

DOMESTIC VIOLENCE

Selected media references and sources relating to male victimisation

Compiled by David J Yarwood

for

Dewar Research

December 2003

Dewar Research
Constables,
Windsor Road,
Ascot SL5 7LF.
England.

DOMESTIC VIOLENCE
Selected media references and sources relating to male victimisation

Compiled by David J Yarwood for Dewar Research

First issue: October 2003
Second issue: December 2003

David Yarwood has previously published on the issue of Domestic Violence.

Dewar Research is a private initiative formed in 1996 to collate information available in the public domain in order to encourage more informed debate of social issues.

The text of this Digest is available on the Internet at:

www.dewar4research.org

Hard copies of this Digest are available from **Dewar Research** at **Constables, Windsor Road, Ascot SL5 7LF**, price £5 per copy.

DOMESTIC VIOLENCE
Selected media references and sources relating to male victimisation
Compiled by **David J Yarwood** for **Dewar Research**

Contents

	<i>page</i>
Newspapers, magazines	
- attributed articles	3
- unattributed articles	26
Other references	33
Related references	
- attributed articles	36
- unattributed articles	40
Key broadcasts	40
Key conferences	42
Books	42
Government and other publications	43
Acts of Parliament, Statutory Instruments	44

NEWSPAPERS & MAGAZINES

Attributed articles

Adams, Lucy and Dobson, Rachel. Violent siblings let cat out of the bag. *Sunday Times*, 20 October 2002. Reference to results of a recent study conducted by Roxanne Khan of Glasgow Caledonian University in which detailed interviews were held with 107 children age 11-19 from a variety of backgrounds. The study found that four-fifths of children had physically attacked their brothers and sisters. More than half the children said that they had punched or tried to strangle their siblings in the previous year, with girls behaving as badly as boys.

Baker, Sam. Men get battered, too. *CHAT*, 18 April 1992. Experience of Joe Edwards, a male victim of domestic violence. [See also 'A beaten man', *Sunday Times*, 13 November 1994].

Bartlett, Graham. Targeting the abusers. *Police Review*, May 2001. Review of changes in legislation and reference to a series of rulings in British and European Courts which have resulted in domestic violence moving further up the policing agenda. The policing of domestic violence will undoubtedly be tested in future under the European Convention on Human Rights. "In the response to, and investigation of, domestic violence, the police must ensure that proportional and lawful steps are taken to not only safeguard rights but to further them". Home Office Circular 19/2000 emphasises the importance of a commitment to tackle domestic violence and policies must reflect an expectation of arrest where powers exist. As a result, many forces now require officers to justify their reasons for NOT arresting suspects rather than having to argue why they took positive action. Authorities not only have a positive obligation to protect the life of the abused, but also the abuser. "The police service would do well to anticipate censure in those cases in which their failure to act culminated in the death of either party". In this context, the implications of 'positive arrest policies' should not be ignored. "Many Crime and Disorder Reduction Partnerships have, in their Community Safety Strategies, a commitment to reduce domestic violence. However, the dearth of support services available to male victims of domestic violence is an indication of Crime and Disorder Partnerships failing to carry out their positive obligations to some sections of society to protect life or protect from degrading or inhuman treatment". "I believe that failures by the police and Crime and Disorder Reduction Partnerships to discharge their duties in tackling domestic violence will leave them vulnerable under the Human Rights Act 1998".

Bassett, Tony. New helpline reveals turmoil of battered men. *London Evening Standard*, 5 May 1994. Short report on Merton M.A.L.E. (male advice line and enquiries) launched in April 1994 and interview with Les Davidson, the co-ordinator. Les Davidson reported that "most of the female violence comes when the man is sitting down and it comes from the kitchen area". Men who have called the helpline "have had boiling liquids thrown over them, been stabbed, and had ashtrays, ornaments and chairs hurled at them". "In the end, they fear they will lose everything if they report the violence, since they feel the courts aren't going to be sympathetic". "Society doesn't accept that a man is going to be beaten by his wife. They will say he is a wimp or he must have done something to deserve it".

Baxter, Sarah (in New York). Alpha girls just want to have fights. *Sunday Times*, 3 March 2002. Comment on increasing awareness in America of female competitiveness. The phrase 'alpha girl' derives from studies of animal behaviour, which have shown that there is usually a dominant member of the pack. Alpha girls are pretty, clever and bitchy, but they have a mean streak. They dress sexily, act predatorily towards boys and are every bit as aggressive as the opposite sex, but their chief weapon is exclusion not physical violence.

Bedi, Rahul (in New Delhi). Indian wives turning men into weaker sex, say abused husbands. *Daily Telegraph*, 13 October 2003. A group that claims men are the weaker sex is demanding new laws to protect husbands against maltreatment by their wives. The All India Front Against Atrocities by Wives claims to have 40,000 members in about 400 branches. A police officer said "that of about 6,700 cases of marital harassment registered in Delhi over the past year, 10% were of women harassing and beating up their husbands. And their numbers are growing".

Beetham, Richard (in Los Angeles) and Paine, Andre. Christian Slater's wife 'attacks him with glass'. (London) *Evening Standard*, 12 November 2003. Ryan Haddon, 35, the wife of Hollywood star Christian Slater, 34, is facing a year in prison after she was accused of throwing a glass at Slater and then smashing it on his head during a late-night row. Slater needed nine stitches. Police were called to a hotel in Las Vegas early morning where they arrested Ryan Haddon on a domestic violence charge. Police said Slater declined to press charges but prosecutors could pursue a case against Haddon.

Berger, Sebastien. Husband killed in row over lettuce. *Daily Telegraph*, 29 April 1997. A Sunday school teacher stabbed her husband to death in an argument about lettuce leaves. Brenda Richardson, 54, plunged a carving knife into her husband, Brian's chest after 29 years of marriage, and the wound penetrated his heart. She was jailed for two years at Manchester Crown Court yesterday after admitting manslaughter. Sentencing her, Mr Justice Buxton praised her refusal to blame her husband and accepted that Mrs Richardson had no murderous intent.

Betts, Hannah. Women kick men when they are down. *Times*, 6 January 1999. Reference to survey reporting on the experiences of 100 male victims of domestic violence conducted for the Channel 4 documentary series *Dispatches*, a summary of the results being screened tomorrow night (7 January 1999). The study found that women often attack men when they are most vulnerable: one third of victims featured in the survey were attacked whilst asleep and a quarter kicked in the testicles. One case involved a woman pouring bleach over her sleeping boyfriend's genitals. The study showed that women can be just as violent as men. 40% of female abusers used some kind of weapon to compensate for their relative lack of strength: knives were the instrument of choice, but hammers, bottles and stiletto shoes also featured. 89% of male victims felt that the police did not take their complaints seriously. Only 7% of women abusers were arrested, and none were subsequently charged. 25% of male victims reported that they were themselves arrested.

Brinkworth, Lisa. What makes a woman hit a man? *Cosmopolitan*, February 1995. Report on increasing numbers of men reporting being battered by their female partners, including references to the experiences of seven male victims, including a barrister, cab-driver, property surveyor, construction site worker and rugby player, and an ex-marine. Includes comments by Dr Malcolm George, a neuro-physiologist at the University of London; Dr Kevin Browne, a psychologist and Senior Lecturer in Clinical Criminology at the University of Birmingham; Les Davidson, who runs Merton M.A.L.E. a national helpline for battered men; Jenni Manners, who has run a women's refuge in Wiltshire since 1977 but now also provides counselling for male victims; and Dianne Core, the founder of Childwatch, a counselling service for adults who were abused as children. Also quotes Alix Kirsta, who carried out extensive research into women and violence for her book *Deadlier than the Male*, who believes "women are becoming violent and aggressive for reasons more to do with changing circumstances than any sinister mutation, as is often claimed". Les Davidson thinks that "violence often begins when there is a change in the balance of power in the household, especially if the woman has the greater earning capacity. She brings her managerial position home and the man becomes a soft target for her 'self-expression'". Dr Browne agrees. "Now that women face the same work pressures as men, they too are beginning to use violence as a means of alleviating stress". In a

study by Dr Browne, men and women who had been abused in childhood were found to be three times more likely to behave violently in an adult relationship than non-abused men and women. Dr George reports that women are more likely to use a weapon. "Knives, bottles, and baseball bats are all used. Women also tend to attack men when they are least likely to strike back. The most common attacks are from behind, when the victim is asleep, or in front of the children". Dianne Core comments that "the extent of planned violence by women takes my breath away. Attacks are often premeditated and more vicious than those by men. Women will use their feet, their fists, knives, scissors, boiling water and poison". Core says she has witnessed extreme female violence. Once, she was called to the home where a woman was hurling bricks at her husband, smashing up the kitchen in the process. "These women are like whirling dervishes when they get going". According to Jenni Manners "the only way to tackle all forms of domestic violence is through education and firmer responses from the judicial system".

Brinkworth, Lisa. Angry young women. The rise of violent female crime. *Cosmopolitan*, February 1996. Discussion of increasing violent offences committed by women including in the home. Recent Home office statistics have shown that "the number of women committing serious crimes has reached a record level. Women are now far more active in assaults, street robberies and the drugs trade. Vicious girl gangs, armed to the teeth, stalk the streets, threatening and assaulting the public. In the home, women have started battering their partners, sometimes to death". Women make up 20% of patients in special maximum security hospitals. Alix Kirsta, author of *Deadlier Than The Male*, believes that "women often get as much of a charge as men out of committing very violent acts. Women who kill, whether in the heat of passion or in cold blood, may do so with as much sadistic savagery as any man".

Brook, Sally. Men who are beaten by their partners. *Sun*, 26 September 2003. The paper has been "flooded with e-mails from distraught men who have been attacked by their partners". Plight of six male victims recounted, including one in detail. "I said [my] wife beat me .. and cop [just] laughed".

Burrell, Ian and Brinkworth, Lisa. Sugar n' spice but .. not all nice. *Sunday Times*, 27 November 1994. Report on increasing violence by women, in particular the new phenomenon of violent girl gangs. Their targets are invariably young business women returning home from an evening out, who don't expect to be attacked by a gang of young girls. Four women's prisons are among the 13 most violent jails in the country, although there are only 13 female establishments among Britain's 143 jails. On estates in inner cities, police have observed gangs of young girls, some armed with machetes and army knives, competing with men for a share of the drugs trade. A similar pattern of female violence is emerging behind closed doors. The first national helpline [Merton M.A.L.E.] has been swamped with calls from battered husbands. A former Royal Marine found that his wife could become like "a ferocious wild cat. The slightest thing would set her off. She would pull me to the ground, kick me and pull large clumps of hair out of my head. I never fought back because she is a slightly built, petite woman".

Butler-Sloss, Dame Elizabeth (President of the Family Division). Contact and domestic violence. *Family Law*, May 2000. Resume of the present legal position in child contact proceedings when allegations of domestic violence have been made by the primary carer (usually the mother). Dame Elizabeth asserts that the majority of victims, according to research, are women but admits that there is a "significant minority" of female perpetrators. [She appears to be unaware of the numerous gender-neutral studies on domestic violence which show an almost equal numerical culpability of men and women in couple relationships]. For the legal position, she refers to hearings by the Court of Appeal on the 22 March 2000 by Thorpe LJ, Waller LJ, and herself, when four appeals for contact, where there had been violence in the home, had been grouped together. (*Re L (Contact: Domestic Violence)*; *Re V (Contact: Domestic Violence)*; *Re M (Contact: Domestic Violence)*; *Re H (Contact:*

Domestic Violence) [2000] 2 FLR 334). In the judgments on these appeals, the Court of Appeal gave some general guidance on this issue. Courts generally should take into account the extent of any violence established, the effect upon the primary carer, the effect on the child, and the ability of the offender to recognise his behaviour and attempt to change it. As the Court of Appeal pointed out in *Re L (Contact: Domestic Violence)*, there is, and there should be, no automatic presumption against contact in a case where domestic violence has been established. It is a highly relevant and important factor, amongst others, which must be taken into account. Courts naturally start with the view that in most cases contact between the child and the non-resident parent is desirable both for the child and the parent. This accords with the general welfare of the child under s.1 of the Children Act 1989, Art. 8 of the European Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms 1950, and Art. 3 of the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child 1989. However, serious cases of physical or psychological violence to the other parent where there are children in the family have to be treated by the courts with an extra degree of caution, recognising that the welfare of the child is paramount.

Carter, Louise. I felt so guilty when my girlfriend beat me up. (Interview with 6'2" male victim). *Sunday Express*, 2 September 2001. Experience of male victim who was subject to irrational outbursts of violence or abuse, including a cup of hot tea thrown at him, boiling water from a kettle thrown over his back resulting in scalding and hospital treatment, biting, spitting and kicking. "She could create a row out of the most innocent remark - even a compliment".

Charen, Mona. Violence against sanity. *Washington Times*, 11 August 1997. Criticism of the feminist ideology applying to domestic violence which sees violent, aggressive, uncivilised men victimising helpless, innocent, peace-loving women. "Feminists have floated one falsehood after another in service of their vision of domestic violence". As Sally Satel has noted (*US Women's Quarterly*, Summer 1997), they create "new bogus statistics faster than you can shoot them down". Mona Charen cites research by Murray Straus, which concluded that 25 to 30 per cent of violent clashes between partners are the result only of attacks by women. She believes that feminist approaches to the problem may do real harm, in particular the 'must arrest' laws which require the police to arrest one member of the couple (almost always the man).

Cleary, Mary. State ignoring male domestic violence victims. *Irish Times*, 18 October 2000. Criticism of the Irish Government's persisting biased attitudes towards male victims of domestic violence and the continuing almost total lack of publicly funded support services for them. "While domestic violence is used as an ideological weapon, men, women and children will continue to suffer needlessly. We need to see it for what it is - a personal and a social issue affecting human beings in their most intimate and personal relationships".

Clough, Sue. Duchess's dresser jailed for life. *Daily Telegraph*, 17 May 2001. Report on the conviction of Jane Andrews, the Duchess of York's former dresser, who was jailed for life yesterday for murdering her boyfriend Thomas Cressman after he told her that he no longer loved her and did not want to marry her. Sentencing her, Judge Michael Hyam told her: "Nothing can justify what you did, it was a brutal attack and even if you felt yourself wronged and you were emotionally vulnerable, you were attacking an unarmed man who had possibly been asleep a few moments before". By a majority of 11 to 1, the jury rejected Andrew's claim to have acted in self-defence when she battered her boyfriend with a cricket bat before stabbing him. The judge said that she then left him to die "without remorse". The court heard that the victim had made a despairing 999 call to the police asking for help "before someone gets hurt". The operator, who constantly interrupted him, merely suggested they calm down and talk about it. The police did not go to the house. [See also Steele, John. Ex-royal dresser's sex abuse claim is rejected by judges. *Daily Telegraph*, 25 September 2003].

Dalrymple, Theodore. Women are just catching up with violent, drunken men. *Daily Telegraph*, 27 November 2001. The author, who works as a prison doctor, fears more women will be jailed as their behaviour gets worse. Every year, he sees about 150 women who have been violent, sometimes extremely so, in the home. He considers that “the rise in female criminality throws a lurid and unflattering light on contemporary British society”.

Davies, Hugh. ‘Softie’ is granted divorce from his bullying wife. *Daily Telegraph*, 8 October 1999. Lyndis Hutton, 48, viewed her marriage as “happy, loving and fun-filled”. In fact, the High Court was told that there had been a ‘litany’ of complaints against her by her husband John, also 48, during the 22 years of their marriage. She had slapped him, screeched down the telephone at him, and hurled a copy of *Who’s Who* at him with such force that he was knocked off a kitchen stool. She had also kicked him in bed, damaged his record collection, cut the strings of his guitar, and threw food cooked by him on to kitchen work surfaces. Mr Hutton claimed that she had belittled and denigrated him over his work [as a wine merchant], calling him “pathetic”. The judge agreed to a divorce and ruled that Mrs Hutton should pay three-quarters of his legal costs.

Dawney, Ivo (in Washington). Husbands take a beating by law. *Sunday Telegraph*, 8 June 1997. Comment on the institutionalised bias against men now applying in gender conflict issues in America. The 1994 Violence Against Women Act has become a hated symbol of what is known as the new Feminist Jurisprudence - the American women’s headlong assault on the legal system. The draconian core of the Act is a mandatory arrest policy. After a swift call to 911, a claim by a woman of fear of violence from her male partner is all the police need to be obliged to remove him from the scene. Males are subjected to obligatory counselling programmes, many of them formulated by highly-politicised ‘therapists’. The much-favoured Duluth Abuse Intervention Programme submits them to something not far from brainwashing, in which men are told that their actions are the result of social engineering and women that they are blameless.

De Courcy, Anne. I’m so shocked that I hit my boyfriend. *Daily Mail*, Letter to Femail Dilemmas, 19 February 1998. “My boyfriend and I have been together for eight years. Our love is very deep but we have a history of rowing and, at Christmas, for the first time, I hit him during one of these”.

