

## PRESIDENTIAL MESSAGE

### “Sweet Home, Chicago”

Sam V. Cochran, PhD

I love Chicago. Having lived and worked there for five years (as a much younger man, I must say) I have fond memories of exploring the city on the “EI,” visiting some of the great blues bars on the south side of the city (Pepper’s Lounge was always a favorite), and being forever enchanted by this culturally diverse and vibrant city. Soon, we will gather there for our annual meetings. I hope many of you are planning to join us in Chicago. The convention programs that Fred Rabinowitz and his committee have put together are very exciting, and continue our rich tradition of quality programming at the annual convention. Many of us value this time to come together and connect, relax, and get caught up with our friends from across the country and around the world.

I want to reflect a moment on the theme of my presidential address—Constructing a New Psychology of Men. Each of us is engaged in this construction project on at least two different fronts. First, we each, as individual men (and women, perhaps), are involved in a personal construction project. In this, we examine what “masculinity” means and enact those aspects of masculinity that ‘fit’ with our own value system and life experience. Second, we each are participating in a joint construction project—the construction of a new psychology of men by our participation in this division. This participation makes the personal political, and moves our individually constructed value systems into the world at large.

This year, I would like to ask everyone who plans to come to Chicago to “up the ante” in terms of this joint divisional construction project. Sign up as a program reviewer for our next convention, volunteer on one of our committees or task forces, say “yes” to running for an office in the division, get involved in one or more of our strategic planning initiatives—there are many ways to participate in the work of the division. And, we need this participation if we are to continue to grow and prosper as a division. Here are some ideas about how to become more involved in the work of the division.

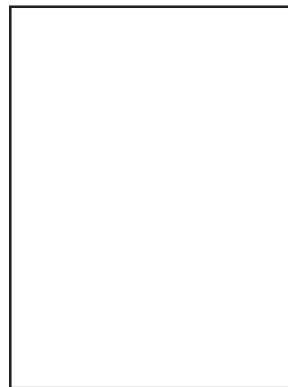
At our strategic planning retreat in Austin, the Board of Directors identified a number of tasks, action plans, and initiatives for you to

consider. At the convention, I would like for us to focus on the “short-list” of activities we developed in Austin. This short list is composed of the following action-plans—immediate steps we can take that will bring us closer to our strategic goals. Board members and SPSMM members who volunteered to assume leadership for each step are listed beside the action-step.

- Explore a mentoring program—Mark Stevens, Rod Hetzel, Mike Andronico, Neil Massoth
  - Bylaws review and revisions—Sam Cochran, Rod Hetzel
  - Proposal for division project (brochure, guidelines)—Doug Haldeman, Mark Stevens
  - Develop guidelines for committees and task forces—Sam Cochran
  - Explore a speakers bureau—Rory Remer, Talib Khairallah, Mike Andronico
  - Develop recommendations for collaboration/infrastructure/SIGs (Special Interest Groups)—Rod Hetzel
  - Marketing our strengths and assets—TBA
  - Design bookmark—Mark Stevens
  - Explore pre-conference board meetings—TBA
  - Plan and conduct a major conference on psychotherapy with men—TBA

Some activity has already occurred on some of these action-plans. The speaker’s bureau is already in the process of development. Bylaws revisions and pre-convention board meetings are being discussed. Take a look at this list. You will note that some of the action-steps have TBA as the person responsible. This could be you. If you have experience with any of these activities, or if any simply sound interesting, please volunteer to help out. Let’s plan to make time at our business meeting and our social hour to connect. I will be asking each “coordinator” to introduce him- or herself and be available to discuss the action-plan with anyone interested in becoming involved. Please consider which of these activities you would like to join.

This year has been a wonderful year as president. As I have said before, this is an exciting time to be involved in this division. Our



Sam V. Cochran, PhD

colleagues are engaged in important work that spans research designed to better understand men and masculinity, the development of new and innovative intervention methods for men, and involvement with other divisions in social action agendas within APA. These, too, are venues for involvement. Networking that occurs at the convention can produce collaborations around these and other important issues. Don't hesitate to initiate contact with a symposium participant or speaker with whom you would like to work. Propose a collaborative project or idea for the following year's convention in Toronto. If SPSMM is to grow and have a greater impact within APA and our society at large, your involvement is crucial.

Well, that's enough of time on this particular soapbox. One theme was clear from our Board Strategic Planning process in Austin. We need to find ways to involve more of the membership in the work of the division. I hope you have some ideas about how you will participate. Plan to come to Chicago and enjoy the collegueship and connections that we all value so much. This aspect of the life of our division is our greatest strength and the aspect that keeps us coming back year after year. See you there!♦

### **DIVISION 51 CENTRAL OFFICE**

Has your address changed?  
Do you have a question about your membership?  
Are you missing copies of the journal or newsletter?  
Do you need a membership application sent to a friend?

Contact: Keith Cooke  
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Washington, DC 20002-4242  
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### **SPSMM Bulletin Ad Rates**

Full page for \$300. Half page for \$200. Quarter page for \$125. 25% discount for second or future issues for ads in two or more consecutive issues. Send camera ready ads to Fredric Rabinowitz, Department of Psychology, University of Redlands, 1200 East Colton Avenue, Redlands, CA 92373. Make checks payable to SPSMM.

### **Join SPSMM-L**

Participate in SPSMM-L, the listserv for SPSMM members. It is a place to share current psychology of men and masculinity news, as well as updates regarding organizational aspects of SPSMM. If you have access to the Internet, you can subscribe to SPSMM-L at no cost. Send your request to [spsmm@lists.apa.org](mailto:spsmm@lists.apa.org)—*Michael E. Addis, PhD*♦

### **Editor, *Psychology of Men and Masculinity***

The Society for the Psychological Study of Men and Masculinity, Division 51 of the American Psychological Association, is seeking applications and nominations for Editor of its journal, *Psychology of Men and Masculinity*. The editor will work with the journal's consulting editors and with APA to produce the journal. This includes coordinating the manuscript review process; communicating with authors, editorial consultants, and APA staff; and monitoring of the journal production process. The editor will be expected to assume duties in January, 2003, after a period of time working with the current editor to become acquainted with the position. Self-nominations are welcome. Please send a curriculum vitae and names of three references to

Roberta L. Nutt, Ph.D.  
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**EDITORIAL**

**Getting Involved**

**Fred Rabinowitz, PhD**

Light is the task where many share the toil. —Homer

Along with Sam, I am looking forward to the Chicago Convention. The programming is in place, the city is fun, and of course, the collegial connections made each year keeps bringing me and others back. For those who haven't come to a convention, give it a shot. The SPSMM group is welcoming on many levels. Aside from supporting new research, theory, and practice ideas, the group can provide a safe interpersonal harbor from the overwhelming intensity of a convention of over 10,000 psychologists. Following the business meeting and social on the Saturday night of the convention, those interested will head out to an informal, entertaining night on the town beginning at one of Chicago's great ethnic restaurants. Details will be disseminated when we have the location chosen.

In order to keep the division healthy, it is important for all of us to get involved in its functioning at some level. In his editorial, Sam has opened the door to all of us to the multitude of projects the SPSMM membership has identified in the strategic plan. I encourage everyone to look at the list and see if there isn't some way to find yourself a tangible connection to the group through a project with which you might find interest.

I am especially excited by the "Men and Psychotherapy Conference" project that was germinated at the Mid-Winter retreat in January. With so many talented SPSMM clinicians and researchers who have written and presented on working with men in psychotherapy, it makes sense that we should be running workshops and major conferences on this topic across the nation. Why haven't we? It takes a lot of work and collaboration. Without some commitment, help, and

organization, it is a daunting and stressful task. I recall a conversation I had with Gary Brooks, who has run day-long CE programs on the topic in Texas. Gary said that by the time you do all of the small administrative tasks that lead up to the actual program, it has taken so much energy that it makes you question whether it was worth doing. With the shared involvement of the Division 51 membership, the tasks on this type of project could be divided and proportioned. If we created regional conferences, we could enlist local SPSMM psychologists and students who could collaborate, administer, and present on the latest most cutting edge work that our division has to offer. Attendees from various mental health disciplines could receive continuing education credits since SPSMM is an official APA CE provider.

This is just one example of how we as an organization could further become the primary source of psychological information on men and masculinity in the mental health field. Sam's column lists several other projects that need our involvement. If you are "game," make yourself known to Sam, or any of the members holding positions listed on the back page of the Bulletin. We need your energy, ideas, and follow through to ensure that SPSMM thrives and prospers in coming years. ♦

**Come and Get It!**

The Division's Cookbook is ready for release and people are raving about it. In the words of Sam Cochran, "This is a spectacular collection of recipes and stories, truly distinctive in the world of cookbooks . . . I will treasure this book for many years to come. After all, in what other cookbook will you find Lenore Walker's Holiday Turkey, David Lisak's inspirational recipe for red chile sauce, Murry Scher's 'best blueberry muffins in the world' recipe, Ron Levant's couscous-stuffed green pepper recipe, or David Rose's Teppanyaki Pancake recipe (yum). All the recipes in the book are clearly 'family favorites' that are conveyed with a loving and charming sense of personal history. This is a cookbook that everyone must own!" The Division's Cookbook is now available by sending a \$20 check to Larry Beer at Child and Family Psychological Services, 5380 Holiday Terrace, Kalamazoo, MI 49009. Make your check payable to "Larry Beer." ♦

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## Nominations for Awards

Nominations are now being accepted for the following awards:

### 1. Practitioner of the Year

*Purpose:* The Practitioner of the Year Award is intended to honor a psychologist who has provided outstanding clinical service to boys, adolescent males, or men.

*Criteria:*

1. The nominee must be a member of the SPSMM.
2. The nominee must be a psychologist who spends at least 51% of his or her time in providing clinical services to boys, adolescent males, or men.
3. The clinical activities of the nominee must clearly foster the positive psychological adjustment of boys, adolescent males, or men.

### 2. Distinguished Professional Service Award

*Purpose:* The Distinguished Professional Service Award is intended to honor outstanding service at the local, state, or national level that reflects a significant contribution to the SPSMM or promotes positive policy changes that enhance the well-being of boys, adolescent males, or men.

*Criteria:*

1. Nominees may include those whose long-term service contributions have significantly and positively impacted the SPSMM (e.g., an SPSMM member who has fulfilled numerous service positions for Division 51) or public policy as it relates to the well being of boys, adolescent males, or men (e.g., any individual who has devoted significant time and energy to changing public policy in order to enhance the development of males).
2. The nominee does not have to be a member of SPSMM (e.g., he or she could be a government official who has drafted or sponsored legislation to support the adjustment of males).

