A. COUNSELING AND SOCIAL SERVICES

The social work approach to human problems first appeared in Victorian England, but it quickly spread to the United States, where its activist and pragmatic spirit had great appeal. Counseling services have become established features of many state-supported schools and other institutions. Private persons and organizations, including professedly gay and lesbian ones, also provide counseling. The need for such separate institutions suggests a limitation in the counseling/social work ethos. To the extent that the counselor clings to unexamined societal prejudices communication will be hindered. In fairness, it must be noted that many heterosexual counselors are aware of this problem, and have sought to make themselves more sensitive to the needs of gay and lesbian clients. There is no doubt that counseling and social work has done much good. This is especially true in the mental field, where large numbers of people, particularly those who are young, cannot afford psychotherapy—which may in fact be less effective.


In a study of 84 homosexual men, the counselor advising a male client on matters of sexual preference was rated more expert, trustworthy and attractive, when he expressed a positive sexual preference for men.


Case studies and sympathetic practical advice by an American activist based in England. Intended for both lay and religious counselors.


Focusing on the initial phase of counseling male clients who have a negative gay identity which they wish to change, the article presents some basic concepts in Gestalt therapy.

Proposes a model for social work intervention that is based on the premise that homosexuality is a legitimate lifestyle option.

Focuses on the growing problem of young people, many of them working class and minority, who have been pushed out of their home situation because of their lifestyle.

Although biological offspring are not involved, almost every other problem facing a married couple must be considered by a homosexual couple (e.g., the homestead, personal property, insurance, wills, and child custody).

3362. BLAIR, RALPH EDWARD. Vocational Guidance and Gay Liberation. New York: National Task Force on Student Personnel Services and Homosexuality, 1972. (Otherwise Monograph Series, 19)
Reflections by a pioneer in counseling services to the gay and lesbian community. Blair, who is based in New York City, edited the Homosexual Counseling Journal, which contains much relevant material.

In 1979 the Department of Residence Halls at the University of Tennessee, Knoxville, conducted a survey on the need for floor counselors to be trained in dealing with homosexuality. A large number of the men revealed hostility or aversion with respect to the subject.

On the gay and lesbian service centers in Philadelphia (since closed) and Los Angeles. See also: Linda M. Poverny, The Organizational Life Cycle and the Process of Adaptation: A Case Study of the Los Angeles Gay and Lesbian Community Services Center (Ph. D. dissertation; Los Angeles, University of Southern California, 1983).

Self-help and group procedures for sexual compulsives, heterosexual and homosexual, based on the twelve steps of Alcoholic Anonymous.

3366. CORNELL, CARLTON W., and ROSS A. HUDSON. "Social

Contends that the acceptance of psychoanalytic thought in the helping professions has made them complicitous in the derogation of homosexuals that has been pervasive in American society.


When dyadic fusion occurs, the partners form a single unit, closing themselves off to outsiders, possibly leading to problems of loss of ego boundaries, dissolution of the self, and suppression of all aggressive and sexual drives.


Among practitioners of the mental health professions, homophobia has been found most prevalent among social workers, who need to confront their own attitudes.


Describes the development of a training program, utilizing gay nonprofessionals.


Reports a mixed pattern of accomplishment in Britain.


Evaluates the pioneering work of part-time assistants funded by the University of Michigan, Ann Arbor.


Greatest needs reported were employment counseling, help in locating housing and services, community mental health clinics, assistance in meeting people, counseling for personal growth, and treatment for depression.

282 pp.

Twenty chapters by various writers. Part 1 offers an overview on human sexuality and oppression. Part 2 discusses specific groups, including gay men (Raymond M. Berger) and lesbians (Janne Dooley).

A volunteer organization in Sydney that operates a telephone Gayline, and offers counseling of various types, including work with AIDS patients.

Therapists' major concerns in counseling gay clients were the maintenance of objectivity, countertransference, and lack of knowledge of homosexuality.

Contends that if social workers are to be effective in helping their clients, they must deal with the irrational fear of homosexuality.

Discusses the therapeutic/counseling implications of a sociological challenge to the notion of sexual orientation difference as being an essential characteristic of certain people.

Counseling the homosexual client must be fully contractual and consensual, and conducted with the awareness that some individuals may have good reason to fear disclosure of their homosexuality.

Part 1 deals with specific subgroups (adolescents, couples, lesbian mothers, the disabled, rural gays, etc.). Part 2 concerns institutional intervention. Part 3 scrutinizes agency politics which negatively affect gays and lesbians as employees, offering suggestions for change.

3380. JONES, CLINTON R. Homosexuality and Counseling.
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3381. JONES, GERALD P. "Counseling Gay Adolescents," Counselor Education and Supervision, 18 (1978), 144-52. Counselors who would help adolescent homosexuals toward self-acceptance and in confronting their educational and career problems must expect to encounter some miscomprehension on the part of the public.

