capitanio, J.P. (1991). *Reactions to AIDS in the United States: A social psychological analysis*. Paper presented at the First International Conference on Biopsychosocial Aspects of HIV Infection. Amsterdam, The Netherlands.
24. Herek, G.M., & Capitanio, J.P. (1992). *AIDS-related attitudes and beliefs among African Americans in California*. Investigators' Conference, UC Universitywide AIDS Research Program. (Poster)
25. Herek, G.M., & Capitanio, J.P. (1992). *Intergroup contact predicts heterosexuals' attitudes toward gay men*. American Psychological Society, San Diego. (Poster)
26. Capitanio, J.P., & Herek, G.M. (1992). *Racial differences in attitudes toward persons with AIDS and AIDS policies*. American Psychological Society, San Diego. (Poster)
27. Herek, G.M., & Capitanio, J.P. (1992). *AIDS-related stigma persists in the United States*. Eighth International Conference on AIDS, Amsterdam, The Netherlands. (Poster)
28. Herek, G.M. (1993). *Violence against lesbians and gay men: Heterosexism, hate crimes, and the law*. Tenth Annual Claremont Symposium on Applied Social Psychology, Claremont, CA. (Invited Paper)
29. Herek, G.M. (1993). *Hatred and heterosexism: Prejudice and violence against lesbians and gay men in the United States*. Casassas Conference on "The Persistence of Hatred," Loyola Marymount University, Los Angeles, CA. (Invited Paper)
30. Herek, G.M., & Capitanio, J.P. (1993). *The relationship of trust to public reactions to AIDS in the United States*. Ninth International Conference on AIDS, Berlin, Germany. (Poster)
31. Herek, G.M., & Capitanio, J.C. (1993). *The National Survey on AIDS and Stigma*. Paper presented at the annual meeting of the American Psychological Association, Toronto.
32. Herek, G.M. (1993). *Psychologists, bigotry, and the ballot box: Using scientific data to counter attacks on gay/lesbian rights*. In M. Biaggio (Chair), Countering attacks on gay/lesbian rights: State movements and referenda. American Psychological Association, Toronto. (Symposium)
33. Herek, G.M. (1993). *A social psychological perspective on implementing a nondiscriminatory military policy*. In C. Anderson (Chair), Integrating lesbians and gay men into the U.S. military. American Psychological Association, Toronto. (Invited Symposium)
34. Herek, G.M., Gillis, J.R., Glunt, E.K., Lewis, J.L., & Welton, D.A. (1994). *Improving the credibility of AIDS education among African Americans: An experimental evaluation*. AIDS Impact: Biopsychosocial Aspects of HIV Infection, Second International Conference. Brighton, England. (Poster)
35. Herek, G.M. (1994). *Sexual orientation and the U.S. military: Putting the new policy in context*. In J. Jobe, G. Herek, & R. Carney (Chairs), Gays and lesbians in the military: Psychological perspectives on implementing the new policy. American Psychological Association, Los Angeles. (Pre-convention workshop)
36. Herek, G.M. (1994). *Interpersonal contact and heterosexuals' attitudes toward lesbians and gay men*. In I. Meyer & F. Wong (Chairs), Gays and lesbians in the 21st century: Setting a research agenda. American Psychological Association, Los Angeles. (Invited Symposium)
37. Herek, G.M. (1994). *Victimization experiences among lesbians and gay men in Sacramento*. In G. Herek (Chair), Mental health and anti-lesbian/-gay victimization: The Sacramento Hate Crimes Study. American Psychological Association, Los Angeles. (Symposium)

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Presentations at Professional Meetings (continued)

38. Glunt, E.K., Herek, G.M., Fead, F.B., Gillis, R.J., & Webb, D. (1994). *Gay/bisexual identity, community, and HIV/AIDS risk reduction*. Paper presented at the annual meeting of the American Psychological Association, Los Angeles.
39. Gillis, R.J., Herek, G.M., Lewis, J.L., Glunt, E.K., Sullivan, C.S., & Barber, A.C. (1994). *AIDS risk, knowledge, and stigma of Northern California African Americans*. American Psychological Association, Los Angeles. (Poster)
40. Herek, G.M. (1994). *Philadelphia* (Discussant). In E. Donnerstein (Chair), *Film Discussion: Philadelphia*. Sponsored by APA Ad Hoc Committee on Films and Other Media at the annual meeting of the American Psychological Association, Los Angeles. (Film/discussion)
41. Herek, G.M. (1995). *Hate crimes: Confronting violence against lesbians and gay men*. Pacific Sociological Association, San Francisco. (Panel discussion of Herek & Berrill [1992])
42. Herek, G.M. (1995). *Mental health consequences of antigay and anti-lesbian victimization*. In G. Herek (Chair), *The Sacramento Hate Crimes Study: Psychological impact of anti-lesbian and anti-gay victimization*. American Psychological Association, New York. (Symposium)
43. Glunt, E.K., & Herek, G.M. (1995). *HIV and AIDS risk reduction and psychological functioning among gay and bisexual men*. American Psychological Association, New York. (Poster)
44. Gonzalez, M., Herek, G.M., Welton, D., Fead, F., & Medina, G. (1995). *Gay-/bisexual- and Latino-/Latina-targeted AIDS educational videos: A content analysis*. American Psychological Association, New York. (Poster)
45. Gillis, J.R., Herek, G.M., Cogan, J.C., & Glunt, E.K. (1995). *Forcing open the closet door: Attitudes toward outing*. American Psychological Association, New York. (Poster)
46. Cogan, J.C., Herek, G.M., Gillis, J.R., & Glunt, E.K. (1995). *Lesbian and gay perceptions of body image: An empirical understanding*. American Psychological Association, New York. (Poster)
47. Herek, G.M. (1995). *Prejudice and violence against lesbians and gay men*. Arizona Psychological Association, Phoenix. (Invited workshop)
48. Herek, G.M., Cogan, J.C., & Gillis, J.R. (1996). *Psychological correlates of hate crime victimization among gay men, lesbians, and bisexuals*. American Psychological Society, San Francisco. (Poster)
49. Herek, G.M., Gillis, J.R., & Cogan, J.C. (1996). *Hate crimes against gay men, lesbians, and bisexuals: Psychological consequences*. American Psychological Association, Toronto. (Symposium)
50. Herek, G.M. (1997). *AIDS stigma: A psychosocial perspective*. AIDS Impact: Biopsychosocial Aspects of HIV Infection, Third International Conference. Melbourne, Australia. (Invited paper)
51. Herek, G.M. (1997). *Homophobia: A barrier to AIDS prevention*. Sexuality and HIV/AIDS in Cuba, Latin America, and the Caribbean: Building bridges, crossing borders. Havana, Cuba. (Invited address)
52. Herek, G.M. (1997). *Sexual orientation and public policy*. American Psychological Association, Chicago. (Invited award address, Distinguished Contribution to Psychology in the Public Interest, Early Career Award).
53. Herek, G.M. (1997). *Sexual prejudice: Understanding heterosexuals' attitudes toward lesbians and gay men*. "Homosexuell I Dag" Conference [*Homosexuality Today*], Stockholm University, Stockholm, Sweden. (Invited address)

