

A Case for a Universal Covenant for the protection of rights of the nuclear family?

By

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Introduction

This should be read in conjunction with communications with relevant authorities in the UK that was reported in <http://www.elc.org.uk/papers/Official%20view%20of%20children.pdf>

The right to respect human rights is not a new concept. In the summer of 1789, during the French Revolution, deputies of the Third Estate declared themselves to be the National Assembly. The Assembly formally adopted a series of revolutionary principles called the Declaration of the Rights of Man and of the Citizen¹.

In the present era the first such expression of rights for the general public was the Universal Declaration of Human Rights². This is fundamentally the most important document and although it has no legal binding authority for enforcement, it is regarded as the foremost step in the Universalism of Rights. The rights do not explicitly refer to gender but equal rights for all.

Since the UDHR there has been a greater understanding on the need to protect the rights of sections of society. The next generation of rights were based on age which conferred special rights / protection for children (DRC, 1959)³. There is also recognition for the need for the protection of rights of minorities and indigenous people, in addition to the needs of the disabled. It is interesting to note that up to this point the rights have always been based across the gender divide and ethnicity.

The first international instrument which specifically referred to the gender was the Convention on the Political Rights of Women (1952).⁴ Following on, there was DEDAW, 1967.⁵

1 www.magnacartaplus.org/french-rights/1789.htm

2 UDHR 1948 article 1, 2, 6, 7, 10 and 26 (Blackstone's International Human Rights Documents 3rd Edition pp22)

3 ibid pp51-52 Declaration of the Rights of the Child

4 ibid pp43

5 ibid pp88 Declaration on the elimination of discrimination against women Article 1, 2 and 6

This resulted in the drafting of the CEDAW in 1979.⁶ This is an interesting development in the Human Rights arena in that the only criteria requiring eligibility to these rights is gender and the Convention key aim is the elimination of all forms of discrimination against women (U.N.T.S. No. 20378, vol. 1249 (1981), p. 13). In the case of children this would imply that female children would be similarly covered compared with male children.

A report, published by the Joseph Rowntree Foundation (source : BBC Wednesday, September 22, 1999 Published at 00:20 GMT 01:20 UK) acknowledges for the first time that few men realise they have to apply for a court-registered 'Parental Responsibility' agreement or a court order before they can be granted full legal parental rights. Parental responsibility agreements must be sworn by both parties at either a country or magistrates' court. The mother's refusal can result in denial of any parental right by the biological father except in the case of maintenance payments.

The first acknowledgement that men were being discriminated was the establishment of a Men's Department within the Social Affairs Ministry in Austria (Austrian Minister of Women to fight for men by Jon Henley Tuesday February 27, 2001 The Guardian). This raises a confusing state of affairs ie there is a Ministry for women and now men but non for family.

The present study is based on work carried out in anglophile countries including the UK. A great deal of research has been undertaken to show high correlation between family breakdown/ single parenthood and child poverty, family violence, drug and alcohol abuse, teenage pregnancy, mental health and juvenile crime.

In the UK, areas identified where discrimination against one part of the family occurs are education, matrimonial & family law, employment, social security, housing, health care, housing, criminal law, media representation, revenue, representation in the government decision making structure.⁷

Education

For the past twenty years there has been a proactive program in the educational field to assist the female gender in order to bring them "on par" with males. This practice is still being pursued despite the latest statistics based on the gender identifying boys as having special needs, 64% compared to 36% of girls with special needs⁸.

⁶ ibid pp 95 Convention on the elimination of all forms of discrimination against women Article 2, 7, 8, 13, 14 and 17

⁷ source <http://www.ukmm.co.uk>

⁸ Friday, 29 November, 2002 Source : <http://news.bbc.co.uk/1/hi/education/2525017.stm>

The gender gap is even wider in the most severe cases –of those with formal "statements" of need: 72% are boys and 28% girls. Overall there were more than 1.5 million children defined as having special educational needs (SEN) in mainstream primary and secondary schools. This represents almost one in five of all pupils.⁹

Data produced by the UK Department for Education and Skills (2000) shows an interesting trend of people ratio in the last year of compulsory education. The analysis of the 1995 - 1996 (Appendix 1) data shows that 50.2% of females achieved five or more A - C grades and 26.4% one to four A - C grades. Over the same period the figures for males were 40.4% and 25.4% respectively. This table also shows another interesting development in that more males had grades D – G (25.4%) than females (17%). Another factor that emerges from this table is that there are a greater percentage of males having no grades (8.7%) than females (6.3%).

The trend observed in the first year of compulsory education is also reflected at the GCE A levels and equivalents. Thus 32.5% of females achieved two or more passes compared to males with at 26.7%. A similar but less dramatic trend can be observed in the one pass category; with 8.8% of females and 7.3% males achieving this. However, if one or more passes are taken into account there is a distinct difference i.e. females accounting for more than 41.3% of those achieving 34%. This trend would appear to be consistent throughout the period 1995 –1999.

The statistics in Table 1 show similar trend for higher education across a number of subject disciplines and also over different levels of education (BSc to PhD); again the trends observed in the above tables persist with the exception of those achieving PhDs and equivalents. Thus 42% of females achieve their sub degree compared to 25.6% males and figures for the first degree 142 (thousands) for females while the number for males is 121.7 (thousands). The figures for Master's degrees and others are 54.8% females and 49.4% males. The only exception is observed in the case of PhD's and equivalents where the figures given are 4.2% females and 7.2% males.

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ibid

Table 1: Qualifications: Students (1) obtaining higher education qualifications (2) by type of course, gender & subject group, 1998/99

UK	Thousands					
	Postgraduate					
	Sub-degree	First Degree	PhDs & Equivalent	Masters & Others	Total	Total Higher Education
Males						
All subjects	25.6	121.7	7.2	49.4	56.6	203.9
Females						
All subjects	42.0	142.0	4.2	54.8	59.0	243.0
Source: Department for Education & Employment; Higher Education Statistics	(1) Includes students on Open University courses. (2) Excludes qualifications from the private sector.					

In terms of working towards further qualifications while in employment the trend observed above would appear to be not dissimilar with the exception of full time employment. The data in Appendix 2 demonstrates a preponderance of females in full time and part time employment. Thus only 12.2% of males fall into this category compared to 16.7% females. The figures for part time employment show that 909 (thousands) of females fall into this category compared to 453 (thousands) of males in part time employment. The myth that women are being discriminated does not stand up to scrutiny.

Domestic Violence

The general impression is that men are more prone to violence whilst females tend to be kind, caring and nurturing. If we consider the question of equality which the feminist movement advocates this should mean that we should see an equal percentage of female violence and equal percentage of kind, caring and nurturing males. However, that is not the impression created by the media and government officials and certainly not the courts.

The Solicitor General of the UK, Harriet Harman, at a news conference of the 30th December 2002 – “Neighbours must report domestic abuse” stated “that neighbours must report domestic violence abuse”¹⁰. She further states that neighbours should report only on men who attack their partners to the police.

¹⁰ http://news.bbc.co.uk/hi/uk_politics/2614571.stm

The Solicitor General also stated in a further interview with the Daily Telegraph that “laws from a previous age on the plea of provocation should be dropped”¹¹. Speaking at the same interview the Minister stated that “Men kill their wives, generally speaking out of anger and women kill their husbands out of fear”. What in effect the Minister is proposing is that premeditated murder will no longer be considered a first degree offence as most murders committed by women fall into this category. She further states murder resulting from provocation would be automatically considered as a first degree murder.

Yvette Cooper, Parliamentary Under Secretary of State for Public Health stated at a conference that “It is mainly women who experience domestic violence and it is largely men who perpetrate such violence. Frequently the children are caught up somewhere in the middle. For many women, and their families, the effects will be catastrophic, and the impact on their physical and mental health and well-being deeply damaging, and sometimes fatal. The sheer scale of the violence and abuse has many dreadful consequences not only for the individuals directly involved, but for their wider families and the whole community”.¹²

Despite anti-men statements by the Solicitor General of the UK, figures for domestic violence show a entirely the opposite picture to that created by the Governments and media. The Home Office Research Study 191, titled *Domestic Violence: Findings from a New British Crime Survey Self-completion Questionnaire, 1996*,¹³ gives a very detailed picture of domestic violence. An on-going research study by the Home Office provides a definitive pattern of violence between males and females. Their finding contrary to the statements of the Solicitor General show 4.2% of women and 4.2% of men have been physically assaulted by their current or former partners. The research also shows 4.9% of men and 5.9% of women stated that they were physically assaulted or threatened.

