

Sexual Assault and Rape of Adult Males

Introduction

Of all the issues which feminists have high on their agenda, sexual assault is *the* one which they regard as absolutely their own - even more so than domestic violence. But they are wrong. Men may be, and are, raped. They may be raped by either other men or by women. Both are discussed here.

Two myths that men are not able to be raped by women include: Men always want sex, so women do not have to force themselves on men, and men must be aroused to have an erection - so it's not rape, is it? But men do *not* always want sex. That is just the image of men promulgated in our misandric society. And, much like female genital response, male erectile response is involuntary, meaning that a man need not be aroused for his penis to become erect and be placed in a woman's vagina; mechanical stimulation is all that is necessary. In fact men can be scared or intimidated into an erection, especially if the person is older or an authority figure. Arousal and stimulation are not the same thing. Stimulation is a physical response to a stimulus. It does not imply consent. If a woman were to become lubricated during a violent rape, would it be a valid defense for the rapist to claim she was aroused and therefore wanted sex? No it would not. For precisely the same reason, a man's erection is not an indication of consent. If a man is forced or coerced into sex without his consent, this should be regarded as rape. Any other view is sexist since grossly different standards are being applied to men and women. Unfortunately our society is sexist in exactly this respect. The rape of men by women is not recognised as a possibility in English law.

Male victims of sexual abuse by females face social, political, and legal double standards. Many of the myths about male sexual victims are centered on cultural and sexual stereotypes that a proportion of society holds against such victims. Some of the major myths about male sexual victims include the following: boys and men cannot be victims; most sexual abuse of boys is committed by gay males; boys are less traumatized than girls by sexual abuse; and physical arousal in boys means that they were willingly participating in the encounter. Each of these myths can be countered by sociological, psychological and scientific evidence.

Data for England and Wales

I present below what data is available for England and Wales, from both crime surveys and police reported crimes. However the data for sexual offenses against men are virtually meaningless. This is because the most serious category of sexual offense against men, being made to penetrate, has been ignored. In addition, the questions asked in the surveys are badly skewed to female victims and male perpetrators. These matters are discussed in detail in §5 and §6, including the issue of exactly what is considered a crime in the UK. The exact definition of rape is also discussed in §5 including the contentious issue of being "capable of consent".

1. Crime Survey for England & Wales Data on Sexual Assault

The percentage of survey respondents reporting sexual assault, of all levels of severity including attempts, in year 2012/13 was 0.5% (males) and 2.0% (females), Ref.[2]. When asked about sexual assault over life since age 16 the percentages were 2.7% (males) and 19.1% (females), Ref.[2]. Figure 1 shows the variation of the annual rate of sexual assault over the period 2005-2013, from Ref.[2]. For male victims this has

been virtually constant at 0.5%, whilst for women it has fluctuated roughly in the range 2%-3%. Figure 2 shows the rate of sexual assault compared to other forms of intimate violence.

Ref.[1] Table 2.1 breaks down the sexual assault data into the more and less serious categories, indicating that 20% of the total are in the serious category for both men and women. Ref.[1] Table 2.2 thus estimates that over the whole of England and Wales, roughly 72,000 men will be subject to sexual assault per year, of which about 12,000 will be in the serious category. These are not insignificant figures, though they are smaller than the numbers of women victims of course, which are 404,000 (all) and 85,000 (serious) respectively.

The survey report did not specify the gender of the perpetrator (despite the survey questions covering this issue). This is odd.

Figure 1: From Ref.[2], Figures 4.3 and 4.4: Sexual Assault in 2012/13

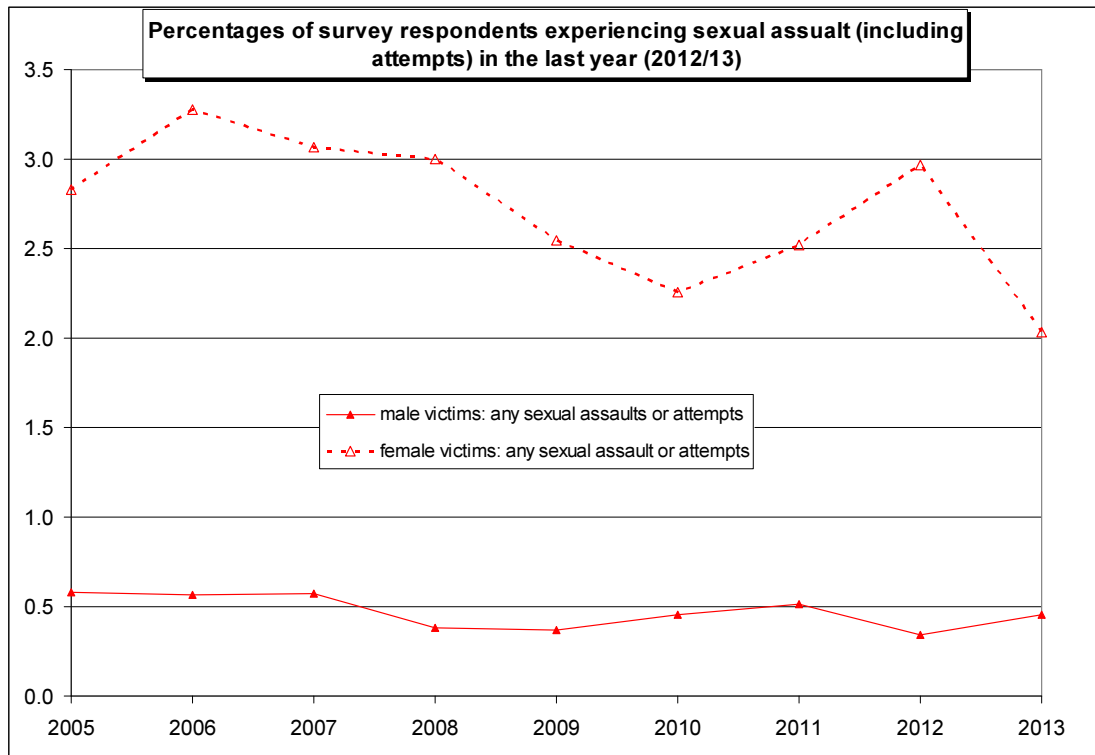
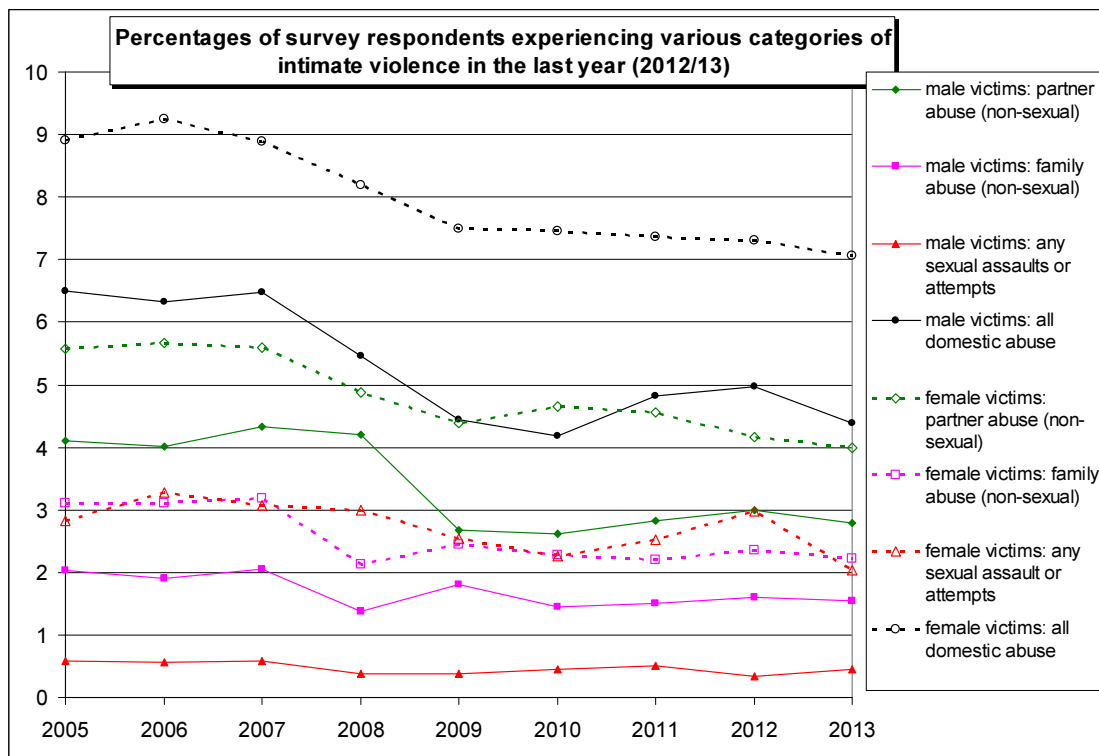


Figure 2: From Ref.[2], Figures 4.3 and 4.4: All Intimate Violence in 2012/13



[In passing we note a surprising finding from Ref.[2], Figure 4.5, as regards sexual offenses against women. Whilst in the "less serious sexual assault" category the perpetrator was more likely to be known to the victim than not, the reverse was true for the serious sexual assault (and stalking). This runs rather contrary to what we have been led to believe previously. For example it is in contradiction to Ref.[1], Figure 2.1.]

