



Vote for what you care about.

General election manifesto

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Contents (click on section to be taken to it)

KEY MANIFESTO PROPOSALS	5
OUR POLITICAL STRATEGY	11
MARRIAGE, DIVORCE.....	13
CHILDREN’S ACCESS TO PARENTS FOLLOWING FAMILY BREAKDOWNS, FATHERLESSNESS.....	16
FINANCIAL SUPPORT FOR FAMILIES	21
REPRODUCTIVE RIGHTS	23
FOETAL ALCOHOL SPECTRUM DISORDER	28
GENITAL MUTILATION.....	31
CHILDREN’S BRAIN DAMAGE FROM CONTACT SPORTS	33
EDUCATION	34
EMPLOYMENT.....	39
INTIMATE PARTNER VIOLENCE	45
PATERNITY FRAUD.....	48
SEXUAL ABUSE.....	51
ARMED FORCES VETERANS’ MENTAL HEALTH ISSUES.....	58
CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM, PRISON SENTENCING	60
HOMELESSNESS	62
SUICIDE	68
LACK OF ANONYMITY FOR SUSPECTED SEXUAL OFFENDERS.....	71
HEALTHCARE PROVISION	73
SANITARY PRODUCTS	76
POLITICAL REPRESENTATION.....	77
FEMINISM.....	79
MIKE BUCHANAN.....	83



Welcome to our manifesto. I invite you to join me in changing the course of British politics, by supporting and voting for the only party in the English-speaking world that puts men and boys at the heart of its campaigning.

This manifesto outlines in detail the many areas in which the human rights of men and boys have long been assaulted in the UK – by the actions and inactions of the state, in particular. For decades politicians have done nothing to prevent the scandal of children being denied access to parents (usually fathers) following family breakdowns. This is appalling child abuse and punishment of parents (and grandparents, great-grandparents, aunts and uncles, cousins, and others) *with no crime having been committed*. The suffering is incalculable and must end.

I've lived in Bedford for over 25 years – I came here in the 1990s to work in the head office of Exel Logistics, on St Peter's Street – and I'm proud to call Bedford my hometown. I look forward to standing in the Bedford constituency¹ – which includes Kempston, of course – as a candidate for this party, at the next general election. The election must be held by January, 2025, at the latest.

The section of this document on our political strategy explains why Bedford is the *perfect* constituency to launch this party, and how we'll deliver our goals. For 100+ years only Conservative and Labour candidates have been elected in general elections in Bedford, the runners-up have all been from the other party. At each of the last seven general elections, the majorities of the winning candidates have declined. At the last general election in 2019 Mohammad Yasin,² the Labour candidate, won with a majority of only 145 votes.³ Bedford is the most marginal Labour seat in the country. More than one in three people in this constituency declined to vote in 2019. *Thousands more people decided to vote for no candidate than voted for Mohammad Yasin.*

We're adopting the only political strategy with a realistic chance of delivering the changes we're seeking. Whatever you might think of Nigel Farage and the UKIP and Brexit parties he led, the political strategy succeeded in delivering the referendum on EU membership which the British people had long been denied. UKIP delivered the referendum by forcing David Cameron, the Tory prime minister, to commit to a referendum on EU membership in his party's 2015 manifesto, fearing the loss of many votes to UKIP otherwise, which would probably have led to the Conservative party failing to win the 2015 general election.

In time we shall force the major parties to adopt some of our key proposals, but we'll need to be contesting many seats to deliver that. The longest journey starts with a single step, and our single step will be a ground-breaking result in Bedford at the next general election. With your support I can become your next MP, and I'm excited by that prospect.

If you're *still* wondering whether voting for me might be a wasted vote, you might consider the experience of a Romanian political party, Alliance for the Union of Romanians (AUR).⁴ It was launched in September 2019, stating that its four main pillars were 'family, nation, Christian faith, and liberty'. We're not a religious party – although many of our supporters are religious – but we *are* a party of family, nation and liberty. One of our advisors is Stephen Baskerville, an American politics professor.⁵

AUR stood in the Romanian general election in 2020, just 12 months after its launch. George Simion,⁶ the party leader, was only 34 at the time. 47 of the party's candidates were elected – 33 to the Chamber

¹ [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bedford_\(UK_Parliament_constituency\)](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bedford_(UK_Parliament_constituency))

² [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mohammad_Yasin_\(politician\)](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mohammad_Yasin_(politician))

³ [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bedford_\(UK_Parliament_constituency\)#Elections_in_the_2010s](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bedford_(UK_Parliament_constituency)#Elections_in_the_2010s)

⁴ https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Alliance_for_the_Union_of_Romanians

⁵ https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Stephen_Baskerville

⁶ https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/George_Simion

(equivalent to our House of Commons) and 14 to the Senate (equivalent to our House of Lords). Our party is focusing all its efforts and resources on the Bedford constituency and has plenty of time to make the impact required in Bedford and Kempston to have me elected as your next MP.

In this manifesto we're making proposals in 20 areas – marriage and divorce / children's access to parents after family breakdowns, fatherlessness / financial support for families / reproductive rights / Foetal Alcohol Spectrum Disorder /genital mutilation / children's brain damage from contact sports / education / employment / intimate partner violence, / paternity fraud / sexual abuse / Armed Forces veterans' mental health issues /criminal justice system, prison sentencing / homelessness / suicide / lack of anonymity for suspected sexual offenders / healthcare provision / free sanitary products for women / political representation.

A few words about some of the key elements in our manifesto. We have proposals for financially supporting families and thereby encouraging couples to have more children. Child Benefit payments should be doubled. For couples who are married or in civil partnerships, the Personal Allowance should be transferable in part or in whole from one partner to the other, the proportion depending on whether the couple has dependent children, and if so, how many.

Over 10 million unborn children have been killed in the UK since the passing of the Abortion Act 1967. Well over 200,000 unborn children are killed in the UK every year, and the numbers have been rising for some years. The abortion rate has more than tripled since 1969 and has risen substantially in recent years among women over 35 years of age.

Christian Hacking is the Parliamentary Liaison Officer of the Centre for Bio-Ethical Reform UK.⁷ At the 2021 International Conference on Men's Issues⁸ his impressive presentation was titled, 'What the Heck Can Men be Doing About Abortion?'⁹ We strongly recommend you watch it, especially if you're 'pro-choice'.

I'm pro-life. I believe the state should protect the vulnerable and defenceless, not give anyone the right to kill them, nor finance those killings. But politics is the art of the possible, and I don't believe a ban on elective abortions is a realistic possibility at this time.

Women in the UK currently have the right under the Abortion Act to have elective abortions up to 24 weeks after conception. Our proposals are aimed at reducing the number of unwanted pregnancies and reducing the maximum term for elective abortions from 24 to 12 weeks, in line with most European countries. We strongly recommend a short video (72 seconds) of an MRI scan of a 21-week-old unborn girl.¹⁰ The video has attracted over five million views in the past two years. How could anyone, in good conscience, dismiss that girl as merely a 'ball of cells'? Are you willing to cast *your* vote for parties – including any of the major parties – which support killing unborn children up to 24 weeks? Parties which force *you* as a taxpayer, through income tax and other taxes, to pay for those killings? Hopefully not.

We have a section in the manifesto concerning non-therapeutic male circumcision, Male Genital Mutilation, MGM. Carrying out MGM has been a crime in the UK since at least 1861, as explained in the section. The two major religions which routinely perform MGM on boys (including baby boys) are Islam and Judaism. 8% of the population of Bedford – including Mohammad Yasin, the MP – are Muslims. We shall seek to engage with the community and recommend Muslims in Bedford (and elsewhere) check out a website run by Muslims seeking to answer the question, 'Circumcision – Does the Qur'an Approve It?'¹¹

We believe that as well as men, many women will vote for this party. These women will wish to see an end to the assaults on men and boys in general, and the men and boys they love, in particular. This manifesto includes proposals for additional financial support for families, and free sanitary products for women.

⁷ <http://cbruk.org>

⁸ <http://icmi2021.icmi.info>

⁹ <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=YCF-dUPi004>

¹⁰ <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=eOqZtkfLCKI>

¹¹ <https://www.quranicpath.com/misconceptions/circumcision.html>

You can support our campaign either through a donation¹² or through any of the following:

- Working on our social media campaigns (Facebook and Twitter, in particular)
- Distributing leaflets and window posters on the street and door-to-door
- Street campaigning
- Graphic design (online and/or print)
- Providing meeting rooms
- Providing speaking and/or meeting opportunities

I shall do everything I can to engage with voters in Bedford. Feel free to call or email me (details below). If you care about the matters we care about, please vote for me. Help me change the course of British politics to improve the lives of so many men, women and children. *Vote for what you care about, don't waste your vote.* Thank you.

Mike Buchanan

Party leader

JUSTICE FOR MEN & BOYS

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¹² <http://cafp.uk/donate>

KEY MANIFESTO PROPOSALS

In this manifesto we make proposals in 20 areas, the key proposals are outlined below:

Marriage and divorce

Taxpayers should fully fund pre-marital preparation and assessment, and early marriage guidance for couples experiencing difficulties. Marriage must become an enforceable legal contract, conferring parental rights and authority. Punitive divorce settlements must be abolished, through new primary legislation. Assets owned by individuals before marriage should revert to them after divorce, individuals should retain their pension plans, assets bought over the course of the marriage should be divided in line with the relative incomes during the marriage, due account being taken of (a) the reduced incomes of partners whilst looking after dependent children, (b) the need to provide accommodation and financial support for dependent children following divorce, and (c) marriage duration.

Children's access to both parents after family breakdowns, fatherlessness

For over 30 years, successive governments led by the three main political parties have presided over child abuse, the denial of contact between children and one of their parents (almost always their fathers) due to the operation of the family courts, allied with the gateway services to those courts. This is also abuse of non-custodial parents, grandparents, great-grandparents, uncles and aunts, cousins and others. *The suffering is incalculable and must end.*

Family courts (and the gateway services to the family courts) must change from operating on adversarial lines to operating on inquisitorial and facilitative lines. The entire system must be radically reformed and new primary legislation introduced to include statutory assumptions that (a) children should automatically have the right of contact with both parents – other than during the brief periods in which allegations of abuse by the parent in question are being investigated by the police, or tested by a criminal court – and (b) parents should not be required to spend money in a bid to be granted access to their children. Both parents must have legal representation in the criminal court, through Legal Aid if necessary.

As a society, we need to better recognize the vital contribution fathers can make to their children's lives and thereby wider society. An assumption of Equal Parenting Time (EPT) should be the default position of family courts, and parenting time shared in accordance with the wishes of the parents as far as possible.

Lessons must be learned and implemented from countries where family breakdowns result in fatherlessness far less often than in the UK, such as Finland. The UK should commit to having the lowest levels of fatherlessness in the developed world.

Financial support for families

Child Benefit payments should be doubled. The Personal Allowance should be transferable in part or in whole from one partner to the other, the proportion depending on whether the couple has no dependent children (10%, the current level regardless of the number of children in the family), one child (40%), two children (60%), three children (80%), four or more children (100%).

Reproductive rights

Men have almost no reproductive rights in comparison with women, although 50% of the DNA in the unborn child comes from the father. Fathers do not have the legal right to learn they have fathered a child, nor do they have the right to stop the mother having the child killed. We believe this is wrong. Paternity can be established from as early as seven weeks after conception, through non-invasive paternity testing.¹³ Women would not be able to secure an elective abortion more than seven weeks after gestation without

¹³ <https://dnacentre.co.uk/paternity-testing/non-invasive-prenatal-paternity-testing/>

the approval of the unborn child's biological father. We believe this is a reasonable demand reflecting the need for men to have more reproductive rights.

When does human life begin? At the point of conception? At some point during pregnancy? At birth? An American woman had interesting things to say on this controversial question in her video, 'The Magical Birth Canal'.¹⁴

10+ million unborn children have been killed in the UK since the passing of the Abortion Act 1967. Globally, around 73 million, every year.¹⁵ 200,000+ unborn children are being killed in the UK every year, and the numbers have been rising for some years. The abortion rate has more than tripled since 1969.

Public information initiatives are required to increase public awareness about the availability of free male and female contraception. The 'morning after' pill should be made freely and more easily available to women than it is at present. Women should be offered free pregnancy kits on the NHS and encouraged to test whether they are pregnant on a monthly basis, regardless of whether they and/or their partners are using contraception. When a woman decides she wishes to have an abortion, before it can be carried out she should understand alternative options which are available, and meet with an adoption agency seeking babies for couples unable to have them for any reason.

The Abortion Act (1967) should be amended to reduce the maximum term for elective abortions from the current maximum of 24 weeks after conception to a maximum of 12 weeks, the maximum in most major European countries.¹⁶

Foetal Alcohol Spectrum Disorder (FASD)

FASD is the leading cause of avoidable intellectual incapacitation in the Western world. A study in 2018 estimated that one in six babies born in the UK is affected by it. Only a proportion of these show facial characteristics, so FASD is largely a hidden disability. The government should make the drinking of alcohol whilst knowingly pregnant a criminal offence, to underline the severity of the issue. A public inquiry should be held to explore how the number of cases of FASD could be dramatically reduced. Options will include education, support for women wishing to abstain from alcohol during pregnancy, and appropriate measures for women who refuse to give up alcohol during pregnancy.

Genital Mutilation

We need more gender equality in this area. Public understanding of the harm caused by non-therapeutic circumcision, Male Genital Mutilation (MGM), is poor, including among those who have undergone it, ironically. Carrying out MGM has been a criminal offence since at least the passing of the Offences Against the Person Act 1861, being the infliction of bodily harm with neither a therapeutic benefit nor informed consent. *No exceptions to the law are permitted for religious or cultural considerations.* The government, the police and the judiciary have turned a blind eye to this issue for over 160 years.

All legislation relating to Female Genital Mutilation (FGM) should be made gender-neutral, thereby giving males the same right to bodily integrity as females, with the active protection of the state. Taking males under the age of 18 abroad to have MGM performed should be a criminal offence (it's already a criminal offence to take females abroad to have FGM performed, quite rightly).

The two major religions which routinely perform MGM on boys are Islam and Judaism. 8% of the population of Bedford – including Mohammad Yasin, the MP – are Muslims. We shall seek to engage with the community and recommend Muslims in Bedford (and elsewhere) check out a website run by Muslims seeking to answer the question, 'Circumcision – Does the Qur'an Approve It?'¹⁷

¹⁴ <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=CNgwsT295G8>

¹⁵ <https://www.who.int/news-room/fact-sheets/detail/abortion>

¹⁶ <https://www.statista.com/statistics/1268439/legal-abortion-time-frames-in-europe/>

¹⁷ <https://www.quranicpath.com/misconceptions/circumcision.html>

Children’s Brain Damage from Contact Sports

There has long been compelling evidence of permanent brain damage caused by blows to the head in sports including rugby, soccer (notably heading of the ball), and fighting sports (notably boxing). A number of these sports are compulsory for schoolchildren, predominantly boys. We propose an end to elements that involve the risk of head contact and therefore brain damage to children, leaving adults to make their own decisions on accepting the risk, once fully informed of the risk.

Education

The decline in educational standards over the past 50+ years is a national scandal. In the section on education we have examination questions showing that 11-year-old pupils were expected to have a more advanced understanding of mathematics before 1970 than 16-year-old pupils in 2014.

We need more gender equality in education. Girls have been advantaged over boys in the education system since 1987, when O Levels were replaced by GCSEs. Parents with sons should be deeply concerned by this reality. The ideological ‘woke’ culture of primary and secondary school systems must be challenged, and ‘wokeness’ eliminated from school curricula and teaching. Most parents are either unaware of the ideological brainwashing their children are subjected to whilst at school, or they’re opposed to it.

Boys and girls, and in turn young men and women, should be free to choose the subjects they wish to study, without being subjected to ideologically-driven influences and incentives. The government should aim to increase the proportion of schoolteachers who are men from the current low level to 50% over time, without laying off female teachers to meet the objective.

The government should terminate programmes and withdraw guidelines designed to create gender outcomes for children and young adults, for example increasing the proportion of girls and young women studying STEM subjects (science, technology, engineering, maths and medicine), although young women have been the majority of STEM students since 2015. The Athena SWAN initiative, designed to advance women’s careers in STEM fields at the expense of men’s careers, should be abolished.

Employment

We need more gender equality in this area. The government should implement measures to reduce the male unemployment level to the female unemployment level, and abolish initiatives designed to alter the proportions of men and women in specified lines of work. The term in the Equality Act 2010 advantaging people with the protected characteristic of gender – ‘positive action’ – should be scrapped. The term in practice legalises discrimination against men. Employment and promotion should be based on individual merit, not on gender.

The physical fitness requirements for candidates for the firefighting and police services should be returned to what they were before they were artificially lowered to enable more women to enter the professions, as should the physical fitness requirements for serving firefighters and police officers.

Intimate Partner Violence

Intimate Partner Violence (IPV) has long been known to be a generational problem, not a gendered problem. In 2013 the Partner Abuse State of Knowledge Project (PASK13)¹⁸ reported that *in heterosexual couples where only one partner is violent towards the other, women are the perpetrators twice as frequently as men, men are the victims twice as frequently as women*. The government should hold a public inquiry to consider the known facts about IPV, with a view to ensuring that support for victims of IPV – and their children – can in future be allocated in line with individual needs rather than in line with the highly discredited feminist ‘male control theory’ of IPV – the ‘Duluth Model’¹⁹ – which inevitably leads to almost non-existent support for male

¹⁸ <https://domesticviolenceresearch.org/>

¹⁹ https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Duluth_model

victims, the children of female perpetrators of IPV, lesbians (IPV is more common in lesbian couples than in heterosexual couples), and those fathers who would be the better primary carers for children.

The government must stop financially supporting and taking guidance from individuals (including academics) and organisations promoting the myth that IPV is a gendered issue. Without reducing the support given to female victims of IPV, Local Authorities should make funding and other support available to groups supporting male victims of IPV, whether through the provision of helplines, refuge places, or in other appropriate ways that take account of men's needs in crises such as this. The amount of funding and support should reflect what is known about the proportion of victims of IPV who are men. Funding should include awareness-raising initiatives to make men aware of the existence of support services. The government should introduce mandatory and free IPV perpetrator courses – for both male and female perpetrators – across the UK.

Paternity fraud

The government should introduce compulsory paternity testing for all new-born babies, and both parents should be informed of the result of the tests (verbally and in writing) within a week of the babies' births. If a man is not the biological father of a baby, he should be informed of the fact in the course of a face-to-face meeting with a health professional and sign a document confirming he's been made aware of his non-paternity of the child in question.

When a woman has claimed a specific man is the father of her child in order to receive financial support from him, a paternity test should be carried out, at no cost to the man. Only if the man has been proven to be the biological father should he be legally required to support the child.

Paternity fraud is such a grave assault upon the human rights of men and children that attempted (but failed) paternity fraud should attract a minimum three-month prison sentence. Where a woman has carried out a proven paternity fraud, her minimum prison term should be 12 months. Where the fraud has continued for more than three years, her prison term should be 12 months plus three months in prison for each year of fraud. Frauds relating to two or more children should attract consecutive, not concurrent, sentences.

Sexual abuse

We need more gender equality in the responses to the problem. Studies carried out in the US and the UK show that *a majority of convicted male rapists were sexually abused when they were children by one or more women, sometimes their own mothers.*

The government should conduct surveys of a similar nature to the American National Intimate Partner and Sexual Violence Survey, to capture the realities of sexual assaults on men by women in the UK. A major public information initiative should be developed to educate men and children about the issue of sexual abuse carried out by women. A public inquiry should be held to establish why women are so rarely held accountable for the sex offences they commit, with a view to holding them properly accountable in the future.

A Home Affairs Committee inquiry should be held to investigate the systemic anti-male bias of the Crown Prosecution Service. The legal definition of rape in the Sexual Offences Act 2003 should be redefined to provide an equivalence between rape and being forced to penetrate, which should attract the same sentences.

Armed Forces veterans' mental health issues

It is unacceptable that a dual diagnosis (of mental health issues and substance abuse, usually alcohol) is being used to deny veterans concurrent treatment for both mental health issues and substance abuse problems. Resources must be increased to the point that all veterans with a dual diagnosis receive prompt and comprehensive treatment for both problems.

Criminal justice system / prison sentencing

We need more gender equality in this area. The criminal justice system is systemically and strongly biased against men. Bedford prison, like most prisons in the UK, holds only male prisoners. 96 per cent of the 80,000 people in British prisons today are men, but a sizeable majority of them wouldn't be in prison if men were sentenced with the same leniency as women. There are two gender equality options. (a) Sentence men with the same leniency as shown to women. Prison overcrowding would soon end, well over half our prisons could be closed, and billions of pounds would be saved annually. Alternatively, (b) Sentence women with the same severity as shown to men. This would require the building of many new women's prisons, at considerable cost to the taxpayer.

Homelessness

Almost 90% of street homeless people are men. It is a scandal that men forced out of their family homes after family breakdowns are deemed 'intentionally homeless', even when they have left their homes to escape abusive partners. Local Authorities should bear a responsibility for providing them with accommodation.

The routes into homelessness for men need to be better understood and addressed. In particular, more needs to be done to equip Armed Forces personnel for life after they leave the military.

Suicide

Suicide is the leading cause of death of men under 45 years of age in the UK. The male:female suicide ratio was 1.7:1 in 1982 and rose steadily to 3.1:1 in 2019.

A public inquiry should be held to explore the male suicide rate and develop a practical strategy to reduce it. This should include measures to address the root causes of what drives men to take their own lives – including denial of access to their children after family breakdowns – as well as what is needed to better identify men at risk of committing suicide, and what essential support is needed. The government should introduce initiatives with the objective of reducing the male suicide rate by at least 50% within ten years. It would still then be considerably higher than the female suicide rate.

Lack of anonymity for suspected sexual offenders

The government should introduce legislation to protect the anonymity of people suspected of having committed sexual offences, until and unless the individuals have been convicted of the offences. The impact of a lack of anonymity is grave for those concerned (men, almost invariably) and also for their children, parents, other relatives, friends and careers. The government should introduce a public registry of people convicted for making false sexual offence allegations.

Healthcare provision

We need more gender equality in this area. More men die of prostate cancer today than women die of breast cancer. There are national screening programmes for breast cancer and cervical cancer, but no programme for prostate cancer. One should be introduced as a matter of urgency. Men between the ages of 40-59 should have their blood PSA levels measured annually at no personal cost by the NHS, men over the age of 60 twice annually.

The barriers which prevent men from accessing healthcare need to be identified and addressed. Creative approaches are required to promote and encourage engagement with men to improve health outcomes. These should include annual medical tests from the age of 40 to assess general health.

Since the 1970s, medical schools have preferred women over men for places. Dr Vernon Coleman, the first "TV doctor" in the UK, accurately predicted the consequences of this feminisation of the profession, including that in time most GPs would be women wanting to work part-time. Today the number of female GPs outnumbers the number of male GPs by 35%. 86.5% of female GPs and 30% of male GPs are working

part-time today. The inevitable result is a GP service that is utterly unfit for purpose. We propose a preferencing for men to take medical school places, until such time that a minimum of 50% of practising GPs are men.

GP surgeries should allow people to register near to where they work, as well as near to where they live. At least one GP practice in each area should be open for everyone – not just people registered with that particular practice – from 09:00 to 21:00 on weekdays, and 09:00 to 17:00 on Saturdays.

Sanitary products

The state should provide sanitary products to women and girls free of charge. Women and girls currently have no choice but to buy sanitary products.

Political representation

We need more gender equality in this area. Across the English-speaking world, men and boys as a class have no political representation – unlike women and girls as a class – and the situation in the UK is worse than in most of those countries. The government should appoint a Minister for Men, to be charged with representing the interests of men and boys and ending the state's assaults on their human rights (through the state's actions and inactions). There are currently three Ministers representing the interests of women and girls – a Minister for Women & Equalities, a Minister for Women, and a Minister for Equalities.

Feminism

The section on feminism is the penultimate section in this document and it's four pages long. A very brief introduction to a very destructive political ideology.

Learning the ugly truth about the toxic impacts of feminism and feminists on society over the past 50+ years can be a depressing experience. To provide light relief we launched the website 'Laughing at Feminists' in 2020.²⁰ The site's comedy channel playlist (139 videos at the time of writing) is here.²¹ There's a link²² to photographs and details of feminists including Tracey Emin, an 'artist' who can't draw, yet is the 'professor' of 'drawing' at the Royal Academy – so she's *officially* a Royal pain in the arts – as well as Ronni McDonald, Wilhelmina Ballbreaker, Dawn Breaking, Shirley Knott and Rubi Whacks. Enjoy!

²⁰ <http://laughingatfeminists.com>

²¹ https://www.youtube.com/playlist?list=PL9TSgIKqzJEP1qC4AoC_0rvVsTSqNEW81

²² <https://cafp.uk/laughing-at-feminists/>



OUR POLITICAL STRATEGY

None of the major political parties – those that form governments in this country – care sufficiently about children and families. Politicians have enabled the family courts, aided by malicious organisations and individuals, to deny children access to their non-custodial parents (and many other relatives) following family breakdowns. This is punishment without crime. Occasionally the parties pledge in their manifestos to address such problems but they *always* fail to honour those pledges once in government.

