

1 THE ABUSE OF CHILDREN

Why address child abuse in a review of male disadvantage? Am I attempting to make out that men do not commit child abuse? No, certainly not. The purpose is, just as for partner violence, to demonstrate that the feminist narrative, that *only* men commit child abuse, is false. This is not because I take any delight in bad-mouthing women. It is because it needs saying; because it is the truth. And because spreading misinformation about male violence, be it against adult women or children, is the principle *modus operandi* of the feminist denigration machine - which, as we have seen above, leads directly to men's ejection from their role as fathers as well as other societal discriminations.

1.1 The NSPCC Survey 2009

The 2009 NSPCC survey of child maltreatment comprised data collected from 2,160 parents or guardians of children and young people under 11 years of age, 2,275 young people between the ages of 11 and 17, and 1,761 young adults between the ages of 18 and 24. Table 11.1 summarises the prevalence of abuse by gender of the victim, giving both the total and (in brackets) the prevalence of abuse by parents and guardians. Figure 11.1 indicates the gender of the abuser, where this was a parent or guardian, whilst Figure 11.2 indicates the gender of the abuser when this was a non-resident adult.

Table 11.1 NSPCC 2009 Survey Results, Ref.[11.2], Percentages of Respondents. Figures in brackets are rates of mistreatment by a parent or guardian.

Category	Under 11s		11 - 17s		18 - 24s	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Severe Physical	1.3 (0.9)	1.0 (0.7)	6.7 (3.1)	7.1 (4.4)	10.2 (4.0)	12.9 (6.8)
Contact Sexual Abuse	0.2 (0)	0.8 (0.1)	2.6 (0)	7.0 (0.2)	5.1 (0.4%)	17.8 (1.5%)
Severe Neglect	- (3.3)	- (4.2)	- (9.9)	- (9.8)	- (7.0)	- (11.0)
All Severe Maltreatment	5.8 (4.9)	6.1 (5.1)	18.2 (13.5)	19.0 (13.3)	20.3 (11.6)	30.6 (17.5)

Salient features of Table 11.1 and Figures 11.1,2 are,

- Rates of sexual abuse of children (<18) by a parent or guardian were very low.
- Neglect was found to be the most prevalent type of maltreatment in the family for all age groups.
- **There is perpetrator gender symmetry by a parent or guardian for victims under 11, and near symmetry for ages 11-17.**
- There are fewer cases of parent or guardian female-on-male abuse in the older ages. (It may be relevant that this is the only case where the potential victim is likely to be physically stronger than the potential abuser). However, even in the 18-24 ages, women parents or guardians still account for 1-in-3 of lone abusers.
- In the case of severe physical violence by a parent or guardian, females were perpetrators in 13.6% of cases reported for the under 11s, in 27.1% for the 11-17s and 35.3% for the 18-24 year old age group.
- Ref.[11.2] does not report the gender breakdown of the perpetrator for cases of neglect or sexual abuse. This is odd as this breakdown is indicated for physical violence. However, the near gender symmetry indicated by Figure 11.1 for the under 18s implies that neglect

must be far more commonly associated with female parent or guardian perpetrators (in roughly 65% to 86% of cases)*. The findings of the USA studies, §11.2, confirm this is likely.

- As regards abuse by non-resident adults, Figure 11.2 indicates that male abusers are substantially more common than female.

*Neglect should not be interpreted as a lesser offence than, say, physical abuse or sexual abuse. Neglect can lead to death, for example through starvation of an infant, as the example cases of Ref.[11.8] testify.

Fig.11.1: Gender of Perpetrator when Parent or Guardian (Ref.[11.2])

Figure 3.2: Gender of perpetrator and victim in maltreatment

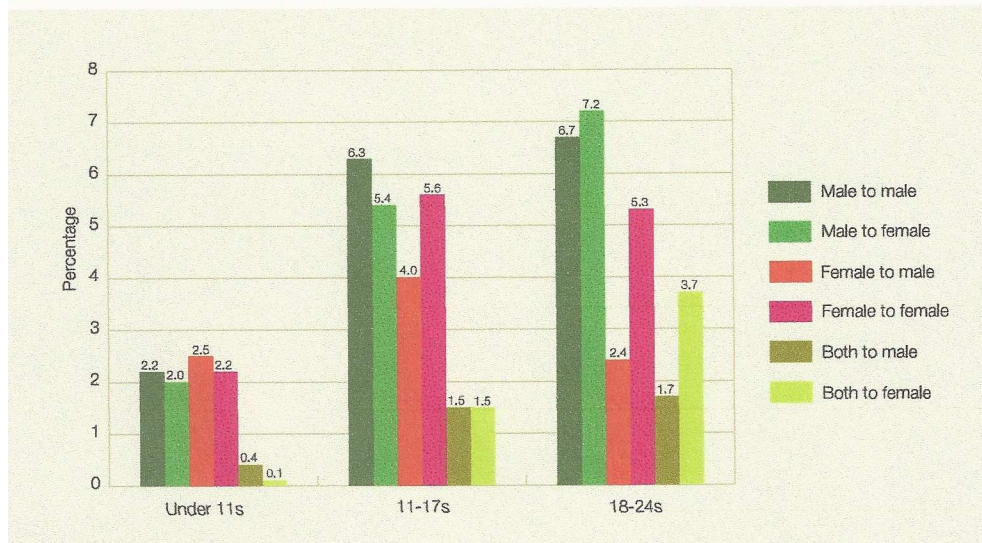
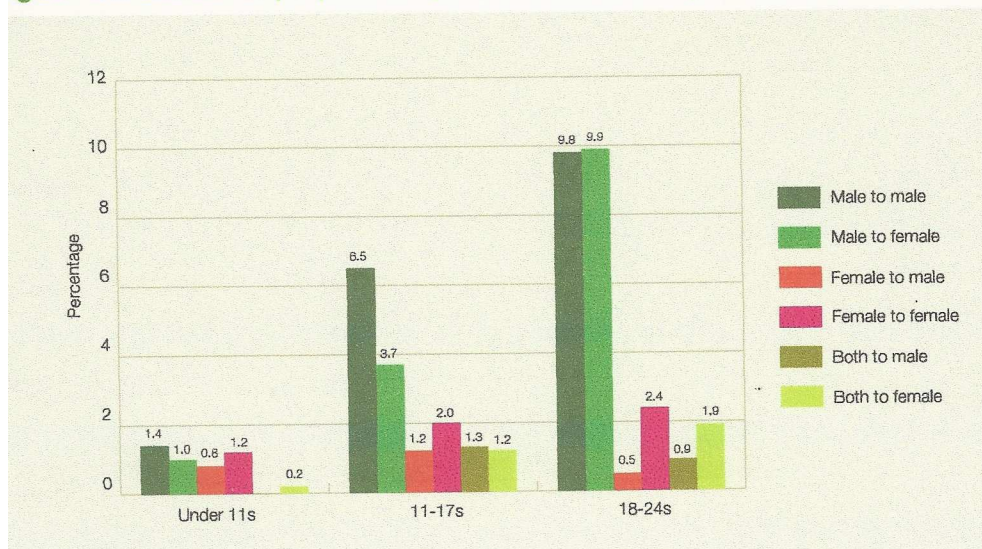