### 3. Researcher of the Year

*Purpose:* The Researcher of the Year Award is intended to honor outstanding published research concerning males and masculinity.

*Criteria:*

1. The nominee must be a member of SPSMM.
2. The work for which the member is being nominated must be clearly related to the psychological study and understanding of boys, adolescent males, men, or masculinity.
3. The work for which the member is being nominated can include empirical research, qualitative research, scholarly reviews of the literature, or theoretical models and approaches to treatment.
4. Nominees can be nominated for a single work published after January 1 of the year prior to the award presentation or for the thematic scholarship consisting of several works published over the course of many years.

### 4. Student of the Year

*Purpose:* The Student of the Year Award is intended to honor an undergraduate or graduate student who has demonstrated outstanding academic performance, counseling practice, or research per-

taining to boys, adolescent males, men, or masculinity.

*Criteria:*

1. The nominee should be a student member of SPSMM.
2. The nomination should be accompanied by two letters of recommendations from two professors within the nominee's academic department.
3. The nominee should maintain at least a 3.0 GPA and be involved in counseling practice or research pertaining to boys, adolescent males, men, or masculinity.

### Potential Nomination Process

1. Call for nominations, the purpose and criteria of awards, and the nomination process will be placed annually in the spring edition of the SPSMM Newsletter.
2. Any person who is an SPSMM member may make a nomination.
3. No current member of the Division 51 Awards Committee may make a nomination or write letters to support a nominee.
4. No current member of the Division 51 Awards Committee may be nominated for an award.
5. All completed nomination material must be submitted in one complete packet by the nominator to the Awards Committee Chair. The nomination packet should include four copies each of the following:
  - a. A completed nomination form.
  - b. A nomination letter (no longer than two pages) from the nominator that speaks directly to the nominee's qualifications for the award.
  - c. Two letters of support from individuals other than the nominator (For the Student of the Year Award, these letters should be written by two professors from the student's academic department).
  - d. The nominee's curriculum vitae.
  - e. A phone number where the nominator can be reached.
  - f. Researcher of the Year Award nominations should include copies of the nominee's publications for which the member is being honored.
6. All nomination packets must be received by July 15 of each year and should be sent to the Division 51 Awards Committee Chair. ♦

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**Visit Division 51's Website:**  
[www.apa.org/divisions/div51](http://www.apa.org/divisions/div51)

The Division's website, developed and maintained by Dr. Robert Rando has information about all the activities of the Division including position statement, bylaws, officers, task force information, membership information, discussion list information, important links, convention programming, newsletter archives, election information, information on submitting cookbook recipes, and a research project page that facilitates the process of planning research, linking colleagues, and organizing presentations. Visit it today!

## SPECIAL FOCUS SECTION

### Men's Subjective Experience: Expanding Definitions of Masculinity

Ed Tejirian and Greg Van Hyfte, Editors

"Masculinity" has multiple faces. The one that has figured most prominently in the dialogues within this division, and the writings and research of some of our members is "masculinity" as *a socially constructed set of prescriptions for behavior and feelings that are progressively imposed on males*, beginning even in the preschool years. A look at our mission statement reveals that this word appears only in a negative context: "SPSMM endeavors to erode constraining definitions of *masculinity* which have historically inhibited men's development. . . ." In other places, these "constraining definitions of masculinity" appear under the name of "traditional masculinity" or "masculine ideology." In this collection of essays, we seek to highlight the multiplicity of masculinities, basing the definitions of masculinity not merely on the cultural norms of gender, but on a dialogue between culture and the individual subjective experience of men themselves.

What often becomes problematic when discussing or attempting to define masculinity is that the term "masculinity" is often thrown around in a kind of conceptual shorthand. If we are careless about how we talk about men and masculinity, we slide onto dangerous ground because we then fail to see the variations. We wish to focus the attention away from traditional constraining definitions of masculinity and to look at the "subjective experience of masculinity"—sets of deep emotional resonances and identifications that signify a man's need to have his worth as a male person affirmed, in his own eyes, and by fathers, mothers, peers, women, and other men.

According to its mission statement, SPSMM also seeks to critically study how these prescriptions of "masculinity" adversely affect men lives. To erode these negative prescriptions, the division also "contends that the empowerment of all persons beyond narrow and restrictive gender role definitions leads to higher functioning of individual women and men." To the extent that it can succeed in doing so, SPSMM will have made a contribution toward freeing men to live their lives in more fulfilling and authentic ways. We concur, however, proposing that in order to free men to develop their full human potential, we must look at another face of "masculinity," one which looks inward to the truths of their experience, and which looks outward toward living in the world in a male body, as a gendered person.

In our examination, "the *subjective* experience of masculinity" (or maleness) has to do with the personal, individual experiences—psychological, emotional, physiological—of men who share a common ground simply on the basis of inhabiting a male body. We are not searching for a universal statement about all men's lives. To do so would be to impose yet another restrictive hegemonic definition of masculinity that would surely leave some men out. Nor are we suggesting that all of the behaviors, beliefs, and emotions typically associated with traditional masculinity ideology are altogether bad. By grounding our perspective in "the *subjective* experience of masculinity," we seek to illuminate the diversity within the class known as "men" in order to provide an open template of masculinity that is fluid and appeals to the creativity of individual men to construct their own gender identity. Thus, we leave the defining of masculinity up to the men themselves.

The articles below each present a unique perspective honoring individual men's voices as they struggle to respond to and redefine the traditional masculine gender role norms in their respective societal contexts. However, as men strive to construct their gender identity, there is still an internal dialogue with the pressures of traditional forms of masculinity. True, certain of these forms are unhealthy in excess. But if, "masculinity," as Jason Frizzell inquires, is only defined by its negative connotations and accompanying behaviors, then we are presented with an even greater challenge to listen to men's subjective experiences and allow for more freedom from a restrictive univocal definition.

Seth Noar's observations of men's thoughtful reactions and struggles with condom use in sexual situations with women reveal a voice of masculinity that does not fit a traditional "masculinity ideology." Kerry Cronan's piece underscores the dilemma men are often in when they try to navigate "the hiatus between the 'old ways' of masculine culture and the new." Kerry offers men's groups as a way to heal the impoverishment of the father-son relationship, but also suggests filling the "deficit of cultural attitudes and values" to make room for healthy intimate bonding between males in Anglo-Celtic cultures. And in our essay, we provide a dialogue that has developed from our continuous planning of this section. We hope to challenge and to offer future directions for a "psychological study of men and masculinity" that leaves room for a plurality of voices, stays true to men's personal experiences of being men, and reminds us that there is some truth in being "just one of the guys." ♦

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## Musings on My Experiences of Masculinity

Jason R. Frizzell  
Texas Tech University

Masculinity. For some, the word itself has quite a negative charge. In everyday conversation, people often seem to use the word “masculine” to describe stereotypical male behavior. One can see what I’m alluding to in media portrayals of men. I think beer commercials are an excellent example. Where else can we find a stereotypical American male whose idiocy is only superseded by fleeting moments of genius, in which he develops a fantastic scheme to score more beer? One example that easily comes to mind, is the Bud Light commercial that was aired during the most recent Superbowl halftime show. A man’s significant other offers him an opportunity for sex and beer. Clearly, the offer of beer (not necessarily sex) causes great excitement, which leads him to run up the stairs to the bedroom, where he jumps on the bed and slides off the satin sheets, and flies out the window and into the tree outside. While this may be humorous on some level, this type of media portrayal can also be found at times in sitcoms, news media, and other types of advertising such as car commercials.

I find myself wondering if I fit that stereotype, or if I’m somehow different than the stupid men portrayed on television. I’d bet many other men are wondering the same thing. How often do we watch and internalize these messages that suggest an association between masculinity and stupidity? As long as men are persistently portrayed in such a detrimental way, how can we expect men to feel better about themselves? How can we expect men to do better? On the other hand, can men be portrayed in more positive and constructive ways? If so, what are some positive aspects of masculinity that we could focus on? This is not an easy question to answer. But before attempting it, it is important to continue looking at the sources that contribute to the demeaning and degrading messages that are being sent to men.

### Pressures on Men: The Crux of the Issue

It seems that at the heart of men’s issues in general are the pressures coming from several directions to be a “certain type of man.” Certain social groups and institutions, such as professional sports or certain stereotypical college fraternity groups, encourage men to continue to act in stereotypical masculine ways, despite literature that indicates that stereotypical, traditional masculine behavior is simply not healthy (e.g., Goldberg, 1976). If, in fact, some men are aware of this, why do they continue to act in ways that they know to be unhealthy? Perhaps pressures from in-groups or other sources to adhere to a specific role weigh more heavily than the possible negative health outcomes. It doesn’t seem outlandish to say that men are receiving mixed messages from several different sources that create confusion in their attempt to define their roles. Certainly, every man is different across a number of domains (i.e., socioeconomic status, culture, religion, sexual orientation, etc.), so the issue of taking a closer look at individual men’s subjective experiences becomes even more salient. As an endpoint to this particular section, we must ask the question, do American men as a whole really know that “traditionally masculine” behaviors are unhealthy? And for those men who are not aware of this,

how can we do a better job of educating them about the unhealthiness of certain traditional masculine behaviors?

### Searching for Positive Aspects of Masculinity

Some time ago, as I was reviewing literature for my master’s thesis, I found quite a few reports linking being a man to a higher occurrence of various forms of behavioral, physical, and psychological problems (Goldberg, 1976; Pleck, Sonenstein, & Ku, 1993). For example, in the 1999 report from the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, out of the top five leading causes of death, men outnumber women in four. After pondering these articles, I thought to myself, “Is the take-home message that I should try to *not* be masculine in order to be psychologically and physically healthy?” This type of thinking led my research questions into a new area: positive masculinity. Sounds like an oxymoron, doesn’t it?

As I began to search for research on positive aspects of masculinity, I was surprised to find very little on the subject. Those articles that did reflect on positive aspects of masculinity seemed to focus on aspects of masculinity that were less *negative*, rather than attributes of masculinity that were actually positive. Thus, I was compelled to pose the question to many of my colleagues and friends doing gender research about whether they were aware of any research on positive aspects of masculinity. It must have been a good question, considering the deafening silence and all of the furrowed brows in the room as well as from members of the APA division 51 listserv. To be honest, I wasn’t surprised at the lack of response. Was it because there are no aspects of masculinity that *are* positive? Is it “bad” to be masculine? Hopefully not.

