

AGLBIC TIMELINE

1975-1997

1975- Joe Norton calls for a caucus meeting at the New York convention of the American Guidance and Personnel Association (APGA). About 60 people attend. Group forms as the Caucus of Gay & Lesbian Counselors (CGLC).

1979- Name has changed to National Caucus of Gay & Lesbian Counselors (NCGLC). NCGLC boycotts the national convention in Las Vegas, Nevada, because of Nevada's rejection of the Equal Rights Amendment.

1981- ASCA passes resolution calling for "increased sensitivity" on the part of school counselors towards sexual minority issues.

1982- APGA convention in Detroit features 6 gay/lesbian programs (4 by Caucus members).

NCGLC mails flyers about our organization to every graduate counseling program in the nation.

October, 1982, issue of *Caucus Comments* features first article on AIDS, beginning a history of up-to-date coverage.

1984- NCGLC issues a survey to members on attitudes about working towards "organizational affiliate."

NCGLC publishes A Basic Resource List for Counselors Working with Gay/Lesbian Clients.

1985- Gay Men's Health Clinic presents a program at the New York City convention under auspices of NCGLC.

At convention, it was decided to put a new name to a member ballot.

1986- Name is changed at annual meeting to Association of Gay & Lesbian Issues in Counseling

The American Association for Counseling & Development (AACD) convention in Los Angeles has 6 gay/lesbian programs, including a presentation by Reese House and Bren Hawkins ("Counseling Gay/Lesbian Clients.")

At Los Angeles convention, AGLIC has its first exhibition booth.

David Flora begins drafting AACD-compatible by-laws.

AGLIC determines to continue campaign to affiliate with AACD. For affiliate status, 400 members required, and for division, 900 (NOT including student members.)

Fernando Gutierrez named to AACD Human Rights Committee

1987- At New Orleans convention, AGLIC has exhibition booth and 6 programs.
Award given to ????

AACD creates the Task Force on Gay & Lesbian Issues in Counseling;
Fernando Gutierrez chairs the Task Force, with members David Barnett, Sari Dworkin, Bob Rohde, and Catherine Roland.

1988- AGLIC presents AIDS position paper to Governing Council which adopts it.
At AACD Chicago convention, name is changed to Association of Gay, Lesbian & Bisexual Issues in Counseling (mainly thanks to Sari Dworkin.) There are no gay/lesbian programs. AACD provides a Gay/Lesbian center at one of the convention hotels. Award given to Bob Rohde.

The Task Force on Gay & Lesbian Issues in Counseling becomes a Special Committee.

Fernando Gutierrez resigns from the Human Rights Committee in protest of AACD's continued equation of gay and AIDS.

1989- At Boston convention, there are 5 gay/lesbian programs and 11 AIDS-related programs. There is an official gay/lesbian/bisexual center. The Special Committee is granted full Committee status. At annual meeting, the new by-laws are finally adopted. Award given to Oliva Espin.

The Journal of Counseling & Development publishes a special issue (Sept-Oct., 1989) on gay, lesbian and bisexual issues, guest-edited by Sari and Fernando.

Fernando Gutierrez leaves AACD and affiliation campaign is put on hold.

1990- At Cincinnati convention, there are 6 AIDS-related programs and 8 gay/lesbian programs, including a special skills workshop, "When Clients Come Out," presented by Michael Hutchins, Elizabeth Heaney, and Liz Shallenberger, and sponsored by the Committee on GLBIC. Awards given to Diana Hulse-Killacky (among other things, for her leadership in creating a lesbian/gay/bisexual group in ASGW) and Jamie Washington (chair of the American College Personnel Association Standing Committee for Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual Awareness.) Fernando Gutierrez was also given a special award.

The AACD Committee on Gay, Lesbian & Bisexual Issues in Counseling publishes an updated Annotated Bibliography, under the leadership of Sari Dworkin.

Debate over military presence at AACD starts in 1990 and continues into 1991.

1991- At Reno convention, all 3 programs on GLB issues are sponsored by the Committee on GLBIC. Stuart Loomis and Sari Dworkin receive the Norton Award (first time awards referred to as such.)

The Committee on Gay, Lesbian & Bisexual Issues in Counseling is merged into a down-sized Human Rights Committee.

AACD publishes Counseling Gay Men & Lesbians: Journey to the End of the Rainbow, edited by Sari Dworkin and Fernando Gutierrez.

ASCA, in response to AGLBIC, moves to address sexual minority issues.

