### NATIONAL BESTSELLER

### all about love NEW VISIONS



# bell hooks

Author of Salvation: Black People and Love

"A warm affirmation that love is possible."

-New York Times Book Review

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#### T'redo ce

¥1 EN I WAS a child, it was clear to me that life was not worth living if we did not know love. I wish I could testify that I came to this awareness because of the love I felt in my life. But it was love's absence that let mc know how much have mattered. I was my father's first daughter. At the moment of my birth, I was looked upon with loving kindness, cherished and made to feel wanted on this earth and in my home. To this day I cannot re- member when that feeling of being loved left me. I just know that one day I was no longer J recious. Thtise who had initially loved me well turned away. The absence of their recognition and regard pierced my heart and left me with feeling of brokenheartedness •\* F°<fc>und was spellbound.

Grief and sadness

overwhelmed me. I did not know

what I had done wrong, And nothing I tried made it right.

No other connection healed the hurt of that first a(aan- doiiinent, that first banishment from love's paradise. For years I lived my life suspended, trapped by the past, un- aldle to wove into the future. Like every wounded child I just wanted to turn back time and bc in that paradise again, in that moment of remembered rapture where I felt loved, where I felt a sense of belonging,

We can never go back. 1 know that now. We can go forward. We can find the love our hearts (ong for, but not until we let go grief amont the love we lost long ago, when we were little and had no voice to speak the heart's long- ing. All the years of my life I thought I was searching for love I found, retrospectively, to be years where I was sim- ply trying to recover what had been lost, to return to the first home, to get back the rapture of first love. I was not really ready to love or be lovect in the present. I was still mourning—clinging to the broken heart of girlhood, to broken connections. When that mourning ceased I was able to love again.

I awakened from my trance State and was stunned to

find the world I was living in, the o-orld of the present, was no longer a world open to love. And I noticed that all around me I heard testimony that lovelessness had be- come the order of the day. I feel our nation's turning away from love as intensely as I felt love's

abandonment in my girlhood, Turning away we risk moving into a wilderness

of spirit so intense we may never find our way horne again. I write of love to bear witness both to the danger in this movement, and to call for a return to love. Redeemed and restored, love returns us to the promise of cvcrlasting life. When we love wc can let our hearts speak.

#### Introduction

## GRACE: TOUCHED BY LOVE

It is possilale to speak with our heart directly. Most ancient cultures know this. We can actually converse with our heart as if it were a good friend. In mc>dern life we have becume so lousy with our daily affairs and thoughts that we have lost this essential art of taking time to converse with our heart.

— J A C K K O li N L'l L L D





artist might be gay. Perhaps, It is just as likely that the men who splashed paint on the wall were thre-itened by this public confessing of a longing for love—n longing so intense it could not only be spoken but was dclibcratcly searched for.

After much searching I located the artist and talked with him face-to-face about the meaning of love. We spoke about the way public art can be a vehicle for the sharing of lifeaffirming thoughts. And we both expressed our grief ancl annryance that the construction com}9any had so callously covered up a powerful message ahout love. To remind me of the construction walls, he gave me snap- shots of the graffiti art. From the time we met, everywhere I have lived I have placed these snapsh«ts above my kitchen sink. Every day, when I drink water or take a dish from the cupboard, I stand before this reminder that we yearn for love—that we seek it—even when we lack hope that it really can be hound.

THERE ARE NOT many }oublic discussions of love in our culture right now. At l>est, popular culture is the one domain in which our longing for love is talked about. Movies, music, magazines, and books are the place where we turn to hear our yearnings for love expressed. Yet the talk is not the life-affirming discourse Of the sixties and

seventies, which urged us to (believe "All you need is love." Nowadays the most popular messages are those that de-

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clarc the meaningless of love, its irrelevance. A glaring ex- ample of this culniral shift was the tremendous popularity of Tina Turner's song with the title boldly declaring, "What's Love Got to Do with It." I was saddened and appalled when 1 interviewed a well-known female rapper at least twenty years my junior who, when asked about love, responded with biting sarcasm, "Love, what's that— I have never had any love in my life."

