

| APA Reference | Resource Type | Keywords | Abstract |
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| Alford, C. F. (2016). Mirror neurons, psychoanalysis, and the age of empathy. <i>International Journal of Applied Psychoanalytic Studies</i> , 13(1), 7-23. | Journal Article | relatedness, empathy | A number of psychoanalysts have become excited about mirror neurons, as they are called by neuroscientists. Mirror neurons have the remarkable property of responding identically to an action I intend as well as an action you intend. The argument of some psychoanalysts is that mirror neurons open a new pathway to understanding the intentions of other. They make possible a new type of empathy, more direct and less mediated by the typical defenses. One result of such a perspective on psychoanalysis is the virtual death of the countertransference. If one has direct empathic contact with another mind, then countertransference experience is only a barrier, not a guide. The essay not only looks at the evidence for mirror neurons, which is ambiguous, but also at what need they might be filling in our contemporary culture. |
| Apfel, R. J., & Keylor, R. G. (2002). Psychoanalysis and infertility myths and realities. <i>The International Journal of Psychoanalysis</i> , 83(1), 85-104. | Journal Article | gender, female, women, infertility | Psychoanalysis, long interested in infertility, and a valuable treatment for men and women suffering with this affliction, has also helped to create and support a myth of psychogenic infertility. Multiple causes of infertility exist across the physiological-psychological spectrum. There is no simple psychodynamic causality. Advances in assisted reproductive technologies provide treatments that create emotional stress and outpace psychological preparedness of patients and analysts. This paper is based on the experience of a unique study group in Boston. An analytic case illustrates some of the ways analysis can be a treatment of choice for people using assisted reproduction. In fact, analysis offers a unique opportunity to elaborate fully the complex realities and dilemmas faced by people and their therapists throughout the infertility experience. More generally, this study of the concept of psychogenic infertility explores a valuable role for psychoanalysis in the treatment of medical conditions. |
| Applegarth, A. (1976). Some observations on work inhibitions in women. <i>Journal of the American Psychoanalytic Association</i> , 24(5 Suppl), 251. | Journal Article | gender, women | FROM THE EARLIEST DAYS OF ANALYSIS, work has been recognized as one of the most important aspects of human life. Although occasional articles have been addressed to the theory of work or to disturbances in performance (Hendrick, 1943); (Menninger, 1942); (Obendorf, 1951), and learning inhibition in the normal or even superiorly endowed child has been the subject of a number of papers (Halpern, 1964); (Hellman, 1954); (Mahler, 1942), the subject of work inhibition in women has been neglected. This neglect might be expected during the years when psychoanalysis was young, inasmuch as the number of women in the professions and in business, the group from which most analytic patients are drawn, was then relatively small. Nonetheless, as the numbers of women in these occupations have increased, analytic observations have lagged. Social preconceptions and parts of analytic theory undoubtedly play an important role in this finding: Because it has been regarded as less natural for women to seek careers, the wish to do so may be interpreted as pathological, representing too strong an identification with the father, or pathological penis envy — in short, a representation of misplaced masculine strivings. |
| Balsam, R. H. (2015). The war on women in psychoanalytic theory building: Past to present. <i>The Psychoanalytic study of the child</i> , 69(1), 83-107. | Journal Article | gender, women | It would seem appropriate, therefore, to focus on these disturbances in women, both because the subject has been neglected and because such problems are appearing in some profusion. Psychoanalysis has both waged "hot" war on women overtly and "cold" war covertly over the years by colluding with cultural stereotypes offered as "theory," starting with Freud and his Viennese circle. True freedom of thinking, however, broke through in Freud's originality even then, and from time to time subsequently in the history of the movement only to keep retreating. Fritz Wittels's thesis on the "Child Woman" will exemplify Horney's (1924, 1926, 1933) and Jones's (1927) grounds for engaging in the "hot war" in the 1920s and challenging the unselfconscious inbuilt denigration of women. This skirmish had little impact, however, in the New World up till the 1970s. In the aftermath of the second wave of feminism, there were (and are) bursts of new thought about sex and gender that remain fragmented and unintegrated into general acceptance. The contemporary situation has been more like a "cold" war waged by ennuui in the field. Asexed and agendered theories of mind as a "no man's land" absorb an intense focus away from the sexual and gender specificities that were alive, contentious, and unresolved in Freud's libido theory. The third sociocultural wave of feminism, since the 1990s, has refocused vitality on individuality, race, and varieties of sexual identity. I identify the latter as the psychoanalytic space for a potential renewed interest in theorizing the female body within heterosexual, homosexual, queer, or transgendered individuals. The "wars" have shown how fruitless for peace and new discovery is the compulsive (but still common) close comparison between males and females developmentally. Female development is as fresh and unsettled a theoretical question as it once was with Freud. |
| Balsam, R. M. (2012). <i>Women's bodies in psychoanalysis</i> . Routledge. | Book | gender, women | In this book, Rosemary Balsam argues that retracing theoretical steps back to the biological body's attributes is fruitful in searching for the clues of our mental development. She shows that the female biological body, across female gender variants and sexual preferences, including the "vanished pregnant body," has been largely overlooked in previous studies. It is how we weave these images of the body into our everyday lives that informs our gendered patterning. These details about being female free up gender studies in the post-modern era to think about the body's contribution to gender—rather than continuing the familiar postmodern trend to repudiate biology and perpetuate the divide between the physical and the mental. There are four main areas explored: (1) Clinical contributions on female development; (2) Assessments of past and present psychoanalytic theories in relation to the body; (3) Inner portraits of gender building blocks; and (4) A conscious and unconscious focus on the potentially procreative female body. This book will be of particular interest to psychodynamic, psychotherapeutic, and psychoanalytic practitioners, teachers, students, feminist academicians, college undergraduates, graduates, and faculty in women's studies and gender studies. |
| Barden, N. J. (2016). <i>Gender, Sexuality and Psychoanalysis: Re-evaluating oedipal theory</i> (Doctoral dissertation, Institute of Lifelong Learning). | Doctoral Dissertation | gender, sexuality | Psychoanalysis has been affected by the many legal, social and cultural shifts in attitudes towards homosexuality. Psychoanalytic institutions now accept gay and lesbian men and women as trainees, training supervisors and committee members, and have statements of equality that include sexual orientation. History indicates that psychoanalysis has come lately and sometimes reluctantly to this position, not least because oedipal theory, considered by some to be the cornerstone of psychoanalysis, places homosexuality as a developmental deficit. Resolution of oedipal conflict, on which psychic health depends, rests on the opposition of identification and desire, making it impossible to theorise homosexuality outside of pathology, however benign. The research addressed itself to this clash between theory and policy with the aim of finding out whether and how it had been addressed, and to considering implications for future theory building in areas of gender and sexuality. Participants were invited to contribute as expert practitioners and theoreticians, all published figures in the field. Ten participants took part in two interviews each, separated by a year during which the researcher distributed a summary paper of the main themes arising in the initial interview, allowing the participants opportunity to respond indirectly to each other's thinking. The second set of interviews were subject to a full thematic analysis which formed the basis for the discussion. |
| Barratt, B. B. (2009). Ganesha's lessons for psychoanalysis: Notes on fathers and sons, sexuality and death. <i>Psychoanalysis, Culture & Society</i> , 14(4), 317-336. | Journal Article | gender, sexuality, father, son, male, men | The story of the South Asian deity Ganesha makes an especially provocative contribution to our insights into the dynamics of subjectivity in general and of masculinity in particular. In combination with clinical psychoanalytic experience, this myth is used to explore and illustrate the following arguments: (1) Our literature too often overlooks the significance of paternal ambivalence toward sons in the dynamics by which male subjectivity develops. (2) Our literature tends to present the root fears that structure human consciousness as either death or castration, which misunderstands the dynamics of 'deathfulness' and of 'castratedness.' (3) The transgenerational dynamics by which the repressed unconscious is structured deserve more attention than they are usually given. (4) The condition of human subjectivity as castratedness can be usefully comprehended in terms of this subjectivity or consciousness operating as a 'phallus-that-isn't.' (5) The attainment of orgasmic genitality depends on the individual's working-through these dynamics. The implications of these insights for any agenda of sociocultural transformation are briefly indicated. |