Much more comprehensive research was commissioned by the Department of Health and Children in Ireland in 2002¹⁴ on domestic violence. The findings of this study questions the long standing consensus throughout the anglophile countries such as USA, Canada, Australia, UK and New Zealand that women are the only victims(A) and men are the perpetrators of domestic violence (B) This consensus is based on three core assumptions: -

¹¹ <http://www.telegraph.co.uk/news/main.jhtml?xml=/news/2003/03/03/nharm03.xml>

¹² www.doh.gov.uk/pdfs/dvconference.pdf (Yvette Cooper, Parliamentary Under Secretary of State for Public Health : Domestic Violence - a health response: working in a wider partnership)

¹³ Information and Publications Group, Research, Development and Statistics Directorate, Communications Development Unit, Room 201, Home Office 50 Queen Anne's Gate London

¹⁴ Men and Domestic Violence, What Research Tells Us, March 2002, department of Health and Children, Dublin, Ireland (By Kieran McKeown & Philippa Kidd Kieran McKeown Limited, Social & Economic Research Consultants, 16 Hollybank Road, Drumcondra, Dublin 9, Ireland)

i) “that the consensus is unambiguously been supported by international research; ii) that research on the prevalence of domestic violence against women can be used to make a claim about the prevalence of domestic violence generally and iii) that valid claims about the prevalence of domestic violence can be gleaned from research based on services used by victims of domestic violence such as police records etc”. One major danger of (iii) is that in the UK, police do refuse to register a report on violence made by non-resident parents usually men.¹⁵

This study shows in anglophile countries prevalence of domestic violence is between 5-20% of all current heterosexual relationships (Table 2). The rate of domestic violence shows that it is higher amongst young, dating, cohabiting, single or separated groups with a corresponding decline among married and older groups. Consensus from these studies is that domestic violence is severe in about 40% of the cases and shows that women are at least as likely to perpetrate both physical and psychological violence including severe as well as minor violence as men.

From Table 2 the results show that women are consistently more likely than men to initiate domestic violence, with the exception of data from the 1966 BCS; where in the chronic victim category, men and women are equally as likely to initiate violence. These findings hold true for the all surveys carried out inclusive of differing techniques. The often held notion, clearly in contrast with the Solicitor General’s view, that women’s violence is largely retaliatory or defensive cannot be substantiated.

Table 2: Initiation of Physical Violence in representative Samples of Men & Women

Name of Study	Initiators of Violence				
			Last Year		
	F to M	M to F	F to M	Cannot remember Common to both	M to F
US National Family Violence Re-Survey 1985	44.1v 52.7p	42.6p 43.7v		4.7F 12.0M	
US National Youth Survey 1992	61.3v 54.2p	45.8v 38.7p			
British Crime Survey 1996	8.0 (i) 2.0 (c)	2.0(i) 2.0 (c)	15.0(i) 11.0 (c)		9.0(i) 12.0 (c)
Canada, Edmonton Survey 1983/84	42.3v ^a 73.4p ^a	26.6v ^a 57.7p ^a			
Canada, Alberta Survey 1987	51.0v 67.0p	33.0v 49.0p			

Source: Men and Domestic F to M = Female to male initiation of physical violence

¹⁵ Environmental Law Centre personal communications 1st March 2003

Violence: What Research Tells Us; A report to the Department of Health and Children March 2002 by Kierran McKeown and Philippa Kidd.

M to F = Male to female initiation of physical violence
p = respondent is perpetrator
v = respondent is victim
i = intermittent victim
c = chronic victim
Numbers which do not have 'v' and 'p' attached to them are based on responses from both victims and perpetrators combined.
^a = data under heading 'Last Year' relates to any time in current relationship.

A factor emerging from this Irish study is that up to half of all intimate relationships where domestic violence occurred within the last year both partners were mutually violent with the remainder divided equally on gender basis. These findings also found that reasons given by both men and women for initiating domestic violence appear to be the same.

When data is analysed into different degree and types of violence women would appear to be the major perpetrators of violence with the exception of one study, where men were marginally greater contributors in the case of total physical violence as shown in Appendix 3 (12.1 male : 11.6 female).

When the data is examined for severe form of violence, women again are the main perpetrators of violence (Appendix 4).

Abuse

Men are often perceived to be perpetrators of all forms of abuse on women and children by the general public as the media regularly portrays. In the case of domestic violence in the UK, a parent can lose all contact with their children based purely on unsubstantiated allegations made by the parent with care. Furthermore one can face arrest based on unsubstantiated allegations of rape by members of his family (recovered memory) or allegations of rape by girlfriend's partners and in some instances total strangers. Whilst the perpetrators of these unsubstantiated allegations remain anonymous the men's details conversely are published in the media¹⁶.

The first detailed study on abuse and neglect of children was published by the Children's Bureau of the US Department of Human Sciences in partnership with States¹⁷ Of the three million cases studied 62% of these cases were investigated in depth by teachers, law

¹⁶ UK Parliament Hansard
www.parliament.the-stationary-office.co.uk/pa/d199899/ldhansrd/vo990308/text90308-04.htm
¹⁷ <http://www.acf.hhs.gov/news/news/press/2002/abuse.html>.

enforcement officers, social service workers and physicians (accounting for 56% of the reports). The study showed that 32% or 879,000 children concerned had been maltreated and abused. Maltreatment categories were typically; neglect and medical neglect (63%), physical abuse (19%), sexual abuse (10%) and psychological maltreatment (8%).

Contrary to the often held view that men are the perpetrators, the study found mothers were responsible for 47% of the neglected victims and 32% of the victims of physical abuse while fathers accounted for 22% of the sexual abuse victims – no figures for fathers were available for neglect or physical abuse. No figures for sexual abuse by mothers were available. Other perpetrators were relatives, babysitters and foster parents. In all this 60% of the perpetrators were females while 40% were males.

Despite rights of the child guaranteed under CRE and the ECHR, one of the largest studies undertaken to date in the UK and reported in the Lancet (THE LANCET, Vol 360, October 12, 2002) shows how children from single parents are more likely to suffer health related problems such as suicide risk and mental health than children raised by two parents. Until recently it has been an accepted norm that separation or divorce had only a short term effect on children.

On an international level a study by UNICEF of 21 industrialised countries showed that the UK comes bottom of a league table for child well-being. UNICEF looked at 40 indicators from the years 2000-2003 including poverty, family relationships, and health. Similarly in 2004 WHO study of more than 150,000 young people in 35 countries found that the physical and mental health of children in the UK is more like that of poverty-stricken former communist nations than our western European neighbours. Teenagers in England in particular but also their counterparts in Scotland and Wales, had some of the highest rates of drinking, smoking, drug use and underage sex - and the lowest levels of life satisfaction, fruit consumption and feelings of physical well-being. The WHO survey on Health Behaviour in School-aged Children (HBSC) is conducted every four years and interviews 11, 13 and 15-year-olds from the United States, Canada and nearly all eastern and western European countries.

The first study in the UK on female sexual abuse of children was undertaken by Michelle Elliot from the charity Kidscape. Her findings were published by Gilford Press in 1993.¹⁸ In this she quotes a study by Potter 1986 who found that 40%–50% of sexually abused were

¹⁸ Entitled *Female Sexual Abuse of Children*.

boys. In her study she found that sexual abuse by females of female children was greater at 67% compared to 33% of boys.

In the case of female survivors 33% named mothers as abusers whilst male survivors stated 17.3% were abused by their mothers. In the case of female survivors there were two other categories of perpetrators; namely mothers and grandmothers accounting for 3.2%; mother and aunty accounting for 1.6%; father and mother accounting for 7.9%; mother and a male accounting for 5.5%; and brother and mother accounting for 2.4%. In the case of male survivors other perpetrators accounted for less than 0.8%.