Fig.11.2: Gender of Perpetrator when a Non-Resident Adult (Ref.[11.2])

Figure 4.1: Gender of perpetrator (non-resident adults) and victim in maltreatment



1.2 The USA Child Maltreatment Data 2011

Unlike the NSPCC data which is based on a survey, Ref.[11.3] for the USA is based on actual reported incidents of child abuse or neglect. Hence only those cases which are reported to the child protective services and pass a screening test are counted. I guess this is why the figures below are so much smaller than those from the NSPCC survey. Data have been taken from Ref.[11.3] Exhibits 3-E, 3-G, 3-H and Tables 3-5 and 5-3. Salient points were,

- 0.91% of the total child population suffered some victimisation over life. The breakdown by age is shown in Figure 11.3. The breakdown by sex was 0.87% boys and 0.96% girls reported abuse.
- Neglect, physical abuse and psychological abuse were all more common the younger the child, being most common for infants. Sexual abuse was most common post-puberty.
- Table 11.2 shows that parents are overwhelmingly responsible for abusing children (at least 81%).
- When the abuser is the mother acting alone or the father acting alone, the mother is the abuser nearly twice as frequently as the father (36.8% versus 19.0%). Where the abuser is one or more parent, the mother is involved in the abuse in 80% of cases. Overall the mother is involved in the abuse in 61% of cases. This is likely to be because of the high frequency of abuse in the neglect category, which I believe is predominantly due to mothers (though I could not find this stated in Ref.[11.3]).
- Overall, 45% of abusers were men and 54% were women (1% unknown).
- Table 11.3 shows the percentage of the total population of children suffering abuse in the various categories. Neglect is overwhelmingly the most common form of abuse.

As was noted in the context of the UK, neglect should not be interpreted as a lesser offence than, say, physical abuse or sexual abuse. In fact neglect was implicated in 79% of cases which led to fatality of the child (see Table 11.6).

Table 11.2 Who Are The Child Abusers? (USA, 2011)

Who	Percentage of victims
Father	19.0%
Father plus another	0.9%
Mother	36.8%
Mother plus another	5.7%
Mother and father	18.9%
Total Parents	81.2%
Non-parent, male	5.3%
Non-parent, female*	2.4%
Non-parent, unspecified sex	11.1%
Total Non-Parent	18.8%

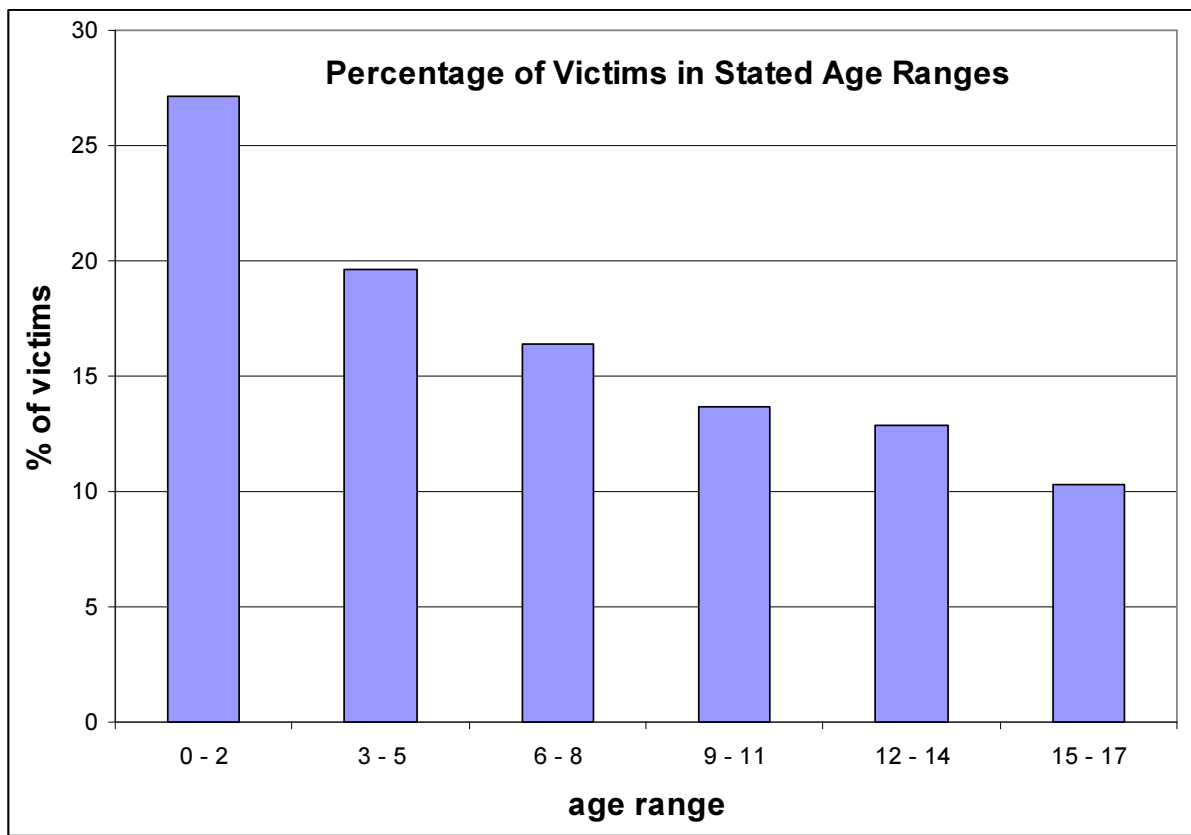
* For this purpose "child daycare provider" has been interpreted as female