Youth culnirc today is cynical about love. And that cyn- icism has come front their pervasive feeling that love cai- iot be found. Expressing this concern in V 6 Ali y« Ever Was ted Isn't Ertoogfi, Harold Kushner writes: "I am afraid that we may be raising a generation of young peo- ple who will grow up afraid to love, afraid to give themselves completely try another person,

because they will have seen how much it hurts to take the risk of I(wing and have it not work out. I am afraid that they will grow up looking for intimacy without risk, for pleasure without significant emotional

investment. They will be so fearful of the pain of disappointment that they will forgo the pos- siloilities ref love and joy." Young people are cynical about love. Ultimately, cynicism is the great mask of the disap- pointed and betrayed heart.

When I travel around the nation giving lectures about ending racism and sexism, audiences, especially young list teners, become agitated when I speak about the place Of

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about love always testify that they have received love. They speak from this position; it gives what they say au-thority. Women, more often than not, speak from a po-sition of lack, of not having received the love we long for.

A woman who talks of love is still suspect.

Perhaps this is because all that enlightened woman may have to say about love will stand as a direct threat and challenge to the visions men have offcred us. I enjoy what male writers have to say about love. 1 cherish my Rurni and my Rilkc, male poets who stir hearts with their words. Men tiften write about love through fantasy, through what they imagine is possible rather than what they

concretely knt>w. We know now that Rilke did not write as he lived, that so iriany words of love offered us by great men fail us when we come face to face with reality. And

even though J(ihn Gray's work troubles me and makes me mad, I confess to reading and rereading Men *Are [rem Mr Is Wvm en Are fern Venus. Bilt, like many women and men, I want women and wo* 

to know about the meaning of love beyond the realm of fantasy—laeyrind what we imagine can happen. I want to know love's truths as we live them.

Almost all the recent popular self-help writing by men

on love, frt>m works like Mm *Are.* [rom Mars, Womro *ATe from Venffs* to John Wel wood's *Love and Archenin g*, make use of feminist perspectives on gender roles. Ulti- mately, though, the authors remain wedded to belief systems, which suggest that there are basic inherent dif-

ferences between women and men. In actuality, all the concrete proof indicates that while the perspectives of men and women often differ, these differences are learned char- acteristics, not innate, or "natural," traits. If the notion that men and women w'cre absolute opposites inhalaiting totally different emotional universes were true, men would never have become the supreme auth Orities on love. Given gender stereotypes that assign to women the role of feel- ings and being emotional and to men the role of reason and non-emotion, "real men" would shy away from any talk of love.

Though considered the established "authorities" (in the

subject, only a few men talk freely, telling the wtirld what they think about love. In ever yday life males rind females alike are relatively silent aloout love. Our silence shields us from uncertainty. We want to know love. We are simply afraid the desire to know too much about love will lead us closer and closer to the abyss of lt>velessness. While ours is a nation wherein the vast majority of citizens are followers of religious faiths that proclaim the transfer- native power of love, many people feel that they do not have a clue as to how to love. And practically everyone suffers a crisis of faith when it comes to realizing biblical theories about the ai't of loving in everyday life. It is far easier to talk about loss than it is to talk about have. It is easier to

articulate the pain of love's absence than tO describe its presence and meaning in our lives.

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Taught to believe that the mind, not the heart, is the seat of learning, many of us believe that to speak of love with any emotional intensity means we will be perceived as weak and irrational. And it is especially h:ord to speak of love when what we have to say calls attention to the fact that lovelessness is more common than love, that many of us are not sure what we mean when we talk of love or how to express love.

Evcryonc wants to know more about love. We want to know what it means to love, what we can do in our every- day lives to love and be loved. We want to know how to seduce those among us who remain wedded to lovelessness and open the door to thcir hearts to let love enter. The strength of our desire docs not change the power of our cultural iinccrtainty. Everywhere we learn that love is important, and yet we are bombarded by its failure. In the realm of the political, among the religious, in our families, and in our romantic lives, we see little indication that Itive informs decisions, strengthens our understanding of com- munity, or keeps us together. ThiS I leak picture in no way alters the nature of our longing. We still hope that love will prevail. We still believe in love's promise.