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| Benjamin, J. (2013). <i>Shadow of the other: Intersubjectivity and gender in psychoanalysis</i> . Routledge. | Book | gender | Shadow of the Other is a discussion of how the individual has two sorts of relationships with an "other"—other beings, other individuals. The first regards the other as an entirely different being from oneself, but one which is still recognizable. The second understands and recognizes this other by its function as a repository of characteristics cast from oneself. |
| Bernay, T., & Cantor, D. (2013). <i>The psychology of today's woman: New psychoanalytic visions</i> . Routledge. | Book | gender, women, female | The sexual revolution, oft discussed in the journalistic literature of recent years, has brought in its wake a host of questions that are only beginning to be addressed. How are women coping with "real world" challenges for which they may be ill prepared, both socially and psychologically? How successfully are they integrating old and new ego ideals in forging new identities? Is their ostensible "liberation" actually making for a sense of integration and wholeness? |
| Bernstein, D. H. (1991). Gender specific dangers in the female dyad in treatment. <i>Psychoanalytic review</i> , 78(1), 37. | Journal Article | gender, women, female | Proposes that the female analyst is at risk in analyzing female patients. Gender-specific dangers include the natural identification with women's striving toward autonomy, independence, and careers; overidentification with women's complaints about men; lack of appreciation for more traditional feminine strivings in patients; the countertransference issue of awakened competitiveness; and regression. Case material illustrates these dangers. |
| Berzoff, J. (2008). Psychodynamic theory and gender. Inside out and outside in: <i>Psychodynamic clinical theory and psychopathology in contemporary multicultural contexts</i> , 229-244. | Book Chapter | gender | The third edition of Inside Out and Outside In further explores the bio-psycho-social domains of clinical theory and practice in work with clients in multicultural settings. Key updates include two new chapters—one addressing relational and intersubjective theories, and another on cognitive behavioral theory and practice. The book maintains its respectful tone and empathetic voice while including new material on affective disorders; linking trauma theory with attachment; psychodynamic theory as it intersects with race and gender; and attending to client systems, including couples. |
| Blechner, M. J. (2010). <i>Sex changes: Transformations in society and psychoanalysis</i> . Routledge. | Book | gender, sex, transgender | The last half-century has seen enormous changes in society's attitude toward sexuality. In the 1950s, homosexuals in the United States were routinely arrested; today, homosexual activity between consenting adults is legal in every state, with same-sex marriage legal in Massachusetts and Connecticut. In the 1950s, ambitious women were often seen as psychopathological and were told by psychoanalysts that they had penis envy that needed treatment; today, a woman has campaigned for President of the United States. |
| Blum, L. D. (2007). Psychodynamics of postpartum depression. <i>Psychoanalytic Psychology</i> , 24(1), 45. | Journal Article | gender, women, female, postpartum depression, pregnancy | Although there are numerous articles and books about postpartum depression, few are psychoanalytically informed, and the psychodynamics of women suffering from postpartum depression are overlooked in most of these publications. Psychoanalytic reports concerning postpartum depression are few, but clinical experience and the literature suggest that a triad of three common, specific emotional conflicts is typical of many women who develop postpartum depression. For simplicity, these are dependency conflicts, anger conflicts, and motherhood conflicts. The dependency conflicts typically have a counterdependent form, the conflicts over anger characteristically include a great deal of guilt and inhibition, and there are often problematic identifications with the woman's own mother (and father) with associated conflicts about motherhood. The frequent counterdependent attitude tends to limit participation in extensive psychotherapy, contributing to the paucity of psychoanalytic contributions on this subject. |
| Bourseul, V. (2014). Gender in Psychoanalysis. <i>Recherches en psychanalyse</i> , (1), 63a-72a. | Journal Article | gender | In order to broach the coordinates of a possible definition of gender in psychoanalysis, or, in other terms, the relationships between the concepts of psychoanalysis and gender, we need to find a port of entry whereby we can accommodate, within our theoretical field, this notion which, on the face of it, lies outside this field. We could start off from an historical study of the relationships between psychoanalysis and the sexual questions that have emerged from the sexual minorities. All of this would no doubt allow us to take up the thread of the debates that have been under way since the beginning of psychoanalysis, which Freud himself engaged in and which others engaged him in. |
| Bransford, C. L., & Bakken, T. (2002). Reflections of authority in psychotherapy: From Freud to feminism. <i>Psychoanalytic Social Work</i> , 9(1), 57-84. | Journal Article | gender, authority | This article examines how therapists' expressions of authority affect the psychotherapeutic relationship. The article is based on the proposition that the clinical practitioner is always in a position of authority, regardless of how the role of authority is conceptualized within treatment approaches. The article includes an investigation of power and authority differentials within and across therapeutic approaches that espouse both hierarchical and egalitarian authority relationships. Process material from these approaches is analyzed to identify therapists' exercise of authority within these two approaches. It is suggested that researchers and therapists might use a heuristic research design to study the conveyance of therapeutic authority to identify whether dimensions of authority are overtly or covertly expressed, and whether or how such expression might affect practice and a client's exercise of personal authority. |
| Casas, J. M., Wagenheim, B. R., Banchemo, R., & Mendoza-Romero, J. (1994). Hispanic masculinity: Myth or psychological schema meriting clinical consideration. <i>Hispanic Journal of Behavioral Sciences</i> , 16(3), 315-331. | Journal Article | gender, culture, masculinity, men, male | Uses S. L. Bem's (1985) gender identity development theory to discuss the potentially negative impact that strong and strict adherence to gender identity (i.e., machismo) can have on one's mental and physical well-being. According to Bem, individuals become sex typed in terms of preferences, skills, personality attributes, behaviors, and self-concepts early in life. As a result, children born into traditional Hispanic families in which male and female roles are differentially defined are likely to be socialized to assume their respective gender roles. A brief example illustrates specific dynamics and subsequent problems in a Hispanic family, and the applicability of masculine gender schema theory to clinical practice is addressed. |
| Cavanagh, S. L. (2018). Transgender Embodiment: A Lacanian Approach. <i>The Psychoanalytic Review</i> , 105(3), 303-327. | Journal Article | gender, transgender, sexuality | The author uses Lacanian psychoanalysis to conceptualize transgender embodiment, focusing on the Lacanian concept "objet a" to analyze how transpeople may be uniquely attuned to a fundamental lack in being endemic to all subjects of language. Objet a is central to the Imaginary register where body images and sex morphology intermingle. The author discusses objet a in relation to the mirror (and the Other's cisgender gaze), anxiety, postsurgical scars, linguistics, and Thing-like feelings of monstrosity (born of transphobia). For those who are transgender, the a may register as an embodied disjunction between gender identity and natal sex assignment. |
| Chessick, R. D. (1988). Thirty unresolved psychodynamic questions pertaining to feminine psychology. <i>American Journal of Psychotherapy</i> , 42(1), 86-95. | Journal Article | gender, female, women | Presents 30 areas of unresolved questions on the psychoanalytic view of feminine psychology as they have appeared in the literature of psychoanalysis and psychotherapy beginning with Freud's original publications. Areas of concern include feminine insight, cultural vs biological determinants of character, women's identity, conflict between the sexes, transference and countertransference problems, feminine sexual development, and female sexuality. |
| Chodorow, N. J. (1999). <i>The reproduction of mothering: Psychoanalysis and the sociology of gender</i> . Univ of California Press. | Book | gender, female, women, motherhood | When this best-seller was published, it put the mother-daughter relationship and female psychology on the map. The <i>Reproduction of Mothering</i> was chosen by Contemporary Sociology as one of the ten most influential books of the past twenty-five years. With a new preface by the author, this updated edition is testament to the formative effect that Nancy Chodorow's work continues to exert on psychoanalysis, social science, and the humanities. |
| Connell, R. W. (1994). Psychoanalysis on masculinity. <i>Theorizing masculinities</i> , 11-38. | Book Chapter | gender, male, men, masculinity | Psychoanalysis has a paradoxical position in discussions of masculinity. The Freudian movement made the first serious attempt at scientific research on masculinity and explanation of its major patterns. Yet its findings have been largely neglected in the current revival of social-scientific interest in masculinity. As all who have read Freud's texts know, psychoanalysis was the product of an incisive intelligence and a profound commitment to science. Yet psychoanalysis gave birth to the confused irrationalism that now shoulders aside all claims of science in popular discussions of the "deep masculine." |