Desmond, Sinead. Is it really true that women are as violent as men? *Sun Woman*, 22 August 2001. Report of interview with Erin Pizzey who says that ‘there’s been a blanket of silence thrown over the real suffering of men for years’, and brief reference to research by John Archer and Malcolm George, together with a resume of the experiences of three male victims.

Doughty, Steve. Men as likely as women to face domestic violence. *Daily Mail*, 22 January 1999. Reference to results of Home Office Research Study 191 published yesterday (21 January 1999) which showed almost equal proportions of violence by men and women in couple relationships. In the 12-month period preceding the study in 1995 (of 10,000 men and women between the ages of 16 and 59, as a supplement to the 1996 British Crime Survey), equal proportions (4.2%) of men and women reported being physically assaulted by a partner. Over a longer term (lifetime experience), 23% of women and 15% of men reported physical assault by a partner (a proportion of 40% male victims). Although women tended to suffer more injury and repeated [chronic] attacks, one third of those injured and one quarter of chronic victims were male. In response, the Government was accused by Valerie Riches of Family and Youth Concern of being over-influenced by feminist ideology which insists domestic violence is rampant. She said “the clear message from this report is that the way to reduce domestic violence is to encourage people to get married and stay married. ... It has been shown again and again that marriage is the safest environment for men, women and children”.

Doward, Jamie. Battered men get their own refuge. *Observer*, 21 December 2003. Reference to newly opened small refuge for battered men and their children in south-west England, initiated by the charity ManKind. A second centre is planned to open early in 2004 in north-west England, and organisers plan to create a national network eventually. Ian Hancock, the NHS director of psychological services in Dumfries and Galloway, is quoted as saying "It's difficult for anybody if they are being battered but with men their problem is compounded by the fact that they feel they shouldn't allow themselves to be battered by a woman. It affects their self-esteem."

Driscoll, Margaret. All for love? *Sunday Times*, Style & Travel, 7 June 1992. Report on dramatic increase in violence by women, including violence against other women where love is involved. As William Congreve noted three centuries ago, "heav'n has no rage like love to hatred turned, nor hell a fury, like a woman scorned". Psychologist Dorothy Rowe, whose new book *Wanting Everything* examines women's reactions to rejection, says that "women's attitudes have changed profoundly. They no longer have to fall into the role of martyr and are far more likely to take direct action against a rival, or their spouse".

Evenson, Brad and Milstone, Carol. Women emerge as aggressors in Alberta survey. 67% of women questioned say they started severe conflicts. *Ottawa National Post*, 10 July 1999. Reference to results of 1987 survey led by Marilyn Kwong of Simon Fraser University of 705 men and women in Alberta on intimate violence which were at last published in full this week in the *Canadian Journal of Behavioural Science*. Results were first published by the *Journal* in 1989, but only those relating to female victims, and led to government action on domestic violence focused only at women victims. The studies actually revealed that women were just as violent as men in intimate relationships, and women were almost three times more likely to initiate violence in a relationship. The study showed roughly that 10.8% of men in the survey pushed, grabbed or threw objects at their spouses in the previous year, while 2.5% committed more severe acts, such as choking, kicking, or using a weapon. By contrast, 12.4% of women committed acts of minor violence and 4.7% committed severe violence, higher proportions than for men in both minor and severe instances. The violence was seldom one-sided. Of those surveyed, 52% of women and 62% of men reported that both partners were violent. When questioned about who initiated the most severe conflicts, 67% of women believed that they had started it; only 26% believed that it was their male spouse. Marilyn Kwong was quoted as writing "Our society seems to harbour an implicit acceptance of women's violence as relatively harmless. ... Furthermore, the failure to acknowledge the possibility of women's violence .. jeopardises the credibility of all theory and research directed toward ending violence against women".

Fleet, Michael. Six years for killer 'broken by wife'. *Daily Telegraph*, 15 October 1996. A husband, constantly taunted and abused by his wife, strangled her and then took her body to a police station. Although Reading Crown Court heard that Gurdial Singh Garg, 30, in the past had been beaten with a rolling pin by his wife, Kanwal Kaur, 28, and Mr Justice Hooper accepted that he had suffered abuse "in a life where you have been constantly assaulted, both psychologically and physically", he sentenced him to six years imprisonment. [This compares harshly with women who have been similarly provoked into killing their male partners, who often are given only probation].

Fleet, Michael. Woman jailed for killing son with salt. *Daily Telegraph*, 18 June 1997. A mother who killed her four-year old son by poisoning him with drinks laced with salt was jailed for life yesterday at Oxford Crown Court. Caroline Lloyd, 26, who gave her son up to six glasses of fizzy drink a day, all with high levels of salt, which caused vomiting, stomach cramps and a swollen brain., admitted manslaughter. Three psychiatrists said her personality disorder was so severe it would be untreatable in hospital.

Fleet, Michael. Woman killed ex-boyfriend in self-defence. *Daily Telegraph*, 26 May 1999. A woman who stabbed her violent and drunk ex-boyfriend to death after he traced her and their children to their new home was cleared of murder and manslaughter yesterday by a jury at Winchester Crown Court. Laila Mannon, aged 31, picked up a kitchen knife and stabbed Stephen Crosbie once in the heart. Mr Justice Roger Toulson awarded defence costs after the jury decided she had acted in self-defence.

Fowler, Rebecca. Girls get violent. *Independent*, 2 May 1996. Discussion of increasing violence by young women. In the past five years, female violent crime has risen by 12%, four times the rate among young men. Offences involving women carrying out assault, robbery, murder, and drug related crimes, have increased by 250% since 1973. A clear pattern is emerging that women are becoming more violent. "Female harassment against men is also on the increase, and the early evidence suggests the connection between violence and poverty is as strong in women as it is in men". Research at Sheffield University into bullying among 7,000 children, suggested "that girls are just as likely to use physical violence when they are bullied as boys, but they are ashamed to admit it".

Gaher, Dipish and Boztas, Senay. Hen-night bans come in to stop 'ladette' louts. *Sunday Times*, 24 June 2001. Hotels and restaurants are refusing to accept bookings from all-female parties following claims that the drunken antics of women are wreaking havoc on respectable venues". Sally Ferris, the senior duty manager at a restaurant said "Men are easier to manage - you take the drink away from them and they say 'Sorry, love', but women become personally abusive".

Getty, Sarah. 'Black widow' is jailed for poison curry killing. (London) *Metro*, 16 December 2003. Bigamist Dena Thompson, 43, dubbed the 'black widow' was sentenced to life in prison yesterday after being convicted of murdering her second husband, Julian Webb, on his 31st birthday by hiding bitter tasting anti-depressants in a hot curry and giving him a drink laced with aspirin. Police began investigating Thompson after she was cleared of trying to kill her third husband, Richard Thompson, in 2000. Detectives reopened the case of Mr Webb, who died in 1994 from an apparent suicide. They exhumed his body and found he had been killed with a drugs overdose. After the Old Bailey verdict, a police officer said "This woman is every man's nightmare. For a decade, she has targeted men sexually, financially and physically."

Gilham, Cherri. Fergie aide guilty of love rage murder. *Daily Mail*, 24 May 2001. Report of a jealous woman who in a blind rage stabbed her unfaithful boyfriend through the bed cover whilst he was in a drunken sleep. The knife grazed his side and went into his arm. She called an ambulance, and he recovered but did not press charges, and no action was taken against her. The title of the story is taken from the headline last week relating to Fergie's aide, Jane Andrews, sentenced last week to life imprisonment for the murder of her boyfriend.

Ginn, Kate. BBC girl made up attack after boyfriend called off their affair. *Daily Mail*, 15 December 1998. BBC journalist Louise Port, 22, wept yesterday after Ealing Magistrates Court threw out her claims that she had been beaten up by her boyfriend, Philip Mercer, 31, a Radio 1 reporter. Mercer's counsel said the presenter "is an aggressive and volatile young woman given to outbursts of violent temper. She has shown herself quite capable of aggression towards men. He said she had become embittered when Mercer refused to continue their relationship after the row. Louise Porter did it out of revenge".

Graves, David. Mother who struck rival is freed for Christmas. *Daily Telegraph*, 21 December 1996. Debbie Smith, 29, a mother who had spent a week in jail after being sentenced at Manchester Crown Court on the 13 December to 9 months, collapsed in tears yesterday when she was freed by the Court of Appeal, and her sentence substituted by a probation order. Lord Justice Beldam said the trial judge

had taken “a far too restrictive view” of the attack, when she had used a stiletto heel to attack her best friend Francine French, 30, after finding her with her estranged husband Jeffery, 31.

Harrison, Jemima. Would you batter your husband? *Woman's Own*, 24 May 1986. Report on plight of male victims of domestic violence, including brief reference to the experiences of four victims, one of these a husband who was eventually provoked into retaliation by smashing a vase over his wife's head and pushing her off the balcony of their ninth-floor flat. Theodore Johnson was subsequently found guilty of the manslaughter of his wife Yvonne, not murder, and jailed for three years. The judge said “I am satisfied you are not a violent man and this happened because of your wife's provocation”. Psychiatrist Dr John Bonn, who specialises in what he calls “marital disharmony”, thought that “ironically, the more restrained a man is, the more likely it is that he'll provoke his wife into violence”. Colin Hale, of the charity Families Need Fathers, said that “on no account must a man retaliate. The system is weighted against men. In custody cases, the burden is on the father to prove the mother is unfit. If the man hits back, he'll suffer”. Alex Goldie of the Campaign for Justice in Divorce also advised this. If the man retaliates, the wife would still receive “all the sympathy from the police and legal system”. Moreover, he would jeopardise the “few rights he does have when it comes to child custody, care and control, maintenance, division of property and so on”.

Hartley, Clodagh (in Los Angeles). De Niro: My wife gave me hiding. *Sun*, 12 July 2001. In a child custody battle, De Niro accused his wife of beating him up on a sailing trip. She flew into a rage and pummelled him after she saw him talking to the cook, the wife of the yacht's skipper. A second source said “she was screaming and started hitting him”.

Hewson, Barbara. Why women should not be ‘veiled’ in court. *Times*, 1 July 2003. Criticism of recent Home Office proposal [in *Safety and Justice*] that women [and men] complaining of domestic violence should be given anonymity on so-called “privacy” grounds. “There is another reason to challenge this trend [of anonymity for particular victims]. It promotes a degraded and degrading view of women as fragile creatures who cannot even assume the responsibility of testifying in their own names”. Includes reference to Study 191 results which show “by far the commonest instances of assault were pushing, shoving and grabbing, arguably not a crime at all”. “Only 17% of women said to have undergone domestic assaults regarded them as a crime”. “Yet the authorities are determined to put more women through the criminal justice system. The carrot they offer is anonymity. But there is scant evidence of a crisis which can be solved only by imposing the legal equivalent of the burka”.

Hill, Amelia. It's not just women who are victims. *Observer*, 7 December 2003. Report on the Montgomeryshire Family Crisis Centre (MFCC) which helps both female victims and male abusers but also offers male victims of domestic violence the same level of help and resources as female victims. Jackie Richardson, senior practitioner at MFCC is quoted as saying: “Our programme to help male victims of domestic violence has been criticised for diverting the help needed by the ever-growing number of female victims. But we believe society discriminates against men in the field of domestic violence. They need just as much help as women to come to terms with domestic violence and rebuild their lives.”

Hoolahan, Sue. Coping alone. *Inside Housing*, 5 September 2003. Article drawing attention to the lack of crisis support for male victims of domestic violence. Men on the receiving end of domestic violence are being failed by everyone, including the housing sector.

Howells, Samantha. When a woman beats up her husband. *Best*, Issue 25/03, 24 June 2003. Experience of a male victim who suffered violence and abuse for three years at the hands of his wife. Despite the fact that he dialled 999 on one occasion and the police recorded him as the victim, he still found himself in court accused of hurting his wife and was found guilty. As a result, she obtained an

order removing him from his home. With brief comments by psychologist Martina King and Steve Fitzgerald of ManKind.

Hughes, David. Domestic violence against men. *Right Now*, October/November 2003. Comment on the “brainwashing” of the British public by the media about the existence of male victims. In the face of increasing evidence published about their existence, the previous suppression of any studies showing the real extent of male victimisation has now been replaced by a carefully selected and one-sided presentation by women’s groups of the ‘facts’ of domestic violence purporting to show that domestic violence is a sex issue, not a social issue.

Hurst, David. Women who brutalise men. London *Evening Standard*, 15 September 2003. “Violence against women is a scourge of our society. But it is not just women who suffer. Men are also attacked by their partners, yet rarely seek help, fearing they will be ridiculed. It has been claimed that in London last year 20,000 men were abused”. Case studies of two male victims, ex-army captain Matthew Mudge and former deep-sea fisherman George Rolph. Comments by Steve Fitzgerald, of ManKind. £22.9 million of Government money [is] promised for refuge provision until 2006. None of this money is available for men and their children. There is not one bed for a male victim of an abusive straight relationship”. “Men have virtually no help available”.

Irwin, Aisling. Girls ‘are adopting violent identity’. *Daily Telegraph*, 22 July 1998. A study of 40 girls aged 14 to 18 by Antoinette Hardy, a post graduate student at Loughborough University, revealed that 32 had been involved in at least one physical fight. Only a quarter of them regretted it while 15% reported a ‘high’ afterwards. Two thirds of the students interviewed who had been involved in a fight had fought with people outside their families. Fighting included punching, kicking and using broken glass. They showed little remorse. Hardy believed that “it was most likely that violence was as innate to girls as it was to boys but had been more socially repressed”.

Jones, Catherine. Safe-house hope for abused men. *Liverpool Echo*, 11 September 2003. Report on efforts of Steve Dennett, Merseyside regional co-ordinator for ManKind, to set up a safe house for Merseyside men who fall victim to domestic abuse at the hands of women. Psychoanalyst Josephine Cropper, who treats men from across the north-west, says that “one in ten of my clients are male victims of domestic violence. It’s very hard [for them] to find someone to talk to. They are hardly going to talk to their mates in the pub. They think they should be able to deal with it. It can be such a shock for a man, they can’t believe it’s happening to them. Most don’t report it as they’re scared of being ridiculed”.

Judge, Elizabeth. Men told how to avoid violent women. *Times*, 13 August 2001. Reference to book *Terrorist Within the Family* being written by Erin Pizzey, and brief mention of current study of male victims of domestic violence by Dewar Research .

Kemp, Beverly. Battered by the women of their dreams. *Independent*, 23 July 1994. They are punched, kicked, attacked with bottles, glasses, pans. But burnt, bruised and bleeding, these men still love their tormentors. Experiences of two male victims of domestic violence. The first: “Her violence became a pattern. She would become enraged if I didn’t do exactly as she wanted and strike me with whatever came to hand. Once I was in bed asleep and woke to find her pushing a lighted cigarette into my back. I have no idea why she did that. There hadn’t been a row or even a disagreement. Another time she thrust a kitchen knife into my arm, then rang the police and reported that I had stabbed her”. “Some days she would be like a wild animal and other days she was as placid as can be. The unpredictability was so hard to cope with”. The second victim: “The violence started about six months after we got married. At first I tried to keep a note of when it happened, to see if there was a pattern, but it is impossible to tell now what provokes it. It comes out of the blue. It takes a lot of strength not to retaliate”.

King, Evelyn. The silence is over: 3,000 men ring helpline claiming abuse by women. *Irish Examiner*, 11 December 1998. Report on conference on male victims of domestic violence held in University College, Dublin yesterday, the first ever such conference in Europe, organised by AMEN, the support group for male victims. Dail deputy Rofain Shortall (Labour) urged that "domestic violence against men must be seen as an equality issue, where women who rightly campaign for equal rights must now be prepared to share in the responsibility for society's ills". Jim Higgins (Fine Gael) said the law had to be applied equally. At present, the wording is equal but "it is not interpreted equally". Mary Cleary, who founded AMEN a year ago, said that 3,000 men had called since the helpline was set up last December, claiming they were victims of female violence. She said that men who were physically abused by their partners had difficulty in getting help from the authorities. "They were just told to go home and sort it out themselves".

Kirsta, Alix. Six foot, macho.. and beaten by his wife. *Times*, 10 December 1989. Report of a six-foot male victim who had suffered violence and physical injuries from his smaller, petite and feminine wife.

Kirsta, Alix. Would You Batter Him? *New Woman*, January 1991. Article exploring male victimisation and including quote of a police officer who said "we have all dealt with a case" of a battered husband.

Laframboise, Donna. Violence against men deserves attention, too. *Canada National Post*, 1 August 2000. Reference to results released last week of the domestic violence telephone survey by Statistics Canada (Statscan) in 1999 when 25,874 people were questioned, the first time male victims had been included in such a survey. The study found that equal proportions of 2% of men and women reported violence against them by their partner during the previous 12 months. Over a longer 5-year period, 8% of women and 7% of men reported experiencing a violent incident with an intimate partner (a proportion of about 46% male victims). The Statscan survey also found that domestic homicide had declined dramatically over the past 20 years, from 15 murders of wives for every million couples in 1979 to 7 per million in 1998, and from 4 murders of husbands per million couples in 1979 to 2 per million in 1998 (a proportion of about 22% male victims). Author highly critical of sexist response from feminist activists to the findings. "When historians look back at these years, they're going to shake their heads at the hypocrisy of feminist activists who insist that "no amount of violence is acceptable" when the offender is male yet never miss an opportunity to minimise violence when it gets committed by women".