Table 11.3 Abuse by Category, USA 2011, Percentage of Total Population of Children

Category of Abuse	Percentage of Population
Medical neglect	0.02%
Neglect	0.72%
Physical abuse	0.16%
Psychological maltreatment	0.08%
Sexual abuse	0.08%
Other / unknown	0.10%
TOTAL	1.16%*

**This exceeds the total percentage of victims (0.91%) because some may suffer more than one type of abuse.*

Fig.11.3 USA, 2011, from Ref.[11.3]



1.3 Killing of Children

1.3.1 In England

There is no central source for data on child homicides in England. Ref.[11.4] states that, for England, "The number of **all** child deaths registered (from all causes)...Panels reported that 3,954 deaths were notified to them as having occurred in the year ending 31 March 2013. This is a rate of 35 per 100,000 children in the population aged 0-17 years". Remarkably, and oddly, although this report contains a great deal of data and analysis it does not give the number of these deaths which were due to homicide or infanticide. However there is a note that the number of deaths which were categorised as being due to "deliberately inflicted injury, abuse or neglect" and "suicide or deliberate self-inflicted harm" was small - less than 100. Of all the 3,954 deaths, 44% were new babies under one month, and a further 22% were under 1 year. Undoubtedly these will overwhelmingly be due to medical conditions.

I have taken the following from Ref.[11.5], the NSPCC web site,

- On average there are 52 child homicides per year in England & Wales;
- The number of child homicides by a parent, or parents, is ~37 (~70%);
- The number of homicides of children under one year old (infanticide) is ~18 (~35%).
- Killings of children by a natural parent are committed in roughly equal proportions by mothers (47%) and fathers (53%), but where the child is killed by someone other than a [birth] parent, males strongly predominate.
- The proportion of child homicides in which the perpetrator is a parent is exceptionally high among infants. For example between 1995 and 1999 in England and Wales, 80% of homicide victims under one year old were killed by a parent.

The last two bullets are the only indication I have found for UK rates of child homicide perpetration by sex of the killer. They originate, not from the NSPCC itself but from a Home Office report which is now 11 years old, Ref.[11.6]. I am suspicious of Home Office reports on matters relating to gender for the reasons given in §3.6. I am also suspicious that on this most controversial issue, the gender of the perpetrators, the best that can be done is an 11 year old report. However, essentially the same 53%:47% father:mother perpetrator split was reported for the UK in years 1992-2003 by Yarwood, Ref.[11.14], though the source appears once again to be the home office.

Taking the above data at face value implies that one-third of child homicides are committed by the mother, another one-third by the father, and another one-third by some other man - in round terms.

It will be seen in §1.3.2 that this gender split of child killers is not consistent with data for the USA, which indicates that mothers are the killer significantly more frequently than the father, and are implicated in the death in ~60% of all cases.

I failed to discover what proportion of child homicides were of boys and what were of girls. This is of interest in view of the gender asymmetry in this respect in the USA data (Table 11.4). However, over all 3824 child deaths in 2012/13 recorded in Ref.[11.7], 2183 (57%) were boys but only 1641 (43%) were girls. I do not know why there is a gender skew here.

Total child homicides in England & Wales have been rather higher in some past years than the above average suggests. Yarwood, Ref.[11.14], gives the following data for 2002/3,

Age	Number of Deaths
<1	34
1 - 4	31
5 - 15	34
Total	99

Similarly, Thomas, Ref.[11.15], states that there were 30 infanticides (i.e., homicides at age <1) in 1990, and a total of 293 over the years 1980-90, i.e., around 29 per year (though these data are for the whole of Britain).

Ref.[11.14] quotes Alder and Polk saying that neonaticide - the killing of a new-born baby - was “definitively” an act of women.

1.3.1.1 Cot Death (SID) in England & Wales?

Yarwood, Ref.[11.14] has the following observations to make regarding Sudden Infant Death (SID), or cot death,

"These totals do not include sudden infant deaths (SIDs) or cot deaths unless homicide was suspected. In 2001, there were 231 SIDs in England and Wales. The rates of cot death vary with social class and marital status. In 2001, the rate was 1.28 per 1000 live births among children of single mothers, six times the rate of 0.2 per 1000 for babies of married couples. The rate for babies registered by unmarried parents living at different addresses was 0.71 per 1000 live births, over three times the rate for married couples.

A report published in April 2004 by researchers from the Foundation for the Study of Infant Deaths (FSID) suggested that as many as one in 10 of sudden infant deaths could be cases of murder or child neglect, amounting to 30 to 40 of 'covert homicides' of babies a year in Britain. The number of sudden baby deaths registered in Britain has steadily fallen in recent years. However, the researchers believed that the number of suspected 'covert homicides' has stayed about the same, although they admitted that "it is impossible to be certain of the exact figures." The findings were based on the national Confidential Enquiry into Stillbirths and Death in Infancy 1993-1996, a study of the outcome of some half million births."

The number of SIDs eclipses the number of confirmed infanticides. If 1-in-10 SIDs are really infanticides, then the number of infanticides roughly doubles. If these extra infanticides are predominantly perpetrated by the mothers, as seems likely, then mothers would be responsible for roughly double the number of total child deaths as fathers. The fact that cot death is six times more frequent for single mothers as for married couples is disturbing and may indicate an even greater number of covert infanticides.

1.3.1.2 Bringing Perpetrators to Justice?

Thomas, Ref.[11.15], drew attention to the curious way in which the criminal justice system in Britain treats infanticide. In the period 1980 to 1990, 293 children less than 1 year old were victims of infanticide in Britain. Yet only 42 suspects were charged with infanticide in the same period. In the years 1989/90, the discrepancy was even more marked. There were 50 child victims but only one suspect was brought to court. This observation alone virtually proves that the overwhelming majority of infanticides are committed by women, specifically mothers. This is because the perpetrator will almost always be known in the case of infanticide - and male perpetrators would be prosecuted virtually every time.