### Being Male Today

This section is not meant to scoff at previous masculinity research, but to encourage us to take a step back and look at the bigger picture of masculinity research as it pertains to roles and expectations, and especially how they change with the changes and pressures from social institutions. It has been said that one of the only things that one can count on is change. The same can be said for men’s roles. As contemporary American society continues to change, men’s roles change in tandem. Without a doubt, expectations and role pre/proscriptions that society has placed on men are evolving.

At this point, from personal experience and experiences I have shared with other men, it seems that the current male role is confusing at best and has been for some time. Perhaps this is to be expected in the overall process of change in men’s roles. As a young man and graduate student in psychology, I have noticed a change in perspective in today’s men. As roles and expectations have changed, men today seem to be in a unique place in terms of their own personal experiences of being male as compared to generations past. Men seem to be increasingly more accepting of feminist ideals and more egalitarian ways of life. More and more men are “stay at home dads” and accepting other men doing so, whereas this probably would have been scoffed at only a few decades ago.

From my own personal experience as well as other males close my age (28!) it seems that many of us are concerned with how we are to act. We are no longer sure what the male/masculine role is anymore. Should we try to be the “new” masculine role

that seems to be more progressive and “non-traditional?” Or, should we continue with what many of us were taught as young boys, a sort of transitional role—out of traditional masculinity, and into the newer, more progressive forms? Personally, I find messages from academia, mass media, and other social institutions contradictory and confusing at best.

### A Personal Statement

What are positive aspects of masculinity? Perhaps the answers lie in the notion that certain behaviors and attitudes that are considered masculine can have at least some positive applications or contexts. For example, competition can be positive in sports. It doesn't seem to make sense to watch sports if there isn't a competitive attitude from the players. Another example that comes easily to mind is military applications. Perhaps no explanation is necessary here, for it seems that masculine attributes seems appropriate in this context.

Perhaps the answers also lie in redefining the masculine role to account for behaviors and attitudes that are adaptive or constructive. As I bounce back again, to the theme of this special focus section, it seems safe to say that there must be something positive about every man's subjective male experiences. We must tap into this area. As researchers, we have to think about positive aspects of masculinity, and how these aspects can be encouraged in men to promote better overall health and higher self-worth and self-esteem.

As a young American male, it seems appropriate to be self-reliant, somewhat aggressive, and driven to achieve. This is “the American way.” American economics suggests a dog-eat-dog world in which only the strong, most aggressive, and innovative enterprises survive and thrive. What kind of message does this send to younger men? Speaking for myself, I feel that being aggressive to some degree, and “going for the gusto” defines the masculine role.

### Where to Go From Here

There are several areas that need attention from masculinity researchers. How do the messages sent by social institutions such as the media affect men's overall well-being? Do some of these messages lend to the confusion about what the male role is or should be? What positive aspects of masculinity can be fostered to improve men's overall health? Are there ways to measure multiple forms of masculinity, or perhaps evolving attitudes about masculinity?

Qualitative data collected from men at different ages, stages of life, backgrounds, and other status variables would seem to be a good place to look. Seeing interesting qualitative data may inspire us to develop different research paradigms for future research in masculinity. There, we might be able to better understand the relative, subjective experiences of being male, and perhaps the insights gained could add exciting dimensions to quantitative research as well. We owe it to ourselves, to our field, to our friends and families, and perhaps to our future generations most of all to venture outwards into these uncharted areas of masculinity research.

### References

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Goldberg, H. (1976). *The hazards of being male: Surviving the myth of masculine privilege*. Los Angeles, CA: Nash.

Pleck, J. H., Sonenstein, F. L., & Ku, L. C. (1991). Adolescent males' condom use: Relationships between perceived cost-benefits and consistency. *Journal of Marriage and the Family*, 53(3), 733–745.♦

## Eyes Wide Shut or Open? What We Are Learning About Men, Masculinity, and Safer Sex

Seth M. Noar

At the end of 2000, the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention had documented a cumulative total of 774,467 cases of AIDS in the United States, 79% of which were in men. Heterosexual sex accounts for a minority of cumulative AIDS cases (11% of the 774,467). However, both HIV and AIDS trend data demonstrate that while cases contracted through male-to-male sex and injection drug use have decreased dramatically since the early 1990s, cases contracted through heterosexual contact have been on the rise. As these cases have increased in heterosexually active populations, so has research into what motivates men and women to engage (or not engage) in safer sexual behaviors. These new lines of research lead us to open our eyes to new ways in which men are creating their own masculinities. Using sexual behavior as a point of departure, we ask the question, “What have we learned about heterosexual men, masculinity, and safer sexual behavior?”

### Condom Use Predictors

The recommended disease protection method for sexually active men and women is the latex condom. Over the last 20 or so years, a growing literature has documented both what motivates and discourages condom use. A recent meta-analysis of psychosocial correlates of heterosexual condom use sums up this literature (Sherran, Abraham, & Orbell, 1999). Demographic and personality variables were correlated with condom use, but the relationships were generally small. The strongest correlates of condom use were condom attitudes, social norms, behavioral intentions, and preparatory behaviors such as communication and buying/carrying condoms. Though the review was not specific to men, this meta-analysis is fairly representative of the mainstream literature on condom use correlates.

### Condom Use: How Do Men Feel About It?

However, what is rarely examined beyond quantitative findings are more in-depth examinations of how men feel about condoms. Recently, we conducted a set of four focus groups (approximately  $N = 8$  in each group) with young heterosexual men as part of a larger project on safer sex mass media campaigns (Zimmerman & Palmgreen, 2001).<sup>1</sup> The men were recruited through college

courses, were primarily White and aged 18–22. What we found is that men’s difficulties with condoms are not always related to their attitudes or behavioral intentions. Rather, many of men’s feelings about condoms are related to a very important reference group: women. Highlighting some of these men’s experiences, through paraphrasing and in their own words, allows us to gain insight into these experiences and to examine where they depart from traditional masculinity.

Men in our focus groups reported that condoms created “awkward moments” and that they were often embarrassed to put on condoms in front of women. They found it difficult to pick the right moment to put the condom on (“there is that awkward moment while you are trying to put it on”), and several men reported putting a condom on out of the sight of their partner (e.g., turning their back or going to the corner of the room). Women can alleviate some of this difficulty by helping men put on condoms, thereby making the process more “erotic.” This was reported by several men in our focus groups and is also supported by quantitative literature, which has found eroticizing of condoms to be a significant correlate of condom use in heterosexual men (Noar, Morokoff, & Redding, in press).

In addition, many men indicated a reluctance to carry or introduce condoms because it might indicate to his female partner that he was planning in advance to have sex. This leaves men in somewhat of a Catch-22. They can introduce condoms and risk the perception that they had been planning for sex, or not introduce condoms and risk unprotected sex or some other consequence. Further, men stated that introducing condoms might indicate to a female partner that either he has a sexually transmitted disease (“some women will think there is something else going on”) or is currently sleeping with other partners (“they think you’re sleeping around”). Thus, some men give considerable thought to these issues, though this type of data is rarely reported in the research literature.

Further, this kind of thoughtfulness may be reflective of new tenets of masculinity that have not often been studied. If men want to introduce condoms into a sexual situation but are reluctant because of how their female partner might feel, this is clearly an experience that would not be associated with traditional *masculinity ideology (MI)*. In this essay, I define traditional masculinity (or *MI*) as the adherence to a set of beliefs including those related to achieving status, being tough, and holding anti-feminine attitudes (Pleck, Sonenstein, & Ku, 1993).

An additional area that has not received much research attention but came up in our focus groups is communication between males about safe sex. Though some men did not talk with friends about this, several men reported that they had conversations with male friends about condom use. When it came up, it was often related to men being concerned for their friends who engaged in unprotected sex (I am “concerned for their welfare more than anything else”). One respondent said he was worried about a friend who often had unprotected sex, stating “If I say it [use condoms] 50 millions times and his other friends say it 50 million times it might enter his head.” This concern for male friends and willingness to communicate about sensitive topics is not a traditional *MI*-related correlate.

### Condom Use: How Do Men Make the Suggestion?

Common media outlets such as television have increased the sexual content in programming in recent years. This content is rich in models of men and women interacting in sexual situations, and is severely lacking in models of *safer* sexual interactions. That is, nearly all depictions of sex in the media are devoid of condom use or any safer sexual behaviors. This includes how condoms might be introduced into a sexual situation and who might do this. This leaves men (and women) in a situation where they must improvise these things if they choose to make a suggestion to use condoms.

In recent quantitative studies that we have conducted, we found men and women to be meeting this challenge in a number of unique ways (Noar, Morokoff, & Harlow, 2002a, 2002b). For instance, regarding introducing and suggesting condom use with a partner, we found that individuals use a variety of verbal and nonverbal strategies. College men preferred a nonverbal strategy that consisted of simply taking out a condom and using it, without the necessity of any verbal communication. Higher risk adult men ( $N = 113$ ; median age = 34.5), who were surveyed through collaboration with community-based organizations and who had a number of high risk sexual characteristics, endorsed several influence strategies at about the same rate. What does this suggest about men and their approach to condom use?

Unlike one of our focus groups participants, who stated “I usually talk about it [condom use]. If you’re having sex, you should at least be mature enough to discuss it,” young men appear to prefer a nonverbal communication style. Men are the ones who actually wear condoms and so it makes sense that they are less likely to need to communicate verbally. This may also reflect a more traditional *MI*-related style of communication. The adult men, who endorsed all of the strategies about equally, are (1) developmentally different from these young men and may feel fewer gender role constraints in terms of expressing themselves, and (2) have had more experience with sex and risky situations and thus their communication styles appear to differ as a result.

### Can/Do Men Refuse Sex?

Literature on men suggests a number of ways in which they are more sexually “active” (both cognitively and behaviorally) as compared to women (Levant, 1997). Given these data, can and do men ever refuse sex? Some of the focus group participants talked about this as we discussed condom use with sexual partners. Though it was a minority, some men told us that they insisted on condom use with their sexual partners, and would walk away from sex if either a condom was not available or his partner refused to use one. We have further substantiated claims such as these in a recent quantitative study examining three samples of men (Noar, Morokoff, & Redding, 2002). We found that men engaged in these same assertive behaviors, and that they were related to increased condom use and decreased unprotected sex. Though some stereotype sex as a male goal regardless of circumstances, this simply is not the reality. And, these behaviors certainly do not fit into definitions of a traditional *MI*. Rather, they may be part of new masculinities that have only begun to be studied and understood.