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| Connell, R. W., & Connell, R. (2000). <i>The men and the boys</i> . Univ of California Press. | Book | gender, male, men, masculinity | Questions about men and boys have aroused remarkable media attention and public interest in recent years. But what have we learned about masculinity, and where is our thinking on the subject headed? In this important book, R. W. Connell continues her pioneering work by taking the next step in understanding the dynamics of contemporary masculinity: incorporating the international dimension. The first sustained discussion of masculinity and globalization, <i>The Men and the Boys</i> links cutting-edge theory with fascinating case studies to point us toward change—in scholarship and public policy as well as in the lives of individual men. |
| Deutsch, H. (2013). <i>The psychology of women: A psychoanalytic interpretation</i> (Vol. 1). Read Books Ltd. | Book | gender, women, female | This powerful book looks at a range of intriguing and controversial subjects, including the question of sex between men, men's bodies and health, education, the prevention of violence, and much more. It includes the voices of many men, both straight and gay, in a series of vivid life histories that include a compelling account of "iron man" Steve Donoghue and many others who describe coming to terms with their sexuality, their childhoods, and their experiences at school and work. As she reveals the price men and boys across cultures pay for patriarchy, Connell makes a persuasive case for men to change their conduct in order to create a more cooperative and peaceful world. |
| Diamond, M. J. (1997). Boys to men: The maturing of masculine gender identity through paternal watchful protectiveness. <i>Gender and Psychoanalysis</i> , 2, 443-468. | Journal Article | gender, male, men, masculinity | A psychoanalytic interpretation of women. This paper explores how a substantial aspect of fathering serves as one important avenue for the adult male's construction of his unique sense of masculinity. It explicates the relationship between the father's function as the primordial "protective agent" of the mother-infant dyad and his formation of a developing sense of his own "manhood." Adult male gender development is discussed from the perspective of the search for narcissistic completion as informed by the masculine ego ideal. A psychoanalytic, developmental perspective is used to understand the male ego ideal in both its infantile and its more mature forms. In rethinking the adult pathways to such a sense of masculinity, prevailing psychoanalytic theories of masculinity are amplified by incorporating more recent advances, especially those pertaining to narcissism, the renunciation of early opposite-sex identifications, and the capacity for "fatherliness." The impact of this early paternal holding function on the father's unconscious striving for narcissistic completion, and its effect both on his genderized ego ideal and previously renounced early maternal and paternal identifications, is considered. |
| Diamond, M. J. (1998). Fathers with sons: Psychoanalytic perspectives on "good enough" fathering throughout the life cycle. <i>Gender and Psychoanalysis</i> , 3, 243-300. | Journal Article | gender, male, men, masculinity, father, son | This paper employs a life-span developmental framework to examine the role of the father in the life of his son. I propose a conceptual scheme (organized around twelve sequential phases) relating the developmental needs of the child with the specific aspects of the father's role functioning. This schema is based upon observational research, interviewing, and clinical analytic findings, and prominence is placed on the needs for, and contributions made by, fathers as containers, protectors, facilitators, models, challengers, initiators, sanctioners, and mentors. Competing psychoanalytic perspectives (including drive theory, object relations, self psychology, and intersubjectivity) are integrated under the roof of the life-span framework. Emphasis is placed on the father as a real person and internalized presence, enabling the formation of a sufficiently differentiated, caring paternal imago on which sons can draw throughout the life cycle. The basic "good enough" fathering task is explicated for each phase, and an internalized "paternal imago" that results from its successful completion is defined. Case vignettes are used to suggest particular clinical consequences of the absence of such good enough fathering at selected developmental junctures. Examples from literature, mythology, and culture further illustrate the impact of fatherly provisions and deprivation on their sons' development. |
| Diamond, M. J. (2004). Accessing the multitude within: A psychoanalytic perspective on the transformation of masculinity at mid-life. <i>The International Journal of Psychoanalysis</i> , 85(1), 45-64. | Journal Article | gender, male, men, masculinity | This paper reflects upon the essential components of male identity that commonly are reworked in middle age. The author argues that healthy masculine gender identity involves an ongoing, plastic process of destabilization and reconstruction at various pivotal developmental stages, particularly during middle adulthood. In essence, a man's mature transformation of his sense of masculinity results when finite concepts of gender identity are superseded by an awareness of the complexity of one's multiple, early and diverse gender identifications. A clinical case provides insight into how psychoanalytic treatment can contribute to a new experience of masculinity. The case illustrates how a maturing man, meeting an altered sense of identity in mid-life, relies less on gender splitting and more on reuniting previously antithetical intrapsychic elements. Why this more pluralistic, polythreaded masculinity frequently must wait until mid-life is further clarified. Specific importance is attached to the early development of male gender identity as it is founded on the boy's unique struggles in separating from his mother. The foundation for male gender identity formation is reconsidered as the author questions the 'dis-identification' model while explicating how the boy's striving for narcissistic completion shapes the gendered masculine ego ideal. Classically termed 'phallicism' is understood both to facilitate and obstruct a man's adult development, while the concept of 'genitality' is augmented by the postclassical notion of 'interiority'. At mid-life, 'phallic' ego ideals (resting on omnipotence, desires for narcissistic completion and gender splitting) are transformed into more realistic, 'genital' ego ideals (synthesizing autonomy and connection). The achievement of a mature, less sharply gendered 'masculine' ego ideal (revitalizing the foreclosed dimensions of both the early maternal and paternal imagos) occurs as the balance of forces shifts in the direction of true genitality rather than defensive phallicism. |
| Diamond, M. J. (2004). The shaping of masculinity: Revisioning boys turning away from their mothers to construct male gender identity. <i>The international journal of psychoanalysis</i> , 85(2), 359-379. | Journal Article | gender, male, men, masculinity | This paper offers an understanding of the nature of the internalization processes involved in the shaping of male gender identity founded on the boy's unique struggles in separating from his mother. The underpinning for the initial development of a sense of masculinity is reconsidered as the author questions the widely held idea of Greenson and Stoller that a boy normatively has to 'dis-identify' from his mother to create his gender identity. Import rather is placed on the conscious and unconscious aspects of the mother's (and father's) pre-oedipal and oedipal relationship with their little boy in order better to understand the nature of the boy's unique identifications and subsequent sense of masculinity. Both the security of the boy's attachment to his mother, in providing the foundation for a transitional turning to an 'other', and the mother's capacity to reflect upon and recognize her own, as well as the father's and her son's, subjectivity and maleness, are crucial in comprehending boys' attachment-individuation' process. Likewise, the unconscious paternal and maternal imagos and identifications of both the boy's mother and father, as well as the father's pre-oedipal relationship with his little boy and the boy's mother, are extremely significant in shaping a son's gender identity. The author argues that these early maternal (and paternal) identifications live on in every male and continue to impact the sense of maleness in a dialectical interplay throughout the life span. A maturing gender identity develops from integrating these early, pre-oedipal maternal identifications that no longer need be repudiated nor defensively organized as polarized gender splitting. |