Leake, Christopher. Battered husbands: the taboo of modern marriage. *Mail on Sunday*, 10 November 1996. Reference to results of research in 1994 on 20 male victims of domestic violence in Merseyside area by Dr Sean Stitt and Audrey Macklin of Liverpool John Moores University. The results highlighted a gender bias within current literature, in that it has generally failed to address male issues of domestic violence and acknowledge the possibility that women are not the only victims of spousal abuse. The study established the types of abuse suffered including physical abuse (punching, kicking, scratching, use of weapons, e.g. knives, shoes, teapots), and psychological and emotional abuse (threats, humiliation, isolation, manipulation, deprivation, belittling). It found a significant lack of male oriented resources. Existing statutory and voluntary resources were not geared towards male victims. The authors concluded that "Quite literally, for male victims of female perpetrated domestic abuse/violence, there is 'nowhere to turn', characterised by the dismissive reaction by institutional professionals like the police and social workers and feminist activists".

Lee-Potter, Lynda. It's so easy for a woman to totally destroy a man - it makes me feel so ashamed. *Daily Mail*, 5 December 1998. Reflections on the ease with which allegations of personal violence can be made by women against men generally, and the devastating effects these can have even if untrue,

prompted by the outcome of the allegations of physical violence made by Margaret Moore against Geoffrey Boycott. His long-term girlfriend, Rachel Swinglehurst, was by his side in the French court when he was convicted of beating up Margaret Moore, and is convinced of his innocence. Erin Pizzey, who supports women victims said on television "Women are not always the victims. In this instance, I believe Mr Boycott is the victim, that Margaret Moore is the violent person and that she's had a violent background".

Lee-Potter, Lynda. It's not just men who are violent. *Daily Mail*, 25 October 2000. Comment on phenomenon of claims made by celebrity women of domestic violence or abuse by former husbands or partners, and the other side of the story which the former husband or partner later reveals, e.g. Rula Lenska's false allegations against her former husband Denis Waterman. "I think that there are some women who are manipulative, duplicitous and capable of driving a man to the edge of his control. Unfortunately, there are those who see all women as victims and all chaps as oppressors, which is as insulting to women as it is to men. There are wives who use sex as a lever. They are empowered and energised when they demean and humiliate a man and make him feel inadequate and a failure".

Lynn, Angharad. Surveys show that half of arguments between couples are over money ... *Express*, 14 June 1999. A survey for the Prudential recently found that money is the major cause of stress in 1 in 4 relationships, whilst counselling organisation Relate has discovered that 42% of arguments are over money.

Macdonald, Victoria. Battered husbands afraid to seek help. *Sunday Telegraph*, 29 January 1995. Reference to results of study by Sean Stitt and Audrey Macklin of John Moores University in Liverpool of 20 male victims in the Merseyside area. The results "surprised and horrified" the researchers, who believed that there would be only a small number of cases. Instead, they had been inundated with calls from husbands wanting to tell their story. One victim reported that his hand had been pinned to a kitchen table with a knife, another had scalding water poured over his face, and others had been hit with a variety of implements, including the proverbial rolling pin. Yet when the researchers approached social workers about how male victims were treated, they came across what they could only describe as "anti-male sexism". Dr Stitt said "male victims cover evidence of their abuse by completely isolating themselves. In many cases, they stay in the marriage because they are afraid for the children".

Malik, Dina and Fairhead, Julie. Why women like this are turning to violence. *Bella*, 21 August 1996. Report on increase in violent crime by women. "Armed robbery, vicious assaults and muggings were once crimes associated purely with men - but not any longer". Alix Kirsta, author of *Deadlier than the Male* agrees that female violence seems deeply shocking. "Society sees women as mothers, nurturers and protectors. If you've been attacked, you expect a woman to comfort you - not be the attacker. Social conditioning has persuaded most women violence is unacceptable. Now they look at men and think 'if they can do it, why can't I?'" Criminologist Professor Philip Bean of Loughborough University comments that "women have long been involved in things like cheque fraud and shoplifting. But now they're committing robbery and assault".

Marsh, Tim. I live in fear of my wife. *Bella*, 27 October 1993. Interview with male victim of domestic violence. "I remember the first time she attacked me. We were arguing over what to watch on TV when, out of the blue, she hurled her mug of tea at me. I was astonished. I didn't know then that it was only the beginning. Almost every evening is the same now." "How can I leave her when I know I'd have to leave my son living in this hell? It's not easy for a husband to get custody. Would a judge believe my story? I can't walk out and take that risk. So I have to stay in this terrible trap, a battered husband with no one to turn to".

Martin, Nicole. Violence in the home every six seconds. *Daily Telegraph*, 26 October 2000. Reference to results of one-day 'snapshot' of incidents of domestic violence reported to the police on the 28 September 2000, co-ordinated by Prof. Betsy Stanko, director of the Economic and Social Research Council's violence research programme at the University of London. During the day, the police received 1,300 calls relating to domestic violence, including 1,150 in England (171 to the Metropolitan Police), 32 in Northern Ireland, 32 in Wales, and 94 in Scotland. Women accounted for 81% of the calls. 4% were women victims of another female. 8% of victims were said to be men attacked by a female partner, while 7% were men attacked by a male partner. [There are doubts about the authenticity of the results, since men are known especially to under-report, and the total number of calls received would have included calls relating to non-physical abuse, and false allegations, and possibly repeat calls].

Mayes, Tessa. The wrong stick with which to beat violent men. *Times*, 5 June 2003. Criticism of Home Office proposal [in *Safety and Justice*] for a register for those convicted of, and at risk of repeating, domestic violence, as a further measure to protect women from violent partners. "Increased surveillance of anyone - including the most violent offender - is turning justice on its head. Instead of being innocent until proved guilty, those convicted are being treated as potentially guilty of additional crimes in the future until proved innocent - and it's unclear whether once registered a name can ever be erased". "In fact, most people solve their personal disputes at home. For those who don't, unless we want to allow policemen into every bedroom to vet our partners, we have to accept that it's impossible to sanitise personal relationships as if there's never any risk".

McDonagh, Melanie. Women should not be allowed to get away with murder. *Daily Telegraph*, 4 March 2003. Criticism of Solicitor General Harriet Harman's intention to introduce a plea of self-defence for women who kill their husbands, whilst at the same time removing from men the centuries old defence of provocation when they murder their wives. She concludes that the "answer to the problem of violence against women isn't to reward violence by women".

McElroy, Wendy. The unfair sex? *US National Review*, 1 May 1995. Critical review of the cumulative effects of sexual politics in America on gender-conflict issues, such as rape and domestic violence, and the adoption of publicly funded pro-women policies based on misleading and selective statistics and radical feminist ideology. "In the fight against rape and domestic violence, men are now presumed guilty". Radical feminists are using the issues of domestic violence and rape to create a new jurisprudence that assesses guilt and imposes punishment based on gender. The 1994 Violence Against Women Act (VAWA) advanced the radical feminist goal of redistributing power from the ruling class (men) to the oppressed class (women). VAWA defines 'gender-motivated crimes' as federal civil rights violations, converting domestic violence and rape into 'hate' crimes. The law now recognises men and women as antagonistic classes to be governed by different standards of law. VAWA allows not only criminal prosecution but also civil suits for "compensatory and punitive damages, injunctive and declaratory relief as a court may deem appropriate". In effect, a man can be tried (and punished) twice for the same crime. Furthermore, by making rape a civil offence as well as a crime, women avoid the need to prove rape "beyond a reasonable doubt". All a court requires is a "preponderance of evidence". The success of the 'battered woman syndrome' as a defence in murder cases also illustrates how standards of justice have been warped by the politicisation of violence against women. Traditionally, a plea of self-defence required imminent danger without possibility of escape. Today, courts are acquitting women who kill abusive husbands in their sleep. "This sort of injustice is the inevitable consequence of treating men as a separate class, rather than as individuals who share the same humanity as women. They should not be made to stand before a legal system which presumes their guilt".

McGarry Patsy. Feminists accused of suppressing truth about battered husbands. *Irish Times*, 11 December 1998. Reference to comments made by Erin Pizzey at a conference on male victims of domestic violence titled 'The Silence is Over' held at University College, Dublin on 10 December 1998. She reported that of the first 100 women who came into the refuge for battered women and their children she founded in 1971 in Chiswick, London, "62 had been violent to their male partners and children. These women were not so much victims of male violence as victims of their own violent childhood's". When she tried to draw attention to the reality of male domestic abuse she met with resistance only. Mary Cleary, who founded the helpline for male victims of domestic violence AMEN in December last year, said that they had received more than 3,000 calls during the twelve months since then.

McGowan, Patrick. Night that wrecked TV Anne's marriage. London *Evening Standard*, 27 January 1999. Report of argument between Anne Diamond's husband, Mike Hollingsworth, and his Virgin Radio DJ lover Harriet Scott, in which she hit him repeatedly and at one stage tried to grab him round the throat. This resulted in Anne Diamond learning about his affair and seeking a divorce.

McIntyre, Sinead. £19,000 revenge of wife bitter at her husband's younger lover. *Daily Mail*, 18 February 2002. After Lyn Drouin discovered that her estranged husband had a young girlfriend, she broke into his new home, smashed household and personal items, and destroyed all the clothes in his wardrobe. Yesterday in court, she was given a two-year rehabilitation order since she did not appear to be at risk of reoffending. The judge told her "so-called domestic violence, be it physical or related to property, is just as unacceptable when it is committed by a female as opposed to a male".

McKeown, Kieran. Gender and domestic violence. *Irish Times*, 9 July 2001. Letter from Dr McKeown citing the results of research on couples who sought counselling with Accord and MRCS - the two largest couple counselling services in Ireland. Based on responses from nearly 700 couples, these show broadly similar rates of domestic violence for both men and women. Although not necessarily representative of the population as a whole, the research does undermine the view that men are the only perpetrators and women are its only victims.

Milne, Jonathan. Battered men want victim status. New Zealand *Nations News*, 13 October 2000. Reference to two New Zealand studies which found that women were as likely, or more likely, than men to be perpetrators of physical abuse against their partners: (1) the 1998 Otago University study, which followed 1,037 people from birth to their early 20s, and (2) a 1999 Auckland University study. Mens' groups are fighting hard to have men's status as victims of domestic violence recognised, as the Law Commission prepares to report to Parliament on changing the law governing battered defendants.

Morris, Justine. Violent wives and the men who suffer. *Woman's Realm*, 12 July 1994. Discussion of the increase in the number of men reporting attacks by their wives and reference to the experiences of three male victims. Alix Kirsta, author of *Deadlier Than the Male*, believes that "women are becoming more violent. The instincts have always been there, but in the past they have been repressed. With the stresses of life today, women have started to discover their violent instincts and use them in a destructive way. Women are also becoming stronger [through sport]." One male victim reported that "I often went to work with black eyes, bruises and scratches. I would give my colleagues ridiculous excuses, saying things like the cat had attacked me. When Mary started attacking me with knives and scissors, I was in complete fear for my life. I didn't dare phone the police station, I was far too embarrassed - I thought that they would laugh at me." References to Men in Crisis helpline, founded by male victim David, and to Merton M.A.L.E. helpline launched in April this year and run by Les Davidson. Davidson reports that "very few battered husbands leave their partners" [in part probably because there are no refuges for them].

Mulraney, Stuart. Home Guard. *Police Review*, 5 January 2001. Reference to attitudes and new policies towards domestic violence and 'hate crimes' by the Metropolitan Police. Includes quote by Det Ch Supt John Godsave, of the Met's diversity directorate, "We have found to our cost that there are many agendas in the domestic violence field. We say it's inclusive while feminists would say it's purely a question of male perpetrator-female victim. There's this 20-30 year old mindset that it's a feminist issue".

Murray, Ian. Sober lessons for merry England. *Times*, 26 November 1997. Reference to results of survey by the Health Education Authority published on 25 November 1997. The survey estimated that 1 million men and 190,000 women get drunk at least once a week. Half of adults admitted to hospital with head injuries were drunk, and a third of assaults on strangers took place in or around a pub. Alcohol was involved in a third of incidents of domestic violence.

Murray, Ian. Bad girls are catching up with the boys at crime. *Times*, 16 October 1998. Reference to a newly published study *Antisocial Behaviour By Young People* and to comments by Sir Michael Rutter, Professor of Child Psychology at London University's Institute of Psychiatry, one of the authors. "More young women are becoming aggressive and antisocial, but their criminal careers are shorter than men's. Women still commit a lower proportion of violent crimes, although they are just as likely as men to take part in domestic violence". "Strong relationships are an important factor in curing antisocial behaviour". "Generally, boys are more prone to antisocial behaviour: rates of conduct disorder are twice as high for boys as for girls, and pervasive and persistent hyperactivity is four times more common among boys. Domestic violence has a similar incidence in both sexes, according to police figures. The peak age for offending is now about 21 for males and 18 for females".

O'Keefe, Alan. Seminar hears tales of violent bullying by wives. *Irish Independent*, 11 December 1998. Report on conference held yesterday in Dublin on domestic violence against men, the first in Europe, organised by AMEN, a support group for male victims founded in December 1997. Mary Cleary, founder of the group, said that the Irish authorities are failing to realise the extent of the problem by heavily discriminating in favour of funding for female victims only. A number of speakers criticised the attitude of the gardai who fail to deal with male victims with sympathy or understanding. The legal system was also criticised for its treatment of male victims of domestic violence. A new survey in the North East has shown that the public acknowledge that domestic violence against men is a problem which deserves public funding. "But the Government still refuses to fund a men's helpline which has received calls from thousands of Irish males who are being battered physically and psychologically in the home", said Mary Cleary.

Olliver, Victor. I was a battered husband. *Woman's Journal*, November 1994. Experience of a male victim. "When I went in court, I was told by my own solicitor to pull myself together because, 'the judge won't like that'. They all refused to consider the possibility of a man being victimised by his wife". Merton M.A.L.E. considers "that many abused husbands are damaged as much emotionally as physically. The main tactic of the wife is to isolate the husband from the world by bullying him and then controlling him with physical violence. Men have had teeth knocked out with frying pans, cigarettes stubbed out on them, ankles and jaws broken by wives. When the police are called, the wife accuses the man of abuse and he's arrested".

Orr, Deborah. Are some women getting away with murder? *Independent*, 29 May 2002. Comment on the recent case of Janet Charlton who was found not guilty of the murder of her live-in lover Daniel O'Brien but guilty of manslaughter on grounds of provocation. Her claim of self-defence was rejected by the jury because her victim was bound, gagged and blindfolded at the time she attacked him with an axe with blows to the head and upper body. "A woman can commit a 'crime of passion' just as easily as a man can, without 'battered woman syndrome' being involved". "We need 'crimes of

passion' to be properly understood, for both sexes, not filed erroneously under 'battered woman syndrome'. What really worries me about this case is that it can only fan the flames of resentment from men who already feel that their very lives are seen as less valuable than the lives of women. This is not only happening in the courts. It is in matters of health care that the discrepancies can seem most shocking".

Parkin, Molly. *TV Quick*, w/e 3 March 1995. Letter to Quick Advice columnist. "We hate the way our mum shouts at and hits our dad. She is much smaller than him, but she's a real bully". Molly Parkin advises "I'm sure that if you make a real stand over this, you will bring about a change. Domestic violence can become a hard habit to break when a relationship has set in its mould".

Parkin, Molly. in *TV Quick*, w/e 29 September 1995. Letter to Quick Advice columnist. "My girlfriend has a violent temper and I'd like to break it off between us, but I'm afraid she will attack me. ... She has warned me that if I ever leave her she'll find me and I'll be sorry". Molly Parkin advises "though there are many cases like yours, where the woman terrifies the man, they are not as well publicised as battered wives, for instance. The reason is male pride. .. This is your life we are talking about. If needs be, tell the police".

Paterson, Michael. Abused wife's murder conviction is reduced. *Daily Telegraph*, 6 December 2002. Donna Tinker was jailed for life in April 2000 after a jury found her guilty of the murder of her husband by stabbing him in the back. The Court of Appeal reduced this to manslaughter with a sentence of 7 years.

Paton, Maureen. I never thought my wife would beat me. *Daily Telegraph*, 19 February 2003. "Some men will never be able to think of women as the gentle sex". Experience of male victim featured in *Dangerous Love*, a programme challenging our assumptions about the gentler sex, broadcast on BBC-1 on 19 February 2003.

Patrick, Guy. Corrie Tracy beats up new hubby on jet. *Sun*, 10 January 2003. Coronation Street Tracy Shaw repeatedly punched her new husband on a holiday jet - then burst into tears as he sank his teeth into her hand in retaliation. Fellow passengers watched in amazement as the couple fought in their business class seats on a flight back to England from Nassau. A witness told how the champagne-guzzling Tracy went berserk at TV producer Robert Ashworth for wanting a nap. "She let rip with a torrent of four-letter abuse and then thumped him with her fist in his face - five, six, seven times in a row. It was incredible".

