

The Judicial War On Men

Eric L. Nelson, Ph.D.



**WHAT PEOPLE ARE SAYING ABOUT
"THE JUDICIAL WAR ON MEN"**

"This happened to my son, who suffered for four years. He lost his income and property. He was put in jail. Only after a volunteer attorney took the case and put the accuser on the stand did her accusations come apart. The judge said, on the record, she was evasive, that she was not "willing to exchange truthful information" and that no reasonable person would conclude her story was credible. What was done to my son was evil. Every mother should read this book."

Margaret Cox-Enders

"Truth is fragile and can be easily distorted -- and even suppressed. Dr. Nelson has demonstrated how this has happened in America through the actions of feminists who have targeted traditional values in general and men in particular. His book is a cautionary tale about a problem that can no longer be ignored."

*Charles P. McDowell, Ph.D.
Supervisory Special Agent (Ret.)
U.S. Air Force Office of Special Investigations*

"As a family law attorney, I've seen horrific examples of the exact systemic abuse that Dr. Nelson warns about in his outstanding work. This is a very important wake-up call."

*Marc E. Angelucci, J.D.
Attorney at Law*

"Thanks to feminist policies and the feminist training of judges, police officers, social workers, and university officials, no man is safe from a false accusation of domestic abuse or sexual assault. This book offers the horrifying proof, and explains how we can step back from the abyss. Every law school student and professor should read this book."

*Janice Fiamengo, Ph.D.
Author and Professor*

"Professionals must take notice of this excellent work which dispels many stereotypes and myths about boys and men."

*John Davis, J.D., Author
Former federal and state prosecutor*

Eric L. Nelson, Ph.D.



Eric holds six higher education degrees:

- A.S., Administration of Justice, Moorpark College
- B.A., Psychology, California State University Northridge
- M.A., Marital & Family Therapy, Azusa Pacific University
- M.A., Sociology, University of California Davis
- M.S., Forensic Science, National University
- Ph.D., Criminology & Criminal Justice, UC Davis¹

He has many peer-reviewed publications, divided among the following fields: Psychology, Forensic Science, Criminology, Criminal Justice/Law Enforcement, Military Intelligence/Counterintelligence, and Indexing.

His work experience includes:

- USMC Counterintelligence Specialist
- Police Officer
- Adjunct and Assistant Clinical Professor
- Forensic Analyst
- Chancellor's Liaison to Public Safety
- Public Health Research Analyst
- Empirical Researcher
- Peer Reviewer for 11 journals

Eric developed a six step best practice model for the police investigation of domestic violence which, on average, triples rates of prosecution and doubles rates of conviction. It was re-published as an FBI training bulletin (December, 2013, see f.n. 1). He also published a best practice for the police organizational response to DV in the *Wiley Handbook of Violence and Aggression* (see f.n. 1).

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THE JUDICIAL WAR ON MEN

By

Eric L. Nelson, Ph.D.

Aequalitatem Publishing



DATA SOURCES & FRAMEWORK

The information which undergirds this book was largely obtained from four sources:

1. The Judicial Council of California (JCC), who is the official trainer of judges in the state. After many requests, lengthy delays and considerable polite maneuvering I was able to obtain hundreds of Power Point slides, hand outs, bench cards, notebooks, decision making guides, case assessments, appellate decision reviews, practice scenarios, lecture notes and video recorded trainings used to teach family law judges about domestic violence (1,181 files, 3.72 GB).
2. I conversed with hundreds of judicial and appellate staff, civil and family law attorneys, feminist attorneys, law enforcement leaders, police officers, bailiffs, military commands, military veterans, directors of victim help organizations, shelter staff, and officials at government agencies who fund the activities described in this book. I also interviewed victims of *judicially assisted domestic violence* and their families. These conversations taught me what goes on behind the bench, the mechanics of feminist judicial practice and the human cost of *judicially assisted domestic violence*. Most importantly, *I was told what to look for and where to find it*.
3. Academic literature (empirical and otherwise).
4. Quotes, news items, and mug shots were primarily harvested from the internet.

*Postulare accurate
et honestam judiciarius*

<u>Ch.</u>	<u>TITLE</u>	<u>Pg.</u>
1	What happened to Diego Sanchez?	1
2	If you are a man a family law DVRO will be issued against you and it will destroy you, <u>AND</u> , Bias in the judiciary	7
3	Funding the family law DVRO machine	19
4	The seven fundamental beliefs of feminist judicial practice and ten empirical facts which falsify them, <u>AND</u> , An empirically based judicial best practice when considering requests for a family law DVRO	23
5	In their own words: The toxic beliefs of everyday feminists, <u>AND</u> , The five mandatory beliefs of feminism	31
6	In their own words: The goals and strategies of feminism	35
7	Characteristics of good and bad research and its relationship to feminism, <u>AND</u> , A primer in empiricism, <u>AND</u> , Two analytical tools judges can use to assess feminist judicial practice for empirical validity	61
8	How empirical knowledge, skills and abilities are acquired, <u>AND</u> , What most holders of advanced degrees—including J.D.'s--don't know about empirical science	79
9	False accusations of domestic violence in high conflict divorce or child custody cases	87
10	False accusations of rape and the suppression of Dr. McDowell's research	93
11	A "culture of rape" does not exist on college campuses -- what exists is a culture of false accusations	103
12	Examples of females making false accusations	107
13	Examples of females being violent	123
14	Feminist judicial practice: What judges in California are taught about domestic violence	139
15	Empirical scrutiny of the DV risk assessment tool covertly used by California family law judges when estimating the risk of a man to kill his ex-wife or ex-girlfriend, <u>AND</u> , Empirical scrutiny of claims about DV made by: 1. A DV "expert" witness, 2. <i>Amici</i> to the U.S. Supreme Court, 3. An Associate Justice of the U.S. Supreme Court	151

<u>Ch.</u>	<u>TITLE</u>	<u>Pg.</u>
16	Two additional historical examples of judicially assisted lynching, <u>OR</u> , Judges and the lynching of: 1. People accused of witchcraft, 2. Black men and boys	181
17	Lessons not learned: Feminism and False Memory Syndrome	187
18	What the United States Supreme Court, the California state legislature and the Judicial Council Of California must do to purge feminist judicial practice as it pertains to DV	191
19	Strategies for men and boys to prevent and survive false accusations	195
20	Are you really feminist? (Take the test and find out)	203
21	Concluding thoughts	209
	Epilogue	215
	People I would like to hear from	217
	End notes	221

CHAPTER ONE

What Happened To Diego Sanchez?

Good guys don't always win (Madeleine Albright) ²

Abusers use the legal system to continue the abuse (Nancy Lemon) ³

GOALS OF THE CHAPTER:

1. Provide a real life example of how, in California, a man's career, income and relationship with his children can be destroyed in three weeks or less. This can occur during divorce or child custody proceedings if his ex-partner misuses an important protection to gain a legal advantage, cause him harm or both.
2. Introduce the reader to the concept of *judicially assisted domestic violence* by telling this true story.

Diego Sanchez played football in high school. He didn't get a scholarship to play in college so he joined the Coast Guard. During the last two years of his six year enlistment Diego was assigned to a drug interdiction taskforce headed by the Drug Enforcement Agency (DEA). His close work with DEA agents inspired Diego to seek a career with the Drug Enforcement Agency. The agents told him it is difficult to get hired. They recommended Diego obtain an instrument rated, multi-engine pilot's license and earn a bachelor's degree in accounting. They also recommended he take a few Portuguese language courses to supplement his Spanish language skills.

Diego's decision to apply to the DEA required considerable sacrifice. He transferred to the Coast Guard reserve and began a full time aviation program at an aeronautical university. After three and a half years Diego earned a bachelor's degree and his commercial pilot's license. Upon graduation he was hired as a first officer by global shipping company. Diego used his spare time to complete an online bachelor's degree in financial auditing.

To be able to accomplish these goals Diego avoided dating. However, Lami "Lami" Abaddon had other plans for him. She was cute, feminine and confident. She noticed Diego at a health food store and unsuccessfully tried to catch his eye. A few weeks later she saw him again, walked up, and said "Hi, I'm Lami." She invited Diego to a party that weekend.

Saturday night Lami wore a low cut top and short skirt. Afterwards Diego drove her home. At the doorstep Lami said "Do you want to come in?" Diego thanked her but declined. "You sure you don't want to come in?" He declined again. Lami was not accustomed to rejection (months later she would tell Diego "I picked you and I wasn't going to take 'no' for an answer"). So there, on the doorstep, Lami slowly dragged the question out one more time in her best sultry and seductive voice, "*You - sure - you - don't - want - to - come - in?*" Her finger traced a line from Diego's chest to his belly. Diego gave in.

Lami appeared sweet natured and showed interest in Diego's studies. She praised him to family and friends. Lami told Diego, "I like being your arm candy." Diego fell in love. After three months he proposed and Lami accepted. It was her idea to elope. Married once before Lami said "I already had the church experience."

During a short honeymoon cruise Lami got drunk and for the first time she slapped Diego. When Diego walked away Lami called after him saying "You're an idiot!" The next day Lami was sober and sweet as though nothing had happened. When Diego tried to bring up the slap and harsh words Lami got mad saying, "Its over, move on."

Lami was a closet alcoholic. She would drink a bottle of wine nearly every night. Her verbal and physical aggression came out while she was drinking. Diego told me, "She seemed to enjoy making me suffer." To avoid trouble Diego started hanging out in his garage workshop until Lami was asleep. He gave up efforts to get Lami to apologize when she was sober. Each time Diego tried Lami would find a way to blame him for the incident. After that she would stop talking to Diego for a few days. "It was as though I didn't exist. She would walk by me like she would walk by a bookcase. No hello, no eye contact, nothing. I was completely on ignore. She seemed oblivious to how much I suffered when she did this to me."

Lami promised Diego she was using birth control. However, she stopped using it and became pregnant with twins. Diego insisted Lami stop drinking during the pregnancy. It was one of the few times his wishes prevailed. During the time Lami stopped drinking their relationship improved. At night she would want to cuddle and watch movies.

Soon after the twins were born Diego fulfilled his goal of being hired by the DEA.

Two years later Diego's father died. His mother came to live with the family. Lami was furious but Diego would not back down. He told her "Familia es familia."

Lami was not kind to Diego's mother even though Angelica was helpful with the twins. "Lami hated the fact that she could not control my mother or make her get angry." Lami complained about offenses that were petty or made up.

Once the twins were weaned Lami resumed drinking. She also resumed hitting and kicking Diego, mostly when she was drunk and they were alone in their bedroom. Lami would taunt Diego calling him "an idiot" and stating "You and your *paquete viejo*, it don't satisfy me." To protect himself Diego avoided being in the same room with Lami when she was drinking. Sometimes he would go to his workshop, and sometimes would join his mother and the twins as they watched TV or played games.