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| Diamond, M. J. (2006). Masculinity unraveled: The roots of male gender identity and the shifting of male ego ideals throughout life. <i>Journal of the American Psychoanalytic Association</i> , 54(4), 1099-1130. | Journal Article | gender, male, men, masculinity | A model of masculine gender identity development is presented that demonstrates how a male's sense of his masculinity and the ambiguities of his gender are being reworked throughout his life. Of factors shaping the boy's sense of masculinity early on, particular emphasis is placed on the role of the involved father, the nature of the parental relationship, and the mother's recognition and affirmation of her son's maleness. While healthy masculine gender identity is founded predominantly on the boy's unique struggles in separating from his mother, it does not result from what has been traditionally viewed as the boy's disidentification from her (and from the feminine more generally). Indeed, boys who need to violently repudiate their identifications with their mother are more susceptible to a fragile, rigid masculine identity and narcissistic psychopathology. A case example of a young adult man illustrates the impact of identifications with both parents. The interplay of early masculine identity development and later life challenges confronting the adult male is briefly noted. "Masculine" ego ideals shift across developmental junctures until, ultimately, a more mature sense of masculinity emerges: the phallic wish to deny differentiation and maintain unlimited possibility is renounced and mourned and certain real limits concerning sex, gender, and generational differences are accepted. This reshaping of the "masculine" ego ideal consequently involves the transformation of a man's previously adaptive "phallicism" into more realistic, "genital" ego ideals—an achievement involving interplay between masculine and feminine identifications and the integration of antithetical elements no longer so unconsciously gendered. |
| Dimen, M. (1997). The engagement between psychoanalysis and feminism: A report from the front. <i>Contemporary Psychoanalysis</i> , 33(4), 527-548. | Journal Article | gender, female, women | A discussion of how psychoanalysis can support feminist efforts. |
| DiPiero, T. (2002). <i>White men aren't</i> . Duke University Press. | Book | gender, race, male, men, masculinity | Psychoanalytic theory has traditionally taken sexual difference to be the fundamental organizing principle of human subjectivity. White Men Aren't contests that assumption, arguing that other forms of difference—particularly race—are equally important to the formation of identity. Thomas DiPiero shows how whiteness and masculinity respond to various, complex cultural phenomena through a process akin to hysteria and how differences traditionally termed "racial" organize psychic, social, and political life as thoroughly as sexual difference does. White masculinity is fraught with anxiety, according to DiPiero, because it hinges on the unstable construction of white men's cultural hegemony. White men must always struggle against the loss of position and the fear of insufficiency—against the specter of what they are not. Drawing on the writings of Freud, Lacan, Butler, Foucault, and Kaja Silverman, as well as on biology, anthropology, and legal sources, Thomas DiPiero contends that psychoanalytic theory has not only failed to account for the role of race in structuring identity, it has in many ways deliberately ignored it. Reading a wide variety of texts—from classical works such as Oedipus Rex and The Iliad to contemporary films including Boyz 'n' the Hood and Grand Canyon—DiPiero reveals how the anxiety of white masculine identity pervades a surprising range of Western thought, including such ostensibly race-neutral phenomena as Enlightenment forms of reason. |
| Domínguez-Rué, E. (2013). Pen-is-envy: psychoanalysis, feminism, and the woman writer in May Sinclair's Mary Olivier. <i>Journal of Gender Studies</i> , 22(2), 152-165. | Journal Article | gender, women, female | May Sinclair took the risk of using psychoanalysis and the modernist technique of 'stream of consciousness' to revise and explore the Victorian world that had shaped her childhood and early youth. This article examines psychoanalysis as Sinclair's instrument to achieve self-realization: in writing her female self through fiction, Sinclair came to terms with the conflicts of her childhood, while redefining herself as a writer and as a woman. The act of writing as a form of sublimation as presented in Sinclair's novel Mary Olivier (1919) will be explored along with Sinclair's own development of the ideas of Freud and Jung. Although it might seem anachronistic to look at the novel in the light of scholars such as Luce Irigaray or Julia Kristeva, this essay would be incomplete if feminist psychoanalytic theory and more recent feminist criticism were not also taken into account. In view of this methodological approach, this paper will attempt to illustrate how Sinclair's inner quest towards adulthood challenged (and succeeded in escaping) domestic imprisonment without actually leaving the home. |
| Downey, J. I. (2009). What women want: Psychodynamics of women's sexuality in 2008. <i>Journal of the American Academy of Psychoanalysis and Dynamic Psychiatry</i> , 37(2), 253-268. | Journal Article | gender, women, female, sexuality | Sexual differentiation of the brain and behavior occurs as the result of prenatal hormonal influences. The fact that the brain is gendered from before birth means that psychodynamic paradigms of women's development must be modernized. This article discusses extra-analytic observations that we need to consider in constructing an up-to-date psychodynamic theory of women's sexuality. |
| Drellich, M. G., & Bieber, I. (1958). The psychological importance of the uterus and its functions: Some psychoanalytic implications of hysterectomy. <i>The Journal of nervous and mental disease</i> , 126(4), 322-336. | Journal Article | gender, women, female, reproduction, motherhood | |
| Drescher, J. (1996). A discussion across sexual orientation and gender boundaries: Reflections of a gay male analyst to a heterosexual female analyst. <i>Gender and psychoanalysis</i> , 1(2), 223-237. | Journal Article | gender, sexual orientation, gay | This article explores the psychological ramifications of a hysterectomy from a psychoanalytic perspective. The paper discusses the work of a heterosexual female analyst working with gay patients. Historic psychoanalytic perspectives regarding homosexuality are explored and three contemporary psychoanalytic myths are deconstructed. The first myth is that Freud's psychoanalytic theory was "gay affirming" or that he accepted homosexuality on an equal basis with heterosexuality. The second myth is the assignment of responsibility for anti-homosexual trends in psychoanalysis to Freud's early followers in the distant past. The third myth is that anti-homosexual views in recent psychoanalytic history are only limited to marginal individuals in the field. The paper also explores possible transference and countertransference issues that arise when both the therapist's and the patient's sexual orientations are considered to be integral parts of the therapeutic encounter. |
| Dujovne, B. E. (1991). Contemporary revisions of classical psychoanalytic theory of early female development. <i>Psychotherapy: Theory, Research, Practice, Training</i> , 28(2), 317. | Journal Article | gender, female, women | Assesses the usefulness of classic and contemporary notions of early female development to psychologists operating from a psychoanalytic perspective, particularly those who do not adhere to drive theory and who are sensitive to women's point of view. The paper is limited to discussion of revisions of selected parameters that have taken place within the field of psychoanalysis. These include from primary masculinity to primary femininity and feminine line of development; from conflictual to nonconflictual organizers of femininity; early vaginal sensations; self-stimulation and masturbation; and role of the early ("preoedipal" or "dyadic") mother: expansion. It is concluded that contemporary views have begun to weave a feminine theory in contrast to the classic masculine Freudian theory. |
| Ewing, K. P. (1991). Can psychoanalytic theories explain the Pakistani woman? Intrapsychic autonomy and interpersonal engagement in the extended family. <i>Ethos</i> , 19(2), 131-160. | Journal Article | gender, women, female, culture, ethnicity, Pakistani | Argues that interpersonal autonomy must be distinguished from intrapsychic autonomy (ITA). The importance of this distinction is demonstrated by the situation of the Pakistani woman, who typically spends her whole family life embedded in interpersonal dependency relationships. The establishment of ITA is essential for the smooth transition of Pakistani women into marriage and for their ability to form satisfactory relationships in the extended family of their husbands. Evidence is provided of ITA as it can be detected in general features of South Asian family dynamics. Two cases are presented of Pakistani women who responded to marriage with severe depression, to show how their symptoms indicate a lack of ITA resulting from the unsatisfactory internalization of maternal representations in childhood. |
| Figlio, K. (2014). <i>Psychoanalysis Science and Masculinity</i> . Routledge. | Book | gender, male, men, masculinity | A book on psychoanalysis and masculinity. |
| Friedman, R. C. (2001). Psychoanalysis and human sexuality. <i>Journal of the American Psychoanalytic Association</i> , 49(4), 1115-1132. | Journal Article | gender, sexuality, sexual orientation | This article addresses, from a psychoanalytic perspective, how people experience their own sexuality. |
| Friedman, R. C. (2007). Sexual Orientation: Neuroendocrine and Psychodynamic Influences. <i>Psychiatric Times</i> , 24(9), 47-47. | Journal Article | gender, sexuality, sexual orientation | The play behavior of toddlers is also shaped by prenatal androgens. 2,17-19 As children grow and acquire ever greater social experience and cognitive sophistication, their childhood play patterns become incorporated into gender-stereotypical play. During the juvenile phase of development, when gender-segregated play is the norm, the different play styles of the children of different sexes influence their peer relationships. |

| APA Reference | Resource Type | Keywords | Abstract |
|--|-----------------|--|---|
| Frosh, S. (2002). <i>Sexual difference: Masculinity and psychoanalysis</i> . Routledge. | Book | gender, sex, male, men, masculinity | Sexual Difference is a critical exploration of psychoanalytic theories of sexual difference. In particular it explores the way in which masculinity is expressed in theory and practice. Developing from the unsettling impact of these issues on the author's own professional practice, Stephen Frosh examines how the very language and structure of psychoanalysis are loaded with assumptions about gender. |