2. Police Crime Data on Sexual Assault

Ref.[1] Figure 3.1 gives the following numbers of sexual assault crimes recorded by the police in 2011/12,

Rape of a female	14,767
Rape of a male	1,274
Sexual assault of a female	19,780
Sexual assault of a male	2,273

Survey data, Ref.[1], Table 2.5, suggest that 15% of women victims reported their sexual assaults to the police whilst 57% of women victims told someone else but not the police. No data on reporting is given for male victims. This again is odd. Since the survey data suggests that the total number of female victims is 404,000, of which 85,000 are serious assaults, the number of reports to police might be expected to be $0.15 \times 404,000 = 60,600$, of which $0.15 \times 85,000 = 12,750$ would be serious. The latter is not too different from the recorded number of rapes, though the total recorded sexual assaults and rapes of women, 34,547, is fewer than the estimate based on the survey data.

Of interest, though, is the contrast between the number of male victims of rape or sexual assault (3,547) and the survey estimate of 72,000 male victims per year. This suggests an extremely low percentage of male victims reporting to the police, perhaps as low as just 5%.

The survey data implies a ratio of female to male victims between 4 and 7. But on this basis the number of police records of male victims might have been expected to be between $34,547 / 7 = 4,935$ and $34,547 / 4 = 8,636$ rather than the actual number of 3,547. This may be accounted for by the percentage of male victims who report to the police being roughly half that of female victims.

The police crime data did not record the gender of the perpetrator.

3. Prison Population of Sex Offenders (England & Wales)

All these data are from Ref.[1].

On 30th June 2011, there were 10,935 prisoners in custody for sexual offences, an increase of 3,984 (57 per cent) compared to 30th June 2005 when the population was 6,951 and an increase of 4 per cent since 30th June 2010 when the population was 10,536. This coincides with the trend of an increasing number of offenders being sentenced to immediate custody for sexual offences over the period. This contrasts with the falling incidence of sexual assaults estimated from surveys (Figure 1).

The overall prison population has risen consistently over the same time period but the number of prisoners in custody for sexual offences has been increasing at a faster rate and now comprises 14 per cent of the overall prison population compared with 9 per cent in 2005.

Offenders in prison for sexual offences tend to spend more time in prison than for other offence groups. In 2011, sex offenders spent on average 32 months in prison, including time spent on remand, compared to an average of 10 months for all other offences.

An increasing proportion of prisoners sentenced for sexual offences are serving sentences for other sexual offences rather than for rape or gross indecency with children. In 2011, 42 per cent of those prisoners sentenced for sexual offences had committed other sexual offences, an increase from 25 per cent in 2005. In contrast, the number serving sentences for gross indecency with children has fallen steadily between 2005 and 2008 and remained relatively stable until 2011, now comprising 8 per cent of those prisoners sentenced for sexual offences, compared with 19 per cent in 2005. Similarly, the proportion of prisoners sentenced for sexual offences that had committed an offence of rape was 50 per cent in 2011, compared with 56 per cent in 2005.

These data suggest an increasing tendency for men to be gaoled for lesser sexual offenses.

In 2011, there were 10,832 male prisoners in custody for sexual offences, a rise of 4 per cent since 2010. There were 103 female prisoners in custody for sexual offences, a fall of 15 per cent since 2010.

The fact that there are over 100 times more men in prison for sexual offenses than women is extremely striking. In view of the number of sexual offenses against men recorded by the police (3,547 in 2011/12) the implication is that almost all of these involve male perpetrators.

4. The Anomaly of the Small Number of Identified Female Sex Offenders

A small number of female sex offenders in prison seems likely to be a failure to identify these offenders rather than true justice. The reasons are threefold,

- (i) The very high proportion of male sex offenders who report a history of having been sexually abused by their mothers (see §13) implies that the number of abusing women is, in truth, of comparable magnitude - at least comparable to the more serious male offenders. Mothers sexually abusing their own children is an issue which appears to be going almost entirely undetected.
- (ii) We have seen in <http://redpilluk.co.uk/AbuseOfChildren.pdf> that ~20% of paedophiles are believed to be female. From §3 the number of men currently in prison for gross indecency with children is about 866. Consequently we might expect there to be at least 200 or so female paedophiles going undetected.
- (iii) The sexual assault, even rape, of adult men by adult women is an issue which has not yet been recognised in UK law or by the UK public, and yet it is a serious issue which requires addressing if only to bring parity between the treatment of the sexes. More of this issue below.

5. The English Law Definition of "Rape" and Other Sexual Offenses

The offence (*of rape*) is created by section 1 of the [Sexual Offences Act 2003](#):

“ 1-(1) A person (A) commits an offence if—

- (a) he intentionally penetrates the vagina, anus or mouth of another person (B) with his penis,
- (b) B does not consent to the penetration, and
- (c) A does not reasonably believe that B consents.

- (2) Whether a belief is reasonable is to be determined having regard to all the circumstances, including any steps A has taken to ascertain whether B consents.
- (3) Sections 75 and 76 apply to an offence under this section.
- (4) A person guilty of an offence under this section is liable, on conviction on indictment, to imprisonment for life.

Note that, in English law, rape is a crime carried out by a penis. Consequently women cannot rape, by definition of English law. However, it is possible for a woman to be convicted as an accessory to a rape.

Note that no element of force is required in the definition of rape.

Explanatory commentaries on the definition generally qualify "penetration" with the additional phrase "however slight".

Older definitions of rape used phrases like "against B's will". The change to emphasising A's responsibility to obtain B's consent is a significant shift. Previously B would have been responsible for expressing lack of willingness, e.g., by saying "no", or by struggling, screaming, etc. Under the new definition, even if B makes absolutely no outward sign of discontent whatsoever, A can still be guilty of rape for failing to pro-actively obtain evidence of consent. The burden of responsibility is

shifted entirely to the man.

Not only does rape carry a maximum penalty of life imprisonment, but attempted rape also carries this maximum penalty.

There is also a specific offense of "Rape of a child under 13" created by section 5 of the Sexual Offences Act 2003. The definition is the same except that a child cannot legally consent and hence the act as defined above is always rape.

Earlier definitions of rape in the UK were specific to female victims. The above definition now means that men can be raped - but only by other men. Rape in English law is an offense committed with a penis and hence only men can rape, by definition.

There seems to be doubt as to whether a boy under the age of 14 is regarded as legally capable of rape.

One of the more worrisome aspects of the 2003 definitions is in respect of "penetration however slight of the vagina by a finger". This is rape if not consensual. Or, if an attempt to do this is made, that is attempted rape which also carries a potential life sentence. Thus the virtually universal behaviour of adolescent boys and girls becomes an issue over which one of them, the boy, is at risk of having his life destroyed. One wonders how pleased girls would be to be told that if they touch a boy's penis without first asking explicitly for his permission then they will be potentially liable to be imprisoned for life. The modern perspective on rape means that every girl is holding a metaphorical gun to every boy's head.

The 2003 Act made significant changes to the legal definition of consent. Section 74 states that, "*a person consents if (s)he agrees by choice, and has the freedom and capacity to make that choice.*". This is discussed further in §5.1.

The 2003 Act also created a new offence of *assault by penetration*, defined as intentional penetration with any object, including a body part, to the anus or vagina without the recipient's consent. Woman, as well as men, can be guilty of assault by penetration.

There is no recognition in English law of the criminality of "being made to penetrate". Whilst penetration of a person without their consent is rape or assault by penetration, being made to penetrate against one's wishes is not recognised as an offense. The use of either coercion or force by a person who subsequently penetrates will (rightly) be seen as undermining consent and hence be rape or assault by penetration. The use of either coercion or force by a person to achieve their own penetration by an unwilling partner is not regarded as undermining consent and hence is not regarded as an offense in English law. This is a great injustice in the present formulation of the law, being a gross asymmetry in the treatment of the two sexes. It stems from a societal unwillingness to regard as culpable the coercion, or even forcing, of a man into a sex act against his will. It stems from a cultural narrative that all men are permanently willing to engage in sex. It stems from a childish misunderstanding of male physiology, namely that an erection implies willingness. It is another example of the double standards which saturate all gender issues. The public are ready to believe that if a man has an erection then he must want sex, and therefore no offense is committed. But by the same reasoning, a woman who becomes lubricated during a violent rape has not really been raped. No one would confuse the physiological response to stimulus in the latter case with consent. Why do they do so in the case of men?

The definition of sexual assault is extremely broad: A person commits sexual assault

if they intentionally touch another person, the touching is sexual and the person does not consent.