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Presentations at Professional Meetings (continued)

54. Herek, G.M. (1997). *Hate crimes in the USA: The psychological impact of violence against lesbians and gay men*. "Homosexuell I Dag" Conference [*Homosexuality Today*], Stockholm University, Stockholm, Sweden. (Invited address)
55. Herek, G.M., & Capitanio, J.P. (1998). *AIDS stigma and HIV-related beliefs in the United States: Results from a national telephone survey*. World AIDS Conference, Geneva, Switzerland. (Oral presentation and poster)
56. Herek, G.M. (1998). *Sexual prejudice: The social psychology of homophobias and heterosexisms*. American Psychological Association, San Francisco. (Invited address)
57. Herek, G.M. (1999). *Sexual prejudice*. "Beyond Homophobia" International Conference, San Francisco. (Invited keynote address)
58. Herek, G.M. (1999). *AIDS and stigma in the United States*. Workshop on HIV/AIDS Stigma in Developing Countries. US Agency for International Development, Horizons Project, San Francisco. (Invited presentation)
59. Herek, G.M. (1999). *AIDS and stigma in the United States*. Conference on "HIV-AIDS: Issues in treatment, stigma, and policy." University of Nebraska, Lincoln. (Invited address)
60. Herek, G.M. (1999). *Interpersonal contact and sexual prejudice*. In G. M. Herek (Chair), *The psychology of prejudice*. American Psychological Society, Denver, Colorado. (Invited symposium)
61. Herek, G.M. (1999). *Sexual prejudice: Survey research on heterosexuals' attitudes toward lesbians and gay men*. Conference on "New approaches to research on sexual orientation, mental health, and substance abuse." National Institute of Mental Health, Bethesda, Maryland. (Invited presentation)
62. Herek, G.M. (1999). *Hate crimes: A framework for empirical research*. Hate Crimes: Research, Policy, and Action. Conference sponsored by the Society for the Psychological Study of Social Issues, Los Angeles, California. (Invited keynote remarks)
63. Herek, G.M. (1999). *Criminal victimization and sexual orientation: The Sacramento Hate Crimes Study*. Hate Crimes: Research, Policy, and Action. Conference sponsored by the Society for the Psychological Study of Social Issues, Los Angeles, California. (Invited presentation)
64. Herek, G.M. (2000). *Gender gaps in heterosexuals' attitudes toward gay men and lesbians*. Paper presented at the annual conference of the American Association for Public Opinion Research, Portland, OR.
65. Herek, G.M., Cogan, J.C., & Gillis, J.R. (2000) *Psychological well-being and commitment to lesbian, gay, and bisexual identities*. Paper presented in G.M. Herek (Chair), *Identity, community, and well-being among lesbians, gay men, and bisexuals*. American Psychological Association, Washington, DC.
66. Herek, G.M. (2001). *Heterosexual masculinity and the dynamics of sexual prejudice*. American Psychological Association, San Francisco. (Invited address, Society for the Psychological Study of Men and Masculinity, APA Division 51).
67. Herek, G.M. (2001). *The social psychology of stigma*. Invited address, conference on "Health, law, and human rights: Exploring the connections," sponsored by the American Society of Law, Medicine, and Ethics. Philadelphia, September 30, 2001.
68. Herek, G.M. (2002). *Heterosexism: Characteristics, causes, and consequences*. American Psychological Association, Chicago. (Symposium Chair and Discussant)
69. Herek, G.M. (2003). *Gender differences in sexual prejudice*. Paper presented in Theresa K. Vescio (Chair), *Sexual prejudice and heterosexism: Critical considerations on perpetrators and targets*. Society for Personality and Social Psychology, Los Angeles. (Invited symposium)

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Presentations at Professional Meetings (continued)

70. Herek, G.M. (2003). *Why is sexual prejudice declining in the United States? The role of heterosexuals' interpersonal contact with lesbians and gay men.* Paper presented at the annual conference of the American Association for Public Opinion Research, Nashville, TN.
71. Herek, G.M. (2003). *Beyond "homophobia": Thinking about sexual stigma and prejudice in the twenty-first century.* Invited paper presented at the conference, "Critical Issues in American Sexuality," sponsored by the San Francisco State University National Sexuality Resource Center, San Francisco.
72. Herek, G.M. (2005). *Marriage equality.* Conference of the International Association for the Study of Sexuality, Culture, and Society, San Francisco, CA. (Plenary panel: Invited discussant)
73. Herek, G.M. (2005). *Recognition of same-sex relationships: Politics, policy, and public opinion.* American Psychological Association, Washington, DC. (Invited paper)
74. Herek, G.M. (2005, invited). *From sodomy laws to marriage equality: Psychology's role in public policy related to sexual orientation.* William Bevan Lecture on Psychology and Public Policy, presented at the annual meeting of the American Psychological Association, Washington, DC. (Invited address)
75. Herek, G.M. (2006). *The relationship of stigma to psychological and physical well-being in people with HIV/AIDS.* Paper presented at the Universitywide AIDS Research Program Investigators' Conference, San Mateo, CA.
76. Herek, G.M. (2006, invited). *Sexual prejudice and stigma in the United States.* Nebraska Symposium on Motivation, University of Nebraska at Lincoln. (Invited paper)
77. Steward W.T., Ramakrishna J., Herek G.M., Bharat S., Chandy S., Wrubel J., Huebner D.M., Singh G., & Ekstrand M.L. (2006) *Developing culturally-specific AIDS stigma scales for use in India.* XVI International AIDS Conference, Toronto, Canada (Poster)
78. Herek, G.M. (2006). *Eradicating sexual stigma and prejudice: Roles for psychologists.* Paper presented at the biennial convention of the Society for the Psychological Study of Social Issues, Long Beach, CA. (Invited award address)
79. Herek, G.M. (2006). *Understanding public opinion about same-sex relationships in the United States.* Paper presented in J. Mohr (Chair), Psychological research on legal recognition of same-sex romantic relationships. American Psychological Association, New Orleans, LA.
80. Herek, G.M. (2006). *Stigma, coping, and psychological and physical well-being in people with HIV/AIDS.* Paper presented in J. Stone (Chair), Relationship between stigma and well-being: New factors in coping and change. American Psychological Association, New Orleans, LA.
81. Herek, G.M. (2007). *Sexual prejudice and intergroup contact: The moderating effects of disclosure and communication.* Paper presented in Mark Snyder (Chair), Sexual prejudice: Continuities and discontinuities with other forms of prejudice. Society for Personality and Social Psychology, Memphis, TN.
82. Norton, A.T., & Herek, G.M. (2007). *Exploring the gender(ed) divide: Attitudes toward transgender people in a national probability sample of US adults.* Society for Personality and Social Psychology, Memphis, TN. (Poster)
83. Herek, G.M. (2007). *Sexualities, science, and stigma.* Paper to be presented in Morton Ann Gernsbacher (Chair), Stigma from science: Group differences, not group deficits. Association for Psychological Science, Washington, DC. (Presidential Symposium: Invited participant)
84. Herek, G.M. (2007). *Confronting sexual prejudice: Theory and practice.* Paper to be presented at American Psychological Association, San Francisco, CA. (Invited address, Division 8)