| Frosh, S., Phoenix, A., & Pattman, R. (2000). "But it's racism I really hate": Young masculinities, racism, and psychoanalysis. <i>Psychoanalytic Psychology</i> , 17(2), 225. | Journal Article | gender, race, male, men, masculinity | This article addresses the issue of how discursive analyses revealing the way personal accounts of masculinities are constructed can be supplemented by theories providing plausible explanations of how individuals take up particular subject positions. It is suggested that psychoanalytic concepts are helpful in this regard. An analysis is presented of material from a participant in a study of emergent masculinities among boys in London schools. This material concerns the cross cutting of gendered and racialized identity positions. The use of psychoanalytic constructs enables the production of an account of this boy's narrative in which reasons for his adoption and defense of particular positions, despite their contradictory and conflictual character, can be proposed. |
| Gaitanidis, A. (Ed.). (2011). <i>The Male in Analysis: Psychoanalytic and Cultural Perspectives</i> . Macmillan International Higher Education. | Journal Article | gender, sex, male, men, masculinity | The analysis of masculine issues is increasingly seen as a key cultural and therapeutic concern. This book focuses on masculinity and male identity in the context of psychoanalysis. Individual chapters address the historical positioning of the male psyche, contemporary debates on what it is to be male and advocate a new model of masculinity. |
| Gherovici, P. (2017). <i>Transgender psychoanalysis: A Lacanian perspective on sexual difference</i> . Routledge. | Book | gender, transgender, sexuality | This book addresses sexual identity and sexuality by articulating new ideas on the complex relationship of the body to the psyche, the precariousness of gender, the instability of the male/female opposition, identity construction, uncertainties about sexual choice—in short, the conundrum of sexual difference. Transgender Psychoanalysis features explications of Lacanian psychoanalysis along with considerations on sex and gender in the form of clinical vignettes from Patricia Gherovici's practice as a psychoanalyst. The book engages with popular culture and psychoanalytic literature (including Jacques Lacan's treatments of two transgender patients), and implements close readings uncovering a new ethics of sexual difference. |
| Goldwater, E. (1998). What Do Men Fear?. <i>Modern Psychoanalysis</i> , 23(2), 211. | Journal Article | gender, sex, male, men, masculinity | These explorations have important implications not just for clinicians in psychoanalysis and mental health practitioners but also for transgender theorists and activists, transgender people, and professionals in the trans field. Transgender Psychoanalysis promises to enrich ongoing discourses on gender, sexuality, and identity. |
| Gough, B. (2004). Psychoanalysis as a resource for understanding emotional ruptures in the text: The case of defensive masculinities. <i>British journal of social psychology</i> , 43(2), 245-267. | Journal Article | gender, sex, male, men, masculinity | Freud wrote extensively about men's feelings of hate and fear toward other men, but had little understanding of men's hate and fear toward women. The present author, having previously (Goldwater, 1990) begun to look at men's hate toward women, now turns to men's fear of women. In order to make this even more painful and difficult subject bearable, to himself and to others, he utilizes humor and other avoidant techniques, so readers may choose for themselves just how seriously they wish to contemplate the issue. |
| Greene, B. (1997). Psychotherapy with African American women: Integrating feminist and psychodynamic models. <i>Smith College Studies in Social Work</i> , 67(3), 299-322. | Journal Article | gender, sex, female, women, African American, Black, intersectional, intersectionality | In summary, men suffer from two powerful, but largely unconscious fears with respect to women. The first, an ancient one, stems from the ability of women to bring new life into the world, and the perception that they are able to control men's sexuality for that and other purposes. The second, a product of modern society, is that in the world of the future, men will no longer be necessary - a thought which gives men a strong impetus to violence. |
| Hearn, J., & Morgan, D. H. J. (2014). <i>Men, Masculinities and Social Theory (RLE Social Theory)</i> . Routledge. | Journal Article | gender, sex, male, men, masculinity | Recent theory and research on men and masculinities within feminist and critical social psychologies has largely drawn upon social constructionism and discourse analysis. This work has been useful in extending our understanding of contemporary discourses drawn upon by men to construct masculine identities and/or to construct 'subordinated others' such as women and gay men. But it has been pointed out that discourse analytic work does not adequately account for emotional or experiential dimensions to (masculine) identities. To address this problem, several writers have turned to versions of psychoanalytic theory as this perspective is directly concerned with emotional life. Psychoanalysis has been reworked so that concepts traditionally read as intra-psychic essences (e.g. anxiety, desire, defense) are re-interpreted as interpersonal and contextual. Informed by this work, I argue that a psychoanalytic, particularly Kleinian, reading of focus group discussions with heterosexual men can help illuminate aspects of the contemporary reproduction of masculinities. I use data collected from a 'men and masculinities' project and focus primarily on emotive talk which 'others' gay men and women. Concepts such as 'projection' are used to connect the men's constructions of others with shared anxieties about masculinities. The implications and advantages of pursuing psychoanalytic accounts of (masculine) subjectivities within social psychology are then discussed. |
| Kanefield, L. (1985). Psychoanalytic constructions of female development and women's conflicts about achievement. Part I. <i>Journal of the American Academy of Psychoanalysis</i> , 13(2), 229-246. | Journal Article | gender, women, female | African American women live and develop in the context of many diverse individual realities and societal circumstances that may challenge or facilitate their optimal development. These interrelated realities are but a few of those which serve as the crucible in which psychotherapy with African American women takes place. A discussion of the salient factors that must be considered in the culturally literate and competent delivery of psychological services to African American women constitutes the focus of this article. Particular attention is given to integrating psychodynamic and feminist therapy principles in ways that are sensitive to the complex historical, psychological and cultural realities of African American women in the US. |
| Kolod, S. (2010). The menstrual cycle as a subject of psychoanalytic inquiry. <i>Journal of the American Academy of Psychoanalysis and Dynamic Psychiatry</i> , 38(1), 77-98. | Journal Article | gender, women, female, menstruation, sex | This volume presents a series of illustrative and critical perspectives upon the developing study of men and masculinities and its importance for sociological theory. The contributions, by women and men from Britain and the United States, are organized around the unifying themes of Power and Domination; Sexuality, Identity and Perception. Feminism has raised profound questions for the social sciences, for sociological theory and for the study of men. The contributors to this volume discuss how such questions can be addressed. They demonstrate the range of theoretical traditions that can be brought to bear on the study of men, and underline the importance of understanding 'masculinities' in the plural. In a concluding section, three different views upon the controversy surrounding 'Men's Studies' are presented. |

| APA Reference | Resource Type | Keywords | Abstract |
|---|-----------------|---|---|
| Kramarae, C. (1981). <i>Women and men speaking: Frameworks for analysis</i> . Newbury House Publishers, Inc. | Book | gender, women, female, sex | This book discusses the relationship between gender and language use in a framework of social interaction. In so doing, it reports on research concerned with sexism in language, the use of language by women and men, and the evaluations of language use by women and men. Language is considered within four theoretical frameworks in which assumptions about the relations between women and men are made explicit. Abstract theories of social structure are linked to findings on speech and language structure. Among the structural frameworks discussed are: (1) muted group framework, (2) reconstructed psychoanalysis framework, (3) speech styles framework, and (4) strategy framework. Language structure is viewed as a product of social interaction in which the participants (speakers) often have unequal influence and speaking rights. Each framework provides a perspective from which to explain gender-based differences in speech and in its evaluation. |
| LaFrance, M. (2007). Embodying the subject: Feminist theory and contemporary clinical psychoanalysis. <i>Feminist Theory</i> , 8(3), 263-278. | Journal Article | gender, women, female, sex | This paper presents a three-part reflection on the status of the lived body in feminist theory. In the first part, I argue that many influential feminist arguments have neglected questions of embodied experience. In the second part, I introduce the work of five clinically grounded psychoanalysts — Esther Bick, Frances Tustin, Donald Meltzer, Thomas Ogden and Didier Anzieu — while showing that it has much to offer those interested in making a critical return to the concrete specificities of the body. In the third part, I explore the work of feminist psychoanalyst Sue Grand. In doing so, I argue that reading feminist texts alongside clinical texts is a useful approach for thinking the subjective experience of bodily life. |