### Conclusions and Implications

The “New Psychology of Men” has focused largely on traditional masculinity as a problematic construct. And, this focus has demonstrated that endorsing a traditional *MI* is related to a number of sexual risk factors including condom nonuse (Noar & Morokoff, 2002; Pleck et al., 1993). While important, newer work should also examine new masculinities and the changing attitudes and behaviors of men. As men’s societal roles change, how does this impact safer sexual behavior and ultimately the HIV/AIDS epidemic? As the face of the HIV/AIDS epidemic changes, how does this impact *MI* and men’s behaviors?

Because social norms are strong predictors of condom use (Sheeran et al., 1999), changes in masculinity-related norms have the potential to rapidly diffuse through populations and result in extraordinary behavioral changes. In this way, unlike traditional *MI*, which is problematic in nature, new masculinities could be “delivery systems” for changes in men on a number of fronts. Rather than masculinity as the problem, perhaps masculinity could be the solution and a catalyst for change for the better.

The data presented here put a new face on men, showcasing those who are breaking gender roles and rules, and in so doing create new masculinities that are rarely seen or heard by researchers. I continue to make the case that men have great potential to change safer sexual behaviors for the better, and thus vastly reduce HIV and other sexually transmitted diseases in both men and women. Only through informed research will we have our eyes “wide open” rather than “wide shut” and be better able to unlock this potential.

<sup>1</sup>References in this article that are unpublished (e.g., under review) are not listed in the reference section. Please contact the author for further information about these studies.

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## The Unresolved Grief in the Relationship Between Fathers and Sons: Is the Issue Masculinity Itself?

Kerry Cronan

Some limited literature and clinical experience has indicated a vast area of either unrealized or poorly publicized unresolved grieving experiences that result from underdeveloped relationships between fathers and sons. This is seen by Gordon (1990) as the primary issue of the emotionally deficient development of males in Anglo–Celtic societies. He proposes the following significant elements in the father–son relationship:

1. Adult men often did not receive much fathering as they grew up
2. The relative absence in their lives of their fathers led to distorted perceptions about their fathers and about their own part in their fathers’ availability
3. The impact of fathers, especially absent or distant ones, is enormously significant for men and can dominate how they carry themselves in their adult male roles. Indeed the common emotional struggles men bring into therapy—high degrees of stress or anxiety, depression, low self-esteem, various forms of dependency or addiction, and marital dysfunction—can be linked in significant ways to this impact (p. 235)

Most men in Anglo–Celtic cultures experience a generic emotional impoverishment that stems from inhibitions that are culturally formulated around gender and contrived into young boys’ lives by unspoken cultural inculcations passed on from generation to generation. This indulged behavior inhibits areas such as growth in the freedoms of tenderness, vulnerability, fragility, lateral thinking, gentleness, intimacy, and depth of friendship as well as depth in romantic relationships—both heterosexual and homosexual.

One of the men in an Australian six-year men’s group wrote the following about his learnings and delivered it to a public gathering in early 2000 (Names have been withdrawn to protect confidentiality.):

I come from a working class background. I am the eldest boy in a family of seven. I have an elder sister, a younger brother and two younger sisters. I don’t have any memories prior to the age of seven. My Dad was a laborer in the building industry from Monday to Friday and a gardener on the weekends. So pretty much he worked to provide for his family 6 days a week, working ten - eleven hours a day. Once us kids reached school age Mum worked as well. Mum worked five days a week in a packing-house, six hours a day.

For as long as I can remember Dad was either working or relaxing at home with his flagon of beer, packet of Pall Mall plain cigarettes and his horse form guidebook. Whenever Dad was “relaxing” Mum would hustle us to another room.

At about age ten, I began to recognize that Dad’s drinking had intensified, he began to get angry at Mum, acts of physical violence occurred between them and the family dysfunction turned to a complete breakdown in relationships. At this point I uncon-

sciously assumed a parental role with all family members.

So I had now grown into a teenager, but I found my world was in turmoil. My schooling began to deteriorate, I began to smoke cigarettes, and I began to drink alcohol heavily and occasionally turned to drugs—marijuana, LSD.

I got myself a part time job in the local supermarket to fund this and also turned to theft as a servant to supplement what was a much-needed income. The job also provided me with an excuse to be away from home. It was about this time that I became aware of my own emptiness “A Darkness” and to cope I withdrew from everything and everyone. As the years passed me by my sadness and anger grew.

I left home, made the big break. But soon found I moved back then left home, but moved back, moved out, moved back, moved out, my confusion grew. I attempted to take my own life, which was really a cry for help, I knew I needed help but didn't know how to ask for it. All the while I couldn't find the answer to my darkness.

At the age of eighteen I began a career as a meat retailer i.e., a butcher. I found I was really uncomfortable in a career dominated by men. I discovered I was different from them but I did enjoy the chance to kick back and have some fun. At this time I became aware of what I had learnt from my parents work ethic, of hard working and what that meant to me.

After completing my apprenticeship I moved into a management role managing a team of four. I became very successful, soaking up the role and the so-called prestige that it offered. I then took on more and more responsibilities through promotions and found myself in my mid-twenties managing a multi-million dollar business with a team of twenty-five people. As great as an achievement as this was I was still shadowed by my emptiness and the sadness of my life—what was I missing?

My girlfriend and I enjoyed a two-year courtship and married in January 1989. We then bought ourselves a mortgage and the first child was conceived. My life was at crisis point. I had all this greatness in my life but I felt like shit inside, I'd totally withdrawn from people, rejecting support—“I'm okay Jack”—I couldn't bare for anyone see me not coping. Until one day in a meeting with my Store Director, I cracked and out flowed this emotion. I don't recall much of that meeting but I do know that was the day I began to live. It was that day that I first witnessed any kind of support for myself, but most importantly support from a man. So I began a journey into my own personal growth. Initially I did this through group workshops with my wife. I wouldn't have gone without her. At once I realized I wasn't alone in my emptiness.

It became a time when I started to look outside myself and to others to help me discover myself and what I am. Through this process I found I had a choice. Over the next five plus years I experienced a variety of personal growth courses, I dabbled in massage, bioenergetics, flotation, visited naturopaths, osteopaths, and homeopaths. It was about this time that I stopped weight training at the gym. See I'd spent years gaining strength, being focused on being bigger, stronger, and more powerful but what I didn't realize was it was just an extra layer of protection from my own hurt, a hurt that burned me so much I had to train

six days a week, two hours a day to be able to carry it around. But underneath it all was still the darkness, a cold darkness I associated with caves.

My career blossomed and I gained promotion which meant a move inter islands for myself, my wife and my son who was now two. From here I worked six days a week all hours day and night. My relationship with my wife started to disintegrate, same with my son. I got sick with a thyroid problem, wasn't sleeping, I was a wreck. Then one day I chose, I chose myself and my family—my wife and son. And I resigned and we emigrated to Brisbane, Australia from New Zealand.

They say the first two years after emigrating are the toughest and I'd have to agree. I needed help firstly with my work and secondly with my relationship with my wife and son. As far as a job was concerned I decided to seek guidance and I discovered a psychologist in Paddington who specialized among other things in Career Counseling. His name was Kerry Cronan. I am pleased to say it was the beginning of a wonderfully profound relationship.

My career counseling paid off and I am still at present a butcher!! But definitely with eyes wide open to a more meaningful career. Some time after my career was sorted out my wife and I met Kerry on Marriage Guidance Counseling after which I started seeing Kerry on a one to one basis. From there Kerry suggested it might be a good idea that I join a Men's Group he was setting up. I had no idea what that meant but I agreed.

From here on my life changed completely for the better. For myself and for those around me. Men's Group is a special group of men who are dedicated to their own support and the support of others. This support comes in forms of physical, oral and is a truly wondrous experience.

For me Men's Group means so much. Here are some examples:

- 1 - Saved my marriage. I can honestly say that without the support of my group members I would be single.
- 2 - I have discovered that through male contact I was softly able to realize myself from the deep feelings of hurt I had.
- 3 - Develop a freedom to accept unconditional loving support from men.
- 4 - Freely express my hurt of loss and grieving for my relationship with my father and then grow and accept the love of my father.
- 5 - Forgive my father.
- 6 - Learn about feelings, acknowledge them, what they mean to me and to others.
- 7 - Sensitivity and how mine effects others and myself and how others are sensitive also.
- 8 - What it means to me to be a man.
- 9 - On a real positive note, Men's group Therapy gave me the strength to rejoice over the birth of my second son.

The relationship between the emotional impoverishment of masculinity and the build-up of unresolved grief needs to be explored in cultural dimensions of the emotional limitations placed on males in their intimate bonding in early childhood. The issue is raised as a deficit of cultural attitudes and values rather than an

impoverishment solely of the father–son relationship. This subtle deficit of cultural attitudes arises even more so now from a cultural confusion that grows with the rapid infusion of “do good” bright ideas which become established as dictums in the fringe areas of the Men’s Movement and in the media responses. These dictums become a compulsory part of the repertoire of modern masculine gender development—often without due reference to the depth of the efforts and skills required. This leaves many men in the hiatus between the “old ways” of masculine culture and the new. The new ways can take their momentum from fanciful appearances, a release from some sense of gender frustration, or they can meet expectations of others (in particular female partners) without due evaluation of the appropriateness of the impact. The resolution of masculine gender development must be put in a cultural context rather than foster an unnecessarily onerous burden on already bewildered men.

The seeming preponderance of abuse by males in our society can be referenced, at least in part, to poor development of attitudes to intimacy experience among boys in their early developmental lives. The cultural issue needs to be acknowledged and addressed if moves to improve the relationships between fathers and sons, and in particular the development of emotionally healthy men are to have a fruitful resolution.

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## Editor Talk: Psychology, Identity, and Voicing Subjectivity in Masculinity Theory and Research

Greg Van Hyfte and Ed Tejirian

### Introduction

The following dialogue was constructed out of several stimulating conversations we had throughout the editorial process of arranging this Special Focus Section. It is not meant to be an exhaustive or comprehensive exploration of the diverse issues raised, but rather a window into numerous complicated questions we face as researchers, teachers, and practitioners who are engaged in the critical study of men and masculinity. However, we must not forget that we all have our own unique lived experience of gender, which, as we hope to illuminate, is a valued subjective experience to enlighten how we approach this study and where we go from here.