Yarwood has an interesting discussion of the reasons why the legal system finds it intolerable to regard female child killers as wicked. He quotes as follows,

"Lithwick in her article observed that women who killed their children in the US were disproportionately hospitalised or treated, while men who did the same were disproportionately jailed, even executed.

*She referred to a recent book *Mothers Who Kill Their Children* by Michelle Oberman - professor of law at De Paul University - which concluded that juries [in the USA] were "loath to hand down murder convictions for mothers accused of killing their own children, and that such juries were even more reluctant to impose draconian penalties".*

In his study of parents in the US who had killed their children, Resnick (1969) found that while mothers convicted of murdering their children were hospitalised 68% of the time and imprisoned 27% of the time, fathers convicted of killing their children were sentenced to prison or executed 72% of the time and hospitalised only 14% of the time. Lithwick commented that more recent British studies by P.T. D'Orban supported these findings.

Lithwick suggested that we still view children as the mother's property. Since destroying one's own property is considered crazy while destroying someone else's property is criminal, "women who murder their own children are sent to hospitals, whereas their husbands are criminals, who go to jail or the electric chair".

(Pearson) reported that in England [and Wales], between 1982 and 1989, "fewer than 10% of mothers convicted of manslaughter for killing their children (at any age) were imprisoned: only two of the mothers who'd committed infanticide were. British fathers were more likely to be charged with murder than manslaughter. Over half of the fathers convicted of manslaughter went to jail. Three times as many mothers as fathers were deemed to be mentally ill for killing their children".

See also Farrell, Ref.[11.16], for twelve defences which women can deploy but men cannot - which also helps explain the huge disparity of treatment.

In summary, the position for England & Wales is,

There appears to be obfuscation in the child homicide data in the UK in that data for the number of child homicides, or infanticides, is not clear, and the gender of those responsible is not regularly reported.

Despite this it is clear that women, almost always mothers, are responsible for at least one-third of child homicides (with one-third being fathers and a further one-third predominantly other men).

Women are overwhelmingly the perpetrators of infanticide (killing children under 1 year old).

It is possible (even likely) that a significant proportion of so-called cot deaths are infanticides. If this were the case for just 10% of cot deaths it would double the number of infanticides and mothers would then be responsible for twice as many child killings as fathers.

Women guilty of child killing are treated with great leniency by the courts, whereas men are not.

1.3.2 In the USA

Ref.[11.3] also included data on child murder or manslaughter. I have taken data from Tables 4-B, 4-C and 4-E.

- Figure 11.4 is a histogram of the ages of children killed. This shows that infanticide (the killing of a child below 1 year old) is far more common than at other ages.
- Table 11.4 shows the breakdown of the killings by sex of the child. It shows that more boys are killed than girls. The absolute numbers suggest that this difference is statistically significant to a high degree. (The standard deviation is $\sqrt{n}/2$, where n is the number killed, i.e. 1254. The 99.9%CL is 3.3-sigma and is hence the band within +/-58 of the mean. Adjusting for the different populations of boys and girls, the numbers of deaths are +/-100 of the mean, and hence far more significant than 99.9%).
- Table 11.5 shows who are the killers. Parents are overwhelmingly responsible for killing children (at least 78%). When the killer is the mother acting alone or the father acting alone, the mother is the killer nearly twice as frequently as the father (26.4% versus 15.3%). Where the killer is one or more parent, the mother is involved in the death in 78% of cases. Over all the mother is involved in the death in 61% of cases. Although not stated in Ref.[11.3] this is likely to be because of infanticide being predominantly committed by women, together with the very high rate of infanticide (Figure 11.4).
- Table 11.6 shows the category of abuse implicated in the death. Neglect is the most common.

Surprising to some will be these key findings,

Mothers kill children significantly more often than do fathers.

Boys are killed significantly more often than girls.

The second of these findings is rather chilling and requires explanation. It appears to pass unnoticed.

Incidentally, the Wikipedia entry for "infanticide", as of 23/3/14, is incorrect - at least for the USA. It claims that "Neonaticide, killing within 24 hours of a child's birth, is most commonly done by the mother whereas infanticide of a child more than one day old is slightly more likely to be committed by the father". This conflicts with the data for the USA. It also states that, "In some countries, female infanticide is more common than the killing of male offspring, due to sex-selective infanticide". This may be true for all I know, but it is the reverse of the truth in the USA where, alarmingly, significantly more boys are killed than girls. One wonders whether this is the enactment of the scenario envisaged by Laila Namdarkhan - see the quote in <http://redpilluk.co.uk/AgentOrange.pdf>.

Table 11.4 The Excess of Boys Killed Over Girls, USA, 2011

Sex	Child population	Number killed	Percent of those killed	Rate per 100,000
Boys	30,135,740	743	59.1%	2.47
Girls	28,807,316	511	40.6%	1.77

Table 11.5 Who Are The Child Killers? (USA, 2011)

Who	Percentage of deaths
Father	15.3%
Father plus another	1.7%
Mother	26.4%
Mother plus another	13.0%
Mother and father	22.0%
Total Parents	78.3%
Non-parent, male	4.5%
Non-parent, female*	4.5%
Non-parent, unspecified sex	12.7%
Total Non-Parent	21.7%