Which party should *you* vote for when you care about such issues, but discover that none of the major parties will sort them out? Whatever you might think of Nigel Farage and the parties he led – UKIP and later the Brexit Party – and the referendum and departure from the European Union, a majority of MPs in all the major political parties wished the UK to remain in the EU. Pressure from UKIP forced the Conservative prime minister David Cameron to commit to a referendum on EU membership in his party’s 2015 referendum, the first step on the path to the UK exiting the EU. The Conservative party would almost certainly have lost the 2015 without the referendum commitment. Nigel Farage’s parties had changed the course of British history *while getting virtually no MPs elected*.

We believe the strategy that worked to deliver the referendum on the UK is the only strategy that has any realistic prospect of sorting out the issue of children being denied access to their non-custodial parents (fathers, in 90%+ of cases). At the next general election, for the first time, you’ll have the opportunity to support Justice for Men & Boys, and start the process of sorting out these problems, and others.

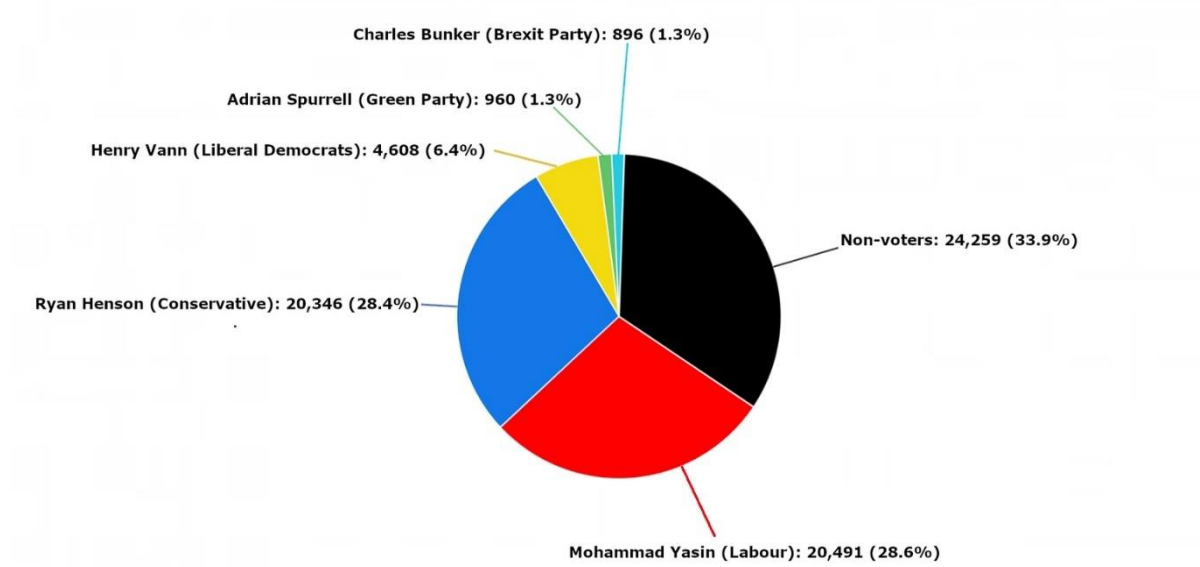
We’re currently planning to field only one candidate at the next general election – Mike Buchanan, the party leader, in the Bedford constituency.²³ Assuming he makes the impact we believe he will – with your support, hopefully – the party will contest *many* more seats at future general elections, eventually forcing the major parties to commit to sorting out issues such as children’s access to non-custodial parents, or risk electoral meltdown, the problem the Conservative party faced at the 2015 general election.

We turn to the reasons why the Bedford parliamentary constituency is the *perfect* seat for testing this strategy. Since 1921, the constituency has elected only Conservative or Labour MPs, and the runners-up have also been either Conservative or Labour candidates. *The majorities of the winning candidates have declined at each of the last seven general elections.*

²³ [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bedford_\(UK_Parliament_constituency\)](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bedford_(UK_Parliament_constituency)). The seat of the following wards of the Borough of Bedford (in alphabetical order) – Brickhill, Castle, Cauldwell, De Parys, Goldington, Harpur, Kempston Central and East, Kempston North, Kempston South, Kingsbrook, Newnham, Putnoe, Queens Park.

At the last general election, in 2019, Mohammad Yasin, the sitting Labour MP (since 2017) was re-elected with a reduced majority, just 145 votes more than Ryan Henson, the Conservative candidate. Bedford is the most marginal Labour seat in the country.

General election results in Bedford, 2019



24,259 eligible voters declined to vote, more than a third of the total, and thousands more voters than the number who voted for Mohammad Yasin.

We turn to the issue of ‘wasted’ votes, a common criticism levelled at those who are inclined to vote for a ‘minor’ party. Politicians from the major parties infamously derided those who voted for UKIP and the Brexit party as wasting their votes, yet the parties went on to change the face of British politics, and the course of British history.

If you’re still in any doubt that a vote for our party might be a wasted vote, you might like to consider the electoral success of a Romanian political party, Alliance for the Union of Romanians (AUR),²⁴ a party with which we’re holding informal talks. It was launched in September 2019, stating that its four main pillars were ‘family, nation, Christian faith, and liberty’. It stood in the general election just 12 months after launch and 47 of its candidates were elected – 33 to the Chamber (equivalent to our House of Commons) and 14 to the Senate (equivalent to our House of Lords). Justice for Men & Boys is focusing all its efforts on the Bedford constituency. It has up to two years to make the impact required to have Mike Buchanan elected as an MP.

One of our advisors is Stephen Baskerville, an American politics professor,²⁵ who lives and teaches in Eastern Europe. He was the author of numerous influential books including *Taken Into Custody: The War Against Fatherhood, Marriage and the Family* (2007).

If you want to see child-friendly and family-friendly policies introduced – if you want to see children guaranteed access to both parents following family breakdowns, and so much more – *your vote will be wasted if you vote for a party other than the Justice for Men & Boys party.*

²⁴ https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Alliance_for_the_Union_of_Romanians

²⁵ https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Stephen_Baskerville



MARRIAGE, DIVORCE

(Note: we shall not differentiate between marriage and civil partnership in this document, please take ‘marriage’ to denote both institutions.)

PROPOSALS

1. The government should fully fund pre-marital preparation and assessment, and early marriage guidance for couples experiencing difficulties.
2. Marriage must become an enforceable legal contract, conferring parental rights and authority.
3. Punitive divorce settlements should be abolished, through new legislation. Assets owned by individuals before marriage should revert to them after divorce, individuals should retain their pension plans, assets bought over the course of the marriage should be divided in line with the relative incomes during the marriage, due account taken of (a) the reduced incomes of individuals whilst looking after dependent children, (b) the need to provide accommodation and financial support for dependent children following divorce, and (c) marriage duration.

BACKGROUND

There’s a lengthy section on the destructive influence of feminists with respect to marriage and the family over the past 50+ years, in the section on feminism.

Families are a cornerstone of civilised societies, marriages are a cornerstone of families. A great deal of research over decades tells us clearly that children are more likely to grow up and become well-rounded and productive members of society if they have grown up with two parents. We shall be exploring the impact of fatherlessness in the next section, along with the very high cost of family breakdown.

It has been said that most engaged couples devote more consideration to their wedding day than to the half century or more that could follow that day. Around 35% of marriages starting today are expected to end in divorce.²⁶ Belinda Brown, a social anthropologist, wrote an insightful article for the Institute of Fiscal Studies, ‘Let’s Stop Blaming Men for Divorce’.²⁷

Given that so many marriages end in divorce, we need to address an obvious question – how might we increase the proportion of marriages which *don’t* end in divorce?

²⁶ <https://marriagefoundation.org.uk/research/lifetime-divorce-risk-back-to-the-1960s/>

²⁷ <https://ifstudies.org/blog/number-4-in-2019-lets-stop-blaming-men-for-divorce-a-response-to-harry-benson>

There's a pressing need for engaged couples to undertake pre-marital preparation before being permitted a wedding licence, to understand where potential problems lie, so they can prepare for them. If they can't (or won't) prepare for them, they should be discouraged from marrying. One way to reduce the number of divorces is to reduce the number of marriages with a poor likelihood of success. A good sense of what pre-marital preparation can cover may be gleaned from Jeffrey Larson's book *Shall We Stay Together?* (2000). A brief synopsis of the book:

A series of self-tests that aim to enable any couple to predict their potential marital satisfaction before marriage. Written by an academic clinician with over 20 years' experience in the field, the book offers a step-by-step scientific method for evaluating a relationship and understanding the 25 specific factors that predict a satisfying partnership. The tests are adapted from a widely-utilized psychological assessment tool known as RELATE which has a proven track record of predicting, with 85% accuracy, who will remain happily together. They deliver a system of scores which help with making crucial decisions about whether or not to break-up or consummate a relationship.

Another way for married couples to reduce the likelihood of divorce is to engage with marriage guidance counselling at an earlier stage, before problems threaten to destroy the marriage.

Given the importance of families to civilised society, and the related importance of marriage, it is scandalous that successive governments have consistently undermined both institutions. A recent development was the introduction of no-fault divorce. In a book published in 2022,²⁸ William Collins wrote this:

Marriage in the UK is dead. It died in June 2020 with the Royal Assent of the Divorce, Dissolution and Separation Act (which came into full force in April 2022). Divorce is now automatic upon application. No fault is required to be cited, and the application can be unilateral. Indeed, the other party may not even know that the divorce process has been initiated until 6 weeks before the marriage is ended. Nor can it be contested. In short, marriage is pointless now. Unfortunately, marriage was the only way men had of securely obtaining parental responsibility for a child which the mother could not veto. So the death of marriage is also another hammer blow to fatherhood.

It is not even as if such a radical change to the meaning of marriage was popular with the public. It was not, as the Government's own consultation clearly showed. This is what Baroness Eaton said during the second reading of the Bill in the Lords,

"I am concerned by the way in which the Government appear to have dealt with the consultation process that preceded the Bill. Consultations are intended to ensure that the Government have listened to the public and adjusted their proposals in the light of the concerns expressed. In the consultation on divorce reform, 80% of those who responded did not agree with the proposal to replace the five facts demonstrating that a marriage had irretrievably broken down with a notification process. A mere 17% were in favour of the proposed change.

Furthermore, 83% of those who responded disagreed with the Government's proposal to remove the ability of a spouse who does not want divorce to contest the assertion that their marriage has irretrievably broken down, while only 15% supported the plans. Can the Minister please explain how much of the consultation was taken into consideration, because this appears to conflict with the process that the Government are taking forward? I have serious concerns that the Bill will have negative consequences for families."

Baroness Eaton was not the only person to make this point in the Lords. It made no difference. Parliament is the body that put Con in Consultation, and the bill became law.

²⁸ *The Destructivists: How moral usurpation is being used to control us and change every aspect of our lives without our consent*

Stephen Baskerville, a politics professor and an advisor to this party, wrote the following in an article, 'Real Men Missing':²⁹

Marriage must be an enforceable legal contract, conferring parental rights and authority, and the devious oxymoron of 'no-fault' divorce forever expunged from the law. Men must know that if they marry and keep their vows within specified terms, they have reasonable rights and authority over their children, which the state must enforce.

Helen Smith's book *Men on Strike: Why Men Are Boycotting Marriage, Fatherhood, and the American Dream – and Why It Matters* was published in 2014. Whilst she was writing about the position in her native America, the situation was (and remains) the same in the United Kingdom. Many men are understandably disinclined to marry and have children, given the risks involved. This is sad not only for men, but also for women who would like to marry but cannot find a suitable partner. It is also a driver of the declining birth rate. The obvious solution is to make divorce less punitive for men, which will require new legislation giving less discretion to the courts.

Asset division following divorce should more accurately reflect the funding of those assets. The incentive to instigate divorce for the purpose of personal enrichment must be ended. We propose that the division of assets following divorce would include the following principles:

- Assets belonging to each partner at the start of marriage would revert to them following divorce.
- Pension plans and pensions belonging to each partner would remain theirs following divorce.
- Assets owned at the end of the marriage to be divided in line with the partners' relative incomes over the course of the marriage, after taking due account of (a) individual partners' income reductions resulting from ending or reducing paid employment in order to support dependent children, (b) the need to provide accommodation and financial support for dependent children following divorce, and (c) marriage duration.

²⁹ <https://www.chroniclesmagazine.org/real-men-missing/>



CHILDREN'S ACCESS TO PARENTS FOLLOWING FAMILY BREAKDOWNS, FATHERLESSNESS

PROPOSALS

1. Denying children access to both their parents following family breakdowns is child abuse. Family courts must change from operating on adversarial lines to operating on inquisitorial and facilitative lines.
2. Family court proceedings are compromised by the gateway services to the family court, which are gender biased – hostile to fathers. These organisations do all they can to stop children having meaningful contact with their non-custodial parents (almost always, their fathers) if the custodial parents (almost always, their mothers) wish it. The entire system must be radically reformed and new primary legislation introduced to include statutory assumptions that (a) children should automatically have the right of contact with both parents – other than during the brief periods in which allegations of abuse by the parent in question are being investigated by the police, or tested by a criminal court – and (b) parents are not required to spend money in a bid to be granted access to their children.
3. False allegations of criminal abuse of the custodial parent and/or children are the ‘magic bullets’ that deny due process to non-custodial parents, usually fathers. Family courts, being civil courts, are unqualified to make judgments on allegations of abuse and must no longer do so. *Justice delayed is justice denied.* Allegations of abuse must be swiftly investigated by the police and a decision made by them within four weeks, whether or not to refer the case to the Crown Prosecution Service for a charging decision. If the case is referred to the CPS, the CPS must make a decision on whether or not to prosecute, within a further four weeks. If a decision is taken to bring a prosecution, the trial (in a criminal court) must commence within a further four weeks. Both parents must have legal representation in the criminal court, through Legal Aid if necessary.
4. There have to be potential consequences for making false allegations, in order to discourage people from making them. A party found to have made a false allegation of abuse should face a punishment equivalent to that which would have been faced by the person against whom they made the allegation, had they been found guilty.
5. As a society, we need to better recognize the vital contribution fathers can make to their children's lives and thereby wider society. A presumption of Equal Parenting Time (EPT) should be the default position of family courts, and parenting time sharing settled in accordance with the wishes of the parents as far as possible.
6. Lessons must be learned and implemented from countries (e.g. Finland) where family breakdowns result in fatherlessness far less often than in the UK. The UK should commit to having the lowest levels of fatherlessness in the developed world.

BACKGROUND

Stephen Baskerville³⁰ is a politics professor and an advisor to this party. In a book published in 2021,³¹ he wrote the following:

You must further understand that the divorce courts are not ‘unfair’ or ‘inefficient’, and the judges are not ‘biased’ or ‘stupid’ or in need of ‘education’. They are crooked. They know precisely what they are doing, and they do it with ruthless efficiency. They may mouth feminist clichés one moment, and then turn around and profess pieties about traditional motherhood the next, but then simply rationalize what drives them, which is money and power. The courts are run by venal judges, lawyers and civil servants who are all united in one object – to take control over your children and use them as leverage to loot and criminalize you. The first principle and first action of the divorce court is to separate children from their fathers and keep them apart as much as possible.

This is not cynicism; it is simply the way the system operates. Nothing is served by directing anger against the judge or lawyers. They, too, are effectively prisoners of the system (albeit well paid ones). Any judge or lawyer who tries to administer honest justice will himself be punished.

This is why they cannot be persuaded by logic or morality. If the courts do not seize control over your children, they have no reason to exist, and the huge entourage of functionaries they employ would have no work and no earnings. Never waste your time, money or sanity trying to obtain justice from the courts. You will not.

He also wrote the article, ‘Revolt of the Fatherless’.³² It starts with this:

The crash of Western civilization can be traced to the state’s surgical removal of the father’s authority and to the feminized blind rebellion that has followed.

Our conservative elites clearly have no clue why our civilization is collapsing before our eyes. They can provide no explanation for the triumph of the woke left. Nor can they explain why the virus hoax fools huge numbers into further acquiescence. It is not surprising, then, that they offer no way out of our predicament either – other than more of what got us into it. They react negatively to the left while accepting a steady stream of defeats. But the very notion of mounting a counter-offensive seems beyond their comprehension.

He was the author of numerous influential books including *Taken Into Custody: The War Against Fatherhood, Marriage and the Family* (2007).

Denying children access to both their parents following family breakdowns is child abuse. This abuse is driven by adversarial family courts, which have been unfit for purpose since long before the Children Act 1989. Section 2, sub-section 4 of the Act states, ‘The rule of law that a father is the natural guardian of his legitimate child is abolished.’ In over 90% of cases the parent denied access – abused, in short – is the child’s father. Denial of access is also abuse of that parent’s extended family – the child’s grandparents, great-grandparents, aunts, uncles, cousins...

The primary ‘magic bullet’ used by lawyers representing custodial parents – mothers, in 90%+ of cases – to deny access to non-custodial parents is a false accusation of abuse of the custodial parent and/or the children. Family courts are not equipped to handle such allegations, which should be the subject of prompt police investigations, prompt charging decisions by the Crown Prosecution Service, and if necessary, prompt trials in the criminal courts.

³⁰ https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Stephen_Baskerville

³¹ *A Gentleman’s Guide to Manners, Sex, and Ruling the World* (2021), p.175

³² <https://www.chroniclesmagazine.org/revolt-of-the-fatherless/>

Vincent McGovern is the best-known campaigner in the UK in the area of children's access to parents following family breakdowns. He's the Chair of the Central London branch of Families Need Fathers,³³ the shared parenting charity. He's worked as a McKenzie friend, a lay advisor in the family courts, and attended over 350 hearings in that capacity. He's had five Ombudsman investigations settled in his favour. Three were Parliamentary Ombudsman investigations, two of those were investigations into Cafcass (Children and Family Court Advisory and Support Service).³⁴

There is nobody in the country better qualified to explain the failings of the family court system, and related matters. His book *The War on Dads and Children: How to Fight it, and Win!* was published in 2021. He outlines in forensic detail how the war is conducted by the judiciary, lawyers, Cafcass, MARAC (Multi-Agency Risk Assessment Conferences), women's domestic violence organisations, social workers and others, and the fraudulent access to Legal Aid through false allegations of abuse. The chair and deputy chair of Cafcass are women, as are six of the other eight board members.³⁵ Nine of the 11 members of the (anti-family) Family Justice Panel are women.³⁶

The common belief that fathers pose a greater risk to their children than mothers is a myth. Mothers are somewhat more likely than fathers to kill their children.³⁷ In a book published in 2015,³⁸ Nick Langford wrote this (p.245):

Data on non-lethal child abuse show that mothers are the perpetrators in more instances than fathers, and when neglect is included the gap widens. *Child Maltreatment in the UK*, a report produced by the NSPCC, showed 49% of children abused in the home were abused by their mothers and 40% by their fathers or stepfathers.³⁹ A second report, *Child Maltreatment in the Family*, showed that 65% of child abuse (neglect, sexual, emotional and physical) is perpetrated by mothers and only 8% by fathers.⁴⁰

William Collins devotes six chapters and 123 pages in his book⁴¹ to the following topics – Family Court Statistics / Are the Family Courts Biased Against Fathers? / Parental Alienation, Adverse Childhood Experiences and the Woozling of Shared Parenting / The Drivers of Fatherlessness / The Effect of Fatherlessness on Outcomes for Children / Paternity and its Enemies. The following should give you a flavour of the content, the commentary is ours:

- (pp.281/2) There is no statutory presumption that someone with parental responsibility should have contact with their children.⁴²
- (pp.282-92) In 2013 a new Act came into force, the Legal Aid, Sentencing and Punishment of Offenders Act 2012 ('LASPO'). The 'Domestic Violence Legal Aid Gateway' has been used by women and their lawyers to obtain legal aid by claiming domestic violence to an extent *far* in excess of that known to take place. Very few of the allegations are even investigated, the outcome is that mothers in disproportionate numbers obtain legal aid while fathers don't (and therefore have to represent themselves in court, as Litigants in Person). In effect fathers are presumed guilty without being given the opportunity (and legal support) to defend themselves.

³³ <https://fnf.org.uk/>

³⁴ <https://www.cafcass.gov.uk/about-cafcass/>

³⁵ <https://www.cafcass.gov.uk/about-cafcass/our-management/>

³⁶ <https://www.gov.uk/government/news/family-justice-panel-update>

³⁷ Collins, William, *The Empathy Gap* (2019), pp.265-8.

³⁸ *An Exercise in Utter Futility: how feminism, falsehood and myth changed the landscape of family law* (2015)

³⁹ Cawson, P., Wattam, C., Brooker S. & Kelly, G., (2000), *Child maltreatment in the United Kingdom: a study of the prevalence of child abuse and neglect*.

⁴⁰ Cawson, P., (2002), *Child maltreatment in the family: the experience of a national sample of young people*. NSPCC.

⁴¹ Collins, William, *The Empathy Gap* (2019), ch.10-15 (pp.280-402)

⁴² The biological mother automatically has parental responsibility (PR). However, biological fatherhood does not automatically confer PR. A man who was married to the mother at the time of a child's birth has PR, independently of biological paternity. A man named on a birth certificate has PR.

- (pp.308-12) The enforcement of contact orders by family courts. In 2011 only 2% of enforcement applications resulted in an enforcement order. By 2018 this had declined to 0.2%. Today, enforcement orders are almost never granted. When orders are flouted, punishment of the offending parent is almost unknown.

The extent of fatherlessness following family breakdowns is far greater in the UK than in the vast majority of developed countries. It could (and must) be reduced dramatically. From Nick Langford's book (pp.322/3):

By 2013 sufficient data had been amassed to warrant a revolution in government policy. The statistics were without precedent: nearly one child in three, a total of 3.8 million, was living without his biological father,⁴³ a million had no meaningful contact with their fathers,⁴⁴ and one in four children didn't consider his father even to be part of his family.⁴⁵ Each year there were 21,000 new lone parent families and 300,000 couples separated.³ 27.6% of children lived in single-mother households and only 69% with both parents; just 57% of fifteen-year-olds were living with their fathers and this was predicted to fall to 50% by 2020, whereas in Finland the figure was 95% and the OECD average was 85%; with the appropriate cultural change, however, the Centre for Social Justice believed that 80% could be achieved. The cost of an individual family breaking down was between £4,000 and £12,000 each year in additional benefits and lost taxes,⁴⁶ and the total cost of family breakdown was estimated at an eye-watering £46 billion a year,³ greater than the defence budget. Another estimate is around £100 billion,⁴⁷ nearer the NHS budget; in truth, no one really knows.⁴⁸

Earlier in the book, pp.303/4:

Boys raised without fathers and without male role models are left floundering, easy prey to those who would exploit them or lead them into lives of terrorism, crime, gangs or drugs. If this were the result of war or disease it would be heart-breaking; that it is the product of deliberate policy is monstrous.

While there is a pusillanimous refusal even to use the word 'father' in public debate and the word 'family' is redefined to denote a household from which the father has been removed there is little hope for these children or for our ravaged society. These destructive trends will persist: boys will continue to underperform at school and be outnumbered by girls at university and in the workplace. Girls will shun these boys who have neither qualifications nor prospects and continue to have babies without fathers, trusting to the liberality of the state, and so the whole sorry cycle will perpetuate itself.

If anyone is in any doubt about the adverse impacts of fatherlessness, they need only read the findings of Civitas whose report *Experiments in living: the fatherless family* tells a sorry tale.⁴⁹ Some headline facts from the report present a depressing litany of serious social problems, all of which are visible in society today:

- Lone mothers are poorer
- Non-resident biological fathers are at risk of losing contact with their children altogether
- Children living without their biological fathers are more likely to live in poverty and deprivation

Teenagers living without their biological fathers:

- Are more likely to experience problems with sexual health
- Are more likely to offend

⁴³ Office for National Statistics, (2010), *Labour Force Survey*.

⁴⁴ Centre for Social Justice (2013).

⁴⁵ Childwise (2007), *Report commissioned for Newsround programme*. BBC.

⁴⁶ Rowthorn, R. (2005). Foreword by J. Kirby, *The Price of Parenthood*. Centre for Policy Studies.

⁴⁷ Brandon, G., (January, 2012). *Free Sex: Who Pays?* Retrieved from <http://jubilee-centre.org>.

⁴⁸ Full Fact (August 19, 2013). *The cost of family breakdown: who knows?* Retrieved from <http://fullfact.org>.

⁴⁹ O'Neil, R. (2002), *Experiments in Living: the fatherless family*. CIVITAS – The Institute for the Study of Civil Society.

- Are more likely to smoke
- Are more likely to drink alcohol
- Are more likely to take drugs
- Are more likely to play truant from school
- Are more likely to leave school at 16

Young adults who grow up not living with their biological fathers:

- Are less likely to attain qualifications
- Are more likely to experience unemployment
- Are more likely to have low incomes
- Are more likely to be on income support
- Are more likely to offend and go to jail
- Are more likely to suffer from long term emotional and psychological problems
- Are more likely to have children outside marriage or outside any partnership

Girls who live in households without their biological fathers are at a further disadvantage. The start of a *Time* magazine article, published in 2010:⁵⁰

Kids getting older younger – KGOY, as it’s known – is not just a cultural phenomenon. Girls are literally hitting puberty at a younger age, and alarming the health community, since early onset puberty is often associated with a higher incidence of breast cancer and of behavioral problems. Now a new study has suggested that fathers may have a hand in how their daughters mature. Researchers from University of California, Berkeley, have discovered that girls who live in homes without a biological father physically mature sooner than those who live with their biological father.