Pearson, Patricia. Bruising truths about the fair sex. *Sunday Times*, 23 August 1998. Reference to results of study by Professor John Archer reported at meeting of International Society for Research on Aggression held in July in New Jersey. These showed that, in domestic disputes, women were the aggressors as often as men. While the studies also show that women usually sustain greater injury, not all assaulted men emerge unscathed. A year-long survey of American emergency admissions to hospital, published in August 1997, recorded 30,000 domestic violence-related injuries for men. In America, women abuse and kill their children as often as men do: mothers murder the overwhelming majority of new-borns killed by a parent. One sixth of serial killers are female. In addition, more than one third of partnered spree killers, are female. "Denying the existence of battered men, of mutual combat in relationships, and of aggressive women, is popular among feminists, but in 25% of violent couples the sole abuser is female. Yet the male aggressor/female victim paradigm still persists".

Pennington, Su. Girls just wanna have fun - fighting and mugging. *Independent on Sunday*, November 1996. Report on alarming rise in female rates of violence. Dr Sue Bailey, an adolescent forensic psychologist, says "women are becoming increasingly involved in violent crime. We'll have

descriptions from the girls [referred to her by the courts or social workers] of them punching, locking, butting and continuing to hurt victims once they're down on the floor". Austin White died at the hands of his girlfriend, who had viciously attacked him several times before fatally stabbing him through the heart. After stabbing him, she "cleaned the weapon and went to bed, leaving him to die on the floor". Dr Bailey says that "the real problem is the impact on the next generation as violent young women become mothers. It's particularly important that we intervene early with these girls, so that we don't enter into a cycle where the next generation of girls become increasingly violent".

Phillip, Margaret. Husbands also victims of spousal violence: Statscan. *Canada Globe and Mail*, 26 July 2000. Reference to results of latest Statscan survey of the extent of domestic violence in Canada, experienced by both men and women, the first since the Violence Against Women Survey (VAWS) five years ago. The researchers concluded that domestic violence against women had dropped from the 12% (over a lifetime) recorded in the VAWS to 8% (over a 5-year period) in 1999. 7% of male victims reported assault over a 5-year period in 1999. According to the survey results, 26% of women who reported being assaulted were victims of more than 10 episodes of violence, compared to about 13% of men, and children witnessed the parental violence in 37% of cases.

Phillips, Melanie. Who will speak for the battered man? *Sunday Times*, 15 November 1998. Criticism of the government's recent proposals (to be trailed on TV in Scotland over Christmas) for children to inform on violent fathers (but not violent mothers), and general discussion of the way policies relating to domestic violence and biased against male victims reflect the deliberate use of selective or distorted statistics.

Phillips, Melanie. The false assumptions that insult all men. *Sunday Times*, 20 February 2000. Critical review of Home Office attitudes on sexual offences and domestic violence, which are based on misleading or spurious statistics and reasoning. In regard to rape, "the government wants more men convicted and doesn't care how". The Home Office ignores the results of its own research on domestic violence, showing women initiate often serious violence against their male companions as frequently as men initiate it - and sometimes more often. Admission of this would hurt the women's aid industry that attracts funds on the back of the belief that men are invariably victimisers and women their victims. "Not surprisingly, therefore, hapless Home Office officials have come under severe pressure to destroy, repudiate or obliterate their own research showing sexual equivalence [of culpability] in domestic violence".

Phillips, Melanie. Man beaters behind closed doors. *Sunday Times*, 19 November 2000. Criticism of reliance on Prof. Betsy Stanko's one-day 'snapshot' of reported incidents of domestic violence in September 2000 to support feminist claims that the great majority of victims of domestic violence are female. Quotes the results of research by Professor John Archer [of the University of Central Lancashire] which shows otherwise. Refers to the experiences of two male victims, and the malign use of false allegations of domestic violence in child proceedings. Concludes that "Britain has fallen victim to the notion that endemic male violence is the symptom of patriarchal power over women. This notion is also convulsing the legal systems in America, Canada, Ireland and much of Europe".

Phillips, Melanie. 'Hate crime' is a triumph for the thought police. *Sunday Times*, 25 March 2001. Critical review of growing 'rights culture' and its implications, in particular the creation of the phenomenon of 'hate crime'. "A rights culture turns people into interest groups who challenge each other for supremacy by claiming they are the victims of discrimination. It is also a victim culture. The victim culture in the United States has created the phenomenon of 'hate crime', a concept which has now reached this country, and which according to some police forces includes domestic violence". For example, a dawn raid last week by the Metropolitan Police in the London area which netted more than 100 people who were arrested on charges of 'hate crimes', i.e. racist or homophobic abuse or

attack and domestic violence. "But the real purpose of categorising hate crime is symbolic, in order to destroy prejudice and alter human nature. These subjective and politicised definitions mean this has the capacity to turn into a witch-hunt".

Phillips, Melanie. Demenised! *Daily Mail*, 13 February 2003. Critical comment on BBC-1 *Hitting Home* series being broadcast this week, complaining that TV is being used to reinforce one of the great myths of our age: that it's only men who are to blame for domestic violence. "This thinking is now entrenched in official circles. The series steering group included several Government officials. The extreme feminist agenda of vilifying men through character assassination, distortion and lies has got the full force of the political machine behind it". She regards this as a form of 'gender fascism'.

Phillips, Melanie. Men are now being turned into un-persons ... and they are even being denied basic justice. *Daily Mail*, 19 June 2003. Scathing criticism of the latest Home Office proposals to toughen domestic violence law [in *Safety and Justice*, June 2003]. "Men are being demonised as intrinsic rapists, wife beaters and child abusers as part of a broader agenda. It is nothing less than an aim to destroy the married family, cripple 'male power' by emasculating men's role and undermining masculinity itself". The proposals "assume all men are guilty". [They] "go even further; removing men not just from family life, but from the protection of the law itself".

Pizzey, Erin. Men are strong, men are bullies and men are violent. Men don't cry when their wives beat them up - this is the unreported face of domestic violence. *Observer*, 5 July 1998. Review of bias against men in attitudes and policies relating to domestic violence. Her experience at the refuge for battered women she opened in Chiswick in 1971, the first in the country, revealed that of the first 100 women coming into the refuge, 62 were as violent as the partners they had left. Since then, research which has shown an almost equal numerical culpability of men and women in domestic conflict has been suppressed or brushed aside by the feminist movement. A bitter war between men and women in child proceedings has become a reality, with unproven allegations of violence or abuse being sufficient for a father to be denied contact with his children. Counselling programmes for 'violent' men are often run by bitter anti-male feminists. Those such as the Duluth programme amount to little more than a very crude form of feminist brainwashing. Meanwhile, the level of violence in lesbian relationships is a source of great embarrassment to the radical feminist movement. In a survey of 1,099 lesbians (to be published soon), Lie and Gentlewarrior found that 52% of the respondents had been abused by a female lover or partner [almost double the proportion found for women in heterosexual relationships over a lifetime].

Pizzey, Erin. Violent fathers are not the only ones to blame. *Daily Mail*, 30 June 1999. Letter criticising decision to ban 'violent fathers' from seeing their children. "In thirty years of working with violence-prone people, I've treated just as many violent women as I have men. Fathers have been a political football for the past 30 years".

Pook, Sally. Bigamous wife 'killed husband by poisoning his curry'. *Daily Telegraph*, 12 November 2003. Trial of Dena Thompson at the Old Bailey accused of poisoning her second 'husband' Julian Webb nine years ago. Only hours after her husband's death from a supposed overdose of aspirin and the anti-depressant dothiepin, Dena Thompson, who was waiting to stand trial for fraud, was trying to get hold of his £35,000 death benefits. She was charged with murder after Mr Webb's body was exhumed two years ago. Thompson had wanted his body cremated. Prosecuting counsel described Thompson as "a disturbed woman who was exceptionally dishonest, manipulative, and a compulsive liar". The trial continues.

Poole, Oliver (in Los Angeles). Liza's savage beatings left me brain damaged, says husband. *Daily Telegraph*, 23 October 2003. Report on claims made by Liza Minnelli's husband David Gest in divorce proceedings that she regularly flew into drunken rages and beat him so badly that he has suffered brain damage. "Security guards would try to intervene to stop her choking, punching, biting and throwing lamps during the attacks", according to court papers. He also claims that they resulted in neurological damage that caused "severe, unrelenting headaches, nausea, hypertension, scalp tenderness, insomnia and phonophobia" - a fear of voices. headaches.

Rabinovitch, Dina. Domestic violence can't be a gender issue. *Guardian Women*, 26 November 2001. Interview with Erin Pizzey, in which she says she now thinks that women can be just as abusive as men. Since she has no publisher for her new book *A Terrorist Within the Family*, which repeats this view, she plans to release it on the internet.

Reid, Sue. Fair sex and foul play. *Sunday Times*, 5 May 1996. Review of increasing violence by women and girls, including in the home. An investigation carried out last year by Demos uncovered some chilling facts about the behaviour of modern women. In its report, called *Freedom's Children* - a reference to the equality breakthrough of the 1960s - 13% of 18 to 24-year old women agreed with the statement 'It is acceptable to use physical force to get something you really want'. The report's author, Helen Wilkinson, says "younger women today are more assertive than in previous generations. In the workplace, they seek success, they are highly driven, prepared to take risks. The flipside of them adopting this masculine stance is that they will use violence to achieve their goals".

Richards, John. Innocent, but treated like a criminal. *Mail on Sunday*, 29 June 2003. Letter reporting experience of a male victim, in particular that false allegations are being acted on by the police and CPS without substantiation.

Ridley, Jane. The husband beater. *Daily Mirror*, 19 February 2003. "Like one in six women, Emma just lost it and lashed out". Experience of male victim featured in *Dangerous Love* shown on BBC-1 on 19 February 2003 as part of the channel's *Hitting Home* series on domestic violence.

Rowan, Anthea. Sometimes she hits him. *Times*, 18 June 2003. Domestic violence is not always against women. Men can be victims too, but their complaints are often met with scepticism. Article describes situation for male victims and their particular difficulty in reporting victimisation. Quotes from Prof. John Archer, Prof. Terrie Moffitt, Accord (Irish counselling service), Dave Gordon of Men's Aid (Fife, Scotland), and Erin Pizzey.

Sarler, Carol. Husbands can be victims too. *Observer*, 26 October 2003. "Why do we smile when we learn that Liza Minnelli's husband claims she beat him up?" Comment on the double standards applying to male and female victims of domestic violence. "A relationship counsellor once told me that she considered the battering of men to be one of the final taboos, and that as long as both parties to the violence feel a vested interest in keeping shtoom - the [female] attacker for fear of punishment, the attacked [male] for fear of ridicule - families will continue to play host to the last great unmentionable. I know, I told her, mine did."

Satel, Sally L. It's Always His Fault. *US Women's Quarterly*, No.12, Summer 1997. Critical review of the radical feminist approach to domestic violence and the resulting bias against male victims and men generally. Especially scathing of treatment programs for violent men, including the Duluth program. "Judges are sentencing thousands of men to undergo feminist indoctrination. They believe this will reduce domestic violence. It won't". Refers to results of research on intimate violence by Murray Straus, Richard Gelles and Suzanne Steinmetz in the 70s, 80s and 90s. After reviewing available research, Straus had concluded that 25 to 30% of violent couples are violent solely because

of attacks by the woman. About an equal proportion of 25% is initiated by men. The remaining half is classified as 'mutual'. These findings were corroborated by other American studies, including the 1991 Los Angeles Epidemiology Catchment Area study and the 1990 National Survey of Households and Families. The author also refers to other studies revealing the extent of female violence. A 1988 Boston survey found that older wives were more than twice as likely to assault an elderly husband as vice versa. A 1994 Justice Department report concluded that mothers were responsible in 55% of cases in which children had been killed by their parents. The National Centre on Child Abuse Prevention attributed 50% of child abuse fatalities that occurred between 1986 and 1993 to the natural mother, 23% to the natural father, and 27% to boyfriends and others. Jeanie Morrow, director of the Lesbian Domestic Violence Program at W.O.M.A.N. Inc. in San Francisco, believed that physical abuse between lesbian partners is at least as serious a problem as it is among heterosexuals. Susan Gibel of the Battered Women's Justice Project in Minneapolis confirmed this. "Most evidence suggests that lesbians and heterosexuals are comparably aggressive in their relationships. However, the author points out that some survey studies have actually suggested a higher incidence of violence among lesbian partners.

Savill, Richard. Life for wife who shot husband as he slept. *Daily Telegraph*, 5 June 1999. The widow of a policeman was jailed for life yesterday in the High Court in Glasgow after being found guilty of murdering him by shooting him in the head with his rifle as he lay in bed asleep. The jury rejected Kim Galbraith's claim that years of sexual abuse by her husband had driven her to the limit of her sanity. After the verdict, the dead policeman's parents described his widow as "evil beyond belief" and accused her of blackening their son's name in an attempt to persuade the jury that she was guilty of a lesser crime of culpable homicide. Mairead Tagg from Women's Aid said she planned to begin a campaign on Galbraith's behalf.

Savill, Richard. Nagged man broke wife's skull with frying pan. *Daily Telegraph*, 30 August 2000. Christopher Parrott, a henpecked hypnotherapist, who fractured his wife's skull with a frying pan when her back was turned to him after she criticised him in the kitchen of their tied cottage, avoided jail yesterday and was given a two-year probation order after Judge Gabriel Hutton in Gloucester Crown Court was told that the couple had since been reconciled. Mrs Parrott had made a full recovery.

Sayid, Ruki. I floored Reg in backstage bust-up! *People*, 9 June 1996. Coronation Street star Sherrie Hewson nearly killed her screen-husband Reg Holdsworth in a real life backstage bust-up. Fiery Sherrie threw a concrete 'cat' at actor Ken Morley, who played Reg, and nearly knocked him out cold. "When he didn't get up, I thought I'd killed him. But instead of going for help, I just ran. I just left him there". Sherrie said later "our rows were legendary on and off the set but this time it all went a bit too far".

Sears, Neil. Teenager who stabbed and strangled his mother walks free from court. *Daily Mail*, 28 July 2000. Robert Quilter, who killed his violent and drunken mother when he was aged 16, was given a three-year probation order yesterday by Mr Justice Henriques in Sheffield Crown Court, after hearing that the boy had been subjected to a terrifying ordeal at the hands of his mother after his father had died. The judge said that the teenager had suffered 'battered person's syndrome'.

Shooter, Anne and Hewett, Rick. The parting blow. *Daily Mail*, 5 November 1998. Mike Hollingsworth, 52, the estranged husband of Anne Diamond, has split from his new girlfriend, Harriet Scott, mid 20s, after she gave him a black eye and gashed his face during a row at a Halloween party. Following the argument, Hollingsworth drove to Reading police station to report the 'domestic incident' but was himself arrested and held in a cell overnight because he had driven from the party and refused to take a breath test.

Smyth, Angela. Do only women bleed? *Guardian Women*, 15 July 1992. Reference to need for more support services for battered men. In America, the first shelter for battered man is due to open at the end of this year, founded by the Domestic Rights Coalition in St Paul, Minnesota. George Gilliland, founder of the Coalition and himself a former victim, described "how his wife regularly used to deliver thumps and kicks, until one day, when she poured hot coffee over him, he called the police. She ran out of the house screaming that she had been battered and I was arrested and taken to jail". Professor Murray Straus, Co-Director of the Family Research Laboratory of New Hampshire University, accepted that women have the most immediate need of services but said that "it is important to acknowledge that assault works both ways; violence of any sort is a problem and we need to eliminate it. He believed that one of the first steps towards preventing domestic violence is to address society's tolerance of abuse by women".

Stacey, Sarah. And Then She Hit Me. *Esquire*, April 1993. Report on plight of male victims of domestic violence including experiences of five battered men. "She put her arms around me and kissed me hello. She poured me a drink and said how was your day. She brought out a hammer and then she hit me". A survey of admissions to Leicester Royal Infirmary's A & E department showed "almost equal numbers of men (142) and women (155) were assaulted in their homes. Eleven men admitted the assailant was their partner compared to 55 women. But an extraordinary 84% of men, and only 36% of women, refused to identify their attacker. Patterns of violence varied. Men used their fists, while women generally employed common household items like knives, scissors, saucepans or lamps and, curiously, baseball bats. The report emphasised that "assaulted men received more injuries than women, lost consciousness more often, and required admission to hospital on more occasions". Dr Malcolm George, a neurophysiologist at London University, who is compiling a survey of 42 male victims of female violence, found that the abuse by women "was vicious". "It wasn't just arguments where the wife lost her temper and hit out. There were ladies who carried hammers in their handbags and kept iron bars under the bed". "Every man in the study said there were threats and verbal abuse. Their personal possessions were frequently disposed of or destroyed. They were often locked out". "Several men reported that they had lost their jobs as a direct result of their wife's behaviour". When men are tempted to retaliate, even simply to restrain their violent partners, they are often held back by the fear, particularly if they have children, of ending up being charged as the aggressors. Anthony Lawson, a family solicitor who acts for several abused men says "courts favour the woman. It is automatically assumed that the man is the violent one".