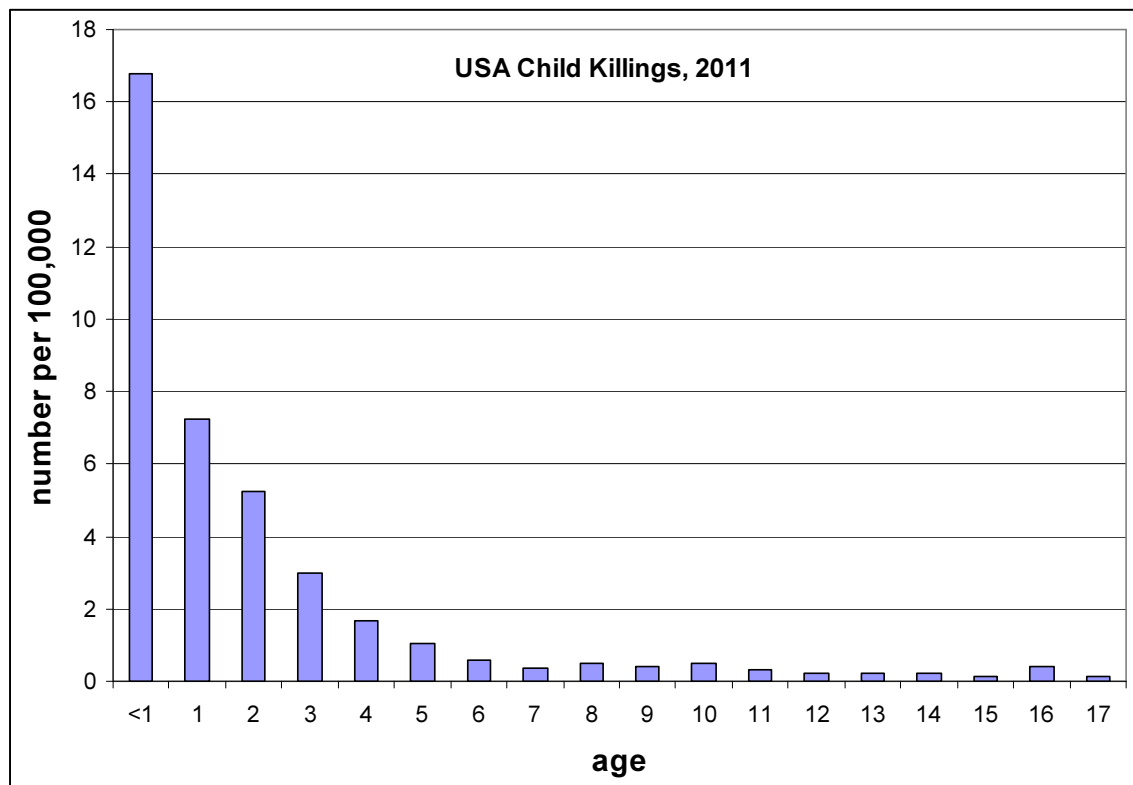
*For this purpose "child daycare provider" has been interpreted as female

Table 11.6 Abuse Category Implicated in Death, USA 2011

Category of Abuse	Percentage of Deaths*
Medical neglect	7.6%
Neglect	71.1%
Physical abuse	47.9%
Psychological abuse	1.9%
Sexual abuse	0.7%
Other	22.0%

*This sum exceeds 100% because more than one category may be implicated.

Figure 11.4



1.4 Recent UK Examples of Women Killing Children

There is a tendency amongst the public to regard all violence, and particularly killing, to be the province of male perpetrators. The review of partner abuse in <http://redpilluk.co.uk/PartnerViolence.html> and the above review of child abuse in §1.1-3, shows that this is a completely false picture. Women are comparably guilty as, and often more guilty than, men. To drive the lesson home that this is not the mere invention of statistics, I have gathered together some actual cases of women, usually mothers, killing children in Ref.[11.8]. All these examples relate to the UK and are all fairly recent. Please note the statement at the start of this list. My intention in compiling it is not to give the impression that only women are guilty of this vile crime. It would, of course, be easy to compile a corresponding list of male child killers. My purpose is simply to emphasise that women really do kill children, and when it happens it is just as nasty as when men do it. No one needs proof that men do this stuff - we all know that already. The other purpose served by these case studies is to show that most (though not all) involve women who are *solely* culpable. Let's not hear the usual mantra that some man must have made her do it.

1.5 Canada - The Invisible Boy

"The Invisible Boy" is the title of a 1996 report on the victimisation of boys in Canada by Frederick Mathews, Ref.[11.9]. It is significant for being one of the first to fight back against the women-only norm. It is a fairly short report and well worth reading in its entirety. Here I just pull out a few of its observations. The sources are referenced in Ref.[11.9].

- In the United States, child victims of violent sex crimes were more likely to be male (Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention, 1995).
- In the general population of the USA and Canada ~14-16% of males have been subject to sexual abuse.
- Amongst American college students the rate is higher, 24-32%.

- However it is the rate of sexual abuse experienced, in their prior history, by male prisoners and sex offenders which is striking. References imply that 46% of male prisoners had been abused by women (only), whilst 59% of adult male sex offenders had been sexually abused by a female (only). This link between male offenders and having been sexually abused specifically by *women* is remarkable.
- The proportion of all sexual abuse victims who were male ranged from 10% to 50% depending upon the study.
- When asked, “Are you ever *afraid* of being sexually harassed?”, approximately 70% of the girls and 30% of the male students said “Yes”. (Matthews takes to task the original authors of the study from which this data is drawn for attempting to diminish the seriousness of the victimisation of boys).

1.6 Paedophiles: Men and Women

Ref.[11.9] states: "In the National Juvenile Prostitution Survey, 50% of the 229 juveniles involved in prostitution reported that they were approached for sexual services by an adult female, 62% of the males and 43.4% of the females. In 75% of these incidents, the services were for the woman herself, the remainder were for a male acquaintance. Twenty-two percent of the male juveniles and 20% of the female juveniles had been approached by women 3 times or more. (However, in this and other studies, males still represent more than 95% of the consumers of sexual services)."

Key findings from Ref.[11.9] are given below (see Ref.[11.9] for the sources),

- There was a wide range of results from case studies regarding the proportion of sexual abusers of males who were female, ranging from a few percent up to 37%.
- Self-reporting indicated that, for sexually abused males, the perpetrator was a women between 27% and 82% of the time, with the majority of studies being at or above 50%.
- Most female sexual abusers act alone, only a small percentage carrying out their abuse with a male co-abuser.
- Female sexual abusers tend to know their victims. They rarely experience any legal consequences.
- The research suggests that, overall, female and male perpetrators commit many of the same acts and follow many of the same patterns of abuse against their victims. They also do not tend to differ significantly in terms of their relationship to the victim (most are relatives).
- The most striking, and important, finding was the alarmingly high rate of sexual abuse by females in the backgrounds of rapists, sex offenders and sexually aggressive men – 59% (Petrovich and Templar, 1984), 66% (Groth, 1979) and 80% (Briere and Smiljanich, 1993). A strong case for the need to identify female perpetrators can be found in Table 11.7, which presents the findings from a study of adolescent sex offenders by O’Brien (1989). Male adolescent sex offenders abused by “females only” chose female victims almost exclusively.