5.1 The Capacity to Consent (UK)

Many, probably most, rape trials hinge upon whether the sexual act was consensual. This is horrendously tricky in any event. But the question of capacity to consent is particularly problematic when a complainant was intoxicated by alcohol or affected by drugs at the time. This has become a notorious issue. The UK Crown Prosecution Service has offered the following advice, Ref.[4],

"If, through drink, or for any other reason, a complainant had temporarily lost her capacity to choose whether to have sexual intercourse, she was not consenting, and subject to the defendant's state of mind, if intercourse took place, that would be rape. However, where a complainant had voluntarily consumed substantial quantities of alcohol, but nevertheless remained capable of choosing whether to have intercourse, and agreed to do so, that would not be rape. Further, they identified that capacity to consent may evaporate well before a complainant becomes unconscious. Whether this is so or not, however, depends on the facts of the case.

Prosecutors and investigators should consider whether supporting evidence is available to demonstrate that the complainant was so intoxicated that he/she had lost their capacity to consent. For example, evidence from friends, taxi drivers and forensic physicians describing the complainant's intoxicated state may support the prosecution case. In addition, it may be possible to obtain expert evidence in respect of the effects of alcohol/drugs and the effects if they are taken together. Consideration should be given to obtaining an expert's back calculation or the opinion of an expert in human pharmacology in relation to the complainant's level of alcohol/ drugs at the time of the incident."

So, that's clear, then! No, it is anything but clear. I am no lawyer but it seems to me that this issue of capability of consent following consumption of alcohol or other drugs is open to wildly varying interpretations depending upon the lawyers and judges involved in the particular case - or, the arbitrary opinion of "friends or taxi drivers". Upon such a roll of the dice can a life imprisonment depend.

The Crown Prosecution Service site, Ref.[4], goes on to make the following points under the heading "Reasonable belief in consent",

"The defendant (A) has the responsibility to ensure that (B) consents to the sexual activity at the time in question. It will be important for the police to ask the offender in interview what steps he took to satisfy himself that the complainant consented in order to show his or her state of mind at the time.

The test of reasonable belief is a subjective test with an objective element. The best way of dealing with this issue is to ask two questions:-

- (i) Did the defendant believe the complainant consented? This relates to his personal capacity to evaluate consent.*
- (ii) If so, did the defendant **reasonably** believe it? It will be for the jury to decide if his belief was reasonable."*

These words seem to load the dice heavily against the defendant, i.e., the man. Even if he can convince the court that he did truly believe consent had been given, this advice suggests that that is not sufficient. His belief has to be reasonable. Thus, if both

parties are inebriated, sufficiently so that the woman might potentially be deemed incapable of consent, nevertheless, in the same state of inebriation the man is required in law to be responsible for both of them and to ensure that his assessment of the situation will be deemed reasonable by a court of law in full sobriety.

But the killer blow is surely this, from Ref.[4],

"The Act imposes an evidential burden on the defendant to adduce sufficient evidence that the complainant consented."

This will virtually never be possible.

What is not in doubt is the extreme gender bias of the hazard. Firstly, rape can only be committed by a man, in English law. Secondly, inebriation can neutralise any responsibility the woman should have for her own conduct whilst being no excuse for the conduct of the man. The woman is infantilised, the man is required to carry a double burden of responsibility. Finally, it is the man, only, who is at risk of a severe punishment, potentially life imprisonment.

The law is not merely what is written down in legislation, though that is what many would have us believe. In reality the law is defined by the actual practice of the courts. They have great latitude in their view of the cases which come before them, and this is particularly so in sexual assault and rape cases. Not only the letter of the law but also the prevailing societal ethos allows a woman to turn a consensual sex act into rape at her whim. Sexual congress is now excessively hazardous for a man.

5.2 Is Having Sex Legally Advisable for Men?

No, it is not.

Judged purely on legal grounds, having sex exposes a man to a risk of being accused of a very serious offense against which he will have little defence. The threat lies in the objectively unverifiable nature of "consent", being treated as the state of the woman's mind. To quote the excellent "Legalising Misandry: From Public Shame to Systemic Discrimination against Men" by Paul Nathanson and Katherine Young, Ref.[5],

"Ewanchuk exposed a problem of profound importance - one that goes far beyond rape cases that come up in court. If implied consent is so difficult to argue in court, why would any man have sexual relations with any woman in any circumstances without written proof of her consent? Even that would be legally irrelevant. A woman could change her mind in the few minutes or seconds between signing a consent form and engaging in sexual activity. And "no", of course, means "no". Perhaps unintentionally, this doctrine severely erodes the kind of trust that is necessary for healthy sexual relations. We would have said "destroys" except for the fact that most men and women, ignorant of the law, continue to copulate on the basis of trust that has no legal standing whatsoever."

The feminist line that men must bear all the responsibility for the behaviour of drunken women is illustrated by the tsunami of criticism which descended upon the venerable (and feminist) agony aunt Irma Kurtz when she suggested on Woman's Hour that women should not get drunk around men because it put them at risk of being raped, Ref.[6]. For this the sisterhood fired their usual weapons at her, namely accusing her of "victim blaming" and "being a rape apologist". It is not as if Aunt Irma was being insufficiently feminist. She did broach the subject with these words, "You really have to be a little bit defensive when you're around people who are stupid

and armed (meaning armed with a penis)". Thanks, Aunty Irma, I really deserved that, didn't I? Yes, that's right, I take it personally. Because the political *is* personal, haven't you heard. And you *were* denigrating me, along with every man. And it is not acceptable. I am not stupid, at least no more so than the average woman, and my penis is not a weapon any more than is your vagina. I am justified in being incensed at such talk. I would express your advice to women in slightly different terms. I would advise men as follows: if you are in the presence of women who are drinking, then get the hell out of there for your own safety. It is you who are at risk of being accused of rape, not them.

Responding to this issue, the Justice for Men & Boys web site, Ref.[7], made the following observations,

"Feminists discourage women from taking any responsibility for themselves, spinning absurd narratives such as 'Men can stop rape', when men collectively can no more stop rape than women collectively can stop shoplifting. Rape is carried out by a tiny minority of men, who tend to be repeat offenders. Feminist narratives are designed to increase the incidence of rape, thereby creating more employment opportunities for professional feminists. The reality is that rape is a rare crime, stranger rape even more so. Feminist narratives (one in three women...) grossly exaggerate the likelihood of women being raped. They're designed to make women disproportionately scared of men, so they hate men in general. They're designed to make women perennially angry, much like feminists themselves. Feminists adopt absurd double standards in this area, as in many others. If a sober woman has sex with a drunken man, is she raping him? And if not, why not? If a drunken woman has sex with a drunken man, are they raping each other simultaneously? It was reported on today's lunchtime news that police forces across the UK are to be given guidance that women alleging they've been raped should be assumed to be telling the truth, unless there's compelling evidence they're not. In other words, men must be presumed guilty until and unless they can prove their innocence. They'll be named and shamed even before their cases come to trial, while the women will enjoy anonymity."

6. Critique of the England & Wales Crime Survey Questions

6.1 The Survey Questions

The England & Wales Crime Survey questions, used in Refs.[1,2], are specified in Ref.[3], as follows,

Sexual Assault

Since the age of 16, has ANYONE ever caused you fear, alarm or distress by doing any of the following? This may have been a partner, a family member, someone you knew casually or a stranger.

1. Indecently exposed themselves to you (i.e. flashing)
2. Touched you sexually when you did not want it (e.g. groping, touching of breasts or bottom, unwanted kissing)
3. Sexually threatened you (e.g. demanded sex when you did not want it, followed or cornered you in a sexually threatening way)
4. None of these
5. Don't know/ can't remember
6. Don't wish to answer

Then follows a set of questions asking who was the perpetrator of each of the above categories of assault, choosing from a list of options.

A follow-up question is, "And which, if any, of these things has someone done to you in the LAST 12 MONTHS, that is, since [*some stated date*] that caused you fear, alarm or distress?", again followed by the above list of actions, and then followed by a hit-list of perpetrators to choose from.

Rape

Since the age of 16, has ANYONE ever done any of the following things to you, when you made it clear that you did not agree or when you were not capable of consent? This may have been a partner, a family member, someone you knew casually, or a stranger.

1. Penetrated your [vagina or anus/anus] with a penis, even if only slightly
2. Penetrated your [vagina or anus/anus] with an object (including fingers) even if only slightly.
3. Penetrated your mouth with a penis even if only slightly
4. ATTEMPTED to penetrate your [vagina or anus/anus] with a penis, but did not succeed
5. ATTEMPTED to penetrate your [vagina or anus/anus] with an object (including fingers) but did not succeed
6. ATTEMPTED to penetrate your mouth with a penis but did not succeed
7. None of these
8. Don't know/can't remember
9. Don't wish to answer

Then follows a set of questions asking who was the perpetrator of each of the above categories of assault, choosing from a list of options.

A follow-up question was, "And which, if any, of these things has someone done to you in the LAST 12 MONTHS, that is, since [*some stated date*] when you made it clear that you did not agree or when you were not capable of consent?", followed by the same list of actions and again followed by a pick-list of potential perpetrators.