Steele, John. Ex-royal dresser's sex abuse claim rejected by judges. *Daily Telegraph*, 25 September 2003. Jane Andrews, a former dresser to the Duchess of York, yesterday lost her appeal against a conviction for murdering her wealthy lover after the Court of Appeal rejected the latest of five different defences she has offered. Her attempts to bolster her defence by depicting her victim, Thomas Crossman, as a rapist, and her brother, Mark, as a sex abuser, while offering no proof, were described as "despicable" by Mr Crossman's parents. The three appeal judges threw out her claim that her responsibility for the killing was diminished because of the latent effects of suffering childhood sex abuse at the hands of her brother. Andrews had clubbed Mr Crossman unconscious with a cricket bat and then stabbed him to death three years ago. [See Clough, Sue. *Daily Telegraph*, 17 May 2001].

Stevenson, Suzanne. Murder police arrest girlfriend of victim. *Metro*, 29 November 2000. A woman who made an emotional appeal to catch the killer of her fiancé was last night being questioned about his murder. Jayne Hulme, 24 and another woman were arrested at dawn by detectives investigating the death of Stephen Taylor, a former Lance Corporal in the King's Regiment. Mr Taylor was beaten unconscious near his home in Ashton-under-Lyne, Greater Manchester, after spending the evening in a local pub with the two women. He lapsed into a coma after the attack and never regained consciousness.

Stokes, Paul. Woman put on probation for knife killing of her husband. *Daily Telegraph*, 18 December 1996. A woman who killed her husband by stabbing him nine times with a kitchen knife was put on probation for three years yesterday at Leeds Crown Court. Marjorie Tooley, 53, was said to have suffered physical and verbal abuse in her eight-year marriage to Peter Tooley, 54, a licensee, whom she had known since childhood. During this time, her counsel claimed that "she was punched, kicked and strangled, her head banged on the cellar wall and she was locked in that same cellar overnight many times". Mr Justice Ognall commented that "you are no danger to the public. For this reason you will not receive a custodial sentence. [However] the order I give should not be seen as a licence to kill".

Stokes, Paul. Mercy for wife who killed husband. *Daily Telegraph*, 18 June 1997. A woman who had stabbed to death her husband of five years was put on probation yesterday at Newcastle upon Tyne Crown Court because she had been abused as a teenager. After stabbing her husband Mark through the chest twice, Wendy Worrall banged on the bedroom door outside with a bloodstained knife in each hand. She stopped a friend calling an ambulance for her husband. She again attacked him with a vacuum cleaner hose as he was carried out of the house. Mr Worrall, whose marriage was said to have been 'stormy', died after seven hours of surgery. Wendy Worrall admitted manslaughter on the grounds of diminished responsibility, and was put on probation for three years on condition she receives medical help. Her counsel claimed that she had suffered years of emotional and physical abuse from her husband. Mark's mother said afterwards "She is a manipulator and has played the abuse card to get away with murder".

Thomas, David. Guilty until proven innocent. *Daily Telegraph*, 28 August 1992. Comment on sex discrimination and double standards now applying against men in family and criminal law. Allegations of violence or child abuse can now be made without a shred of evidence. "Yet the fact that they are taken seriously demonstrates the success of those campaigners who have set out to prove that men are all potential child abusers, rapists and oppressors of womankind". "In the meantime, the man will have discovered that social workers, police, court officials and even his own lawyers will automatically assume he is the guilty party. Current theories of family life are predicated upon male evil and female victimisation".

Thomas, David. (Not enough jokes - Ed.) *Daily Telegraph*, 1 April 1993. "Rumours are emerging from the White House that Hillary Clinton has been throwing books, lamps and anything else she can lay her hands on at her husband Bill. Of course, these rumours are entirely unconfirmed, but equally untested allegations of misconduct against women have been enough to finish the careers of a few male American politicians". "In Britain, the Home Affairs Select Committee recently investigated domestic violence. But it declined to listen to evidence either from male victims or from researchers into female violence, a precaution that enabled it to virtually ignore that phenomenon in its report". "In truth, domestic violence has less to do with gender politics than it does with human nature. Both men and women are capable of doing harm".

Travis, Alan. Both sexes equally likely to suffer domestic violence. *Guardian*, 22 January 1999. Reference to results of Home Office Research Study 191 published on 21 January 1999. These found that 23% of women and 15% of men reported that they had been assaulted by a partner at some time (a proportion of about 40% male victims). In the 12-month period preceding the survey (in 1995, as part of the 1996 British Crime Survey), equal proportions (4.2%) of men and women reported assault against them by a partner. The study also showed that women were twice as likely as men to be injured and three times as likely to suffer repeated assaults. Most cases involved pushing and grabbing, but in 47% of incidents the victim was also kicked, slapped or punched. About half of attacks resulted in injury, most commonly bruising, but 10% involved cuts and a small minority broken bones. In about one third of cases, children in the home either witnessed or were aware of the violence. Only about 12% of incidents were reported to the police.

Usher, Shaun. Wayne: truth behind the Stetson. *Daily Mail*, 25 November 1995. Brief report on career of John Wayne, including the fact that he had been regularly attacked by his second wife, Esperanza 'Chata' Baur. Their divorce in 1953, after a stormy marriage, was horrific. Chata set out to destroy him, making up allegations about him being a persistent wife-beater. Humiliatingly, for the top tough guy, Wayne had to testify, backed by a regiment of family-friend witnesses. "I've never laid a hand on Chata, except to fend her off. She'd attack me".

Verkaik, Robert. One man in six 'a victim of domestic violence'. <http://news.independent.co.uk>, 24 September 2003. Report on speech made by Dame Elizabeth Butler-Sloss to a selected group of judges, lawyers and social reformers [including Cherie Blair and Harriet Harman] at 10 Downing Street earlier this month. Dame Elizabeth said she was concerned that 10% of young women "thought it was acceptable to hit their partner", the equivalent figure for young men being 20%. The judge acknowledged that the majority of victims of domestic violence were women, but added "It must be said there is significant violence committed by a minority of women against men." "Although one in four women would be a victim of domestic violence, and 120 women were killed by a current or former partner every year, 30 men were killed each year in similar circumstances". She concluded "Ultimately, domestic violence is a problem with complex causes. Whilst we should continue to punish and deter the crime, we must also be looking to its causes if we are to move forward. This problem belongs to society as a whole."

Waller, Fiona. Men in torment. It's no joke being beaten by your wife. *Walton & Weybridge Informer*, 22 November 1996. Report on interview with Les Davidson of Merton M.A.L.E. helpline for battered men [closed down in 2001 due to lack of Government support]. "Men of all ages have called the helpline - from 20 to 80. Male victims have difficulty in being believed. The victims are often caring, sensitive men. They are also chivalrous, so they can't hit a woman back". The report quotes PC Kathy Blythe of north Surrey police's domestic violence unit saying that often women attack their victim when they are most vulnerable, when asleep or sitting down, for example.

Wansell, Geoffrey. Beckham unexpurgated. *Daily Mail*, 1 September 2003. Comment on the relationship of David Beckham and his wife 'posh Spice' Victoria (nee Adams). "She has got a temper 'like a blowtorch'" and dominates him. She has even been known to turn on David with extraordinary physical violence. "Once [before they were married and in a fit of jealousy], "she punched him hard in the face three times - so hard she cut the inside of his mouth".

Ward Davies, Susan. The men whose lives are ruined by violence ... from women. *London Evening Standard*, 11 November 1996. Review of increasing awareness of the prevalence of male victims of domestic violence, including reference to the experience of one victim and explanation by an abuser. Dr Malcolm George, neurophysiologist at London University's Queen Mary & Westfield College, comments "women compensate for their (usually) inferior physical strength by strategy, rarely attacking a man face-to-face, but waiting until he is vulnerable - sitting down, asleep, off-guard - and by using weapons. .. Overall, both men and women can use what is called the 'abuse process', essentially one individual dominating and controlling the other". Les Davidson, who set up Merton M.A.L.E., the first national helpline for battered man in 1994, takes about 20 calls a week from male victims and also from the women who abuse them. "I think both men and women are capable of abusing each other, but women are not allowed to admit they are violent. And men feel too humiliated to ask for help". DI Sylvia Aston of the West Midlands Police Force reports that "some of the most violent people I have dealt with as an officer have been women, and if you don't judge a woman by her crime but by her gender, then not only do you perpetrate the old misleading stereotypes, but you risk such offences recurring, perhaps in another relationship. Domestic violence, as we see it, is not a woman's issue - it's a social issue".

Wassell, Ted. Don't become a victim of the new sexism. *Men's Health*, March 1997. "Men are battered at home, discriminated against in the job market, sexually harassed at work, and no one is taking any notice". Article includes reference to experience of a male victim of domestic violence. "We were sitting quietly watching TV. Nothing had happened to provoke her, but she suddenly started lashing out with her foot and began booting me off the sofa". "Over the next three years, Geoff kept making excuses for Donna's escalating attacks". Then Geoff's wife "thrust a broken glass into his head". He managed "to push Donna away as he scrambled up off the floor and ran, cut and bleeding, out of their flat to a neighbour's". Donna must then have called the police because two young police officers later arrived and took him back up to his flat. Meanwhile, Donna had wrecked the living room after he ran out and "tried to make it look as if there had been a big fight. The sleeve on her blouse had been torn, the palm of her left hand was bleeding, and she looked dishevelled". "She was crouching in the kitchen and whimpering as if terrified of me". The two officers had already made up their minds about what had happened. They'd solved the case the instant they saw 5ft10in Geoff and Donna's lightweight 5ft4in frame".

Weaver, Maurice. Battered wife is cleared of murder. *Daily Telegraph*, 23 April 1997. A battered wife who was accused of murdering her husband with a kitchen knife after 35 years of domestic violence was cleared yesterday at Lincoln Crown Court of both murder and manslaughter. The jury heard how, as Anna and Ronald Coyle prepared supper at home, a row developed into a struggle during which the knife she held penetrated his chest, and accepted her claim that it was an accident.

Weaver, Maurice. Six years for husband who killed nagging wife. *Daily Telegraph*, 29 October 1999. David Hampton, a hen-pecked husband who battered his wife to death with a hammer, was sentenced to six years imprisonment yesterday by Judge Francis Allen in Northampton Crown Court, after the judge told him that the dead woman's behaviour "was calculated to impact on your mind". Hampton was said to have endured years of criticism and ridicule from his wife. He finally lost control during a prolonged "torrent of abuse". [This sentence compares harshly with those received by comparable 'battered women', often merely probation].

Wilson, Andrew. Why are women turning to violence? *Top Sante*, October 1995. Review of increasing violence by women, including in the home. Reference to results of 1994 study by Dr Malcolm George (see MORI survey, *Here and Now*, BBC-1, 7 December 1994) which found that while 13% of women had been victims of domestic violence, an astonishing 18% of men had also been hit or beaten by their partners. Interview with Les Davidson of Merton M.A.L.E., a telephone helpline for battered husbands [set up in April 1994 but closed in April 2001 due to lack of government support], who reported that in the first 6 months since the helpline was set up he had received 500 calls from all types of men - including lorry drivers, lawyers, doctors, firemen, builders and diplomats. Results quoted of a study by Leicester Royal Infirmary which had found that about 12% of all accident and emergency hospital admissions resulted from domestic violence involving attacks by females, and also of a study of cohabiting undergraduates carried out by Leicester University which had found that 29% of women confessed to inflicting violence on their partners. Psychiatrist Michael Topaloff, an expert in teenage psychosis, thought "that the idea that women are intrinsically less capable [than men] of acting out violent fantasies is misleading".

Woolf, Isabel. Domestic violence: The other side. *Spectator*, 28 November 1992. Sympathetic article about male victims of domestic violence and their particular plight, especially not being believed by the police and the widespread biased attitudes and policies applying against them. Reference to experience of one victim together with quotes from various sources, including Malcolm George of London University, George Gilliband of the Domestic Rights Coalition in St Pauls, Minnesota, Anthony Lawson a family solicitor, and Bruce Liddington of Families Need Fathers.

Wood, Ruth. Secret anguish of the battered husbands. *Western Daily Press*, 20 July 2001. "They are kicked, punched, scratched and knocked to the floor on a daily basis. Their partners threaten them with knives, attack them with scissors and hurl furniture at them. But these victims are not women. They are men - and their abusers are girlfriends and wives". Reference to experience of male victim, and interview with Steve Fitzgerald of ManKind.

Wright, Stephen. When home is hell. *Daily Mail*, 26 October 2000. Reference to results of Prof. Betsy Stanko's snapshot of calls received by the police in the UK on 28 September 2000 relating to domestic violence. See Martin, Nicole above.

Yarwood, David J. Domestic Abuse Research. *Family Law*, February 1999. Reminder of research results confirming an almost equal pattern of aggression in intimate relationships with brief references to the latest studies by Dr John Archer and Prof. Terrie Moffitt.

Yarwood, David. Male victims of domestic violence. *The Door*, the Diocese of Oxford Reporter, February 2000, No. 109. Letter criticising the recent diocesan conference on domestic violence which, as reported, ignored the existence of male victims. Evidence for their existence given to counter the conference bias.

Zuger, Abigail. A fistful of hostility is found in women. *New York Times*, 28 July 1998. Reference to results of latest studies by John Archer (reported at a meeting of the International Society for Research on Aggression held at Ramapo College in New Jersey earlier in July), who found that although women sustain more serious and visible injuries than men during domestic disputes, overall they are just as likely as men to resort to physical aggression during an argument with a sexual partner. Women who argued with their dates or mates were actually even slightly more likely than men to use some form of physical violence, ranging from slapping, kicking and biting, to choking or using a weapon. Whatever the base rate of physical aggression in the population, women tended to have a slightly higher rate than men. In contrast, women accounted for 65 to 70% of those requiring medical help as a result of violence between partners. According to Dr Anne Campbell of the University of Durham, the results lend support to an emerging theory that women may respond to certain environmental stresses with physically aggressive behaviours that are analogous to men's, although often on a different scale of intensity. At the same meeting, Dr Daniel Nagin of Carnegie Mellon University in Pittsburgh noted that in the last two decades, intimate partner homicides (in America) had declined by about 30%, primarily reflecting a lower proportion of male victims. The availability of resources like shelters for battered women and legal advocacy for them appeared to correlate strongly with lower rates of domestic homicide committed by women.

Unattributed articles (chronological order)

'A victim of police 'justice'. *Guardian*, 3 April 1993. Letter (name withheld) complaining at the unequal way men and women are treated by the police and courts. "My common law wife and myself through our 12 years together had a stormy relationship and towards the end she accused me of violence towards her which was never taken to court or proved. However, because she had told the police and various women's aid societies all sorts of allegations, I was arrested and held for 11 hours in police custody on a minor charge. Whilst in custody, the police and the so-called women's aid societies helped strip our house completely of all furniture, fittings, carpets and even down to light fittings, and left me completely destitute. My wife and children were then relocated and I have not seen them since". "Are there rules for one sex and not for the other and are our protection laws for women going too far?"

'Wife goes free after attack'. *Daily Telegraph*, 12 January 1994. A mother of four who attacked her domineering husband with a cricket bat, fracturing his skull, cheekbone and jaw, walked free from Croydon Crown Court yesterday after the judge read a confidential report about the way she had been treated. Sadie Harding, 25, who admitted wounding her husband Andrew, 31, was given 18 months probation.

'Women of Violence'. *ME Magazine*, 4 May 1994. Interviews with and resumes of experiences of four male victims of domestic violence. In one case, the girlfriend virtually cut off his penis with a Stanley knife whilst he was dozing after intercourse with her. He lost six pints of blood before the ambulance men eventually found him slumped in a public phone box. It took surgeons at Bristol Royal Infirmary four hours to sew his penis back on. In August 1989, a year after the attack, his girlfriend was jailed by Bristol Crown Court for 4 years for 'intent to cause grievous bodily harm'. Dr Malcolm George, a neurophysiologist at London University, commented that "it's time we recognise that there is a problem. People don't like to believe it happens because it breaks two taboos. First, that a man can be beaten up by a woman, and second, that a woman can be violent. That's why it's been dismissed for so long. It's seen as a joke."

'Contrary Mary was making of a president'. *Daily Mail*, 8 September 1994. The wife of Abraham Lincoln, Mary Todd, regularly attacked her husband. Michael Burlingame, a history professor at Connecticut College, says that he was surprised at the extent of abuse he found when researching for *The Inner World of Abraham Lincoln*. "Mary made their home so unhappy that he busied himself with politics just to get out of the house". Lincoln was "spattered with coffee, smacked in the face, hit with a broomstick, driven from the house, and pelted with books and potatoes". Mary physically abused her sons as well.

'A beaten man'. *Sunday Times*, Style, 13 November 1994. Family life: The battered husband. Experience of a male victim of domestic violence who suffered repeated attacks during 22 years of marriage, although he was 6ft and 15st and his wife only 5ft4in and 8st. During this time, "I hit her back only twice" when under extreme provocation. "I couldn't tell anyone about the abuse. I was far too afraid of being ridiculed as the henpecked husband. I only told my doctor, early on in our marriage. He thought she suffered from paranoia, but when I refused psychiatric treatment for her, the doctor took us both off his register. [My wife] never acknowledged she had a problem". In the end, "I walked out of the house and never returned".