Just as the graffiti prt>claiined, our hope lies in the rc- ality that so many of us continue to believe in love's power. We believe it is imJaortant to know love. We loe- lieve it is important to search for love's truths, In an over- whelming number of private conversations and public

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dialogues, I have given and heard testimony al>out the mounting lovelessness in our culture and the fear it strikes in everyone's heart. This despair about love is coupled with a callous cynicism that frowns upon any suggestion that love is as important as work, as crucial to our sur vival as a nati<in as the drive to succeed. Awesomely, our nation, like no other in the world, is a culture driven by the quest to love (it's the theme of our movies, music, literature) even as it offers so little opportunity for us to uiderstaid love's meaning or to know how to realize love in word and deed.

Our nation is equally driven by sexual obsession. There is no aspect of sexuality that is not studied, talked a trout, or dcirionstrated. How-to classes exist for every tJimcnsion of sexuality, even masturbation. Yet schools for love do not exist. Everyone assumes that we will know how to love instinctively. Despite overwhelming evidence to the contrary, we still accept that the farrily is the primary school for love. Those of us who do not learn how to love among family are expected to experience love in romantic relationships. However, this love often elitdcs its. And we spend a lifetime undoing the damage caused by cruelty, neglect, and all manner of lovelessness experienced in our families of origin ated in relationships where we simply did not know what to do.

Only lr>ve can heal the wounds of the past. However, the intensity tif our woundedness often leads to a closing

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of the heart, making it impossible for us to give or receive the love that is given to us. To open our hearts more fully to (ove's power and grace we must dare to ackno wledge how' little we know of love in both theory and practice. We must face the confusion and disappointment that imuch of what we were taught about the nature of love makes no sense when applied to daily life. Contemplating the practice of love in everyday life, thinking about how we love and what is needed for ours to 1 ccorne a culture where love's sacred presence can lie felt everywhere, I wrote this meditation.

As the title *All Al>out* Losr: *Mew Visions* indicates, we want to live in a crtlture where Ir>ve can flourish. We yearn to end the lovclcssncss that is so per vasivc in our society. This book tells us how to return to love. *All Ahout Love:* Nrw *Visions* provides radical new ways to think about the art of lov ing, offering a hopeful, joyous vision of love's transformative power. It lets us know what we must dt> to love again. Gathering love's wisdom, it lets us know what we must do tO be touched by love's grace.





HE MEN IN my life have always been the folks who are wary of using the word "love" lightly. They are wary because they believe women make too much of love. And they know that what we think love means is not al- ways what they laelieve it means. Our crinfusion about what we mean when we use the word "love" is the source of our difficulty in loving. If oiir society had a commonly held understanding of the meaning of love, the act of lov- ing would not be so mystifying. Dictionary de£nitions of love tend to emphasize romantic foremost love, defining love first and "profoundly tender, passionate affection for another person, especially when based on sexual attracti<9n." Of ctiurse, other definitions let the reader know one may have such feelings within a context that is not sexual, However, deep affection does ni>t really ade- quately describe love's meaning.

The vast majority of books on the subject of love work

hard to avoid giving clear definitions. In the introduction to Diane Ackerman's A Natural History o/ Lore, she de- clares "Love is the great intangible." A few sentences down from this she suggests: "Everyone adrriits that love wonderful and iicccssary, yet no one can agree on what it is." Cioyly, she adds: "We use the word love in such a sloppy way that it can mean almost nothing or absolutely everything." No definition ever appears in her book that would help anyone trying to learn the art of loving. Yet she is not alone in writing of love in ways that clr>ud our understanding. When the very meaning of the word is cloaked in mystery, it should not come as a surprise that most pet>ple find it hard to define what they mean when they use the word "love."

Imagine how much easier it would lie for us to learn

how to love if we began with a shared definition, The word "love" is most often defined as a noun, yet all the more astute theorists of love acknowledge that we would all love better if we used it as a verb. I spent years search- ing for a meaningful definition Of the word "love," and was deeply relieved when I found one in psychiatrist

M. Scott Peck's classic self-help book *The Road Less Travelerl, host* published in 1978. Echoing the wtirk of Erich Fromin, he defines love as "the will to extend one's self for the purpose of

nurturing one's own or another's spiritual growth." Explaining hirther, he continues: "Love is as love does. Love is an act of will—namely,











of love that was clear was the first step in the process. Like imany who read *The Road* Less Traveled again and again, I am grateful to have been given a definition of low that helped me face the places in my life where love was lacking. 1 was my mid-twentics when I first Icarncd to understand love "as the will to extend one's self for the purpose of nur-turing one's own or another's spirinial growth," It still took years for me to let go of learned patterns of behavior that negated my capacity to give and rcccivc love. t)nc pattern that made the practice of love especially diffcult was iTly constantly choosing to be with men who were emotionally wounded, who were not that interested in be- ing loving even though the y desired to be loved.