INVITED LECTURES AND COLLOQUIA

1. *Why prejudice, why tolerance? The social psychology of attitudes toward lesbians and gay men.* University of California, Davis. July 23, 1984. (Invited colloquium)
2. *Homophobias, heterosexisms, and the psychological functions of prejudice.* AIDS Project New Haven (CT). February 7, 1985. (Invited lecture)
3. *The psychological functions of prejudice and tolerance.* Barnard College of Columbia University, New York. March 6, 1985. (Invited colloquium)
4. *Homophobias and heterosexisms: The psychology of prejudice and sexuality.* Connecticut College, New London, CT. May 1, 1985. (Invited lecture)
5. *Making better decisions: A psychologist's perspective.* Conference of Maine, New Hampshire, and Vermont Superior Court Justices. May 10, 1985. (Invited address)
6. *Straight talk about homophobia and health care.* Grand Rounds, Yale Student Health Center, New Haven, CT. May 21, 1985. (Invited lecture)
7. *Straight talk about homophobia and health care.* Fair Haven (CT) Community Health Clinic. June 14, 1985. (Invited lecture)
8. *Bioethical problems associated with AIDS.* Symposium on Bioethical Issues, Sponsored by Department of Biology, Yale University, New Haven. December 12, 1985. (Discussant).
9. *AIDS, prejudice, and politics.* Connecticut Jungian Society, Guilford, CT. February 8, 1986. (Invited panel discussion)
10. *The social psychology of homophobia: Toward a practical theory.* Conference on Sex, Politics, and the Law. New York University Law School. February 22, 1986. (Invited address)
11. *The psychology of homophobia and the politics of AIDS.* Yale University Summer Lecture Series, New Haven. July 17, 1986. (Invited lecture)
12. *Attitudes toward lesbians and gay men: A social psychological approach.* Smith College, Northampton, MA. October 23, 1986. (Invited lecture)
13. *Sexuality and civil rights.* Yale University, New Haven. November 12, 1986. (Invited lecture and panel discussion)
14. *The social psychology of homophobia.* Pennsylvania State University, University Park, PA. February 12, 1987. (Invited lecture)
15. *Public education about AIDS: A functional approach.* Yale University, New Haven. April 1, 1987. (Invited colloquium)
16. *A functional approach to attitudes: The case of prejudice against lesbians and gay men.* University of Nebraska at Omaha. April 15, 1987. (Invited colloquium)
17. *AIDS and homophobia: Psychosocial and political dimensions of the epidemic.* University of Texas Medical Center, Dallas, TX. September 18, 1987. (Invited lecture)
18. *The psychology of homophobia and the politics of AIDS.* Haverford College, PA. November 7, 1987. (Invited lecture)
19. *Homophobia and the politics of discrimination.* 92nd Street YMHA, New York. November 14, 1987. (Invited public lecture)
20. *Public reactions to AIDS.* Teachers College of Columbia University, New York. December 1, 1987. (Invited lecture)
21. *The social psychology of homophobia and anti-gay/anti-lesbian violence.* California State University, Fresno. April 7, 1988. (Invited lecture)

(continued)

Invited Lectures and Colloquia (continued)

22. *Attitudes toward lesbians and gay men*. Second Tuesdays Lecture Series of the New York Lesbian and Gay Community Center. April 12, 1988. (Invited public lecture)
23. *Attitudes toward lesbians and gay men: A social psychological approach*. Midwest Association for the Psychological Study of Lesbian and Gay Issues, Chicago. June 25, 1988. (Invited lecture)
24. *Assessing attitude functions: Theoretical and methodological issues*. Institute for Personality Assessment and Research, University of California, Berkeley. November 8, 1988. (Invited colloquium)
25. *AIDS and public opinion*. Center for AIDS Prevention Studies, University of California at San Francisco. April 28, 1989. (Invited colloquium)
26. *The psychology of prejudice and the politics of AIDS and AIDS-prevention*. James Madison University, Harrisonburg, VA. October 2, 1989. (Invited lecture)
27. *Invisible victims of crime: The lesbian and gay community*. Governor's Conference on Victim Services and Public Safety, Anaheim, CA. May 29, 1990. (Invited address)
28. *The social psychology of public reactions to AIDS*. California Office of AIDS, Sacramento, CA. December 11, 1990. (Invited colloquium)
29. *The psychology of prejudice and the politics of AIDS*. Marquette University, Milwaukee WI. April 17, 1991. (Invited lecture)
30. *Anti-gay prejudice: A social science perspective*. University of Wisconsin, Milwaukee. April 18, 1991. (Invited public lecture)
31. *The psychology of heterosexism: Prejudice and violence in the era of AIDS*. Stanford University. April 26, 1991. (Invited lecture)
32. *Hate crimes against lesbians and gay men*. Stanford University Law School Conference on Bias Crimes. April 8, 1992. (Invited address and panel discussion)
33. *Hetero/Sexism: Prejudice and violence against lesbians and gay men*. Oregon State University, Corvallis. October 30, 1992. (Invited lecture)
34. *Hate crimes and heterosexism: The social psychology of violence against lesbians and gay men*. Pennsylvania State University. November 7, 1992. (Invited lecture)
35. *Sexual orientation and the U.S. military: A social science perspective on current policy*. Meeting of national organizations on the U.S. military policy on homosexuality and military service, sponsored by the American Psychological Association. December 7, 1992. (Invited address)
36. *Research on Gay, Lesbian, and Bisexual Issues at the University of California* (Panel discussion). "U.C. us everywhere: A U.C. systemwide conference on gay, lesbian, and bisexual issues." University of California, Davis. February 13, 1993. (Invited address and panel discussion)
37. *Hetero/Sexism: Prejudice and violence against lesbians and gay men*. California State University, Long Beach. February 19, 1993. (Invited lecture)
38. *U.S. military personnel policy and gay people: A social science perspective on implementing a nondiscriminatory policy*. The Rand Corporation, Santa Monica, CA. May 12, 1993. (Invited lecture and briefing)
39. *Sex, lies, and factoids: The uses and misuses of social science research in the fight for lesbian and gay civil rights*. Symposium cosponsored by the American Psychological Association, National Gay & Lesbian Task Force, and Human Rights Campaign Fund. Washington, DC. November 5, 1993. (Invited lecture)