Diego eventually discovered Lami was having affairs with multiple men. One night Lami texted Angelina asking her to feed the twins and put them to bed. Angelica and Diego both knew Lami was with one of her lovers. Humiliated, Diego sent a text to Lami: "You slut...Fucking another *puto*? You got kids and a husband at home."

Three years later Lami moved out and sought a domestic violence restraining order (DVRO) against Diego. The following statement was submitted to the court:

"I am afraid of Diego. He ignores the children. He spends all of his time in the garage with his guns. When I ask him to come play with the kids or help feed them he calls me a "slut" (see attached text message). He laughs at me when I plead with him to stop drinking. I have no privacy. Diego has his mother spy on me so I can't even go to the store without her calling Diego to say where I am. He is an abuser and a bad father and I am very afraid of him. He is trained to kill with a knife, a gun or his bare hands. I am frightened of him and he is creepy."

The DVRO was granted.

- Diego was ordered to move out of his home the same day.
- Diego was ordered to surrender his firearms to the local Sheriff's Office within 24 hours.
- Lami was given legal and physical custody of the twins.
- Diego was ordered to pay a substantial amount of money to Lami as spousal and child support.
- Diego was ordered to attend, participate and successfully complete a 52 week batterer's intervention program.

This entire process took less than four weeks. Diego had wanted to hire an attorney but couldn't because Lami cancelled his credit card and cashed out their banking accounts. Overnight, Diego went from financial security to destitution. He had no cash, no credit cards and no money to hire an attorney. Diego also made the mistake of believing his and his mother's testimony would show the court Lami's declaration was untruthful, and that she was an unfit parent and abusive alcoholic. He didn't know California family law judges are trained to interpret a man accusing his ex of lying as

evidence he is an abuser who is trying to re-establish "power and control" over the woman so she cannot escape.

In California:

- Family law DVRO's can be issued for no cause at all. The alleged "victim" can simply state he or she is afraid of the other person.
- Family law DVRO's can be issued for a single incident of disturbing the emotional calm of the other person, regardless of how long ago it occurred.⁴ The single text message sent three years earlier ("*You slut...Fucking another puto?*") was a sufficient basis for the judge to order a family law DVRO against Diego. No violence, crime, threats or stalking are required for one to be issued.
- Firearms possession is automatically prohibited. Consequently individuals who need to carry a gun at work--such as police officers, federal agents and military member--lose their job.
- The entire process can occur in as little as three weeks.

Diego lost his job with the DEA and he was administratively discharged from the Coast Guard Reserve. When Diego called Lami's attorney and told her he lost his jobs, she told him he could work as a commercial pilot and they would not agree to decrease his financial obligations.

Starting the day the DVRO was issued Diego began to have nightmares of Lami hunting him down, trying to drown him or trying to lock him up. The dreams differed but the core element always involved being hunted by Lami. Diego started to avoid sleeping in order to avoid the nightmares. When he was finally so fatigued he had to sleep, Diego would drink four or five ounces of hard liquor to knock himself out. Sleep only lasted 4-5 hours and then he would awaken and start thinking about his kids and everything he lost.

Diego tried to get re-hired as a transport pilot. Because of his depression and drinking he failed the psychological test. Eventually he found work. Diego would not tell me what it was other than to say "it was menial." Diego describes "I did the best I could to help take care of my mother. I was slowly becoming a wreck. I was depressed about losing my kids, worrying they would think I was a monster. I lost my careers and everything I worked hard for. I was mad at the State of California for setting up an evil system that destroys men during a divorce. My mom and I had to get food from a food bank."

Diego was ashamed to have a "Domestic Violence Restraining Order" issued against him. Everything he worked hard for, including his good reputation, was destroyed in an instant. He did not return phone calls or text messages from his military and DEA friends. He did not want to tell them why he was fired. Diego tried to fade into the background and be forgotten.

Lami's attorney filed for contempt of court and requested jail time for Diego because he did not send his full alimony and child support payments. The attorney accused Diego of refusing to work as a way to further abuse Lami and the children by exercising "financial power and control" over them. The attorney said Diego had become an alcoholic and should have his visitation changed to supervised only. Because Lami's attorney didn't know where Diego was living ⁵ she got permission from the court to post notice of the hearing in the newspaper.

The newspaper notice was seen by one of Diego's friends, Carl. Pulling the file at the courthouse he learned the full story. Carl knew Angelina's cell phone number. He sent a text to Diego, via Angelina, telling him he did not believe anything Lami said in the court papers. Carl rounded up financial contributions from several of Diego's DEA and Coast Guard colleagues. They hire an aggressive female attorney to represent Diego.

Diego successfully sued Lami in Superior Court on six causes of action. She was compelled to submit to a seven hour videotaped deposition. There, on film, Diego's attorney systematically took all of Lami's exaggerations and false accusations apart, one by one. Diego told me, "Lami's attorney kept rolling her eyes... it was obvious even her attorney didn't believe Lami's lies either." Lami settled a few days later. She dismissed the DVRO and agreed to 50/50 physical and legal custody.

Starting the day the DVRO was issued, Diego began having nightmares, and drinking heavily just to get to sleep.

Diego tried to get his job back with the DEA. The stain of the DVRO and the failure of the airline psychological test disqualified him. Diego tried to re-join the Coast Guard with the same result. He lost all of his military and federal retirement benefits.

As part of researching this book I located and interviewed Lami's first husband Sam (not his real name). Lami also got a family law DVRO against Sam when she filed for divorce from him. In order to get Lami to dismiss the DVRO Sam had to give her the house, the car and a large percentage of their assets. Sam is still afraid of Lami. He told me, "I shouldn't say this but it is comforting to know that Lami has moved on to other men and isn't after me anymore."

I also found two ex-boyfriends. Miguel told me Lami moved in after three months of dating. A few weeks later Lami got drunk and began hitting Miguel. When Miguel told her to "shut up and go sleep it off," Lami responded "If you mess with me I will ruin you." The next day Miguel broke his lease and moved out.

Jimmy, a self-employed printer, was the other boyfriend. He dated Lami at the same time she started to date Diego. Apparently neither man knew about the other. Jimmy had nothing bad to say about Lami. He wondered

why she stopped returning his calls. Jimmy told me "She's fun to hang out with and great in bed...I should have married her."

Jimmy's last "date" (sexual encounter) with Lami, who he knew as "Lizbeth," was two weeks *after* she eloped with Diego. Jimmy said of that afternoon meeting, "Lizbeth fucked me. She got up and walked out and that was the last time I heard from her."

DISCUSSION

Diego spent a lifetime earning respect as a man of integrity. He served in the military. He served as a DEA agent. All of this was wiped out in an instant by a woman who was caught exaggerating and lying. It took a videotaped deposition conducted by an aggressive (and expensive) female attorney to reveal what the court was unwilling to investigate or consider. *Lami made false allegations.*

Diego
was the
second
man who
Lami
destroyed

Lamia Abaddon is a real person. Every identifying fact about her has been changed. If you think you know who Lami really is, you probably don't. Facts about Diego have also been changed for his protection.

EPILOGUE

After the DVRO was dismissed Diego and his mother left California. He got a job as a courier with an armored car company in Las Vegas. He told me, "Even to this day after I pay child support I don't make that much money." A few months after the move Diego's mother had a stroke. When Diego isn't working he spends a lot of time caring for Angelica.

Diego has bad days when he mourns his lost careers and retirements. "You never forget...but, you learn not to think about it too much." Diego hates the state of California. "What they did to me is evil. The judge was evil and the attorney paid for by the state was evil. The California DVRO system is corrupt, top to bottom. I would never have thought such a thing could happen to a good guy."

Diego's new girlfriend told me an interesting story. She accompanied Diego to a child support hearing. As Diego was talking to the judge "Lami turned around to look at me. She rolled her eyes and mocked Diego."

The girlfriends summary of Lami? "She's creepy."

CHAPTER TWO

If You Are A Man A Family Law DVRO Will Be Issued Against You And It Will Destroy You

And

Bias In The Judiciary

*So long as our courts wink at the use of perjured testimony...
will it be useless to try to discourage lynching (James
Harmon Chadbourn) ⁶*

*Many people will use the DV action for other purposes...
there's lots of strategic reasons... because of its effect on
custody, because of its effect on spousal support (Senior
Judicial Trainer, Judicial Council of California, Judge Y) ⁷*

*The burden of proof... is low... [DVRO] orders can be issued
without a substantial basis (Julie Saffren, Esq.) ⁸*

*Don't grant a restraining order... face a likely reversal (Senior
Judicial Trainer, Judicial Council of California, Judge Y) ⁹*

*The fact that my attorney used 'adult abuse' as a vehicle to
gain leverage in our divorce proceedings has haunted me...
Andy is not and was not abusive or violent (Lisa Fierstein,
admitting she falsely accused her former husband of
domestic violence during divorce proceedings) ¹⁰*

*It never should be easy for government to take away
freedom (Judge Charles B. Schudson, Ret.) ¹¹*

NOTE: Three judges who train other judges and who are still on the bench are described in parts of this book. Several attorneys urged me to anonymize their identities. Thus they are known as Judges X, Y, & Z.

GOALS OF THE CHAPTER:

1. Summarize the family law "Domestic Violence" restraining order (DVRO) process in California. Show the reader why every man in California is at risk for having a family law DVRO issued against him.
2. Reveal how family law judges are trained to issue a DVRO even when no domestic violence occurred.
3. Summarize the harm inflicted upon an innocent man when a family law DVRO is issued against him.
4. Further explain the concept of *judicially assisted domestic violence*.

In 1933 Harvard Law School Professor (and my grandfather-in-law) James Harmon Chadbourn published what has become a very famous legal textbook, *Lynching and the Law*.¹² Publication triggered vehement

Non-California residents should be concerned because California isn't the only state that lynches men in this manner. The practices described in this book are coming to your state, if they haven't arrived already.

resistance in parts of the country for daring to reveal the systemic mechanism used to lynch mostly black men and boys, and ways judges enabled and also covered for the lynchers. When he died eulogies said of Professor Chadbourn, "It took a great deal of courage and legal skill to... write *Lynching and the Law*,"¹³ and "[He was] thorough and systematic."¹⁴

I am trying to follow in Prof. Chadbourn's footsteps by revealing how and why family law judges in California have uniformly adopted feminist judicial practice. This compels them to systematically lynch innocent men with unnecessary DVRO's. In this book

I reveal the empirically mistaken beliefs taught to judges, the harm caused by acting upon them and what should be done to end these abuses.