All questions were followed by the statement, "You can choose more than one answer if you wish".

6.2 Critique of the Questions

I could find no discussion in Ref.[3] as to what guidance respondents had been given regarding the meaning of the phrase "capable of consent". In view of the discussion in §5.1 this is a crucial issue (though hopelessly confused).

The questions are very clearly slanted towards female victims, for example...

- In the sexual assault questions "flashing" would be interpreted by most people as meaning "showing his penis". The same effect with the gender roles reverse would be if a woman were to wander around in a man's presence showing her breasts, or naked. I doubt that many people would interpret the question in this way, but such behaviour could indeed be sexually intimidating and hence assault.
- Again in the sexual assault questions, "touching of breasts" is explicitly female. But the specific example "touching of penis or testicles" could also be included. Did the respondents interpret the question in this way or not? It is not clear.

- In the rape questions, what constitutes "attempted" is hopelessly vague. A boy and a girl are making out. His hand moves to where it would. She brushes it away. He desists. But the "attempt" has been made. So this, virtually universal and normal behaviour, becomes a rape statistic. This should be borne carefully in mind when interpreting the survey result that "one in five girls will be sexually assaulted".
- The most serious omission is any recognition of the male equivalent of being penetrated, namely being made to penetrate or being "enveloped". In this respect the questions are merely being consistent with English law which does not recognise the possibility of a woman being a rapist. As of May 2014, this shortcoming has been put to the ONS/CSEW and looks to have had a positive response - see <http://tamenwrote.wordpress.com/2014/05/02/ons-will-look-into-adding-questions-to-the-csew-to-capture-more-male-victims/#comments>. It remains to be seen what will happen in future.

For these reasons I believe that the Crime Surveys of England & Wales are virtually useless as a guide to the prevalence of sexual assault of men. A better guide is provided by American studies which we turn to next.

7. Prevalence of Non-Consensual Sex for British Men

I am aware of only one study of British men's experience of non-consensual sex, Ref.[11]. This interviewed 2474 men and concluded that about 3% of men report non-consensual sexual experiences as adults, and over 5% of men report sexual abuse as children. About half of the instances of adult men experiencing non-consensual sex were with a woman. Hence, the incidence of men being forced or coerced into sex by a woman was ~1.5%. Note that the definition of a sexual act in this study was broader than 'straight' intercourse. Almost all the incidents were either intercourse or being made to masturbate the woman or perform oral sex on her. Men's non-consensual sexual experiences were associated with a greater prevalence of psychological problems, alcohol misuse, and self harm.

8. Rape and Sexual Assault Statistics from the USA

Much of the material here derives from Ref.[14], this being one of the very few sources which treat women's sexual abuse of adult men. However, I have gone back to the original references to check the data (and found some errors in Ref.[14] in the process). Ref.[14] addresses the USA only. When it comes to rape of men by women we are obliged to turn to experiences in other countries because the issue is air-brushed away in the UK, being unrecognised in law and not addressed in the crime surveys either.

Note that in the USA National Crime Victimization Surveys, rape is defined as forced sexual intercourse where the victim may be either male or female and the offender may be of the same sex or a different sex from the victim.

Some US survey and research data is given below. Please note that I am giving only the data for male victims. Not surprisingly the number of female victims will generally be larger still. I am not attempting to cover this up. It is merely that female victimhood is already well covered in the media and needs no repeating. The incidence of sexual victimisation of men, in contrast, is rarely reported or discussed in the media.

- About 0.3% of American men have been raped by an intimate partner in their lifetime, Ref.[8]. (If applied to the population of England and Wales this would translate to 84,000 men).
- Ref.[14] quotes Ref.[9] as follows: Actual physical violence by females to force sexual intercourse with a man occurs at a rate of 1.4% over life. The figure for physically forced intercourse of women by men was 2.7%. The whole of the Abstract of Ref.[9] is worth quoting in full: *"We investigated men's experience with unwanted sexual activity-including unwanted kissing, petting, or intercourse-engaged in because of physical or psychological pressure or from societal expectations about male sexuality. We developed a questionnaire asking if respondents had ever engaged in unwanted sexual activity for any of 51 reasons. This questionnaire was administered to 507 men and 486 women. More women (97.5%) than men (93.5%) had experienced unwanted sexual activity; more men (62.7%) than women (46.3%) had experienced unwanted intercourse. Using factor analysis, we grouped the 51 questionnaire items into 13 general reasons; we then compared percentages of men and women who had engaged in unwanted sexual activity for these 13 reasons. There were seven sex differences in reasons for unwanted sexual activity: Five were more frequent for women than men; two reasons were more frequent for men than women - peer pressure and desire for popularity. There were eight sex differences in reasons for unwanted intercourse: more men than women had engaged in unwanted intercourse for all eight. The double standard for male and female sexuality and implications for therapy are discussed."*
- The abstract of Ref.[10] states, *"Compared sexual victimization of men and women by a dating partner by conducting a prevalence survey of 355 female and 268 male undergraduates and administering a follow-up questionnaire to 32 women and 23 men who described their most recent forced-sex episode. 22% of the women and 16% of the men surveyed reported at least one forced-sex episode. Most female victims were physically forced; most male victims were coerced by psychological tactics."*
- Ref.[13] summarises a number of studies of women's sexual aggression against men. I will quote just a few: *"In one of the first prevalence studies of female-on-male sexual aggression, Struckman-Johnson (1988) found that 2% of the 355 female college students in her sample reported that they had "forced sex on a dating partner" at least once in their lifetime. Poppen and Segal (1988) reported an overall percentage of lifetime prevalence (including both verbal coercion and physical assault) of 14%. In a survey of 171 female college students, Shea (1998) obtained a lifetime prevalence rate of 19% for verbal coercion. Only two respondents (1.2%) reported having physically assaulted a man. Hogben et al. (1996) found an overall lifetime prevalence rate of 24% for women having made a man engage in sexual activity against his will."*
- Ref.[14] gives several other references to sources indicating the proportion of college aged men who have experienced being forced into sex as between 2% and 10%. However it is not always clear whether the perpetrator was male or female.

The above data relates to "forced or coerced" sex. If this related to women being forced or coerced by men it would constitute rape. Ignoring the actual definition of rape adopted by the various legislatures, equity in treatment would oblige us to regard the forcing or coercing of men into sex would also constitute rape. This is my view.

On this basis, the conclusion of Ref.[14] is that, "*a conservative estimate is that over an average lifetime at least 1% of adult men have been rape victims of adult women. Considering the likelihood of underreporting...the percentage could be as high as 5%*". I note that the British prevalence from Ref.[11], 1.5%, is consistent with this estimate. Note that most of the studies report far greater than 1.5% prevalence. However, these conservative estimates (1% and 1.5%) imply ~350,000 adult British men, and ~600,000 adult American men, have been the victims of rape by adult women. This is going unrecognised and unpunished by our society.

8.1 The CDC-NISVS Survey, 2010

The Center for Disease Control has a high standing in the epidemiology research community. However it has come in for a great deal of criticism in respect of the 2010 report, Ref.[12], generally known as the NISVS. The criticism directed at the NISVS has included accusations of ideological bias in the presentation of the findings in the report's summary statements, see Ref.[14]. There have also been serious accusations against an influential feminist member of the panel of experts which exerts considerable influence over such things as the definition of the terms, such as 'rape', being adopted in the survey, see <http://www.avoicemen.com/feminism/male-disposability-and-mary-p-koss/>.

In addition, the use of all-female interviewers in collecting the survey responses is suspect. It is well known that in intimate surveys of this kind the results are very sensitive to the manner in which the data is collected. For example, responding verbally to an interviewer will tend to lead to under-reporting compared with allowing the respondent to type the answers directly into a laptop. The survey was actually carried out entirely by 'phone, and the use of female interviewers provides a potentially serious bias in the data collected.

Nevertheless, the NISVS is a very valuable piece of evidence despite its shortcomings. The survey was conducted in 50 states from January to December 2010. A total of 18,049 interviews were conducted (9,970 women and 8,079 men).

Some key findings in respect of male victimisation were,

Table 1: NISVS Percentages of Male Respondents Victims of Sexual Offenses

Offense	Lifetime	Last year
Rape (incl attempts)	1.4	*
Made to penetrate	4.8	1.1
Sexual coercion	6.0	1.5
All sexual violence other than rape	22.2	5.3

**sample too small to give statistically significant result*

For male victims the sex of the perpetrators was,

- Rape: 93.3% male perpetrators;
- Made to penetrate: 79.2% female perpetrators;
- Sexual coercion: 83.6% female perpetrators;
- Unwanted sexual contact: 53.1% female perpetrators.

The concern of some people in respect of the definition of rape and the emphasis of the reporting is apparent when the above data are compared with the corresponding

Table for female victims. In particular this gives the lifetime prevalence of rape of women to be 18.3%, and the incidence in the last year to be 1.1%. The former figure (18.3%) might, naively, be compared with the figure for rape of men, 1.4%. But this would be entirely inappropriate simply because the definition is such that rape of men is virtually certain to relate almost entirely to male perpetrators, i.e., because it is defined by penetration.