In letter of law only the children are protected but this raises the question i.e. how can you expect a child to make a complaint?

Judiciary

In almost 100% of the cases in the anglophile countries, the Judiciary are do not comply with the judicial oath they take. Hearings can take two to three years due to reliance on various court reporters and in the meantime the absent parent (s) is removed from the child's life having to jump through a series of meaningless tasks. In any consideration by the Judiciary, the concept of family unit and extended family is never considered. Emphasis is always dividing the family with little or no right of the non resident partner having access and in the bringing up of children.

Even when the court has been shown that the documents presented by the resident parent's solicitors are fraudulent, judges in most instances in the study (95%) tend to ignore the perjury committed by the solicitors. Examples of this are submitting false documentation to disadvantage the non-resident parent; making statements under oath known to be untrue and in some cases (eighteen out of the twenty law firms studied) suggested to their clients that they should state they were physically or sexually abused by the non-resident parent). Even in circumstances where it can be shown that this did not take place (>75%), resident parents admitted that they had misled the court; nevertheless the Judge continued to refer that there had been physical and sexual abuse. Some examples of the Judicial abuses of power and discretion in the UK are given below:

DJ said in 2004 there is no such thing as McKenzie friend in Children's Act proceedings.

HHJ Furness said ."16% of all domestic violence is female on male and all other research is flawed." Making mockery of British Crime surveys, and Home Office own 191 report.

HHJ Parry said that "articles 6 and 8 do not apply forget it."

Solicitor advocate stated "Your Honour, if it would assist...Much more serious, your Honour may feel, is the suggestion that you were provided with, what has, effectively, been described in the papers, as a secret bundle. A bundle, which Mr D didn't have. I can't comment upon that. Clearly I have no evidence to suggest that such a bundle was provided. That Ms Naylor provided to your Honour a false note of HHJ Richards' judgment. Again, I wasn't here and I can't comment. Clearly, if true, it would be a matter which would justify recusal." Both the mysterious bundle and the false notes of HHJ Richards Judgement were both true and proven. HHJ Parry refused to excuse herself. Upheld on Appeal.

Mr. Justice Sumner showed bias stating before the Applicant had given his oral argument that his Appeal had failed and also refusing permission to Appeal after listing some of the documents before him and other banalities. He further stated that 'If he is unable to separate his own intense feelings about the injustice to him and the poor care that this mother gives, the children will not have a proper relationship with their mother if there is the risk that her standing with them will be undermined.'

In another case Judge Plumstead sitting stated that 'And it has been pointed out to me that at the end of the 2005 year he said " Are you worried about anything?" and he said this: "being expelled for getting into fights, not seeing my mum." And that is a clear indication that he was very upset and confused child and that he was upset at not seeing his mother, and this is a recurrent theme in this case and it is one of the most puzzling and most difficult things to deal with. It has clearly been the case and neither Mr. N nor the Local Authority nor Dr. Dennehay have ever sought to persuade me otherwise than these children do express the view that they want to see their mother and indeed to see more of her and this is particularly acute with F. What one

does with that is the difficult question I have to approach.’ So the Judge ended all direct contact.

Lord Justice Thorpe dismissed an Appeal whilst acknowledging that upon examination by ECtHR there may well be found wrongdoing by the Lower Court and the Local Authority - he nevertheless refused to address the wrongdoings.

On refusing McKenzie friend HHJ Milligan gave a homily stating to the father “come to me in a different frame of mind and anything may be possible.”

HHJ Milligan said ‘This is a man to whom I think it has never occurred that there might be another view that might be as good as or better than his and I have to consider his evidence in the light of that assessment. .Father says that she is a manipulative liar. I do not believe this for a second. I thought that this was a truthful lady whose evidence I accept and in so far as it conflicts with the father’s evidence I have no hesitation in preferring what mother had to say to me. Father was only allowed the last ten minutes of the hearing to cross-examine the mother.

HHJ Parry stated that civil procedure rules do not apply in the family Court and that there is no protocol for the instruction of experts in private law family proceedings. She refused to rely upon Public law protocol for the instruction of experts, only permitting the use of Supreme Court rules which were vague and limited in application. The matters were appealed and was dismissed by Lord Justices Scott Baker and Thorpe on appeal.

Judge Linda Davies made a number of startling interjections when social worker was being cross examined. She said “That’s a matter for the Court. It probably would have been useful if it had been sorted out earlier on” when the father asked the social worker if it would have been useful to assess the evidence and fact rather than repeating allegations as fact.

The discretionary power is a major instrument of open abuse of children. The Judges sitting do not follow their judicial oath and run an “autocratic empire”. As an example, the President

of the Family Court gave permission that a child can be taken out of the country even when he was reminded that there was a Scottish Order stating that the child cannot be removed from Scotland, the order being registered with English Courts. This action of the President is contrary to the precedent set in *Dean v Dean* (1987) but we were informed by LJ Thorpe that LJ Potter exercised his discretionary power! According to Police, if the mother were to take the child out country, it would be a criminal offence.

Equally important is that in most cases there appears to be discrepancy between files with judge and a litigant; what transpires in courts and court transcripts and finally there is one rule for litigants to comply with court procedure and member of Law Society which more often open to abuses. Court rules deny the right of litigant in person to put his\her own bundle with documents conveniently left out by lawyers and or other State Agencies. More importantly even when it can be seen that court reporters are lying or attempting to misled the court, Judges often intervene, eg 'That confirms my suspicions. This is what members of the public do when they disagree with the recommendations. I believe that it is totally wrong that members of the public can challenge judges and court welfare officers. Officers should not be subjected to it. There is a procedure outside the Court about making a complaint against the judge. Members of the public should not have the right to make complaints.'

Whilst the Courts acknowledge their limitations as noted by Lord Justice Wall "the courts are not adequately equipped to deal with the social and emotional consequences of divorce, which he says rarely leave anyone unscathed and can often destroy lives." Nevertheless there is a continued pattern of ignoring such reassuring statements.

Statutory Bodies

In the cases studied the police often believe the accuser when violence is alleged and the non-resident parents are often jailed. In some extreme cases (< 10%), men were assaulted but this is not recorded as an abuse by police and often go unreported..

Another statutory body that demonstrates extreme prejudice is the probation service Family Court welfare service, now known as CAFCASS. In nearly all the cases studied CAFCASS officers appointed to the court deliberately attributed statements, purported to have been made by the resident parent or other care bodies such as social workers, portraying the non

resident parent negatively. These reports by CAFCASS officers are often taken by the judges as the main guidance in any decision they make; but equally also taken by the legal aid board as a basis of whether legal aid is received by each party. This accounts for the fact that a majority of (>90%) of non-resident parents are not legally represented. CAFCASS has no Policies, procedure or guidance on questioning children notwithstanding the findings in Lillie and Reed case, the Climbie enquiry, Cleveland enquiry and various court findings.

Social services under the auspices of the Local Authority have almost unlimited power only below national security. Some examples of their failures that do not get widely reported are:

Social worker made report in five days, without meeting the father, without investigating truth to any allegations made and with a 37 minute meeting with his daughter. The social worker stated that he did not investigate fact or evidence. The Judge asked him if this was usual practise. Despite this HHJ Davies found his report to be helpful and authoritative.

In the same case the social worker stated under oath "Your Honour, you'll be aware that in progressing child protection enquiries and matters that we are not in an evidential level of criminal basis, and that we also have duty to listen to the children and the messages that they give." When asked to what extent is it part of your role to establish the truth of allegations made, the social worker replied; "It is a role that we would defer to the Police." Yet the Judge said regarding the report "if it's based on things that are not correct then, of course it affects the validity of it." At the same time the social worker admitted that "your knowledge of the family circumstances will always outstrip mine."

HHJ Davies described alienation in her Judgement stating "She has become so obsessed in her belief that father is pursuing her that she is genuinely fearful' and 'What is more worrying than the father's behaviour is mother's reaction of fear and the effect this has had on the children' and 'where as I find that she has been adversely affected by her mother's emotional behaviour little weight can be attributed to her views in particular those given to the mother,' but then stated that **the father must forget researching Parental Alienation Syndrome as it was not in his daughter's best interests.**

Social worker under oath stated that **she wished all fathers were as caring as he and that the reason his children behaved appropriately when with him was associated with the way in which he treated them.** Despite this HHJ Milligan sitting ruled that he

should have an order for **no contact direct or indirect, a ten thousand pounds costs order to pay and a section 91(14) limiting applications to the Court indefinitely.**

Child told the social worker Maggie Smith she wanted to live with her father but SS than made sure she never saw her father again.