I wanted to know love font I was afraid to surrender

and trust another person. I was afraid to be intiiriate. By choosing men who were not interested in being loving, I was able to practice giving love, but always within an un- fufilling context. Naturally, my need to receive love was not met. I got what I was accustomed to getting—care and affection, usually mingled with a degree of unkind- ness, neglect, and, on some occasions, outright cruelty, At times I was unkind. It took me a long time to recognize that while I wanted to know love, I was afraid to be truly intimate. Many of us choose relationships of

affection and care that will never become loving because they feel safer. The demands are not as intense as Itwing requires. The risk is not as great.

So many of us long for love lout lack the courage to take risks, Even though we are obsessed with the ide.i ref love, the truth is that most of us live relatively decent, some- what satisfying li vcs even if we often feel that love is lack- ing. In these relationships we share genuinc affection and/ or care. For most of us, that feels like enough because it is usually a lot more than we received in our families of origin. Undoubtedly, many of us are more comfortable with the notion that love can mean anything to anybody precisely because when we define it with precision and clarity it brings us face to face with our lacks—with ter- rible alienation, The truth is, far too many people in our culture do not know what love is. And this not knowing

feels like a terrible secret, a lack that we have to cover <sup>u</sup>r

Had I been given a clear definition of love earlier in my life it would not have taken me so long to become a more loving person. Had I shared with others a common un- derstanding of what it means tt> lrive it would have been easier to create love. It is particularly distressing that so many recent li(JOks On love continue to insist that defini- tions of love are unnecessary and meaningless. Or worse, the authors suggest love should mean something different to men than it does to women—that the sexes shcitild rc- spect and adapt to our inability to communicate since we do not share the same

language. This type of literature is popular because it does not demand a change in fixed ways of thinking alaout gender roles, culture, or love. Rather than sharing strategies that would help us become wore loving it acnially encourages everyone to adapt to circumstances where love is lacking.

Women, more so than incit, rush out to purchase this literature. We do so because collectively we are concerned about lovelessness. fi ince many women believe they will never know fulfilling love, they are willing to settle for strategies that help ease the pain and increase the peace, pleasure, playftt)ncss in existing relationships, particu- larly r«mantic ones. No vehicle in our culture exists for readers to talk back to the writers of this literature, And we do not really know if it has been truly useful, if it promt>tes constructive change. The fact that women, more than iricn, buy self-help books, using our consumer dollars to keep sJ9ecific hooks on bestseller lists, is no indication that these (books actually help us transform our lives. I have bought tons of self-help books. Only a very few have really made a difference in my life. This is true for many *re* aders.

The lack Of an ongoing public discussion and public

policy about the practice of love in our culture and in our lives means that we still look to books as a primary source of guidance and direction. Large numbers of readers em- brace Peck's definition of love and are applying it to their lives in ways that are helloful and transforniative. We can spread the word by evoking this definition in day-to-day







low were present but my partners were not committed to making love the order of the day, When someone has not known love it is difficult for him to trust that mutual sat- isfaction and growth can be the primary foundation in a coupling relationship. He may only understand and toelieve in the dynamics of power, of one-up and one-down, of a sadomasochistic struggle for domination, and, ironically, he may feel "safer" when he is operating within these paradigms. Intimate with betrayal, he may hax c a phobic fear of trust. At least when you hold t<> the dy- iamics of power you never have to fear the unknown; you know the rules tif the power game. Whatever happens, the outcome can be predicted. The practice of love offers no place of safety. We risk loss, hurt, pain. We risk being acted uJoon toy forces outside our control.