Non-California residents should be concerned because California isn't the only state that lynches men in this manner. The practices described in this book are coming to your state if they haven't arrived already.

As you will learn, every man in California is at risk for having a family law "Domestic Violence" restraining order (DVRO) issued against him even though the vast majority have never committed any acts of domestic violence or crimes. Don't believe me? The two most senior trainers of family law judges in California both admit this is true:

"If you have no DV at all... you could file an action that clearly has no DV - you don't even have to lie - you can say 'I want a

domestic violence restraining order because my husband said he's going to fight me for the kids" (Judge X, senior judicial trainer, Judicial Council of California).¹⁵

"You may make the following kinds of orders: A DV protection order, a support order, a custody order. It's not conditional upon first finding DV [occurred]" (Judge Y, senior judicial trainer, Judicial Council of California, underline added).¹⁶

TEST TO DETERMINE IF A DVRO WOULD BE ISSUED AGAINST YOU

Answer the following questions to determine if a DVRO would be issued against you in California:

END OF CHAPTER PREVIEW

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CHAPTER THREE

Funding The Family Law DVRO Machine

*Follow the money*²²

GOALS OF THE CHAPTER:

1. Reveal the sources of funding for organizations that, among other services, provide free attorneys to represent women who allege domestic violence and are seeking a family law DVRO.

END OF CHAPTER PREVIEW

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CHAPTER FOUR

The Seven Fundamental Beliefs Of Feminist Judicial Practice And Ten Empirical Facts Which Falsify Them

And

An Empirically Based Judicial Best Practice When Considering Requests For A Family Law DVRO

What you believe shapes your life (Rick Warren) ²⁶

*People tend to favor information that confirms their
previously held beliefs* (Kendra Cherry) ²⁷

Your beliefs influence your behavior (Juliana Breines) ²⁸

GOALS OF THE CHAPTER:

1. Review seven feminist beliefs regarding domestic violence.
2. Review 10 empirical facts about DV.
3. Compare these feminist beliefs with the empirical facts that falsify them.
4. Outline a judicial best practice based upon empirical facts about domestic violence.

Below are seven feminist beliefs. These are the bedrock dogma upon which feminist judicial practice is constructed. They are seen in legal textbooks, practice guides, "expert" testimony and *amicus curiae* briefs.

1. Women are not domestically violent except in self-defense against a male partner who is abusing them.
2. Domestic violence is where a male batters his female partner.
3. Many women are battered each year by male abusers.
4. Women are at high risk of being killed when they separate from a male partner.

- 5. Males cannot be victims of DV.
- 6. DV is an act of power and control.
- 7. Fifty-two (52) Week DV treatment programs reduce battering.

Each of these beliefs have been proven false by empirical science, yet, they are taught to judges as fact. Two circumstances permit this to happen:

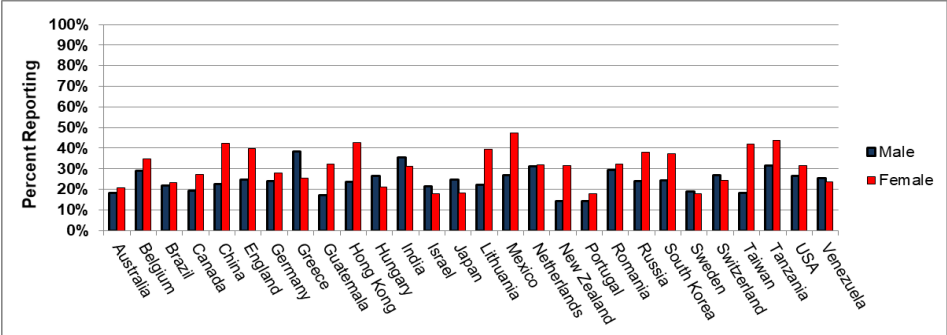
- Judges lack empirical training so they don't know how to critically evaluate these claims for scientific validity.
- Judicial trainers lack empirical training so they don't know if what they are teaching is empirically true or false They are teaching feminist dogma not scientifically valid facts.

10 EMPIRICAL FACTS ABOUT DV

Below are 10 empirical facts about domestic violence. These are derived from well organized, well conducted and properly analyzed studies.

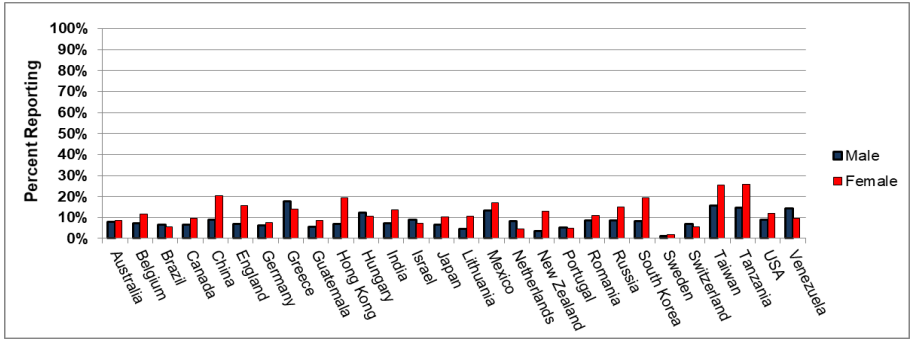
Fact No. 1 - Rates Of Minor DV: About 78-80% of all DV is minor in nature to include pushing, shoving and slapping. There are no visible injuries.²⁹ About 30.3% of females, 25.7% of males,³⁰ 36.3% of lesbians and 24.0% of gay males³¹ will experience minor DV at least once in their lifetime. Worldwide, males and females admit perpetuating minor DV at about equal rates. Figure one (below) shows the rate for young people.³²

FIGURE 1: Rates Of Minor DV, World Wide



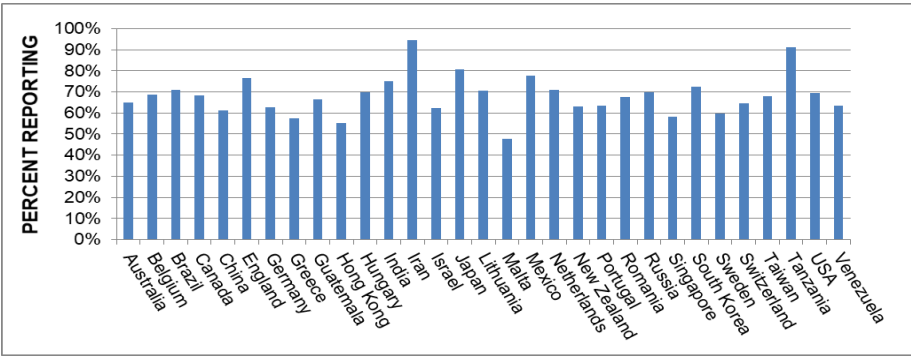
Fact No. 2 - Rates Of Severe DV: About 20-22% of all DV is severe, resulting in broken bones, lacerations and large bruises. About 24.3% of females, 13.8% of males,³³ 29.4% of lesbians and 16.4% of gay males³⁴ will experience severe DV at least once in their lifetime. Worldwide, males and females admit perpetuating severe DV at about equal rates. Figure two (next page) shows the rate for young people.³⁵

FIGURE 2: Rates Of Severe DV, World Wide



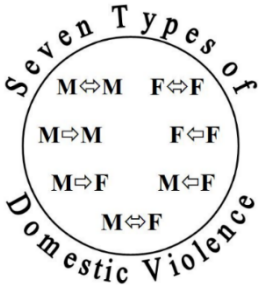
Fact No. 3 - Rates Of Non-Self Defensive Mutual Battering: About 70% of all DV in the United States is non-self defensive mutual battering.³⁶ This is not violence committed in self-defense. This is both parties attacking each other. The percentage is shown in figure three (below).³⁷

FIGURE 3: Rates of Non-Self Defensive, Mutual Battering World Wide



Fact No. 4 - Seven Types Of Couples Who Experience DV: The wheel to the right shows the seven types of couples who experience DV, subdivided by sex and direction of violence. "M" means male and "F" means female. Arrows point away from the batterer. A one-headed arrow means one person is battering and the other person is the victim. Two headed arrows mean both parties are non-self defensively battering each other. For example: F↔ F means two lesbians are battering each other whereas F↔ F means one lesbian is battering and the other is not being violent. In this wheel gay and lesbian couples are at the top and heterosexual couples are at the bottom.

FIGURE 4: Seven Types Of DV By Sex And Direction Of Violence



Fact No. 5 - Rates Of DV Decrease Due To Aging: Rates of domestic violence decrease as a function of aging.

- As seen in figure five (left):³⁸
 - The rate of general female violence peaks at about age 21, decreasing an average of 2.56% per year afterward. It reaches zero at about age 60.
 - The rate of general male violence peaks at about age 18, decreasing an average of 2.38% per year afterward. It reaches zero at about age 60.
- As seen in figure six (right):³⁹
 - The rate of female perpetrated domestic violence peaks at about age 22. It decreases about 2.56% per year thereafter until reaching zero at about age 60. This is essentially the same rate of decline as general female violence.
 - The rate of male perpetrated domestic violence is delayed compared to other types of male violence, peaking at about age 28. After that it decreases about 3.13% per year until reaching zero at about age 60.

FIGURE 5: Rate Of Violent Crime By Age & Sex Of Violent Offender

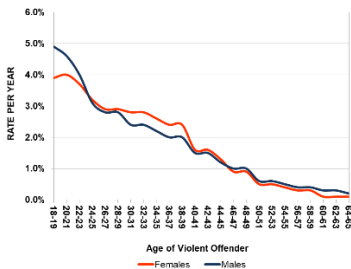
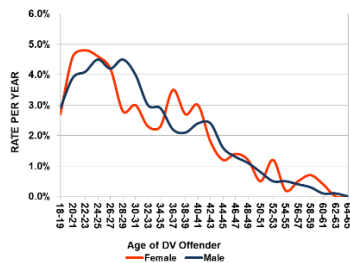


FIGURE 6: Rate Of Domestic Violence By Age & Sex Of Battering Offender



Fact No. 6 - Risk Of DV In A Given Year Is Very, Very Low: The risk of experiencing DV in a given year (all ages averaged) is about 1% for males and females.⁴⁰ In other words, 99% of the population is DV-free in any given year. The rate is higher if you are young, lower if you are older and essentially non-existent after about age 60 (see also Fact No. 5).

Fact No. 7 - Risk Of DV Homicide Is Essentially Zero: The risk of being killed upon separation from an intimate partner is less than 1 in 10,000 for either males or females.⁴¹ For the average person there is essentially a zero chance of being killed by an intimate partner upon leaving.