The local authority Counsel deemed in oral evidence that **'if the mother had not complained about the accuracy and content of a single unsubstantiated referral – the local authority would have let matters go – and we would not have these Care Proceedings and be here today!'**

Swansea Social services practice is typified by their letter dated 28th July 2004 in which the senior work practitioner wrote to Swansea Bay Racial Equality Council that they have offered support to the mother. It states: **'the support we have offered is to undertake a section 7 welfare report for the courts and also to give mother support through the court process and contact issues regarding her children.'**

Social worker Maggie Smith stated under oath **"I have worked with thousands of families and I can tell you I can sense without even knowing when a mother's emotionally unstable I don't even have to look at them I can sense it a mile off."**

She also said " I have every confidence that what his mother tells me is true or else he wouldn't be able to concentrate at school and he wouldn't be putting on weight." **"I am sure that this can be clarified through the mother. There are no problems with his eating and sleeping."** She said **"The fact that he gets a tap on the mouth for spitting or swearing I do not believe to be inappropriate'. Most six year olds spit and swear."** HHJ Milligan accepted the assessment and statements in full.

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The mother in a case had an older child by another father who was a registered paedophile. Court had given an order preventing him from having contact with his siblings due to the risk. Social services then made an Application for the older step child

to have contact with his step siblings as they thought it was not fair that he did not have contact with his siblings. Social services in Court stated that there was no risk at all to the children. The Judge agreed with Social services. Two weeks after the hearing it came to light through the Police that the step brother was having **oral, anal and vaginal sex with his step sister for six months prior to the hearing when social services stated in the Court that there was no risk and the judge had agreed.**

In the case of *Lillie & Reed v Newcastle City Council & Others [2002] EWHC 1600 QB* it was noted that some 350 children were coerced into making false allegations of serious sexual and satanic abuses by resident parents and only after nine years of hell were the innocent nursery workers exonerated of abuse. What was most significant was, *“She edited out what she thought was irrelevant, for example matters favourable to Mrs Reed, exonerated her of any liability”*

Professionals

One group of professionals that has a major bearing on whether the non-resident parent or parents obtained access to their children is the psychiatrists. In the majority of the cases (>87%) the non resident parents were shown very negatively but equally in the cases where children are “abducted under false allegation” by Social Services, the parents and also children are portrait negatively. Examples of this range from cases where the mother claimed that the father drank two bottles of whisky a day, or was physically violent to the mother and children, and also constantly demanded sex. This contradicts with the known facts that most of these accused have responsible jobs, were teetotalers and in 42% of the cases worked away from home either commuting weekly or monthly.

In one case a well-known child and adolescent psychiatrist stated that all children up to the age of 8 do best with their mothers and girls should always be with their mothers ignoring the fundamental importance of the intact family, both parents differing input and could refer to no research to justify his stance.

Professor Zeitlin admitted under oath he used an untested and unresearched theory that he called ‘opposition to contact’. He admitted under oath that it was untested, asked for £50,000 funding to test his theory and admitted that he had been asked by a High Court Judge to come up with the theory. He also referred to research yet did not detail what the research was regarding children being with mothers and girls always doing better with their mothers.

At a hearing the mother became aware for the first time that her children were physically and emotionally abused whilst in care but her shock was seen as her 'rebellious' nature requiring Prozac by Judge Roddy and instructed the psychologist to change his opinion to reflect it, without informing that the mother had heard for the first time of the abuse. For the record the only times that children were abused were in the care of SS.

Effects on our children – the next generation:-

A very important point brought out by Lord Laming in Climbie Inquiry was that;

“the professionals involved were ready to accept the excuses of the primary carer and abuser’ – and - 'too often it seemed that too much time was spent deferring to the needs of the resident parent and not enough time spent on protecting vulnerable and defenceless children“

Children in the UK have the worst mental health ever, highest teenage pregnancies, increasing self harming, drug and alcohol abuse, delinquency, and increasing violent tendencies and please bear in mind the grander scheme of things to come which involves a health visitor from six weeks of conception to monitor for anti-social behaviour until the child is two, happiness lessons at school and happiness tests at nurseries and schools from the age of 4 to 16 plus.

Free contraceptives, abortions and freedom to engage in sexual activity for children without either parental knowledge or consent. Teaching of children to encourage sexual behaviours and brainwashed to believe they can choose their own sexuality, while education is dumbed down to such a level they can hardly think.

Then there are the two children's databases to monitor the whole of the Nations children with access by bodies which we already know regularly lie/ mislead, withhold evidence, and fail to check facts. In fact they are virtually untrained and have little or no expertise in many of not most of the areas in which they act.

Already the worsening medical and behavioural outcomes for our children is frightening with a spate of child killings, violence, thuggery and increasing teenage pregnancy, self harming, drug and alcohol abuse, delinquency, anti-social behaviours and sexual activity.

Those working with children such as Scout leaders and teachers cannot touch a child for fear of allegations of sexual abuse and children are brought up in an atmosphere of fear of strangers with little freedom and fill their time with mindless play stations, x-boxes, computer games, and TV. This is not a society which can challenge obesity when free space and playing fields have all but disappeared and parental fears are such that children are kept (when they can be) on a tight rein.

70% of young offenders come from lone-parent families and levels of all anti-social behaviour and delinquency are higher in children from separated families than in those from intact families. One third of prisoners and more than half of all young offenders have been through the care system (and have therefore experienced some form of family breakdown).

Each week 450,000 young children are bullied at school, one in ten (11%) admit bullying by text message and two out of three girls admit abusing others (which is more than are abused.)

Children in care or leaving care typically experience poor outcomes compared to other children or young adults. The 60,900 young people currently in care are far more likely to have mental health problems, few education qualifications, to take drugs, and end up with no job and no home. One third of prisoners and one half of young offenders have been through the care system.

A Department of Education and Skills study surveyed the 45,000 children who had been in continuous care for at least 12 months in England. Of those in year 11 (age 15), only 64% sat a GCSE exam. Of these 60% achieved one or more GCSE passes at grade A*-G, compared to 96% of all children; only 11% achieved 5 GCSE passes at grade A*-C, compared to 56% of all children. 27% of children held statements of special needs, compared to just under 3% of all children. Children in care over the age of ten were three times as likely to be cautioned or convicted for an offence. Care leavers were three times as likely to be unemployed.

In a large scale Office of National Statistics study of the health of young people, 1,000 children were being looked after by local authorities. Amongst them, mental disorders were four to five times more prevalent compared to general population: 42% compared with 8% for 5-10 year olds and 49% compared with 11% for 11-15 year olds. The prevalence of conduct disorders was six to seven times higher: 36% compared with 5% for 5-10 year olds and 40% compared with 6% for 11-15 year olds

A Home Office study of 200 young people about to leave care found that levels of drug use were much higher than in the general population. Three quarters had used drugs at some time, over half within the previous month and one third smoked marijuana daily. The sharpest difference was in use of hard drugs: 13% of care leavers had used crack cocaine compared with 2% of the general population of 16-18 year olds; 9% had taken heroin compared with 0.6%.

Another smaller study of 101 Scottish care leavers found that 54% had no qualifications and 44% were unemployed. As Harriet Sergeant says: "This year approximately 6,000 young people will emerge from the care of the state. What is their future? Of these 6,000, 4,500 of them will leave with no educational qualifications whatsoever. Within two years of leaving care 3,000 will be unemployed, 2,100 will be mothers or pregnant and 1,200 will be homeless. Out of the 6,000 just 60 will make it to university. Care is failing on a scale that is catastrophic."

Adoptions are to be speeded up to take place within 20 weeks. Your children can be given to single parents and homosexual couples without your agreement. The average case costs some 200 thousand pounds. Theoretical future risk is enough to remove your children. Parenting assessments carried out do not need to meet child and parent.