(continued)

Invited Lectures and Colloquia (continued)

40. *Heterosexuals' attitudes toward lesbians and gay men: The contact hypothesis reconsidered.* "At The Frontier: Homosexuality and the Social Sciences." Conference sponsored by the Center for Lesbian and Gay Studies, City University of New York. December 3, 1993. (Invited lecture)
41. *Homophobia.* Gay, lesbian, and bisexual studies seminar for psychiatry residents and fellows, UCSF Langley Porter Institute. December 14, 1993. (Invited lecture)
42. *Heterosexuals' attitudes toward lesbians and gay men.* Grand Rounds, Department of Psychiatry, University of California Medical Center, Sacramento, CA. April 6, 1994. (Invited lecture)
43. *Prejudice, public policy, and sexual orientation: A psychologist's perspective.* Frederick Howell Lewis Distinguished Lecture, Psi Chi. American Psychological Association, Los Angeles. August, 1994. (Invited award lecture)
44. *Mental health and anti-lesbian/anti-gay victimization: The Sacramento Hate Crimes Study.* Bay Area Hate Crimes Investigators' Association, San Francisco. September 21, 1994. (Invited lecture)
45. *Heterosexuals' attitudes toward lesbians and gay men: The contact hypothesis reconsidered.* Conference on "Health Sciences, Heterosexism, and Homophobia." University of California, San Francisco. April 22, 1995. (Invited address)
46. *Heterosexuals' attitudes toward lesbians and gay men: Does coming out make a difference?* Lawrence Berkeley National Laboratories, University of California, Berkeley. October 10, 1995. (Invited lecture)
47. *Hate crimes: Confronting violence against lesbians and gay men.* Phoenix College, Phoenix, AZ. October 14, 1995. (Invited public lecture)
48. *Hate crimes: Psychological responses to violence against lesbians and gay men.* Yale University. April 29, 1996. (Invited lecture)
49. *Homophobia and public health.* National Lesbian and Gay Journalists Association, Miami. September 6, 1996. (Invited address)
50. *Hate crimes and homophobia in the USA.* Sydney Anti-Violence Project, Sydney, Australia. June 26, 1997. (Invited public lecture)
51. *Sexual prejudice: Understanding heterosexuals' attitudes toward lesbians and gay men.* Schorer Institute and University of Utrecht, Amsterdam, The Netherlands. October 27, 1997. (Invited public lecture)
52. *The impact of victimization: Why hate crimes are a special case.* Congressional briefing sponsored by the American Psychological Association, Washington, DC. November 7, 1997. (Invited lecture)
53. *Sexual prejudice: Understanding homophobias and heterosexisms.* Department of Psychology, University of California, Davis. January 21, 1998. (Invited lecture)
54. *Sexual prejudice: The psychology of homophobias and heterosexisms.* Oberlin College. December 5, 1998. (Invited lecture)
55. *Hate crimes against lesbians and gay men.* Columbia University HIV Center. May 20, 1999. (Grand Rounds) (Invited lecture)
56. *Hate crimes based on sexual orientation: An overview.* American Civil Liberties Union Biennial Conference, San Diego. June 25, 1999. (Invited address)
57. *Sexual prejudice in the United States.* San Francisco Public Library. October 16, 1999. (Invited public lecture and panel discussion)
58. *Sexual prejudice.* Department of Psychology, University of California, Santa Cruz. April 19, 2000. (Invited colloquium)

(continued)

EXHIBIT 16

Affidavit of

DAN L. JOHNSTON

IN THE IOWA DISTRICT COURT
FOR POLK COUNTY

KATHERINE VARNUM, PATRICIA HYDE) VARNUM; DAWN BARBOUROSKE and) JENNIFER BARBOUROSKE, individually) and as next friends of MCKINLEY and) BREEANNA BARBOUROSKE, minor) children; JASON MORGAN, CHARLES) SWAGGERTY; DAVID TWOMBLEY,) LAWRENCE HOCH; WILLIAM M.) MUSSER, OTTER DREAMING; INGRID) OLSON, and REVA EVANS, individually,) and as next friend of JAMISON OLSON, a) minor child,) Plaintiffs,) v.) TIMOTHY J. BRIEN, in his official capacities) as the Polk County Recorder and Polk County) Registrar,) Defendant.)	CASE NO. CV5965 AFFIDAVIT OF DAN JOHNSTON
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AFFIDAVIT OF DAN JOHNSTON

Dan Johnston certifies as follows:

1. I am a gay man and a native Iowan. I was born in Montezuma in 1938, and grew up in Marshalltown and Toledo, where I attended public schools. I also received postsecondary education at Iowa State University, Westmar College, and Drake Law School. I currently live in New York City but own real property in Des Moines and intend to return to Des Moines to live within two years.

2. I have been a member of the Bar of the Iowa Supreme Court since 1964. I held an elected position in the Iowa State Assembly from 1967-1968 and served as Polk County Attorney from 1977 – 1985. I also have served as an Assistant Iowa Attorney General.

3. From 1965 – 1968, I represented petitioners in the U.S. District Court, the U.S. Court of Appeals, and the U.S. Supreme Court in Tinker v. Des Moines Independent School District, the landmark freedom of speech case. In 1971, I represented a petitioner in the Iowa Supreme Court in the first legislative reapportionment case under the amended Iowa Constitution.

4. Currently I am a partner in the law firm of Johnston & Johnston, in New York, New York. Prior to that, I also have been a plaintiff's attorney in civil, business and tort litigation, and have prosecuted and defended criminal cases.

5. I submit this affidavit as an expert on anti-gay bias and discrimination in Iowa, and on efforts by lesbian and gay individuals (collectively, the "gay community") to exercise political power in Iowa and obstacles faced by the community to the exercise of political power.

6. A true and correct copy of my curriculum vitae is attached hereto as Exhibit A.

Discrimination Impedes the Participation of Gay People in Public Life in Iowa

7. At least since 1965, I have self-identified as a gay man. The discrimination I encountered as a gay man in Iowa interfered substantially with my life, both personally and as an elected public official.

8. My life partner and I were together for 36 years. He was a public servant in Iowa for more than 30 years before he died of lung cancer in 2000. He served in the Iowa state legislature for 12 years, until he was defeated in 1980. He also served as Polk County manager and development manager.

9. My partner and I graduated from law school aspiring to pursue careers in public policy, government and public service. Indeed, these shared interests and goals formed much of the basis of our love for one another. However, it was generally perceived that one's status as a gay man, were it to become known generally, would impede – if not bar altogether – such careers. As a consequence, we lived apart and other limitations were placed upon our times together.