The Journal of Economic Behavior & Organization published a paper in 2022, *The impact of equal parenting time laws on family outcomes and risky behavior by teenagers: Evidence from Spain*.⁵¹ The full Abstract:

Due to legal reforms, equal parenting time (EPT) laws in Spain now apply to approximately 40% of all divorces, with likely implications for family outcomes and teenagers’ risky behavior. Consistent with theories of bargaining power within marriage, we find that EPT laws decrease contentious and wife-initiated divorces and increase the employment of mothers relative to fathers. An analysis of drug use and family relationships, among 165,000 teenagers, further shows that EPT laws significantly decrease risky behavior by teenagers, especially boys, who claim to have better relationships with their father, although more unclear norms for behavior. These results have some international implications, such as for the United States, where more than half of the states are considering whether to adopt EPT laws.

We strongly recommend *The Boy Crisis* (2019) by the American sociologist, Dr Warren Farrell, and Dr John Gray. The first Part covers:

- The Crisis of Our Sons’ Mental Health
- The Crisis of Our Sons’ Physical Health
- The Crisis of Our Sons’ Economic Health
- The Crisis of Our Sons’ Education
- The Crisis of Our Sons Worldwide
- Why Are We So Blind to the Boy Crisis?

⁵⁰ <http://healthland.time.com/2010/09/17/another-cause-of-early-puberty-in-girls-absent-dads/>

⁵¹ <http://tinyurl.com/SpainEPT>



FINANCIAL SUPPORT FOR FAMILIES

PROPOSALS

1. Child Benefit payments should be doubled.⁵²
2. The Personal Allowance should be transferable in part or in whole from one partner to the other, the proportion depending on whether the couple has no dependent children (10%, the current level), one child (40%), two children (60%), three children (80%), four or more children (100%).

BACKGROUND

The state should do more to support single parents and couples in meeting their costs of raising children. One simple way to achieve this would be through increasing Child Benefit payments, which are paid independently of Universal Credit payments.

For the tax years 2022/23 – 2025/26, the following applies:

Tax band	Taxable income	Tax rate
Personal Allowance	Up to £12,570	0%
Basic rate	£12,571 - £50,270	20%
Higher rate	£50,271 - £150,000	40%
Additional rate	Over £150,000	45%

⁵² At the time of writing (April, 2022), £21.15 per week for the only or eldest child, £14.00 for second and subsequent children, so doubling the payments would increase them to £42.30 and £28.00 respectively.

Married people can transfer only £1,260 p.a. – the Marriage Allowance, 10% of their Personal Allowance – to their partner, and the allowance applies only to income liable to the basic rate of tax (20%). So the maximum tax benefit of the Marriage Allowance is only £252 p.a. This level may be reasonable for married couples with no dependent children but it's derisory for couples with children.

Higher transferable Personal Allowances for couples with children will help them meet the cost of raising children, and support couples where one parent wishes to become a part-time or full-time carer for their children. The maximum tax reductions will be as follows:

Number of children	% of Personal Allowance transferable as Marriage Allowance	Maximum annual tax reduction
One	40%	£1,006
Two	60%	£1,508
Three	80%	£2,011
Four or more	100%	£2,514

Many household budgets would be helped by a halving of taxes on vehicle fuels, alcoholic drinks and tobacco products (see separate section), providing more money to be spent on children.



REPRODUCTIVE RIGHTS

PROPOSALS

1. Women should not be able to secure an elective abortion more than seven weeks after conception without the approval of the unborn child's biological father.
2. Public information initiatives are required to increase public awareness about the availability of free male and female contraception.
3. The 'morning after' pill should be made freely and more easily available to women than it is at present.
4. Women should be offered free pregnancy kits on the NHS and encouraged to test whether they are pregnant on a monthly basis, regardless of whether they and/or their partners are using contraception.
5. When a woman decides she wishes to have an abortion, before it can be carried out she should understand alternative options which are available, including meeting with an adoption agency seeking babies for couples unable to have them for any reason.
6. The Abortion Act (1967) should be amended to limit women's right to have an elective abortion from the current maximum term of 24 weeks after conception to 12 weeks, the maximum in most European countries. An MRI scan video of a 21-week-old unborn girl is on YouTube.⁵³ It had attracted 5.4+ million views at the time of writing (September, 2022). How could *anyone* consider the girl as only 'a ball of cells', as feminists would?
7. It should be a criminal offence for British women to have abortions outside the UK more than 12 weeks after conception, on any grounds.

BACKGROUND

When does human life begin? At the point of conception? At some point during pregnancy? At birth? An American woman had interesting views on this vexed question in her video, 'The Magical Birth Canal'.⁵⁴

⁵³ https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=eOqZtkfL_CkI

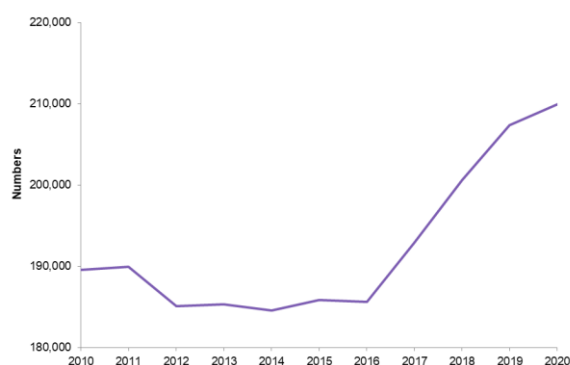
⁵⁴ <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=CNgwsT295G8>

Christian Hacking is the Parliamentary Liaison Officer of the Centre for Bio-Ethical Reform UK.⁵⁵ At the 2021 International Conference on Men's Issues⁵⁶ his presentation was titled, 'What the Heck Can Men be Doing About Abortion?'⁵⁷ We strongly recommend you watch it, especially if you're 'pro-choice'.

The Total Fertility Rate (TFR) is the average number of children expected to be born per woman over her reproductive lifetime. According to the Office for National Statistics, TFR has plunged in the UK from 2.57 in 1968 (the year the Abortion Act 1967 was implemented) to 1.58 in 2020.⁵⁸

Men have almost no reproductive rights in comparison with women, although 50% of the DNA in the unborn child comes from the father. Fathers do not have the legal right to learn they have fathered a child, nor do they have the right to stop the mother having the child killed. We believe this is wrong. Paternity can be established from as early as seven weeks after conception, through non-invasive paternity testing.⁵⁹ Women would not be able to secure an elective abortion more than seven weeks after conception without the approval of the unborn child's biological father. We believe this is a reasonable demand reflecting the need for men to have more reproductive rights.

Mike Buchanan was the conference director at four of the seven International Conferences on Men's Issues. He spoke about abortion at the Chicago conference in 2019.⁶⁰ At the seventh (and online) conference in 2021,⁶¹ which he hosted, he covered in his presentation⁶² the issues of Foetal Alcohol Spectrum Disorder (23:48 – 27:07) and abortion (27:07 – 50:16). The video section on abortion includes a section (32:24 – 47:20) created by Live Action, an American organisation, in which a doctor who'd3 previously carried out 1,200+ abortions describes what happens during the procedures. We recommend that readers of this document watch at least the Live Action video before continuing, especially if they identify as 'pro-choice'.



Abortions, England and Wales, 2010 to 2020⁶³

10+ million elective abortions have been carried out in the UK since the passing of the Abortion Act 1967. The World Health Organization reports that around 73 million abortions are carried out annually.⁶⁴ In 2020 there were 209,917 abortions for women resident in England and Wales, the highest number since the Act was passed. The abortion rate has more than tripled since the passing of the Act, the trend remains upward:

⁵⁵ <http://cbruk.org>

⁵⁶ <http://icmi2021.icmi.info>

⁵⁷ <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=YCF-dUPi004>

⁵⁸ <https://tinyurl.com/y5rd7yx7>

⁵⁹ <https://dnacentre.co.uk/paternity-testing/non-invasive-prenatal-paternity-testing/>

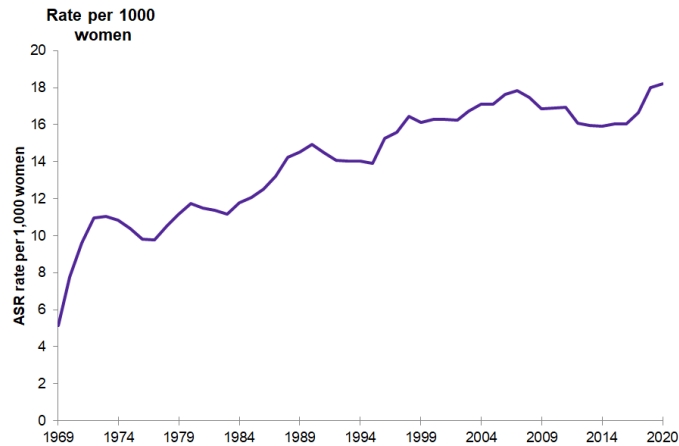
⁶⁰ <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=7Virp7VTC5U>

⁶¹ <http://icmi2021.icmi.info/speakers>

⁶² https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=3p0_GkxK3Jk

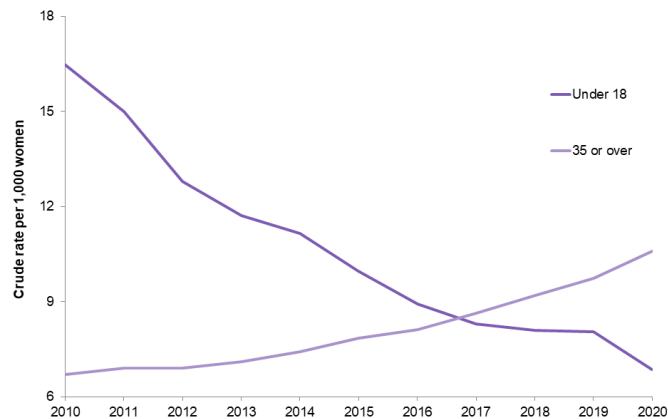
⁶³ Dept. of Health and Social Care <https://tinyurl.com/3abnvj7x> Fig.1.

⁶⁴ <https://www.who.int/news-room/fact-sheets/detail/abortion>



Age Standardised abortion rate per 1,000 women aged 15 to 44, England and Wales, 1969 to 2020⁶⁵

Over the period 2010-20 the abortion rates for females under 18 more than halved, while there was a 50%+ increase in the abortion rates for women over 35:



Abortions, rates, under 18 and over 35, England and Wales, 2010 to 2020⁶⁶

We believe the state should protect the right of the vulnerable to live, not protect the right to kill the vulnerable, and not to finance the killings. But politics is the art of the possible, which is why at this stage we are proposing that the Abortion Act 1967 be amended to limit women’s right to have an elective abortion be reduced from the current 24 weeks to 12 weeks after conception. The UK has the highest elective abortion limit in Europe, the maximum in most European countries including Ireland, Germany, France, Italy, Spain, Sweden, Norway, Finland etc. is 12 weeks.⁶⁷

One of the keys to reducing the number of abortions is to reduce the number of unwanted pregnancies. Free male and female contraception is already available on the NHS, and public awareness of both should be the subject of public information initiatives.

If an abortion is to take place, the earlier the better. The ‘morning after’ pill should be made freely and more easily available to women than it is at present.

The key to reducing the number of late-term abortions is to make women aware they’re pregnant at an

⁶⁵ Ibid. Fig.6.

⁶⁶ Ibid. Fig.3.

⁶⁷ <https://righttolife.org.uk/what-are-the-abortion-time-limits-in-eu-countries>

earlier stage. The NHS should make pregnancy (urine) tests freely available to women so if they're sexually active, they can confirm a pregnancy by taking the test monthly.

When a woman decides she wishes to have an abortion, before it can be carried out she should understand alternative options which are available, including meeting with an adoption agency seeking babies for couples unable to have them for any reason.

Section 4.7 of the aforementioned Dept. of Health and Social Care report covers the grounds on which elective abortions may be carried out. Ground C is this:

That the pregnancy has NOT exceeded its 24th week and that the continuance of the pregnancy would involve risk, greater than if the pregnancy were terminated, of injury to the physical or mental health of the pregnant woman.

The report continues:

The proportion of abortions performed under different grounds has remained similar to previous years. In 2020, 98.1% of abortions (205,930) were performed under ground C. A further 1.5% were carried out under ground E (3,083 abortions, a decrease of 100 since 2019), with 0.4% (776 abortions) under ground D. The remaining grounds account for very few abortions; 128 in total across grounds A, B, F and G. (Table 2). Most of the overall increase in the number of abortions is the result of ground C abortions increasing.

The vast majority (99.9%) of abortions carried out under ground C alone were reported as being performed because of a risk to the woman's mental health. These were classified as F99 (mental disorder, not otherwise specified) under the International Classification of Disease version 10 (ICD-10).

The *overwhelming* majority of abortions are performed 'because of a risk to the woman's mental health', i.e. that women's mental health can be protected through having abortions, that the procedure has a *therapeutic* value for them. There is no evidence to support the claim, more than half a century after the passing of the Abortion Act. On the contrary, the evidence firmly *refutes* the claim. A paper written by Priscilla K Coleman, Professor of Human Development and Family Studies at Bowling Green University, Ohio, was published in the British Journal of Psychiatry in 2011.⁶⁸ From the Abstract:

Women who had undergone an abortion experienced an 81% increased risk of mental health problems, and nearly 10% of the incidence of mental health problems was shown to be attributable to abortion... This review offers the largest quantitative estimate of mental health risks associated with abortion available in the world literature. Calling into question the conclusions from traditional reviews, the results revealed a moderate to highly increased risk of mental health problems after abortion.

We shouldn't be surprised that deciding to abort a child can lead to women suffering mental health problems, as a result of remorse and other reasons. By encouraging women to exercise 'choice', feminists are driving many women to have mental health problems.

Unborn children are not the only victims of abortion. The most obvious next victims are the mother and the father. Fathers have no legal right to prevent the killing of their unborn children although the genetic make-up of the child comes equally from him and the mother. We hear next to nothing of the fathers whose unborn children are killed against their will.⁶⁹ Friends and relatives of the unborn children's parents may also suffer anguish.

Elective abortions are permissible in Britain up to 24 weeks after conception, an age at which unborn children could not survive at the time of the passing of the 1967 Act. Today, however, medical teams are fighting to

⁶⁸ <https://tinyurl.com/mu9zbvnm>

⁶⁹ <https://www.dailymail.co.uk/femail/article-10372827/Anguish-men-babies-aborted-against-will.html>

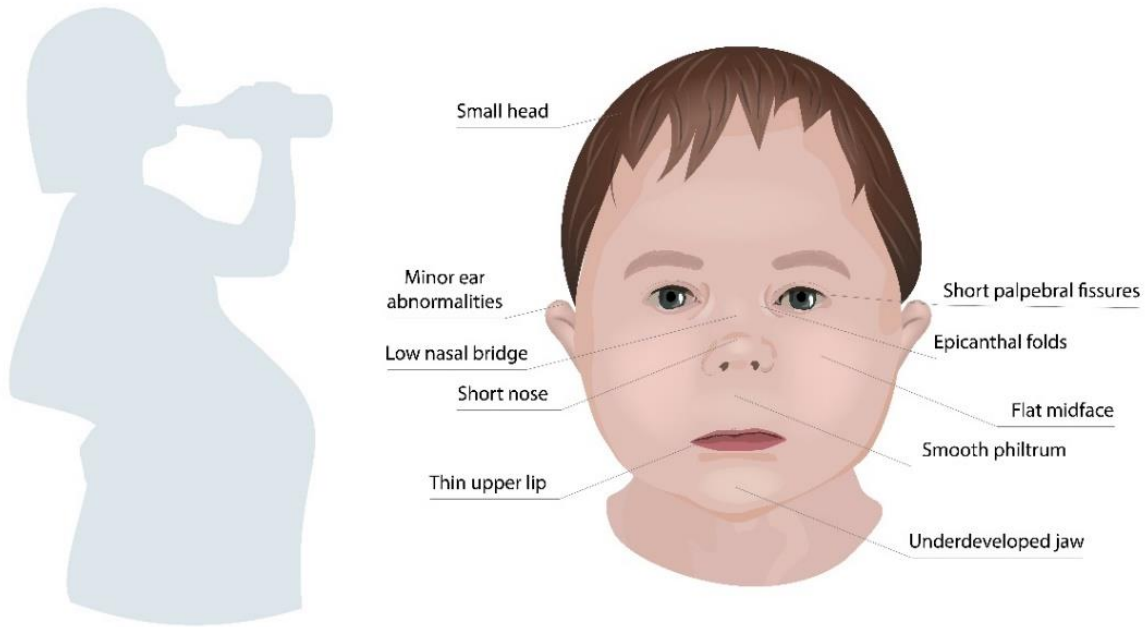
save the lives of unborn children of around that age, and increasingly they are succeeding. Conversely, there are medical teams at work in the same hospitals killing unborn children of the same age, prior to extracting their dead bodies from their mothers' wombs. We find this morally indefensible.

There comes a point when the basic right to life of an unborn child overrides the rights of a woman over her body. One person's rights end where another person's rights begin. In an age when contraception has long been readily available and highly reliable, women should be held accountable for the children they conceive.

We believe there's a point in pregnancy when the law need to recognise the right of the unborn child to live. Specifying that point of time is, of course, arbitrary to a degree, but we believe a maximum term of 12 weeks for elective abortions on mental health grounds is politically achievable at this time, leaving ground C as:

That the pregnancy has NOT exceeded its 24th week and that the continuance of the pregnancy would involve risk, greater than if the pregnancy were terminated, of injury to the physical health of the pregnant woman.

That the pregnancy has NOT exceeded its 12th week and that the continuance of the pregnancy would involve risk, greater than if the pregnancy were terminated, of injury to the mental health of the pregnant woman.



FOETAL ALCOHOL SPECTRUM DISORDER

PROPOSALS

1. The government should make the drinking of alcohol whilst knowingly pregnant a criminal offence, to underline the severity of the issue.
2. A public inquiry should be held to explore how the number of cases of Foetal Alcohol Spectrum Disorder (FASD) can be dramatically reduced. Options will include education, support for women wishing to give up alcohol during pregnancy, and appropriate measures for women who refuse to give up alcohol during pregnancy.

BACKGROUND

Mike Buchanan has been the conference director at four of the seven International Conferences on Men's Issues. At the seventh (and online) conference in 2021,⁷⁰ he covered in his presentation⁷¹ the issue of FASD (23:48 – 27:07). The start of the Wikipedia entry on FASD:⁷²

Foetal alcohol spectrum disorders (FASDs) are a group of conditions that can occur in a person whose mother drank alcohol during pregnancy. Symptoms can include an abnormal appearance, short height, low body weight, small head size, poor coordination, behavioural problems, learning difficulties, and problems with hearing and sight. Those affected are more likely to have trouble with school, the legal system, alcohol, other drugs, and other areas of high risk...

FASDs are caused by the mother's drinking alcohol while pregnant with the affected person... The risk of FASD depends on the amount consumed, the frequency of consumption, and the points in pregnancy at which the alcohol is consumed. Other risk factors include the mother's older age, smoking, and poor diet. There is no known safe amount or time to drink alcohol during pregnancy. Although drinking small amounts does not cause facial abnormalities, it may cause behavioral problems. Alcohol crosses the blood-brain barrier and both directly and indirectly affects a developing foetus...

⁷⁰ <http://icmi2021.icmi.info/speakers>

⁷¹ https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=3p0_GkxK3Jk

⁷² https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Fetal_alcohol_spectrum_disorder

FASDs are preventable by the mother's avoiding alcohol during pregnancy. For this reason, medical authorities recommend that women completely avoid drinking alcohol during pregnancy and while trying to conceive.

FASDs are the leading cause of avoidable intellectual disability in the Western world.

What is the incidence of FASD in babies born in the UK? The best estimate we have is 17 per cent of babies, one in six. Only a proportion of these show facial characteristics (see diagram above), so FASD is largely a hidden disability. The study was published by a team of eight researchers in 2018.⁷³ An article by Cheryl McQuire, one of the team, was published online later that year.⁷⁴

In 2014, a test case was brought by lawyers on behalf of a six-year-old girl. Three Court of Appeal judges were told that the 17-year-old mother was drinking 'an enormous amount' while pregnant, including a half- bottle of vodka and eight cans of strong lager a day. However, the judges ruled the girl was not entitled to criminal injuries compensation from her mother. From a newspaper article:⁷⁵

The appeal judges unanimously ruled: 'The central reason is that we have held that a mother who is pregnant and who drinks to excess despite knowledge of the potential harmful consequence to the child of doing so is not guilty of a criminal offence under our law if her child is subsequently born damaged as a result.'

If the appeal had succeeded it could have paved the way for pregnant women's behaviour to be criminalised, according to the British Pregnancy Advisory Service (Bpas) and Birthrights. Lawyers for the child say that view was 'misplaced speculation'.

Ann Furedi, chief executive of the Bpas, and Rebecca Schiller, co-chair of Birthrights, welcomed the court's unanimous decision, saying: 'This is an extremely important ruling for women everywhere. **The UK's highest courts have recognised that women must be able to make their own decisions about their pregnancies.**' [Our emphasis.]

In a later section in this manifesto, on the criminal justice system, we explore the issue of women not being held properly accountable for their actions and inactions and being treated much more leniently than men. Mothers are almost never prosecuted for killing their infants under 12 months of age.⁷⁶ So, what punishment can a man expect when *he* poisons a baby, the nearest equivalent to pregnant women poisoning their unborn children with alcohol, for which woman are not punished? A newspaper article from October 2021 provides the answer:⁷⁷

A thug who Googled 'how to poison a baby' then fed a newborn girl prescription drugs has been jailed for more than 25 years.

Jamar Bailey, 21, was arrested on suspicion of wilfully harming a child after the baby was taken to intensive care in June last year after becoming listless and unresponsive. A urine test detected sodium valporate, a drug used to treat epilepsy and bipolar disorder which could have been potentially fatal to the tiny child. Detectives found Bailey was taking medication for seizures and a search of his property found a prescription for Epilim Chrono – containing sodium valproate – in his name.

Shockingly, officers found evidence of the drug in the baby's milk bottle and searches on his mobile phone for 'how to poison a baby' and 'how to kill a newborn baby'. The tot survived her ordeal and police said she is 'safeguarded and thriving' although it won't be known until she is older if there are any lasting effects.

⁷³ <https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0091743518303323?via%3Dihub>

⁷⁴ <https://tinyurl.com/42w5tzdy>

⁷⁵ <https://tinyurl.com/bdfcy978>

⁷⁶ Collins, William, *The Destructivists* (p.213)

⁷⁷ <https://tinyurl.com/2p8f5b5y>

The potentially damaging impact of alcohol consumption during pregnancy has long been known. We believe it is reasonable to hold women accountable for the physical and mental health of their unborn children, for the future physical and mental health of the nation as a whole. We reject the notion that a woman can make unilateral decisions about her body when she is pregnant. The rights of a woman to self-determination must end where the rights of the unborn child begin. Drinking alcohol during pregnancy is the potential infliction of Grievous Bodily Harm (GBH) on the unborn child.



GENITAL MUTILATION

PROPOSALS

1. Performing Male Genital Mutilation (MGM) on individuals under the age of 18 should be made illegal other than on grounds of medical need, after alternative options have been exhausted.
2. All legislation relating to Female Genital Mutilation (FGM) should be made gender-neutral, thereby giving males the same right to bodily integrity as females, with the proactive protection of the state.
3. All MGM operations should be registered, the reason(s) for them being performed recorded, and the related information passed to the Department of Health for publication.
4. Until MGM is made illegal, it should only be performed after the application of local anaesthetic. Only medical practitioners should be permitted to perform the operation, and only in registered medical premises.
5. Taking males under the age of 18 abroad to have MGM performed should be a criminal offence (it's already a criminal offence to take females abroad to have FGM performed, quite rightly).

BACKGROUND

Note: The term 'genital mutilation' is preferred to 'non-therapeutic circumcision' by those who campaign against the practice, whether inflicted on boys or girls. Anyone wishing to learn about male genital mutilation would be well advised to read 50 pages of William Collins's book.⁷⁸

Anyone who forcibly circumcised a man without the man's consent would serve a lengthy prison sentence after being convicted of Actual Bodily Harm (and possibly Grievous Bodily Harm) under the Offences Against the Person Act 1861. Why are boys (some of them only babies) not afforded the same protection by the state?

⁷⁸ William Collins, *The Empathy Gap: Male Disadvantages and the Mechanisms of Their Neglect* (2019), ch.5,6 (pp. 114-163).

The law in the UK forbids all forms of FGM – including those which have less impact on females, than MGM has on males. FGM is justifiably regarded as a human rights issue. MGM is a human rights issue too, but boys are not accorded the same rights to protection as girls. It is right to be concerned about girl’s rights not to have their genitals mutilated *and* boys’ rights not to have their genitals mutilated.