AACD Governing Council considers AGLBIC's draft proposal on military discrimination. The military is still allowed to participate and advertise, but AACD will include a specific statement objecting to discrimination; AACD supports the Military Freedom Act in Congress, which would bar discrimination based on sexual orientation.

1992- At Baltimore convention, there are 10 gay/lesbian/bisexual programs and 8 AIDS-related programs.

The Human Rights Committee moves that ACA not do business with the military (i.e., organizations that discriminate.)

National Career Development Association creates a GLB special interest group, thanks to Mark Pope.

Robert Schaecher is the first coordinator of ASCA special interest network on sexual minority youth.

AGLBIC works with ACA to provide counseling at the October, 1992, NAMES quilt display in Washington, DC.

1993- The ACA convention in Atlanta is crippled by a monster snow storm, resulting in severe financial consequences, gutting the Human Rights Committee and headquarters staff. Despite much reduced attendance, 2 GLB professional development institutes are offered (including one presented by Tom Eversole); there are 8 GLB programs and 7 AIDS-related programs (including those by Colleen Logan and William McFarland.) One program is a special 3-hour session, "Valuing Diversity: Reaching Out to Gay and Lesbian Youth," presented by Bob Barrett and Tom Eversole. Michael Hutchins receives Norton Award.

Both AGLBIC and ACA have contingents in the April 25, 1993, March on Washington.

Michael Hutchins chairs the ACA Human Rights Committee.

Despite 46% female membership, no female volunteers for co-chair; so, Ned Farley and Michael Spretnjak are elected co-chairs, and proceed to actively recruit a new female co-chair.

1994- At the Minneapolis convention, AGLBIC has an exhibition booth; Anthony Terndrup and Kathleen Ritter present a professional development institute; 7 GLB programs are presented; AGLBIC holds a memorial for Jim Holder. Ronni Sanlo is elected female co-chair and Ned Farley agrees to retire, leaving Michael Spretnjak as male co-chair. Michael Hutchings receives the ACA Kitty Cole Human Rights Award.

In response to Colorado's Amendment 2, AGLBIC and ACA grapple with what to do with the 1995 convention in Denver.

A special AGLBIC meeting on August 20 in Columbus, Ohio, results in Michael Spretnjak's discussions with ACA President Coy, which results in Mel White being invited to be keynote speaker at Denver convention.

1995- At the Denver convention, special efforts are made to educate the Colorado audience on sexual minority issues; AGLBIC has an exhibition booth;

there are 1 PDI and 15 programs on sexual minority issues, as well as 4 AIDS-related programs. Bob Rohde receives Norton Award. [Stuart Hayes receives the ACA Kitty Cole Human Rights Award?]. Bob Barrett and Tom Eversole discuss with AGLBIC their desire to get involved and gain “a place at the table” for AGLBIC.

In January, Ronni Sanlo resigns as co-chair.

Dale Reinert edits a special *School Counselor* issue on gay youth.

AGLBIC member, Larry Burlew, runs for ACA president.

ACA President, Joyce Breasure, moves to bring AGLBIC into ACA. Drive starts on organizational affiliate and division status. AGLBIC begins to build a board of directions. Jeffrey Mostade, Saskia Schweitzer and Stuart Hayes work on mobilizing graduate students.

1996- AGLBIC submits official request for organizational affiliate status.

At January, 1996, ACA President’s Advisory Council, AGLBIC is represented for the first time.

At Pittsburgh convention, AGLBIC has an exhibition booth, and ACA sponsors an AIDS quilt booth. There are 15 GLB programs and 8 AIDS-related. On April 18, 1996, the ACA Governing Council votes organizational affiliate status for AGLBIC. Joyce Breasure receives the Norton Award; Mark Pope receives the California Association for Counseling & Development Human Rights Award; Stuart Itzkowitz receives the ACA Kitty Cole Human Rights Award.

ACA sponsors a presence at the National Gay & Lesbian Mental Health Conference in Seattle.

The year ends with 504 AGLBIC members.

1997- At Orlando convention, AGLBIC has an exhibition booth; there are 14 GLB and 3 AIDS-related programs. Rita Drapkin represents AGLBIC on the program selection committee.

AGLBIC proposes competencies to CACREP, thanks in large part to the work of Reese House.

In October, Governing Council refuses to stop military participation with ACA.

Bob Barrett and Mark Pope participate in the ACA Summit on Multiculturalism.

AGLBIC becomes an ACA division with over 1000 members.