### Initiation into Masculinized Academia: Titles, Power, and Gender

**Greg:** When I think about my own masculinity, I think more about adulthood than about a particular male way of being. I see myself as an initiated adult who happens to be male, and who wants to be heard with credibility and authority. I don’t see that as intrinsically *male*.

**Ed:** I know that you’re reflecting the concerns of the younger professional that you are, for whom it’s important to have a voice among his older peers as well as his contemporaries. But it brings to my mind the problems of initiation of another kind, ones

that arise at an earlier period of men’s lives. Whereas many tribal societies have had rituals for the initiation of boys into manhood, we lack any systematic set of such institutions. When I was teaching adolescent psychology, I had graduate students do in-depth case studies on young men and women. Judging from these histories, it appeared that it was often adolescent girls, barely past childhood themselves, who were the *de facto* initiators of adolescent boys, through providing them with their first experience of sexual intercourse. In contrast, the initiators of young males in tribal societies are usually older men. Up through the first part of the last century, among some of the Melanesian tribes of Papua-New Guinea, older males would, through different forms of sexual interaction with them, initiate boys and adolescents into manhood (Tejirian, 1990). Making sex with girls an initiation into manhood is not characteristic of cultures that have established rituals for male initiation. And defining adult masculinity as contingent upon having sex with women is a relatively recent development in Western history.

**Greg:** You bring up an important observation about our cultural practices (or lack thereof) around male initiation. My most immediate context of initiation is my experience of being in graduate school and having mostly older males showing me the ropes of how to maneuver through the system. In such a competitive context as academia, I have learned that in order for my voice to be heard, I should be eloquent, confident, and “professional.” I also feel like what I have to say will be valid and will be taken seriously only if there’s a PhD after my name.

In terms of masculinity in this context, “being masculine” is expressed through titles, and having a title somehow endows the owner with a more developed masculinity. I recall an older male friend and professor who advised me, “If you want a good job as a professor, you need to get your PhD from a university whose name would give anybody a woody.” Titles. We build our world around titles while the authenticity of personal experience loses credibility. Where is the place for men who want to be successful but who don’t want to buy into the system in which power and authority are handed out according to titles? Is this a uniquely “masculine” issue, or is it born from a system that has typically valued “phallic” power, attributing authority primarily to men?

**Ed:** In my own personal experience in a large public university, it seems to me that when women accrued titles and achieved positions of power, they acted within the system just as men did. Is the system different in academic institutions that were created for and run largely by women, and that still operate as women’s colleges today? I don’t know, but that might be an interesting question to explore with women of different generations who were educated in those institutions and then went on to teach in colleges and universities that were co-educational.

### Personal Masculinities: Objectivity and Subjectivity Collide

**Greg:** Throughout academia, I am amazed about the trend to overemphasize thoughts and ideas about research and underemphasize the personal connections of those who share the ideas. It may be that one of the reasons that titles and “professionalism” become so important is because they can be masks to hide the personal, emotional, lived truths of our experiences. Certainly, the dominant trend in research has been to maintain objectivity and avoid bias. I think positivist traditions in social science research reflect this trend, by maintaining an “ob-

jective" distance from both our participants and from each other.

**Ed:** How did it happen that the voice of the individual in psychological research has so frequently been lost in the anonymity of group data, forced to express itself in the restricted or impoverished language of blunt "instruments?" How did the individual human being become submerged in the plethora of stereotypes that the statistical methods still required of most PhD dissertations in APA programs are so uniquely suited to creating? We have to look back to the first part of the last century, when psychology in America decided, with the inspiration or aid of positivist philosophy, to become a "science." The most extreme expression of that determination was behaviorism, which rejected "mind" as a scientific concept, dispensed with introspection, ruled out the study of emotion and consciousness because they could not be independently observed, and reduced subjectivity to "verbal behavior." Its aim was "prediction and control"—in other words, omniscience and omnipotence, goals worthy of a mad—male?—scientist. What remained of psychology after everything had been stripped away was called "hard science," and those who practiced it were called "hard-nosed." I think psychology is still struggling to throw off the dead hand of the "masculinist" ideology of another era. Perhaps the large influx of women into the field will hasten the process, already underway, of loosening its grip on the soul of psychology.

**Greg:** In today's society, part of allowing for a more open definition of masculinity requires shifting attention away from searching for a single truth and recognizing multiple masculinities, beginning with ourselves. If we who talk, write, and teach about men and masculinity could be more reflexive in our work about our personal, subjective experiences of masculinity, we might better model more openness to the wide range of gender identity expressions, instead of hiding behind a domineering "professional" guise. What is the resistance to being personal? Being personal is often seen as unprofessional, too vulnerable, too unmasculine, too emotional. But are our experiential realities any less valid because they are personal? Definitely not. In expanding our definitions of masculinity, I would propose that we let go of objectivity, let go of our need to over-control research and thus minimize reducing people to variables so that we bring our own perspectives in dialogue with our participants' experiences to create a more heartfelt and soulful masculinity. If we're arguing for a recognition of the subjective experience of masculinity, our methods for collecting this data must be adjusted accordingly.

**Ed:** I agree, and would add that I think *all* psychological research is inter-subjective, whether this is acknowledged or not. If we take an extreme example of an "objective" instrument, such as a multiple-choice test, it's immediately apparent that it is just as inter-subjective as a psychoanalytic session. Only, with the multiple-choice test, not only the questions but also the possible answers are all rigidly controlled by one of the parties. It's a very one-sided dialogue. Would a process that was truly objective in the sense of being deeply committed to discovering the reality of another *not* allow him to speak freely? In contrast, whatever the limitations of the psychoanalytic dialogue, the subject who is the analyst is deeply committed to listening to *all* the voices in which the subject who is the patient might speak. I think that we need to do that for men, so we can understand them in all their complexity and with all their conflicts.

### **Sexual Minority Men and Subjectivity: A Threat to Dominant Masculinity?**

**Greg:** So how is this related to masculinity? I can only speak for myself. From when I was an adolescent, I remember my father warning me, "Gregory, you wear your heart on your sleeve too much." Because I don't recall a similar warning from my mother, I believe this was a masculine gendering, an attempt to initiate me into a male adulthood of masks, walls, and hidden emotions. Maybe not being heterosexual, I am "safer" to wear my heart on my sleeve. More in-depth exploration of minority masculinities and subjective experiences of underrepresented voices is needed in psychology to understand the complexity of gender identity. In my current research, I am examining the intersection of sexual identity, gender roles, and ethnic identity in gay and bisexual Latino and Caucasian men. The men whom I have spoken with so far have told me that to be a gay man means that the rest of the non-gay society does not take us seriously. As I reflect about my own desire for authority, credibility, and confidence, I realize these are only "masculine" in so far as who is enacting them and how and by whom they are received. If the larger, predominantly heterosexual society does not take sexual minority men seriously, I may be more prone to experience a significantly disadvantaged masculinity.

**Ed:** And yet, the paradox is that "non-gay society" takes gay men *very* seriously. There is a tremendous fear of them that continues to be handed down from the top—from what I call the "institutional culture." In a long and complex religious, historical, and psychological process that began with the association of the Devil, in the early Church, with human sexuality in general and male sexuality in particular (the Devil is emphatically male), gay men today have been made the object for the projection of the split-off, demonized part of the male sexual self about which the institutions of our culture are still deeply conflicted (Tejirian, 1990). It's significant that all the laws against sexuality, including those forms of non-reproductive sex that have been universally practiced were written by men and enforced by men—against each other as much as against women, if not more so. The military ban against gay men serving openly (in contrast to all of our allies' armed forces) and the constant admonitions of the religious right against homosexuality are a tacit admission that same-sex behavior is a potential that has deep roots in male psychology.

**Greg:** Especially because of this kind of widespread homophobia, ignorance, and silence about sexual minority men's experience, I may also be extra attentive of this need to prove myself as an adult (male). Should we be seen any less as men, simply because we do not follow the traditional heterosexual norms for masculinity? Is a gay or bisexual man's experience any less valid than that of a heterosexual man?

**Ed:** Or any less masculine? (More on that later.) As the "institutional culture" has constructed it, heterosexuality is the polar opposite of homosexuality. Whereas homosexuality has been seen as stemming from "gender nonconformity," heterosexuality has been supposed to be the expression of "masculine identification." What this version leaves out is that, for many men, "heterosexuality" is a persona behind which there lie inner conflict and self-protective concealment of feelings about each other.

### **Theorizing on Sex and Gender: Embodied Subjectivities**

**Greg:** In a men's group I facilitated while conducting my un-

dergraduate research, and during my current research with sexual minority men, I have tried to get at whether men do indeed make meaning out of the categories of gender as they exist in society. When probed about the difference between being masculine and being feminine, a heterosexual man in the men's group told me, "I don't feel whole around people." This man wanted "to be human instead of being male or female." The same was true for a Mexican gay man I interviewed, who reported, "I think that there shouldn't be masculinity or femininity. It should be based on our common humanity." However, in other dialogue, the gay man did define *himself* as being more masculine than feminine, but he could also step away from the categories to envision a society in which these limited definitions no longer mattered. I concur with my participants who opt out of the gender system.

**Ed:** I think we can and should opt out of the gender *system*. But can we opt out of *gender itself*—the fact that male and female exist, and that each has a power and a beauty that is compelling in its own right?

**Greg:** I think it depends on how we theorize about gender. Certain postmodern feminist theorists of sex and gender (e.g., Butler, 1990) argue that classifying "sex" based on genitals would not mean what it means without the social arrangements in society. Deborah Cameron sums up this perspective by saying, "Sex may be more straightforward to identify, but arguably the significance we attach to the identification follows from the significance of gender divisions in the organization of our societies" (1997, p. 24). While both men and women have beauty and power, the attribution of those characteristics along the lines of biological sex is only possible if the culture assigns a different meaning to men than it does to women. However, it's not always that simple. A bisexual man in my men's group expressed his discomfort with his own masculinity as it related to his body: "The things I want to change, the rage, etcetera, are all internal, they're not anything I could change by cutting off my dick." There is something arguably male about what this man said, that for him, being a man has nothing to do with anatomy. This speaks to something deeper than the body, some internal source of this feeling, perhaps something in tension with the rigid societal expectations that break down along lines of biological sex. How can we reconcile this complexity?