The more appropriate comparison is between rape of women and men being made to penetrate, since the latter would be, in truth, a more directly comparable measure of heterosexual rape of men. And this comparison is startling: both men and women were victimised to the same extent in the last year, namely 1.1%. The lifetime prevalences do differ, however (18.3% for women and 4.8% for men). Does this mean that men are being made to penetrate with greater frequency than in the past?

The lifetime incidence of 4.8% of men being made to penetrate, together with the fact that ~80% of these cases were of female perpetrators, is consistent with the judgment of Cook and Hodo, Ref.[14], see §8.

8.2 Research Data on Sexual Victimization of Men

There is a burgeoning weight of research evidence now coming out of America on the extent of the sexual victimisation of men. I briefly review a few of the studies below.

It is worth quoting the full Abstract from Ref.[15], 2007: "*Several explanations have been forwarded to account for sexual coercion in romantic relationships. Feminist theory states that sexual coercion is the result of male dominance over women and the need to maintain that dominance; however, studies showing that women sexually coerce men point towards weaknesses in that theory. Some researchers have, therefore, suggested that it is the extent to which people view the other gender as hostile that influences these rates. Furthermore, much research suggests that a history of childhood sexual abuse is a strong risk factor for later sexual victimization in relationships. Few researchers have empirically evaluated the first two explanations and little is known about whether sexual revictimization operates for men or across cultures. In this study, hierarchical linear modeling was used to investigate whether the status of women and adversarial sexual beliefs predicted differences in sexual coercion across 38 sites from around the world, and whether sexual revictimization operated across genders and cultures. Participants included 7,667 university students from 38 sites. Results showed that the relative status of women at each site predicted significant differences in levels of sexual victimization for men, in that the greater the status of women, the higher the level of forced sex against men. In addition, differences in adversarial sexual beliefs across sites significantly predicted both forced and verbal sexual coercion for both genders, such that greater levels of hostility towards women at a site predicted higher levels of forced and verbal coercion against women and greater levels of hostility towards men at a site predicted higher levels of forced and verbal coercion against men. Finally, sexual revictimization occurred for both genders and across all sites, suggesting that sexual revictimization is a cross-gender, cross-cultural phenomenon. Results are discussed in terms of their contributions to the literature, limitations of the current study, and suggestions for future research.*" If correct, these are very important findings. They suggest that the increasing status of women is probably leading to a greater sexual victimisation of men. They also suggest that the hostile treatment of men on US and Canadian university campuses, in terms of the incessant talk of a rape culture etc., is probably also leading to a greater sexual victimisation of men. These

observations make it even more important to properly measure and monitor the sexual victimisation of men.

In Ref.[16], Martin Fiebert has compiled 42 research papers published between 1984 and 1998 addressing the sexual coercion of men. Fiebert gives a very brief summary of their main findings. In virtually every case the level of sexual coercion, against both men and women, was remarkably high. Against both sexes the use of force in coercion was frequent. One of the papers included responses to a vignette, in which one dating partner indicated that he/she didn't want to be kissed and the other partner didn't listen. The results indicated that there was significantly more support for women to violate men's sexual consent and less support for men than women to withhold sexual consent. In other words, society considers that women should be in control of a sexual exchange and that men should not be in control.

Lead author of Ref.[17], 2014, Bryana French of the University of Missouri, said, "*Sexual coercion is a pervasive problem but rarely examined in men. Our findings can help lead to better prevention by identifying the various types of coercion that men face and by acknowledging women as perpetrators against men.*" The study considered 284 diverse adolescent and emerging adult males in high school and college. 43% of participants experienced sexual coercion: verbal coercion (31%), seduction coercion (26%), physical coercion (18%), and substance coercion (7%). Ninety-five percent of the respondents reported women as the perpetrators. Participants also described internal obligation, seductive, and peer pressure tactics in descriptions of coercion experiences. A review of this paper can be found in <http://toysoldier.wordpress.com/2014/03/28/study-finds-43-of-boys-coerced-into-sex/>.

This review refers to the double think and triple think implicit in the conclusion that coercion of a male apparently has little effect on his self esteem, in contrast to the situation for coerced females. I have a simple explanation of this. Society, both men and women, expect the female to be in control of a sexual encounter. Coercion of a female therefore undermines her 'rightful' position and hence is transgressive and hence damaging to her self-esteem. For a male, in contrast, coercion by a female does not transgress the accepted order and hence is not damaging to his self-esteem. The strength of this perspective is that it also explains the importance of the female's consent in order to avoid intercourse being rape, whilst in contrast few are concerned about the man's consent. (You only need the consent of the boss!). The same hypothesis explains why people regard a woman violating a man's sexual boundary (e.g., unwanted kissing) as more acceptable than the reverse. And similarly people have less support for a man withholding consent than for a woman withholding consent, because such control is deemed rightly to belong to the woman.

Finally, in 2014, Ref.[18], *The Sexual Victimization of Men in America: New Data Challenge Old Assumptions*, led with this Abstract: "*We assessed 12-month prevalence and incidence data on sexual victimization in 5 federal surveys that the Bureau of Justice Statistics, the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, and the Federal Bureau of Investigation conducted independently in 2010 through 2012. We used these data to examine the prevailing assumption that men rarely experience sexual victimization. We concluded that federal surveys detect a high prevalence of sexual victimization among men—in many circumstances similar to the prevalence found among women. We identified factors that perpetuate misperceptions about men's sexual victimization: reliance on traditional gender stereotypes, outdated and inconsistent definitions, and methodological sampling biases that exclude inmates.*

We recommend changes that move beyond regressive gender assumptions, which can harm both women and men."

It seems clear that the academic world is becoming more and more aware that the past perspective on male sexual victimisation has been largely a result of ingrained gender biases. The true extent of male sexual victimisation is beginning to emerge.

9. Enthusiastic Consent

"Enthusiastic consent" is a concept which goes hand in hand with the changes to the definition of rape which placed the burden of proof on the man to *actively* obtain consent from the woman. The essence of enthusiastic consent is to obtain an unambiguous, and enthusiastic, *verbal* agreement from the woman for every slight increase in sexual action. May I kiss you? Yes. May I touch your breasts outside your clothes? Yes. May I touch your breasts under your bra? Yes. May I feel if you're getting wet yet? No! Ah, go on! Coercion! Rape! Rape!

Sorry about that. There's something about "enthusiastic consent" I can't take seriously. What is it? Ah yes, I know. It's because whoever came up with the idea has absolutely no understanding of sex whatsoever. This quite something for me to say because, frankly, I am a babe myself when it comes to sex. But even I know that this approach to a romantic encounter is as helpful as a bucket of cold water thrown on your bare buttocks at the crucial moment. Enthusiastic consent reduces the man to a vibrator, with fine controls in the hands of the women. If that's what you want, ladies, fine. But I'll pass, thanks.

You can even get "consent forms" on the internet for both parties to sign prior to engaging in action (e.g, the one courtesy of Dr Ada Cadell at www.avacadell.com). Actually I think this form is grossly inadequate. The tick list should be far longer (even with my woefully limited repertoire). And it should really be styled after an engineer's QA Work Instruction - you know, with a supervisor signing off each step to confirm you've done it right.

"May I now accelerate my thrusting with a view to closing in on the home straight?"

"No - I want more."

"Eh? Give us a break, I'm knackered."

Oh boy, I could really have fun with this one.

There is a benefit to it, you know. By the time you've found the form there's every chance you'll have cooled off enough to realise you'd prefer to just have a beer and watch the football.

In the spirit of this non-too-serious section, you may be interested in this piece <http://www.xojane.com/sex/ill-try-anything-once-enthusiastic-consent>, in which a woman attempts to deploy enthusiastic consent with her boyfriend - but with her in the driving seat. She fails - badly. He's not enthusiastic enough and she...well, she's just a little bit rapey, frankly.

The most damning deconstruction of women's attitude to sex is that of Alison Tieman (aka Typhonblue) in a video which is now private, regrettably. But you can read Alison's take on enthusiastic consent here...

<http://www.avoicemen.com/women/enthusiastic-consent-is-smart-a-rebuttal-to-paul/>. She's in favour of it. Having read her piece I can see her point. I think I'm in favour too.

10. Sexual Assault and Rape of Men by 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. The temptation by those who would deny men their human rights is to dismiss all the data on male victimisation as not corresponding to incidents of true abuse. I counter that anticipated response here by including a few case studies which illustrate just how nasty such incidents of sexual abuse of men by women can be. I add my usual warning: it would be very easy to give a similar set of examples of men sexually abusing women. It is not my purpose to try to make out 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 men as the victims of sexual abuse rarely surfaces in the minds of the public.

10.1 A 19-year-old man (I'd say 'boy') was sexually assaulted by a group of women that had offered him a ride home from a Toronto club on 30 March 2013. The victim met the four women at a nightclub. The women offered the man a ride home. But he was instead driven to a parking lot where he was sexually assaulted by all four suspects. Following the assault, the victim was released and the suspects fled the scene in a silver Honda SUV.