When individuals are wounded in the space where they

would know love driving childhood, that wounding may be so traumatic that any attempt to reinhabit that space feels utterly unsafe and, at times, seemingly life-threatening. This is especially the case for males. Females, no matter our childhood traumas, arc given cultural support for cultivat- ing an interest in love. While sexist logic underlies this support, it still means that females are much more likely to receive encouragement both to thin k about love and to value its weaning. ()ur overt

longing for love can be ex- pressed <ind affirmed, This does not, however, mean that women are more a ble to love than men,

it is intended as our natural state." Most males are not told that they need to be upheld by love every day. Sexist thinking usually prevents them front acknowledging their longing for love or their acceptance of a fcinalc as their guide on love's path.

More often than not females are taught in childhood, either by parental caregivers or the mass imedia, how to give the basic care that is part of the practice of love. We arc shown how to be empathic, how to nurture, and, most important, hr>w to listen. Usually we are not socialized in these Jaractices so that we can be loving or share knowledge of Ir>ve with men, but rather so that we can be ma- ternal in relation to children. Indeed, most adult females readily abandon their basic understanding <>f the ways one shows care and respect (im}aortant) ingredients of love) to resocialize themselves so that they can unite with Jaatri- archal partners {male or female) who know nothing about love or the basic rudiments of caregiving. A wr>man whri would never submit to a child calling her abusive names and humiliating her allriws such behavior from a man. The respect woman demand and uphold in the maternal-child bond is deemed not important in adult bondings if de-manding respect from a man interferes with their desire to get and keep a pai'tner.

Few Jaorental caregivers teach their children to lie. Yet

continual lying, either through overt deception or with- holding, is often deemed acceptaJrle and excusable adult male behavior. Choosing to be honest is the first step in the process ref love. There is no practitioner of love who deceives. Once the choice has been made to be honest, then the next step on love's path is communication. Writ- ing about the importance of listening in The *Healing of America*, Marianne Williamsrin calls attention to philoso- pher Paul Tillich's insistence that the first responsibility of love is to listen: "We cannot learn to communicate deeply until we learn to listen, to cach other but also to ourselves and to trod. DCV(Jtional silence is a powerful tool, for the healing of a heart or the healing of a nation. From

there we move up to the next rung on the ladder of heal-

ing: our capacity to so communicate our authentic truth as to heal and be healed by its power." Listening docs not simply mean we hear other voices when they s}aeak but that we also learn to listen to the voice of our own hearts as well as inner voices.

Getting in ttiuch with the lovelessness within and letting that lovelessness speak its pain is one way to begin again on love's journey. In relationships, whether heterosexual or homosexual, the partner who is hurting often finds that their mate is unwilling to "hear" the pain. Women often tell me that they feel emotionally beaten dc>wn when their partners refuse to I isten

or talk. When women communi- cate from a place of pain, it is ohen characterized as "nagging." Soinetimes women hear repeatedly that their partners are "sick of listening to this shit." Both cases



## THE ACCL.41.LIEU FIRST VOLUME IN H≪

## "LOVE \$t3NC TO THr. N.1TIOfi"

A gracefully written volume ... her treatise offers a deeply personal ant)— in this age of.chicken-soupy psychobablil unabashedly honest view of relationslii]3s. —Entertisinment iFeekf)

'be word 'love' is most often defined as a noun, yet ... we would all love bet-ter if we used it us n verb," wriles bell hooks us she comes out fighting and on fire in Af/ dbotif be. Here, at her most pmvocnlive and intensely personal, the renowned scholar, cultural critic, .and feminist skewers our view of love as romance. In its place she offers a proactive new ethic for a people and a society bereft with lovelessness.

As tell hooks uses her incisive mind and mzor-sharp pen to explore the

question "What is lover\*" her answers strike at both the wind and heart. In thirteen concise chapters, hooks examines her own seai't:li for emotional conneclion and society's failure to provide a model for learning to love. Raxing the cultural paradigm that the ideal love is infused willi sex and desire, she provides a new path to love that is sacred, redemptive, and heal- ing for individuals and for a nation. The t/tne Reader declared bell hooks one of the "100 Visionaries Who Could Change Your life." All About Love is a powerful affirmation of just how profoundly she can.

"Eet'h offering from hell hooks is u inuj<it- event, as she has sri inu<ili to give us Mayu

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