'Men as Victims of Domestic Violence'. *WWM Working With Men*, 1995.1 Letter from Les Davidson, co-ordinator of Merton M.A.L.E., a confidential helpline for male victims of domestic violence. "I am appalled from my research how men perceive men 'victims' as wimps and letting men down (macho image) - no wonder these men [victims] feel so isolated when other men's reaction to this issue involves further humiliation". "In issues of domestic violence, organisations have become gender biased and offer little help or advice to these victims, because they are men. Police procedures, victim support, domestic violence forums - one has only to look at the procedures and policies to identify there is no consideration for men as victims".

'Husbands who live in terror'. *Daily Express*, 13 January 1995. A report published today revealed that one in eight men is the victim of attacks in the home. Inspector Stephen Bloomfield, of Kilburn Police, North London, said "ten years ago it wasn't thought possible. But now we see husband battering on a regular basis". Dianne Core, of Childwatch, commented "attacks are often more vicious than those by men. Women will use feet, fists, knives, scissors, boiling water and poison".

'Probation for woman who killed husband'. *Daily Telegraph*, 28 May 1996. A wife who stabbed her husband to death was put on probation yesterday at the High Court in Edinburgh when the judge accepted that she had suffered a "long history of violent abuse". Margaret Lochrie, 35, killed her husband with a single knife blow to his back. Her counsel said the couple's marriage was marked by constant rows and fighting. "There were numerous occasions when Mrs Lochrie was abused" and she was treated in hospital for a variety of injuries. "The police were involved with domestic violence at this house on numerous occasions". The judge, Lord Gill, told her "he could see no useful purpose in sending her to prison".

'Don't screen this prime time travesty'. *Daily Mail*, 3 July 1996. Editorial condemning the BBC screening next Sunday of their 'docu drama' *Killing Me Softly* about the story of Sara Thornton, who had plunged a knife into her husband Malcolm when he was in a drunken stupor. The production was made before Thornton's plea of provocation was rejected at her re-trial. "In the eyes of the law, she remains a killer convicted of manslaughter by reason of her own diminished responsibility. The acted-out version for television will present a travesty of the truth and one which is gratuitously distressing to Malcolm Thornton's family".

'Television 'facts''. *Daily Telegraph*, 11 July 1996. Letter from Henry Cooper, father of Sara Thornton, rejecting the claims by the paper's reviewer (8 July) that the script of the BBC 'docu drama' *Killing Me Softly* about his daughter 'was even-handed and the adjustments of factual detail insignificant'. "The final scene depicting Malcolm lighting a cigarette before the stabbing was pure invention and seems to have been included to reinforce in the viewer's mind that he was not asleep at the time of the killing". The programme added nothing to the cause of 'battered wives'. It was a mish-mash of fiction with fact".

'Ex-Gladiator beat up her husband in row over son'. *Daily Telegraph*, 17 October 1996. Sandy Young, a kickboxer who appeared as 'Phoenix' in the ITV show *Gladiators*, was sentenced to 150 hours community service yesterday at Worcester Crown Court for beating up her husband in a dispute over custody of their son. Young was said to have launched an attack of "wanton violence and revenge" on her former husband, Steven. The prosecutor said that "Mrs Young went to her ex-husband's house in a high temper, being aggressive and hostile". Her current boyfriend, Mark Eustace, was given 80 hours community service for his part in the attack.

'Gay stabbing woman jailed'. *Mirror*, 24 January 1997. A lesbian who tried to murder her married lover when she ended their affair was jailed for 11 years yesterday at Winchester Crown Court. Heather Nicklinson, 36, stabbed Phillipa Orchard, 38 in the back as they lay naked in bed together. The Court rejected her claim that they had made a suicide pact.

'More aggro from women'. *Mirror*, 24 January 1997. Women criminals are becoming increasingly violent and behaving more like aggressive males, according to a study of 294 female offenders at the psychiatric unit in Mid Glamorgan. This showed that 62 of them had been charged with violent offences. Nearly 80% claimed to have been battered or were sexual abuse victims.

'Man evicted for pushing wife in row over affair'. *Daily Telegraph*, 28 August 1997. A deputy headmaster was ordered yesterday by the High Court to leave the family home after he admitted pushing his wife against a door when she confessed to an affair with one of his best friends. Although expressing sympathy for his plight, the two judges Lady Justice Butler-Sloss and Lord Justice Phillips dismissed his appeal against a July ruling in Portsmouth County Court ordering him from the home, despite his undertakings not to harm her. Lady Butler-Sloss said "to have been violent on three separate occasions had been 'over the top' and to allow them to live under the same roof would create a situation 'fraught with emotional turmoil', with the risk of further violence".

'The weaker sex'. *Daily Telegraph*, 29 August 1997. Editorial commenting on the High Court ruling this week that a husband who had used minor violence against his wife when he learnt she had been unfaithful should be ousted from the family home. "Each society has its own concept on what is sacred. In this case, our society appears to consider it sacred that men should never use their superior strength against women. It considers it sacred that the woman should be free to have an affair without being judged. It considers that the bond between a mother (rather than a father) and her children is sacred. The tendency is for the decision of what is sacred to be made in favour of the woman". "The political correctness of the current generation thus forms an odd coalition with the chivalry of the previous one". "But we are now in danger of creating a legal system in which men are the ones who can never win".

'Battered men'. *Sunday Times*, 22 November 1998. Letter from Dr Malcolm George, Queen Mary & Westfield College, London congratulating Melanie Phillips on her article 'Who will speak for the battered man?' (Comment, last week). However, the statistic quoted should have read that "5% of married or cohabiting men suffered two or more acts of physical violence from their current partner as opposed to only 1% of married or cohabiting women from their current partner [rather than one or more acts].

'Gentler sex begins to embrace violence'. *Daily Telegraph*, 9 April 1999. "Violence is becoming an increasingly normal part of women's lives with almost three-quarters of students questioned saying they had a violent female friend". According to a study by the Open University, "violence in a woman is now considered to be a positive characteristic, with assertiveness and aggression being attributes that 'get things done'."

'Wife's sudden silence is her cue for violence'. *Sunday Mirror*, 23 May 1999. Letter to Virginia Ironside, advice columnist, from male victim of domestic violence. "I'm so ashamed. The fact is I get beaten up by my wife". ... "Every week or so she'll take it into her head that I've done something wrong ...(all untrue) ... and she'll be quite silent, and then she'll suddenly attack me when I'm unawares."

'The truth about domestic violence'. *Catholic Herald*, 21 April 2000. Letter from James Bogle illustrating how women can be more violent than men in relationships, with reference to the experience of a male victim.

'Women as likely as men to get angry, but more likely to get emotional'. *Daily Telegraph*, 18 May 2000. A study by the Consumer Health Information Centre found that young people aged 16 to 24 who experience pain are the most likely age group to become angry and aggressive as a result. Women were as likely as men to get angry, but more likely to become emotional.

'Behaviour - Intimate violence gets female twist'. *USA Science News*, 14 October 2000. Report referring to results of John Archer's study, published in the September 2000 issue of *Psychological Bulletin*, along with commentaries by other psychologists. Archer's new analysis shows that "physical aggression by women must be taken seriously if there is a sincere desire to prevent partner abuse".

'Domestic Violence: an equal opportunity problem'. *MALE VIEW* Issue 32, October/December 2000. Reference to recent small changes in attitudes towards male victimisation. A leaflet published jointly by Southwark Council, the Metropolitan Police and the European Campaign Against Domestic Violence admitted that "men also suffer violence at the hands of violent women and it is believed that there is massive under-reporting in this area". In the United States, there are signs that more violent women are being arrested in domestic incidents. Kathleen Parker, a columnist writing for the *Orlando Sentinel* in December 1999 referred to newspaper reports that in many states this year [1999] women have constituted 25% or more of domestic assault arrests. In Concord, New Hampshire, for instance,

women were arrested in 35% of domestic assault cases, and in Boulder County, Colorado, 25% of defendants through September were women. Parker observed that social scientists offered a variety of explanations for this: "women are becoming more aggressive, women are hitting other women, men are calling the police more often, female police officers are less likely to let other women off the hook".

'Woman stabbed lover in heart, court told'. *Hackney Gazette*, 18 January 2001. A woman stabbed her lover through the heart with a kitchen knife in a fit of jealous temper - then left him to die, a court at the Old Bailey heard this week. The court was told that Joanne Cole, 32, was a "jealous, angry woman" who struck out at boyfriend Patrick Hemmings, 35, during a violent row. Hemmings staggered out of his flat foaming at the mouth after Cole left him without alerting emergency services. Cole pleaded self-defence. The trial continues.

'Broad rage'. *Girl about Town* No. 1434, 17 April 2001. Brief report on female anger or 'femi-rage' in couple relationships and in the workplace, with reference to Prof. John Archer's research results published last year and comments by Maggie McKenzie, a psychotherapist and specialist in female anger management.

'Woman jailed over fight on jet'. *Daily Telegraph*, 9 May 2001. A woman airline passenger who attacked three cabin crew, after being caught smoking in the lavatory, was jailed for 9 months yesterday by Minshull Street Crown Court, Manchester. It took nine people, including the captain, to eventually restrain Zoe Campbell, age 27, a bouncer, in hand and ankle cuffs.

'Violence is increasing among girls and women'. *Daily Telegraph*, 10 May 2001. Home Office crime statistics for 1997 show that recorded offences of violence by girls and women in 1997 were double the level of the 1970s. The statistics show that in the mid 80s, violent crime accounted for 3% of recorded offences committed by girls younger than 14. The figure for 1997 was 9%, almost the same number as boys.

'Two year's probation for wife who stabbed husband as he slept'. *Haslemere Herald*, 22 June 2001. Judge Derek Inman took a compassionate view when sentencing a woman who had been found guilty of stabbing her husband in the neck while he lay in bed asleep. The court was told that she was expecting a baby in the near future and the judge said he thought it preferable for the child to be born out of custody. He therefore sentenced her to a two-year rehabilitation order (formerly known as probation).

'Violent marriage'. *Daily Mail*, 28 November 2001. Letter from male victim, saying it was not uncommon for him to be hit by his wife's walking stick, beaten whilst asleep, and have items thrown at his head. His advice to other male victims was "to start afresh, because like violent men, violent women don't change either".

'Case study shows how system fails male victims'. South Wales *Western Mail*, 17 December 2001. Experience of a male victim subject to a long and painful ritual of violence against him, including stabbing, smacking with a poker causing broken ribs, pan of hot chip fat thrown at him, and broken glass in his food. "But no help was available from any social agencies".

'Helplines on the way for men who suffer'. South Wales *Western Mail*, 17 December 2001. Reference to efforts by ManKind to set up helplines for male victims of domestic violence.

'Men fall victim to domestic violence'. *Times*, 5 March 2002. Reference to results of research carried out by Prof. Betsy Stanko of calls to the police in London in 2001 alleging domestic violence. These indicated that about 1 in 5 of the 100,000 incidents of domestic violence to which police were called in 2001 were cases of men being attacked by their partners.

'The thing is, I still love her'. (Daniel Hoste, pseudonym). *Guardian Women*, 11 March 2002. Experience of a male victim who for six months was repeatedly beaten up by his girlfriend, often for such minor transgressions as keeping his shoes on inside. It was only after he left her that he realised his experience was far from unusual.

'Men can be bitchy too'. *Daily Telegraph*, 15 March 2002. Reference to recent preliminary study by Sarah Forrest of Anglia Polytechnic University, Cambridge. This interviewed 209 men and women in their late teens and 20s, and found that by that age both men and women were just as likely to use direct or indirect aggression. The study found that the popular stereotypes of aggression, in which men use bullying, abuse and violence and women prefer more indirect forms of aggression, were unfounded.

'Women more violent'. Irish *Sunday Independent*, 24 March 2002. Reference to results of a study by McKeown et al carried out in 2000 for Marriage and Relationship Counselling Services (MRCS) based on a survey of 530 of their clients. The results showed that women were, in fact, more likely than men to perpetrate domestic violence. The study found that where domestic violence occurs, mutual violence accounted for 33% of cases, female perpetrated violence for 41%, and male perpetrated violence for 26%. The majority (59%) of those interviewed were women and the great majority of women (85%) and of men (94%) agreed with their partner's response to the question of who was responsible for initiating the violence, suggesting that the self-reported prevalence of female violence was quite reliable. [Another survey of 1,000 couples and 1,500 individuals, also carried out by McKeown et al for ACCORD (the catholic marriage counselling service), found that in the 53% of cases where domestic violence had occurred, 46% involved mutual violence, in 30% of cases it had been perpetrated by women only and in 24% of cases by men only].

'Meeting elder abuse victims' needs'. *Inside Housing*, 5 April 2002. "Housing officers and social workers need to work together to address the unmet needs of older men who suffer abuse". That's the conclusion of new research for the Joseph Rowntree Foundation, which found that "male victims of elder abuse often felt they were not given enough help about housing, finance or legal options available to them. Professionals often did not take allegations of abuse seriously and rarely offered long-term support".

'Killer wife is spared jail'. *Daily Telegraph*, 3 May 2002. A woman who was convicted of stabbing her violent husband to death, after she found out he was having an affair, was yesterday found guilty of manslaughter and given a two-year suspended sentence, after the judge accepted that she was acting in 'self-defence'.

'Stab case wife freed by judge'. *Daily Telegraph*, 29 June 2002. A wife who stabbed her husband to stop him leaving her was given a three-year rehabilitation order instead of prison after Judge Valerie Pearlman heard that the husband wanted a reconciliation. [This same Judge Pearlman had urged the annual meeting of the Magistrates Association in November 2001 always to jail domestic violence offenders].

'The hen-pecked killer'. Mercy for farmer who suffered hell at his wife's hands. *Daily Mail*, 3 October 2002. A hen-pecked husband who strangled his bullying and abusive wife was told by the judge that his responsibility for her death was 'minimal', but was [still] sentenced to three and a half years in jail.

'Riot girls go on Petersfield rampage'. *Haslemere and District Messenger*, 14 May 2003. Report on a fight in a pub car park after closing time involving two gangs of women between the ages of 25 and 30, which left three men injured, two seriously.

'Domestic violence group welcomes equal rights move for male victims'. *Wirral Globe*, 25 June 2003. The Government is expected to announce that men in abusive relationships are entitled to as much protection as women - giving official recognition to the plight of so-called 'battered husbands' for the first time. Stephen Dennett, the NW representative of the charity ManKind, which assists male victims of domestic abuse, backed the announcement. "ManKind welcomes any move which will lead to better service provision and greater recognition for male victims". DC Dave Johnson, of the Wirral Domestic Violence Unit, who has been a DV officer for more than five years, said that there are "significant numbers of men who do not report abuse by their female partner". "Merseyside Police and the Wirral DV forum are not gender specific and seek to give advice and support to anyone who suffers domestic violence whatever their gender or sexual orientation".

'Innocent, but treated like a criminal'. *Mail on Sunday*, 29 June 2003. Letter from John Richards (of Cornwall), briefly relating his experience as a male victim of domestic violence disbelieved by the police. "If a woman accuses a man of beating her up, it seems that - however little evidence there is - the police will do all in their power to secure a prosecution [against the man]".

'Sentence reduced for woman who stabbed husband'. *New Malden Times*, 4 July 2003. A woman who stabbed her husband to death had her sentence cut by the Court of Appeal from four years to three years. Jennifer Evans was sentenced at the Old Bailey last October after admitting the manslaughter of her 29-year old husband Lee when she stabbed him through the heart. The Court of Appeal was told that her four children "need her".

'... male victims'. *Richmond and Twickenham Times*, 4 July 2003. Letter from male victim stating that "My ex-wife tried to kill me three times. What help exists for male victims?"

'Male victims denied voice at conference'. *Third Sector*, 24 September 2003. A charity supporting male victims of female domestic violence is protesting at its exclusion from a national conference in London on the 10 October 'Working Together to Tackle Domestic Violence: Providing Support, Safety and Justice' intended to influence Government policy. The conference organiser Capita originally invited ManKind to participate in the event, but recently the invitation was withdrawn on the grounds that "the conference's criteria didn't suit the ethos of ManKind". Suzi Bacon, a Capita producer, said "changes were made after discussion with the other speakers [including Rosie Winterton MP and Nicola Harwin of Women's Aid]. We felt the topic was better suited to a separate occasion".

'Evidence shows male victims get raw deal'. *Inside Housing*, 17 October 2003. Letter from Daniel [David] Yarwood criticising dismissive attitude (12 September) of Eleri Butler of Women's Aid in her reply to a sympathetic article about the lack of support services for male victims of domestic violence by Sue Hoolahan in a previous issue (7 September). "Sex equality and human rights law require that seriously affected male victims and their children should be treated equally and fairly, even if they are in a minority. Women's Aid should face up to this".