Fact No. 8 - Females Batter & Males Silently Take It: Females are as abusive as males in both survey and epidemiological studies.⁴² Violent females tend to have aggressive personalities and/or adolescent conduct disorder.⁴³ On average per year males abused by females experience:

- 43 acts of controlling abuse.
- 29 acts of severe psychological abuse.
- 47 acts of violence.
- 12 injuries are sustained.⁴⁴

Even so males are significantly less likely to report DV when they are battered by a female partner.⁴⁵

Fact No. 9 - Why People Commit Domestic Violence: The top three reasons given for committing DV are:

- Males: Gain attention (55%), anger (47%) and retaliation (28%).
- Females: Anger (68%), gain attention (53%) and retaliation (49%).⁴⁶

Fact No. 10 - Batterer Programs Don't Work: Fifty two (52) week batterer intervention programs don't work.⁴⁷ When Fact No. 5 is factored in, it is quite possible some batterer programs actually *increase* rates of DV recidivism.⁴⁸

COMPARISON OF FEMINIST DOGMA & EMPIRICAL FACTS

The seven fundamental beliefs of feminist judicial practice are re-stated below, annotated with the empirical facts which falsify them.

1. *Women are not domestically violent except in self-defense against a male partner who is abusing them.* Empirically we know males and females are non-self defensively domestically violent at about equal rates (DV Fact No.'s 1, 2, & 3).
2. *Domestic violence is where a male batters a female partner.* Empirically we know there are seven types of DV dyads organized by sex and orientation. Male battering of females is only one of the seven types (DV Fact No. 4).
3. *Many women are battered each year by male abusers.* Empirically we know about 1% of males and females experience DV each year (DV Fact No. 6).
4. *Women are at high risk of being killed when they separate from a male partner.* Empirically we know females and males are both at about zero risk of DV homicide when separating (DV Fact No. 7).

5. *Males cannot be victims of DV.* Empirically we know males are victims of DV as often as females (DV Facts No.'s 1, 2, & 3, see also DV Face No. 8).
6. *DV is an act of power and control.* Empirically we know both females and males say they committed DV to gain attention, because they were angry or because they wanted retaliation. Power and control aren't mentioned by either sex (DV Fact No. 9).
7. *Fifty Two (52) Week DV treatment programs reduce battering.* Empirically we know 52-week DV treatment programs don't work and may actually increase rates of DV recidivism (DV Fact No. 10).

**EMPIRICALLY BASED JUDICIAL BEST
PRACTICE FOR USE WHEN CONSIDERING
REQUESTS FOR A FAMILY LAW DVRO**

If the judicial response to DVRO requests was based upon empirical science it would look something like this:

- The assumption that males batter and females are victims would be rejected. Instead the court would assume non-self defensive/bilateral violence is what actually occurred because this is true in almost three quarters of all DV occurrences. Unless evidence of unilateral violence is clearly established, the court would issue equal restraining orders to both parties.
- The assumption that males pose a risk of harm or death to their former female partners would be rejected. Instead, the court would assume the risk of post-break up DV is very low, and the risk of DV homicide after separation is essentially non-existent. Unless clear evidence of a pattern of actual violence or severe abuse is established, or other factors that clearly predict a risk of violence, the court would assume neither party is in any danger now that they have broken up.
- The assumption that any act of abuse, regardless of how mild it may have been, constitutes "domestic violence" would be rejected. Instead, *bona fide* acts of physical violence as described in *U.S. v. Castleman* (134 S.Ct. 1405) ⁴⁹ would have to be proven in order for a "domestic violence" restraining order to be issued.
- The assumption DV is motivated by a quest for "power and control" would be rejected. Instead, the real motives for DV would be addressed by stay away and conduct orders and/or an order to attend an anger management class.
- The assumption that 52 week batterer programs change violent behavior and create remorse would be rejected. The court would

recognize these classes may actually increase the risk of violence. They would no longer be used.

- Judges should bear in mind that up to 39% of unsubstantiated accusations of domestic violence made by females in high conflict divorce and custody cases are false (see chapter nine). Unsubstantiated accusations of DV would no longer be automatically believed.
- Judges should bear in mind that about 50% of all accusations of rape are false (see chapters 10-11). Unsubstantiated accusation of rape would not be automatically believed either.

DISCUSSION

The empirical facts about domestic violence reported in this chapter are substantiated by well-done research. Yet, many judges don't know them. Why? Chapter fourteen provides an answer. There we will examine six (6) judicial trainers and their DV curriculum. As you will see all of the trainers lack empirical training and all of them teach falsified feminist dogma about domestic violence .

The empirically based judicial best practice for evaluating family law DVRO requests is quite different compared to the model operationalized under feminist judicial practice (see chapter two). Judicial practice should be based upon empirical science not extra-judicial dogma.

The next two chapters quote the words and beliefs of everyday feminists in order to help the reader gain a better understanding of the harshness of ordinary feminism. This is an important perspective to acquire because feminism is the system of belief within which *feminist judicial practice* is nested.

CHAPTER FIVE

In Their Own Words: The Toxic Beliefs Of Everyday Feminists

And

The Five Mandatory Beliefs Of Feminism

I am not an angry feminist. I am a furious one (Madeleine Davies) ⁵⁰

Why is anger such a bad thing in our society? I should be allowed to be the angry feminist (Zoie Konnecker) ⁵¹

If you aren't feminist, you're sexist (Gal Gadot) ⁵²

GOALS OF THE CHAPTER:

1. Reveal the beliefs of ordinary feminists.
2. Present the five mandatory beliefs of feminism.

The next two chapters do not examine the published works of feminist scholars but rather the words and beliefs of ordinary feminists. What the foot soldiers of the movement think and believe is important because these are the agents who implement feminism in American society.

What feminists believe is sometimes concealed behind lofty catch phrases, such as:

- *Feminism is devoted to freedom from stereotypes.*
- *Feminism is devoted to equality.*
- *Feminism is devoted to equal pay for all.*
- *Feminism wants an America where everyone feels welcome.*
- *Feminism is the idea that men and women are equal.*

Statements such as these conceal the toxic side of feminism. Over the course of the next two chapters we will take a look "at the rest of the story." ⁵³

TOXIC FEMINISM

Toxic feminism is the set of beliefs and actions which debase, degrade and despise men, the family, and social order. Examples include:

- *I wrote the book "The End of Men," and yet they are still here* (NPR host Hanna Rosin). ⁵⁴
- *The proportion of men must be reduced to and maintained at approximately 10% of the human race* (Sally Miller Gearhart). ⁵⁵
- *Despite the modern PC sheen of "inclusivity" and "equality," marriage is still that same old patriarchal institution* (Susan Cox). ⁵⁶
- *Man-hating is an honorable and viable political act* (Robin Morgan). ⁵⁷
- *It is absolutely clear...the nuclear family must be destroyed* (Linda Gordon). ⁵⁸
- *Smash the patriarchy* (Alanna Vagianos). ⁵⁹
- *I'm done pretending men are safe--even my sons. No man is safe* (Jody Allard). ⁶⁰
- *Men are trash ...end of discussion* (Kiri Rupiah). ⁶¹
- *All men are capable of rape* (Megan Carpentier). ⁶²
- *Women, face it: Marriage can never be feminist... If you want to get married, just get on with it--but, please don't pretend that being a feminist changes its meaning* (Julie Bindel). ⁶³
- *It seems odd that we continue to worry about the reputations of men who are accused of sexual wrong-doings* (Jessica Valenti). ⁶⁴

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CHAPTER SIX

In Their Own Words: The Goals & Strategies Of Feminism

Feminists don't want a level playing field, they want it tilted towards women (Ann Widdecombe) ⁹²

It's hard to muster much sympathy for feminists as a group when you've seen what bullies they can be (Rachel Lu) ⁹³

GOALS OF THE CHAPTER:

1. Reveal the goals and strategies of feminism, including:
 - Indoctrinating children into feminist dogma, values and practices. As will be seen children can be radicalized in as little as one week.
 - Deliberately un-doing what you teach your children.
 - Turning little boys into *beta* males who fear expressing natural masculine characteristics.
 - Turning little girls into angry victims.
 - Attacking and destroying traditional family, religious and moral standards.
 - Destroying opponents using a variety of aggressive tactics.
 - Controlling and re-writing police DV investigation procedures.
 - Controlling judges through indoctrination and intimidation.

The purpose of this chapter is to reveal some of the ways feminist goals are brought about. Feminist judicial practice is an interconnected part of a larger framework which is reformulating the United States into a matriarchy.

ACRIMONY TOWARDS BOYS AND MEN

- Hillary Clinton confidant Lauren Duca sums up the goal of feminists: "Wake me up when men are obsolete." ⁹⁴
- Bette Midler says, "Men and religion are worthless." ⁹⁵

- A Paris fashion show had males wearing dog and pig masks. "With little piggy ears sticking out of their hoods... the outfits took a dark and world-weary take on the male condition." ⁹⁶
- Minnie Driver says "Be well advised world, if you have a penis you probably deserve murdering." ⁹⁷

GOAL: MATRIARCHY

The uber-goal of feminism is to establish a matriarchy where:

- Females are in charge.
- Females are given special preference and special benefits.
- Masculinity is suppressed.
- *Beta* males are tolerated.
- Dissent has been obliterated.

Feminists explain the matriarchy--where the rallying cry is "The future is female!" ⁹⁸

- As Catherine Quinn notes, feminists "subscribe to matriarchal rule." ⁹⁹
- Barbara Love and Elizabeth Shanklin add, "Patriarchy is the problem...the answer is matriarchy." Their goal? "Ending patriarchy and creating matriarchy... [where] women restructure and guide the institutions in society." ¹⁰⁰
- As Lauren Boothby explains, "The decline of Western patriarchy... leads to the progression of matriarchy. This is being achieved through women's educational advancements, feminist ideological dominance in political and academic discourse and defamation of men to the benefit of women." ¹⁰¹

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CHAPTER SEVEN

Characteristics Of Good & Bad Research & Its Relationship To Feminism

And

A Primer In Empiricism

And

Two Analytical Tools Judges Can Use To Assess Feminist Judicial Practice For Empirical Validity

Bad research abounds (Dan Kahan) ²⁸³

Regrettably, research is not always done well (Imogen
Evans et al.) ²⁸⁴

Good PR... allows bad research to achieve a high profile
(Jonathan Mendel) ²⁸⁵

*Preconceived theory [is the] most deadly enemy of all
inquires* (Hans Gross) ²⁸⁶

GOALS OF THE CHAPTER:

1. Define empirical training (or "good science"), list some important characteristics of this method and explain why it is the only way to test items and procedures for safety, efficiency and reliability.
2. Define "bad science" and list some important characteristics of these methods. Point out bad science is the breeding ground for dishonest interpretation and agenda disguised as scientific fact.
3. Describe alternative research methods used by feminists.
4. Compare the buffet and empirical research review methods, explaining the purpose and steps of each. Point out that feminist publications largely use the buffet approach.