10. Our concerns regarding our careers were not without basis. Iowa's laws criminalizing consensual sodomy were not repealed by the state legislature until 1978, and we lived with the constant fear that someone would accuse us of violating this law. Indeed, shortly after I became the Polk County Attorney in 1977, I was informed by a friend that Des Moines Police Department officers were trailing me and monitoring my actions in an effort to out me as a gay man.

11. During my tenure as Polk County Attorney, police discovered that a convicted felon had pawned a weapon, which was illegal, and my office filed charges against him. Although I was unaware of this at the time, this man was a radio personality, and had called me a homosexual on his radio show. He subsequently sued me in federal court, claiming that the prosecution was in revenge for his having described me as a homosexual on the radio. He lost the case after a public trial. This is just one example of the attacks I experienced over the course of my career that attempted to exploit community hostility and bias toward gay people.

12. In another example, I was forced publicly to confront baseless rumors that I had been involved in an improper relationship with a criminal defendant whom my office was prosecuting. My office initially had charged this defendant with drunk

driving, but reduced the charge after the defendant agreed to be a confidential informant in an investigation of an illegal gambling and burglary operation to which he owed money. However, when his arresting officers (who were unaware of the defendant's subsequent agreement to become a confidential informant) learned that the charges had been reduced, they persuaded an assistant county attorney to initiate a grand jury investigation into whether I had engaged in an improper and presumably sexual relationship with the defendant. In fact, I had never even had a social relationship with the defendant; I had met him only once in a conference room with others present, including my assistant prosecutor, the defendant's lawyer, and the police involved in investigating the gambling/burglary operation. The investigation of my supposed relationship with the defendant was referred to the Attorney General's Office, which refused to prosecute me because there was no basis for it. Subsequently, an investigating officer left a notebook in a phone booth in the courthouse so that it revealed the accusation about me, and a newspaper published an article about it. I was forced to hold a press conference to tell the media what the facts were and why the defendant's charges were reduced. The implicit and biased assumption behind the accusation was that I was easily corruptible and vulnerable to a defendant's sexual advances simply because I was gay.

13. In addition to the anti-gay personal attacks I sustained while I was Polk County Attorney, there were occasions when the potential for community bias and anti-gay prejudice prevented my office from investigating and prosecuting defendants for anti-gay crimes. In these cases, victims were afraid to come forward, either because they feared further anti-gay physical attacks in their communities, or because they were

reluctant to face discriminatory responses from friends, families, neighbors, or employers if they revealed publicly that they were gay. In one such instance, a gay man was severely beaten in a public park north of Des Moines that was known as an area in which gay men liked to meet. He remained in a coma for several weeks and sustained permanent brain damage. I spoke with him for half a day, hoping that he would agree to testify against his attacker. However, although the police had a lead on his attacker's identity, the victim refused to testify for fear of being outed publicly as gay. In a second incident, several youths in a white pick-up truck attacked three young men on the Interstate highway as they drove away from a downtown gay bar. The attackers forced the victims' car off the Interstate onto a median strip, pulled them from the car, and began beating them with an aluminum baseball bat. A passerby stopped the assault by pulling his car onto the median strip. However, the victims refused to testify against their attackers for fear that their families would learn that they had been to a gay bar.

14. In 1980, a Republican opponent defeated my life partner in an overwhelmingly Democratic district for a seat that he had held in the state legislature for 12 years. My partner's opponent leafleted church parking lots with claims that my partner was a gay man. My partner lost the election, and I firmly believe that it was because of the anti-gay campaign waged against him.

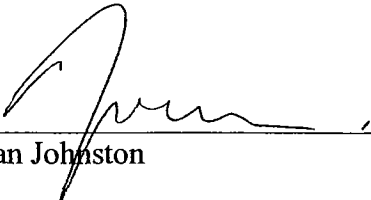
15. Prior to my last re-election as County Attorney in a contested primary election in 1984, a representative from the Iowa Democratic Party asked that I not run for re-election because I was known to be gay. I was told that because I was gay, I would be defeated. This person explained that Democratic Party members did not want me to be defeated and wanted to run another candidate in my place because they feared that the

other Democrat running against me would be hostile to the Board of Supervisors. A reporter from the *Des Moines Register* observed to me at the time that if I lost my campaign for re-election, the only reason would be that voters perceived that I was gay. Though my incumbency helped me retain my seat after a hard-fought campaign, I began to seek opportunities as a lawyer in private practice soon afterward because of the compromises in my personal life that holding public office required.

16. Looking back today at my life in Iowa, I know that I would have been happier had my partner and I been able to live more openly as gay men, and if we had been able to marry each other. Marriage is a symbol that a couple is respectable and barring us from marriage placed a stigma on our relationship. Our personal and professional lives were restricted because of legal discriminations and societal opprobrium directed toward openly gay men. Being gay was used successfully against both of us in our respective campaigns for public office.

I certify under penalty of perjury and pursuant to the laws of the State of Iowa that the preceding is true and correct.

DATED this 18th day of January 2007



Dan Johnston

RESUME OF DAN L. JOHNSTON

330 7th Avenue, 19th Floor
New York, New York 10001
Telephone (212) 505-1515

CURRENT SITUATION: Partner in law firm of Johnston & Johnston.

PAST LITIGATION EXPERIENCE (Partial): Counsel for Petitioners in Tinker vs. Des Moines Independent School District, 393 U.S. 503 (1969) (the "Black Arm-Band Case) in the Federal District Court, Court of Appeals, and Supreme Court.
Plaintiff's attorney in civil and business and tort litigation, including medical malpractice; Prosecuted and defended criminal cases, including homicide.

CORPORATE LITIGATION RELATED EXPERIENCE: Unaffiliated trustee of five related real estate investment trusts, appointed pursuant to Order of Federal Court, assigned to represent unaffiliated trustees in shareholder derivative actions in U.S. District Court in San Francisco.

GOVERNMENT POSITIONS: (Partial) Chief Counsel of Committee on Criminal Justice, U.S. House of Representatives; Elected prosecutor and county counsel "County Attorney", Polk County, Iowa (metropolitan Des Moines); Member Iowa House of Representatives; Assistant Iowa Attorney General; Member Civilian Complaint Review Board of the NYC Police Department..

CONTACT: djohn1945@aol.com

EXHIBIT 17

Affidavit of

JOHN SCHMACKER

IN THE IOWA DISTRICT COURT
FOR POLK COUNTY

KATHERINE VARNUM, PATRICIA HYDE)	
VARNUM; DAWN BARBOUROSKE and)	
JENNIFER BARBOUROSKE, individually)	
and as next friends of MCKINLEY and)	CASE NO. CV5965
BREEANNA BARBOUROSKE, minor)	
children; JASON MORGAN, CHARLES)	
SWAGGERTY; DAVID TWOMBLY,)	
LAWRENCE HOCH; WILLIAM M.)	
MUSSER, OTTER DREAMING; INGRID)	AFFIDAVIT OF
OLSON, and REVA EVANS, individually,)	JOHN SCHMACKER
and as next friend of JAMISON OLSON, a)	
minor child,)	
)	
Plaintiffs,)	
)	
v.)	
)	
TIMOTHY J. BRIEN, in his official capacities)	
as the Polk County Recorder and Polk County)	
Registrar,)	
)	
Defendant.	