It is a crime under the Offences Against the Person Act 1861 to inflict bodily harm on those unable to provide informed consent. Carrying out both MGM and FGM have been crimes since the passing of that Act. MGM and FGM would require parliamentary overrides to be made legal, and those have never existed. *No exceptions to the law of England and Wales are permitted for religious or cultural considerations.*

Bedford has a significant Muslim population, around 8 per cent of the total, according to the 2010 census. We shall recommend to Muslims in the Bedford constituency (and elsewhere) that they explore a website run by Muslims which attempts to answer the question, ‘Circumcision: Does the Qur’an Approve it?’⁷⁹

FGM was specifically criminalised in the Female Circumcision Act 1985, and legislation extended in later Acts. The state *actively* protects girls from genital mutilation, it should also protect boys. With adults, it’s a different matter. It’s right that adults should be able to make decisions about their own bodies. Adults are in a position to give informed consent to surgical procedures, but babies and children aren’t.

In the vast majority of cases, genital mutilation is performed solely for cultural or religious reasons. This applies to boys as well as girls. Both MGM and FGM frequently lead to complications, however – sometimes resulting in death, from bleeding. Furthermore, it’s now widely accepted in medical circles that MGM doesn’t have the health benefits (for males or their partners) which were at one time widely claimed, and the practice is increasingly being opposed by people in religious traditions which have long required or recommended it, including Jews.⁸⁰

MGM can lead to numerous physical problems.⁸¹ MGM results in a considerable reduction in the sensitivity of the penis, reducing circumcised men’s pleasure during sex^{82,83} just as some forms of FGM reduce sexual pleasure in women. MGM can also lead to mental health problems, when men become resentful and angry at the assaults carried out on them when they were babies or children. Anyone who doubts that MGM is harmful should watch a talk by Tim Hammond, an American campaigner, on his findings for the 2012 Global Survey of Infant Circumcision Harm.⁸⁴

Quite apart from adverse physical and mental health consequences, a number of authorities are strongly opposed to MGM on ethical grounds. Brian D Earp, Research Fellow at the University of Oxford, Uehiro Centre for Practical Ethics, published the paper, ‘Female genital mutilation (FGM) and male circumcision: Should there be a separate ethical discourse?’⁸⁵

Our YouTube channel has a playlist of video and audio pieces on MGM, currently (April 2022) consisting of 112 items, including some of our interviews on the matter.⁸⁶

⁷⁹ <https://www.quranicpath.com/misconceptions/circumcision.html>

⁸⁰ <http://www.jewishcircumcision.org/62011NewsRelease.htm>

⁸¹ <http://newborns.stanford.edu/CircComplications.html>

⁸² <http://www.avoiceformen.com/updates/news-updates/proof-its-mutilation/>

⁸³ <http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/23374102>

⁸⁴ <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=8izzCSRhKXs>

⁸⁵ <https://tinyurl.com/BrianEarpMGM>

⁸⁶ https://www.youtube.com/playlist?list=PLjMscr0TpRqgDT--hnKe3XOKXypbM_R2K



CHILDREN'S BRAIN DAMAGE FROM CONTACT SPORTS

PROPOSALS

1. Contact sports which involve the significant risk of collisions to the head (and therefore brain damage) should not be played by children i.e. below the age of 18. Some sports may be amenable to rule changes which would eliminate (or at least hugely reduce) the risk of such collisions.
2. Adults (18 and over) should be free to play sports with risks of brain injury after signing a declaration that they have been made aware of the risks involved, and wish to proceed anyway.

BACKGROUND

There has long been compelling evidence of permanent brain damage caused by blows to the head in sports including rugby, soccer (notably heading of the ball), and fighting sports (notably boxing). A number of these sports are compulsory for schoolchildren, predominantly boys.

Professor Eric Anderson is an American, and the Professor of Sport, Health and Social Sciences at the University of Winchester. We strongly recommend his 20-page-long article, *Collision Sports and Abuse to Children's Brains*.⁸⁷

A ruling was introduced by the FA in 2020, stipulating that children up to the age of 12 playing soccer cannot head the ball in training, but can thereafter. They can head the ball during matches at any age. These rulings don't make sense because the risk of brain injury is present regardless of whether the ball is headed during training or during a match. We agree with the points made by three co-authors (including Eric Anderson) in their article, *Football and dementia: heading must be banned until the age of 18*.⁸⁸

⁸⁷ <https://cafp.uk/wp-content/uploads/2022/07/220704-Prof-Eric-Andersons-article-on-Sport-and-Brain-Injury.pdf>

⁸⁸ <https://theconversation.com/football-and-dementia-heading-must-be-banned-until-the-age-of-18-150575>



EDUCATION

PROPOSALS

1. The government should terminate programmes and withdraw guidelines designed to create ‘desired’ gender outcomes e.g. increasing the proportion of girls and young women studying STEMM subjects, (although they’ve been the majority of STEMM students since 2015). Boys and girls, and in turn young men and women, should be free to choose whatever subjects they wish to study, without being subjected to ideologically-driven influences.
2. The ideological ‘woke’ culture of the primary and secondary school systems must be challenged and eradicated.
3. The government should aim to increase the proportion of secondary school teachers who are men to 50% over time, without laying off female teachers to meet the objective.
4. The Campaign for Real Education manifesto (2015) should be implemented in full.

BACKGROUND

The decline in the quality of state education system over the past 50+ years is a national scandal. In 2020 the historian Simon Webb tackled the question *Have educational standards in Britain declined?* in a short video.⁸⁹ He reported these questions from an 11-plus examination before 1970, when calculators were not yet available, you might like to try to answer them yourself, without a calculator:

1. An airplane flies from Glasgow to London in 1 hour 51 minutes at 220 miles per hour. Find the distance in miles.
2. Write down the prime factors of 210.

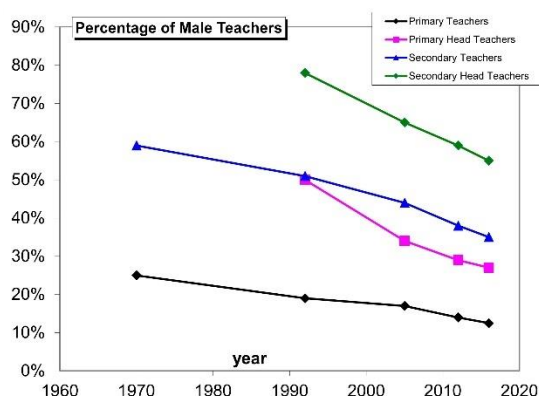
⁸⁹ <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=w5i7KY6FRzg>

He then reported these questions from a GCSE mathematics paper in 2014, for 16-year-olds, using calculators (you won't need one):

1. Work out a quarter of 24 kilograms.
2. Write down eight thousand and fifty-one in figures.

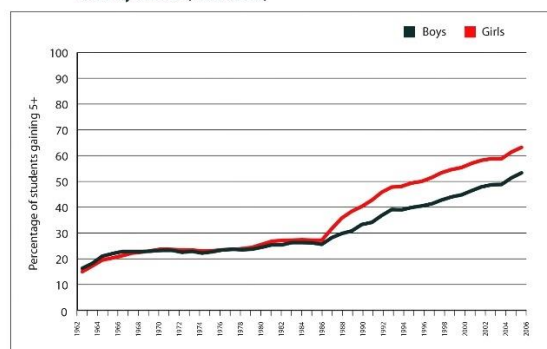
11-year-old pupils were better educated before 1970 than 16-year-old pupils are today.

The state education system has become ever more dominated by female teachers over many years. William Collins devotes 37 pages of his book *The Empathy Gap* to education, and includes this graph showing the sharp declines in the numbers of male teachers and head teachers over the period 1970-2017:



The state education system advantages girls over boys from their earliest years. Collins wrote of teachers' pro-girl bias starting to create a 'gender education gap' in 1987/88, when 'O' levels were replaced by GCSEs.⁹⁰ The gap appeared for the first time that year, concurrently with the introduction of continuous assessment by teachers:

Figure 3-7 Percentage of School Leavers Achieving 5+ A-C (or Pass) O-level or A*-C GCSE by Gender (1962-2006)



Source: Department for Education Statistics of Education

Predictably – and intentionally – the gap led to women taking the majority of university places.

The long-term trend for there to be less physical activity in schools is known to have a negative impact on boys' academic performance, contributing to the gap. A larger problem is the sexism of female teachers, which contributes even more. A study conducted by researchers at the London School of Economics found that boys have realised female teachers award lower grades to boys than to girls, they're demotivated by this, and don't work as hard.⁹¹ Girls didn't exhibit the same demotivation with male teachers.

The Higher Education Policy Institute reported in 2020 that 'the higher education participation level for

⁹⁰ Collins, William, *The Empathy Gap* (2019), pp.47,48.

⁹¹ <http://cee.lse.ac.uk/ceedps/ceedp133.pdf>

young women has now reached 56.6%, compared to only 44.1% for young men.⁹² A particular emphasis is placed on increasing the number of women studying Science, Technology, Engineering, Mathematics and Medicine (STEMM) subjects, and subsequently working in those fields. Collins reported that from 2015 onwards, a majority of those studying STEMM subjects have been women.⁹³

STEMM subjects have historically been of more interest to boys and young men than to girls and young women, and in turn have provided many employment opportunities for men. It is widely understood that boys and men favour these subjects for reasons of aptitude, yet successive governments have engaged in initiatives to increase the proportion of female students. This inevitably has negative consequences for men, denying them employment in these fields. Suicide is the leading cause of death of men under 45 years of age, and unemployment is known to be a major risk factor for men. 26% of men between the ages of 20 and 34 who die have committed suicide, compared to 13% of women in the same age band.⁹⁴

The ideological ‘woke’ culture of the primary and secondary school systems must be challenged, and ‘wokeness’ eliminated from school curricula and teaching. Most parents are either unaware of the ideological brainwashing to which their children are subjected whilst at school, or they’re opposed to it.

The huge and growing influence of feminists in education is a disturbing but predictable development, following the feminisation of the teaching profession. Karen Woodall wrote an article on the matter, *Brainwashing Boys: Feminist Doctrine for the Early Years*, following a speech given by Yvette Cooper, Shadow Home Secretary.⁹⁵

In July 2013 the *Daily Mail* published an article, *One in four boys is labelled as having special educational needs as state schools rake in funds*.⁹⁶ The article starts with this:

Almost a quarter of boys in state schools are classed as having special educational needs, official figures reveal. Nearly a fifth of all pupils are considered to have problems including learning difficulties, speech and language needs or a form of autism, the data shows, with twice as many boys as girls affected.

However, the results were met with incredulity by some education experts yesterday. Two years ago a damning Ofsted report said 450,000 children had been labelled SEN to cover up poor teaching. Schools can also claim extra funds if pupils are classed as having certain types of educational needs. And it is taken into account when assessing exam results – thus boosting a school’s standing in league tables.

Chris McGovern, of the Campaign for Real Education, who has been a headteacher in the state and private sectors, said: ‘It’s become an industry that has grown over the past 20 years at a rate that is impossible to believe. In my view, a lot of it is to do with children not getting good teaching. One of the criteria for classifying children as SEN is they can’t read when they get to seven or eight. That is often because of the way they have been taught. It also attracts extra funding, so it is a way of boosting a school’s budget.’

Campaign for Real Education⁹⁷ (CRE) was formed in 1987 to press for higher standards and more parental choice in state education. In 2006 CRE published a remarkable article by Irina Tyk, the headmistress of Holland House, an independent preparatory school for boys and girls between the ages of four and eleven. It was titled, *Is education improving? If not, why not?*⁹⁸ An extract:

The day education was placed firmly on the political agenda and drawn into the framework of politics, it lost a certain freedom. It now has to deliver society’s expectations and fulfil society’s needs rather than concern itself with training the mind and equipping children with tools of language and the necessary framework which will allow them to develop freedom of thought and an intellectual dimension. There used

⁹² <https://www.hepi.ac.uk/2020/03/07/mind-the-gap-gender-differences-in-higher-education/>

⁹³ <http://empathygap.uk/?p=731>

⁹⁴ <https://tinyurl.com/sfvs3rdw>

⁹⁵ <http://karenwoodall.wordpress.com/2014/09/27/brainwashing-boys-feminist-doctrine-for-the-early-years/>

⁹⁶ <https://tinyurl.com/4tjc3w4s>

⁹⁷ <http://www.cre.org.uk>

⁹⁸ http://www.cre.org.uk/docs/is_education_improving.html

to be a firm belief in intellectual freedom, hard-won over the centuries. The school room was not expected to deliver according to the prescribed views of an establishment wedded to politics and power. Objective standards were respected and education did not, on the whole, follow anyone or anything blindly.

This is no longer the case. I would like to outline below those negative features that impede real progress and prevent good practice in schools from flourishing despite all that is said to the contrary. In brief, they may be listed as follows:

1. The feel-good factor
2. The belief that all forms of struggle are wrong
3. Judgment and criticism, unless it is positive, is bad for children
4. The 'psychologising' of education
5. The idea that 'to try' is the moral equivalent of 'to succeed'
6. Education is of practical significance only; employability is its goal
7. Competition is bad
8. No one fails and no one is responsible for their own success or failure

CRE is not affiliated to any political party and is funded entirely by voluntary donations. It published an 'education manifesto' for the 2015 general election,⁹⁹ here reproduced in full:

The UK is falling behind many other industrialised nations in terms of basic literacy and numeracy levels. According to the OECD our 16- to 24-year-olds are actually less competent in the 3Rs than the older generation of 55- to 65-year-olds. In the matter of education, successive governments have failed our young people. The Campaign for Real Education believes that the time has come for meaningful change. Our manifesto is addressed to all political parties. It proposes change in six key areas.

1. The Curriculum

Diversity and choice within the curriculum and between curricula will enhance the prospects of our education system meeting the needs of the 21st century. It will, also, ensure that the best emerges.

- a. The current National Curriculum is a 'one size fits all' model based on age-related 'key stages'. We propose a more flexible structure that will allow pupils to progress between 'key stages' in accordance with their ability, regardless of their age.
- b. There should be more flexibility within the curriculum for children at secondary level to follow either a vocational or an academic pathway.
- c. The non-compulsory status of the National Curriculum for academies, free schools and independent schools should be extended to all schools.

2. National Assessment

- a. National tests at 7 and 11 should be simplified and take up less time to administer.
- b. GCSE currently exercises what is, in effect, a monopoly at 16+ and its credibility has been undermined by grade inflation. It should be abolished and replaced by a dual-exam system leading to either vocational or to academic qualifications.
- c. In order to prevent grade inflation public examinations at 16+ and 18+ should be 'norm referenced'. This will mean that a specific percentage of candidates will attain each grade. The top 10% of candidates will be awarded an A-Grade, the next 20% a B Grade and so on.

⁹⁹ <http://www.cre.org.uk/docs/CRE-Manifesto.pdf>

3. Parental choice of school

Local communities, based on the jurisdiction areas of current local authorities, should determine, as far as is practical, the types of school that they wish to have within their locality. This should include, but not be confined to, comprehensive schools. Where a community wishes to have grammar schools, these should be set up alongside high quality vocational schools. Bi-lateral schools, incorporating both academic and vocational sections should, also, be made an option.

4. Early Years and Infants

As resources allow, the spending priority for the education budget should be with younger children where it is likely to have the greatest impact and to make the greatest long-term difference.

5. Teacher Training and Ofsted

At the heart of the UK's failure to match the best performing education systems around the world are our teacher trainers and Ofsted inspectors. For too long they have been promoting and enforcing failed teaching methodologies on our schools. A 'root and branch' reform is needed of the rules and regulations under which they operate. We must ensure that trainee teachers can experience, and be encouraged to use, a variety of teaching methods, including traditional 'whole class' teaching that is used widely in the high performing schools of the Asia-Pacific region.

6. Higher Education

Too many young people are being encouraged to undertake university degrees courses that lead to disillusion, high personal debt and to unemployment or under-employment. Post-school vocational training and apprenticeships should be greatly expanded and should build on post-14 vocational courses at school. Polytechnics should be restored to meet the demand for vocational courses.



EMPLOYMENT

PROPOSALS

1. The government should implement measures to reduce the male unemployment level to the female unemployment level.
2. The government should abolish initiatives designed to alter the proportions of men and women in specified lines of work.
3. The term in the Equality Act 2010 advantaging people with the protected characteristic of gender – ‘positive action’ – should be scrapped. The term in practice legalizes discrimination against men. Employment and promotion should be based on individual merit, not on gender.
4. The physical fitness requirements for candidates for the firefighting and police services should be returned to what they were before they were artificially lowered to enable more women to enter the professions, as should the physical fitness requirements for serving firefighters and police officers.
5. The Athena SWAN initiative, designed to advance the careers of women in science, technology, engineering, maths and medicine (STEMM) employment, inevitably at the expense of the careers of men in those fields, should be scrapped.

BACKGROUND

In November 2021 the ONS reported the following statistics¹⁰⁰ on male and female employment, illustrating the persistence of the historical pattern of more men than women working full-time, and more women than men working part-time:

	Full-time employment	Part-time employment
Men	14,764,000	2,099,000
Women	9,562,000	5,879,000
Total	24,326,000	7,978,000

¹⁰⁰ <https://tinyurl.com/ONSNov21data>

These differences are due in large measure to differences in the attitudes of men and women towards paid employment. The British sociologist Dr Catherine Hakim published a paper on 'Preference Theory' in 2000, her book *Work-Lifestyle Choices in the 21st Century: Preference Theory* was published the next year.¹⁰¹ Among her findings was that while four in seven British men are 'work-centred' – 'work' meaning paid employment in this context – only one in seven British women is. This is intuitive, of course. Many women make work/life balance decisions because of their roles as mothers. The persistent difference in gender-typical work orientations is ignored by the state, which does all in its power to drive women into paid employment, notably through the tax system which discourages 'stay-at-home mothers'.

The ONS report also included the following statistics on unemployment, note in particular the high proportion of unemployed people between the ages of 18-24 who are men. For many years the majority of unemployed people in the UK have been men. Male unemployment has consistently exceeded female unemployment over many years, and now exceeds it by some 25%:

Age	18-24	25-49	50+	Total
Men	301,000	362,000	259,000	922,000
Women	208,000	374,000	155,000	737,000
Total	509,000	736,000	414,000	1,659,000

Not only men are disadvantaged by their unemployment. Their dependents – most notably their partners, and children – are disadvantaged too. There are other serious aspects to male unemployment:

- It is a key driver of marital breakdown.
- It is a key driver of the high male suicide rate, while it's not a significant driver of the female suicide rate. *Suicide is the leading cause of death of men under 45 in the UK.*

In the light of these facts, the state should be making considerable efforts to reduce male unemployment, but it doesn't. Instead, it focuses on driving up the employment of women, whilst being aware that one consequence is to increase the unemployment of men, as Belinda Brown, a social anthropologist and researcher, outlined in her report, *Getting women into the workplace encourages replacement, not growth*.¹⁰²

The state's policy direction of driving women into paid employment (partly through a tax regime which discourages stay-at-home motherhood) takes no heed of women's wishes (or otherwise) to enter employment, nor the inevitable impacts on men and children.

The taxpayer funds many initiatives aimed at increasing the proportion of women in fields with some or all of the following features – well-paid, secure, working indoors in pleasant surroundings, negligible risk of injury or death. There are no government initiatives aimed at increasing the proportion of men in such fields, even when they are in a small minority. Nor are there any initiatives to increase the proportion of women in lines of work which are some or all of the following – poorly-paid, insecure, outdoors, in unpleasant / dirty surroundings, an appreciable risk of injury or death.

Advance HE is a British charity and professional membership scheme 'promoting excellence in higher

¹⁰¹ <https://www.amazon.co.uk/Work-Lifestyle-Choices-21st-Century-Preference/dp/0199242100>

¹⁰² https://www.academia.edu/5638618/Getting_women_into_the_workforce_encourages_replacement_not_growth

education'. It operates the Athena Swan Charter, the following is from the related website.¹⁰³

The Athena Swan Charter is a framework which is used across the globe to support and transform gender equality within higher education (HE) and research. Established in 2005 to encourage and recognise commitment to advancing the careers of women in science, technology, engineering, maths and medicine (STEMM) employment, the Charter is now being used across the globe to address gender equality more broadly.

It should be obvious to the reader that one consequence of 'advancing the careers of women' must be 'holding back the careers of men'. The Athena SWAN Charter presents 'charter marks' in recognition of commitment to advancing women at the expense of men, and increasingly research councils only provide funding to organisations and departments which can demonstrate the required commitment to this ideologically-driven social engineering initiative.

STEMM includes medicine, and 70% of medical students in the UK today are women. There are, of course, no government initiatives aimed at increasing the proportion of medical students who are men. Over 90% of psychology students are women, but no government initiatives exist to redress this imbalance. Successive governments have seen a high proportion of men studying a given field as 'a problem to be solved', invariably at the expense of taxpayers – and men collectively pay 72% of the income tax collected in the UK, women only 28%.¹⁰⁴

The proportion of female doctors in the NHS has been rising for decades. Admission to medical schools requires not only good exam grades, but also face-to-face interviews, which enable medical schools to discriminate in favour of women. The feminisation of the NHS over the past 50 years has proved a disaster for patients (and taxpayers):

- Female medicine graduates are markedly less likely than their male counterparts to pursue careers in medicine. Many of these women partner and later marry male medical students and therefore have partners with long-term, well-paid, highly secure work.
- Female doctors work on average around half the hours over their career compared with the average male doctor. This shouldn't surprise us, given that while four in seven British men are work-centred, only one in seven British women is (Dr Hakim, above). Women typically make different work/life balance decisions compared with men who remain, by and large, full-time, whole-of-life workers.
- Female doctors are more inclined than male doctors to work part-time, regardless of whether or not they have children.
- Female doctors choose to work in the more flexible disciplines, e.g. general practice, rather than those branches of medicine that imply the need for full dedication to a career, such as hospital consultancy. Over 50% of GPs today are women, and the proportion continues to rise. It is becoming increasingly difficult for men to find a male GP, should they wish a man to treat them.
- Female doctors rarely work in the more stressful and demanding disciplines e.g. A&E.
- Female doctors generally decline to work unsocial hours.
- Female doctors are more likely than their male colleagues to retire early.

The increased proportion of female doctors has led to consequences which Dr Vernon Coleman, the first 'TV

¹⁰³ <https://www.advance-ke.ac.uk/equality-charters/athena-swan-charter>

¹⁰⁴ <https://j4mb.wordpress.com/2014/08/20/womens-share-of-income-tax-receipts-declines-slightly/>

doctor' and a campaigning author, predicted in the 1970s, when the drive to recruit more women into medicine was already underway. They include:

- GP practices are typically not open in the evenings, nor at weekends, leading to an explosion of demand for A&E services.
- A&E departments are in crisis.
- The capacity crisis that has resulted from the working hours typically worked by female doctors has necessitated the employment by the NHS of large numbers of doctors from overseas, many of them trained in poor countries which can ill afford to lose them.

We covered the problems caused by the feminisation of the teaching profession in the last section, and turn now to two other public sector professions, firefighting and policing. In both of them, the preferencing of women over men in recruitment terms has been enabled by lowering physical fitness requirements. The consequences have been predictable:

- men's lives have been put at additional risk because men have no choice but to take on the additional burden resulting from their female colleagues' typically lower fitness levels.
- the lives of members of the public are being put at risk, as the average level of physical fitness of firefighters and police officers has inevitably declined.
- men are invariably put in the 'front line' in predictably dangerous situations, while their female colleagues are kept well away from it, or they're absent altogether (although they earn the same money as their male colleagues). Men are therefore taking on an increased risk, and a higher level of stress. The next time you view footage of a police raid on a property where they might encounter violence, note which gender is at the front of the police line, and which gender at the back. Both are, of course, paid equally.
- The physical fitness requirements for prospective firefighters were reduced years ago, leading to a large increase in the number of women applying for the jobs.¹⁰⁵ A male firefighter informed us of his experience of joining the firefighting service in 2001, and his experience thereafter.¹⁰⁶ The intensity of the physical tests were reduced substantially during 2000/1.

The situation is even more egregious in some police forces, such as those in Scotland. They don't even attempt to hide their anti-male bias. A 30-year-old female candidate for the police force in Scotland is allowed 20% longer to complete a run than her male counterpart, a 50-year-old female candidate almost 25% more time.¹⁰⁷ Despite the tests being compromised so severely to favour women, women are still more likely to fail the tests, while those advocating for female police officers complain the tests are 'unfair'.¹⁰⁸

The social engineers who formulate the government's policies with respect to employment seek to drive ever more women into well-paid and secure lines of work in pleasant surroundings, never into poorly-paid insecure lines of work in unpleasant surroundings – or dangerous surroundings, for that matter. A Health and Safety Executive report showed that over the period 2009 – 2014, 510 out of a total of 528 work-related fatalities were suffered by men – an average of 96.6%.¹⁰⁹

Politicians and others loftily declare that the country 'needs' more female engineers. The government

¹⁰⁵ <http://www.dailymail.co.uk/news/article-1375381/Fire-service-strength-fitness-tests-relaxed-allow-women-firefighters.html>

¹⁰⁶ <http://j4mb.wordpress.com/2013/03/26/female-firefighters-coming-soon-to-a-fire-near-you-fingers-crossed/>

¹⁰⁷ <http://www.scotland.police.uk/recruitment/police-officers/selection-process/>

¹⁰⁸ <http://www.heraldsotland.com/news/home-news/police-fitness-test-unfair-to-women.20397752>

¹⁰⁹ <http://www.hse.gov.uk/statistics/tables/ridagegen.xls>

recently announced a fund of £30 million to ‘encourage’ more women into engineering,¹¹⁰ having learned nothing from wasting many millions of pounds in the past 30+ years seeking to drive women into this and other line of work few women wish to enter. A lower proportion of women than men pursue an engineering career after securing an engineering degree, they’re more likely to quit the profession early, and very few continue working in the profession after having children.