5. Provide examples of how good and bad science would conduct the same research project. This will show how bad science produces mistaken conclusions.
6. Explain and demonstrate the Rule of 400, random selection, random assignment, good data collection methods, good analytical methods, use of z tests, deployment of empirical humility and good methods for writing up research results.
7. Explain and demonstrate why the name, status, and university affiliation of a researcher is *unimportant* and is not a marker of trustworthy research.
8. Explain how bad science writeups use empirical terms in a way that makes them seem to have empirical legitimacy.
9. Introduce the U.S. Department of Education's *What Works Clearinghouse Classification Standards*. This is a method to assess experimental research for empirical trustworthiness.
10. Introduce the *Empirical Trustworthiness Scale* (ETS). This is a method to assess non-experimental studies for empirical trustworthiness.

Your life, health, happiness, and safety is at risk of harm when you don't know how to identify and reject bad research. Procedures and products derived from bad research can harm or kill you. Unfortunately we are surrounded by badly done "research." Most holders of advanced educational degrees don't understand this because they lack the empirical knowledge, skills and abilities needed to parse good research from bad.

Part of learning to spot counterfeit \$20 bills is to spend time analyzing real and counterfeits side by side. Comparison allows you to see differences in paper colors and fibers, the depth of mint plate impressions, visible and backlighted watermarks, ink colors, sharpness of print and differences in feel. The same is true with research. One learns to distinguish good research from bad by comparing both types together. We will do some comparing in this chapter. First we need to review characteristics of good and bad science.

GOOD SCIENCE

Good science is also called "empirical research." The components of empirical research include:

- Large groups of at least 400 individuals or items are tested.
- The members of the tested group resemble the full group they are said to represent. For example, if the full group contains half

dandelions and half daisy's and you only test daisy's the group you tested is not representative of the full group.

- If smaller samples are tested (below 400), special selection and comparison methods must be used to ensure the sample truly describes the larger group they are said to represent.
- If large populations exist, study participants must be selected randomly. This means all members have an equal chance of being selected.
- Dozens of variables are analyzed for collinearity. This is where two or more separate observations are actually measuring the same thing. For example, a study might assess the risk of getting a traffic ticket. Perhaps it is found cars painted red and sports cars both get significantly more tickets. Suppose, in this example, that all the sports cars in the study happen to be red, and all red cars in the study are sports cars. In this circumstance "red" and "sports car" would be collinear. If you are measuring red cars, you are also measuring sports cars, and vice versa. Regression is used to identify collinear variables so that one of them can be eliminated.
- After eliminating collinear variables the remaining variables are assessed for power and significance. Power is how much pressure any individual variable exerts on the result when the influence of all non-collinear variables are assessed together. Significance is a mathematical test which tells whether the power amount can be trusted or not. If it can't then that variable is taken out. Only the power of significant variables should be examined.
- Cause is only argued after thorough testing of alternative explanations within the four dimensional framework of a large number of variables, temporal sequencing, feedback loops and moment-time coefficient expressions.²⁸⁷ Sometimes we know what causes what and sometimes we only know two or more changes are related to each other in some manner.
- Results are described fully, accurately and honestly using empirical humility and terminology.

BAD SCIENCE

Bad science produces results that should not be trusted because acting on them may cause harm. The components of bad science include:

- Small, unfair and sometimes intentionally dishonest samples are studied. For example, it is not uncommon for feminists to study half a dozen of the worst cases of DV and then say what they found describes general characteristics of domestic violence. Studying half

a dozen worst cases does not tell us any generalizable information about anything.

- Random selection or rational best effort strategies are not used to obtain individuals or items to study. For example, feminists might only study inner-city poor Black women living in a Detroit shelter and then say the findings describe all women. They would--at most--only describe inner-city poor Black women living in a Detroit shelter during the era when the data was collected.
- The most common error is comparing two percentages and guessing why they are different. For example a school principles might say GPA's are up in the sixth grade because this year students had less recess. <== That is a guess. Maybe the difference might be due to a more nutritious school lunch menu or a new requirement that students turn off their cell phones. *You should never trust a guessed interpretation even if it is made by an important person, and even if it makes sense.*

Belief isn't important in empirical science, only facts derived from well designed studies. There is no better way to test for safety, efficiency and reliability than to use empirical methods. Empiricism is superior to any other method of research because it is the only method that can reliably assess for safety and efficiency.

THE ALTERNATIVE METHODS OF FEMINIST RESEARCH

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CHAPTER EIGHT

How Empirical Knowledge, Skills & Abilities Are Acquired

AND

What Most Holders Of Advanced Degrees--Including J.D.'s--Don't Know About Empirical Science

Bad science can result in costly, ineffective and even harmful national policies (Soumerai & Koppel) ²⁹⁰

Many researchers choose the instrument and set the conditions in an effort to prove their premises (Daniel Tanner) ²⁹¹

Error is common in scientific practice... [it can occur] at many steps of scientific investigation, inference or communal discourse (Douglas Alchin) ²⁹²

All scientists have a responsibility to understand research methods, conduct the best research they can, and publish honest and unbiased results (Clark & Mulligan) ²⁹³

Bad statistics makes bad research. Bad research may lead to bad medicine, and bad medicine may cost lives... bad research is at best a waste of effort and at worst a hazard to patients (Bland & Altman) ²⁹⁴

GOALS OF THE CHAPTER:

1. Explain how empirical skills are learned.
2. Identify, by degree type, graduate programs that do not teach empirical skills.
3. Provide the *Empirical Capabilities Assessment Test - Modified* (ECAT-M) so readers can assess their level of empirical knowledge, skills and abilities.

The graduate degrees listed below do not provide empirical training, or only provide small amounts as part of their curriculum of study; thus, holders of these degrees lack the knowledge, skills, and abilities (KSA's) to distinguish between well done empirical studies and badly done "research":

J.D.	DVM
MFT	M.D.
MSW	D.O.
MPH	Psy.D.
Ed.D.	Nearly all M.A. & M.S. programs
D.C.	Most Ph.D. programs

Many holders of the Ph.D. degree lack empirical KSA's as well. (More than once it has erroneously been said, "I have a Ph.D.--I know how to research.") Ph.D.'s earned from a night school, or online, or in qualitative or mixed methods programs--even at top universities--all lack empirical training. How empirical training is gotten is explained further below. First we must understand what empiricism is.

WHAT IS EMPIRICISM?

Empirical knowledge is the understanding of a complex set of rules and mathematics used to conduct research that produces defensible and reliable results. Empirical studies accurately and sufficiently assess potential relationships between outcomes of interest and dozens of variables, doing so individually and in models, all of which can be replicated with good accuracy. Empirical knowledge assesses for collinearity and confounding variables, and makes rational arguments of cause. Empirical knowledge is the skill set used to assess the research and claims of others for scientific trustworthiness. Empirical scientists implement substantive safeguards to control personal agenda. Empirical researchers practice empirical humility, which means they are equally willing to accept the null or alternative hypothesis *regardless of personal belief*. Empirical scientists nest their work in broad and substantive review of the extant literature to include critically assessing flaws in the works of others and themselves.

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CHAPTER NINE

False Accusations Of Domestic Violence In High Conflict Divorce Or Child Custody Cases

One should always be sensitive to the possibility of a false report (Legendary FBI Agent Robert Hazelwood) ²⁹⁵

False accusations occur in all legal systems (Ellsworth & Gross) ²⁹⁶

GOALS OF THE CHAPTER:

1. Report the results of a nationwide opinion poll of parental fitness and child custody evaluators. The rate of false accusations of domestic violence made by females involved in high conflict divorce or child custody cases is as high as 39%.

Judicial hearings on child custody matters only last a few minutes. Judges don't have time to investigate allegations of DV for truthfulness and accuracy. For this they turn to parental fitness and child custody (PFCC) evaluators. These evaluators spend time talking to each member of the family, conducting tests and reading documents. Because PFCC's have a better view on DV accusations compared to judges, I conducted a nationwide opinion poll to find out their responses to the four items seen below.

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CHAPTER TEN

False Accusations Of Rape And The Suppression Of Dr. McDowell's Research

*I lied about being raped. It was done purely as a form of
revenge (Anonymized) ²⁹⁹*

*I'm actually not at all concerned about innocent men losing
their jobs over false sexual assault/harassment allegations
(Emily Lindin) ³⁰⁰*

False accusations destroy lives (Katie Hopkins) ³⁰¹

*Where they burn books, so too will they in the end burn
human beings (Heinrich Heine) ³⁰²*

GOALS OF THE CHAPTER:

1. Describe the findings of a 25 year study conducted by the U.S. Air Force, which found women admitted or were found to be making false rape accusations in 40% to 50% of the complaints they filed.
2. Reveal how Congresswoman Pat Schroder (D-CO) forced the Air Force to stop this study and conceal the findings.

As chapter six revealed, feminists can play dirty. An example is seen in the story of Air Force Office of Special Investigations, Special Agent Charles P. McDowell, Ph.D.³⁰³ Special Agent McDowell's empirical research into false accusations of rape was destroyed by a feminist Congresswoman and two feminist attorneys.

It took many months of sleuthing to piece together what happened. Drawing on records obtained through the Freedom Of Information Act, searches of news databases, a substantial volume of correspondence, and from many telephone calls with Dr. McDowell and key witnesses the story can now be told. You will only see it here.

Dr. McDowell was a special agent and later a Supervisory Criminal Investigator (GS-1811-14) for the Air Force Office of Special Investigations (AFOSI).³⁰⁴ One of his projects was a careful study of every rape ever reported to AFOSI--world wide and encompassing all U.S. Air Force bases--

for the 25 year period from 1965 to 1990. These several hundred cases were sorted into three categories:

- The accusation was proven true: Approximately 20%.
- The accusation was neither proven true or untrue: 30-40%.
- Evidence proved or the accuser admitted lying: 40-50%.

Using a t test for ratios Dr. McDowell compared the true and false groups on dozens of variables, finding significant differences for 57 of them. These were turned into the *Rape Allegation Checklist* (RAC), a tool to help special agents and police officers investigate accusations of rape.

A tool such as the RAC is very important when one considers false accusations of rape destroy a man's career, reputation, retirement, health, friendships and other relationships, and so forth.

A tool such as the RAC is important to use. False accusations of rape destroy a man's career, reputation, retirement, health, friendships and other relationships. *The RAC helps police officers identify cases where the accuser may be making a false accusation against an innocent man.*

McDowell field tested the accuracy of the RAC on hundreds of additional cases at three police departments and also in conjunction with the FBI's forensic science unit. The instrument was repeatedly validated as accurately predicting false accusations of rape.