The first suspect was described as white, between 30 and 36 years of age, about five-foot-four, 190-200 lbs., with short blond hair and a tattoo of wings on the back of her neck. The woman, who was the driver of the vehicle, also spoke with a British accent. The second suspect was described as white, between 30 and 36 years of age, about five-foot-four, 190-200 lbs., with long dark hair, the bottom portion of which was dyed red. The description for the other two suspects is less clear with both described as white, between 30 and 36 years of age, about five-foot-four and weighing between 190-200 lbs. All four suspects were dressed in short black dresses and wore high heels with no nylons. <http://www.cp24.com/news/man-sexually-assaulted-by-4-women-after-leaving-club-1.1227626>. (Note that the women dumped the boy in the parking lot, they didn't even take him home - evidence, if you need it, that this was not consensual sex).

Detective Constable Thomas Ueberholz with the Toronto Police Sex Crimes Unit said that his division does get complaints of sexual assaults on males by females:

“Although the majority generally is females that are victims or complainants, it is not completely unusual for a male to be the victim of a sexual assault.”

<http://www.avoicemen.com/mens-rights/four-women-sexually-assault-19-year-old-man-in-toronto/>

One of the notable things about this gang rape was people's response to it on social media. So many people regarded it as funny, or that the boy was lucky, or simply that it was impossible to rape a man, full stop. 50 of the most disgusting examples were published by Travis Myers here <http://womenspost.ca/articlessocialnetworking50-most-disgusting-responses-torontos-male-rape-victim/> (unfortunately I believe the images have been taken down now). The examples included a rape crisis counsellor, Nicole Pietsch, who dismissed the victim as unworthy of her help. This is a fine illustration of how male victims are treated. Is it any wonder that men tend not to even report such things? It also exposes the hypocrisy and double standards of the feminist ideologues who staff such things as rape crisis centres.

10.2 Sex mad Luminita Perijoc forced a taxi driver to have sex with her twice, then stabbed him when he couldn't manage it a third time. Luminita Perijoc (31) pounced on Nicolae Stan (35) after he delivered wine to her apartment in Tulcea, eastern Romania, in 2012. The woman pulled a 4-inch blade on the shocked cabbie and forced him to undress. Things turned foul for Stan when he was unable to perform a third time. Perijoc took her knife and stabbed the taxi driver six times before he managed to escape and lock himself in the bedroom. Stan called the police, who promptly arrived to rush him to the hospital.

Perijoc was arrested and initially tried to claim she was the victim (there's a novelty). A Romanian court found her guilty - but *gave her only a suspended sentence*. So, it's not only in the UK that women get away with extremely nasty, violent offenses against men with virtual impunity. Stan said that, while Perijoc had essentially been let off, he had been given a "life sentence" because of the teasing he'd endured. "It is terrible. I am now a local celebrity, everyone is talking about me. They don't understand why I refused her, but they do not know what it is like to have a mad woman yelling at you at knife point." Well, it's a good job we live in a world in which men are powerful patriarchs. Christ only knows what it would be like otherwise.

<http://www.sundayworld.com/top-stories/daily-world/angelina-jolie-lookalike-forces-cabbie-to-have-sex-with-her>

This what a violent rapist looks like - Luminita Perijoc



10.3 Between December 2013 and March 2014 **two Maryland girls tortured an autistic boy** and forced him to perform a sex act with a family pet. Lauren Bush, 17, and her 15-year-old accomplice committed several heinous acts, including hurting the 16-year-old boy with a knife, making him fall into an icy pond and leaving him there, and kicking him in the groin. The girls also filmed the devilish acts. Perhaps the most appalling charge was a sexual act they coerced him into performing. The victim was forced to masturbate and then copulate with a family pet.

<http://www.nydailynews.com/news/national/maryland-girls-tortured-autistic-boy-sheriff-office-article-1.1718983>

10.4 In 2012 **Jennifer Gaubert, a New Orleans lawyer and former radio personality, climbed over the seat of a taxicab, tugged up her panties and pleaded that the taxi driver fuck her.** She later got the cabbie, Hervey Farrell, 39, arrested for allegedly trying to blackmail her with a cellphone video he took of the incident. This was the exchange captured on the video:

Jennifer Gaubert is on the front seat of the cab, touching her undergarments while wheedling Farrell to engage with her. She reaches over toward Farrell's lap. The

cabbie stares ahead.

“No, I have to go,” he says.

“Two seconds,” she pleads, holding up a pair of fingers. “Are you serious?”

“Yes, I have to go.”

Gaubert remains insistent. “Baby, baby, baby. It’s OK, it’s OK,” she coos.

“I love my girlfriend,” Farrell responds.

“That’s good, that’s good, that’s fine. I love my boyfriend,” she says. “Can you chill out for two seconds? You’re hot. You’re a very hot guy. I’m a girl. It happens.”

“No, I’m a faithful man.”

Incredibly, given the nature of this exchange, it was the cabbie who was jailed on suspicion of voyeurism and extortion following a complaint from Gaubert that came a year after the April 17, 2012, cab ride. Don't forget that Gaubert is a lawyer and a woman of some influence. Now Farrell has raised a lawsuit claiming he was a victim of false arrest, false imprisonment, malicious prosecution and kidnapping. The lawsuit names Mayor Mitch Landrieu, NOPD Superintendent Ronal Serpas and three police officers as defendants, along with Jennifer Gaubert.

In his lawsuit, Farrell claims Gaubert repeatedly ignored his orders to get out of the cab. Gaubert finally exited the car, saying, “Your girlfriend’s a lucky girl.”

And the moral of the story is? A man is not allowed to say no when a woman demands sex. If you do, you go to prison. Got it?

http://www.theneworleansadvocate.com/news/8843907-171/cabbie-sues-city-over-arrest?fb_action_ids=10202056467989289&fb_action_types=og.comments&fb_source=aggregation&fb_aggregation_id=288381481237582

10.5 Rutgers Professor Anna Stubblefeild conducted a long lasting sexual relationship with a 33 year old man who suffers from cerebral palsy. It is said that the man has the mental capacity of an eighteen month old child. The issue of whether he is able to give meaningful consent is therefore apposite. Stubblefield is a practitioner of **Facilitated Communication**, a technique which is highly controversial at best (I would say "utter bollocks"). The claim is that the technique enables the severely mentally handicapped to communicate through “facilitators” by the use of touch and assistance with typing on a keyboard. My suspicion is that the facilitators just make it up - after all, it's unverifiable.

Stubblefeild took on the man as a test subject in 2008 and in May of 2011 she approached the man’s mother telling her she had been engaging in a sexual relationship with him and that they were in love. In August 2011, the man’s family raised allegations of aggravated sexual assault. At issue is whether the man effectively communicated his consent through 'facilitated communication', bearing in mind that no one other than the alleged abuser has any means of confirming the claimed consent. Prosecutors are expected to bring in experts who will testify that facilitated communication is an idea that has repeatedly failed to stand up to the rigors of scientific research.

My own opinion is that, even leaving aside the highly dubious issue of facilitated communication, there is an obvious breach of trust offense and an obnoxious power dynamic imbalance. As is so often the case, the true nature of this woman's offense is

thrown into sharp relief by considering gender reversal. Make the Professor a man and the victim a helpless female. Would anyone still be debating the matter? He would already be in prison. It remains to be seen if Stubblefeild even gets a prison sentence.

Stubblefield has taught classes on gender issues at Rutgers. Why am I not surprised?

<http://www.insidehighered.com/news/2014/04/23/rutgers-philosophy-professor-accused-sexually-assaulting-disabled-research-partner#sthash.LBrBbsEq.85HoDIL5.dpbs>

10.6 Ref.[14] reports the case of Ron Varga who was subject to extreme and prolonged physical, mental and sexual abuse by both his female partner and another woman with whom he was sharing accomodation. The number of assaults and the extent of the degradation to which Varga was subject are so great that I cannot itemise them all in this brief summary - I refer you to Ref.[14]. Amongst a great many other things, these women rammed a rake handle up Varga's anus, on more than one occasion, causing internal lacerations. It was purely fortuitous that Varga came to the attention of a policeman, by virtue of the fact that he was so badly injured he could not walk properly. On taking off Varga's shirt, the policeman was appalled at the severity of Varga's injuries: multiple burns, cuts and bruises, with flesh peeling off and sticking to his shirt.

The prosecutor of the Varga case, Jon Love, is reported in Ref.[14] as saying, "*There have been many cases that I am aware of (in Seattle) in which the woman was the primary assaulter and the police suspected that the man had been sexually abused as well. They would find evidence, such a faeces on a dildo or other object*".

Ref.[14] also quotes Patricia Overberg, former executive director of the Valley Oasis Shelter, for many years the only shelter in the USA which accepted male victims of domestic violence. She is reported to have little doubt that men are raped by women in intimate relationships - and she gives an example (see Ref.[14]).