Table 11.7 Male Sex Offenders' Victims and Victimisers

Gender of sex offender's own abuser	Gender of victim of sex offender	
	Male or both	Female only
Male only	67.5	32.5
Female only	6.7	93.3

That male sex offenders generally have a history of having been sexually abused by their mothers was well known to Erin Pizzey 40 years ago, Ref.[11.10].

Ref.[11.9] offers the following observations on the double standards that can be applied when interpreting the negative impact of sexual abuse on males as opposed to females,

"Applying a double standard when interpreting findings has also affected our perceptions about impact on male victims. It is not uncommon in studies of males abused by females to find claims that they did not see the sexual contact as "abuse" and viewed it as a neutral or positive experience. Anyone reading these studies who accepted these accounts at face value could be led to the erroneous assumption that there was, in reality, no actual negative or harmful impact. When making this assumption, we forget that males are socialized to minimize the impact of being victimized, especially if the abuser was a female, and often hide their fear or discomfort behind "macho posturing."

Accepting these self-assessments at face value reinforces stereotypes about males that have unintended consequences for males and females. They maintain a harmful double standard prevalent in the child abuse field. They give a message that male victims can "take it." They suggest females are not sex offenders but instead "gentle seducers." They encourage some female sex abusers to deny by supporting a view of themselves as teachers/initiators of sex for their male victims. They support the stereotype that boys are "seduced," while girls are "raped" or sexually assaulted. They can affect the attitudes, beliefs and behaviours of police officers, physicians, hospital staff, child welfare authorities or anyone else who examines victims for impact or conducts investigations of incidents involving female abusers and male victims."

Michelle Elliott wrote a seminal work on female paedophiles in 1994, Ref.[11.11]. It is fair to say that prior to this virtually no one believed there was such a thing as a female paedophile. Of course, many people still refuse to acknowledge it. Elliott's work in exposing the issue of female paedophilia has also resulted in hostility from feminists. While compiling *Female Sexual Abuse of Children* Elliott organised a conference in London concerning sexual abuse by females. The audience was infiltrated by feminists who disrupted the meeting and discouraged victims from speaking. After publishing the book Elliott was subject to a deluge of hate mail from feminists, see Ref.[11.12] which also discusses some case histories of female paedophiles.

Listen to Michelle on video at Ref.[11.13]. This is essential viewing. In it, amongst many other interesting things, she refers to the 800 cases of female paedophiles which have been reported to her personally. (I have heard her say that she estimates perhaps 20% of all paedophiles are women). This video also tells the story of a TV appearance which led to more than 1000 people 'phoning in - to her or the TV station - to tell of their sexual abuse by a woman. Female paedophilia is not as rare as people used to think, that's for sure. Another interesting fact which Michelle reveals here, which I have not come across elsewhere, is that "the vast majority of female paedophiles are single parents".

1.7 Sexual Assault of Under-Aged Boys by Adult Women: Case Studies

Statistics are essential in order to gain an appreciation, however flawed, of the prevalence of an issue. However, statistics miss the human element and hence they fail to convey the seriousness of the offenses. In case of sexual abuse committed by men, no one doubts the seriousness. On the contrary, society regards men's sexual abuse of children as being about as low as a person can sink. Women's sexual abuse of children, though, is something which many people will struggle even to believe. There may be a tendency by some to excuse, explain away or minimise the seriousness of sexual abuse committed by a woman. To counter this, and illustrate that sexual abuse is a serious matter whatever the sex of the perpetrator, I include some case studies here. I add my usual warning: it would be very easy to give a similar set of examples of men sexually abusing children. It is not my purpose to suggest that all the nastiness is committed by women. But the fact that men do these things is well known

and needs no further emphasis from me. What I am doing here is redressing the balance. The issue of women as the perpetrators of sexual abuse rarely surfaces in the minds of the public.

Ref.[11.16]: A single mother, Angela Sullivan, 36, had sex with a 12-year-old boy almost 200 times, marking each encounter with a star in a sordid diary. She first seduced the boy by plying him with alcohol and performing a sex act on him in a clear case of what would be rape - if English law conceded that women do, in fact, rape. Her diary is a classic paedophile tendency to keep track of the abuse so they can relive it. Sullivan even bought the youngster a pair of trainers as a reward when the pair slept together for the 100th time.



Ref.[11.17]: There are far too many cases to list of adult women having sex with underage though pubescent, or post-puberty, boys. A few are mentioned here.

- Beth Friedman, 42, was convicted in Florida of "contributing to the delinquency of a minor", Donald Vaden, because she plied him with alcohol and drugs in exchange for sex when he was 15. Note that the charge was not a sexual one, presumably because, being a woman, a sexual charge could not be brought.
- In the same state, Denise McBryde, 38, admitted to having sexual relations with a 15-year-old student.
- In Minnesota, Julie Feil, 32, pleaded guilty to a three-month sexual affair with a student.
- Kimberly Merson, 24, brought eight underage boys to her home, got them drunk, removed their clothes, and had sex with them.

Ref.[11.18]: Thirty-three-year-old Jessica Streeper of Montgomery County, a maths teacher, was charged with having a sexual relationship with her 14-year-old student. She was charged with institutional sexual assault, involuntary deviate sexual intercourse, corruption of minors and related offenses.

Ref.[11.19]: Kelly Ann-Marie Burgess, a 26-year-old female teacher of Newport, Gwent, admitted a series of sex offences against a teenage pupil. This emerged when the boy visited a sexual health clinic. The boy was 16, so possibly Burgess thought her sexual involvement was legal. Nevertheless it was clearly wrong due to the power differential. And in fact it is illegal, the charge being "adult breach of trust (sexual activity with a boy aged 16 and 17)". Burgess faced a possible prison sentence for sexually touching the teenager, who attended a school in Somerset. She received a suspended sentence and a community order. Certainly this hardly the most heinous of sex crimes, but it does highlight the lack of recognition amongst women that they are not permitted to have sex with whomsoever they wish. Should this not be taught to trainee teachers?