Before I tell you about the seizure of Dr. McDowell's data first let me help you get a sense for how the *Rape Allegation Checklist* works. Two examples are provided below. The first has a score of 16, which suggests the accusations *might* be false. The second has a score of 26, which is *conclusive* for a false accusation of rape.

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CHAPTER ELEVEN

A "Culture Of Rape" Does Not Exist On College Campuses -- What Exists Is A Culture Of False Accusations

*If you regret it--then you did not fully 100% consent, and that
is rape (Jesse LNU)* ³¹⁴

Regret is not rape (Lauren Southern) ³¹⁵

Bad sex isn't rape (Lauren Chen) ³¹⁶

GOALS OF THE CHAPTER:

1. Subject three claims about rape on college and university campuses to empirical testing.
2. Evaluate an alternative hypothesis that says what exists on college and university campuses is a crisis of false rape accusations.

Feminists claim a "rape culture" exists on every college and university campus in the United States, e.g.:

- *Campus rape culture exists at every university in America (Alexandria Doyle).* ³¹⁷
- *Campus rape culture exists throughout the nation's higher education system (Kathy Tortero).* ³¹⁸
- *Rape culture is normalized across college campuses (Sky Jordan).* ³¹⁹
- *Rape culture is a violent, cruel reality... Colleges and universities, collectively, are seemingly some of the worst offenders (Corei Flowers).* ³²⁰

Feminists claim women don't make false accusations of rape. They demand when a woman accuses a man of rape she must be believed:

- *Women don't 'cry rape' (Leora Tanenbaum).* ³²¹
- *Things women don't lie about: rape (Lena Dunham).* ³²²
- *It is a primary article of faith among many feminists that women don't lie about rape, ever (Wendy Kaminer).* ³²³

- *I believe the women* (Stephanie Wing).³²⁴
- *I believe the women* (Brenda Washington).³²⁵
- *I believe women... period* (Matt Richmond).³²⁶

EMPIRICAL TESTING OF THREE CLAIMS

Empirically we can test three claims:

Claim No. 1: A campus rape crisis exists at every college and university in the United States.

Claim No. 2: Females don't make false accusations of rape.

Claim No. 3: About half of all rape accusations are false. This is the McDowell prediction (see chapter ten).

Notice that Claim No. 2 and Claim No. 3 are opposites. Only one can be true. In empiricism we call the testing of opposing explanations "theory competition."

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CHAPTER TWELVE

Examples Of Females Making False Accusations

There's no doubt false allegations of domestic violence occur
(Julie Saffren, Esq.) ³³⁰

*Women who are caught faking their sexual assaults or rape
should face the same sentencing as their would-be offenders*
(Candace Owens) ³³¹

GOALS OF THE CHAPTER:

1. Provide dozens of examples which illustrate the fact that females can and do make false accusations.
2. Provide examples of people (male and female) whose lives were substantially damages or destroyed by false accusations made by females.
3. Encourage the reader to reconsider the feminist dogma which demands female accusers must always be believed.

A fundamental dogma of feminism is females do not make false accusations of rape and DV. Consequently, their accusations must always be believed. Yet, as we have learned, up to 39% of unsubstantiated accusations of DV are false (see chapter nine), and about half of rape accusations are also false (see chapters 10-11).



It is one thing to know these empirical facts and another to understand the devastation false accusations mean to innocent lives. False accusations should be taken seriously. This possibility should never be dismissed or ignored.

Breana Talbott falsely accused three black men of brutally raping her. Bloodied and wearing only a bra and underwear Breana burst into a church asking for help. After tearing her community apart along racial lines, Breana later confessed that her accusations were a lie and her injuries were self-inflicted. Chief of Police Jay Burch said Briana's false accusations were "insulting... [and] especially offensive to the African-American community." ³³²

Rose McGowan falsely accused Asia Argento of possessing child pornography. Later Rose admitted her accusations "contained a number of facts that were not correct." For McGowan's victim the *mea culpa* was too little, too late--"The shame of falsely being labeled a pedophile has caused unbearable distress." ³³³

Sarah Parkinson falsely accused her boyfriend of domestic violence and rape. Dan Jones was arrested and spent four months in jail where he became suicidal. Dan lost his job as a prison guard. Eventually it was revealed that Sarah was having an affair, and she was trying to take Dan's house away from him. Sarah created a false diary of beatings that never occurred. Her bruises were caused by a disease that makes her faint, fall down and often become injured. What cleared Dan was his family finding a photograph that proved he was with family at the time Sarah claimed he was raping her. ³³⁴



- Belcalis Almanzar, whose stage name is "Cardi B", admitted on an Instagram Live recording that when she worked as a prostitute she would drug and rob men, "Oh yeah, you want to fuck me? Yeah... let's go back to this hotel... and I drugged niggers up and I robbed them. That's what I used to do." ³³⁵



Hanna Sandover falsely accused her ex-boyfriend of drugging and raping her. Only in the face of increasing evidence did Hanna finally admit her accusation was false. As prosecutor Ryan Seneviratne noted "She had numerous times to say the allegations were lies, but she didn't." Hanna's motive? Revenge. She was furious because her ex-boyfriend would not get back together with her. Hanna's victim was devastated by being arrested, being kept in jail and being falsely labeled as a rapist. If Hanna had wanted to stop her ex-boyfriend from dating anyone else she may have succeeded. The boyfriend is now afraid of women and is afraid to start dating again. ³³⁶

- Sophie Skinner had sex with Damon Osbourne in a public toilet. Afterwards she told Damen he had to become her boyfriend. He refused so Sophie falsely accused Damon of raping her. Surveillance video confirmed no rape occurred. How was the victim affected? "It's turned my life upside down." Damon lost his job and spent time in jail before he was proven innocent. He noted "If there was no CCTV in this case, she may have been believed and I would be spending years in prison. It would have ruined my life." ³³⁷

Emma Sulkowicz falsely accused Paul Nungesser of rape. Emma's intention was to destroy Paul. This was made clear by her publicity seeking antics including carrying a mattress all over campus until graduation. It took a lot of money, a lawsuit, and two years of effort for Paul to clear his name. He forced Columbia University to admit he was "not responsible for any misconduct," and Columbia had to admit "Paul's remaining time at Columbia became very difficult for him... [this is] not what Columbia would want any of its students to experience." Paul was harassed by feminists who followed him to class, took his pictures, held rallies against him etc. Emma went on to perform in a pornographic "this is not rape" video and star in a bondage exhibit.³³⁸



- Tawana Brawley falsely accused three men of raping her. Almost immediately one of them committed suicide. A second was quickly cleared. The third, Steven Pagones had his marriage and career destroyed. Eventually Tawana's boyfriend came forward to say she had made the entire accusation up.³³⁹ Pagones sued Tawana and was awarded \$190,000 for defamation. He has court permission to garnish her wages.³⁴⁰



Karla Alvarez falsely accused her male lover of raping her. They had sex in the restroom at the Laredo Medical Center where they and Karla's husband work. After sex in the bathroom Karla's lover left. Karla remained behind. Her husband found her in the bathroom. Karla told him she had been raped. The lover showed text messages to police proving Karla was lying. Karla withdrew her false accusation of rape. Her husband, a physician at the medical center, was publically humiliated when the story was published in the media. Her lover was also humiliated. His clothing was seized by police, his name was published in the newspaper and had to go through a police investigation.³⁴¹

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CHAPTER THIRTEEN

Examples Of Females Being Violent

Band together to kill all men (Huffington Post editor Emily McComb's new years resolution) ³⁹⁶

We hurt boys by calling something toxic masculinity... women can be fucking toxic too (Meryl Streep) ³⁹⁷

GOALS OF THE CHAPTER:

1. Provide dozens of examples that illustrate the fact females are also violent.
2. Provide examples of people (male and female) whose lives were substantially damages or destroyed by female violence.
3. Encourage the reader to reconsider the feminist dogma which claims females are only violent in self-defense.

A fundamental dogma of feminism is that females are not violent except in self-defense. As we learned in chapter four that dogma has been falsified. The purpose of this chapter is to illuminate the empirical fact that women can be violent as well.

School teacher Claire Colebourne was furious that husband Michael moved out and filed for divorce.

To get revenge Claire falsely accused Michael of having an affair with an executive at his office. Claire also harassed Michael through email and made false accusations on Facebook.



The ultimate revenge occurred on Oct 19 2017 when Claire held their three year old daughter,

Bethan, underwater in a bathtub until she stopped struggling and died.

"Sadly, my little girl trusted me completely." Claire admitted, "I am responsible for Bethan's death" ³⁹⁸





Lisa Savage brutally attacked her boyfriend with a knife. After serving 17 years in prison she was released. Within days, while on a train, Lisa attacked Sarah Hayton. Video footage (as seen below right) shows Lisa savagely and repeatedly stabbing Sarah with a knife (the knife is in her right hand). The stabbing continued for four minutes. Lisa repeatedly said "Go to sleep little girl."

As she was arrested Lisa told police "I fucking did it... I took her out." ^{399, 400} Rapid police response may have saved another life. Lisa was headed to her mother's house to confront her regarding a text message Lisa didn't like.



- Olga Sterlyadeva confessed to murdering her husband Alexander as he slept. Olga hit his neck twice with an ax, cutting off Alexander's head. Then Olga used a chainsaw to cut up Alexander's body, which she used as fertilizer in her garden. Olga was angry because she thought Alexander was cheating.⁴⁰¹
- Ilham Cahyani asked her husband Dedi for his cell phone password. He refused to give it so Ilham poured gasoline on Dedi and lit him on fire. Dedi suffered an agonizing death over the next two days.⁴⁰²
- Pet store video recorded a Ms. Lee throwing a puppy against the wall when the owner refused to give her a refund and take the dog back. The dog suffered a brain hemorrhage and died the next day.⁴⁰³

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CHAPTER FOURTEEN

Feminist Judicial Practice: What Judges In California Are Taught About Domestic Violence

Misinformation comes to us from many sources (Judicial Council of California) ⁴⁹³

The courts must be sensitive to allegations of domestic violence [and to] root out the truth in each case (CA Court of Appeal) ⁴⁹⁴

A judge shall perform judicial duties without bias or prejudice (Judicial Canon 3B(5))

GOALS OF THE CHAPTER:

1. Reveal false "facts" about domestic violence being taught to family law judges in official Judicial Council of California training classes.
2. Identify key judicial trainers, analyze their empirical qualifications and subject their claims about domestic violence to empirical scrutiny.

NOTE: As noted at the beginning of chapter two, three judges who train other judges and who are still themselves on the bench are described in parts of this book, including two being mentioned in this chapter. Several attorneys urged me to anonymize their identities; thus they are known as Judges X, Y, & Z.