AFFIDAVIT OF JOHN SCHMACKER

John Schmacker declares under penalty of perjury as follows:

1. I have personal knowledge of the following facts and if called upon to testify could and would testify competently thereto. I submit this affidavit as an expert on anti-gay bias and discrimination in Iowa, and on efforts by lesbian and gay individuals (collectively, the "gay community") to exercise political power in Iowa and obstacles faced by the community to the exercise of political power.
2. I am a 63 year old gay man, was born in Des Moines, and have lived here all my life except for a tour of duty. I am a combat veteran of the Vietnam Conflict, having served in the U.S. Naval Reserve.
3. I received my bachelor's of science degree from Iowa State University in Industrial Administration, with minors in Accounting and Music, in 1967. Currently I am the Chief Financial Officer for the Central Iowa Chapter of the American Red Cross. Previously I have been employed as the controller for the Iowa Democratic Party; the finance director for the Greater Iowa Chapter of the Alzheimer's Association; president and general manager of Varsity Café, Inc.; controller of the Iowa Communications Group;

controller of Bob Allen Companies/Airline Textiles; and as a member of the audit staff of Ernst & Ernst, Certified Public Accountants.

4. I was president of the Gay Coalition of Des Moines from 1980-1983 and president of the Gay & Lesbian Resource Center from 1997-2000. Currently I serve as treasurer for the Des Moines Gay Men's Chorus.

5. I have served and continue to serve on boards for organizations within the gay community and the larger community, including the First Friday Breakfast Club (an association of gay men who gather monthly to hear from leaders of the community and educate them about issues of importance to the gay community); the AIDS Project of Central Iowa; Iowa Citizen Action Network; and the Iowa Council for International Understanding.

6. I have been appointed to local and state task forces that research and address issues that significantly impact the gay community. In 1987, Governor Terry Branstad appointed me to serve on the Governor's Task Force on AIDS Policy. My efforts were largely responsible for the creation of this Task Force after it was reported in the press that the State epidemiologist, Laverne Wintermeyer, indicated his view that HIV and AIDS did not pose much risk in Iowa because its "difficult to practice (homosexuality) in Iowa" because small-town residents would apply "certain social pressures" to discourage homosexual activity. "I don't know what they'd do—whether they'd go in your room and shoot you or what—but they're not going to allow it". I convened a press conference to highlight the homophobia underlying these remarks, which falsely denied the existence of a gay community in Iowa and offhandedly condoned prejudice and violence. Governor Branstad created the Task Force soon afterward.

7. In 1989, the mayor of Des Moines appointed me to serve on the municipal Task Force on AIDS Policy as well. Both the state and municipal AIDS task forces drafted legislation and policies for governmental response to the spread of HIV and AIDS, which had a disproportionate impact on gay men in the 1980s, and were of great concern to Iowa's gay community. As members of both task forces, I made the case for combating homophobia as an essential part of addressing the AIDS crisis.

8. From 1997 - 2001, I accepted appointment to the Des Moines Human Rights Commission. I was extensively involved in expanding the city's human rights ordinance to include sexual orientation, an effort that previously had failed to pass and/or even make it to the City Council's agenda for lack of support. My efforts included participating in two public hearings in front of the Des Moines City Council, which was responsible for passage of the measure.

9. I also have addressed the Des Moines School Board on several occasions in an effort to make the curriculum more inclusive with respect to gay and lesbian concerns, and to support the enactment of non-discrimination policies within the school system.

10. I frequently lecture at the college level on the subjects of homophobia, heterosexism, the history of the gay liberation movement and the teachings of various faiths concerning homosexuality. I also have participated in public debates on issues of sexuality education and marriage equality on numerous occasions.

11. I have lobbied the Iowa legislature on numerous issues of importance to the gay community and have extensive experience firsthand with the community's efforts to exercise political power in Iowa.

12. A true and correct copy of my curriculum vita is attached as Exhibit A.

A. Many gay Iowans experience anti-gay discrimination but neither the State nor most jurisdictions in Iowa provide protection from discrimination based on sexual orientation.

13. With the exception of the hate crimes law, neither the Iowa Civil Rights Act nor any other state statute protects Iowans from discrimination on the basis of sexual orientation. The Iowa Civil Rights Act prohibits solely those discriminatory practices based on "age, race, creed, color, sex, national origin, religion or disability." IA Code § 216 (2005). Only a small number of local jurisdictions (the cities of Ames, Bettendorf, Cedar Rapids, Davenport, Decorah, Des Moines, Dubuque, and Iowa City) have enacted limited protections.¹

14. I have experienced sexual orientation discrimination firsthand, including being fired solely because I am gay. I worked for one employer as a controller for eight years. After a female fellow employee expressed interest in dating me, I explained to her that I was gay. A few months later, a manager learned of my sexual orientation and terminated me. I had no legal recourse.

15. As a member of the Des Moines Human Rights Commission, a city agency comprising seven members of the Des Moines community appointed by the city council, I witnessed firsthand its operations and participated in the struggle by members of the gay community to add sexual orientation to Des Moines' nondiscrimination ordinance as a protected classification. At public hearings, many Des Moines residents justified their opposition to adding sexual orientation by citing personal religious views, or by repeating negative and inaccurate stereotypes about gays and lesbians reflecting

¹ For example, the Des Moines Human Rights Commission has "the power and duty to initiate, receive, hear, and investigate complaints of discrimination by or against any person or group and to make a report to the city council of any violations of this chapter and of any illegal discrimination found to exist and issue orders to remedy such discrimination." City of Des Moines Municipal Code, Chapter 62, Section 62-42. The Commission is empowered to enforce protections against discrimination in employment, housing, public accommodation and city government based on race, color, creed, sex, sexual orientation, age, national origin, ancestry, religion, disability or familial status.

bias and ignorance. My efforts to educate Des Moines residents and the city council about the gay community contributed significantly to passage of this ordinance in 2002. Our effort in Des Moines parallels similar struggles in the other Iowa jurisdictions.

