



NEW MALE STUDIES – AN INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL

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PREFACE

This issue of *New Male Studies: An International Journal* is being published weeks after Johnny Depp successfully sued Amber Herd for libel. The verdict indicates an important change has occurred in how males are perceived in our customarily gynocentric society—or, as *Newsweek's* Angie Speaks put it, "[Johnny Depp's Victory Is a Crack in the Moral Armor of Liberal Feminism](#)." The status-quo dictum that believe-all-women feminists should have the final say on sex-and-gender issues is [no longer absolutely convincing](#). When Tasmanian Greens leader, Cassy O'Connor, publicly observes "[Heard is not the victim, but the abuser](#)," something significant has changed. Gender feminism's hegemony is failing.

The two refereed articles in this issue effectively describe some limitations of current gender theory and offer practical ways to understand males' experience of gynocentric sexual politics. Richard A. W. Bradford's "Association of partner abuse with loneliness and impaired well-being of separated fathers in Wales" argues evidence exists that males are severely impacted by parental separation: "Anecdotal accounts that such men are in a severely distressed state have been confirmed using the Warwick-Edinburgh mental well-being scale and the de Jong-Gierveld social and emotional isolation scale (loneliness)." Moreover, Bradford observes, "Of eight predictor variables investigated, the variable which had the dominant association with degraded well-being and elevated loneliness was the fathers' victimisation by partner abuse as measured by the Safelives domestic violence Risk Indicator Checklist (RIC)." He concludes "The effect sizes of the RIC on well-being and loneliness were large and significant," and he invites further research into the impact female coercive control might have on male wellbeing.



Steven P. Moxon's "Sex is not non-binary (or mutable), and neither is sexual identity or orientation" argues, "Sexual identification and orientation might be expected to show degrees of sex non-separation, but seemingly through their very closeness in derivation from sex are themselves binary and immutable." He adds, "With no challenge to the binary or immutable nature of sex, it is clear that not only is sex per se binary and immutable, but so too are sexual orientation and identification, notwithstanding they are but derivative of sex, and therefore might be expected, through confounding by other traits, to provide a fuzzier, non-binary, mutable picture." Moxon refreshingly insists, "*gender* anyway is a confusing, ideologically-derived term that should not have a place in science."

In his analysis-and-opinion piece, "A gentleman's guide to sex, etc.: A modern advice book for men," Stephen K. Baskerville claims that "sexual self-control lies at the foundation of every successful civilization." He observes, "by encouraging both male and female promiscuity, men handed control over the terms of sexuality to women, and of course it was the worst women who availed themselves of the new power." Baskerville suggests that vague definitions of harassment are "a tool to criminalize male behavior." To avoid accusations of harassment, he advises men "to avoid feminist-inclined women" and to follow "the old rule of politely refusing to speak to any woman to whom you have not been properly introduced."

Tim Goldich's brief contribution to this issue, "The glass floor and the glass wall," engages with the conventional feminist metaphor of the exclusionary glass ceiling to consider ways in which males are systematically prevented from arenas of gynocentric privilege: he observes, "when stigmatized prisoners, war-torn soldiers, and disabled laborers look up, the Glass Ceiling they experience is the Glass Floor women walk upon." Moreover, he observes, "The Glass Wall requires understanding that to avoid being shut out from the world of physical-and-emotional intimacy, men endure hardships and even risk death to gain entrance." Goldich speculates that these impediments faced by males indicate that we live in is a "Gylany—a world in which women are often more-than, but never less-than men"—a situation which "is the beginning of female supremacy and the end of equal partnership."



For our second brief contribution, Jerome Teelucksingh offers our readers an interesting dialogue: “An interview with Vivek Singh: A young men’s rights activist from India.” In addition to noting instances of male disadvantage in India, the authors discuss Singh’s book, cowritten with Alan Millard, *Men’s rights are human rights too: A manifesto*. The authors of this book have generously offered Men’s Rights Associations the right to copy sections from the manifesto if they are given proper credit.

The opinions expressed by the authors in this issue do not necessarily reflect those of the Editorial Team. The articles published here are offered in a spirit of open, evidence-based dialogue regarding sex, gender, relationships, and issues related to the experience of males.

We appreciate the article reviewers’ thoughtful contribution to this issue.



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Editor in Chief

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