California judicial training is shrouded in mystery. The public is not given notice of these trainings nor access to them. It is difficult to obtain records from them. After many requests, lengthy delays, and considerable polite maneuvering I was able to obtain hundreds of Power Point slides, hand outs, bench cards, notebooks, decision making guides, case assessments, appellate decision reviews, practice scenarios, lecture notes, and video recorded trainings used to teach family law judges about domestic violence (1,181 files, 3.72 GB). Most of the content of this chapter arises from these items.

The purpose of this chapter is to subject claims about domestic violence made by these judicial trainers to empirical scrutiny. As we do this it is important to keep two facts in mind:

1. None of the judicial trainers are known to have empirical training.
2. Judicial trainers who lack empirical training *don't know* if what they are teaching about domestic violence is true--or not.

SUMMARIZING THREE ESSENTIAL FACTS REGARDING JD'S & RESEARCH

All but one of the trainers have earned the *juris doctorate* (JD) degree by graduating law school. Because JD's do not receive empirical training in law school, there are three facts about them to keep in mind:

1. JD's do not know how to parse good research from bad, so they are at risk for trusting and repeating bad science and rejecting empirical findings.
2. JD's do not know how to conduct research, so when they try to do it their results are at high risk for being deeply flawed.
3. Generally JD's seem to be unaware of these facts about themselves.

The inability of judges to parse good research from bad is the fundamental vulnerability that leads them to accept feminist claims about DV as true.

People who lack empirical training should not conduct, report on, or interpret research because the risk of error for them can be extraordinarily high.

JUDGE X, JD, MSW, JUDICIAL COUNCIL OF CALIFORNIA JUDICIAL TRAINER & FAMILY LAW JUDGE

Judge X is a family law judge who previously served as the presiding judge of the family law court in the county where he works. The vast majority of family law judges in California have attended or viewed one or more trainings given by Judge X, who also trains attorneys through the local county bar association.

Judge X summarizes his social and political views by saying, "My spouse and I are so radical that we make people on the left look moderate."⁴⁹⁵ Judge X espouses a marxist/socialist view on wealth redistribution, e.g., "There is an abundance of food, wealth, and medicine. People lack these things because others hoard them. We don't own them."⁴⁹⁶

Judge X's undergraduate work, graduate studies and law school were all completed in the Berkeley/San Francisco area. He holds a master's degree in social work and it has been said Judge X provides social work through case decisions.⁴⁹⁷

JUDGE X PERPETUATES THE DOGMA MALES ARE THE PRIMARY PERPETRATORS OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE

In a 2018 presentation to a county bar association Judge X said "We all know 90% of DV is committed by males, so, it is OK for me to refer to abusers as male."⁴⁹⁸

Judge X's claim is empirically incorrect. Slightly more than 50% of all DV is committed by females and about 70% of male/female DV is non-self defensive mutual combat (DV Empirical Facts No.'s 1, 2, & 3). We also know males are significantly less likely to report battering by a female partner (DV Empirical Fact No. 8).

Judicial trainers who lack empirical training *don't know* if what they are teaching about DV is true--or not.

ADMISSION--FAMILY LAW JUDGES EXERCISE UNRESTRICTED DISCRETION

Judge X describes family law judges in California as essentially having unrestricted discretion on the admissibility of evidence and the amount of due process allowed during family law DVRO proceedings. He notes reversals by the Court of Appeal are rare,⁴⁹⁹ meaning judicial discretion is relatively unchecked by appellate justice.

Former Chief Justice of the U.S. Supreme Court, Warren Burger, addressed the dangers of unrestricted judicial discretion:

"A court which is...unreviewable needs more careful scrutiny than any other. Unreviewable power is the most likely to self-indulge itself and the least likely to engage in dispassionate self-analysis."^{500, 501}

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CHAPTER FIFTEEN

Empirical Scrutiny Of The DV Risk Assessment Tool Covertly Used By California Family Law Judges When Estimating The Risk Of A Man To Kill His Ex-Wife Or Ex-Girlfriend

And

Empirical Scrutiny Of Claims About DV Made By:

- 1. A DV "Expert" Witness**
- 2. *Amici* To The U.S. Supreme Court**
- 3. An Associate Justice Of The U.S.
Supreme Court**

Beware of inappropriate use of psychological assessment tools to assess DV cases (Judicial Council of California) ⁵¹⁹

The lack of interest and concern for violence against men has limited our understanding of violence and victimization (Nichola Graham-Kevan) ⁵²⁰

The scientifically unsupported and tautological beliefs of profeminist advocates have resulted in substituting advocacy for science. Advocacy's near stranglehold on the field of DV and adamant refusal to allow for alternative explanations... has stilted and stifled the development of the field (Mary Cavanaugh & Richard Gelles) ⁵²¹

GOALS OF THE CHAPTER:

1. A variety of claims about domestic violence, and sources they are attributed to are subjected to empirical scrutiny, including:
 - A. The assessment instrument *covertly* used by California family law judges to classify all men into one of four categories of risk for killing their estranged wife or girlfriend.

- B. Claims about domestic violence made by a DV "expert."
 - C. Claims about domestic violence made by three political organizations in *amicus curiae* briefs submitted to the U.S. Supreme Court in *U.S. v. Castleman* (134 S.Ct. 1405, 2014).
 - D. Claims about domestic violence made by the U.S. Supreme Court Associate Justice who wrote the majority opinion in *U.S. v. Castleman*.
2. Explain and demonstrate the "circle of experts" phenomenon.
 3. Include ETS scores for all items reviewed in #1 & #2, in order to demonstrate how well ETS scores predict the results of scrutiny by an empiricist.
 4. Further demonstrate why law school graduates (holders of the JD degree) should neither interpret "research" nor report "research facts" on DV or rape.

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CHAPTER SIXTEEN

Two Additional Historical Examples Of Judicially Assisted Lynching

OR

Judges And The Lynching Of:

1. People Accused Of Witchcraft

2. Black Men & Boys

All appeals to the judges for fairness and accuracy in the witch trials fell on deaf ears. During the trial of five alleged witches, the evidence... and accusations... reached absurd proportions. Anything the girls said--including obvious lies--was used as hard evidence against the accused (Stuart Kallen) ⁵⁹⁹

Black witnesses were often disrespected in the courtroom, under the indifferent eye of judges... Black lawyers received little respect from judges... Judges had the choice to act honorably or dishonorably--too few chose the former (Sherrilyn Ifill) ⁶⁰⁰

Those judges who cannot remember the past are condemned to repeat it (George Santayana adapted to the present milieu) ⁶⁰¹

GOALS OF THE CHAPTER:

1. Briefly summarize ten ways judges enabled the crimes against humanity committed during the Salem Witch trials.
2. Briefly summarize ten ways judges enabled the crimes against humanity during the era when Black men and boys were lynched.
3. Discuss the historical pattern of judges harming innocent people by misusing their bench to impose rulings that operationalize non-judicial dogma and popular sentiment.

It is important to nest the judicial abuses described in this book within a historical context. The family law DVRO fiasco isn't the first time judges have denied legal protections, abused discretion, misused procedure and operationalized non-judicial dogma and popular sentiment.

EXAMPLE NO. 1:

JUDGES AND THE LYNCHING OF PEOPLE ACCUSED OF WITCHCRAFT

Puritanism was the religion of the Massachusetts colony. It had no tolerance for any other religion. From February 1692 through May 1693 a series of trials were held in Salem, Massachusetts. More than 200 innocent people were falsely accused of witchcraft, 28 were convicted and 20 were executed. Several more died in custody.

There are at least 10 ways judges enabled these crimes against humanity:

- Judges did not limit their work to law and procedure. Instead they were heavily guided by the non-judicial dogma of Puritanism. As Wesley notes, "The judges were here to confirm their own religiosity."⁶⁰²
- Judges were to be neutral arbiters of law, procedure and fact. As Stewart notes, "While the magistrates were supposed to examine the prisoners in a neutral manner, it was evident from the beginning [judges were] convinced of [the defendant's] guilt."⁶⁰³
- Judges were informed by physician "experts" who testified the accusers were under an evil spell.⁶⁰⁴
- Judges imposed dire consequences on anyone who did not confess to being a witch. If defendants confessed they were spared. If not, they were sentenced to death. As defendant Margaret Jacobs reported, "They told me if I would not confess I would be hanged, but if I would confess I should save my life."⁶⁰⁵
- Judges coerced false confessions from innocent people. As Rice describes, "[Judge] Hathorne, who had apparently prejudged Sarah, relied heavily on bullying tactics to force her confession."⁶⁰⁶ Defendant Giles Corey refused to plead guilty (or innocent). As a consequence he was tortured for several days until he died. To the end Corey refused to enter a plea.⁶⁰⁷
- Judges were not swayed by declarations of innocence. As Stewart reports, "Those who were accused of being witches protested their innocence... their pleas did not move the judges."⁶⁰⁸

- Judges prohibited defendants from having the assistance of defense counsel even though they faced severe consequences (life imprisonment or death).⁶⁰⁹ By custom judges were supposed to protect the rights of unrepresented accused, but they did not.⁶¹⁰
- Judges welcomed the use of unsubstantiated accusations. In fact, Chief Justice William Stoughton insisted "spectral evidence" be admitted⁶¹¹ something demanded by the other judges as well.⁶¹² Spectral evidence is testimony that a defendant's spectral shape appeared to the witness in a dream.⁶¹³ As Starkey notes, "Thanks to this arrangement, hallucinations, dreams, and mere fancies would be accepted in court as factual proof... of the behavior of the accused."⁶¹⁴ As Uschan adds, "People were convicted simply because others said they saw specters of the accused."⁶¹⁵
- Judges went through the motions of a trial but as Kallen notes, "The defendants were presumed guilty before their trials even began."⁶¹⁶
- Appellate Justices affirmed sentences of death.⁶¹⁷

EXAMPLE NO. 2:

JUDGES AND THE LYNCHING OF BLACK MEN AND BOYS

Between 1889 and 1930 there were 3,724 lynching's in the U.S. Seventy nine percent (79%) of the victims were Black⁶¹⁸ and most of these were men and boys. Victims were seized by mobs and hanged, mutilated and burned.⁶¹⁹ As Gaither describes "The lynching of blacks was a means of terrorizing an oppressed group, suppressing their political and economic aspirations, reaffirming and reinforcing their group marginalization from the mainstream of 'society' and it was carried out in pogrom fashion."⁶²⁰

In 1930 the Southern Commission on the Study of Lynching and the School of Law of the University of North Carolina undertook a nationwide examination of lynching statutes and the lynching related procedures of police, prosecutors and judges. This effort culminated in a book written by my grandfather-in-law, Professor James Chadbourn, called "*Lynching and the Law*."⁶²¹