In 2005 2,800 babies were taken into care. In 1995 there were only 1600. Local Authorities have been ordered to ensure that 95% of children found suitable for adoption are found new homes within a year.

Conclusion

Despite the scope of this study being limited by its very nature nevertheless there is conclusive evidence to suggest a need for a covenant for families due to a widespread, persistent and systematic violation of rights of families.

The stakes for families and social cohesion are high. History demonstrates fighting for rights are considered unjustifiable and invariably start outside of the law using mechanisms such as revolutions or campaigns on specific issues.

Exploring an application of a Universal Covenant for the Protection of the Rights of the family is just one more example of such battle in its embryonic stage.

Despite limitation of this study, data collated makes a strong case for the need to protect the rights of the nuclear family and must not be confused with the gender war that the press, courts and court reporters often portray.

The government has the task to facilitate this by abolishing policies based on discrimination, bias and prejudice, and by taking a fair and balanced view of gender in the family and society. It is widely recognised that marriage is the best environment for children to be brought up in and benefits men and women. Until the Government is forced to address independent research in its formulation of policies, families will continue to fragment and society will pay a heavy price. The serious effects are already being noted.

From our study it becomes very clear that much of the present policy of breaking up families can be traced back to the Nazi era. The Nazi structure which was widely condemned by the world based its philosophy on the following:

- i) based on gender and the best interests of the child,
- ii) state intervention when help sought and
- iii) state abduction of children on false allegations against parents.

As an example of (3) the much used term of a "possible risk of future harm" means that the parent 'might make a complaint against the children's school and thereby isolate the child', 'might not co-operate with social services' and 'might teach the child at home in Welsh which was regarded as a secondary language' but sufficient for the child to be taken. Please note : all of which were future risks and in any event not criminal or unlawful acts.

The present attempt to present difficulties in the family courts as gender problem would be naive and nothing short of attempts to cover up wrong doings of the secret courts. Perhaps if we were to pause and go back to World War II, there are great similarities between the Nazi family policies and the current Government policies.

The Nazis realized that people allowed to bring up their children rugged, healthy and in families were more likely to bring them trouble. Whilst preventing pregnancies was seen to be dangerous in view of the large families they had, they had to encourage girls and women to have as many abortions as possible. The policies for the UK are amazingly similar and anyone knows that weak families make for strong Government.

The Nazis gave rise to the use of the best interests of the child and in Mein Kampf, Adolph Hitler said **"The state must declare the child to be the most precious treasure of the**

people. As long as the government is perceived as working for the benefit of the children, the people will happily endure almost any curtailment of liberty and almost any deprivation."

To quote from an abstract by Peter Klevius from the Angels of Antichrist; "The Nordic child protection system is resulting in parenthood being taken over by the state. The roots of this movement and its results in Sweden are examined. The social authorities' subjective interpretations of "the best interest of the child" means that children can be placed in foster care on the basis of purely subjective opinions. This constitutes a serious threat to kinship and is destructive to the welfare of children.

People labelled "unworthy of living" in Nazi Germany were, in fact, to a large extent identified and picked up by female social workers. At the same time and in the following decades, Sweden ran an "eugenic institution" and interest focused on sterilizing people who were not considered fit to be members in "the people's home of Sweden." Many women died as a consequence of this "hygienic" treatment (Broberg & Tyden, 1991).

Claudia Koonz (1988) describes the goal of Nazi Germany in *Mothers in Fatherland* as "... a society where men and women live in different worlds and the citizens' bodies first of all belong to the state." Koonz also points out that the Nazi women expected increased influence in "women's areas" such as social welfare, education, and reproduction. It was quite shocking for them when they finally understood that the family had no importance except for the nation and the purity of the race.

The rule appears to be that the stronger the social state, the weaker are families. In the women's congress in Peking, one of the few results was a statement regarding strengthened rights for children against their parents. This was initiated by Swedish socialists.

Most people believe, in sharp contrast to the reality, that Nordic child protection is concerned about cases involving badly abused and mistreated children. But, according to a large research project recently carried out in Finland, proportionally few badly abused and mistreated children are in biological families; most are living away from their families (Sariola, 1990).

Pippi Longstocking, the world famous fighter against the child protector "Pruseluskan," was originally published by her creator, the Swedish writer Astrid Lindgren, in 1945, the same year Karl Popper's *The Free Society and its Enemies* became available. Both books defend

freedom. In the case of Pippi, freedom is upheld against the social state as well as against a limited "girls' world." It is worth mentioning that Astrid Lindgren, the pride of Sweden, had to escape from her country in 1926 because she was a single, poor, pregnant woman and then gave birth to her first child in Denmark. The first general child protection law had actually been ratified in Sweden in 1924. This historical law, three years after women's suffrage in Sweden, was a creation of the same group of mostly socialistic women who had set up the "Save the Children" organization a few years earlier. The Swedish "Save the Children" was also a major force behind the UN Convention of Children's Rights and has been, perhaps not illogically, an too overeager supporter of the sexual abuse hysteria in Sweden (now confirmed in public by their own representative). They have, for example, joined with a public educational institution for social workers to invite the notorious psychiatrist Tilman Furniss to lecture in Sweden.

The system now functions in a way not totally unknown for previous Soviet-bureaucrats. The Soviet Union, which actually clearly worried Popper, has now fallen, while the Swedish "pruseluska" (child welfare officer) who was always chasing Pippi, has grown even stronger as has the social state which feeds her."

As an example from Poland and Nazi In OZNAN, Poland -- On a sunny April morning in 1944, 6-year-old Alodia Witaszek was combed and scrubbed, sitting in the children's home that had primed her for membership in Hitler's master race. She had been snatched from her family, gone hungry in a concentration camp and been beaten for speaking her native Polish. Now she had a German name, "Alice Wittke," and a new -- German -- mother.

Only years later would she discover the full truth: that she was among some 250 children seized from their families as part of a Nazi attempt to improve the Aryan gene pool in pursuit of a mad dream of racial purity.

Her adoptive mother, Luise Dahl, would later say she too had no idea. In a letter written after World War II she said that she knew nothing about snatching children for racial purposes; all she had wanted was to adopt a war orphan. An illness had left her barren, and her husband, a German army officer, was stationed hundreds of miles away, in Paris. She was desperately lonely.

After World War II broke out, Lebensborn took on an even more sinister role -- it became an adoption agency for hundreds of "racially desirable" toddlers and young children seized from their families in Poland and other occupied territories and forcibly Germanized.

With their neatly bobbed blonde hair and wide blue eyes, Alodia and her sister, Daria, qualified. "They told me that I have nice features -- like German features," Alodia Witaszek recalls today, at 69, sitting in her living room in the Polish city of Poznan, where she was born. "I was a 'gift for the Fuehrer' -- that's what they called us."

After the girls were taken away, Alodia was told that her parents were now "stars in the sky." Only after the war did she learn that the Nazis had sent her mother to Auschwitz and hanged and beheaded her father for masterminding the killing of Nazi officers by poisoning their coffee.

In October 1947, a letter arrived from the Polish Red Cross asking for the child to be returned. The letter, Dahl wrote, "struck us like lightning." But she knew what she had to do. "It goes without saying that the birth mother has the first right and we will, with a heavy heart, part with this child who has become beloved and dear to us, as long as it is in the best interest of the child," she wrote back some six weeks later.

Source:http://www.nctimes.com/articles/2007/05/08/military/12_48_295_7_07.txt

Fuhrerhauptquartier included the following: When girls and women in the Occupied Territories of the East have abortions, we can only be in favor of it; in any case we should not oppose it. The Fuhrer believes that we should authorize the development of a thriving trade in contraceptives. We are not interested in seeing the non-German population multiply. All measures which have the tendency to limit the births are to be tolerated or to be supported.

Homosexuality is always to be declared legal. The institutions and persons involved professionally in abortion practices are not to be interfered with by police.

They emphasized the expenses that children cause, the good things that people could have had with the money spent on them. They also hint at the dangerous effect of child-bearing on a woman's health. Paralleling such propaganda, a large-scale campaign was launched in favor of contraceptive devices. A contraceptive industry must be established. Neither the circulation and sale of contraceptives nor abortions must be prosecuted.

