
NEW MALE STUDIES – AN INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL

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INTRODUCTION

This issue of *New Male Studies: An International Journal* publishes four refereed articles on the manosphere, on fathering, and on false rape accusations; an analysis and opinion piece on male disposability; a brief article on male alienation and rejection syndrome; and a collection of photographs explore embodied art.

Nathan Beel's "**Academic critiques of the manosphere: Analysing themes and narratives**" undertakes a "thematic analysis of 29 scholarly articles" that discuss "male-oriented online communities." From his research he identifies "three main themes: the manosphere as dangerous and evil, wrong and deluded, and emotionally reactive," and he suggests "the academic discourse predominantly frames the manosphere negatively, highlighting its potential threats to gender equality and societal norms." He concludes, "a more balanced and objective approach in academic evaluations" is needed "to avoid reinforcing social prejudices."

In the first of two refereed articles about fathering, "**Single fathers, family structure and adolescent male delinquency**," Nate Juda expands on his research concerning fathers and delinquency published in this year's first issue of *New Male Studies*. He finds "while single fathers may provide distinct advantages in terms of involvement and support, the absence of a biological father can still correlate with elevated rates of delinquent behavior in adolescents." Juda observes that his findings "underscore the critical role that parental involvement plays in shaping behavioral outcomes."

Edward Andrew Kruk examines "the intersection of interparental conflict, family violence, and fathering after parental separation" in "**Going beyond the gender paradigm: A new perspective on interparental conflict, family violence, and fathering after separation**." Kruk's findings enable him to "discuss recommendations for socio-legal reform, as well as for therapeutic practice, aimed at the reduction of interparental conflict and prevention of family violence during and after parental separation," with the goal of allowing "fathers to share parental responsibility in the best interests of children and the post-separation family."

The last of this issues' refereed articles, Steve Moxon's "**False rape reports to police form a very large proportion of cases, and this is amply explained**," argues, because of "ideologically-driven, thereby scientifically-compromised claims through misrepresenting data, rape reports to police in large proportion are false." Moxon suggests, "the measures in law and guidance that try to engineer more rape convictions would need to be reversed if there is to be at least some degree of fairness to defendants in rape trials, thereby to reduce what must be suspected is an alarming rate of wrongful or unsafe conviction as well as unwarranted

trials, charging and arrests on the basis of no or insufficient prima facie evidence.”

Peter Wright’s analysis and opinion piece, “**Presumption of male disposability is based on flawed hypotheses,**” critiques *male disposability*, “the notion that humans are an inherently male-sacrificing and female-preserving species that broadly prioritizes women’s needs and wants over men’s in order to maximise reproductive success.” Wright methodically evaluates “several prominent theories circulating in academia and social media” that justify male disposability, and he finds them wanting. He “advocates for a discarding of male disposability theories in favour of approaches that more accurately and compassionately contextualise the lives of men and boys.”

Jerome Teelucksingh’s brief article, “**Male alienation and rejection syndrome,**” argues that males “regularly experience [...] rejection and alienation as a result of societal pressures, stereotypes and failed relationships,” which in turn “exacerbates mental health issues.” He concludes, “Caribbean and other countries urgently need a reunification program so the traumatized child can spend time with the alienated parent to repair the damaged relationship.”

Jan H. Andersen returns to New Male Studies with a selection of photographs titled, “**Antibodies.**” Andersen explains that the discovery of ancient art “in Spanish caves inspired [him] to create a series of photographs that explore the human body as a painting tool. The resulting works were body imprints - a human negative - crafted with various materials.” These photographs are “a series of digital paintings that depict the human body as both subject and canvas, while simultaneously serving as the tool for creating its own negative.”

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 authors’ thoughtful contributions to this issue. This journal is made possible through the generous support of our donors. If you would like to donate to *New Male Studies: An International Journal*, please contact me at dgouws@aimhs.com.au.



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Editor