### The Future of Gender

**Ed:** Sometimes cultures other than our own offer insights to which of ours is blind. Hindu philosophy understands that all the gods and goddesses are manifestations of a single underlying, cosmic reality. At the same time, each of the deities can appear in different incarnations. One of the primary incarnations of Shiva (who, with Vishnu and Brahma, is one of the three major gods in Hindu religious devotion) is that of Shiva *Ardhanarishvara*—"The Lord whose half is woman." In this incarnation, the image of Shiva is divided down the middle, a male chest on one side, a female breast on the other. Both genders, male and female, are distinct in the divine image, even as it is understood that, at the deepest level they dissolve into an underlying unity. Hinduism can live with paradox. Even as the underlying unity of male and female is affirmed, the fact that this underlying unity is manifested in two distinctive ways is acknowledged.

**Greg:** Where does this leave us? I wonder what our society

would look like if we no longer socialized children to be so attentive to gender. What would happen to masculinity and femininity? In this exercise of expanding the definition of masculinity, it appears that many of the traits we now may include in "masculinity" (i.e., being tender, affectionate) can also overlap with defining "femininity." How would defining ourselves by our common humanity be more unifying than perpetuating the focus on our differences?

**Ed:** Maybe we don't have to go so far into the future. People are raised in a culture and exposed to the socializing forces of its gender system. But at the same time, they are not only clones of their culture, but also individuals who can be in a conflicted or even a confrontational relationship to it. Culture can construct gender roles, but the experience of male and female can transcend those constructions, and the responses to people gendered as male and female can go directly counter to those gender role constructions. In my research (Tejirian, 2001, 2000), I found a widespread prevalence of same-gendered sexual feelings among men (almost half) whose identities, according to the "gender system" of this culture, were heterosexual. The paradox was that, even as they themselves perceived that these feelings ran counter to the definitions of masculinity of the gender system—and they were often troubled by that—they realized that their same-sex feelings emerged from their own individual, subjective experience. And since they were all unambiguously male, we would have to consider their feelings toward men to be as masculine as their feelings toward women. They felt attraction to women too, but the fact that it was another male toward whom their feelings were drawn made it a qualitatively different experience in significant ways, even though some components were identical—the desire to touch, to be close, feelings of love. So we are back to "The Lord whose half is woman." The same, yet also different, and the truth of one does not cancel out the truth of the other.

### Conclusion

In closing, we want to thank the contributors of this section, and all those other voices and perspectives who have contributed to the continually developing dialogue about men and masculinity. The project of redefining masculinity is an ongoing process that we must engage in as we change, and as society changes. In every step of the way, we must remember, the dialogue must go on.

### References

- Butler, J. (1990). *Gender trouble: Feminism and the subversion of identity*. New York: Routledge.
- Cameron, D. (1997). Theoretical debates in feminist linguistics: Questions of sex and gender. In R. Wodak (Ed.) *Gender and discourse* (pp. 21–36). London: Sage.
- Tejirian, E. J. (2001). Same-sex feeling, masculinity, and pseudo-masculinity. *SPSMM Bulletin*, 6, 12–14.
- Tejirian, E. J. (2000). *Male to male: Sexual feeling across the boundaries of identity*. New York: Harrington Park Press.
- Tejirian, E. J. (1990) *Sexuality and the devil: Symbols of love, power, and fear in male psychology*. New York: Routledge. ♦

**Division 51 Programming at APA, Chicago  
August 22–25, 2002**

**THURSDAY, AUGUST 23**

Session Title: Board of Directors Meeting  
Day: Thurs Time: 8:00–9:50  
Chair: Sam V. Cochran, PhD

Session Title: Gender Role Conflict Scale for Adolescents:  
Psychometric Issues and Applications  
Session Type: Symposium  
Day: Thurs  
Time: 9:00 to 9:50  
Co-Listing Divisions/Groups: 5, 12, 17, 37, 43  
Co-chairs: Chris Blazina, PhD ; Stewart Pisecco, PhD  
Participants:  
Chris Blazina, PhD; Dora Soublis, MEd; Maribel Cordova, MEd  
Presentation Title: Gender Role Conflict Scale for  
Adolescents: Psychometric and Theoretical Concepts  
Stewart Pisecco, PhD  
Presentation Title: Study of Gender Role Conflict in  
Adolescence and Masculine Resiliency  
Lyle Cadenhead, MEd, Christopher Hurizec, MA  
Presentation Title: Differences in Clinical Populations on  
Gender Role Conflict Scale  
Discussant James M. O'Neil, PhD

Session Title: Men in Relationships  
Session Type: Symposium  
Day: Thurs  
Time: 10:00 to 10:50  
Co-Listing Divisions/Groups: 20  
Chair: Victoria H. Bedford, PhD  
Participants:  
*Margaret Huyck, PhD*  
Presentation Title: Why Are Some Married Men Vulnerable at  
Midlife?  
*Victoria H. Bedford, PhD*  
Presentation Title: Midlife Brothers: Longitudinal Relationship  
Patterns  
*Barbara F Turner, PhD*  
Presentation Title: Men's Gender Identity as Experienced in  
Interpersonal Relationships  
Discussant: Ingrid A Connidis, PhD

**FRIDAY, AUGUST 23**

Session Title: Gender Role Conflict Research: Empirical  
Studies and Twenty Year Summary  
Session Type: Symposium  
Day: Fri  
Time: 8:00 to 9:50  
Co-Listing Divisions/Groups: 5, 8, 12, 17, 38, 44  
Co-chairs: James M. O'Neil, PhD Glenn E. Good, PhD  
Participants:  
*Sergio Naranjo, PsyD*  
Presentation Title: Failure in Self-Care: A Study of Gender  
Role Conflict  
*Iverson Eicken, MEd; Donald L. Boswell, PhD*  
Presentation Title: How Emotional Intelligence, Alexithymia,

Universal-diverse Orientation Predict Gender-Role Conflict  
*Matt Englar-Carlson, MA; Beverly J. Vandiver, PhD*  
Presentation Title: Comparing the Dimensionality of the  
GRCS, MGRS, and SRES  
James M. O'Neil, PhD Presentation Title: Twenty Years of  
Gender Role Conflict Research: Summary of 130 Studies  
Discussant Gary R. Brooks, PhD

Session Title: Crossing the No Cry Zone: Engaging Men in  
Psychotherapy  
Session Type: Symposium  
Day: Fri  
Time: 10:00 to 10:50  
Co-Listing Divisions/Groups: 12, 17, 20, 29, 35, 42, 43, 49  
Chair: Fred E. Rabinowitz, PhD  
Participants:  
*Glenn E. Good, PhD*  
Presentation Title: Gender-Aware Integrative Psychotherapy  
*Holly Sweet, PhD*  
Presentation Title: Engaging Men as a Female Therapist  
*Fred E. Rabinowitz, PhD*  
Presentation Title: Beyond the Surface: Finding a Man's  
Emotional Depth Through Psychotherapy  
Discussant Sam V. Cochran, PhD

Session Title: Masculinities in Multicultural Perspective: Race,  
Culture, Nationality, and Sexual Orientation  
Session Type: Symposium  
Day: Fri  
Time: 11:00 to 12:50  
Co-Listing Divisions/Groups: 17, 35, 44, 45, 52  
Chair: Ronald F. Levant, EdD  
Participants:  
*Jay C. Wade, PhD*  
Presentation Title: Male Reference Group Identity and  
Masculinities  
*Carl Auerbach, PhD; Louise Silverstein, PhD*  
Presentation Title: Creolization: Latin American Fathers  
Construct New Fathering Identities  
*William M. Liu, PhD*  
Presentation Title: Perpetual Foreigners: Asian American  
Men's Struggle for Masculinity and Nationality  
*Ronald F. Levant, EdD; Adele W. Cuthbert, PhD; Katherine  
Richmond, BA; Alfred Sellers, PhD; Alexander Matveev, MEd,  
Martin Heesacker, PhD*  
Presentation Title: Masculine Ideology Among Russian and  
U.S. Young Men and Women  
*Douglas C. Haldeman, PhD*  
Presentation Title: Beyond Stonewall: The Evolution of Gay  
Male and Bisexual Identities  
Discussant William D. Parham, PhD; Robert-Jay Green, PhD

Session Title: Invited Address: For Crying Out Loud: Images of  
Male Vulnerability Post 9–11  
Session Type: Invited Address  
Day: Fri  
Time: 13:00 to 14:50  
Co-Listing Divisions/Groups: 12, 17, 20, 27, 35, 42, 44, 46, 48  
Chair: Fred E. Rabinowitz, PhD  
Participant: Jackson Katz, MEd Presentation Title: For Crying  
Out Loud: Images of Male Vulnerability Post 9/11 (video  
presentation and reactions)

Session Title: Poster Session for Division 51

Day: Fri

Time: 15:00 to 15:50 Co-Listing Divisions/Groups: APAGS

Participants:

*Ulla Anderson, BA; Roberto J. Velasquez, PhD*

Presentation Title: Do Low MMPI-2 MF Scores Indicate Machismo for Latino Men?

*Matthew J. Breiding, MA; David A. Smith, PhD*

Presentation Title: Male Gender Role Conflict Affects Wives' Marital Adjustment

*Linnea R. Burk, MA; Barry R. Burkhart, PhD*

Presentation Title: The Auburn Hypermasculinity Scale

*James L. Campbell, PhD; Ryan Gillepsie, MS; Bridget*

*Roberts, MS; Constance Duckman, BA; Lori Cichon, MS*

Presentation Title: Qualitative Examination of Fathering: The Impact of Fathers on Sons

*James L. Campbell, PhD; Ryan Gillepsie, MS; Bridget*

*Roberts, MS; Constance Duckman, BA; Lori Cichon, MS*

Presentation Title: Antecedents of Gender Role Conflict:

Family of Origin and Parenting

*Keith A. Cross Highest, MS; Kevin Roy, PhD; C Everett*

*Bailey; Thomas Volker, PhD*

Presentation Title: Authoritative Parenting and Father

Involvement by Noncustodial Fathers

*Iverson Eicken, MEd; Donald L Boswell, PhD; Marie Milville,*

*PhD; Melissa Graham, MEd; Allen Eason, BA; Dylan Burns, BS*

Presentation Title: Terrorist Attacks Do Not Affect Gender Role Strain or Characteristics

*Audrey M Ervin, MA; Susan H. Lease, PhD*

Presentation Title: Male Gender Role Conflict: African

American and European American Males

*William H. George, PhD ; Jeanette Norris, PhD*

Presentation Title: Acute Alcohol Intoxication and Men's Genital

Arousal: A Critical Reappraisal

*Stephen M Glomb, BA*

Presentation Title: Effects of Restrictive Emotionality on Men's Appraisal of Sexual Harassment

*Michael G.S. Gottfried, PhD*

Presentation Title: Perceptions of Others' Masculine Beliefs:

Conforming to a False Norm?