16. According to the Dubuque Human Rights Commission, there were at least 60 complaints of discrimination based on sexual orientation between 2000 and 2003 to municipal agencies in Des Moines (28), Cedar Rapids (12), Ames (1), Iowa City (9), and Davenport (10). See *"People We Know," A Special Report on Sexual Orientation* (Dubuque Human Rights Commission, Dubuque, IA), March 2004, at 25, available at http://www.cityofdubuque.org/uploads/humanrights/People_We_Know_booklet.pdf (last visited Dec. 13, 2006). Typical complaints include housing discrimination, termination of employment based on sexual orientation, and sexual harassment. See *id* (citing specific examples of anti-gay discrimination in Dubuque). However, most instances of anti-gay discrimination in Iowa have no remedy and go unreported, although some of the most dramatic examples occasionally make it into the newspaper. In one such example, a nursing home manager acknowledged to the Des Moines Register that he had fired six Davenport employees expressly because they were gay: "When I first came here, there was [sic] probably at least three . . . faggots working here and I had at least three dykes . . . [I] was, like, these people are gone . . . This isn't the kind of atmosphere that I want to project when a client or family member comes to my nurses station and sees a 45-year-old faggot . . ." John Carlson, *Six Care Center Workers Are Fired*, Des Moines Sunday Register (Jun. 8, 1997) at 1B.

17. The Des Moines and other Iowa municipal non-discrimination ordinances including sexual orientation were hard-won victories for the gay community, but their protections extend only to a small proportion of Iowans. Moreover, the Des Moines ordinance has largely expressive value because all appeals from adjudications before the Commission must go before the state agency, and the state agency has no jurisdiction over sexual orientation claims. It is my understanding that the state agency therefore cannot enforce the Commission's orders finding a party responsible for anti-gay discrimination.

B. Anti-gay bias among legislators and other Iowans and pressures on many gay people to remain "closeted" are formidable obstacles to the passage of legislation supported by the gay community.

18. The challenges facing gay and lesbian Iowans in their efforts to participate effectively in the Iowa political process are significant. Some of these obstacles, such as the prevalence of bias among legislators, are similar to the difficulties encountered by other minorities, such as women or people of color. Other obstacles are specific to the gay community.

19. In lobbying for an expansion of the Civil Rights Act to include sexual orientation during the 1980's, I participated in the gay community's efforts to form

coalitions with other advocacy organizations, asking our allies to help us to lobby for the bill. We gained the support of a few progressive faith-based organizations. However, even among organizations that had expressed verbal support for the measure, when it came to lobbying the legislature, the gay community was left on its own. Our allies saw the effort as a futile exercise, not worth the investment of resources and political capital. Because the gay community is small, and historically has been relatively powerless and even despised in some quarters, our potential allies do not see self-interest in being associated with our community by helping us out. All of these factors inhibit building the coalitions necessary for a small minority group to achieve its political goals.

20. Bills to expand the Iowa Civil Rights Act to prohibit discrimination on the basis of sexual orientation have been proposed in the legislature for approximately 15 years, but never passed. I was an observer in the State Senate gallery the last time this bill was debated. In their remarks, opponents of the bill relied heavily on hurtful, inaccurate, and damaging stereotypes about gay people. Several senators demonstrated complete contempt. One senator commented, "We don't grant 'special rights' to wood nymphs. Why would we grant them to fairies?"

21. In addition to promoting hateful stereotypes, some state legislators have attempted to suppress positive views of gay men and lesbians in the State's universities. Iowa's House of Representatives passed a measure in 1995 that was intended to ban classroom lectures at state universities that portray gay people in a positive light. It was characterized as prohibiting the use of tax dollars to "encourage or support homosexuality" as a "positive alternative lifestyle." This bill purportedly was a response to the University of Iowa's hosting of the 1994 North American Lesbian, Gay, and Bisexual Studies Conference, which previously had been hosted by numerous respected institutions. The anti-gay language later was removed in the Senate.

22. The prejudice directed toward those who are known or assumed to be gay also diminishes the potential political power of our community. Lesbian or gay individuals wishing to avoid anti-gay prejudice can attempt to hide who they are by trying to keep their sexual orientation, relationships and participation in the gay community (if any) secret, and thereby remain "in the closet," to use common vernacular. Alternatively, a lesbian or gay person can "come out," and be open about who he or she is -- but this increases the risk of bias-driven responses from employers, neighbors, health care providers, teachers, classmates, family members, and others. Indeed, in some circumstances, because of widespread hostility toward gay people, coming out can trigger severe harassment, resulting in emotional, financial, and even physical consequences.

23. Gay and lesbian youth in Iowa disproportionately suffer severe bullying in school. *See Findings and Recommendations of the GLBT Youth in Iowa Schools Task Force* (Iowa Safe Schools Task Force, Des Moines, IA), January 2006, at 2-3, citing results from the 2005 Iowa School Climate Survey. However, the legislature has been unwilling to pass proposed legislation to address this problem. Similarly, violent crimes against gay men and lesbians or people who are perceived as being gay or lesbian, are not uncommon. According to a report recently issued by the Dubuque Human Rights

Commission's Sexual Orientation Subcommittee, hate crimes based on sexual orientation comprised 15 percent of all reported hate crimes in Iowa in 2002. See *"People We Know," A Special Report on Sexual Orientation* (Dubuque Human Rights Commission, Dubuque, IA), March 2004, at 6. Nationally, hate crimes based on sexual orientation constitute the third-most frequent type of hate crime, preceded only by those based on religion or race. Further, anti-gay hate crimes are notoriously under-reported because reporting the crime often requires the further risk of coming out as gay to hostile authorities.

24. I personally know several gay people who have been victimized by hate crimes, including Michael Moon, whose leg was broken in an attack in front of a bar in Des Moines in 2003. His attacker shouted, "Faggots need to get out of town," and demanded that Moon ask God's forgiveness for being gay.

25. Because of the hostility that openly gay Iowans often encounter and the dearth of protections from discrimination, many gay people are reluctant to identify themselves publicly with issues or measures important to the gay community for fear of outing themselves or their family members as gay. Many gay individuals privately have expressed to me their support for issues such as adding sexual orientation to the Iowa Civil Rights Act, or the need for same-sex couples to be able to exercise their right to marry, but are reluctant to speak out publicly. Some are afraid of losing their jobs, and others fear estrangement with their families, negative reactions from employers, landlords or neighbors, or even violence within their communities.

26. One such person was Ken Eaton, with whom I was acquainted in the late 1980's. Ken was a public schoolteacher. Ken was not "out," and kept his sexual orientation a secret from everyone except for a few members of the gay community. As Ken and I left a dinner party one night, Ken thanked me for my advocacy on behalf of gay Iowans. He told me that he was limited in what he could do publicly for fear of losing his job, but he hoped that I would let him know if there were ways that he could help behind the scenes. I learned two weeks later that he had been stabbed to death in his apartment by men he had met in a bar. Ken's murder was attributed to anti-gay motives.