It will even be necessary to open special institutions for abortion, and to train midwives and nurses for this purpose. The population will practice abortion all the more willingly if these institutions are competently operated. Voluntary sterilization must also be recommended by propaganda

The Russian physicians or the Russian Medical Association, who were not informed of this order, were told that in individual cases the pregnancy is being interrupted for reasons of social distress. It was explained in such a way that no conclusions to the existence of a definite order may be drawn.

German authorities were careful to note, however, that as long as births could be prevented, sexual behavior need not be restricted. A 1944 memorandum noted:

In order to round out his propaganda in a practical way contraceptives should be quietly distributed (with the Reich bearing the cost). There is no harm in leaving a valve open to the natural desires of the persons of alien blood as long as this will not interfere with cutting off the flow of reproduction among these people of alien race.

In practice, German authorities went far beyond "leaving a valve open" for sexual promiscuity. They deliberately flooded Eastern Europe with pornography in order to destroy it culturally, politically and spiritually. One historian describes the process this way: The German Propaganda Office. . . was supposed to organize or sponsor Polish burlesque shows and publish cheap literature, strongly erotic in nature. . . . to keep the masses on a low level and to divert their interest from political aspirations. These projects for degeneration and moral debasement were actually realized in the larger Polish cities. . . . German success in this effort was significant enough to become a target of the Polish Underground. The latter used to dispatch some special "punishing squads" which overran some of the ill-famed Variety Theatres and took disciplinary measures against the Polish collaborators in the programs.

Encouraging promiscuity was an integral part of Nazi plans though success was not always assured.

Nazi authorities concentrated on lowering the birth rate in the Jewish ghettos.

Nazi population policy can be summarized in the following way:

- Medical and legal policies on contraceptives, abortion, and child-rearing were designed to reduce the birthrate of unwanted groups. Contraceptives were freely available and often supplied without charge. Abortion was made legal, safe, and conveniently available through special clinics or local physicians. Mothers were

expected to work and were deliberately separated from their children at an early age to make motherhood less meaningful.

- For non-Jews, population control appeared voluntary, but coercion was always present at least to the extent that avoiding birth was made easier than childbearing. For those living under difficult conditions, that is enough to constitute coercion. For Jews sterilization and abortions were often forced.

- The media cooperated by stressing the personal disadvantages of having children and telling how childbirth could be avoided by birth control and abortion. Pornography and sex without children (including homosexuality) were promoted to weaken the family, distract from political resistance, and destroy spiritual values.

- Much like the Holocaust, the real purpose of these policies-reducing the population of unwanted groups-was kept a closely guarded secret. This sometimes lead to conflict between those who set up the policies and those who carried them out without knowing their purpose. After the war, Nazi population policies in Eastern Europe led to the recognition of a new crime under International law, the crime of genocide.

For references see "As Many Abortions As Possible" by Mike W. Perry
<http://www.ktk.ru/~cm/nazisex.htm>

As far back as 1996 warning signs were apparent in the Nordic countries. In paper by **ANGELS OF ANTICHRIST - Social State vs Kinship** by Peter Kleivius, Stockholm, Sweden First published in Issues of Child Abuse Accusations, Spring 1996, Volume 8, Number 2, 94-101, under the title - "**In the Best Interest of the Child**" said;

"The best interest of the child" in the Nordic child protection laws, ultimately implies that the child has to be protected by the authorities against its parents/relatives, and not vice versa. It also implies that the interpretation of "the best interest for the child" is to be made by the authorities. In doing this, the authorities are supposed to use experts of their own choosing. The Swedish child protection law states (LVU section 2) that apart from physical, mental or sexual abuse and/or neglect, the decision for taking a child into the custody by the authorities also could depend on "...**some other conditions** in the home" which could cause a "manifest **risk**" to the "**development** of the child". As an example of such a risk a "**pathological symbiotic relationship**" is mentioned. Nobody besides psycho-dynamically

trained psychologists (however, they are not going to give you an understandable and comparable answer) seems to know what it's all about. This is certainly not in accordance with the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child and consequently it was criticized by the government's own group of experts (SOU 1986:20). The expert group suggested a change in the law (i.e., omitting the phrasing mentioned above: "...some other condition in the home...") with the aim of bringing the law in accordance with the spirit of the Convention. The report however did not receive support from the social democratic minister of justice and thus was discarded.

When a LVU case is brought before the court, the judges search for evidence indicating that the child's health and development are at risk. Such non-subjective evidences are statements made by a medical expert e.g., a psychologist, even though it is beyond the competence of the court to evaluate such a statement. Besides, the judge has to choose between leaving the child in the uncertainty of the home or to abduct it to the (per definition) safety of the social state. According to my observations, the only way to challenge a statement made by a psychologist is by presenting a statement by another psychologist. This is not easy to obtain because the child is often out of reach and the parents have to pay for the alternative psychologist. Thus even the simplest case - reported according to the imperative duty to report - could easily end up in a life long tragedy for the child and its family.

As one female (most of them are) representative for the National Social Welfare Board put it: **"It is enough if one thinks that the child is at risk in the future"**. Unfortunately most of the research results (especially the quantitative ones), suggest that the most obvious risk for the child is its position as a resource for the bureaucracy.

Furthermore the Nordic law states that **"the home could be every place the child has been** when it is, directly or indirectly under the custody of its parents". In other words, if anything whatsoever should happen, the parents could be blamed and the child taken into the custody of the social authorities. Unfortunately most of the citizens are not aware of these aspects on the law. They are even less aware of the fact that the parents do not have to be found guilty for anything or blamed at all. The child could still be abducted. This latter method has become quite popular in Sweden, because it confuses the desperate parents and the bureaucrats do not need to prove them guilty for anything, other than the fact that they (by defending their families against the bureaucrats' interpretation of the best interest of their child) apparently do not understand the needs of their child. Who mentioned Kafka?

Technically the Swedish system is now, after some controversies in the 80s, quite waterproof and gives, formally, all the necessary legal possibilities for parents to appeal against the decisions of the bureaucrats and those of the courts. The problem is the term "**in the best interest of the child**", which also could be named a "**general clause** (slogan) without content" as the barrister Lennart Hane describes it. Since the early 1970s he has been the most powerful Swedish defender of parents legal rights in the legal practice.

Another very powerful defender of the rights of parents and their children is the physician Siv Westerberg, who became a lawyer after the National Board of Health withdrew her licence to practise medicine. Siv Westerberg noticed that many children were abducted when they visited hospitals for some injuries that she thought in no way could have been caused by the parents. She has been quite successful in the European Commission and her most well known case is Olsson vs Sweden that now has reached reference status. On the other hand one has to remember that the European Commission and Court are under hard pressure from CP lobbyists and there are already signs indicating a more "Swedish" attitude.

The Swedish social law, thus gives endless possibilities to abduct children from their homes, not only because of the quality of the home or child neglect or abuse, but also because an "expert", (they are all trained in a college based on a psycho-dynamic views) declares that there could be some non-specified risk for the child's development in the future. The expert can then refer to "something in the home or to the special characteristics of the parents". These characteristics could, for example, be criticism from the parents against school or social authorities. It also could include too close or warm relationship (sic) between the members of the family or that the children have not been put in the community's day care. These subjective reasons are, contrary to other countries, the most common ones in Sweden for taking children into public care.

When the Swedish legislator made flogging children (and psychological abuse) a crime it was not solely a measure in the best interest of the child, but perhaps even more in the best interest of the social state, because of its undermining effect on parental authority. This together with a tremendous increase of psychologist staff in schools in the 70s formed the main basis for the transfer of children from the influence of their parents and relatives to the influence of the social state. *Unfortunately, Sweden also has a law of compulsory school attendance, while in Denmark, Finland and Norway there is no such law (although the children's reading-, writing-, and math skills are at least the same).*

Actions severing family bonds take the form not only of taking children into the custody of the state, but also, which worried Pleijel above, of marginalizing parenthood by an increasing amount of rather aggressive interventions by the social state in matters of child-rearing. What has been forgotten in legalization of these efforts "in the best interest of the child", is the child's right to continuity concerning its family and relatives. The legal transformation of the Nordic child from belonging to its family and relatives to a position as an "independent legal subject" without any support in the law as to secure its right to belong to where it comes from, is as far you can get from ethnic religiosity. Kinship is thus unknown to present day Swedish law and this fact, in turn, is, I believe, unknown to most of the people in the world.