10.7 Although a long time ago (1978) the case of **Joyce McKinney** is instructive for the sexist reaction to it. A young Mormon missionary named Kirk Anderson went missing, in Ewell, Surrey, after he was abducted from the steps of a meetinghouse of The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints. A few days later a freed Anderson made a report to the police that he had been abducted, driven to Devon, and imprisoned against his will, chained to a bed in a cottage, where Joyce Bernann McKinney - a former Miss Wyoming - had abducted, attempted to seduce, and then raped him. The case aroused amusement and curiosity and "light relief" for the newspaper-reading public. It has been said that it "cheered Britain up no end", reports included graphic illustrations virtually celebrating the event with some gusto. (http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Joyce_McKinney). McKinney was sentenced to 12 months in prison for forcing a man to have sex with her while chained up (not rape, of course, which is not possible in English law). But she jumped bail and in fact never served any time at all.

10.8 Africa, Pakistan, Malasia: <https://suite.io/karen-stephenson/56ef2ff>. Even countries which tend to be associated with female subservience do, in fact, present cases of male rape by women. Karen Stephenson provides some examples,

- Women are gang raping men in Zimbabwe. They drug, rob and gang rape the men. On October 6, 2010 a man was kidnapped, drugged and gang raped by three women. The 26 year old victim was offered a drive but passed out in the vehicle after he was grabbed from behind and a cloth soaked in chloroform was put over

his face. After he woke up he was naked and the ladies took turns to rape him and abuse him. This incident was the fifth such attack reported in several parts of Zimbabwe and is being carried out by groups of women. In the other incidents, women have raped men at gunpoint, and in September 2010, two women forced a man to have sex with them while another man stood guard. Zimbabwe law does not recognize men being raped by women as a crime.

- In 2005 in South Africa, three women in a BMW ambushed a 30 year old man. They coerced him to have drinks then drove him to a dark field. One of the women pulled out a gun and held up the man while the other two undressed. Then all three of them raped him in turn, with one of them keeping the gun pointed at him.
- In Pakistan, a 23 year-old Karachi waiter was lured into a vehicle, drugged then three women forced him to have sex for four days.
- A 30 year old male in Malaysia was kidnapped by a group of men who demanded a ransom from his family. While they waited for the ransom to be paid, they made him have intercourse with ten prostitutes.

10.9 The Black Widow (2009), the mass Russian rapist: A devoted collector of horror films and spiders, Valeria K., 32-years-old, from Tambov, Russia, nicknamed “The Black Widow” is a very attractive woman who drugged and raped all night many men. Ten men have been identified by the Russian police, nine of them pressing charges, but it is estimated that around 50 men were raped in all.

These crimes were discovered only when increasing numbers of men began showing up at emergency rooms poisoned with clonidine and suffering from severe penis trauma, but no one wanted to talk about it to the police. After a while some victims started talking but all they knew was that they had been invited to a beautiful brunette’s apartment for drinks and that the woman was very friendly. That’s all they could remember.

The police managed to track down the rapist from the men's description. Valeria's friends and neighbours were shocked. They can’t believe she did it. Why? Because Valeria is very attractive woman, apparently kind and rather shy.

Valeria would get acquainted with men and invite them to her place. She gave them drinks with clonidine. This is so strong a drug that it sent her victims to sleep for up to 24 hours. After they were unconscious, she undressed her victims, tightening a rope on their male organs to keep them erect, and then raped them. This method of rape is extremely damaging to the man's penis. The manner in which the blood engorges the penis under the action of a tourniquet differs from the natural manner. All the men suffered from very severe penile damage, in some cases irreversible. The men were unable to remember a thing.

It is not clear how many times, or for how long, the men were raped. There is some forensic evidence pointing to there being other female rapists involved in addition to Valeria.

10.10 The World according to Garp. Although this is fictional, not real, I find this so disturbing that I have included it. It is so disturbing because the woman in question is so totally unaware of the vileness of her action - her rape of an unconscious and dying man. All the while she recounts this story - which in her mind is not a confession, merely a story - she is nursing another man, also at her mercy in a hospital

bed. So here we have, in emphatic juxtaposition, both the female carer and the female rapist. But she is not a rapist in her own mind. She is simply a strong, independent woman. The opportunity presents itself for her to have a child "without the bother of a man hanging around having rights over her body". Eh? What rights are those? Even a husband has no rights over a woman's body. In contrast, of course, a woman can just whip out the sperm from an unconscious man's body without his consent in order to impregnate themselves. That's OK, because if a woman wants it, then it's OK. Let's not let morality get in the way here. And, of course, there have now been many instances in which women have won the right to take a dead man's sperm to impregnate themselves without his prior consent. Society does not see this as wrong because society only associates rights with women. If a man attempted to harvest a dead woman's eggs without her prior consent, with a view to acquiring a child via a surrogate mother, society would be outraged. Reverse the genders and...well, who cares, stop making a fuss.

http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=lxv8nHpFtA4&feature=player_embedded

10.11 Quoting from Ref.[19], <http://thedamnedoldman.com/?p=1735> tells the story of how a sixteen year old boy delivering groceries to a motel room was captured and held at knife point by an adult women for two hours, being physically and sexually assaulted. Later, a policeman talking about the incident presented the matter as humorous rather than a serious crime.

10.12 Here is an issue of a different kind. One that involves **a gross imbalance of power**. An older authority figure wins the trust of the young target by cultivating a false friendship, having heart-to-heart conversations, giving gifts, offering protection. And then the sex ensues, sometimes forced, sometimes seemingly consensual. It is a classic predatory tactic known as "grooming". But here we have a difference. It is taking place within juvenile detention centres for boys, and those doing the grooming are their female guards. The power imbalance here is the ultimate one. It is not only that the women are older, but the boys are - literally - their prisoners (Ref.[20]). This would be bad if it were just isolated cases. But this behaviour is endemic within some male detention centres in the USA. A 2010 survey of more than 9,000 youngsters in juvenile facilities revealed that more than 10 percent of the respondents said they'd been sexually abused by staff and 92 percent said their abuser was female. A repeat survey in 2013 reproduced very similar results. Twenty percent who said they were victimized by staff said it happened on more than 10 occasions.

Try the gender-reversal test on this one. Can you imagine the seismic waves of outrage that would sweep the nation if thousands of young girls were being sexually abused by adult male warders? And, of course, with the gender roles reversed these would be acts of rape - multiple rapes, in many cases - because the stupendous degree of power imbalance would undoubtedly be ruled to render the young female victims incapable of giving consent. This issue caused a furore in men's rights circles when feminist Adele Mercier claimed there was nothing amiss since the sex was consensual. Once again this exposes the double standards of feminists: what's rape of the goose is not rape of the gander. Ref.[21] is an impassioned video by Alison Tieman, aka Typhonblue, on this subject (the poor woman can hardly keep from crying).

13. Are Girls or Boys Raped More Often?

In the UK, the 2009 NSPCC survey, Ref.[22], indicates the following prevalence of contact sexual abuse of 11 to 17 years olds: 7.0% of girls and 2.6% of boys. In the age

range 18 to 24 these figures become 17.8% of girls and 5.1% of boys. The gender of the perpetrator was not specified in Ref.[22]. The definition of contact sexual abused used was: "Forcing or enticing a child or young person to take part in sexual activities, not necessarily involving a high level of violence, whether or not the child is aware of what is happening. The activities may involve...assault by penetration (for example, rape or oral sex) or non-penetrative acts such as masturbation, kissing, rubbing and touching outside of clothing."

However I do not know the exact questions asked in the NSPCC survey or the details of the methodology. This is crucial in surveys of this kind. For example, an experiment reported in Ref.[25] looked at a sample of boys and girls all of whom had been classified by the health authorities as having been the victim of sexual abuse. But when asked whether they thought they had been abused (specifically using the word "abuse") whilst 64% of the girls said yes, only 16% of the boys said yes. It appears that boys under-report to a far greater degree than girls. And the results will be sensitive to the precise wording of the questions. American surveys have used a definition of sexual abuse which avoids using the word "abuse", such as: "*During the first 18 years of life, did anyone ever (1) touch or fondle your body in a sexual way, (2) have you touch their body in a sexual way, (3) attempt to have any type of intercourse with you (oral, vaginal or anal), or (4) actually have any type of intercourse with you (oral, vaginal or anal)?*"

In 2005 an American study, Ref.[24], reported prevalence of sexual abuse, using this definition, as 25% of girls and 16% of boys. About 50% of the time the boys were abused either by a lone woman or by more than one person including a woman. The girls were abused by women ~8% of the time. An interesting finding emerges when the sexual abuse is broken down into the four different levels of severity defined above. In the most severe category - actual intercourse (hence rape) - the prevalence for boys was 6.7% whilst the prevalence for girls was 5.6%. This is the observation behind the headline of Ref.[24]: "boys raped more often than girls". Of course, the statistics are too close for the difference to be significant. Nevertheless, this finding is rather an eye opener.