Ref.[11.20]: This is a more serious offense. Female paedophile, Loren Morris, 21, had sex with an eight-year-old boy 50 times, starting when she was 16. She continued doing it for two years, until the boy was ten. She was convicted of sexual intercourse with a child and sentenced to two years. She'll be out in 12 months. If she had been male and the child female, what would the sentence have been? Judge Robert Jukes QC said: "I make no secret of the fact your case has given me cause for much consideration. I have come to the conclusion that due to the concern and embarrassment caused to both you and your family that you will not be offending again, let alone committing sexual offences... That does not stop the fact though that you had full sexual intercourse with a child when he was eight to 10 years old - by his evidence it was upwards of fifty times." I see, judge, "embarrassment" is a sufficient punishment for rape - if the perpetrator is female and the victim is male. Got it. Nowhere in the article is there any concern expressed for the boy. There is no recognition of the possibility of long-term damage to his development, as there certainly would be if the victim had been a young girl. It has been known for 40 years that the majority of convicted (male) rapists were sexually assaulted as children by one or more women. This boy stands a dramatically elevated chance of becoming a sex offender and/or having difficulty making a normal sexual relationship. Who cares?



Ref.[11.21]: A trend in the USA is for under-aged boys to be the victim of statutory rape (whatever it might be called in the local jurisdiction) and for the perpetrator, who becomes pregnant as a result, to *sue the child victim for child support - and win!* Examples cited in this reference include,

- A 15-year-old boy in California who was seduced by the 34-year-old mom next door.
- A 13-year-old boy in Kansas who had sex with his 17-year-old babysitter.
- A 15-year-old boy in Florida with whom a 20-year-old women had illegal intercourse.

Under the law, these boys, by virtue of their age, were raped. But family courts have ordered the boys to pay child support which, being children themselves, they have no means of paying. It defies belief. These boys are having to pay for having been raped.

Ref.[11.22]: I include the Mary Kay Letourneau case because it is so weird (the account is from Wikipedia): Mary Kay Fualaau (née Schmitz, formerly Mary Kay Letourneau; born January 30, 1962) was a schoolteacher when she pleaded guilty to two counts of rape of a child. The victim was her 12-year-old year 6 student, Vili Fualaau. Her plea agreement called for three months in jail and no contact with Fualaau for life. One month after her release from jail, she was caught by police with Fualaau. The court found that she was in violation of the conditions of the plea agreement, vacated it and re-sentenced her to seven years in prison. She was incarcerated from 1998 to 2004. Before her first arrest, she was impregnated by Fualaau and gave birth to their daughter while out on bail. She was impregnated by Fualaau a second time shortly after being released from jail in 1998 and gave birth to another girl while in prison. (This is odd because Fualaau had earlier raised a lawsuit accusing the Des Moines

Police Dept. and the Highline School District of failing to protect him from sexual exploitation by Mary Kay Letourneau). After Mary Kay's release in 2004, she married Fualaau and took his name. In 2014 she landed back in gaol for driving with a suspended licence. A strange story - but the later story cannot excuse having sex with a year 6 pupil.



Ref.[11.23] A 15 year old girl was charged with aggravated rape of three boys, and sexual assault of two others, all the boys being 10 years old or younger. Ref.[11.23] contrasts the treatment of this girl (who was released to her parents pending further developments) with that of boys aged 8 and 9 who were accused of rape of an 11 year old girl and who were placed in juvenile detention.

Ref.[11.24] is a video of a women paedophile (who looks to be 30-something, and no lightweight) sexually abusing a young boy on a train - somewhere in the UK. Eventually a man intervenes and stops it. Otherwise it was developing into full-on rape as the woman forcibly removes the boys clothes. The boy looks about 10 or 11. There are several people watching. There is female laughter in the background. Do not watch this if you are likely to be upset (actually, I can guarantee you'll be upset). Do the gender reversal on this one. An adult man sitting on the lap of a 10 year old girl, tearing off her clothes whilst humping and rubbing his crotch against her. Is there any chance of bystanders just laughing? With so many witnesses, is there any chance this would not have been reported to the police? No one reported this woman to the police. It was just funny, don't you know. Ladies, *this* is what discrimination on grounds of sex looks like.

Ref.[11.25] Karen Ackland, 44, from Kent, sexually abused the 14 year old son of one of her friends.



Do note the headline of the newspaper article, Ref.[11.25]: "*Deal mother's betrayal by former friend Karen Ackland who seduced son of 14 three decades her junior*". Staggeringly whoever wrote this article sees fit to represent the boy's *mother* as the victim, not the boy himself! If you doubted that our society has trouble recognising male victimisation, here is an illustration of it. Let me drive home this point. Suppose Jim's friend, Bob, fucked Jim's 14 year daughter. Would this be reported as "*Jim betrayed by friend, Bob*"? The further gynocentricity of the headline is the word "seduced". No, this is statutory rape - or, at least, it would be if English

law actually recognised that women can rape. And that's just the journalist's sins, I haven't got to the actual incident yet...

Ackland first set eyes on her young victim at a football event in 2013. A group went to Ackland's house where "everyone did three shots of Vodka". Ackland then backed the helpless boy into a corner in the kitchen and they kissed. Ackland pounced on the boy as he got ready for bed and used him as her sex object. Ex-sailor Ackland was very domineering. She was heard demanding the youngster spit in her mouth during their sex session in April 2013. She was rumbled when his older brother heard her making sex noise. The boy said as soon as it happened that he'd wished he'd never done it.

Although Ackland was sentenced to a nine-month jail sentence it was suspended for a year, so she has effectively got away with it.

The youngster's distraught mother called for harsher sentences for female sex offenders. She said: "He was just a child. When my son was interviewed I was welling up. He looked exhausted, he was emotionally drained. It was absolutely harrowing to hear." She added: "I think women should have as long sentences as men. It's exactly the same sexual act. It shouldn't be any different for men and women and if she had been a man I think she would have had a jail sentence."

Yes, of course a man would have gone to prison. Rolf Harris, for example - although he was offending repeatedly for a very long time, he actually did nothing worse than Karen Ackland did - except, of course, he's a man and he offended against females.