Although many have warned in the past, it seems to us that the lessons should be learned. One man who tried to warn the people back in the 1930's not to allow the federal government to expand its powers without constitutional amendment was Herbert Hoover, the 31st President of the United States. He openly stated that the New Deal was a philosophy of government that would end up destroying liberty. He stated that if the socialist policies of the New Deal were implemented that "this will not be the America which we have known in the past." *The Nazis - A Warning From History*, by Laurence Rees, The New Press, N.Y., pg. 159.

Lessons need to be learned but those in power are not listening and the disease is spreading throughout the countries of Europe.

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Appendix 1: Qualifications: GCE, GCSE & SCE obtained by pupils & students at a typical age & GCE, GCSE, SCE & GNVQ/GSVQ obtained by students of all ages time series.

UK	(i) Students at a typical age Pupils in their last year of compulsory education					Percentages 7 thousands Pupil/students in education			
	5 or more grades A* - C % (3)	1-4 grades A* - C (%) (3)	Grades D - G(4) Only (%)	No Graded results (%)	Total (=100%) (thousands)	% Achieving GCE A levels & equivalent			
						2 or more passes (5,6)	1 pass	1 or more passes	Population Aged 17 (thousands)
1995/96 (8)									
All	45.2	25.9	21.3	7.5	696.4	29.5	8.0	37.5	648.3
Males	40.4	25.4	25.4	8.7	355.7	26.7	7.3	34.0	333.6
Females	50.2	26.4	17.0	6.3	340.7	32.5	8.8	41.3	314.6
1996/97									
All	46.2	25.5	20.9	7.4	713.3	29.6	7.4	37.0	723.5
Males	41.4	25.3	24.9	8.5	363.5	26.5	6.7	33.2	372.4
Females	51.3	25.7	16.7	6.3	349.7	33.0	8.1	41.1	351.0
1997/98									
All	47.5	25.2 8	21.1 8	6.5	698.4	33.5	6.5	40.1	751.0
Males	42.3	25.4 8	24.9 8	7.5	356.1	29.9	6.0	35.9	384.9
Females	52.8	25.0 8	17.1 8	5.3	342.3	37.4	7.2	44.5	366.1
1998/99									
All	49.1	24.8	20.3	5.9	703.6	33.7	6.7	40.3	744.2
Males	43.8	25.2	24.1	6.9	359.6	30.1	6.1	36.2	381.4
Females	54.6	24.3	16.3	4.8	344.0	37.4	7.3	44.7	362.8
UK	(ii) Students of any age achieving GCSE & SCE S Grade					Thousands GCE A Level & SCE Higher Grades			
	5 or more grades A* - C (3,9)	1-4 grades A* - C (3,9)	Grades D - G (4,10) Only	No Graded results		2 or more passes (5,6)	1 pass	1 or more passes	
1995/96									
All	331.4	371.7	236.5	51.3		204.5	78.2	282.6	
Males	151.3	175.3	130.9	25.4		109.3	44.3	153.6	
Females	180.1	196.4	105.6	25.9		109.3	44.3	153.6	
1996/97									
All	333.3	358.7	240.5	52.5		219.3	76.6	295.9	
Males	152.3	169.6	133.5	26.1		101.2	33.2	134.3	
Females	181.0	189.1	107.0	26.5		118.1	43.4	161.6	
1997/98									
All	335.3	336.4	233.9	47.4		260.4	70.3	330.6	
Males	152.8	162.3	129.5	23.3		119.2	30.6	149.0	
Females	182.5	174.1	104.5	24.1		141.2	39.8	181.0	
1998/99									
All	341.0	323.7	229.8	40.8		257.9	69.9	327.8	
Males	162.3	150.6	128.1	20.5		118.4	30.6	149.0	
Females	178.7	173.2	101.7	20.3		139.5	39.3	178.8	
3 Standard Grades 1 – 3 in Scotland 5 3 or more SCE Higher Grades in Scotland 6 Includes A Level GNVQ/GSVQ = 2 GCSE A Levels or AS equivalents 8 Great Britain only 9 Includes GNVQ/GSVQ Intermediate Part 1 Full language unit = 2,4 & 0.5 GCSE grades A* C/SCE standard grades 1 – 3 respectively. Figures include 4.5 GCSEs.					Source: Department for Education & Skills: Education & Training Statistics for the UK 2000 Edition.				

Appendix 2: Qualifications: People (1) currently working towards a qualification (2), 2000

UK	Total working towards a qualification			Thousands & Percentages				
	No. (1,000s)	% (4)	Degree or equivalent	Of which, percentage working towards (3)				
				Higher Education Qualification (below degree level)	GCE A Level or equivalent	GCSE Grades A*-C or equivalent	Other qualifications	Don't know / no answer
Employees Full-time & part-time								
All	3,497	14.7	21.2	11.2	22.8	9.4	33.5	1.9
Males	1,648	12.9	22.3	9.9	23.6	8.5	33.8	1.9
Females	1,849	16.7	20.3	12.4	22.0	10.2	33.1	2.0
Full-time								
All	2,135	11.8	20.9	12.5	15.1	6.5	42.7	2.3
Males	1,194	10.1	21.4	10.6	16.3	6.0	43.5	2.3
Females	941	14.9	20.3	14.8	13.7	7.2	41.8	2.2
Part-time								
All	1362	24.0	21.8	9.3	34.8	13.8	19.0	1.4
Males	453	47.1	24.8	7.9	43.1	14.7	8.5	
Females	909	19.3	20.3	10.0	30.6	13.3	24.2	1.7
Source: Department for Education & Skills: Education & Training Statistics for the UK 2000 Edition.				(1) Pupils aged 15 at the start of the academic year, pupils in Yr S4 in Scotland. (2) Pupils in schools and students in further education institutions aged 16 – 18 at the start of the academic year in England, Wales and Northern Ireland as a percentage of the 17 year old population. Pupils in Scotland generally sit Highers one year earlier and the figures tend to relate to the results of pupils in Year S5/S6 as a percentage of the 16 year old population. (3) Standard grades 1- 3 in Scotland. (4) Grades D –G at GCSE and Scottish Standard grades 4 - 7				