*Reed Holden, BS; Caroline Davis, PhD; Donald R. McCreary,*

*PhD*

Presentation Title: Predicting the Drive for Muscularity in Young Men

*Lisa Kearney, MA; Eden B King, BA; Aaron B. Rochlen, PhD*

Presentation Title: Gender Role Conflict and Harassment

Training Efficacy: A Preliminary Investigation

*Szu-Hsien T Lee, PhD; Shu-Ling Hwang, PhD; Yun-*

*Chih J Chao, BS*

Presentation Title: Buying Sex Among Male Soldiers

*Richard C LaMonica, PhD*

Presentation Title: Male Body Image and Depression: Another Form of Masking

*Wizdom A Powell, BA; Jacqueline S. Mattis, PhD*

Presentation Title: Ain't I a Man?: Manhood Meaning Among

African American Men

*Jonathan P Schwartz, PhD ; Walter C. Buboltz, Jr, PhD;*

*Eric A. Seemann, MS; Anita Flye, MA*

Presentation Title: Gender Role Conflict: Relationship to Personality Disorders in Incarcerated Men

*Melissa M Santos; MA; Stephen W. Cook, PhD*

Presentation Title: Coping With Relationship Problems: A

Gender Comparison

*Donald F. Walker, MA*

Presentation Title: Date Rape Supportive Attitudes Among College Men: A Meta-Analysis

*Deborah A Weber, MEd; Lee W Shefferman, MS; David Lawson, PhD*

Presentation Title: Batter Typology and Masculine Identity: Differential Treatment Considerations

*Joseph T McKenzie-Birli, MA; Naijian Zhang, PhD*

Presentation Title: Eating Disorders Among Male College Students

*Loren B. Frankel, MA*

Presentation Title: Does Heterosexual Male Identity Exist?

*Andrew P. Smiler, MA*

Presentation Title: Thirty Years after Gender: Concepts and Measures of Masculinity

*Gilles Tremblay, PhD*

Presentation Title: Identity and Disruptiveness in Boys: The John Wayne Complex

*Gidi Rubinstein, PhD*

Presentation Title: Gender Construction in Male Israeli Bodybuilders

## SATURDAY, AUGUST 24

Session Title: Division 51 Fellows Addresses

Day: Sat

Time: 13:00 to 13:50

Chair: Marty Wong, PhD

Participants:

*Sam V. Cochran, PhD*

Presentation Title: A Dustbowl Empiricist Surveys the New Psychology of Men

*Mark S. Kiselica, PhD*

Presentation Title: Transference, Research Data, and Our Perceptions about Boys and Men

Session Title: Invited Address: Father Loss: How Men Grieve, How Others Help

Day: Sat

Time: 14:00 to 14:50

Co-Listing Divisions/Groups: 17, 20, 43

Chair: Fred E. Rabinowitz, PhD

Participant:

Neil Chethik, BS

Session Title: Presidential Address

Day: Sat

Time: 15:00 to 15:50

Chair: Fred E. Rabinowitz, PhD

Participant:

*Sam V. Cochran, PhD*

Presentation Title: Constructing a New Psychology of Men: Past, Present, and Future

Session Title: Business Meeting

Day: Sat Time: 16:00 to 16:50

Chair: Sam V. Cochran, PhD

Session Title: Social Hour

Day: Sat

Time: 17:00 to 18:50

Chair: Fred E. Rabinowitz, PhD

Group Dinner to follow at local Chicago restaurant: To be determined

**SUNDAY, AUGUST 25**

Session Title: Continuing the War for Boys: Issues and Answers

Session Type: Symposium

Day: Sun

Time: 8:00 to 8:50

Co-Listing Divisions/Groups: 9, 12, 17, 37, 39, 43, 45

Cochairs: James Dean, PhD ; June E. Feder, PhD

Participants:

Ronald F. Levant, EdD

Presentation Title: Boys in Crisis: The Teen Years

Warren E. Spielberg, PhD

Presentation Title: Psychoanalytic Perspectives on Race and Voice

Kirkland Vaughans, PhD

Presentation Title: Brotherman Rising: Listening to Voices of African American Young Men

Discussant June E. Feder, PhD

Session Title: Gender Issues and Actions II: Another Community Encounter

Session Type: Workshop

Session Day: Sun

Time: 9:00 to 10:50

Co-Listing Divisions/Groups: 35

Chair: Rory Remer, PhD

Participants:

*Rory Remer, PhD*

Presentation Title: Overcoming Gender-Related Impasses

*Roberta Nutt, PhD*

Presentation Title: Feminism is for Everybody

*Denise Twohey, PhD*

Presentation Title: Women Can't Hear What Men Don't Say: Wanna Bet?

*Holly Sweet, PhD*

Presentation Title: Compassion and Confrontation: Exploring the Impact of Sex Roles on Male/Female Relationships

Discussant: Pam Remer, PhD

Session Title: Psychologists in the Community: Male Training Models

Session Type: Symposium Day: Sun Time: 11:00 to 11:50

Co-Listing Divisions/Groups: 9, 17, 27, 45

Cochairs: Joseph L. White, PhD; Michael Connor, PhD

Participants: *Thomas A. Parham, PhD*

Presentation Title: Preparing African-American Youths for College: College Bound and Passport

*Michael Connor, PhD*

Presentation Title: The Role of Men—African American Fathers and Children

Discussant: Joseph L. White, PhD

Session Title: Expanding Dialogues on Men's Relatedness: A Heuristic Approach to Men's Relationships

Session Type: Symposium

Day: Sun

Time: 12:00 to 12:50

Co-Listing Divisions/Groups: 17, 20, 35, 43, 44

Chair: Victoria Putz, PsyD

Participants:

*Rory Remer, PhD*

Presentation Title: Raising a Gynandrous Daughter

*Gregory J. Van Hyfte, MA*

Presentation Title: Sexuality, Identity, and Affection: Physical Contact with Men and Women

*Edward Tejirian, PhD*

Presentation Title: Male Intimacy and Its Potential for Sexual

Expression: Cinematic Treatments

Discussant: Victoria Putz, PsyD♦

**Division 51 Cluster Programs**

**CLUSTER E: An Evolving World  
Thursday 1–3**

**Interlocking issues of culture, poverty and violence: An international perspective**

**Chair: Sari H. Dworkin, PhD**

Department of Counseling and Special Education

California State University—Fresno

5005 N. Maple Avenue

Fresno, CA 93740

B: 559 278-0328

Fax: 559 278-0404

sarid@csufresno.edu

W. Rodney Hammond, Jr., PhD: Perspectives on Violence:

Data from the Center for Disease Control

Division of Violence Prevention, National Center for Injury

Prevention and Control

Centers for Disease Control

4770 Buford Hwy NE MS K60

Atlanta, GA 30341

B: 770 488-4362

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Bernice Lott, PhD: Violence in Low-Income Neighborhoods in the US: Do We Care?

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Corann Okorodudu, EdD: Peace and Social Justice—the National is International

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Fax 856 848-0142

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## SPSMM Bulletin

Paul R. Kimmel, PhD: Social Justice and the Transformation  
from a Culture of War to a Culture of Peace  
1817 N Fuller Ave, #204  
Los Angeles, CA 90046  
B 323 876-8932  
Fax 323 876-2007  
paulramona@aol.com

Thomas A. Parham, PhD: Culturally Relevant Psychology:  
Transforming Intellectual Commitment Into Social Action  
Counseling and Health Services  
UC Irvine  
Irvine, CA 92697  
B 949 824-4642  
Fax 949 824-1235  
taparham@uci.edu

Sari H. Dworkin, PhD: LBGT Identity, Violence and Social  
Justice: The Psychological is Political  
Department of Counseling and Special Education  
California State University—Fresno  
5005 N. Maple Avenue  
Fresno, CA 93740  
B: 559 278-0328  
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sarid@csufresno.edu

### Thursday 3–4

#### **Changing roles of work and family**

**Chair: Jean A. Carter, PhD**  
Independent Practice  
3 Washington Circle, Suite 205  
Washington, DC 20037  
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Lucia Albino Gilbert, PhD: Changing Roles of Work and Family  
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lucia@mail.utexas.edu

### Thursday 4–6

#### **Cultural evolution of gender identity: Changing the construction of identity**

**Chair: Marlene M. Maheu, PhD**  
106 Thorn St.  
San Diego, CA 92103  
B: 858 277-2772  
Fax: 619 294-8181  
drm@cybertowers.com

Ronald F. Levant, EdD: Gender Identity or Gender Role Strain?  
A Social Constructionist and Multicultural Perspective  
Center for Psychological Studies  
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3301 College Avenue  
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rlevant@aol.com

James M. Cantor, PhD: Transgender Issues; The More Things  
Change  
CAMH-4<sup>th</sup> Floor  
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Joanne E. Callan, PhD: TITLE?  
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Pamela T. Reid, PhD: TITLE?  
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[Panel focusing on the changes occurring in identity from the  
perspective of the self and as others are labeled and identified,  
and including such issues as how an identity based on  
multiple identifications is formed and how we can enhance the  
ability of others—particularly children—to understand self and  
others from the perspective of multiple sources of identity—  
including gender, race, culture, sexual orientation, ability, etc.]