Women First, Children Second?

We are familiar with "women and children first", and men nowhere. We are also familiar with "the interests of the child are paramount". But has the feminist narrative actually led to a culture in which social services act in a manner best described as "women first, children second"? This is not an issue I can address via data. Consequently, since I am not a professional in this area I can offer no view. So I have recourse to quoting others, in this case Karen Woodall.

Karen Woodall is a family counsellor who has worked with vulnerable children and their families since 1991. She is the author of several publications on children and families and has written for the Joseph Rowntree Foundation on separated parents and isolation and for Oxfam on Gender Analysis. Most recently, she co-authored *The Guide for Separated Parents* with her husband Nick Woodall. Karen spent many years within the feminist movement but has declared that she will never again be part of the feminist movement whilst also stating that she is not, and never will be, part of the men's rights movement either. Her concern is for the children and sees the gender battle as part of the problem. Below is an extract from Karen's blog. In Ref.[11.1] this is what Karen had to say in October 2013 about some recent cases of child abuse and killing (extract only)....

"Gender Biased Family Services: Killing Children in the UK

The reports of Filicide, the murder by a mother of her child, are all over the news this week.

Baby P, Daniel Pelka, Hamzah Khan, Keanu Williams being just four names that are engraved upon our consciousness, not just because of their untimely deaths, but because of the nature of the suffering inflicted upon them before they died.

Collective handwringing is in evidence up and down the land and who is to blame is being widely discussed. The sight of the Head of Birmingham Children's Safeguarding Board attempting to squirm out of the reality of her responsibility for allowing yet another death of a child to happen on her watch, was excruciating on the BBC news last night. Her words, in a statement released this week scream out the reality of why children are dying,

'I wish, on behalf of all the statutory agencies who sit on the Board to express very deep regret and distress about Keanu's death. We apologise unequivocally for what were totally unacceptable and unnecessary failures both collectively and individually in every organisation which had contact with Keanu. We fully accept all the findings of the Serious Case Review and the recommendations made.'

Keanu died because there was failure across every agency to see, hear and respond to him in the context of what he was experiencing at any one point in time. Staff were distracted by his mother's needs and by taking what she was telling them at face value.'

Staff were distracted by his mother's needs and by taking what she was telling them at face value! In other words, a systemic use of gender biased practice which focuses practitioners not on the needs of children, but on the rights and needs of women. If ever there was proof needed that social work and our children and family services are, as a very senior social worker said recently, a 'feminist industry', this is it. Gender biased family services, upholding the rights and needs of women above those of children, are killing those children in a neighbourhood near you and until we name it, we are never going to stop it.

I have been watching the terrible stories about children being murdered with an enormous sadness as well as a growing rage about what is being said and done about these tragedies. On the twittersphere, the debate about these women rages from sympathy for the 'vulnerable women' that they are analysed to be by domestic violence workers to the 'evil bitches' they are considered to be by some in the men's rights movement. In between, the reality that anyone, be it mother or father, who murders a child and leaves his body to rot in a bedroom, is frankly, seriously ill and dangerous not only to children but to their own self and others, appears to be missed. Much like the dad who takes his children and murders them in a country lane by poisoning them with carbon monoxide, these people are unwell and need to be a) recognised and spotted quickly and b) removed from society for their own and other people's safety.

Not in the feminist industry of social work, family services and domestic violence it seems. In this land, mothers who kill their children are not responsible, must have done it because a man has made them and most of all are vulnerable and in desperate need of support. Whilst I have no doubt that a woman who leaves her child's body to rot, or who beats her child so badly that even she is surprised he is not taken into care, are doing so because something in their psychology has snapped, I do not consider that their needs and their psychological state comes before that of the child that they murder. Somewhere, somehow, the feminist industry of children and family services has got its priorities very very badly wrong. Surely, as the strapline goes, we should be 'putting children first?' Not in Birmingham it seems, or any of the other Local Authorities whose Social Service departments have presided over gender biased services which allow women to kill children because of the belief that wherever there is violence there has to be a man somewhere.

NSPCC stats demonstrate over and over again that mothers kill their children in equal numbers to dads, though to watch the NSPCC spokesman wriggling in discomfort at the reality of that was an eye opener on the BBC news last night. The truth is that no-one, anywhere, (apart from Erin Pizzey) appears to want to acknowledge or face the reality that women are violent and can and do harm others, including their own children just as men are violent and can and do harm others, including their own children. Where men and women are harming each other as well as their own children, it is likely to be the result of intergenerational family violence, the kind which involves physical harm done by parents to children as part of violent world. Cycles of violence which are about mothers as well as fathers being dangerous and mothers as well as fathers being in need of intervention to break the cycle and teach new, non violent responses to the stresses and strains of daily life. When practitioners come to their work equipped with that kind of knowledge and experience they will stop looking at meeting the needs of women BEFORE children and will start to

understand that children are vulnerable in the care of their mothers, whether or not there is a man around or domestic violence is an issue.

Gender biased family services kill kids by working from the feminist perspective of seeing a woman who is vulnerable instead of a woman who is dangerous to her children. Gender biased family services kill kids by refusing to look the reality in the face, that mothers can and do kill their children and intervention to prevent it starts with believing it. Gender biased services kill kids because they spend too much time looking for a man to blame and seeing domestic violence as the root cause of all dangers to children.

The children who die at the hands of their mothers are the vulnerable ones, not the other way around and we should be acting to support them first before we analyse and excuse maternal responsibility. I have no doubt whatsoever that women, like men who kill their children, need an awful lot of work doing to reverse the impact of being so divorced from their own humanity, that they can act without thinking and often without remorse. [Alice Miller](#), who wrote widely about intergenerational child abuse was unequivocal about the impact of abuse on children and she recognised and named the reality; kids who are abused are at risk of going on to abuse in their own adult lives if we do not offer the kind of support and intervention that stops it.

That is where our time and money must go, to prevent kids from being murdered and abused by women as well as men. And we must do it through gender aware services that recognise the danger that they are in from either or both of their parents.

Only by doing so will we stop the institutionalised murder of another generation of children by a feminist industry which puts the rights and needs of women first and children a long way last."

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