OTHER REFERENCES

AMEN (2000). A Study of Male Victims of Domestic Violence. Study commissioned by AMEN (Navan, Co. Monaghan), a voluntary group founded in December 1997, which provides a confidential helpline and support services for abused men and their children in Ireland. The survey was limited to 40 respondents, all from the Monaghan area. 72% of the men had experienced some form of physical abuse and all had received some form of mental abuse. 15% had been stabbed and 22% threatened with being killed. Hammers, knives, electric irons, ashtrays, scissors and screwdrivers were cited by the men as weapons used by their partners. 22% of the men were left with lasting scars. 50% said their children had also suffered physical abuse. Despite 50% of the respondents reporting their concerns for their children to the relevant agencies, 90% of their partners were still awarded custody. 85% of the men were experiencing access problems. Of the 45% who had contact with the Gardai, almost all (97%) of these felt that they were not taken seriously. When the 55% who did not seek help from the Gardai were asked why not, 80% said they felt they would not be taken seriously and 77% said they feared ridicule and felt ashamed. The respondents were almost unanimous in saying they want society as a whole to become aware of the reality of the male victim and to take this issue seriously. They also said they needed appropriate support services, including sheltered accommodation for themselves and their children when they need to leave particularly violent incidents.

Christensen, Prof. E. (1992). The Other Side of Sexism. Sex Roles, Stereotypes and Discrimination Against Men. Comments to Sociology Department, University of Alberta, January 1989. Movement for the Establishment of Real Gender Equality, Educational Series 1. Discussion of the double standards applying to men and women, in particular to gender-conflict issues. "Such issues can involve physical or emotional pain or harm, either suffering it oneself or inflicting it on someone else. Problems arise as a result of two pairs of attitudes towards this, together with the behaviour and official policies which stem from them. (1) Stereotypes that tend to see only women as victims of such harm and only men as inflicting it, as the victimisers. (2) Attitudes that say such harm to a woman is more serious than equal harm to a man, while harm by a woman is less blameworthy than equal harm by a man". Prof. Christensen maintains that such views are long entrenched in our culture, to one degree or other, and have been a very serious source of injustice to men. In recent years, these traditional sexist views have been promoted and intensified by a large segment of feminism.

Driscoll, Richard (1998). Vive La Difference: Men and Women in Confrontation. *Journal of Men's Perspectives* Vol 18, No.4. Observation that in arguments with angry women, men usually lose. Reference to research by John Gottman at the University of Seattle which found that "men tend to be more stressed by marital arguments, compared to women, who are more comfortable with emotional confrontation and better at it". Contrary to popular expectations, Gottman observed that "men are markedly more intimidated by angry women than women are of angry men. Women dominate in marital arguments. Wives introduce complaints more than husbands, thus starting arguments more often".

Fiebert, M.S. (1999). References examining assaults by women on their spouses or male partners: an annotated bibliography. Department of Psychology, California State University, Long Beach. (An earlier version of this paper was published in *Sexuality and Culture*, 1997). The bibliography examines 102 scholarly investigations, 85 empirical studies and 17 reviews and/or analyses, which demonstrate that women are as physically aggressive, or more aggressive, than men in their relationships with their spouses or male partners. The aggregate sample size in the reviewed studies exceeds 65,000.

Legal Services Research Centre. Pleasance, Pascoe et al. (2001). Family Problems - Who does What and When: Further Findings from the LSRC Survey of Justiciable Problems. Family Law, July [2003] and November [2003]. LSRC survey of 5,611 adult respondents, drawn from 3,348 households across England and Wales, carried out between June and September 2001, collecting information about the frequency and nature of 18 categories of justiciable problems, including four categories of 'family' problems [divorce, ancillary to divorce or separation, children, domestic violence]. Of these, 2,017 [36%] reported a justiciable problem of some kind, excluding 'trivial' problems. In addition, 337 reported one or more family justiciable problems in the preceding 3.5 years. Of those who reported family problems, 88 [26% of those reporting family problems, 1.6% of total respondents] reported domestic violence. Of these, 36% did nothing to resolve their problems. For domestic violence, gender differences emerged, with inaction being particularly common among male victims (50% compared to 28% for female victims), reflecting a general reluctance of male victims to talk about the abuse they suffer. The LSRC survey provides an in-depth picture of how the population in England and Wales deals with family-type justiciable problems. Different groups react differently to their family problems, for instance, male victims of domestic violence are less likely to do anything about their problem than female victims are.

ManKind Initiative. Domestic Abuse: Survey of Male Victims. September 2003. Summary of the results of three local surveys in the Devon and Taunton areas, with responses from a total of 45 male victims. Male victims wanted access to the same services as women, including helplines, refuges/safe houses, legal/housing/benefits advice, support groups/drop-in centres, and help with children and counselling. They also wanted the issue of male victims to be taken seriously, and complained about the attitudes of both the police and social services. There was a disturbing distrust of both services. They also felt that there was a bias in judicial proceedings and that the mother was favoured regardless of circumstances affecting the well-being of the children.

Merton M.A.L.E. helpline Report on operation, April 1994 - April 2001. Merton Refuge Ltd 2000/2001 Annual Report. The Merton helpline for male victims of domestic violence was launched in April 1994 after three years of research. Initially, the line was intended for the benefit of Merton residents [in Sutton, Surrey], but through radio and television interest it very quickly became known nationally and internationally. The helpline was closed in April 2001 after the workload became too much for the co-ordinator, Les Davidson, largely because it was being used as 'an easy option' by the police and other social agencies, which "simply by including the phone number in their leaflets could report that they were responding to all victims and so were complying with their 'equal opportunities policies'", but also because of lack of Government interest and support. "This particularly alarmed many police forces, as they now had no referral for male, homosexual or lesbian victims. We advised them to challenge their Domestic Violence Forums and Police Consultative Groups to draw up their own strategy. We hope that the work of the line has forced other agencies to recognise other victims and address the issue rather than ignoring it as was previously the case". During the seven years operation, the co-ordinator responded to 50,000 telephone calls including over 7,000 from male victims, replied to 10,000 letters, gave hundreds of interviews and lectures, and provided training to numerous groups. "We hope that [the introduction of] the new Human Rights Act 1998, will result [in future] in all victims being treated equally".

MORI survey. The Family: A Survey of Public Attitudes. May 1991. General survey of the family commissioned by *Readers Digest* questioning 2,075 people. In response to a question about ever hitting a partner, 10% of women, but only 3% of men, admitted having done this. Results reported by Moller, D. in *Readers Digest* 139 of October 1991 under title 'The family: Our national survey for the 1990s'.

MORI survey. Aggression in British Heterosexual Relationships. Survey for *Here and Now*, November 1994. (Results broadcast by BBC-1 on 7 December 1994). Second nationally representative survey of 2,000 heterosexual adult men and women conducted on behalf of the BBC and Dr Malcolm George. The survey revealed that more men than women reported having been a victim of domestic violence by their partner in heterosexual relationships. Across all relationships, 18% of men reported having been a victim of physical aggression compared to 13% of women. In current relationships, 11% of men and 5% of women reported being a victim. Across all relationships, 11% of women admitted to having used physical aggression against a husband or male partner (compared to 10% of men). 9% of men and 7% of women in all relationships reported experiencing two or more acts of physical aggression, compared to 4% of men and 2% of women in current relationships. 5% of married or cohabiting men in current relationships reported two or more acts of physical aggression against them compared to 1% of married or cohabiting women. Only 4% of violent women explained their behaviour (either physical or verbal) was because of drink or drugs (compared to 10% of men). 47% of women, nearly half of those admitting aggression, said their behaviour (physical or verbal) was because "it was the only way I could get through to him". Working class men (20%) were more likely to have been subjected to physical aggression by a wife or female partner than upper or middle class men (15%). 21% of women who admitted using physical aggression claimed that it had been in self-defence.

MORI survey. Female Aggression. Research study conducted for Dr Malcolm George, Queen Mary & Westfield College, October 1996. As part of MORI's Omnibus, 1,951 people were questioned for this survey in their homes between 4 to 7 October 1996, using a self-completion questionnaire returned in a sealed envelope, in a random, representative spread of 167 sampling points throughout Great Britain. Assaults by men were not included in the survey. The study found that about 1 in 10 adults had been assaulted by a woman during the last 5 years. 9% had been the victims of a 'minor' assault (objects thrown at them, pushing, shoving, grabbing, tripping, slapping, biting, scratching, gouging). 5% had been the victims of a 'moderate' assault (choking, attempt to strangle, punching, beating, kicking, head-butting, 'kneeding'). 3% had been the victims of a 'severe' assault (hitting with object which could have injured, smashing an object (e.g. a glass bottle) over them, stabbing with a knife or other pointed object, or a number of such acts). Men were more likely than women to have been attacked by a woman. 14% of men, compared to 7% of women, had had one or more acts of violence committed against them.. Of these, 12% of men reported a minor act (compared to 6% of women), 7% of men a moderate act (compared to 3% of women), and 4% of men reported a severe act committed against them (compared to 1% of women). 30% of men reporting violence by a woman said that the attacker was a spouse or cohabitee/person I live with (compared to 13% of women). This made it the most common response among men, followed by 'a complete stranger to me' (24%), and 'a dating and sexual partner at the time (who did not live with me)' (15%). Of those who reported being attacked by a woman (or women), 35% said they had not suffered any physical injuries or emotional upset, 24% said they had been emotionally but not physically affected, 44% said they had suffered only minor injuries (e.g. bruising, minor cuts, grazes), 6% suffered injuries for which they received medical attention, and a further 2% suffered injuries needing medical attention but did not seek medical help. (*Note:* these percentages add up to more than 100% probably because some respondents described more than just the most recent attack).

Yarwood, D.J. (1997). Domestic violence statistics 1995/6, England and Wales: Summary of information by police forces in England and Wales in response to private enquiry. Dewar Research, Ascot. The report is based on information on domestic violence statistics provided by 24 police forces, with a good degree of breakdown provided by 13 of these forces. Proportions of male victims of total incidents recorded as 'domestic' ranged from 3.6% (although this single low figure needed to be regarded with some caution) to 21.4%, with an average of 19.2% in three London MET Divisions.

Proportions of male victims for notifiable crimes of violence recorded as 'domestic' were higher generally and ranged from 7.9% to 46.6%, with an average of 33.7% for non-metropolitan areas and 17.3% for metropolitan areas, and of 24.6% for 7 London MET Divisions. Proportions of male victims in the younger (1 to 15) and older (61+) age groups were markedly higher than for the middle age range, in some cases being over double the lowest proportion.

RELATED REFERENCES

Attributed articles

Applebaum, Anne. Let's keep sex out of it. *Sunday Telegraph*, 1 March 1998. Criticism of the increasing 'feminisation' of politics by New Labour. Gender-conflict issues such as sexual violence and domestic violence are criminal issues, not women's issues. They should not be the primary concern of women MPs. It should not be the prerogative of Harriet Harman, because of her seniority, "to push for more stringent laws against wife-beaters". "If such issues are to be taken seriously, men must take them seriously too". "Needless to say, I do not think it is 'anti-woman' to oppose the concept of feminised politics. On the contrary: at their worst, feminised politics might well be bad for women, particularly if the existence of specialised Cabinet committees helps fuel the notion, already current in some circles, that the law is easier on women, or that women only get ahead because they are women".

Austin, Suzy. Yellow card warning for wife-beaters. (London) *Metro*, 2 December 2003. Brief report on proposals contained in new Domestic Violence, Crime and Victims Bill [published 2 December 2003], including controversial proposal that men and women charged with domestic violence can still be ordered to keep away from their 'victims' even if they are acquitted, arguably in conflict with the 'presumption of innocence'.

Bristow, Jennie. Hype that hurts the victims. *Daily Telegraph*, 31 October 1997. Criticism of broadening the official definition of domestic violence to include not only physical, but also 'psychological' and 'economic' abuse. "This means violence becomes removed from objectively definable criteria and can effectively mean anything" says Sara Hinchliffe, who teaches women's studies at the University of Sussex. "Phrases such as 'words hurt' now form an accepted part of feminist mantras, and are used to justify the classification of 'domestic violence' for any form of behaviour between 'partners' that is not hunky-dory". "But in broadening that definition of abuse and inflating the statistics in this way, campaigns against domestic violence are taking us down a dangerous route. By making out that home violence is all around us, these campaigns trivialise the experience of women who really have suffered at the hands of their partners".

Bristow, Jennie. Lies, statistics ... and stalking. *Daily Telegraph*, 28 July 1998. Scepticism at reliability of increasing numbers of surveys claiming rises in stalkings, date-rapes and domestic violence. "The dynamic behind much of the research into and reporting of issues to do with violence against women is a passionate belief in 'the cause'." But while there is nothing wrong with fighting for a cause, there is a lot wrong with manipulating statistics to strengthen a particular view". "Filling a vacuum with half-truths and hunches is a recipe for irrational policy making and hysterical discussion". "Moral outrage and passionate campaigning both have their place - but only so long as some sober facts exist to allow people to find out the truth".

Clarke, Michael. 1m children 'have suffered abuse inside the family'. (Key findings from NSPCC survey). *Daily Mail*, 20 November 2000. Reference to NSPCC report on child abuse published on 20 November 2000. Amongst the findings, women were more likely to attack their children than men, with mothers responsible for 52% of attacks and fathers for 45%.

Gibb, Frances. Silent women will not save violent husbands. *Times*, 26 November 2001. The Director of Public Prosecutions, David Calvert-Smith QC is to announce this week that men who batter their wives or partners will be prosecuted even if the woman refuses to give evidence. Police are to concentrate on collecting additional evidence to support what the victim says, such as witness statements from neighbours or medical evidence of injuries. Where the alleged victim cannot give evidence, a prosecution can still proceed using the victim's statement as evidence under Section 23 of the Criminal Justice Act 1988.

Gibb, Frances. Killer husbands will have to face murder charge. *Times*, 4 July 2003. "Men and women who kill their spouses will have to face a murder trial rather than make an agreed plea of manslaughter" under new guidance from the Director of Public Prosecutions. "At the same time, the lengths of jail sentences imposed on them are to be reviewed at the request of the Solicitor General, Harriet Harman QC". The measures are aimed at toughening the approach of the justice system to domestic violence, the topic of a Law Society conference of family lawyers today. "The effect will be that a plea of guilty to manslaughter on the basis of provocation will rarely be accepted. In a third move, the Law Commission, the law reform body, has announced a review of diminished responsibility and provocation as defences to murder. Ms Harman believes "that provocation as a defence is now outmoded, certainly in domestic violence cases". In her address today, Ms Harman will say "that whatever a spouse does or says, it can never justify criminal violence".

Highfield, Roger. Aggression 'fuelled by childhood TV violence'. *Daily Telegraph*, 10 March 2003. Reference to results of two American studies. (1) 15-year study by Drs Rowell Huesmann, Jessica Moise-Titus, Cheryl-Lynn Podolski and Leonard Eron of the University of Michigan of 329 youths as a follow-up to a 1977 study of 557 children growing up in the Chicago area, concluded that, for both boys and girls, habitual early exposure to TV violence is predictive of more aggression by them later in life independent of their own initial childhood aggression. (2) Joint study led by Prof. Jeffrey Johnson of Columbia University and the New York State Psychiatric Institute of more than 700 children, concluded (2002) that teenagers watching more than an hour of television daily are more likely to become violent adults.

Hinsliff, Gaby. Women's crime wave linked to battering. *Observer*, 16 November 2003. Women are increasingly turning to serious and violent crimes because they have been brutalised by violence against them, according to a controversial report to be published this week by the Commission on Women and the Criminal Justice System, set up by the Fawcett Society and headed by Labour MP and criminal barrister, Vera Baird. Home Office figures last week showed the majority of female prisoners now reoffend within two years of being released, suggesting that they are becoming more hardened criminals. According to the Commission, half of women prisoners say they have been hit by a partner - at least twice the rates in the general population - and a third said they have suffered sexual abuse.

Jenkins, Tiffany. Sexy crime statistics. *LM123*, September 1999. Criticism of the sensationalist way that distorted or misleading statistics about violence against women are presented. "You might expect a little sensationalism from newspapers, but the police, women's campaign groups, and those at the heart of Government in the Home office are equally adept at presenting conflated crime figures that hype up the level of risk facing women".

Johnston, Lucy. Violent women: It's a dangerous myth. *Observer*, 17 November 1996. Sceptical article doubting the substantial extent of female violence in intimate relationships indicated by surveys (MORI) and claimed by organisations such as Families Need Fathers.

Kite, Melissa. Women to get new protection from violent partners. *Times*, 18 July 2002. Reference to new Home Office proposals [in *Safety and Justice*] to extend the range of restraining orders available, make breach of a non-molestation order a criminal offence, and provide greater witness protection, including anonymity for victims of domestic violence.

McKay, Susan. When violence becomes something to fight over. Irish *Sunday Tribune*, 2 April 2000. Sceptical report on AMEN conference held in March 2000 in Navan, based on her impression that it was anti-women.