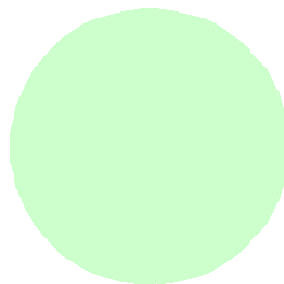
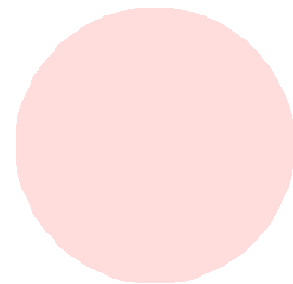
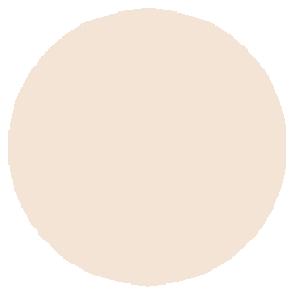
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Appendix 3 : Prevalence of Total Physical Violence in representative Samples of Men and Women							
Data source Country Year	Authors & Year	Total Physical Violence					
		Last Year			Life Time		
		F to M	M to F	Both	F to M	M to F	Both
US National Family Violence Survey 1975/6	Straus, Gelles, & Steinmetz 1980; Straus & Gelles 1986.	11.6	12.1	16.0*			28.0*
US National Family Violence Re-Survey 1985	Straus & Gelles 1988 Stets & Straus 1990	12.4	11.6	16.1*			28.0*
US National Family Violence Re-Survey 1985	Straus, 1993 (68-69 Women)	12.4p	12.2v				
US National Family Violence Re-Survey 1985	Stets & Straus 1989/90 (Cohabiting)	9.3 (26.9)	7.2 (20.7)	18.1 ^o (52.4) ^o			
US National Family Violence Re-Survey 1985	Stets & Straus 1989/90 (Married)	4.2 (28.6)	3.4 (23.2)	7.1 ^o (48.2) ^o			
US National Survey of Families & Households 1987/88	Brush 1990	3.4	2.9				
US National Youth Survey 1983	Morse 1995	48.0 36.2p	36.7 11.9p	54.5* 54.8p ^o			
US National Youth Survey 1986	Morse 1995	41.4 31.6p	31.4 9.9p	45.9* 58.4p ^o			
US National Youth Survey 1989	Morse 1995	35.0 29.7p	27.9 11.8p	39.8* 58.5p ^o			
US National Youth Survey 1992	Morse 1995	27.9 37.7p	20.2 13.9p	32.4* 48.5p ^o			
US National Violence Against Women Survey 1995/96	Tjaden & Thoennes 2000	0.6v	1.1v		7.0v	20.4v	
British MORI Survey 1994	Carrado et al 1996	11.2v	4.5v		17.3v 10.9p	13.4v 9.5p	6.8 ^o
British Crime Survey 1996	Mirrlees-Black 1999	4.2v	4.2v	4.2v*	14.9v	22.7v	19.0v*
Canada Calgary Survey 1981	Brinkerhoff & Lupri 1998	13.2p (35.2p)	10.3p (27.3p)	14.3p ^o (37.5p) ^o			
Canada Edmonton Survey 1983/4	Bland * Orn 1986				22.6p	14.6p	19.7p*
Canada Alberta Survey 1987	Kwong, Bartholomew & Dutton 1999 Kennedy & Dutton 1989	12.3v 12.5p	9.6v 12.9p	15.5*			
Canada General Social Survey on Victimization 1999	Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics 2000	2.0v 4.0v ^c	2.0v 4.0v ^c	2.0v* 4.0v ^{c*}	7.0v ^b 22.0v ^d	8.0v ^b 28.0v ^d	7.0v* 25.0v ^{d*}
Australia Int. Social Science Survey 1996/97	Heady, Scott & de Vaus 1999	5.7v 3.6p	3.7v 3.4p				
New Zealand Dunedin Survey 1972/73	Magdol et al 1997	34.1v 37.2p	27.1v 21.8p				

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Appendix : 3 cont.

Source:	Definitions:
Men and Domestic Violence: What Research Tells Us; A report to the Department of Health and Children March 2002 by Kierran McKeown and Philippa Kidd.	<p>F to M = Female to male initiation of physical violence M to F = Male to female initiation of physical violence p = respondent is perpetrator v = respondent is victim</p> <p>Numbers which do not have 'v' and 'p' attached to them are based on responses from both victims and perpetrators combined.</p> <p>* the term 'both' refers to those respondents who reported experiencing domestic violence in all their relationships.</p> <p>^o The term 'both' refers to those respondents who reported being both victims and perpetrator of domestic violence in all relationships, although not necessarily in the same relationship.</p> <p>§ The numbers in brackets are based on the sub sample of respondents who have been either victims of perpetrators of domestic violence and sum to 100%. The numbers in the same cells without brackets are based on the total sample of respondents in order to derive a true prevalence rate.</p> <p>^a data under heading 'Last Year' relates to any time in the relationship. ^b data under heading 'Life Time' relates to any partner in last five years. ^c data under heading 'Last Year' relates to current partner in last five years. ^d data under heading 'Life Time' relates to past partners in last five years.</p>



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Appendix 4 : Prevalence of Severe Physical Violence in representative Samples of Men and Women							
Data source Country Year	Authors & Year	Severe Physical Violence					
		Last Year			Life Time		
		F to M	M to F	Both	F to M	M to F	Both
US National Family Violence Survey 1975/6	Straus, Gelles, & Steinmetz 1980; Straus & Gelles 1986.	4.6	3.8	6.1*			
US National Family Violence Re-Survey 1985	Straus & Gelles 1988, 1990	4.8	3.4	6.3*			
US National Family Violence Re-Survey 1985	Stets & Straus 1990	4.7v 4.4p	4.9v 1.3p				
US National Family Violence Re-Survey 1985	Straus 1993 (Women)	4.6p	5.0v				
US National Family Violence Re-Survey 1985	Stets & Straus 1989/90 (Cohabiting)	4.6 (13.4)	2.5 (7.3)	7.6 ^o (22.0) ^o			
US National Family Violence Re-Survey 1985	Stets & Straus 1989/90 (Married)	1.4 (9.6)	0.8 (5.7)	1.5 (10.5) ^o			
US National Youth Survey 1983	Morse 1995	22.4 22.0v 22.7p	10.1 11.4v 7.4p	25.5*			
US National Youth Survey 1986	Morse 1995	22.8 27.7v 18.9p	9.5 10.0v 9.0p	24.9*			
US National Youth Survey 1989	Morse 1995	17.7 20.8v 15.1p	7.6 8.9v 6.2p	20.0*			
US National Youth Survey 1992	Morse 1995	13.8 16.3v 11.4p	5.7 6.7v 4.7p	15.8*			
US National Violence Against Women Survey 1995/96	Tjaden & Thoennes 2000				2.6v ¹ 0.5v ²	5.3v ¹ 8.4v ²	
British MORI Survey 1994	Carrado et al 1996	4.0v ^a	2.0v ^a		7.0v 3.0p 9.0sv ³ 5.0mv ³	6.0v 2.0p 10.0sv ³ 3.0mv ³	
Canada Calgary Survey 1981	Brinkerhoff & Lupri 1998	10.7p (49.6p)	4.8p (22.3p)	6.0p ^o (28.1p) ^o			
Canada Alberta Survey 1987	Kwong, Bartholomew & Dutton 1999 Kennedy & Dutton 1989	4.8v 4.5p	2.8v 2.2p	5.5 ^o			
Canada General Social Survey on Victimization 1999	Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics 2000	1.7v ^{6c} (41.0v ^{6c}) 0.2v ^{2c} (4.0v ^{2c})	0.7v ^{6c} (19.0v ^{6c}) 0.5v ^{2c} (13.0v ^{2c})	1.2v6c* (31.0v ^{6c})* 0.3v ^{2c*} (8.0v ^{2c})*	3.0v ^{4b} (42.0v ^{4b}) 3.5v ^{2d} (16.0v ^{2d})	1.0v ^{4b} (11.0v ^{4b}) 9.0v ^{2d} (32.0v ^{2d})	2.0v ^{4b} (25.0v ^{4b}) 6.6v ^{2d} (26.0v ^{2d})
Australia Int. Social Science Survey 1996/97	Heady, Scott & de Vaus 1999	4.1v ⁵ 2.8p ⁵	2.5v ⁵ 2.2p ⁵				
New Zealand Dunedin Survey 1972/73	Magdol et al 1997	21.2v 18.6p	12.7v 5.7p				

Appendix 4 cont.

Source:	Definitions:
Men and Domestic Violence: What Research Tells Us; A report to the Department of Health and Children March 2002 by Kierran McKeown and Philippa Kidd.	<p>F to M = Female to male initiation of physical violence M to F = Male to female initiation of physical violence p = respondent is perpetrator v = respondent is victim Numbers which do not have 'v' and 'p' attached to them are based on responses from both victims and perpetrators combined. * the term 'both' refers to those respondents who reported experiencing domestic violence in all relationships. ° The term 'both' refers to those respondents who reported being both victims and perpetrator of domestic violence in all relationships, although not necessarily in the same relationship. § The numbers in brackets are based on the sub sample of respondents who have been either victims of perpetrators of domestic violence and sum to 100%. The numbers in the same cells without brackets are based on the total sample of respondents in order to derive a true prevalence rate. sv= single and dating victims mv = married or cohabiting victims 1 = kicked, bit 2 = beat up 3 = punched / kicked 4 = kicked, bit, hit with something 5 = hit with fist, or something held in hand, or thrown 6 = kicked hit or bit a data under heading 'Last Year' relates to any time in the relationship. b data under heading 'Life Time' relates to any partner in last five years. c data under heading 'Last Year' relates to current partner in last five years. d data under heading 'Life Time' relates to past partners in last five years.</p>



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