It’s not only the government that has a negative attitude towards men becoming engineers. A number of engineers’ professional bodies do so, too. Nick Baveystock is the director general of the Institution of Civil Engineers. In 2013 J4MB publicly challenged him¹¹¹ over his membership on the board of an organisation that had a stated objective of increasing the proportion of women in engineering from 13% to 30% by 2020 – in effect, to reduce the proportion of men in engineering from 87% to 70% in seven years. He failed to respond.

In November 2012 Mike Buchanan gave written and oral evidence to a House of Commons inquiry, ‘Women in the Workplace’, on behalf of Campaign for Merit in Business (C4MB),¹¹² an initiative run by this party’s leader. There was, of course, no ‘Men in the Workplace’ inquiry. Also on the panel in that session were:

- Dr Catherine Hakim, a world-renowned sociologist, and developer of ‘Preference Theory’ (2000).⁷ She gave evidence from her research which discovered that while four in seven British men are ‘work-centred’ – with respect to paid employment – only one in seven British women is. She pointed out that this alone accounts for most of the gender disparity we see at the top of major organisations, particular in the private sector.
- Steve Moxon, author of *The Woman Racket* (2008), an important book about gender differences and their impacts in the real world, which points out that the reason women are ‘under-represented’ in many workplaces is largely the result of key differences between how men and women function in gender-typical dominance hierarchies.
- Heather McGregor, CEO of London-based executive recruitment firm, Taylor Bennett. Of the current 20 directors and staff members, 17 are women.¹¹³

The video of the session is on our YouTube channel.¹¹⁴

Virtually all the people giving written and oral evidence to the inquiry were proponents of increasing the number of women in employment, in traditional male lines of employment in particular. They included two executives from the Fawcett Society, the country’s most prominent radical feminist campaigning organisation. At no point in the inquiry did even the Conservative MPs challenge their ideas, nor the need for government to refrain from ideologically-driven social engineering exercises.

This echoed an earlier House of Lords inquiry to which C4MB had provided evidence, ‘Women on Boards’. Not even the Conservative peers challenged the government’s policy direction of forcing companies to increase female representation on their boards – through the threat of legislated gender quotas – despite the evidence provided by C4MB which showed that one predictable consequence would be corporate financial decline.¹¹⁵

The inquiry’s final report was published in June 2013.¹¹⁶ The link will take you to both the report and to

¹¹⁰ <http://j4mb.wordpress.com/2014/07/06/government-launches-30m-fund-to-get-women-into-engineering/>

¹¹¹ <https://tinyurl.com/mwxw3m27>

¹¹² <http://c4mb.wordpress.com>

¹¹³ <http://www.taylorbennett.com/team/#/meetourteam>

¹¹⁴ <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=zwqTi6HN0pM>

¹¹⁵ <https://tinyurl.com/3afpf2au>

¹¹⁶ <https://tinyurl.com/55v86eaf>

related materials e.g. written and oral evidence. C4MB published a critique of the report.¹¹⁷ On page 7 of the report we find this:

We would also like to thank our specialist adviser, Karon Monaghan QC, for her invaluable help and advice during the inquiry.

We might reasonably enquire as to what this ‘specialist adviser’ actually advised, and what was the nature of the ‘invaluable help and advice’ she provided during the inquiry. A profile of Ms Monaghan is available on the website of her law firm, Matrix Chambers.¹¹⁸ This is the same law firm where the radical feminist Cherie Booth (wife of former Prime Minister Tony Blair) has long been a QC. From Ms Monaghan’s profile we see she was a member of Fawcett Society’s Commission on Women in the Criminal Justice System (2003-9) and contributed to the book *Feminist Judgments: From Theory to Practice* (2010). This is an example of the infiltration of government inquiries by radical feminists, enabling them to influence inquiries so as to advantage women and disadvantage men.

The official transcript of the sessions in the day in which Mike Buchanan and others gave evidence is available.¹¹⁹ It contains an exchange between Mike Buchanan and Ann McKechin MP (Labour, Glasgow North), which illustrates politicians’ disinterest in the issue of male unemployment:

Michael Buchanan: ... There was a report recently that pointed out that approximately 60% of undergraduates and graduates these days – I think, in the last two years – have been women. The unemployment rate among new male graduates is 50% higher than that among new female graduates. I suggest there is a sort of gender gap there.

Ann McKechin: There is a gender gap in unemployment. Female unemployment has risen by 20% over the last two years versus 1% for men.

Michael Buchanan: The latest figures from the ONS show that for every three unemployed women there are four men. That is 1.08 million versus 1.44 million.

Ann McKechin: There has always been that difference.

The exchange can be viewed on the associated video on our YouTube channel,¹²⁰ (36:18 – 37:03).

Another example of government driving this biased policy is the Public Sector Equality Duty in the Equality Act 2010, which enables public sector organisations to favour groups with ‘protected characteristics’ which are ‘under-represented’ in lines of work, or in seniority levels. One protected characteristic is gender, so in theory men could be favoured in areas where they’re ‘under-represented’, but in practice the Act is only ever used to advantage women (and thereby disadvantage men) even though already two-thirds of public sector employees are women.

¹¹⁷ <http://c4mb.wordpress.com/2013/06/20/our-critique-of-the-house-of-commons-report-on-women-in-the-workplace/>

¹¹⁸ <http://www.matrixlaw.co.uk/Members/29/Karon%20Monaghan.aspx>

¹¹⁹ <http://www.publications.parliament.uk/pa/cm201213/cmselect/cmbis/c754-i/c75401.htm>

¹²⁰ <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=zwqTi6HN0pM>



INTIMATE PARTNER VIOLENCE

PROPOSALS

1. Intimate Partner Violence (IPV) has long been known to be a generational problem, not a gendered problem. The government should hold a public inquiry to consider the known facts about IPV, with a view to ensuring that support for victims of IPV – and their children – can in future be allocated in line with individual needs rather than in line with the highly discredited feminist ‘male control theory’ of IPV, which inevitably leads to almost non-existent support for male victims, the children of female perpetrators of IPV, lesbians – IPV is more common in lesbian couples than in heterosexual couples – and those fathers who would be the better primary carers for children.
2. The government must stop financially supporting and taking guidance from individuals (including academics) and organisations promoting the myth that IPV is a gendered issue.
3. Without reducing the support given to female victims of IPV, Local Authorities should make funding available, and other support, to groups supporting male victims of IPV, whether through the provision of helplines, refuge places, or in other appropriate ways that take account of men’s needs in crises such as this. The amount of funding and support should reflect what is known about the proportion of victims of IPV who are men. Funding should include awareness-raising initiatives to make men aware of the existence of support services.
4. The government should introduce mandatory and free IPV perpetrator courses – for both male and female perpetrators – across the UK.

BACKGROUND

Public misunderstanding about the nature of Intimate Partner Violence (IPV) is rife. The first of many widely-held beliefs that is *demonstrably* a myth is that the vast majority of victims of IPV are women, and the vast majority of perpetrators are men.

William Collins covers IPV at length in his book.¹²¹ He references the Partner Abuse State of Knowledge (PASK) Project,¹²² published in the journal *Partner Abuse* in 2013. It's the most comprehensive review of IPV research ever carried out. The headline finding was that:

Men and women perpetrate physical and non-physical forms of abuse at comparable levels, most domestic violence is mutual, women are as controlling as men, domestic violence by men and women is correlated with essentially the same risk factors, and male and female perpetrators are motivated for similar reasons.

A key numerical finding from the PASK review was that:

Among large population samples, 57.9% of inter-partner violence (IPV) reported was bi-directional, 42.1% uni-directional; 13.8% of the uni-directional violence was male to female, 28.3% female to male.

This bears repeating. *With respect to uni-directional heterosexual partner violence, women are perpetrators twice as frequently as men, while men are victims twice as frequently as women.*

In the United States the CDC (Centers for Disease Control and Prevention) periodically conducts National Intimate Partner and Sexual Violence Surveys. The last was in 2015,¹²³ with a later data brief published in 2018. The survey estimated that in the United States in a 12-month period, 6.6 million women and 5.8 million men were the victims of one or more of the following at the hands of an intimate partner – sexual violence, physical violence, stalking. Of these numbers, 3.4 million women and 4.2 million men had been victims of non-sexual physical violence.

The mainstream media relentlessly presents narratives of IPV consisting of male perpetrators and female victims. J4MB sent a formal complaint to the BBC concerning one episode of *Nightnight* in January 2014 which, in common with the overwhelming majority of the BBC's output on IPV, presented only the 'male perpetrator / female victim' narrative. The complaint detailed over 50 breaches of BBC editorial guidelines in the programme but was rejected. In 2021 J4MB sent *The Spectator* the content of a full-page advertisement it wished to have published, spelling out researchers' findings about IPV.¹²⁴ The advert was rejected without explanation by the female editor of the UK edition.

Children who grow up in homes where there is IPV are unrecognized victims. Children learn how to behave in intimate relationships in their homes, and they learn to become violent and abusive when they experience IPV there or witness it. Not all children who experience or witness IPV go on to become perpetrators themselves, but it's known the vast majority of IPV perpetrators experienced or witnessed IPV as youngsters. When these children become adults and partners, their own children will likewise be taught violence and abuse, thus perpetuating the suffering and misery of IPV. IPV is essentially a generational problem, not a gendered one.

Children are frequently victims of physical violence at the hands of their mothers, and every year brings a series of tragic cases where violent mothers kill one or more of her children (more children are killed by their mothers than by their fathers).¹²⁵ The vast majority of social workers are women, who all too often put their

¹²¹ William Collins, *The Empathy Gap: Male Disadvantages and the Mechanisms of Their Neglect* (2019), ch.9, pp.253-279.

¹²² <https://domesticviolenceresearch.org/>

¹²³ <https://www.cdc.gov/violenceprevention/datasources/nisvs/2015NISVSdatabrief.html>

¹²⁴ <https://tinyurl.com/33x82f35>

¹²⁵ Ibid.1 (pp.262-8)

concern for women ahead of their concern for those women's children.

Karen Woodall is a highly respected British family counsellor who has worked with vulnerable children and their families since 1991. On her website¹²⁶ she published an important piece on the matter of mothers who pose a danger to their children. An extract:

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

Many of the reasons men don't leave violent partners are the same as the reasons women don't, but some are more pertinent to the reality of the situations in which men find themselves. According to one study, 68% of men feared they may never see their children again. This is a very legitimate fear, given the failure of the family courts system to ensure fathers have reasonable access to their children following family breakdowns. 52% of men reported 'nowhere to go' which shouldn't surprise us, given the miniscule number of refuge places available for heterosexual men.

When men leave their homes because they're being physically abused by partners, and seek accommodation from a local authority, they're categorised as 'intentionally homeless'. IPV is a driver of homelessness, and around 90% of the street homeless are men. Homeless people are over nine times more likely than the general population to commit suicide. The male:female suicide rate differential increased from 1.7:1 in 1982 to 3.1:1 in 2019.¹²⁷

¹²⁶ <https://www.karenwoodall.com/>

¹²⁷ <https://tinyurl.com/suicideratediff>



PATERNITY FRAUD

PROPOSALS

1. The government should introduce compulsory paternity testing for all new-born babies, and both parents should be informed of the result of the tests (verbally and in writing) within a week of the babies' births. If a man is not the biological father of a baby, he should be informed of the fact in the course of a face-to-face meeting with a health professional and sign a document confirming he's been made aware of his non-paternity of the child in question.
2. Legislation should be introduced requiring women found guilty of committing the first form of paternity fraud to compensate the affected men for the full sum of their financial contributions to the children's upbringing.
3. When a woman has claimed a specific man is the father of her child, in order to receive financial support for the child, a paternity test should be carried out, at no cost to the man. If the man is the biological father, he should support the child.
4. Paternity fraud is such a grave assault upon the human rights of men and children that attempted (but failed) paternity fraud should attract a minimum three-month prison sentence. Where a woman has carried out a proven paternity fraud, her minimum prison term should be 12 months. Where the fraud has continued for more than three years, her prison term should be 12 months plus three months in prison for each year of fraud. Frauds relating to two or more children should attract consecutive, not concurrent, sentences.
5. DNA samples should be destroyed as soon as results are known and communicated to both the mother and the putative father, or as soon as criminal prosecutions and any appeals are completed.

BACKGROUND

It should be a basic human right to know the identities of your biological parents, and to know that the children you are raising (at considerable cost over the average childhood) are your biological children. In

the UK only women enjoy these human rights. William Collins wrote about paternity fraud at length in his book.¹²⁸ He also wrote articles on paternity fraud for his website,¹²⁹ and touches on the iniquity of DNA paternity tests having no legal validity unless the mother agrees to the tests being carried out.

Paternity fraud is an egregious assault on men's human rights – it's fraud. It's also a cruel assault on children born into this arrangement, whether or not they later learn who their true fathers are. One reason is that they can then become aware of, and potentially take account of, heritable diseases.

There's debate about the frequency of this form of paternity fraud in the UK and elsewhere, and researchers believe it may apply to as many as 30% of births in the UK.¹³⁰ Compulsory paternity testing at birth will provide reliable data about the crime for the first time and would have the added benefit of discouraging women from committing the crime in the first place. Highly reliable paternity testing kits manufactured by reputable laboratories are available in the UK from under £80.00¹³¹ and the price of kits will fall substantially when the NHS orders them in bulk.

Women possess considerable reproductive rights but choose their responsibilities. They can abort their unborn children, have their children adopted, or bring up the children themselves – if they're single mothers, often largely at taxpayers' expense. In stark contrast, a man has no rights at any stage, but is expected to bear heavy financial responsibility for his children, even when his partner has chosen to become pregnant without his express consent. A man's consent to sex is not the same as his consent to fatherhood.

There are two forms of paternity fraud. In the first form, a woman causes her contraception method to fail – usually by 'forgetting' to take the contraceptive pill – in order to become pregnant. In the second, a woman tricks a man into believing he is the father of her child when he is not. Men shouldn't be required to bear financial responsibility for the consequences of these women's actions.

The first form of paternity fraud (the frustration of contraceptive methods) is known to be the most common. An article by Robert Franklin for the National Parenting Organization (an American organisation) cited a study which includes this:

Melinda Spohn, a social worker and researcher at Spokane Falls Community College in Washington, decided to study why so many of her clients told her that their pregnancies were unplanned, despite the variety of easily available birth control.

Some of the women admitted that they had not used birth control with guys who had appealing characteristics. To determine whether such behavior is widespread, Spohn surveyed nearly 400 women at two community colleges. More than a third of women said they had risked pregnancy in the past with men who had attractive qualities – such as commitment to the relationship, good financial prospects or the desire for a family – but hadn't discussed the possibility of pregnancy with their partner. It was unclear how many women actually became pregnant.

Spohn contends that women have a built-in biological desire to reproduce with men who are good providers. She presented her pregnancy survey at the Human Behavior and Evolution Society's annual meeting. Her advice to men: "Beware!"

Not even the use of condoms can protect men from this form of paternity fraud. Liz Jones, a *Daily Mail* columnist, has written of attempting to become pregnant through using the contents of both her ex-husbands' condoms.¹³²

¹²⁸ William Collins, *The Empathy Gap: Male Disadvantages and the Mechanisms of Their Neglect* (2019), ch.15 (pp. 375-402).

¹²⁹ http://empathygap.uk/?page_id=2244 (scroll down to 'Paternity / Paternity Fraud')

¹³⁰ https://www.researchgate.net/publication/7660845_Measuring_paternal_discrepancy_and_its_public_health_consequences

¹³¹ For example <https://dnacentre.co.uk/>

¹³² <https://tinyurl.com/3wtxww5d>

The second form of paternity fraud, where men are tricked into believing they're the biological fathers of children when they're not, is a criminal offence under the Fraud Act 2006, even when it's attempted unsuccessfully. Women suspected of the crime can be charged under either section 1(2), false representation, or section 1(3), failing to disclose information. In practice, however, the Crown never prosecutes women for paternity fraud.

A man who is the victim of paternity fraud cannot obtain financial compensation from the woman who committed the fraud, to compensate him for the expenditure he incurred supporting children who were not his own, but he can take a private legal action seeking compensation for emotional distress. Such legal actions are rare and the compensation is invariably derisory in relation to the outgoings made by the man to support the children.

We learned from a Freedom of Information Act enquiry that the Child Support Agency has for many years known of 500+ cases annually of paternity fraud, after women agreed to men's requests to have paternity tests carried out, and the men were found not to be the fathers of the children in question. None of these women have ever been charged for their crimes. The reason given is usually that to prosecute would not be in the 'public interest'. As in other areas – women making false rape allegations is an obvious example – it is not deemed to be in the public interest to deter women from committing crimes that assault the human rights of men (and children, in this case).



SEXUAL ABUSE

[This section is virtually the same as that in our 2015 manifesto. Things haven't improved since then.]

PROPOSALS

1. The government should conduct surveys of a similar nature to the American National Intimate Partner and Sexual Violence Survey (NISVS), to capture the realities of sexual assaults on men by women in the UK.
2. A major public information initiative should be developed to educate men and children about the issue of sexual abuse carried out by women.
3. A public inquiry should be held to establish why women are so rarely held accountable for the sex offences they commit, with a view to holding them properly accountable in the future.
4. A Home Affairs Committee inquiry should be held to investigate the blatant anti-male bias of the Crown Prosecution Service.
5. The legal definition of rape in the Sexual Offences Act 2003 should be redefined to provide an equivalence between rape and being forced to penetrate, which should attract the same sentences.

BACKGROUND

It will come as a surprise to many, but women are responsible for a substantial proportion of sexual offences, including sexual abuses of children. A website about female sex offenders had a bibliography of over 900 academic studies, articles, and books on the subject, dating back to 1857.

People struggle to recognize women as perpetrators of sexual and non-sexual violence, in spite of the weight of evidence showing them to be frequent perpetrators of both. This is because we live in a culture which regards men as ‘actors’ and women as ‘acted upon’. The public has become conditioned to viewing men as perpetrators, women as victims. Alison Tieman, a Canadian men’s rights advocate, produced an insightful short video on this matter in 2014, *Men’s Rights versus Feminism explained using magnets*.¹³³

This culture leads to inequalities. Few women are held accountable for sex offences, including those women who sexually abuse children. It’s known from a major American survey (details below) that slightly over 25% of sex offences are committed by women against men, with no male accomplices. We would therefore expect the male/female ratio of people charged with sex offences to be a little under 3:1. In the UK, in 2013, the ratio was 146:1.

Women and children, as well as men, suffer from this failure to hold female sex offenders to account. Michele Elliott is the founder and director of Kidscape, a British charity. Her book *Female Sexual Abuse of Children – The Ultimate Taboo* was published in 1993. In 1984 two American researchers, Petrovich & Templar, reported that of a sample of 89 incarcerated (male) rapists, 49 (59%) had been sexually abused as children by one or more women, sometimes their own mothers.¹³⁴ The Abstract of the paper:

Data were collected from 83 men (aged 20–54 yrs) who had been convicted of raping women. 59% were found to have been molested at a mean age of 10.86 yrs by older females. Intercourse was involved in 82% of the cases. In 54% of the cases, the female molesters were either neighbors or friends of the family.

There is, therefore, a *de facto* correlation between female sex offending and male sex offending.

The social and institutional failure to see sex offending in its entirety is apparent from the Crime Survey of England and Wales (CSEW) which fails to ask some key questions which would reveal the true extent of sexual abuse of men by women. One survey which *does* ask those questions is an American government survey, ‘National Intimate Partner and Sexual Violence Survey’ – NISVS – and the first two surveys were conducted in 2010 and 2011. The results of the 2011 survey were published in September 2014¹³⁵ and confirmed a finding of the 2010 survey, namely that the sexual abuse of men by women is a common phenomenon. To take one example, in the preceding 12-month period an estimated 1,909,000 women were raped by men, and 1,587,000 men were forced by women to penetrate them.

The questions used in the survey were published.¹³⁶ The following is drawn from the report:

How NISVS Measured Sexual Violence

Five types of sexual violence were measured in NISVS. These include acts of rape (forced penetration), and types of sexual violence other than rape.

Rape is defined as any completed or attempted unwanted vaginal (for women), oral, or anal penetration through the use of physical force (such as being pinned or held down, or by the use of violence) or threats to physically harm and includes times when the victim was drunk, high, drugged, or passed out and unable to consent. Rape is separated into three types, completed forced penetration, attempted forced penetration and completed alcohol or drug facilitated penetration.

- Among women, rape includes vaginal, oral, or anal penetration by a male using his penis. It also includes vaginal or anal penetration by a male or female using their fingers or an object.
- Among men, rape includes oral or anal penetration by a male using his penis. It also includes anal

¹³³ <https://avoiceformen.com/feminism/mens-rights-versus-feminism-explained-using-magnets/>

¹³⁴ <https://journals.sagepub.com/doi/10.2466/pr0.1984.54.3.810>

¹³⁵ <https://j4mb.files.wordpress.com/2014/09/140923-2014-cdc-report-including-material-on-sexual-violence.pdf>

¹³⁶ <http://stacks.cdc.gov/view/cdc/24726>

penetration by a male or female using their fingers or an object.

Being made to penetrate someone else includes times when the victim was made to, or there was an attempt to make them, sexually penetrate someone without the victim’s consent because the victim was physically forced (such as being pinned or held down, or by the use of violence) or threatened with physical harm, or when the victim was drunk, high, drugged, or passed out and unable to consent.

- Among women, this behavior reflects a female being made to orally penetrate another female’s vagina or anus.
- Among men, being made to penetrate someone else could have occurred in multiple ways: being made to vaginally penetrate a female using one’s own penis; orally penetrating a female’s vagina or anus; anally penetrating a male or female; or being made to receive oral sex from a male or female. It also includes female perpetrators attempting to force male victims to penetrate them, though it did not happen.

Sexual coercion is defined as unwanted sexual penetration that occurs after a person is pressured in a nonphysical way. In NISVS, sexual coercion refers to unwanted vaginal, oral, or anal sex after being pressured in ways that included being worn down by someone who repeatedly asked for sex or showed they were unhappy; feeling pressured by being lied to, being told promises that were untrue, having someone threaten to end a relationship or spread rumors; and sexual pressure due to someone using their influence or authority.

Unwanted sexual contact is defined as unwanted sexual experiences involving touch but not sexual penetration, such as being kissed in a sexual way, or having sexual body parts fondled or grabbed.

Non-contact unwanted sexual experiences are those unwanted experiences that do not involve any touching or penetration, including someone exposing their sexual body parts, flashing, or masturbating in front of the victim, someone making a victim show his or her body parts, someone making a victim look at or participate in sexual photos or movies, or someone harassing the victim in a public place in a way that made the victim feel unsafe.

The NISVS report estimates that in the preceding 12-month period, nationally, 1,587,000 men were ‘made to penetrate’ female perpetrators (a further 335,000 men were made to penetrate male perpetrators), a figure equivalent to 83% of the 1,909,000 women who reported being raped by only male perpetrators (20,000 women reported being raped by only female perpetrators). These figures include attempted but failed attempts at forced penetration and rape.

Here are the data from Table 1 of the report, for victims of sex offences over the preceding 12-month period:

FEMALE VICTIMS

Sexual offences	% of women	Estimated victims
Rape	1.9	1,929,000
Other sexual offences		
- Made to penetrate	-	-
- Sexual coercion	2.0	2,389,000
- Unwanted sexual contact	2.2	2,687,000
- Non-contact unwanted sexual experiences	3.4	4,046,000
TOTAL		11,051,000

MALE VICTIMS

Sexual offences	% of men	Estimated victims
Made to penetrate	1.7	1,921,000
Sexual coercion	1.3	1,495,000
Unwanted sexual contact	1.6	1,777,000
Non-contact unwanted sexual experiences	2.5	2,829,000
TOTAL		8,022,000

From the NISVS report:

Characteristics of Sexual Violence Perpetrators

For female rape victims, an estimated 99.0% had only male perpetrators. In addition, an estimated 94.7% of female victims of sexual violence other than rape had only male perpetrators. For male victims, the sex of the perpetrator varied by the type of sexual violence experienced. The majority of male rape victims (an estimated 79.3%) had only male perpetrators. For three of the other forms of sexual violence, a majority of male victims had only female perpetrators: being made to penetrate (an estimated 82.6%), sexual coercion (an estimated 80.0%), and unwanted sexual contact (an estimated 54.7%). For noncontact unwanted sexual experiences, nearly half of male victims (an estimated 46.0%) had only male perpetrators and an estimated 43.6% had only female perpetrators.