27. Because of many gay people's legitimate fear of retribution if their identities become public, many Iowa gay organizations have a policy of keeping their membership lists and even their meetings extremely private. List trading is a common way to build a political base of supporters and alliances with other groups. The need to guard the privacy of members for their privacy and protection limits coalition-building opportunities.

C. Gay elected officials and non-gay officials who wish to do something positive for the gay community are disadvantaged as a result of community bias and the politics of the closet.

28. For those members of the gay community in Iowa who wish to serve in public office, being gay, especially openly gay, is almost always a distinct liability. As a

result, I personally know only two [2] currently-serving state elected officials in Iowa who are openly gay. One must look to local organizations such as city councils and a county Soil and Conservation Board to accumulate even six names of openly gay elected officials. Because of historical and modern opprobrium toward gay men and lesbians, gay politicians are caught in a uniquely disadvantageous double bind: to be forthcoming about who they are and face discrimination, or to be closeted and live with the constant threat that their sexual orientation, relationships and personal family life might be exposed and exploited.

29. A lesbian or gay public official who is closeted and afraid that others will discover his or her sexual orientation is among the least effective advocates for gay and lesbian issues. Because there are relatively few non-gay politicians advancing our issues, he or she fears being suspected of being gay. In turn, because high profile Iowans often do not acknowledge that they are gay or lesbian for fear that they will be attacked or become victims of discrimination, there are fewer openly gay or lesbian role models for both gay and non-gay Iowans, young and old, and Iowans receive the message that the community is smaller than it is.

30. On the other hand, if a public official *is* open about being gay, he or she can face serious negative consequences as a result of community prejudice. For example, the home of Bill Crews, the openly gay Republican mayor of Melbourne, Iowa, from 1984 to 1998, was vandalized more than once with slurs like, “Melbourne hates gays,” “Queers aren’t welcome – get out!!!” and the pejorative “faggot,” written across the front in paint.

31. In 1995, Jonathan Wilson, an incumbent school board member in Des Moines, failed to win re-election after he came out as gay. The carefully orchestrated campaign against him made clear that he lost simply because he had made it publicly known that he is gay. Prior to coming out, Wilson had served on the school board for 12 years and won four consecutive elections. However, after he came out, a group calling itself “Concerned Parents” formed with the sole purpose of ousting Wilson. This group’s efforts and the resulting public focus on Wilson’s sexual orientation rather than his qualifications and experience resulted in a record-high turnout of voters for the school board election. Some 29, 257 voters cast ballots for school board that year, which was almost double the previous record.

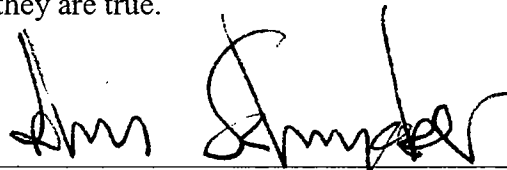
32. Almost ten years later, in 2004, the Iowa Senate Education Committee refused to confirm Governor Vilsack’s nomination of Wilson to the state school board, despite his superior qualifications. Some lawmakers’ comments during that debate demonstrate that personal and community bias motivated much of their opposition to his nomination. Senator Ken Veenstra was quoted as saying, “His openness in being part of and promoting the gay agenda – both locally and nationally – are obvious and in my opinion, that disqualifies him,” and Senator Nancy Boettger, chair of the Senate Education Committee, was reported as saying that she “heard from more people than I have ever heard from about a confirmation. They don’t want any hint of pushing a gay lifestyle through our school system.” Diane Kockler, *Senate Rejects Gay Nominee for*

State School Board, KCCI, at <http://www.kcci.com/politics/3001771/detail.html> (last visited December 11, 2006).

33. Comments by Iowa voters in newspapers at the time of the vote on Wilson's confirmation document anti-gay animus directed toward gay people who attempt to enter public service. Five days after the Senate voted to reject Wilson's nomination, a woman from Baxter, Iowa wrote in the Des Moines Register: "The debate over whether Jonathan Wilson should be appointed to the state Board of Education is ... about character.... Homosexuality is an abominable sin in the eyes of the Supreme Being Appointing Wilson to such a position would not only appear to be a legitimization of his character, but his values – which clearly do not represent our values – would eventually find their way into the education of our children" *Des Moines Register* on April 18, 2004 at 20 (Sunday Opinion). Thus, Wilson faced opposition because of who he was and his openness about his sexual orientation rather than because of his qualifications and experience.

34. Additionally, elected officials in Iowa who are not gay, but who support extending protections from discrimination to gays and lesbians, often suffer more severe reprisals as a result of their support of the lesbian and gay community than they experience for taking positions on other issues. The severity of the response, measured in aggressive personal attacks, threats, and the extent to which they often are targeted for defeat based on this single issue in subsequent elections, demonstrates the existence of a significant degree of anti-gay bias among Iowans.

I hereby declare, under penalties of perjury, that the facts stated in this affidavit are personally known to me, and that they are true.



John Schmacker

Sworn to before me this
23rd day of January, 2007


Notary Public

PERSONAL RESUME

JOHN SCHMACKER
3724 Hunter Ave
Des Moines, Iowa 50311
515-277-3259
Schmacker@dwx.com

EDUCATION

Bachelor of Science, Iowa State University, 1967
Accounting and Economics

EMPLOYMENT HISTORY

8/2005 – Present: Chief Financial Officer
American Red Cross, Central Iowa Chapter

5/2003 – 9/2004: Controller
Iowa Democratic Party

5/2001 – 5/2003: Finance Director
Alzheimer's Association, Greater Iowa Chapter

6/1998 – 5/2001: President & General Manger
Varsity Café, Inc.

12/1987 – 6/1998: Sole practitioner
John Schmacker, CPA

12/1983 – 12/1987: Controller
Iowa Communications Group

5/1974 – 12/1983: Controller
Bob Allen Companies/Airline Textiles

1/1970 – 5/1974: Audit staff
Ernst & Ernst, Certified Public Accountants

1967 – 1970 United States Navy (Vietnam Conflict)

POLITICAL & COMMUNITY ACTIVITIES

Past board memberships:

Gay Coalition of Des Moines (President 1980-83)
AIDS Project of Central Iowa
Gay & Lesbian Resource Center (President 1985-88)
First Friday Breakfast Club
Iowa Citizen Action Network
Iowa Council for International Understanding

Current board memberships:

Des Moines Gay Men's Chorus (Treasurer)

Appointments:

Governor's Task Force on AIDS Policy (State of Iowa) (1983)
Mayor's Task Force on AIDS Policy (City of Des Moines) (1984)
Des Moines Human Rights Commission (2000 – 2003)

Activities:

Frequent lecturer/guest speaker to college level classes on the subjects of homophobia, heterosexism, history of the gay liberation movement, religious aspects of modern homosexuality
Public debater on issues of sexuality education, marriage equality (vs. Glenn Swanson, Focus on the Family)