O'Neil, Sean. Male victims of abuse 'find it hard to admit'. *Daily Telegraph*, 5 February 2002. Reference to evidence that adolescent boys who have sex with older women are victims of abuse by people who have power over them. Prof. Liz Kelly of the University of North London says the absence of obvious signs of harm does not mean that a victim had escaped unscathed. "These are cases of abuse of authority, privilege and trust. That is wrong and it doesn't matter if the abuser is a man or a woman".

Phillips, Melanie. Death of the Dad. *Observer*, 2 November 1997. Critique of the increasing influence on public policy of female supremacy which fundamentally despises, distrusts and dislikes men. "This feminism sees women only as victims of male domination. It advocates the use of state power to promote the independence of women from partnerships with men. Female supremacism has placed the idea of fatherhood itself under siege. Men in general and fathers in particular are increasingly viewed as superfluous to family life. It holds that masculinity is unnecessary or undesirable. Thanks to the wonders of reproductive technology, women can now do without a male presence altogether". In fact, "male breadwinning is neither arbitrary nor anachronistic. It is important both to cement male identity and to civilise male aggression. Employment directs male aggression into pro-social purposes". Because this is being ignored in public policy, "Britain faces a growing crisis among men. The fragmentation of male identity, caused by both male unemployment and the progressive and willed destruction of fatherhood, is creating widening spirals of despair, irresponsibility and violence among men and boys".

Rosenberg, Joshua. Beaten wives may have to testify. *Daily Telegraph*, 29 November 2001. Under a new policy launched yesterday by the Crown Prosecution Service, victims of domestic violence could be forced to give evidence against their assailants. Those who refused to answer questions in court might be punished for contempt.

Rosenberg, Joshua. Wife beater given harsher sentence. *Daily Telegraph*, 17 May 2002. Reference to two cases yesterday in which the Court of Appeal increased sentences. (1) An academic who had admitted a 'sustained attack' on his wife whilst clinically depressed had his community rehabilitation order increased to 6 months imprisonment. (2) A man who attacked his girlfriend and was convicted of attempted rape, indecent assault and causing actual bodily harm, had his two-year sentence increased to three years.

Rosenberg, Joshua. Wives who kill may be spared life sentences. *Daily Telegraph*, 31 October 2003. Report on proposals floated today by the Law Commission charged with reviewing law on provocation and self-defence in homicide cases. One of the options being considered by the Commission is a defence of pre-emptive force in self-defence, or self-preservation. This might be used by an abused woman who kills her assailant while he is asleep, or by a bullied school-child.

Harriet Harman said earlier this month that such a defence “would reflect the long-held view of the women’s movement that women who kill their husbands after suffering long years of violence should have a new partial defence to murder”.

Rosenberg, Joshua. Honest citizens would suffer if we rush changes to the law. *Daily Telegraph*, 5 December 2003. Critical comment on various changes to the criminal justice proposed by Government. “We must not allow ill-considered changes to the legal system to be rushed through.” Particularly critical of proposal in the Domestic Violence, Crime and Victims Bill to allow a restraining order to be made by a court against someone actually *acquitted* of harassment (or abuse). If the prosecuting lawyers failed to prove their case beyond reasonable doubt, they could bring forward fresh evidence. To obtain a restraining order, they would need only to prove their case to the, much lower, civil standard [on basis of probability]. “it would be a case of the woman’s word against the man’s. What chance is there that his denials would be believed? The presumption of innocence would no longer apply. The man’s only protection would be a fair-minded judge.”

Sylvester, Rachel. Killers to lose ‘I was provoked defence’. *Daily Telegraph*, 3 March 2003. Solicitor General Harriet Harman is pressing for a new form of defence that would allow women who kill their husbands after years of physical abuse to be treated more leniently. Director of Public Prosecutions is also drawing up guidance that will encourage prosecutors to charge men who kill their wives with murder rather than manslaughter, and there are plans for a new category of self-defence for women who kill their husbands after being beaten up by them for years.

Watson, Jenny. Wife-beaters learn the art of respect. Liverpool *Daily Post*, 30 October 2002. Wife-beaters are being rehabilitated through art history lessons at Tate Liverpool Gallery as part of a Merseyside Probation Service programme. The Domestic Violence Course is the first of its kind in Britain. According to latest figures, men who have been through the year-long programme are half as likely to reoffend.

Willbourne, Caroline and Cull, Lesley-Anne. The emerging problem of parental alienation. *Family Law*, December 1997. Discussion of the difficulties facing the courts and court officers when a parent with care (usually the mother) is deliberately and often subtly alienating a child against the separated parent, sometimes to the extent that the child no longer wants any contact with the separated parent. The dilemma is that the court has to take into account the expressed wishes of the child, particularly an older child, which may result in the father being prevented from having contact, regularly or at all. At the same time, the court will have to consider the possibility that the child has been alienated to a degree that is tantamount to emotional abuse by the mother, and appreciate the danger of leaving this abuse unresolved.

Wolff, Isabel. Domestic Violence: the other side. *Spectator*, 28 November 1992. Quotes Sandra Horley, the [then] director of the Chiswick Family Refuge as saying: “Refuges for women are struggling to survive, and if we put across this idea that the abuse of men is as great as the abuse of women, then it could seriously affect our funding”.

Womack, Sarah. Harman to fight domestic violence. *Daily Telegraph*, 25 June 2002. Reference to an address by Solicitor General Harriet Harman to a CPS conference on domestic violence held yesterday. In this, she called for more protection for women victims, including pursuing a charge even if the woman didn’t wish this, offering anonymity to women to encourage them not to drop allegations, and appealing against sentences which she regarded as too lenient.

Unattributed articles (chronological order)

'Beaten wives 'cannot have last word' in prosecution'. *Daily Telegraph*, 8 March 2000. New guidelines by the Home Office suggest that although the wishes of a reluctant wife must be taken into account, they cannot be the 'final word' in pressing charges against a man. The guidelines say that the CPS must make sure a woman who withdraws her evidence is acting freely. The Home Office also urges local authorities to evict wife-beaters and suggests that employers should reinforce the message to men accused of domestic violence that their behaviour will not be tolerated.

'Weigh effects of violence on children, judges told'. *Daily Telegraph*, 14 March 2002. Judges are to be told to take more account of the impact on children of witnessing domestic violence when deciding residence and contact issues. Changes are to be made accordingly to the Adoption and Children Bill, which will also include violence witnessed by a child not in the home but outside such as a parent involved in a street brawl.

'Violence in the home'. *Times*, 9 December 2003. Letter in Law section from Julian Nettlefold of Family Practice Press complaining about the ease with which false allegations of domestic violence or abuse can be used in the family courts to oust a 'perpetrator' from the home, and welcoming proposals in the Domestic Violence, Crime and Victims Bill [published 2 December 2003] which would result in such allegations being tested properly in a criminal court.

KEY BROADCASTS

BBC-2, 21 March 1991. *40 Minutes*. Battered Men. A research project carried out by Leicester University revealed that a third of the women questioned admitted that they regularly initiated violence against their menfolk. The research suggested that this was not connected with being male or female but with how much violence there was in the family during childhood. One male victim told how his wife went for him during their nine years of marriage: "she would kick and punch, she'd bite". One in five casualty admissions after violence between couples are men attacked by women".

BBC-2, April 1994. *First Sight*. Taking it like a man. Programme reporting on male victims of domestic violence, with Mike Embley as presenter. Featured the experiences of four male victims and interviews with Dr Malcolm George, neurophysiologist at Queen Mary & Westfield College, London, Sgt Sue Reed of Enfield Police DVU, Jenni Manners of Swindon Women's Aid, Les Davidson of Merton M.A.L.E., and Erin Pizzey, who set up the first women's refuge in Chiswick in 1971. Programme concluded there was a need for more male victims to report and for a widespread change in attitudes towards male victims. Meanwhile, too many male victims remain in the shadows behind closed doors 'taking it like a man'.

BBC-1, 7 December 1994. *Here and Now*. Intimate violence. Results of MORI survey of 1,978 adults in Great Britain carried out 17-21 November 1994 on behalf of Dr Malcolm George and the BBC

BBC-1, 11 November 1996. *Panorama*. Violent Women. Reflected results of MORI survey, October 1996.

Talk TV, 14 November 1996. *Britain Talks Back*. Programme on plight of male victims of domestic violence, including interview with Dale Setzler, a victim, comments by Dr Malcolm George, and phone-ins by three women callers, one who understood why women might assault other women (e.g. jealousy) but wondered why they should assault men, another the mother of a battered son, and the third who suffered battering in her first relationship and now acted aggressively in her second.

BBC Wales, 10 February 1998, *The Fairer Sex?* Programme on violence and women.

Channel 4, 7 January 1999. *Dispatches*. Battered Men.. Summary of the experiences of 100 male victims of domestic violence in the UK. The results showed that angry women can be just as violent as angry men. 40% used some kind of weapon to compensate for their relative lack of strength. One third of the men were attacked whilst sleeping, one third were kicked in the groin. Victims were often deprived of sleep. Half stayed with their violent partner for more than five years. Among the reasons the men gave for staying was that they didn't want to walk out on their children, some were frightened as they had nowhere else to go, and others still loved their partner and hope her behaviour would change. Many of the male victims were very critical of the police. Those who had contacted the police said their complaints weren't taken seriously and in 25% of cases the male victim was himself arrested and treated as the aggressor. Only 7% of women aggressors were arrested and none subsequently charged, even though the victim had been seriously injured.

BBC-1, 30 March 1999. *Counterblast*. Who's failing the Family? Viewpoints by Erin Pizzey.

BBC-2, 29 March 2001. *Esther Rantzen* programme 'Battered husbands - Domestic violence against men'. Programme mainly on experiences of male victims, with contributions from Erin Pizzey, Dr Malcolm George and Mary Cleary of AMEN.

Harlech TV (HTV), 28 April 2002. *Love Hurts*. Programme on experiences and plight of male victims of domestic violence, including interviews with three such victims, Matthew, David and Ken, and comments by Dr Malcolm George (neurophysiologist), Steve Fitzgerald (ManKind), Lora Allford (A & E nurse), and WPC Caroline Howard. One of a series of programmes on the issue of domestic violence.

BBC London Radio, 10 February 2003. *Inside Out*. Included views by George Rolph on domestic violence against men.

BBC-1, 19 February 2003. *Hitting Home* series. Dangerous Love: Tales of Domestic Violence. Mostly experiences of women victims of domestic violence but included case study of one male victim.

BBC Radio 5 Live, 7 September 2003. *Julian Worricker*. Included discussion about male victims of domestic violence.

BBC-1, 24 October 2003. *Kilroy*. Violent women.. Included contributions by Sue Hoolahan of ManKind and George Rolph.

BBC Radio 5 Live, 2 December 2003. Late-night interview with BBC correspondent in Nairobi (Kenya), who reported a wave of protests over wives beating up husbands. A new group has been set up to protest.

ITV1 London, 3 December 2003. *The Bill*. Police serial, this broadcast featuring the plight of a male victim of domestic violence who was reluctant to report the abuse and who would not retaliate against a woman. Telephone helpline number for male victims given at end of programme.

KEY CONFERENCES

The Silence is OVER. First European conference on male victims of domestic abuse. 10 December 1998. AMEN. University College, Dublin.

Unlikely victims. One day conference to explore the barriers to service provision for men who are victims of domestic violence. Derby, 4 December 2001. Central Conference Consultants Ltd, Nottingham

BOOKS

Archer, John and Lloyd, Barbara. *Sex and Gender* (Second edition). Cambridge, 2002

Baumli, Francis. *Men Freeing Men. Exploding the Myth of the Traditional Male.* New Atlantis Press, Jersey City, 1985

Cook, Philip W. *Abused Men. The Hidden Side of Domestic Violence.* Praeger, 1997

Farrell, William. *The Myth of Male Power. Why Men Are the Disposable Sex.* Simon & Schuster, 1993

Fillion, Kate. *Lip Service. The Myth of Female Virtue in Love, Sex and Friendship.* HarperCollins, 1997

Hoff Sommers, Christina. *Who Stole Feminism: How Women Have Betrayed Women.* Simon & Schuster, 1994

Kirsta, Alix. *Deadlier than the Male.* London HarperCollins, 1994

Pearson, Patricia. *When She Was Bad: How Women Get Away With Murder.* Virago Press, 1998

Phillips, Melanie. *The Sex-Change Society. Feminised Britain and the Neutered Male.* Social Market Foundation, 1999

Pizzey, Erin. *Scream quietly or the neighbours will hear.* Baltimore: Penguin Books, 1974

Pizzey, Erin and Shapiro, J. *Prone to violence.* Feltham, UK: Hamlyn paperbacks, 1982

Pizzey, Erin., Shackleton, J.R., and Unwin, Peter. *Women or Men - Who are the Victims?* CIVITAS: Institute for the Study of Civil Society, London, December 2000

Stacey, William A., Hazlewood, Ronnie R., and Shupe, Anson. *The Violent Couple.* Praeger, 1994

Thomas, David. *Not guilty: The case in defence of men.* New York, William Morrow, 1993

GOVERNMENT AND OTHER PUBLICATIONS

Policing domestic violence in the 1990s. Home Office Research Study 139, 1995

Mirrless-Black, Catriona et al. The 1996 British Crime Survey: England and Wales. Home Office Statistical Bulletin 19/96, September 1996

Domestic Violence and Repeat Victimisation. Home Office Police Research Group Briefing Note No.1/98

Main Findings from the 1996 Scottish Crime Survey. The Scottish Office Central Research Unit, 1998

Mirrless-Black, Catriona et al. The 1998 British Crime Survey: England and Wales. Home Office Statistical Bulletin 21/98, October 1998

Mirrless-Black, Catriona. Domestic Violence: Findings from a new British Crime Survey self-completion questionnaire. Home Office Research Study 191. Research, Development and Statistics Directorate, January 1999

Mirrless-Black, Catriona and Byron, Carol. Domestic Violence: Findings from the BCS self-completion questionnaire. Home Office Research Findings No. 86. Research, Development and Statistics Directorate, 1999

Plotnikoff, Joyce and Woolfson, Richard. Policing Domestic Violence: Effective Organisational Structures. Policing and Reducing Crime Unit, Police Research Series Paper 100. Home Office, January 1999

Break the chain: what you can do about domestic violence. Home Office leaflet, 21 January 1999

Living Without Fear - An integrated approach to tackling violence against women. Home Office/Cabinet Office, June 1999

A report to the Lord Chancellor on the question of parental contact in cases where there is domestic violence. The Advisory Board on Family Law: Children Act Sub-Committee, May 1999?

Multi-Agency Guidance for Addressing Domestic Violence. Home Office, March 2000

Government Policy Around Domestic Violence. Home Office, March 2000

Domestic Violence. Home Office Circular 19/2000 to Chief Police Officers, England and Wales. Policing and Crime Reduction Unit, Home Office, May 2000 (Revision of previous Circular 60/1990).

Domestic Abuse Recorded by the Police in Scotland, 1 April - 31 December 1999. Statistical Bulletin CrJ/2000/5, Scottish Executive, August 2000

Kershaw, Chris et al. The 2000 British Crime Survey: England and Wales. Home Office Statistical Bulletin 18/00, October 2000

The London Domestic Violence Strategy. Greater London Authority, November 2001

Gadd, David et al. Domestic Abuse Against Men in Scotland. Scottish Executive Central Research Unit, 2002

Simmons, John and colleagues. Crime in England and Wales 2001/2002. Home Office Statistical Bulletin, July 2002

Justice for All (see Chapter 8). Criminal Justice White Paper CM5563. Home Office, Lord Chancellor, and Attorney General, July 2002

Government's Response to the Report of the Children Act Sub-Committee of the Lord Chancellor's Advisory Board on Family Law 'Making Contact Work'. Lord Chancellor's Department, 2002

Safety and Justice: The Government's Proposals on Domestic Violence. Cm5847. Home Office, June 2003

Simmons, John and Dodd, Tricia. Crime in England and Wales 2002/2003. Home Office Statistical Bulletin, July 2003

ACTS OF PARLIAMENT & STATUTORY INSTRUMENTS

Common Law

Offences Against the Person Act 1861 (47)

Criminal Damage Act 1971 (1)

Domestic Violence and Matrimonial Proceedings Act 1976

Bail Act 1976 (3)

Criminal Law Act 1977 (6)

Domestic Proceedings and Magistrates Court Act 1980 (97)

Police and Criminal Evidence Act 1984 (17, 24, 25, 38, 47, 80)

Public Order Act 1986 (3)

Criminal Justice Act 1988 (23, 39)

Children Act 1989

Criminal Justice and Public Order Act 1994 (27, 51)

Police Act 1996

Family Law Act 1996, Part IV (39, 42)

Housing Act 1996

Protection from Harassment Act 1997 (2, 3, 4, 5)

Criminal Justice Act 1998 (23)

Crime and Disorder Act 1998

Human Rights Act 1998

Youth Justice and Criminal Evidence Act 1999

Powers of Criminal Courts (Sentencing) Act 2000 (40a) [not yet implemented]

Homelessness Act 2002

Homelessness (Priority Needs for Accommodation) (England) Order 2002

Homelessness Code of Guidance 2002

Domestic Violence, Crime and Victims Bill [published 2 December 2003] before Parliament 2004

[END]