| Lawrence, A. A. (2009). Transgenderism in nonhomosexual males as a paraphilic phenomenon: Implications for case conceptualization and treatment. <i>Sexual and Relationship Therapy</i> , 24(2), 188-206. | Journal Article | gender, sex, transgender, sexuality | Transvestic fetishism and the nonhomosexual type of male-to-female (MTF) transsexualism are closely-related entities, but the former is usually considered a paraphilic phenomenon, whereas the latter is not. I argue that it is useful for therapists to think about both entities, and the clinical spectrum to which they belong, as paraphilic phenomena. Both of these forms of nonhomosexual male transgenerism can be understood as outgrowths of autogynophilia, or paraphilic sexual arousal to the thought or image of oneself as a female. Autogynophilia resembles a sexual orientation, in that it consists of both erotic elements and elements that are not explicitly erotic. Autogynophilia plausibly explains the development of cross-gender identities in nonhomosexual transgender males. Understanding the meaning, significance and implications of autogynophilia can assist therapists in case conceptualization and can facilitate respectful, empathetic therapeutic work with nonhomosexual male transgender clients. |
| Lawrence, A. A. (2012). Men trapped in men's bodies. In <i>Men Trapped in Men's Bodies</i> (pp. 1-17). Springer, New York, NY. | Book | gender, men, male, masculinity, culture | There are few topics in sex research as compelling and confounding to researchers, clinicians, and the general public as that of transsexualism. Upending normative notions of gender, eroticism, and identity, it poses significant scientific and clinical challenges. The book addresses a fascinating and largely unexplored topic within the study of transsexualism: The feelings and desires of conventionally masculine men who are attracted to women yet want to become women themselves. Through a collection and discussion of vivid first-person narratives, the book provides an in-depth examination of these men's unusual propensity to be sexually aroused by the thought of themselves as women and how these men's sexual feelings influence their decisions to seek or undergo sex reassignment. These narratives about autogynophilia by autogynophilic male-to-female (MIF) transsexuals provide the first comprehensive documentation of the erotic ideation that underlies the most common form of MIF transsexualism. The narratives provide empirical evidence for Blanchard's theory of MIF transsexual motivation, and thus are of interest to researchers and theorists studying the phenomenology of MIF transsexualism. The narratives are likely to be eye-opening to psychologists, psychiatrists, physicians, and other professionals who work with MIF transsexuals: Most clinicians probably do not fully appreciate the erotic underpinnings of their clients' condition. A better understanding of their clients' autogynophilic feelings and motivations would enable these professionals to provide more empathetic and effective clinical care. |
| Lev, A. I. (2013). <i>Transgender emergence: Therapeutic guidelines for working with gender-variant people and their families</i> . Routledge. | Book | gender, sex, transgender, sexuality | Explore an ecological strength-based framework for the treatment of gender-variant clients This comprehensive book provides you with a clinical and theoretical overview of the issues facing transgender/transsexual people and their families. <i>Transgender Emergence: Therapeutic Guidelines for Working with Gender-Variant People and Their Families</i> views assessment and treatment through a nonpathologizing lens that honors human diversity and acknowledges the role of oppression in the developmental process of gender identity formation. |
| Levant, R. F. (1996). The new psychology of men. <i>Professional psychology: Research and practice</i> , 27(3), 259. | Journal Article | gender, sex, male, men, masculinity | Specific sections of <i>Transgender Emergence: Therapeutic Guidelines for Working with Gender-Variant People and Their Families</i> address the needs of gender-variant people as well as transgender children and youth. The issues facing gender-variant populations who have not been the focus of clinical care, such as intersexed people, female-to-male transgendered people, and those who identify as bigendered, are also addressed. The new psychology of men has emerged over the past 15 years within the larger fields of men's studies and gender studies. Informed by the academic breakthroughs of feminist scholarship, the new psychology of men examines masculinity not as a normative referent, but rather as a problematic construct. In so doing, it provides a framework for a psychological approach to men and masculinity that questions traditional norms of the male role and views some male problems as unfortunate byproducts of the male gender role socialization process. This article introduces this new field, covering the gender role strain paradigm, masculinity ideology, and the 3 varieties of male gender role strain—discrepancy-strain, dysfunction-strain, and trauma-strain. Implications for practice are presented. |
| Marcus, B. F., & McNamara, S. (2013). "Strange and Otherwise Unaccountable Actions" Category, Conundrum, and Trans Identities. <i>Journal of the American Psychoanalytic Association</i> , 61(1), 45-66. | Journal Article | gender, transgender, sexuality | Despite recognizing that gender identity is a complex compromise formation, psychotherapists struggle to tolerate gender variance. We still tend to favor binary gender identities and clear developmental lines, rather than embracing a stance of subversive curiosity about the variability and fluidity of gender in our patients. When gender identity is fluid or ambiguous, countertransference affective disturbances can arise that meld states of abjection and excitement, challenging theoretical constructs and threatening therapeutic neutrality. Case material from the treatment of a female-to-male trans person is presented from the perspective of the transference-countertransference matrix. |
| Mayer, E. L. (1996). Psychoanalytic stories about gender: Moving toward an integration of mind and body. <i>Gender and Psychoanalysis</i> , 1(2), 239-247. | Journal Article | gender, sex | I found myself quite entranced by the opening pages of Previous Hit of Steve Mitchell's paper. I had intended to skim the first paragraph as I was organizing papers late one night, and before I knew it, I was well into page 5. By page 2, I had vividly pictured the young Steve Mitchell and his father, the two of them exploring the glories of baseball together. I pictured "grounders" and balls taking "bad hops" and (having vigorously avoided any form of contact with baseball as a girl), I savored the wonderful foreign maleness of the images those words evoked. Then I got to page 3. And, of course, it wasn't really anything like what I'd pictured. |

| APA Reference | Resource Type | Keywords | Abstract |
|--|-----------------|---------------------------------------|---|
| Meissner, W. W. (2005). Gender identity and the self: I. Gender formation in general and in masculinity. <i>The Psychoanalytic Review</i> , 92(1), 1-28. | Journal Article | gender, sex, male, men, masculinity | The question of the origins and vicissitudes of gender identity has been actively debated in the wake of the demise of the classical Freudian formulations on sexual differentiation. 1 Subsequently, the issues related to the development and expression of gender identity have been much discussed, with the result that our thinking about such matters has undergone significant change and we can at least persuade ourselves that we may be drawing closer to a more comprehensive and meaningful understanding of what is involved in such questions for both sexes. 2 My purpose in this article is to try to bring some greater degree of organization and synthesis to our understanding of sexual aspects of personality functioning and to integrate this with a psychoanalytically meaningful concept of the self. In this first article I discuss some general issues pertaining to gender formation and then review developmental findings and differences related to the formation and characteristics of masculine gender identity. In the following article in this journal issue (Meissner, S.J., 2005) I review similar findings with respect to feminine and homosexual gender identity, and then attempt to integrate these understandings of gender identity with a more encompassing view of the self as synonymous with the human person, that is, of the self as an embodied and heterogeneously structured unity. My objective is to propose a more comprehensive theory of the self that makes sense in terms of psychoanalytic understanding and contributes to closing the gap between the analytic view of sexuality and the structure and functioning of the self. |
| Menaker, E. (1974). The therapy of women in the light of psychoanalytic theory and the emergence of a new view. In V. Franks & V. Burtie (Eds.), <i>Women in therapy: New psychotherapies for a changing society</i> . Oxford, England: Brunner/Mazel. | Journal Article | gender, sex, women, female | Describes some basic principles of attitude therapy, a type of behavior and attitude management which enables the patient to change his maladaptive behavior patterns and develop self-determination. Implications of attitude therapy for mental health facility goals and staff-patient relationships are discussed. |