If we exclude sex offences carried out by only male perpetrators against men – or by perpetrators of both sexes – we are left with the following:

MALE VICTIMS OF SEXUAL OFFENCES CARRIED OUT BY FEMALE PERPETRATORS

Sexual offences	% of men	Estimated victims
Made to penetrate	1.4	1,587,000
Sexual coercion	1.0	1,196,000
Unwanted sexual contact	0.9	972,000
Non-contact unwanted sexual experiences	1.1	1,233,000
TOTAL		4,988,000

The order of magnitude of these figures, in comparison with the figures for female victims, is striking. We can reasonably compare them to obtain a full picture of sex offending.

Of an estimated 19,073,000 victims in the year covered by the survey, 4,988,000 victims (26.1%) were men assaulted by only female perpetrators. We must also recognize the strong possibility that the men being surveyed were less inclined than the women to report being the victims of sexual assaults.

The NISVS survey indicates that women reported markedly higher *lifetime* rates of being raped, than men who reported having been forced to penetrate women. The reasons for the discrepancies between lifetime rates and last 12-month rates are the subject of debate, but we're inclined to agree with an explanation made by Ally Fogg, a *Guardian* columnist, who attributed the disparities between the rates to the 'precipitous decline in annual

rates of rape in the US' and provided a striking graphic of the statistics.¹³⁷

Fogg's view is that the common objection to the notion of men being forced to penetrate women (or men, for that matter) is that 'erections imply consent'. Erections *may* imply consent, but they may not. Anxiety and fear actually increase the chance that a man will react to sexual stimuli with an erection.¹³⁸ It is also known that a proportion of women lubricate and orgasm during rape, but no reasonable person would consider that physiological response *in itself* as implying consent. Fogg wrote a blog piece on the 'erections imply consent' topic.¹³⁹

Under the current law in England and Wales, when a drunken woman has sex, and later regrets the encounter, she's deemed not to have been in a position to give consent, so she can claim to have been raped. A man in the same situation typically wouldn't see the encounter in that way – even if he was drunk, and the woman sober. Even if a man later recognizes an encounter with a woman as a sexual assault by her, he'll be far less likely than a woman to report the matter to the police. In this way society strips women of moral agency – of accountability for their actions and inactions – while the full responsibility for the couple's actions rest with the man.

This is an inequality which the criminal justice system compounds – through legislation, official guidance on sentencing, and the exercise of discretion by judges and magistrates who consistently fail to attribute moral agency to women. This is why we need to rely on surveys to show the reality of what's happening between men and women, rather than statistics on charging and convictions.

A Freedom of Information request submitted to the Ministry of Justice by J4MB led to a response with statistics on the relative numbers of male and female suspected sex offenders processed by the justice system in 1993, 2003 and 2013.¹⁴⁰ We start with the figures relating to men charged with sex offences, including rape and attempted rape:

	1993	2003	2013
Proceeded against	5,906	7,554	7,157
Found guilty	2,911	3,104	3,446
Immediate custody	1,524	1,974	2,256

We know from the NISVS survey that women's sexual assaults on men account for at least 26.1% of all sexual offences in the United States – possibly considerably more, given men's disinclination to report being sexually assaulted by women – so we'd expect to find something like the following numbers of women being charged with sex offences in the United Kingdom, all else being equal:

	1993	2003	2013
Proceeded against	2,086	2,668	2,528
Found guilty	1,028	1,096	1,217
Immediate custody	538	697	797

¹³⁷ <http://freethoughtblogs.com/hetpat/2014/09/08/quick-update-on-cdc-sexual-victimisation-stats/>

¹³⁸ http://www.researchgate.net/publication/16364653_Anxiety_increases_sexual_arousal

¹³⁹ <http://j4mb.wordpress.com/2014/09/11/ally-fogg-the-flesh-is-willing-on-the-erection-consent-rape-myth/>

¹⁴⁰ <http://j4mb.wordpress.com/2014/09/22/the-criminal-justice-systems-failure-to-hold-female-sex-offenders-to-account/>

The *actual* figures for women, from the Ministry of Justice response to our FoI request:

	1993	2003	2013
Proceeded against	49	64	49
Found guilty	26	34	28
Immediate custody	9	15	11

For every woman charged with sex offences, 146 men are charged. The scale of this failure of the criminal justice system to deal with female sex offenders is a long-running scandal.

The Sexual Offences Act 2003 explicitly states that drunkenness isn't a mitigating factor for a sexual offender, and only men can rape, because of how rape is defined in the Act. We live in a gynocentric world in which men don't consider themselves as potential victims of sexual abuse by women, so when they later regret sexual encounters (including intercourse) they will be inclined to rationalise the incident ('She was drunk, I was drunk...'). Given the same scenario, but with the woman later regretting the encounter, the woman will be encouraged to think of herself as having been raped, and the whole apparatus of the state will be rolled out, from the police to the CPS, to encourage her and support her to make a complaint and see it through.

The Crown Prosecution Service is the body charged with deciding whether or not to prosecute individuals for criminal offences. It was led in 2015, when these words were written, by a radical feminist, Alison Saunders, Director of Public Prosecutions. The ideological motivations behind the CPS specifically targeting men in relation to sexual offences were clear in a BBC interview with Saunders in February 2014.¹⁴¹ Her predecessor, Keir Starmer – later to become an MP and the leader of the Labour party – also voiced feminist anti-male similar sentiments.

Police forces follow anti-male agendas in sexual offences cases, overwhelmingly focusing their efforts on male suspected sex offenders. One such force is the Metropolitan Police, which is responsible for an area with a population of 8.1 million people. An article about Sir Bernard Hogan-Howe, London Police Commissioner in 2015, made the anti-male bias of the police only too clear.¹⁴²

The CPS has issued legal guidance on the Sexual Offences Act 2003.^{143,144} The organisation clearly has an anti-male bias. It has no hesitation in prosecuting men for sex offences, even when the prospects of a conviction aren't high. More than half the men charged with sex offences in 2013 were found not guilty, and the same has been true for at least 20 years – as an earlier Table showed. We estimate that over those 20 years, more than 80,000 innocent men had their lives permanently blighted by the stigma of sex offence allegations, and faced high legal cost bills trying to defend themselves. The women who had made unproven allegations faced no consequences, and had their anonymity protected.

The CPS's Code for Crown Prosecutors¹⁴⁵ states this with regards to rape:

'A prosecution will usually take place unless there are public interest factors tending against prosecution which outweigh those tending in favour. Rape is so serious that a prosecution is almost certainly required in the public interest.'

¹⁴¹ https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=F1ci5rF_H1I&list=UUKhX1c3ow6BrzdzP3ydpZQ

¹⁴² <https://tinyurl.com/3hvzru5>

¹⁴³ http://www.cps.gov.uk/legal/p_to_r/rape_and_sexual_offences/

¹⁴⁴ http://www.cps.gov.uk/legal/p_to_r/rape_and_sexual_offences/soa_2003_and_soa_1956/

¹⁴⁵ http://www.cps.gov.uk/legal/p_to_r/rape_and_sexual_offences/soa_2003_and_soa_1956/#a08

The guidance for attempted rape includes this:

‘This offence is in essence similar to rape and a prosecution is almost certainly required in the public interest.’

The conviction rates for men charged with rape and attempted rape are even lower than for the conviction rates for sexual offences as a whole:

RAPE

	1993	2003	2013
Proceeded against	1,556	2,541	2,752
Found guilty	407	584	980
Immediate custody	381	571	924

ATTEMPTED RAPE

	1993	2003	2013
Proceeded against	145	231	280
Found guilty	57	87	134
Immediate custody	53	89	122

No ‘public interest’ in prosecuting is cited in the CPS guidance with respect to sex offences committed by women, including forcing men to penetrate them. The same CPS guidance document had the following to say about offences committed under Section 4 of the Sexual Offences Act 2003, ‘Causing sexual activity without consent’:

‘One of the purposes of this offence, in addition to the wider range of sexual activity, is to create a female equivalent of the offence of rape, which carries the same level of punishment for what amounts to the same type of offending behaviour.’

The same level of punishment? No. The facts speak for themselves. The maximum punishment for rape is a life sentence, while the maximum custodial sentence for a woman forcing a man to penetrate her is 10 years.¹⁴⁶ The CPS very rarely prosecutes women with sex offences, regardless of the severity of the offence.

The leniency shown to women with respect to sex offences extends to rarely holding them to account for making false rape allegations, which ruin so many men’s lives. A CPS report¹⁴⁷ showed that in a six-month period in 2012, it had decided to prosecute only 29% of the women put forward to them by the police for charging decisions.

¹⁴⁶ <http://j4mb.wordpress.com/2014/09/19/women-murdering-their-children-women-sexually-assaulting-men-and-children/>

¹⁴⁷ <https://tinyurl.com/mrx3fnwy>



ARMED FORCES VETERANS' MENTAL HEALTH ISSUES

[This section is the same as that in our 2015 manifesto. Things haven't improved since then.]

PROPOSAL

It is unacceptable that a dual diagnosis (of mental health issues and substance abuse) is being used to deny veterans concurrent treatment for both mental health issues and substance abuse problems (generally alcohol). Resources must be increased to the point that all veterans with a dual diagnosis receive prompt and comprehensive treatment for both problems.

BACKGROUND

Many Armed Forces veterans have served on front lines in various wars, and the vast majority of these veterans are men. Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD) has accounted for 8-12% of all neurotic disorders since 2007/8.¹⁴⁸ 6.2% of female personnel presented at MOD DCMHs (Departments of Community Mental Health) with mental health disorders in 2013/14, compared with 2.7% of male personnel, although women are not required to fight on front lines.

The MOD has no responsibility for the mental health of veterans, and an over-stretched NHS is ill-equipped to deal with them. Male veterans in particular, struggling to cope with their mental health issues, frequently turn to alcohol to cope, and this presents a problem. Alcohol is a depressant, and it requires more resources to treat someone with possible mental health issues and an alcohol dependency – a 'dual diagnosis'.¹⁴⁹ Provision of support for these people tends to be poor,¹⁵⁰ although it's known that treatment for people with a dual diagnosis is likely to be effective.

Veterans with this dual diagnosis are told to remain 'dry' for a lengthy period – often for six months or more

¹⁴⁸ <https://j4mb.files.wordpress.com/2014/10/141005-uk-armed-forces-mental-health-report.pdf> (p.26)

¹⁴⁹ http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Dual_diagnosis

¹⁵⁰ http://www.centreformentalhealth.org.uk/pdfs/dual_diagnosis.pdf

– before becoming eligible for treatment. This is an unrealistic expectation for many of them and reveals a lack of humanity towards men who've put their lives on the line for their country. It leads to veterans committing suicide while they wait for treatment, sometimes when their problems have reached the level of leaving them homeless. Veterans make up a substantial proportion of the street homeless population. Street homelessness robs people of an average of 30 years of life expectancy, in part because the suicide rate of homeless people is over nine times higher than the rate in the general population.¹⁵¹

Armed Forces personnel returning from war zones frequently have more than mental health issues to deal with. Many experience the breakdowns of their families, and the family courts system is as brutal towards them as it is to most men who are the fathers of children. This is true in most developed countries, which brings us to the story of Terrence Popp, a former American soldier. Popp gave a moving speech at the world's first international conference on men's issues, held near Detroit in June 2014.¹⁵² He was introduced as follows:

Green Beret, Airborne Ranger, paratrooper, infantry soldier; former professional fighter; college graduate; author, poet, warrior, comedian. Worked in the following professions: soldier, fighter, financial planner, investment banking, mortgage banker, real-estate agent, retail. Has received the following awards: two times, Purple Hearts; two times, Combat Infantry Badges; Airborne wings with Combat Jump star; Expert Infantryman Badge; Green Beret; Ranger Beret; FFKA North American Champion Belt, 1998.

Entered the army as an infantryman in 1986. After only five months, he was top .50-caliber gunner and top MK-19 gunner in his battalion, expert with M-16, expert with M-203 grenade launcher, expert with pistol, expert with M-60 MG, expert with the SAW, and took third in 'Soldier of His Division' in 1987. One of three enlisted soldiers to be sent to Airborne School from a straight-leg infantry division since the closing of the Vietnam conflict. He was wounded in Panama while involved in an operation; he was run over by an enemy truck within 30 seconds of landing on the drop zone and still fought all night with a dislocated right hip, torn knee tendons, and a third-degree sprained ankle, not to mention the concussion sustained when struck by a vehicle moving at speed. Wounded by an IED in Iraq.

He was called a 'murderer' and 'assassin' in court, and his wounds were used as a basis to justify the loss of his children. In 2005, Popp was a man leading 159 soldiers in combat; by 2007, he was living out of his car, homeless. He was written off by his wife, his country, his family, and had to come to grips that, as a man, he was totally and completely expendable. He spent over \$20,000 of his own money for rehabilitation equipment, and therapy to fix his mind.

He is the author of *The Warrior's Way* and *The Soldier's Soul* and runs **Error! Hyperlink reference not valid.**with over 52 videos posted, including the award-winning *Purple Heart's Last Beat*. His story is not done yet, either. Not by a long shot.

A remarkable man, Popp suffered from PTSD for a time, yet he was treated in a brutal manner by the country he had risked his life to protect. During the course of his conference presentation *Purple Heart's Last Beat* was shown, outlining how he had come very close to committing suicide.¹⁵³ We consider it essential viewing. His website contains a quotation from President Calvin Coolidge (1872 – 1933):

The nation which forgets its defenders will itself be forgotten.

¹⁵¹ <http://crisis.org.uk/data/files/publications/Homelessness%20-%20a%20silent%20killer.pdf>

¹⁵² <https://avoiceformen.com/featured/terrence-popp-presentation-to-the-international-conference-on-mens-issues-2014/>

¹⁵³ <http://www.avoiceformen.com/mens-rights/family-courts/purple-hearts-final-beat/>



CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM, PRISON SENTENCING

[Note: Parts of this section are drawn from our 2015 manifesto.]

1. In an age of supposed gender equality, it is iniquitous that the criminal justice system treats men far more harshly than women. The government should hold a public inquiry into the matter, with a view to ensuring that the justice system becomes gender-blind.
2. Men and women convicted of the same crimes should be equally likely to face incarceration, and serve the same sentences. There are two gender equality options. (1) If men were sentenced with the same leniency as women, the majority of the country's prisons could be closed, saving taxpayers billions of pounds every year. (2) If women were sentenced with the same severity as men, many new women's prisons would have to be built, at considerable taxpayers' expense.
3. The government needs to go beyond warehousing male criminals, and to invest a great deal more on rehabilitation. The public inquiry should explore why other countries have far lower re-offending rates than the UK, with a view to following their examples.

BACKGROUND

The criminal justice system is systemically and strongly biased against men, resulting in a major 'gender justice gap'. Women are held barely more accountable than children by the justice system. Excuses are made for women's criminal behaviour – being drunk is often cited as a mitigating factor for women's behaviour when sentencing, but an aggravating factor for men's behaviour – incarceration is rare even for serious crimes, and conditions in women's prisons are markedly less unpleasant than in men's prisons. The emphasis for female prisoners is on compassion and rehabilitation, while the emphasis for male prisoners is on punishment. In December 2021 the Ministry of Justice decided to end male prisoners' free phone calls to their families, while retaining them for female prisoners.¹⁵⁴ William Collins's book contains a section of

¹⁵⁴ <https://tinyurl.com/52uuav3d>

31 pages on the different experiences of male and female criminals in terms of incarceration.¹⁵⁵

In 2007 Baroness Corston, a Labour peer, published the now infamous Corston Report. It revealed a grotesque expectation of special treatment for female criminals. William Collins's article *The Corston Report – A Case Study in Gynocentrism* is well worth reading.¹⁵⁶ From the start of the article:

The thrust of the report's recommendations is for a more understanding, caring, compassionate treatment of female offenders. I could be persuaded that many of the report's recommendations are good ideas. I tend to think that there must be something more constructive that could be done with offenders than simply have them sit in prison, bored to death, doing nothing for months or years. But I have one little problem with the report. This caring, compassionate and understanding approach is for women only. Of course, the report was commissioned to be about women only – but that only begs the question 'why?'. Why have a particular concern for just 5% of the prison population and not the other 95%, based solely on sex?

It is clear from the report itself that the furthest thing from the good Baroness's mind is to apply a similar approach to male offenders. As a result I am tempted to say that this vile document is the most gynocentric thing I have ever seen coming out of a formal governmental source – but unfortunately the competition in that respect is very strong.

We sometimes report on a few of the many cases where the leniency shown by judges and magistrates towards women amounts to miscarriages of justice. A random selection of recent cases:

- Female drunk driver spotted asleep at the wheel before speeding off at 100mph on terrifying rampage before abandoning her car and being arrested by police at home. Disqualified from driving for 20 months, 12-month community order.¹⁵⁷
- Michelle Sallis, 37, convicted of making a false rape allegation against a policeman. Suspended sentence.¹⁵⁸
- Claire Finney, 41, benefits cheat mother, rakes in £97,000 while going on five-star holidays to Cyprus. Suspended sentence.¹⁵⁹

The prison population in the UK at the end of 2021 was 79,092.¹⁶⁰ Of these, 75,881 (95.9%) were men, 3,211 (4.1%) women. We strongly recommend an article by William Collins exploring the gender discrimination against men in the criminal justice system, 'UK prisoners: the genders compared'.¹⁶¹

For men, prison patently isn't working as a deterrent. Conditions in many men's prisons are brutal. It's been estimated that 72% of prisoners have at least two mental health issues, and prison has been described as 'long-term warehousing of the mentally ill'.

Most prisoners have mental health issues – as well as drug dependency, illiteracy, and innumeracy – and prisoners' time could be used to address these issues, but it rarely is. Woefully little is spent on rehabilitation programmes, given the scale on which rehabilitation is required. Re-offending rates are a testament to the ineffectiveness of prison.

¹⁵⁵ William Collins, *The Empathy Gap: Male Disadvantages and the Mechanisms of Their Neglect* (2019), ch.8 (pp. 213-243).

¹⁵⁶ <http://empathygap.uk/?p=226>

¹⁵⁷ <https://tinyurl.com/j2s9ce5s>

¹⁵⁸ <https://tinyurl.com/mrxatpbv>

¹⁵⁹ <https://tinyurl.com/2p88a8ny>

¹⁶⁰ <https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/prison-population-figures-2021>

¹⁶¹ <http://empathygap.uk/?p=215>



HOMELESSNESS

[This section is the same as that in our 2015 manifesto. Things haven't improved since then.]

PROPOSALS

1. It is iniquitous that men forced out of their family homes after family breakdowns are deemed 'intentionally homeless', even when they have left their homes to escape abusive partners. Local Authorities should bear a responsibility for providing them with accommodation.
2. The routes into homelessness for men need to be better understood and addressed. In particular, more needs to be done to equip Armed Forces personnel for life after they leave the military.
3. Many veterans are not receiving the support they need following a 'dual diagnosis' of mental health issues and substance abuse. The NHS typically requires them to be 'clean' for a number of months – often six or more – before becoming eligible for treatment. The substance being abused is generally alcohol, a depressant, which makes treatment more difficult. However, these men risked their lives for their country, and deserve the extra investment that would be required to treat men with dual diagnosis.
4. The stream of young people moving into social housing after being in care would diminish rapidly if families were stronger, family breakdowns less common, and fewer young people placed in care in the first place. Our proposals on strengthening families by ending the 'winner takes all' system in the family courts would help reduce the problem of homelessness.
5. The definition of 'priority need' must be changed (or eliminated completely, as in Scotland) to include secondary carers (mainly fathers) who had or would be reasonably likely to have (in line with a court order, or an agreement with a former partner) at least 25% contact time with their children, or any overnight staying contact.
6. Local Authorities should review their discriminatory policies towards separated parents to provide emergency hostel accommodation suitable for the children of separated parents to be able to stay, or at least to visit, without breaching the terms of the hostel licences.

7. For people sent to prison and expected to serve sentences of 13 weeks or less, Local Authorities should continue to pay housing benefits over that period, in order to avoid rent arrears. Local authorities and the government should implement all the recommendations in the Crisis report, 'Turned Away'.

BACKGROUND

Homelessness evokes a range of emotions. People might feel pity or disgust, or they might feel comfortable knowing (or believing, possibly erroneously) that they are immune to the problem. They might imagine a 'typical' homeless person to be a feckless alcoholic or drug addict, too lazy to find work, and incapable of handling responsibility.

The truth is that homelessness can happen to anyone. Many homeless people have experienced a spiralling loss of control, perhaps following redundancy or family breakdowns. They were unable to get the assistance they required at critical times and were unable to earn enough money to keep a roof over their heads.

Homelessness is a serious and growing problem in the UK. Homeless people often face poor outcomes, and their health and life expectancy can be significantly affected.^{162,163,164} The last of these references is a Crisis briefing paper, 'Homelessness: the silent killer'. Published in December 2011, it sets out the interim findings of a study investigating homeless mortality in England. Key points:

1. The average age of death of a homeless person is 47, compared to 77 for the general population.
2. Drug and alcohol abuse are particularly common causes of death amongst the homeless population, accounting for just over a third of all deaths.
3. Homeless people are over nine times more likely to commit suicide than the general population.
4. Deaths as a result of traffic accidents are three times as likely, infections twice as likely, and falls over three times as likely.
5. Being homeless is incredibly difficult both physically and mentally and has significant impacts on people's health and wellbeing. Ultimately, homelessness *kills*.

Homelessness is an issue that overwhelmingly affects men rather than women. Men are placed at a particular disadvantage when they find themselves without a home. They are more likely to remain homeless, more likely to have no option but to sleep rough, and less likely to receive help from the state.

Since street homeless people are very likely to be depressed and/or suicidal as well as suffering from alcohol and/or drug addictions, these factors are not normally considered sufficient to make someone more 'vulnerable' than the average street homeless person. In addition, the courts have held that if a separated father 'allows' his children to live with him and he becomes the primary carer and 'over-crowds' his accommodation (rather than let his children sleep on the street after the mother tells them to leave her accommodation) and is evicted as a result, this is 'intentional homelessness'. The judge in one case said that the children had perfectly suitable accommodation with the mother, and they could return there.¹⁶⁵

Many people – mostly men – sleeping on the streets are denied help, while some homeless people in temporary accommodation can be entitled to free housing from the state. People are excluded from local authority assistance because they do not meet the minimum requirements of being in 'priority need' for statutory homelessness, they are the 'hidden homeless'. It may be that they are not entitled to help because they

¹⁶² <http://theguardian.com/society/2013/dec/13/homeless-numbers-increase-three-years-england>

¹⁶³ <http://crisis.org.uk/data/files/publications/HomelessnessMonitorEngland2013.pdf>

¹⁶⁴ <http://crisis.org.uk/data/files/publications/Homelessness%20-%20a%20silent%20killer.pdf>

¹⁶⁵ <http://www.ardenchambers.com/index.php?page=eflash-431---oxford-city-council-v-bull>

have no dependents, or councils consider them ‘intentionally homeless’.^{166,167}

It’s impossible to know exactly how many homeless people are ‘hidden homeless’, but estimates from 2003 indicated that around 200,000 people in England could be regarded as being in this category. 84% of the hidden homeless are estimated to be male.¹⁶⁸

The hidden homeless often lead a dangerous lifestyle risking exposure to attack, drugs and alcoholism, and ultimately an early death. Reports indicate that over three quarters of the hidden homeless have been forced to sleep rough at some time in the past. On any one night, well over 2,000 people in England are forced to sleep out on the streets and there are many thousands more affected through the year. 87% of rough sleepers are male.^{169,170}

Despite the fact that the ‘hidden homeless’ are more than five times more likely to be male than female, and those forced to sleep rough (who face the worst outcomes) are nearly seven times more likely to be male, single women are disproportionately preferred over single men in the allocation of social housing figures which have been consistent since 2007.¹⁷¹ The same data source shows that almost half the ‘homeless households’ awarded social housing in 2013 were single mothers with dependent children. The numbers and proportions of social housing awarded to different groups in 2013 were:

Group	Numbers of couples or individuals awarded social housing	% of social housing allocated
Couples with dependent children	10,880	20.5%
Lone mothers with dependent children	24,440	46.0%
Lone fathers with dependent children	1,850	3.5%
Single women	5,520	10.3%
Single men	7,120	13.4%
Other	3,330	6.3%

Three-quarters of rough sleepers had some issue with alcohol, drugs, or mental health. Some estimates indicate that 30-40% of the London sex trade is made up of men, and many homeless men expose themselves to risk of sexually transmitted diseases when they are forced to sell their bodies for money or shelter. Studies in the London area indicate that around half of all rough sleepers had previously lived in state-funded institutions, whether through being in care as children, or later in the military, or prison.^{172,173}

Veterans are disproportionately represented in the homelessness figures. A report commissioned by the British Legion indicated that homeless male veterans were more likely to sleep rough and for longer periods than non-veterans. The same report found the major contributors to homelessness in veterans include ‘social

¹⁶⁶ <https://gov.uk/homelessness-data-notes-and-definitions>

¹⁶⁷ http://england.shelter.org.uk/get_advice/homelessness/help_from_the_council_when_homeless/intentional_homelessness

¹⁶⁸ http://crisis.org.uk/data/files/publications/HiddenTruthAboutHomelessness_web.pdf

¹⁶⁹ <http://thamesreach.org.uk/news-and-views/homelessness-facts-and-figures/>

¹⁷⁰ <http://crisis.org.uk/data/files/publications/HomelessnessMonitorEngland2013.pdf>

¹⁷¹ https://gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/358204/Table_780.xls

¹⁷² <https://tinyurl.com/2p8h9znp>

¹⁷³ <http://insidehousing.co.uk/young-homeless-gay-men-using-sex-to-gain-shelter/1449245.article>

isolation, chemical addiction, and institutionalisation'.¹⁷⁴

Along with other mental health issues, anxiety disorders including Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD) are risk factors for veterans. Many veterans who leave service with mental health problems remain vulnerable to homelessness for life.¹⁷⁵

Homeless men are more than twice as likely as homeless women to have been in care during childhood. There is no evidence that women are more likely than men to rely on friends, so the only conclusion is that men are put off seeking help or are at a disadvantage when they do so.¹⁷⁶ On the one hand, rough sleepers find themselves in the invidious position where they are denied help by the state, yet are forced into an unlawful lifestyle to survive.^{177 178}

Men who are over 50 and newly homeless are likely to be in that situation following divorce or family breakdowns. Many of these men are not entitled to assistance because they are classed as 'intentionally homeless'.¹⁷⁹ Those with dependents are very likely to be placed in the priority homeless category. When homelessness arises following financial difficulties after a divorce, mothers and children will be housed by councils and fathers left to fend for themselves.