#### **CLUSTER E: Understanding Grief and Loss from a Multicultural Perspective**

### Saturday 8–9

#### **Understanding grief and loss from a multicultural per- spective**

**Chair: Janis V. Sanchez-Hucles, PhD**  
Psychology Department  
Old Dominion University  
Hampton Blvd  
Norfolk, VA 23501  
B: 757 683-4439  
Fax: 757 683-5087  
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Melba J.T. Vasquez, PhD: Understanding Grief and Loss from  
a Multicultural Perspective  
2901 Bee Cave Road

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B: 512 329-8000  
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melvasquez@aol.com

[Major speaker who would set the stage for the following presentations. It would put practice in both a social and scientific context, introducing how to think about different kinds of loss through different cultural lenses. The focus would be on a) the many meanings and kinds of losses in different cultures (broadly defined—so that it would include men's losses, women's losses, etc.), b) an introduction to the idea that different cultural (again, broadly defined) perspectives bring different strengths and vulnerabilities]

**Saturday 9–11**

**Understanding and intervening around trauma, grief, and loss: An intergender perspective**  
**Chair: Fredric E. Rabinowitz, PhD**

Department of Psychology  
University of Redlands  
1200 E. Colton Avenue  
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Sam V. Cochran, PhD: Big Boys Must Cry: Undoing Prohibitions Against Male Sadness.”  
Director, University Counseling Service  
Clinical Professor  
3223 Westlawn  
University of Iowa  
Iowa City, IA 52242-1100  
B: 319-335-7294  
Fax: 319-335-7298  
sam-cochran@uiowa.edu

Constance J. Dalenberg, PhD: The only whole heart is a broken one: Women's stories of trauma, loss, and healing  
Alliant University—San Diego  
Director, Trauma Research Institute  
9850 Genesee, Suite 910  
La Jolla, CA 92037  
B: 858-635-4835  
Fax 858 554-0575  
cdalenberg@mail.cspp.edu

[Panel and discussion on men's and women's particular losses and perspectives on how the different genders deal with loss; would include an intervention perspective with suggestions for how to offer better assistance.]

**Saturday 11–12**

**Understanding and intervening around trauma, grief, and loss: The impact of sexual orientation**

**Chair: Douglas C. Haldeman, PhD**  
1008 NW 132<sup>nd</sup> Street  
Seattle, WA 98177

B: 206 328-6025  
Fax: 206 860-2411  
76043.520@compuserve.com

Laura S. Brown, PhD: Can Trauma Be Queer Too?  
4527 First Avenue, NE  
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Fax: 206 547-8725  
lsbrownphd@cs.com

[Presentation and discussion on the particular, losses, vulnerabilities, and strengths reflected in the gay, lesbian, bisexual, and transgendered communities]

**Saturday 12–1**

**Understanding and intervening around trauma, grief, and loss: The impact of race and ethnicity**

**Chair: Derald Wing Sue, PhD**

CSPP Berkeley/Alameda  
1005 Atlantic Avenue  
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[Panel discussion on the impact of race and ethnicity in both the kinds of losses and the ways of coping with loss, as well as particular interventions that facilitate more effective coping.]F

SPSMM Bulletin

PLACE RACE ENTRY HERE

## ***SPSMM Bulletin Deadlines***

January 31  
April 30  
July 31  
October 31

## **SPSMM Policy on Book Reviews**

SPSMM provides book reviews for members to learn about the latest books in the field. Currently, book reviews are published in the *SPSMM Bulletin* because page space in the Division's journal *Psychology of Men and Masculinity (PMM)* is at a premium with priority being placed on publishing manuscripts. This policy could be revisited once additional pages are allocated to *PMM*.

Persons interested in reviewing books or having their books reviewed in the *Bulletin* should contact the SPSMM Book Review Editor. The *SPSMM Bulletin* Book Editor will exercise his or her discretion as to which book will be reviewed in any given issue based on his or her judgment about the interests of the membership and mission of SPSMM. The current SPSMM Book Review Editor is Dr. Jay Wade, Department of Psychology, Fordham University, Dealy Hall, 441 E. Fordham Rd., Bronx, NY 10458.

Book reviewers must assert in writing that they do not have a conflict of interest or personal relationship that would interfere with providing an objective review. The Book Review Editor will select reviewers in response to an author's request, and the author will provide a copy of the book to the Book Review Editor. ♦

Report of the Council of Representatives Feb 15–17, 2002  
Neil A. Massoth (substitute for Glenn Good)

The council agenda was relatively light, leaving time on Sunday morning for brainstorming sessions. I elected to attend the group discussing increasing diversity among APA governance. Other choices were public education, science concerns, and others. Everyone agreed that we are doing a poor job currently; there was discussion regarding the possibility of an active mentoring program along with early identification of individuals representing diversity who are interested in governance.

President Phil Zimbardo is interested in making psychology, including research findings, more accessible to a broader audience. He is also initiating the development of a high school psychology text.

Membership is remaining fairly constant with approximately 87,000 non-student members. Despite the growth in the number of graduate students and student members, membership is not increasing. While this is of some concern, membership (i.e. dues) are a relatively small percent of the APA budget. Publications are, however, an important part of the budget. The Fifth Edition of the Publications Manual has sold 40,000 copies to date and is the most profitable publication in APA history. The Encyclopedia APA edited has been a dramatic success as well. Nevertheless, the conversion to Internet journals has resulted in funds not being available until later in the year than is customary with printed journals. Additionally overseas journal subscriptions have dropped since September 11, and income has been lost as both individuals and libraries have moved to electronic rather than paper journal subscriptions. The real estate investments continue to be solid. The need for a conservative financial approach is, however, clear and being handled effectively by central office staff.

A PBS program developed by APA aired in late March focusing on interviews with psychologists about the impact of September 11.

Carol Goodheart and Robert Sternberg are chairing the Search Committee for the CEO position of APA. Other members are: Dorothy Cantor, William Howell, Richard James, Jill Reich, and Richard Suinn.

The new Ethics Code will be out next year. There are substantial changes relevant to the release of test data. The complete text is available at: <http://anastasi.apa.org/draftethicscode/>.

A task force on psychologists providing psychological testing on the Internet has been established.

Division 55 (Society for the Advancement of Psychopharmacology) has been formally approved as a new division. Family Psychology has been approved as a specialty in psychology.

An interesting presentation regarding changes in demographics generated considerable discussion among members. The increase in the Spanish-speaking population is dramatic. There was informal discussion regarding the possibility of graduate schools re-establishing foreign language competency as a part of doctoral training.

## Research Shows Importance of a Father's Love

By Allison Thompson, Office of University Communications,  
University of Connecticut, Storrs, CT 06269

STORRS, Conn.—Researchers who look to children's mothers to understand the youngsters' development are getting only half the story, says Ronald Rohner, director of the Center for the Study of Parental Acceptance and Rejection in the School of Family Studies at the University of Connecticut. A father's love—or lack of it—is a critical yet understudied factor in child development, according to research by Rohner and his colleague Robert Veneziano, an assistant professor of social work at Western Connecticut State University.

"What we find surprising and new is that a father's love is turning out to be just as important as, sometimes more important than, a mother's love," Rohner says. Fathers are cited more than mothers in issues such as psychological maladjustment, substance abuse, depression, and conduct problems, says Rohner, a professor emeritus. On the positive side, a father's love provides a buffer against the development of these difficulties and can contribute to a child's good physical health.

In an article, "The Importance of Father Love: History and Contemporary Evidence," published in the December 2001 issue of *Review of General Psychology*, Rohner and Veneziano examine nearly 100 studies that explore the effect of parenting on children's behavior. The studies, published between 1949 and 2001, are some of the few that deal with fathers. Prior to the 1960s and 1970s, many behavioral scientists assumed fathers were relatively unimportant to their children's healthy development, the authors note.

"At the very most, fathers were thought to be peripheral to the job of parenting because children spent most of their time with their mothers," Rohner and Veneziano write. "Some even argued that fathers have no biological aptitude for childcare, though women were said to be genetically endowed for it." Because mothers were assumed to be so important in child development, researchers tended to study mothers' behavior. When they found significant effects of maternal behavior, the researchers were motivated to study mothers more. That tended to reinforce their belief that fathers weren't very important.

In the 1960s and 1970s, researchers gradually turned their attention to the importance of fathers and father love. Some of the studies yielded surprising results, the authors write.

"Researchers discovered that father love sometimes explains a unique, independent portion of the variance in specific child outcomes, over and above the portion of variance explained by mother love," Rohner and Veneziano note. "Indeed, some studies reviewed later found that father love is the sole significant predictor of specific child outcomes, after removing the influence of mother love."

According to the authors, the studies they examined can be divided into six categories, with each one attributing a different degree of importance to father love. Although the studies drew

many different conclusions about the importance of fathers, the mere fact that fathers are being examined with more frequency is crucial.

"Widespread recognition of fathers' influence may help motivate many men to become more involved in nurturing child care," Rohner and Veneziano write. That increased involvement benefits both mothers and children, the authors note.

"The evidence seems clear that mothers are more effective parents when fathers are both supportive partners and nurturing parents," Rohner and Veneziano write. "And children are major beneficiaries when they are raised by warm, loving mothers and fathers."

## SPSMM Mission Statement

The *Society for the Psychological Study of Men and Masculinity* (SPSMM) promotes the critical study of how gender shapes and constricts men's lives, and is committed to an enhancement of men's capacity to experience their full human potential. SPSMM endeavors to erode constraining definitions of masculinity which historically have inhibited men's development, their capacity to form meaningful relationships, and have contributed to the oppression of other people. SPSMM acknowledges its historical debt to feminist-inspired scholarship on gender, and commits itself to the support of groups such as women, gays, lesbians and peoples of color that have been uniquely oppressed by the gender/class/race system. SPSMM vigorously contends that the empowerment of all persons beyond narrow and restrictive gender role definitions leads to the highest level of functioning in individual women and men, to the most healthy interactions between the genders, and to the richest relationships between them. ♦

## ***Psychology of Men and Masculinity***

*Psychology of Men and Masculinity* is among the world's first scholarly publications devoted to the dissemination of research, theory, and clinical scholarship that advance the discipline of the psychology of men and masculinity. This discipline is defined broadly as the study of how men's psychology is influenced and shaped by gender, and by the process of masculinization, in both its socially constructed and biological forms. We welcome scholarship that advances our understanding of men's psychology, across the life span, across racial and ethnic groups, and across time.

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Submitted manuscripts must be written in the style outlined in the 1994 *Publication Manual of the American Psychological Association* (fourth edition). *Psychology of Men and Masculinity* will accept both regular length submissions (7,500 words) and brief reports (2,500 words). Submitted manuscripts must not have been previously published and must not be under consideration for publication elsewhere.

Four copies of the manuscript should be mailed to: David Lisak, PhD, Editor, *Psychology of Men and Masculinity*, Department of Psychology, University of Massachusetts Boston, 100 Morrissey Blvd., Boston, MA 02125-3393. ♦

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Denise Twohey is the liaison between Divisions 35 (Society for the Psychology of Women) and 51. Please contact her at [denise\\_twohey@und.nodak.edu](mailto:denise_twohey@und.nodak.edu) with your ideas about how the Divisions might share programs, ideas, interests, resources, or anything else. ♦

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