| Miller, J. B. (Ed.). (1973). <i>Psychoanalysis and women: Contributions to new theory and therapy</i> . Brunner/Mazel. | Book | gender, sex, women, female | This is an unusually timely and most relevant book; it comes at a peak of renewed interest in the problems of women and their relationships to society, to men, to one another, and to themselves. Freud's writings were so influenced by the patriarchal Victorian culture in which he wrote, that his theories, especially about women, seem dated and of limited use today. His work only served to reinforce their domestic servitude, their role as second-class citizens, lacking a penis as well as a capacity for valid intellectual achievement, too narcissistic and weak in ego-structure to contribute much to society except children and wifely service. Fifty years ago, psychoanalytic writers, beginning with Karen Homey and Ernest Jones, began to amend and update these early misconceptions; but unfortunately, many young people, even analysts, do not seem to know that alternative theories exist and that new observations in biology, endocrinology, physiology, and sociology, have served to disprove many of Freud's early assumptions about "female inferiority," and the nature of femininity. It is extremely useful to have such a rich selection of the newer writings about the psychology of women collected together in one volume. |
| Milner, M. (2005). <i>The suppressed madness of sane men: Forty-four years of exploring psychoanalysis</i> . Routledge. | Book | gender, sex, male, men, masculinity | Marion Milner introduces this edited collection of her papers from 1942 to 1977 with a fascinating biographical account of her development in psychoanalysis. The collection includes her classic papers on symbolism. |
| Oliveira, R. A. (2018). Masculinity and the analytic relationship—transforming masculinity in the course of the analysis. In <i>Masculinity and Femininity Today</i> (pp. 101-115). Routledge. | Book | gender, sex, male, men, masculinity | In psychoanalysis, reflection on the constructs "father" and "mother" has determined the formulation of fundamental psychic functions, whose consequences affect the whole process of the child's mental development, being psychic functions differentiating constituents of masculinity and femininity. The affective contact with the father, as a third element, allows for intrapsychic experimentation of representing a significant other, outside the mother-baby dyad, thus providing the child with a separate and different mental space, which can promote the understanding of his/her own identity. This becomes a process that, beginning tumultuously during childhood, remains accentuated throughout the school and adolescent years, when emotional individuation takes place. It is current knowledge that such a process will accompany the individual throughout his/her life cycle (Diamond, 2004). The particular aspects of this triangular dynamic, and the identifications that accompany it, present themselves as structuring for the mental world, and for the masculine trajectories. |
| Person, E. S. (1980). Sexuality as the mainstay of identity: Psychoanalytic perspectives. <i>Signs: Journal of Women in Culture and Society</i> , 5(4), 605-630. | Journal Article | gender, sex, women, female, sexuality | It has long been recognized that certain conventions — the double standard, the cult of virginity, and the requirement that female sexuality find expression solely within monogamous heterosexual marriages — control and inhibit female sexuality. Whatever their origins might be, these conventions are major supports for male dominance and patriarchy. Consequently, various feminist critiques have proposed one or another new prescriptions for sexuality as a part of a general restructuring of society. However, it is difficult to formulate such prescriptions without a large theory of sexuality. The aim of this paper is to evaluate psychoanalytic paradigms, themselves in transition, in order to see what they imply for a contextual theory of female sexuality. Two popular assumptions will be challenged: (1) that sexuality is an innate force that achieves its ideal expression when free from cultural inhibitions; and (2) that female sexuality is inhibited (hypo sexual), while male sexuality represents the norm. On the contrary, individuals do internalize their culture, which shapes both their experience of desire and expression of sexuality. If female sexuality is now inhibited, male sexuality is driven and cannot serve as a model. Sexuality must be understood, not only in terms of its source, but also in its relationship to the maintenance of identity. |
| Person, E. S. (1983). The influence of values in psychoanalysis: The case of female psychology. <i>Psychoanalytic Inquiry</i> , 3(4), 623-646. | Journal Article | gender, sex, women, female | Contents that there has been a lag in assimilating changes in cultural perspectives on femininity within psychoanalytic theory. It is suggested that examination of this lag offers an opportunity to reevaluate psychoanalytic theory and methodology, and it is argued that this lag reflects both a value bias in psychoanalytic theory and methodological problems within psychoanalysis. This bias is traced to misogyny originating with Freud's view of femininity and a biological evolutionary model that places masculinity over femininity. This bias has persisted because of a lack of systematic verification in psychoanalysis. Changes in treatment goals with female patients and in theories of sexuality and gender identity are discussed. |
| Pines, D. (2010). <i>A woman's unconscious use of her body: a psychoanalytical perspective</i> . Routledge. | Book | gender, sex, women, female | Drawing on Dinora Pines' lifetime of clinical experience this classic book provides a psychoanalytic understanding of women's relationships with their bodies, focusing on key moments in women's lives. With chapters organised to follow the female life-cycle, topics covered include: the turbulence of adolescence pregnancy and childbirth infertility and abortion menopause and old age the traumatic effects of surviving the Holocaust. With a foreword from Susie Orbach, this book will be of interest to mental health professionals including counsellors, psychotherapists and psychoanalysts. |
| Posadas, M. (2017). Psychoanalysis and Psychoanalytic Theory as Tools to Increase Trans* Visibility. <i>Transgender Studies Quarterly</i> , 4(3-4), 647-653. | Journal Article | gender, transgender, sexuality | The following statement engages with the question, how can psychoanalytic discourse be relevant to transgender studies when it lacks trans representation? A Latinx psychoanalyst discusses his journey with transphobia and institutional psychoanalysis. |

| APA Reference | Resource Type | Keywords | Abstract |
|---|-----------------|--|---|
| Ruderman, E. G. (2006, June). Nurturance and self-sabotage: Psychoanalytic perspectives on women's fear of success. In <i>International Forum of Psychoanalysis</i> (Vol. 15, No. 02, pp. 85-95). Taylor & Francis Group. | Journal Article | gender, sex, women, female | The relational approach to psychotherapy, furthered by the analyst's use of the transference-countertransference paradigm, can create the gateway to explore and understand patients' internal barriers to growth. The analysis can then help patients to achieve a more integrated self-view that allows them to enjoy success and fulfillment in both their private and their public lives. Even as they strive for their own self-definition, women hold onto old relational ties. In this paper, two case examples are used to elucidate the complex relationships that women have with their earliest caregivers. The cases demonstrate how women remain fixed in early familial internalizations and identifications, and find themselves repeating patterns of self-sabotage that impede their success. |
| Ruitenbeek, H. M. (1966). <i>Psychoanalysis and male sexuality</i> . Rowman & Littlefield. | Book | gender, sex, male, sexuality, masculinity | Memory is a look at man's oldest nemesis. Psychologist Elizabeth Loftus tells us not only about the workings of the memory, but also why memory is a faulty faculty, an often unreliable source for the truth. She offers insightful analysis into the many dimensions of memory and discusses the ramifications of these findings in a variety of contexts and offers specific hints on fighting forgetting. |
| Saguaro, S. (Ed.). (2000). <i>Psychoanalysis and woman: A reader</i> . NYU Press. | Book | gender, sex, women, female | Psychoanalysis and Woman makes available a number of fundamental, yet obscure and inaccessible early psychoanalytic documents by women and places them within the context of later women psychoanalytic theorists. Editor Shelley Saguaro provides a concise contextual introduction addressing some of the sexual political issues raised by psychoanalysis, while each section of the volume is prefaced with more specific biographical and cultural introductory material. Topics addressed include new reproductive and sexual technologies, cybernetics, androgyny, the "third sex," pornography, and psychoanalysis and contemporary media/film theory. |
| Savran, D. (1998). <i>Taking it like a man: White masculinity, masochism, and contemporary American culture</i> . Princeton University Press. | Book | gender, race, White, Whiteness sex, male, men, masculinity | From the Beat poets' incarnation of the "white Negro" through Iron John and the Men's Movement to the paranoid masculinity of Timothy McVeigh, white men in this country have increasingly imagined themselves as victims. In <i>Taking It Like a Man</i> , David Savran explores the social and sexual tensions that have helped to produce this phenomenon. Beginning with the 1940s, when many white, middle-class men moved into a rule-bound, corporate culture, Savran sifts through literary, cinematic, and journalistic examples that construct the white man as victimized, feminized, internally divided, and self-destructive. Savran considers how this widely perceived loss of male power has played itself out on both psychoanalytical and political levels as he draws upon various concepts of masochism—the most counterintuitive of the so-called perversions and the one most insistently associated with femininity. |
| Schwartz, A. E. (2013). <i>Sexual subjects: Lesbians, gender and psychoanalysis</i> . Routledge. | Book | gender, sex, sexuality, women, female | Sexual Subjects, a psychoanalytic book informed by gender theory, queer theory and feminism, addresses the tensions inherent in writing about lesbians and sexuality in the postmodern age. |