Men who experience emotional or physical abuse often have nobody to turn to for assistance. Who can doubt that the lack of options for family men, suffering abuse at the hands of their partners, forces them into homelessness through there being no alternatives? Refuge places for men are close to non-existent and homeless hostels routinely ban everyone (mainly men) from allowing their children to visit, let alone stay overnight.

Former prisoners (mainly men) also are at a higher risk of homelessness, leading to re-offending in order to return to prison. The law was recently changed to include ex-offenders as 'priority need' but most are subsequently judged to be 'intentionally homeless'. Local Authorities stop housing benefits as soon as a person goes to prison. The landlord then evicts for rent arrears, while the prisoner is unable to attend court. Eviction for rent arrears is then treated as 'intentional homelessness'.

It is clear from the evidence that men are at a disadvantage when it comes to homelessness. Men suffer more and are at greater risk, yet the government does not regard the gender divide as worthy of data collection.¹⁸⁰ If 87% of the people sleeping rough were women, it would be deemed a crisis requiring urgent attention by the state.

Crisis is a charity focusing on single homeless people. In October 2014 it published a report, 'Turned Away: The treatment of single homeless people by local authority homelessness services in England'.¹⁸¹ From the 'Key Points' section of the report:

- Eight aspiring actors with previous experiences of homelessness mystery shopped 16 local authorities to examine the quality of advice and assistance they provide to single homeless people
- Each mystery shopper took the role of a particular character to explain why they needed help with their housing. These were based around one of four characters which were drawn from real life situations that may cause an individual to become homeless: someone who has been forced to sleep rough after losing their job, a young person who had been thrown out of the family home, a victim of domestic violence, and a very

¹⁷⁴ http://britishlegion.org.uk/media/31582/LitRev_UKVetsHomelessness.pdf

¹⁷⁵ <http://eurpub.oxfordjournals.org/content/15/2/175.short>

¹⁷⁶ http://crisis.org.uk/data/files/publications/HiddenTruthAboutHomelessness_web.pdf

¹⁷⁷ http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Vagrancy_Act_1824#Current_status

¹⁷⁸ <http://kentonline.co.uk/maidstone/news/homeless-man-daniel-gauntlett-di-a55383/>

¹⁷⁹ <http://telegraph.co.uk/news/uknews/4193448/More-over-50s-homeless-due-to-rise-in-divorce.html>

¹⁸⁰ <https://gov.uk/government/publications/statistical-notice-dclg-quality-guidelines>

¹⁸¹ http://community.crisis.org.uk/file/policy---document-upload-or-download/MysteryShopping_Report_FINAL_web.pdf

vulnerable person with learning difficulties

- In 37 out of the 87 visits, local authorities made arrangements to accommodate mystery shoppers that evening, either through the provision of emergency accommodation or because they had negotiated for them to return to their previous address
- In the remaining 50 visits, most of which were at London boroughs, they received inadequate or insufficient help. It was common for mystery shoppers to simply be signposted to written information about renting privately or even turned away without any help or the opportunity to speak to a Housing Adviser

The report's recommendations section in full:

Homelessness is devastating and a strong safety net to provide meaningful assistance is therefore crucial. While local authorities themselves can do much to improve their individual responses to homeless people, central Government must improve the framework of legislation, oversight and resourcing that stands in the way of people getting the help they need.

For local authorities

1. All homeless people should receive a basic level of customer service

People who approach a Housing Options and homelessness service should be listened to and treated with courtesy, respect and due sensitivity. Rather than attempting to establish that people are not eligible for assistance, all frontline staff should seek to understand applicants' circumstances and focus on addressing their housing need.

Consideration should be given to the physical environment of Housing Options and homelessness services to ensure they are not overly hostile to visitors. Any use of technology in the assessment process must not create barriers to vulnerable people accessing help.

Local authorities should be engaged with applicants to better understand their experiences of Housing Options and homelessness services and how these could be improved.

2. Statutory duties under the homelessness legislation must be fulfilled

All people who approach their local authority as homeless must be given the opportunity to make a homelessness application and should have the process clearly explained to them. It is the local authority's responsibility to carry out adequate investigations to ascertain whether an applicant is owed the main homelessness duty, the burden of proof should not sit with the applicant.

All homeless households, whether or not they are deemed to have a priority need, must be provided with meaningful advice and assistance.

3. Better advice and assistance must be provided

The level and standard of advice and assistance provided needs vast improvement. Homeless people should always be allowed to see a Housing Advisor who must be sufficiently trained to make an assessment of someone's situation and provide them with meaningful advice and assistance. Both customer service staff and Housing Advisors should not provide advice on issues about which they are not clear or are beyond the scope of their training. Rather they should in these instances connect applicants with agencies that can provide accurate information. There should be better links with other local authority departments and external agencies.

Local authorities should learn from examples of best practice and provide a minimum standard of information, advice and assistance to people in housing need. Any written information provided must be up-to-date, relevant and detailed enough to really help those in housing need.

All applicants should be provided with a letter summarising the outcome of their visit, including the result of any homelessness application and how it can be appealed; what advice they have been given and next steps to be taken by them and the authority.

For the Government

1. The existing legislation should be properly enforced

The Government must monitor the performance of local authorities by introducing an inspection regime to ensure that they are complying with the homelessness legislation.

2. Government should improve the collection of data around homelessness

Authorities should be required to record and provide information on all those who approach them as homeless as well as the outcomes of these visits.

3. Adequate funding must be made available for local authorities to work with all homeless people

The Government should review funding to local authorities to ensure that homelessness prevention services are adequately funded and the distribution of the preventing homelessness grant should be linked to levels of need.

4. The support given to single people under the homelessness legislation in England should be reviewed so that no one is forced to sleep rough and so all homeless people get the help they need

Ultimately Crisis believes that many of the problems our mystery shoppers faced stem from the current legislation, which causes confusion and creates barriers to homeless people accessing help.

The law is being used by some authorities as a way of gatekeeping, with staff trying to prove people are not in priority need and not eligible for the main homelessness duty rather than focussing on assisting them to resolve their housing need. This is either due to a lack of understanding or a culture which encourages staff to turn away all those who do not immediately appear to be in priority need.

It is clear that the current law and its application is not enabling single homeless people get the help they need. We therefore believe the support given to single people under the homelessness legislation must be comprehensively reviewed. The review should focus on the current assistance available to non-priority homeless people and the lessons that can be learnt from the diverging legislative frameworks in Scotland and Wales.



SUICIDE

[Note: anyone with suicidal inclinations is strongly advised to seek help, perhaps by calling the Samaritans. Website <http://samaritans.org>, phone 08457 909090, email jo@samaritans.org.]

PROPOSALS

1. A public inquiry should be held to explore the male suicide rate and develop a practical strategy to reduce it. This should include measures to address the root causes of what drives men to take their own lives, as well as what is needed to better identify men at risk of committing suicide, and what essential support is needed.
2. The government should introduce initiatives with the objective of reducing the male suicide rate by at least 50% within ten years. It would still then be considerably higher than the female suicide rate.

BACKGROUND

Of all possible causes of death, suicide is among the most tragic. It's a tragedy for the person concerned, and a tragedy for the person's relatives, friends, and acquaintances. The state should be devoting substantial resources to driving down the suicide rate, but fails to do so. Many state policies and initiatives contribute directly to the persistently high male suicide rate, in particular.

Suicide is the leading cause of death of British men under 45 years of age.¹⁸² The following is drawn from an ONS report¹⁸³ published in 2020, reporting deaths in England and Wales by suicide in 2019:

Males continued to account for around three-quarters of suicide deaths registered in 2019 (4,303 male deaths compared with 1,388 female deaths). In 2019, the suicide rate for males in England and Wales was 16.9 deaths per 100,000 men; this remains consistent with the rate seen in 2018 (16.2 deaths per

¹⁸² William Collins, *The Empathy Gap: Male Disadvantages and the Mechanisms of Their Neglect* (2019), ch.18 (pp. 466-500).

¹⁸³ <https://tinyurl.com/mux23h75>

100,000) and is the highest rate observed since 2000.

For females, there were 5.3 deaths per 100,000 women registered in England and Wales in 2019. While the latest rate is the highest seen since 2004, it remains consistent with the rate seen in 2018 (5.0 deaths per 100,000).

As seen in previous years, the most common method of suicide in England and Wales was hanging, accounting for 61.7% of all suicides among males and 46.7% of all suicides among females.

The male:female suicide rate differential increased between 1982 and 2019, from 1.7:1 to 3.1:1. This was mainly the result of a major decline in female suicides over that period (from 2,404 in 1982, to 1,388 in 2019) rather than the increase in male suicides (from 4,066 in 1982, to 4,303 in 2019).

Many of the state's policy directions contribute to the persistently high male suicide rate, including:

- denying fathers reasonable access to their children following family breakdowns
- weakening the institutions of marriage and the nuclear family
- lack of support for male victims of intimate partner violence (IPV)
- financial devastation following divorce
- disadvantaging in the education system
- disadvantaging with respect to employment
- lack of support for the homeless
- brutal treatment by the justice system

People who support fathers denied access to their children have invariably known a number of the men commit suicide. It's also known that when the number of suicides occasioned by intimate partner violence (IPV) is added to the number of IPV-related murders, more men than women die as a result of IPV.¹⁸⁴

Central government takes virtually no interest in the persistently high male suicide rate. In February 2014 the government published a report, *Preventing suicide in England: First annual report on the cross-government outcomes strategy to save lives*.¹⁸⁵ A recurring theme in the report is that suicide is a matter that merits attention at a local level, not at a national level. While suicide statistics are reported, virtually no concern is shown at the disproportionately high male suicide rate. There's more material in the report about a debt counselling service in Newcastle than about the high suicide rate of men in mid-life.

The report states that the government is spending a paltry £1.5m over three years on six research projects. None of the projects are focusing specifically on male suicide. By comparison, the government is spending £30m on encouraging women into engineering¹⁸⁶ although it's known that female engineering graduates are markedly less likely than male engineering graduates to enter the profession, and they're highly likely to quit the profession permanently once they have children. The government's initiative is depriving men of engineering careers, which could help them support a family.

Unemployment is known to be a major driver of suicide among men, but less so among women, who are more likely to be financially supported by a partner during periods of unemployment. For many years more men than women have been registered as unemployed. Belinda Brown, a social anthropologist and researcher, explained in her report, *Getting women into the workplace encourages replacement, not growth*¹⁸⁷ that

¹⁸⁴ <http://j4mb.wordpress.com/domestic-violence-more-men-than-women-die-as-a-result-of-it/>

¹⁸⁵ <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/suicide-prevention-report>

¹⁸⁶ <http://j4mb.wordpress.com/2014/07/06/government-launches-30m-fund-to-get-women-into-engineering/>

¹⁸⁷ https://www.academia.edu/5638618/Getting_women_into_the_workforce_encourages_replacement_not_growth

increasing female employment leads to male unemployment. Government initiatives to drive women into historically male-typical fields of work – such as medicine and engineering – are drivers of male unemployment, and therefore the male suicide rate.

The homeless charity Crisis published a report in 2011, *Homelessness: a silent killer*.¹⁸⁸ Street homelessness – the form that is most punishing physically and psychologically – is overwhelming a *male* phenomenon (around 90% of the street homeless are men). Among the statistics in the report is that homeless people are over nine times more likely to commit suicide than the general population. The average age at which homeless men die is 47, compared with 77 years of age for the general population.

All too often one of the root causes of the high male suicide rate is said to be men's stoical natures, that men don't seek help when it's needed. It is said (or implied) that men should act more like women, talk about their problems, and seek support when required. Of course men should seek support, but their reluctance to do so has deep cultural roots. Men are naturally disinclined to talk about their problems, when those problems cannot be resolved through talk. Males learn to become stoic at an early age because they learn that females are automatically deemed intrinsically valuable and deserving of care, while males aren't.

No amount of talking with family, friends, or others, will help men who discover there's no support available for them, as victims of domestic violence. No amount of talking will help men denied access to their children by ex-partners (enforced by the state). Data from the United States show that divorced men are more than nine times as likely as divorced women to kill themselves.

More and better initiatives are required to locate and dissuade men considering suicide. But in addition, the *causes* of many men's problems must be tackled – the injustices they face, which lead so many to the conclusion that their lives have become unbearable. Most of these injustices are directly attributable to the actions and/or inactions of the state, as we outline in this manifesto.

¹⁸⁸ <https://tinyurl.com/2sb8t7b7>



LACK OF ANONYMITY FOR SUSPECTED SEXUAL OFFENDERS

PROPOSALS

1. The government should introduce legislation to protect the anonymity of people suspected of having committed sexual offences, until and unless the individuals have been convicted of the offences.
2. The government should introduce a public registry of people convicted for making false sexual offence allegations.

BACKGROUND

The principle that people suspected of having committed criminal acts are considered innocent until proven guilty is a cornerstone of British justice. It's also enshrined in the European Convention of Human Rights, Article 6(2). For some crimes, such as sexual offences, revealing the identity of suspects (often before charges are brought) frequently leads not only to destruction of reputations and possible financial ruin of innocent people but also to those suspects being considered guilty in the 'court of public opinion', regardless of whether they are later charged with offences, or convicted. Shamefully often, people take a 'no smoke without fire' attitude, meaning lives can be destroyed with impunity by people making false allegations.

The impacts of a lack of anonymity are grave not only for those concerned (men, almost invariably) but also for their children, parents, other relatives, friends and careers. The government should introduce a public registry of people convicted for making false sexual offence allegations.

William Collins wrote at length about rape and false accusations in his book.¹⁸⁹ Comparing data from the Office for National Statistics with data from the Crime Survey of England and Wales, he calculated that 77% of rape allegations reported to the police are false (p.530).

In 2010 the coalition government agreement committed to reintroducing legislation to protect the

¹⁸⁹ William Collins, *The Empathy Gap: Male Disadvantages and the Mechanisms of Their Neglect* (2019), ch.19, pp.501-542.

anonymity of suspected sexual offenders, until and unless convicted, but later reneged on the commitment, following lobbying by feminist MPs and women's groups. The existing law is nothing less than a charter for malicious women to make false sexual offence allegations, thereby ruining innocent men's lives, at little or no risk to themselves, because *they* are afforded anonymity. The reasons why false sexual assault allegations are common are well understood.¹⁹⁰ Janet Bloomfield, a Canadian men's rights advocate (MRA), wrote an article titled, '13 reasons women lie about rape'.¹⁹¹ Hannah Wallen, an American MRA, wrote articles on 'Six dangerous rape myths'.^{192,193}

Since 2010 the police have revealed the identities of many prominent men alleged to have been sexual offenders, often without sufficient evidence to have any realistic prospect of a conviction, in the hope that other alleged victims will make themselves known. Two obvious examples were Sir Cliff Richard and Paul Gambaccini. The Crown Prosecution Service (CPS) has been at the heart of these attacks on men as a class, most notoriously when Alison Saunders was the Director of Public Prosecutions (2013-18). Nobody who watched her being interviewed by the BBC in early 2014 could have had the slightest doubt about her radical feminist motivations.¹⁹⁴ The CPS has consistently and cynically misrepresented the frequency of false sexual offence allegations by conflating them with the low number of prosecutions.

¹⁹⁰ <http://www.avoicemen.com/sexual-politics/ten-reasons-false-rape-accusations-are-common/>

¹⁹¹ <https://tinyurl.com/4vpyvy3>

¹⁹² <http://www.avoicemen.com/mens-rights/dangerous-rape-myths-part-1/>

¹⁹³ <http://www.avoicemen.com/mens-rights/dangerous-rape-myths-part-2/>

¹⁹⁴ https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=F1ci5rF_11I



HEALTHCARE PROVISION

(Note: There is a much longer section on healthcare provision in our 2015 manifesto.¹⁹⁵)

PROPOSALS

1. A public inquiry is required to identify viable strategies to improve men's health, with a view to developing a national men's health policy.
2. An inquiry is required to consider prostate cancer specifically, with a view to introducing initiatives to increase survival rates dramatically. This will inevitably require a considerable increase in public funding of research into, and treatment of, the disease.
3. A national screening programme for prostate cancer should be introduced as a matter of urgency. Men aged 40-59 should have their PSA blood levels measured annually, men over the age of 60 twice annually.
4. Developing the capacity of individual men to improve, maintain and monitor their own health is vital. From pre-school onwards, information and advice should be delivered in a manner consistent with male viewpoints. This should incorporate health promotion, education, the personal development necessary to utilise services effectively, the self-confidence to request and accept help, and the ability to cope with changes in physical and mental functioning.
5. The barriers which prevent men from accessing healthcare need to be identified and addressed. Creative approaches are required to promote and encourage engagement with men to improve health outcomes. These should include annual medical tests from the age of 40 to assess general health.
6. The feminisation of the medical profession, arising from a preferencing for women to take medical school places since the 1970s, has had a disastrous impact on the GP service in particular. Men should be preferenced to take medical school places until such time that a minimum of 50% of practising GPs are men.
7. GP surgeries should allow people to register near to where they work, as well as near to where they live. At least one GP practice in each area should be open for everyone – not just people registered with that particular practice – until 21:00 on weekdays, and 09:00 to 17:00 on Saturdays.

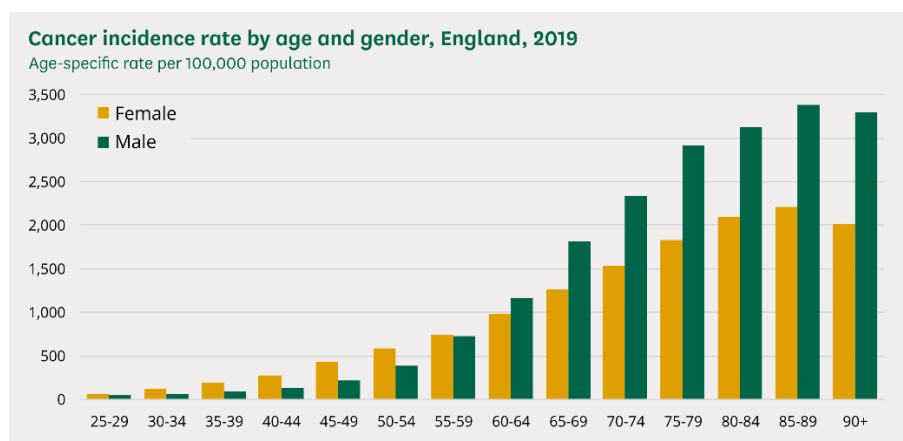
BACKGROUND

There is a need to value and support the significant contributions made by men in our society. Men play varied and important roles including as fathers, partners, providers, carers, sons, brothers, grandfathers, uncles,

¹⁹⁵ <https://j4mb.org.uk/2015-general-election-manifesto/>

friends and role models. Improvements in men’s health will not only have a positive impact on individual lives, they will also contribute to improvements in participation and productivity, improvements in the cultural and social life of our communities, and substantial reductions in the need for provision of costly health care services.

Most cancers are found in people aged over 60, and from that age onwards men are ever more likely than women to contract cancers:



Source: NHS Digital, Cancer Registration Statistics, England (2019)¹⁹⁶

Cancer Research UK reports the following annual averages of deaths by cancer types in England over 2016-18.¹⁹⁷ Prostate cancer 11,855, breast cancer 11,541, cervical cancer 854. There are almost as many deaths from prostate cancer alone, as deaths from breast cancer and cervical cancer *combined*. There is no national screening programme for prostate cancer, but there are national screening programmes for both breast cancer and cervical cancer. William Collins has shown that the death rate (per 100,000 people) from prostate cancer has exceeded the death rate from breast cancer for at least 30 years.¹⁹⁸

Men are much more likely than women to work full-time (and overtime), suffer stress, drink alcohol above recommended levels, smoke cigarettes, and eat a poor diet. Men suffer increased levels of obesity and higher body mass indices. These sorts of factors are often accentuated by men’s work-centred lives, as many jobs have few opportunities for either a healthy lifestyle (for example, driving jobs), require shifts or unsocial hours (leading to varied eating times and poor diet), are inherently hazardous to health (building or extractive industries, for example), and are difficult to manage in terms of making time for medical appointments or other health-related activities.

Our health services are extraordinarily gynocentric – focused on women’s and girls’ wants and needs – and men are being institutionally conditioned to put the needs of women and children above their own. Men are therefore more likely than women to neglect their own legitimate needs, and to neglect their physical and mental health.

This neglect manifests itself in men’s poor engagement with health services. Men are much less likely to visit their GPs than women. Under the age of 45, men visit their GP only half as often as women. It is only in the elderly that the gap narrows significantly – and even then, women see their GPs more frequently than men. A survey of men conducted by the Men’s Health Forum suggested that many men are unhappy with the service provided at their local GP surgery for reasons that are rectifiable: unhelpful opening hours; perceived emphasis on services for women and children; and undue bureaucracy. We can add the inability of many men to see a

¹⁹⁶ <https://digital.nhs.uk/data-and-information/publications/statistical/cancer-registration-statistics/england-2019/content>

¹⁹⁷ <https://www.cancerresearchuk.org/health-professional/cancer-statistics/statistics-by-cancer-type>

¹⁹⁸ <https://static.j4mb.org.uk/2022/04/220425-William-Collins-email-on-prostate-v-breast-cancer.pdf>

male GP, given that most GPs today are female.

Since the 1970s, medical schools have preferred women over men for places. Dr Vernon Coleman, the first “TV doctor” in the UK, accurately predicted the consequences of this feminisation of the profession, including that in time most GPs would be women wanting to work part-time. Today the number of female GPs outnumbers the number of male GPs by 35%. 86.5% of female GPs and 30% of male GPs are working part-time today. William Collins has written an excellent article on the problem, which has developed over many years.¹⁹⁹ The inevitable result of the feminisation of the medical profession is a GP service that is utterly unfit for purpose. We propose a preferencing for men to take medical school places, until such time that a minimum of 50% of practising doctors are men.

¹⁹⁹ <http://empathygap.uk/?p=4057>



SANITARY PRODUCTS

PROPOSAL

The state should provide sanitary products to women and girls free of charge.

BACKGROUND

Women and girls currently have no choice but to buy sanitary products. We agree with those who believe the state should provide them free of charge as a consequence.



POLITICAL REPRESENTATION

PROPOSAL

The government should appoint a Minister for Men, to be charged with representing the interests of men and boys and ending the state's assaults on their human rights, through its actions and inactions.

BACKGROUND

Across the English-speaking world men and boys *as a class* have no political representation, and the situation in the UK is worse than in most of those countries.

Philip Davies, the Conservative MP for Shipley, Yorkshire, is the only elected politician in the English-speaking world regularly advocating on behalf of men and boys on a variety of issues. He can only do this because he has made it clear after first being elected in 2005, that he had no ambition for ministerial office. He spoke at the International Conferences on Men's Issues in London in 2016²⁰⁰ and 2018²⁰¹ and at the online conference in 2020.²⁰² There's a playlist of 41 videos of Philip on our YouTube channel.²⁰³ He usually hosts the House of Commons debate on International Men's Day, and in the 2019 debate²⁰⁴ he pointed out that Male Genital Mutilation has been illegal since at least the passing of the Offences Against the Person Act 1861. It would require a parliamentary override to be legal, and no such override had ever existed.

²⁰⁰ <http://icmi2016.icmi.info>

²⁰¹ <http://icmi2018.icmi.info>

²⁰² <http://icmi2020.icmi.info>

²⁰³ <https://www.youtube.com/playlist?list=PLjMscr0TpRqjIqj4EEjHtETVYif6A0Ntd>

²⁰⁴ <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=R6pHLf17acE>

Three other Conservative MPs were due to appear at the International Conference on Men's Issues in 2021.²⁰⁵ All three pulled out of the event, without explanation.

Although most elected politicians are men, the political class is systemically anti-male. Their focus is invariably on protecting and advancing women and girls at the expense of men and boys, for example the strategy on domestic violence is the Violence Against Women & Girls strategy, although more men than women are victims of intimate partner violence.