3382. MACOURT, MALCOLM. Can We Help You? London: Gay Men's Press, 1986. 112 pp. With ten years of experience in gay counseling in Britain, the author evaluates gay helplines, designed for both the counseling community and the lay public.

3383. MILLER, RHODA. "Counseling the Young Adult Lesbian," Journal of the National Association for Women Deans, Administrators, and Counselors, 43:3 (1980), 44-48. The author suggests that the counselor (1) encourage the client to unburden herself of her thoughts and feelings; (2) guide her in coming out; (3) explain the legal situation to her; (4) facilitate socializing with other lesbians; and (5) publicly promote gay rights.


3386. NEEDHAM, RUSSELL. "Casework Intervention with a Homosexual Adolescent," Social Casework, 58 (1977), 387-94. Mental health professionals need to see the gay client as a non-pathological subject who most often needs supportive case work in adjusting to a commonly hostile, prejudicial environment.
3387. NORTON, JOSEPH L. "The Homosexual and Counseling," Personnel and Guidance Journal, 54 (1976), 374-77. The task of the counselor today is to help gay clients to learn that they can lead happy, productive, fulfilled lives. The standard fears and anxieties are discussed together with the professional dilemma of coming out as a gay counselor. See also his: "Integrating Gay Issues into Counselor Education," Counselor Education and Supervision, 21 (1982), 208-12.


3389. ROSS-REYNOLDS, GARY, and BARBARA HARDY. "Crisis Counseling for Disparate Adolescent Sexual Dilemmas: Pregnancy and Homosexuality," School Psychology Review, 14 (1985), 300-12. Holds that the school counselor must be accepting of adolescents confronting these crises and create an environment in which they feel safe to discuss their feeling and concerns.


3392. SANG, BARBARA E. "Psychotherapy with Lesbians: Some Observations and Tentative Generalizations," in: Edna I. Rawlings and Dianne R. Carter (eds.), Psychotherapy for Women: Treatment toward Equality. Springfield, IL: Charles C. Thomas, 1977, pp. 266-75. A major obstacle to satisfactory counseling and therapy is professionals' lack of practical knowledge about homosexuality and homosexual lifestyles. Also, women entering a lesbian relationship in mid-life have feelings of inadequacy and incompetence because society has denied them
early experience.


3396. SILVERBERG, ROBERT A. "Being Gay: Helping Clients Cope," Journal of Psychosocial Nursing and Mental Health Services, 22 (1984), 19-25. The therapist should focus on helping the client establish his/her own values in a nonjudgmental atmosphere, avoiding premature labeling, in case the client is just beginning to explore sexuality.

3396. SITTES, M. CYNARA. "Mental Health Services for Gay Students: Gay-Straight Rap," Journal of American College Health, 32 (1983), 86-87. Describes a drop-in discussion group which considers such topics as discovering one's homosexuality, overcoming one's negative stereotypes, deciding how "out" to be, handling dormitory roommates, and coping with harassment.

3397. SOPHIE, JOAN. "Counseling Lesbians," Personnel and Guidance Journal, 60 (1982), 341-45. This group is highly diverse with respect to sexual/affectional history, lifestyle, and personal identity. The counselor should help the client explore her feelings without premature self-labeling, challenge the client's assumptions about sex roles, become familiar with community resources, and prepare clients for coming out to significant people.

3399. TARTAGNI, DONNA. "Counseling Gays in a School Setting," School Counselor, 26 (1978), 26-32. Many high school counselors put their heads in the sand whenever homosexuality becomes a public issue. The result is that "the loneliest person in the country is the homosexual adolescent in the typical high school of today."
HOMOSEXUALITY

3400. TULLY, CAROL, and JOYCE C. ALBRO. "Homosexuality: A Social Worker's Imbroglio," Journal of Sociology and Social Welfare, 6 (1979), 154-67. Acceptance of the client by the social worker, specialized counseling, an awareness of the homosexual subculture within one's community and referral to competent legal professionals are desiderata in providing services to homosexual clients.

3401. TURNER, RICHARD. "Byzantine Maneuverings Shake Community Services Centre," Campaign (Australia), no. 68 (August 1981), 16-17. Turmoil at the Sydney Gay Community Centre because of conflicting institutional interests and fears of a leftist take-over.


3403. WAY, PEGGY. "Homosexual Counseling as a Learning Ministry," Christianity and Crisis, 37 (1977), 123-31. Contends that women in ministry are more open to discussion of homosexuality than are men, because the latter have been emotionally scarred by homosexual advances in their youth.

3404. WESTEFELD, JOHN S., and WINKELPLECK, JUDY M. "University Counseling Service Groups for Gay Students," Group Behavior, 14 (1983), 121-28. Describes a group counseling program, the Student Counseling Service, for gay students at Iowa State University, which uses a semistructured approach.