| Sedinger, T. (2002). Nation and identification: psychoanalysis, race, and sexual difference. <i>Cultural Critique</i> , (50), 40-73. | Journal Article | gender, sex, race, culture | Adria Schwartz masterfully intertwines clinical anecdotes with engaging theoretical questions that examine the construction of important categories of identity—woman, feminist, mother, lesbian, and homo/hetero/bisexual. Schwartz also addresses specific issues which are problematic but nonetheless meaningful to self-identified lesbians such as roles in gender play, lesbian "bed death," and raising non-traditional families. Written from a psychoanalytic and postmodern perspective, this book is a significant contribution to the work done on the conceptualization of lesbian sexuality and identity. |
| Seshadri-Crooks, K. (1994). The Primitive as Analyst: Postcolonial Feminism's Access to Psychoanalysis. <i>Cultural Critique</i> , (28), 175-218. | Journal Article | gender, sex, female, women, culture | A psychoanalytic study exploring the intersection between race and gender in the American political space. In <i>The Question of Lay Analysis</i> (1926), Freud suggested that we need not feel ashamed of our ignorance of female sexuality, for "after all, the sexual life of adult women is a 'dark continent'" (43). This statement has become a rallying point for feminists who, chagrined by the implication of their irrationality, mysteriousness, and amorality, have challenged and revised the basic tenets of psychoanalysis. However, what feminists have largely ignored in their discussion of Freudian theory are the cultural and racial particularities of the metaphor of the "dark continent." In not raising the question of racial difference with regard to irrational and mysterious "others" (Africans and Orientals) in theories of subject formation, feminism both reproduces and reifies Freud's insouciance regarding (gender) difference. |
| Silverman, L. H., Kwawer, J. S., Wolitzky, C., & Coron, M. (1973). An experimental study of aspects of the psychoanalytic theory of male homosexuality. <i>Journal of Abnormal Psychology</i> , 82(1), 178. | Journal Article | gender, sexuality, homosexuality, gay, sex, male, men, masculinity | Tested psychoanalytic dynamic propositions through the subliminal exposure of drive-related stimuli, using 2 groups of 36 male homosexuals and heterosexuals (mean age = 30 yrs). On the basis of both psychoanalytic clinical reports and the results of preliminary investigation, it was hypothesized that male homosexuals would show an intensification of homosexual-related reactions after the subliminal presentation of an "incest stimulus," and a decrease in such reactions after the subliminal exposure of a "symbiosis stimulus." It was found that for homosexuals, on a "sexual feelings assessment," the incest stimulus intensified "homosexual orientation." On a Rorschach-type task, the symbiosis condition led to a decrease in a "threat index." Neither of these results was found for heterosexuals. Findings lend support to (a) psychoanalytic propositions linking homosexuality in males to conflict over incestuous wishes and (b) the proposition supported by a number of earlier experimental studies that the stimulation of a fantasy of symbiotic gratification has a "therapeutic effect" on individuals in various psychiatric syndrome groupings. |
| Small, F. E. (1989). The psychology of women: A psychoanalytic review. <i>The Canadian Journal of Psychiatry / La Revue canadienne de psychiatrie</i> , 34(9), 872-878. | Journal Article | gender, sex, women, female, sexuality | Freud's psychoanalytic views of female development emphasized the importance of penis envy and the Oedipus complex. Resolution of the Oedipus complex resulted in a "neurotic" solution, a "masculinity complex" or a normal feminine attitude involving acceptance of anatomic inferiority, passivity, masochism and narcissism. Modern psychoanalytic views have rejected or reformulated many of these theories. Penis envy is seen as a normal phase of development which is resolved in most women. Women have been found to develop strong, albeit different, super ego structures. The female character triad has been questioned and the role of environmental factors emphasized. Efforts continue to develop a comprehensive well-integrated view of female psychology. |
| Swartz, S. (2014). Words, interpretation and setting: Changing forms of the talking cure. <i>Psycho-analytic Psychotherapy in South Africa</i> , 22(1), 1-25. | Journal Article | gender, culture, South Africa, sex, women, female, sexuality | This paper describes the relationship between the psychoanalytic setting and the work of analysis that takes place within that setting. Traditionally psychoanalytic theory has positioned the setting as the reassuring, unobtrusive and comfortable space that allows the work of analysis to unfold. Recent research and theoretical writing suggests that there has always been a complex relationship between the setting and the analytic work it supports and allows. This paper suggests that new ways of thinking about what effects change in psychoanalytic psychotherapy transforms talk and setting into a shifting dynamic relationship, with each contributing to the other as a vehicle for forward movement in treatment. |
| Voss, J., & Gannon, L. (1978). Sexism in the theory and practice of clinical psychology. <i>Professional Psychology</i> , 9(4), 623. | Journal Article | gender, sexism, sex, women, female, sexuality | Examines the major schools of clinical psychology with regard to implications for the psychology of women. Theoretical orientations are compared in terms of the emphasis placed on biographical vs social determinants of personality development and psychopathology. It is concluded that a purely psychological approach is inadequate and that a model integrating sociological and psychological factors is necessary for understanding and treating mental health problems in women. The attitudes and values of individual professionals will be a major influence in maintaining or eliminating sexism in clinical psychology. |

| APA Reference | Resource Type | Keywords | Abstract |
|---|-----------------|-------------------------------------|--|
| Watkins, C. E. (2011). The evolving psychoanalytic vision of boyhood (s) and masculinity (ies). <i>Boyhood Studies</i> , 5(2), 174-190. | Journal Article | gender, sex, male, men, masculinity | Over the course of the past century, the dominant psychoanalytic paradigm for understanding boyhood and male gender identity development has been grounded in two complementary visions: Freud's original formulations and, later, the propositions of Ralph Greenson and Robert Stoller. Each of those visions, history suggests, contain a certain harshness, rigidity, and fixity about gender roles and can even be seen as supporting an unhealthy bifurcation between male and female. In the last generation of psychoanalytic scholarship, a viable alternative vision about boyhood and "boys becoming men"—what I term the "post-structuralist psychoanalytic view"—has emerged and increasingly gained structure, definition, and traction. In this paper, I identify some of the important elements of that evolving vision (still very much a work in progress), review briefly three robust areas of current post-structural focus, and consider some of the differences between past and present conceptualizations. While not ignoring pathology and dysfunction, the post-structural psychoanalytic vision also gives voice to health and function, variation and differentiation, creation and construction, and "more life"; it can be seen as a reclamation of the positive and a celebration of the infinite hope, promise, and possibility of all that is boys and boyhood. |
| Watkins, C. E. (2015). The Father in the Boy: On Roles, Goals, and Imagos in Boyhood—An Evolving Psychoanalytic Vision. <i>Boyhood Studies</i> , 7(1), 64-78. | Journal Article | gender, sex, male, men, masculinity | The psychoanalytic vision of the father-son relationship, for far too long, remained yoked to patrifocal, patriarchal, phallogocentric, and heteronormative biases. Fathers were seen as the paragons of masculinity, providing their sons with rescue and salvation from the sinister specter of enmeshment with and engulfment by mother. Only in the last approximate 25 to 30 years have we seen a significant shift in that vision of fathers begin to occur in psychoanalysis. In this paper, I consider some of the essentials that appear to now define that ever-evolving psychoanalytic vision of fathers. Some ways in which fathers seemingly contribute to boys' development will be examined, and the roles, goals, and imagos that characterize the father-son relationship during boyhood will be accentuated. This current vision, still very much a work in progress, reflects earnest efforts to contemporize an antiquated and gender biased psychoanalytic perspective and render it relevant for the twenty-first century father, fathering, and father-son relationship. Upending psychoanalytic overemphases on pathology, misery, and negativity, it is an optimistic iconoclasm that challenges and questions tradition, proposes an alternative path to explanatory possibilities and conceptualizations, and above all else, embraces and celebrates "more life," joy, happiness, health, and positivity in fathering. |
| Weil, A. B. (2017). Psychoanalysis and Trans* versality. <i>Transgender Studies Quarterly</i> , 4(3-4), 639-646. | Journal Article | gender, sex, transgender, sexuality | Félix Guattari arrived at Château de la Borde in 1956 to collaborate in an experimental psychiatric clinic with Jean Oury, the founder and then director. During his time at La Borde, and in conversation with Gilles Deleuze, Guattari developed the concept of transversality as an ethical, political, and philosophical approach to maximizing linkages between previously unexplored singularities in a field, and to create connections in other conceptual topographies at different levels of discursivity. This statement examines the connections between the work of Guattari at La Borde and his relationship to Lacanian psychoanalysis to analyze his framework of transversality in the context of the possibilities and limits for psychoanalysis and transgender analyses. |