When the government holds inquiries on gendered matters, their conclusions are foregone – the inquiries invariably take evidence from individuals and organisations advocating for women and girls, usually to the exclusion of individuals and organisations advocating for men and boys. A rare exception was when Mike Buchanan appeared before the House of Commons inquiry, 'Women in the Workplace', in 2012.²⁰⁶ One of the aims of the inquiry was to gather support for government pressure on major companies to increase the proportion of women on their boards. Mike presented evidence of a causal link between increasing gender diversity on boards and corporate financial decline.²⁰⁷ The evidence was ignored. He has not been permitted to give oral evidence to parliamentary inquiries since that day.

There are ministers for (a) Women & Equalities, (b) Women, and (c) Equalities.

²⁰⁵ <http://icmi2021.icmi.info>

²⁰⁶ <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=zwqTi6HN0pM>

²⁰⁷ <https://tinyurl.com/m2hy273r>



FEMINISM

Understanding the toxic impacts of feminism and feminists on society can be a depressing experience, so let's start on a lighter note. We launched the website 'Laughing at Feminists' in 2020,²⁰⁸ with the premise that while feminists are collectively powerful, they're also laughable, ridiculous and ludicrous, so we must laugh at them, ridicule them and ludicrise them. *It's our civic duty.*

The site's comedy channel playlist (139 videos at the time of writing) is here.²⁰⁹ We have a link²¹⁰ to photographs and details of some feminists including Tracey Emin, an 'artist' who can't draw, yet is the 'professor' of 'drawing' at the Royal Academy – so she's *officially* a Royal pain in the arts – Ronni McDonald, Wilhelmina Ballbreaker, Dawn Breaking, Shirley Knott and Rubi Whacks.

Julie Bindel, a lesbian feminist 'journalist', has made a long career out of misrepresenting interpersonal violence as a gendered issue. *The Spectator* has published over 50 of her articles. The last word on Ms Bindel (and her like) must go to the creator of the video, 'Hitler reacts to radical feminist Julie Bindel'.²¹¹

In 2016 the Fawcett Society,²¹² a London-based feminist charity, published their report *Sex Equality: State of the Nation*.²¹³ The survey they commissioned revealed that only 9 per cent of British women and 4 per cent of British men identified as feminists. *Only one in 15 adults in the UK identify as feminists.* The geniuses at the charity concluded that the UK was a country of 'hidden' feminists.

Some women are more inclined to engage with critiques of feminism made by other women. The two best-known anti-feminist women in the world are Canadians. Janice Fiamengo is a former professor of English. The first video in her impressive *Fiamengo File* series²¹⁴ was 'Why I Am An Anti-Feminist'.²¹⁵ The other

²⁰⁸ <http://laughingatfeminists.com>

²⁰⁹ https://www.youtube.com/playlist?list=PL9TSgIKqzJEP1qC4AoC_0rvVsTSqNEW81

²¹⁰ <https://cafp.uk/laughing-at-feminists/>

²¹¹ <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=8ZjcPaBrGqI>

²¹² <https://www.fawcettsociety.org.uk/>

²¹³ <https://static.j4mb.org.uk/2021/04/210409-Sex-equality-state-of-the-nation-230116.pdf>

²¹⁴ https://www.youtube.com/results?search_query=fiamengo+file+2.0

²¹⁵ https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=87klmHw_DkY

globally prominent anti-feminist is Karen Straughan (GirlWritesWhat).²¹⁶ One of her many videos, from 2013, is ‘Don’t Be That Lying Feminist’.²¹⁷ She gave the keynote speech, ‘Why women must consign feminism to the dustbin of history’,²¹⁸ at the 2018 International Conference on Men’s Issues.²¹⁹

Karen was interviewed for the 2020 International Conference on Men’s Issues²²⁰ by Elizabeth Hobson²²¹ – leader of our predecessor party at the time – and Mike Buchanan. The video is titled, ‘Looking Backwards, Looking Forwards’.²²²

Feminism is the pursuit of female supremacy, a point explained memorably by the legendary British video maker ManWomanMyth (MWM) in 2013.²²³ He was one of the most influential video creators in the history of the men’s rights movement before a serious accident in 2015 rendered him unable to produce lengthy videos. Our YouTube channel has a complete playlist of his 130 videos.²²⁴

In 2011 MWM drove to Bedford to film Mike for a video in which he sought to answer the questions, ‘If we ‘need’ more women in corporate boardrooms, do we also ‘need’ more white sprinters in the Olympics 100 metres men’s sprint final? And if not, why not?’ The video was finally published in 2014.²²⁵

Anyone wishing to understand the huge influence of feminists in the UK (and the wider developed world) faces a daunting task. The mainstream media and major commercial publishers have never revealed the ugly truth about feminism and feminists, and that shows no sign of changing. Mike Buchanan’s publishing venture LPS publishing²²⁶ has published a number of books on gender politics and feminism, including his own three titles *Feminism: the ugly truth* (2015),²²⁷ *The Glass Ceiling Delusion: the REAL reasons more women don’t seek senior positions* (2011),²²⁸ and *David and Goliath: David Cameron - heir to Harman?* (2010).²²⁹

We have lists of recommended books²³⁰ and websites.²³¹ We particularly recommend two books by the blogger William Collins, the sole contributor to a remarkable website, *The Illustrated Empathy Gap*.²³² The books are:

- *The Empathy Gap: Male Disadvantages and the Mechanisms of Their Neglect* (2019)²³³ - the ebook is priced at under £5.00, a fraction of the cost of the paperback.
- *The Destructivists: How moral usurpation is being used to control us and change every aspect of our lives without our consent* (2022).²³⁴

The most comprehensive historical account of feminism that we know is *Their Angry Creed: The shocking history of feminism, and how it is destroying our way of life* (2016).²³⁵

In 2019 Mike Buchanan and Elizabeth Hobson travelled to Cambridge University to give talks on the history of feminism, and the need for men to have equal rights with women. Feminist academics, students and alumni did all in their power to stop the talks going ahead, including barricading the lecture building in

²¹⁶ <https://www.youtube.com/user/girlwriteswhat/featured>

²¹⁷ <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=GHLmfGz3VAI>

²¹⁸ <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=JGoTVvCICWc>

²¹⁹ <http://icmi2018.icmi.info>

²²⁰ <http://icmi2020.icmi.info>

²²¹ <https://j4mb.org.uk/elizabeth-hobson-2-2/>

²²² <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=d88ztNYkxVA>

²²³ https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=G_4DjYG2A9k

²²⁴ <https://www.youtube.com/playlist?list=PLjMscr0TpRqhGadn27XAzBcwXchJ2EvYp>

²²⁵ <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Evs6fe7RG68>

²²⁶ <http://lpspublishing.wordpress.com>

²²⁷ <https://tinyurl.com/3mtc8j9r>

²²⁸ <https://tinyurl.com/y7s4696k>

²²⁹ <https://tinyurl.com/vwex97zy>

²³⁰ <https://j4mb.org.uk/recommended-books-2/>

²³¹ <https://j4mb.org.uk/recommended-websites/>

²³² <http://empathygap.uk/>

²³³ <https://tinyurl.com/2hjxc33f>

²³⁴ <https://tinyurl.com/3d64np86>

²³⁵ <https://tinyurl.com/24je2bcc>

which they were speaking, stopping people from entering the building, and chanting songs with threatening lines such as, ‘There are many, many more of us than you’.

Mike had milkshake thrown over him by two feminists, one a man, one a woman. Natty Raymond, a female supporter, ran after the woman involved and detained her for a time, recording a very memorable and entertaining video of the assailant and photographer on her smartphone. We titled the video ‘#NobodyMessesWithNatty. Cambridge University milkshake incident’.²³⁶ Jon Baily, a man unknown to us before that day but attending the lecture with his 16-year-old son, was assaulted on his way out of the lecture building. Details concerning that day, and the preceding eventful weeks of feminist lying, misrepresenting and campaigning are here.²³⁷

We come to a *remarkable* personal account of the early leading role of feminists in the 50+ year long campaign to destroy the nuclear family, relating to 1969 but only published in 2014. Those campaigns have always been spearheaded by feminists, who have an ideological and visceral loathing of the nuclear family in general, and of fathers in particular.

Elizabeth Hobson, Belinda Brown and Mike Buchanan interviewed Mallory Millett,²³⁸ an inspirational and beautiful 90-something American lady, the younger sister of the late lesbian feminist Kate Millett,²³⁹ (1934 – 2017), a highly influential feminist – mainly through her book *Sexual Politics*²⁴⁰ (1970) – for the 2020 International Conference on Men’s Issues.²⁴¹ Mallory has written much about the many severe mental health issues suffered by her sister, relating that Kate tried to kill her many times. The video is here.²⁴²

In 2014 Mallory wrote an article titled, ‘Marxist Feminism’s Ruined Lives’.²⁴³ Herbert Purdy included this extract (and more) at the start of the first chapter in *Their Angry Creed*.²⁴⁴

Socialism is a philosophy of failure, the creed of ignorance, and the gospel of envy; its inherent virtue is the equal sharing of misery.” Winston Churchill wrote this over a century ago. During my junior year in high school, the nuns asked about our plans for after we graduated. When I said I was going to attend State University, I noticed their disappointment. I asked my favorite nun, “Why?” She answered, “That means you’ll leave four years later a communist and an atheist!”

What a giggle we girls had over that. “How ridiculously unsophisticated these nuns are,” we thought. Then I went to the university and four years later walked out a communist and an atheist, just as my sister Katie had six years before me.

Sometime later, I was a young divorcee with a small child. At the urging of my sister, I relocated to NYC after spending years married to an American executive stationed in Southeast Asia. The marriage over, I was making a new life for my daughter and me. Katie said, “Come to New York. We’re making revolution! Some of us are starting the National Organization of Women and you can be part of it.”

I hadn’t seen her for years. Although she had tormented me when we were youngsters, those memories were faint after my Asian traumas and the break-up of my marriage. I foolishly mistook her for sanctuary in a storm. With so much time and distance between us, I had forgotten her emotional instability.

And so began my period as an unwitting witness to history. I stayed with Kate and her lovable Japanese husband, Fumio, in a dilapidated loft on The Bowery as she finished her first book, a PhD thesis for Columbia University, “Sexual Politics.”

It was 1969. Kate invited me to join her for a gathering at the home of her friend, Lila Karp. They called the assemblage a “consciousness-raising-group,” a typical communist exercise, something practiced in

²³⁶ <https://tinyurl.com/cw4arb8x>

²³⁷ <https://j4mb.org.uk/2019/06/04/cambridge-university-talks-related-blog-pieces-videos-etc/>

²³⁸ <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=INDikci5Yvc>

²³⁹ https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Kate_Millett

²⁴⁰ https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sexual_Politics

²⁴¹ <http://icmi2020.icmi.info>

²⁴² <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=INDikci5Yvc>

²⁴³ <https://mallorymillett.com/?p=37>

²⁴⁴ <https://tinyurl.com/2p96n284>

Maoist China. We gathered at a large table as the chairperson opened the meeting with a back-and-forth recitation, like a Litany, a type of prayer done in Catholic Church. But now it was Marxism, the Church of the Left, mimicking religious practice:

“Why are we here today?” she asked.

“To make revolution,” they answered.

“What kind of revolution?” she replied.

“The Cultural Revolution,” they chanted.

“And how do we make Cultural Revolution?” she demanded.

“By destroying the American family!” they answered.

“How do we destroy the family?” she came back.

“By destroying the American Patriarch,” they cried exuberantly.

“And how do we destroy the American Patriarch?” she replied.

“By taking away his power!”

“How do we do that?”

“By destroying monogamy!” they shouted.

“How can we destroy monogamy?”

Their answer left me dumbstruck, breathless, disbelieving my ears. Was I on planet earth? Who were these people?

“By promoting promiscuity, eroticism, prostitution and homosexuality!” they resounded.

They proceeded with a long discussion on how to advance these goals by establishing The National Organization of Women. It was clear they desired nothing less than the utter deconstruction of Western society. The upshot was that the only way to do this was “to invade every American institution. Every one must be permeated with ‘The Revolution’”: The media, the educational system, universities, high schools, K-12, school boards, etc.; then, the judiciary, the legislatures, the executive branches and even the library system.

Mallory relates this story from around 30:30 in the interview video.²⁴⁵

In May 2021, Mike sought to place an advert in the UK print edition of *The Spectator*, relating what has long been known known about domestic violence being a generational issue, not a gendered issue. Along with many mainstream media publications, the paper has a long tradition of publishing many misleading articles on the matter, written by feminists. The female editor of the UK edition declined to publish the advert, without explanation. Mike wrote a blog piece on the matter, ‘Domestic violence: Why does *The Spectator* relentlessly peddle feminist propaganda and lies about domestic violence, but not the truth?’²⁴⁶ An open letter to Fraser Nelson, the paper’s global editor, remains unanswered to this day.²⁴⁷

The last word on feminism should go to Ernest Belfort Bax (1854 – 1926),²⁴⁸ the English socialist journalist and philosopher who was revealing ugly truths about feminism as early as the 1890s. His remarkable book *The Fraud of Feminism* was published in 1913, it’s available to download for free.²⁴⁹ Enjoy.

²⁴⁵ <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=INDikci5Yvc>

²⁴⁶ <https://tinyurl.com/33x82f35>

²⁴⁷ <https://tinyurl.com/2p8sb6e8>

²⁴⁸ https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ernest_Belfort_Bax

²⁴⁹ <https://j4mb.org.uk/the-fraud-of-feminism-1913-2/>

MIKE BUCHANAN

Mike has lived in Bedford since moving here for work over 25 years ago. He's possibly best known in the area as the author of the international bestseller *Guitar Gods in Beds.: Bedfordshire, a Heavenly County* (2008),²⁵⁰ the life stories of eight local guitarists²⁵¹ who had long been well-known in the remarkable Bedford & Kempston pub-based live music scene, dating back to the 1960s. Sadly, at least one of them – Thunderin' Paul Carrington – is no longer with us, having died very early in the Covid-19 pandemic. Mike hopes eventually to publish *Doctors and Nurses in Beds.* and *Priests and Nuns in Beds.*

Paul was Mike's chauffeur and amiable companion in another international bestseller, Mike's autobiographical *Two Men in a Car: A Businessman, a Chauffeur, and Their Holidays in France* (2008).²⁵² Originally from Peterborough, Paul had long been a popular and colourful character in Bedford, always reminding Mike of the comedian Al Murray, 'The Pub Landlord'.²⁵³ To this day, not a week goes by in which Mike doesn't reflect that Paul would have found something interesting or funny.

Mike's the father of two adult daughters and a prominent anti-feminist men's rights activist (MRA) – the only one in the world with his own page on Wikipedia, albeit one created and largely edited by feminists²⁵⁴ – as well as the author of 10 books,²⁵⁵ a publisher,²⁵⁶ a photographer²⁵⁷ and cruciverbalist.²⁵⁸ He was the founder (in 2013) and remains the leader of the political party Justice for Men & Boys (and the women who love them)²⁵⁹ – J4MB. He continues to run a website he launched in 2020, 'Laughing at Feminists'.²⁶⁰

After obtaining a BSc (Hons) degree in Chemistry in 1979 at one of the three most prestigious universities in the UK – Oxford, Cambridge, Reading – Mike started a career with the Beecham corporation. He became a business executive and later a consultant. One of his consulting clients was the Conservative party (2006-8). He developed a revolutionary new business model for the conferences which delivered profits of over £11.5 million to the party over 2007-14, when it was in dire needs of funds.²⁶¹ It has been speculated that the party may not have survived that lean period without the money. Surprisingly, the party has yet to offer Mike a peerage in recognition of his financial contribution. He looks forward to becoming Baron Buchanan of Bedford one day.

Along with many other party members, Mike cancelled his party membership in 2009 after David Cameron announced his intention to employ all-women shortlists for the selection of prospective parliamentary candidates for the next general election.

In 2010, at the age of 52 Mike took early retirement, after deciding to devote the rest of his life to challenging the toxic ideology of feminism, a movement seeking ever more female privileging and therefore ever more male disadvantaging. He has never regretted that decision.

In 2015 the hatchet-faced harpies at the Fawcett Society, a feminist charity, commissioned a survey. *Sex Equality: The State of the Nation* was published the following year.²⁶² It reported that *only one in 15 adults in this*

²⁵⁰ <https://tinyurl.com/nwh8r2f9>

²⁵¹ Finger Pickin' Good Paul Bonas, Amazin' Max Milligan, Thunderin' Paul Carrington, Blindin' Dave King, Laughin' John Verity, Lightnin' Hands Pete Rose, Mumblin' Cliff Hanson, Hollerin' Bob Foley.

²⁵² <https://tinyurl.com/2pbayhze>

²⁵³ <https://thepublandlord.com/copy>

²⁵⁴ [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mike_Buchanan_\(politician\)](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mike_Buchanan_(politician))

²⁵⁵ https://www.amazon.co.uk/Mike-Buchanan/e/B001JCG3AY?ref=sr_ntt_srch_lnk_1&qid=1647268992&sr=1-1

²⁵⁶ <http://lpspublishing.wordpress.com>

²⁵⁷ <https://lightroom.adobe.com/shares/17e9cacab3bc42798f1cf1ac21bc472c>

²⁵⁸ Solver of crosswords – *Telegraph* cryptic crosswords, in Mike's case.

²⁵⁹ <http://j4mb.org.uk>

²⁶⁰ <http://laughingatfeminists.com>

²⁶¹ <https://tinyurl.com/2p8s6zty>

²⁶² <https://static.j4mb.org.uk/2021/04/210409-Sex-equality-state-of-the-nation-230116.pdf>

country identify as feminists – only 9% of British women and 4% of British men. From this, the geniuses concluded that the UK is a country of ‘hidden’ feminists.

In 2012 Mike launched Campaign for Merit in Business,²⁶³ to this day the only initiative in the English-speaking world campaigning against government and business initiatives to increase the proportion of women on corporate boards, on account of the evidence that putting more women on boards leads to corporate financial decline.²⁶⁴ In 2012 he gave evidence to a House of Commons inquiry on women in the workplace, the video of that session is here.²⁶⁵ Two months later he was interviewed by Jo Coburn for *Daily Politics*.²⁶⁶

The world’s first International Conference on Men’s Issues (ICMI) was hosted by Paul Elam and his colleagues at A Voice for Men²⁶⁷ near Detroit in 2014. It was a huge success, Mike was one of the speakers (these two facts may possibly be unrelated). A video of his speech, and the associated transcript, is here.²⁶⁸

Mike hosted the second ICMI at Excel London in 2016.²⁶⁹ The event had 20 speakers (including five women and a Conservative MP, Philip Davies) and drew attendees from 20 countries. Mike’s speech was ‘The Political War on Men and Boys’,²⁷⁰ Philip Davies MP’s speech ‘The Justice Gender Gap’.²⁷¹

Mike supported AVfM and other organisations at the third ICMI held in Gold Coast, Australia, in 2017. His speech was ‘Let’s Get Physical – Beyond Keyboard Activism’.²⁷²

Mike hosted the fourth ICMI at Excel London in 2018,²⁷³ his speech was ‘Equal Rights for Men and Women’.²⁷⁴ His speech at ICMI19 in Chicago was ‘Feminism Sows the Seeds of its own Destruction’.²⁷⁵ Philip Davies MP’s talk at the same conference was ‘The Battle Against Political Correctness in the UK’.²⁷⁶

Mike hosted ICMI in 2020²⁷⁷ and 2021,²⁷⁸ held online due to the COVID-19 pandemic. His ICMI20 speech was ‘Why Women Fail to Compete Successfully With Men, and Will Always Fail’,²⁷⁹ his ICMI21 speech ‘Women’s Rights v Others’ Rights, Abortion, Foetal Alcohol Spectrum Disorder’.²⁸⁰

He was the key host of the first British National Conference on Men’s Issues, *Domestic Abuse is a Men’s Issue, Too*, in 2020.²⁸¹

Videos of the 300+ presentations at these conferences, and other conferences on men’s issues, are on playlists on the party’s YouTube channel.²⁸² The speakers included many women, including as keynote speakers. Direct links to the videos of all of Mike’s conference speeches can be found on his profile page on the party’s website.²⁸³

²⁶³ <http://c4mb.wordpress.com>

²⁶⁴ <https://tinyurl.com/yc2p9cu4>

²⁶⁵ <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=zwqTi6HN0pM>

²⁶⁶ <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=vcwfWEPg3t4>

²⁶⁷ <http://avoiceformen.com>

²⁶⁸ <https://tinyurl.com/u9bf8xy5>

²⁶⁹ <http://icmi2016.icmi.info>

²⁷⁰ <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=j33Lrjfgb98>

²⁷¹ <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=8VoFdG4cSAM>

²⁷² https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=kvpLf_emNIU&list=PLjMscr0TpRqiABO0QcpIEB-IIRXfATGr9

²⁷³ <http://icmi2018.icmi.info>

²⁷⁴ <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=kVd92piCs1o>

²⁷⁵ <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=7Virp7VTC5U>

²⁷⁶ <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=0tuC4H5s8DU>

²⁷⁷ <http://icmi2020.icmi.info>

²⁷⁸ <http://icmi2021.icmi.info>

²⁷⁹ <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=GT4G6ivjZI4>

²⁸⁰ https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=3p0_GkxK3Jk

²⁸¹ <https://tinyurl.com/4rkm4b7v>

²⁸² <https://www.youtube.com/channel/UCKhX1c3ow6BrzdP3ydpZQ/playlists>

²⁸³ <https://j4mb.org.uk/about-mike-buchanan/>

Mike will be hosting an in-person ICMI in Budapest, Hungary, in the summer of 2024.

His last three books were concerned with gender-related matters:

David and Goliath: David Cameron – heir to Harman? (2010)

The Glass Ceiling Delusion: the REAL reasons more women don't reach senior positions (2011)

Feminism: the ugly truth (2016)

The Glass Ceiling Delusion has received many testimonials including the following:

Equality of opportunity is a fine thing but equality of outcome is another matter entirely. There is little doubt that men and women have, on average, different talents and interests that make gender quotas in the workplace unfair and impractical. *The Glass Ceiling Delusion* is a welcome, well-argued addition to the debate about whether women should be pushed up the social ladder just because they are women, and thus at a presumed disadvantage. This is rather an insult to women and Margaret Thatcher, for one, would not have agreed. Individuals should be treated as individuals, not as members of a particular race, class or gender. Whatever the historic injustices, this is the only way that social structures can evolve naturally.

Glenn Wilson Visiting Professor of Psychology, Gresham College, London

The Glass Ceiling Delusion attacks head-on the militant feminist myth that men and women have the same interests and capabilities. Reviewing a wide range of evidence, Mike Buchanan shows that the under-representation of women in senior positions in business has nothing to do with discrimination and 'glass ceilings', and that attempts to impose quotas are therefore fundamentally flawed. A polemical book with an important message.

Peter Saunders Emeritus Professor of Sociology, Sussex University

The Glass Ceiling Delusion makes a significant counter-argument to the debate about women in boardrooms, and for this reason alone it deserves to be read. Whilst I'm personally too old to enter the fray, I'd nonetheless like to add that every scholarly study I've read about women in management during the past fifteen years indicates that successful women have exactly the same characteristics as successful men. All my life I've admired successful women as much as successful men and have had the privilege of working for and with many of them. A typical example is the brilliant Diane Thompson of the Camelot Group. Another is Professor Lynette Ryals, Pro-Vice-Chancellor of my own University. Women like this get to the top on sheer talent; they have no need of a 'gender agenda'.

In this debate, however, we also need to be aware that we need pressure groups to ameliorate deep-seated prejudices in society, but a point is inevitably reached beyond which we must let meritocracy in a free society take over, otherwise we enter the dangerous domain of social engineering. The irony is that Mike Buchanan's own organisation Campaign for Merit in Business, is also a pressure group. So, whilst I don't agree with everything he says and does, I believe his book at least deserves to be read and seriously considered, preferably dispassionately.

Malcolm McDonald Emeritus Professor, Cranfield School of Management

The Glass Ceiling Delusion demythologizes each of thirty elements the author has identified of the now generally accepted claim that women are discriminated against in the world of white-collar work. Much has been accomplished recently in disclosing the half-truths about women and domestic violence, for example, but Buchanan illuminates an area that other critics of ideological feminism have not considered. Buchanan's analysis is based partly on his experience of working as an executive for major British and American multinational corporations for over 30 years until 2010. His book should inspire research on settings of corporate power everywhere. Always witty and sometimes even biting in style, Buchanan's text is grounded in important texts in psychobiology, sociology, history and politics. It is an impassioned yet not angry argument that deserves the careful attention of policy-makers and a general

readership.

Professor Miles Groth PhD Editor, *New Male Studies: An International Journal*

The Glass Ceiling Delusion is an important and brave book, the best book on social economics and society in general published for decades. It's irresistibly compelling, cogently argued and superbly put together. It should be in all school and college libraries. It should be compulsory reading for social science, economics and politics students. It should be force-fed to male and female politicians. This is definitely a five-star book. **Brilliant. Brilliant. Brilliant. Brilliant. Brilliant.**

Dr Vernon Coleman bestselling English author