The 1996 Canadian report "The Invisible Boy", Ref.[23], includes references to many studies which show a wide range of statistics for sexual abuse of children. It indicated perhaps ~15% of the general population of boys in Canada and the USA have suffered sexual abuse, whilst the rate was roughly double this amongst American college students. The rate in the general population is similar to the 2005 US report, Ref.[24]. The studies produced wildly varying results as regards the prevalence of female abusers of boys, but the mean result was very roughly ~50%. This is also compatible with the 2005 US study, Ref.[24]. One of the most startling results reported was that male sex offenders had a history of being sexually abused as children *specifically by women* in 60% - 80% of cases. This is a remarkable finding.

Boys and girls appear to be raped roughly equally often (US data)

Sexual abuse of boys is carried out by women roughly 50% of the time (US and Canadian data)

Male sex offenders have a history of being sexually abused as children *specifically by women* in 60% - 80% of cases

Data on the sexual abuse of children in the UK is poor, specifically in terms of identifying the perpetrator. There may also be an issue as regards the questions asked,

or other aspects of the methodology, in view of the differing reported prevalence in the UK compared with the USA and Canada.

14. Male-on-Male Rape

Feminists are unconcerned about the violence of men towards other men. Similarly they are unconcerned about the rape of men committed by other men. They are unconcerned simply because, in their world, only females matter. Feminists have no more interest in these "men's issues" than they have in the violence of chimpanzees to other chimpanzees. There is a message here regarding feminist's view of males, a message that led to the inclusion of the word "human" in MHRM - the men's human rights movement. From the feminist perspective, if Fred beats up, or rapes, Jim, then Jim is not a worthy recipient of our concern or compassion because, hey, it's just two blokes being blokes, so who cares? You hardly need to be John Stuart Mill to work out that this is a sexist attitude. Feminists, however, can't see it.

A number of cases of men raping men are given in Ref.[26]. A quote from that article is, "*Male rape is perhaps the easiest crime to get away with in this country. If you and I decided, as two men, that we were going to go out tonight and rape a boy or a man, we could almost guarantee - 99.9 per cent certain - that we're going to get away with it. The reason we're going to get away with it is because we know the victim is not going to report the crime. His sexual identity is going to be brought into question. He's going to be made to look a fool in front of his family and friends.*" Ref.[27] is an example from the USA.

Ref.[28] opens thus, "*In 2011, then justice secretary Ken Clarke caused controversy when he appeared to suggest date rapes were less serious than sexual attacks by strangers. Ed Miliband told him at prime minister's questions that he could not "speak for the women of this country when he makes comments like that," and public opinion seemed to be largely on the Labour leader's side.*" But how wide of the mark is Mr Miliband's political correctness seen from the MHRM perspective: why did he assume all rape victims are women? Mr Miliband, rather than being compassionate, was merely reflecting the societal lack of compassion for males. Male victims are invariably forgotten and ignored. Ref.[28] is a useful link to men's survivors groups.

14.1 Prison Rape of Men

The most surprising statistic in the whole subject of sexual abuse is this: in the USA more men are raped annually than women - see Ref.[29]. The reason, of course, is male-on-male rapes in prison. The figures are.

- In 2008 it was estimated 216,000 inmates were raped in prison (in 2011 the figure was ~200,000). These are predominantly men due to the number of male prisoners far outweighing the number of female prisoners;
- That compares to 90,479 rape cases outside of prison (the victims counted in this statistic will be predominantly women);
- 4.7% of male prisoners said they had been sexually abused in 2011;
- ~7% of women prisoners had been raped by an inmate;
- Sexual abuse rates in juvenile detention were as high as 9.5 per cent in 2011/12.

In the USA the culture of prison rape is universally acknowledged. Though not condoned, the authorities have thus far failed to stamp it out. Prison rape is also very common within Australian prisons, Ref.[31]. In contrast, in the UK the issue of prison

rape is rarely mentioned at all. In fact, in UK prisons no data on the incidence of sexual assaults is even recorded. It certainly happens, and when it does the crime is generally ignored (Ref.[30]).

Some people seem to think that rape in prison is just part of the punishment (for men, at least). This is the most repugnant attitude. If the judge had meant rape to be part of the punishment he would have said so - "I sentence you to be brutally arse-fucked daily for 6 months". For that, of course, is the uniquely hideous aspect of rape in prison. Unlike rapes in civy-street, which are generally one-off and offer the possibility of escape from the perpetrator, in prison there is no escape. You are locked in there with the abuser. And once you have been the victim of rape, you are increasingly likely to be the victim again, and again. This is surely the ultimate nightmare. Rather than deserving less concern than rapes outside prison, rapes within prison surely deserve a great deal more. But, in the UK, the issue is not discussed and we do not even know its prevalence because no one cares enough to even record the number of complaints. This is a disgrace. As in other aspects of sexual abuse of men, it seems that the UK is behind even the USA, and their situation is appalling. See Ref.[32].

15. War Rape

We hear a lot about rape of women as a weapon of war - but rape of men happens in war too. In March 2014, the New Scientist ran an article on the rape of women in war in the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC), "War against sexual violence". I wrote the following letter in reply which was subsequently published,

"I applaud the work of Jo Lusi in assisting women victims of war related rape in DRC. I wonder, though, whether he knows of male war-rape victims? These also lead to severe physical injury and death (I will spare you the unpleasant details). The work of Johnson et al [Journal of the American Medical Association, (2010) 304(5), 553-562] has indicated that in addition to the appallingly high rates of sexual violence against women, 24% of men in Eastern DRC also reported they had been victims. The award winning report by Will Storr (The Observer, 17 July 2011), drawing on the work of the Refugee Law Project in Uganda, has also revealed how male rape is endemic in many of the world's conflicts. This is entirely consistent with the motivation for war-rape as stated in the New Scientist article, namely to inflict humiliation upon the vanquished. This applies as much to male victims as female. The plight of male victims is particular since they cannot seek help. In these cultures homosexuality is illegal, and male rape is interpreted as being homosexual. So a male victim daring to seek help is likely to be sent to prison instead. This is exactly what has happened to male victims fleeing DRC into neighbouring Uganda, which has particularly harsh anti-homosexuality laws. This is a very effective way of keeping the issue of male rapes hidden. It is therefore incumbent upon all of us to take what opportunities arise to expose this issue."

There is a brilliant BBC documentary on this, Ref.[33]. There is also one of Karen Straughan's videos which discusses this, Ref.[34]. The JAMA paper which exposes the statistics for male and female victims is Ref.[35]. The Will Storr article in The Observer can be found in Ref.[36]. This is also very strongly recommended. (It's not often I say that of something out of The Guardian's stable). See also Ref.[37].

The Rwanda Genocide / Gendercide?

Strictly this is off-topic, but I have nowhere else to place this and its important, so...

From "gendercide.org", Ref.[38], we find these revealing facts about the Rwandan massacres...

"The genocide in Rwanda should properly be called "gendercide" since it was almost exclusively Tutsi men who were slaughtered. But it was not only men who perpetrated the atrocities. One of the most unusual aspects of the Rwanda genocide is the prominent role of women in the slaughter. The major study of this phenomenon was carried out by African Rights in 1995. Summarizing its findings, the organization reported:

A substantial number of women, and even girls, were involved in the slaughter in countless ways, inflicting extraordinary cruelty on other women, as well as children and men. Women of every social category took part in the killings. ... The extent to which women were involved in the killings is unprecedented anywhere in the world. This is not accidental. The architects of the holocaust sought to implicate as much of the population as possible, including women and even children. ... Some women killed with their own hands. ... Women and girls in their teens joined the crowds that surrounded churches, hospitals and other places of refuge. Wielding machetes and nail-studded clubs, they excelled as "cheerleaders" of the genocide, ululating the killers into action. They entered churches, schools, football stadiums and hospitals to finish off the wounded, hacking women, children and even men to death. Some women have been accused of killing or betraying their own husbands and children. Above all, women and girls stripped the dead -- and the barely living -- stealing their jewellery, money and clothes. Other women told the killers where people were hiding, often screaming out their names as the terrified quarry ran for their lives. Some women, including a nun currently hiding in Belgium, provided the petrol with which people were burnt alive. ... There is no evidence that women were more willing to give refuge to the hunted than men. Some mothers and grandmothers even refused to hide their own Tutsi children and grandchildren. Some women forced out people taken in by their husbands. Many nurses at the CHK Hospital in Kigali and at Butare's University Hospital gave the militia and soldiers lists of patients, colleagues and refugees to be killed.

The culpability of these women has been obscured by some feminists' attempts to depict women as the main victims of the mass slaughter. As Ronit Lentin notes, "Describing women and girls as the principal victims of the genocide ... obscured their roles as aggressors ... The involvement of women in the genocide and murder of Hutu political opponents failed to attract national and international attention, precisely because of the construction of women as the universal victims of that particular catastrophe." (Lentin, "Introduction," pp. 12-13.)"

16. A "Rape Culture"?

This will be dealt with in Chapter ?

17. False rape Accusations

This will be dealt with in Chapter ?

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