Virtually none of the murderers who committed acts of lynching were tried and convicted. As Prof. Chadbourn notes, "Only about eight-tenths of one per cent of the lynching's in the United States since 1900 have been followed by conviction of the lynchers."⁶²²

Professor Chadbourn documented 10 ways the judiciary enabled these crimes against humanity:

- Judges granted endless continuances.⁶²³
- Judges stultifying rulings on motions and evidence.⁶²⁴
- Judges permitted the sentimentalizing of jury and witnesses.⁶²⁵
- Judges operationalized dogma and popular sentiment rather than the law. "Our traditional forms of procedure probably need no fundamental change... The problem is to meet the elusive human factor in a system of good laws administered by fallible men."⁶²⁶
- Judges failed to give a hearty response to lynching.⁶²⁷
- Judges failed to establish special courts to resolve cases more quickly.⁶²⁸
- Judges routinely denied motions for a change of venue. They weren't concerned for the safety of someone at risk of lynching but rather the impact such a decision would have on their judicial career. "It is very seldom that one has the 'guts' to change the venue."⁶²⁹
- Judges abused their discretion. "One cannot escape the conclusion that trial courts in many of these cases are chargeable with a manifest abuse of discretion". To make the point Prof. Chadbourn quotes the opinion of Mississippi Chief Justice Whitfield in the lynching case *Brown v. State* (83 Miss. 645, 36 Sou. 73, 1904), noting, "It is a mockery to talk of a fair trial."⁶³⁰
- Judges allowed perjured testimony.⁶³¹
- Judges lacked the courage to do what is right when doing so was unpopular or risky. "More judicial courage of the type exhibited by Mr. Justice Lacke is needed." In 1882 Justice Lacke came up a lynching in progress. Noting one of the participants was an attorney, Justice Lacke disbarred him immediately.⁶³²

This isn't to say all judges assisted lynchers, but many did. The U.S. Supreme Court isn't exempt from culpability either. Using *Brown v. Board of Education* (347 U.S. 483) as a benchmark, Sherrilyn Ifill notes "*Brown*, in fact, is an anomaly. In the context of the Supreme Court's long history, the *Brown* decision is a bump in the road along a path marked more consistently by the Court's embrace and reaffirmation of inequality and exclusion based on race..."⁶³³

DISCUSSION

Salem judges sentenced many innocent people to death. Later only one judge admitted his wrongdoing. Judge Samuel Sewell confessed to the congregation of the South Church in Boston, asking their pardon and requesting prayers that God would "pardon that sin and all his other sins."

As Rice notes "Judge Sewell's confession distinguished him as the only participating judge in the Salem witch trials to offer public repentance."⁶³⁴ Sewell spent the rest of his life helping people under persecution. He worked on rights for slaves and authored one of the first antislavery articles written in the American colonies.⁶³⁵

A number of similarities are seen between judicial practice during the Salem witch trials, the era of lynching Black men and boys, and the current family law DVRO crisis including:

- Judicial practice shaped by non-judicial dogma or popular sentiment.
- Judicial susceptibility to implicit bias arising from non-judicial dogma or popular sentiment.
- Judicial predisposition to automatically believe accusations consistent with non-judicial dogma or popular sentiment.
- Diminished judicial protection of due process rights of the accused.
- Judicial perception of defendants as members of a scorned outgroup.
- Judicial skepticism towards claims of innocence.
- Judicial indifference to the suffering of innocent defendants.

Judicial practice influenced by any extra-judicial dogma or popular sentiment is an immoral enterprise. When a judge deviates from the Constitution, law, due process and verifiable facts the risk of harming innocent people increases. Consequently judges must be forever vigilant against this tyranny. Judges who cannot divorce themselves from extra-judicial dogma or popular sentiment should leave the bench. They can be activists as lawyers. *They should not be activists as judges.*

One hopes family law judges, feminist judicial trainers, feminist "experts," and others who have created and perpetuated the judicial war on men will follow the examples of Judge Sewell and Justice Lacke.

CHAPTER SEVENTEEN

Lesson Not Learned: Feminism & False Memory Syndrome

Memory is, by definition, fallible at best and unreliable at worst (Mark Howe & Lauren Knott) ⁶³⁶

So many families were destroyed by this (Elizabeth Loftus) ⁶³⁷

Families were destroyed, lives were shattered... communities were ripped apart, and innocent people were imprisoned (Donald Michael Kraig) ⁶³⁸

Courts have increasingly found repressed memory testimony to be unreliable and therefore inadmissible... State agencies have also become involved, bringing criminal fraud charges and de-licensing proceedings against some therapists who have engaged in repressed memory therapy (Anita Lipton) ⁶³⁹

GOALS OF THE CHAPTER:

1. Briefly review the basic facts about false memory syndrome.
2. Remind the reader that memory recovery therapy is, in part, the product of feminist psychology.
3. Point out feminists have never been held accountable for their role in creating and perpetuating the false memory fiasco.

In the early 1990's feminists were one of two driving forces behind the emergence of a new and untested form of psychological treatment called "memory recovery therapy." ⁶⁴⁰ They claimed this work was revealing a secret mechanism of patriarchal control. ⁶⁴¹ As Arnie Kahn explains "[The] patriarchy thrives under conditions of silence." ⁶⁴² Feminism infused this work, stating "Our feminist values both inform and shape our interpretation [of memory recovery therapy]." ⁶⁴³ As Lindsay & Read observed "Feminist psychologists have played a major role in promoting memory work." ⁶⁴⁴

TRANCE INDUCTION & SUGGESTION WERE USED

In treatment the mostly female patients were hypnotized. They were suggestively guided to produce visualizations of abuse, visions they had never remembered before. These included childhood rape, being tortured with knives and electricity, being hung on hooks, witnessing animal sacrifices while at preschool, cannibalism of other children, and satanic rituals in graveyards. A key characteristic in each of these cases was zero confirming evidence, something that violates Locard's Exchange Principle.⁶⁴⁵

In 1994 I published one of the first journal articles to assess people who participated in "memory recovery therapy" (MRT). These "retractors" later concluded their visualizations were false memories (Nelson & Simpson, 1994).⁶⁴⁶ While researching the article I discovered many of the therapists who practiced MRT learned to hypnotize at weekend seminars--not in university classes. Worse, some had no formal training in hypnosis whatsoever--they just started doing it. Most of these therapists couldn't explain the psychodynamics of trance induction, did not know which parts of the brain are involved, did not understand what contagion is, and they were not able to explain precautions to take against confabulation.

Using hypnosis--a powerful method that anesthetizes mental resistance and enhances suggestibility--poorly trained therapists hypnotized their patients and then suggested what they should "remember." A typical contagion sequence might go like this:

- Was anyone standing over you?
- Do you remember what *he* looked like?
- Did *he* look like your father? Your neighbor? Your teacher? Your minister?
- Did *he* touch you? How did *he* touch you? Was it in a private place? It is OK to tell us what *he* did to you...

Predictably, "memory recovery therapy" mostly generated visualizations of abuse by men: Fathers, brothers, uncles, neighbors, school teachers and pastors.

WHAT RETRACTORS DESCRIBED TO ME

I interviewed many retractors for the 1994 article. Below are excerpts, each from a different retractor.⁶⁴⁷

- *It's horrible brainwashing--you're paranoid of everything. Any problems which I was having in my life were interpreted by my therapists as signs of childhood sexual abuse. I got to the point where I couldn't tell real from unreal.*

- *My therapist told me "This must have happened to you because you have the symptoms. Therefore, if you can't remember the abuse, we may need to increase your dosage or change drugs."*
- *I was very depressed while I was in therapy. Within two weeks of leaving therapy I realized that my memories were false, and I denounced them. As soon as I did the nightmares and the paranoia disappeared.*
- *I always felt pressure from the therapist, she just kept pushing me and pushing me.*
- *I doubted the memories constantly. The therapists would say that everyone doubts the memories--they [the memories] were constantly reinforced [by the therapists].*
- *Weekly I had a threat from my therapist that if I questioned my memories, if I went "into denial," then I would be sent to a state hospital and I wouldn't get better.*
- *When I questioned [the memories] the therapist would reinforce the check list in Sue Blume's book Secret Survivor, she would tell me, "You checked off 33 of the 35 indicators, how could this possibly be wrong? Professionals recognize this as being the gospel truth."*

"MEMORIES" WERE TURNED INTO CIVIL & CRIMINAL ACCUSATIONS

Women who underwent "memory recovery therapy" would make false accusations of rape, incest, child abuse and violence in civil and criminal cases. Some accused individuals were convicted and incarcerated and only later exonerated.

FEMINISTS DEMANDED AUTOMATIC BELIEF OF ACCUSING WOMEN

Empirical scientists began questioning the accuracy of these "memories," sparking furious backlash from feminists. Janice Haaken recalls, "Feminists... argued that a clinical discourse that raises questions about the reliability of victims' memories of abuse is undermining to women... The heated controversy over child sexual abuse claims in the 1980's and 1990's--particularly memories of sexual abuse recovered in therapeutic conditions--pitted many feminists against the ranks of memory researchers." 648, 649

Then as now feminists demanded accusing females be automatically believed. This led to the destruction of many innocent lives. Both the victims of memory recovery therapy (the women) and those they falsely accused (the men) were harmed. So were families, friends, churches and hometowns. You can read some of these stories in "*True Stories of False*

Memories" by Eleanor Goldstein and Kevin Farmer (ISBN-13: 978-0897771450, available on Amazon).⁶⁵⁰

THE DEATH OF MEMORY RECOVERY THERAPY

In the late 1990's and early 2000's lawyers began suing therapists, practice groups and hospitals who performed "memory recovery therapy." The lawsuits were successful. The memory recovery industry was shut down fairly quickly. You would be hard pressed to find a memory recovery therapist today.

FEMINISM HAS NEVER BEEN HELD ACCOUNTABLE

Feminists have never been held accountable for the key role they played in creating the false memory fiasco. In 1996 Laura Brown said "The world does not for a moment forget the feminist roots of the [memory] recovery movement... Feminist therapy theory... [is] one among many strategies for advancing the feminist goals of radical social change."⁶⁵¹ Contrary to what Ms. Brown predicted a quarter century ago, the world has forgotten about false memory syndrome and its feminist roots.

CONCLUSION

During the false memory syndrome era feminists demanded female accusers be automatically believed. Later it has been shown that many of their accusations were false and those they accused were innocent. Coupled with the high rate of false accusations of rape (see chapters 10-11) and false accusations of domestic violence (chapter nine), and in light of the ills of judicial practice informed by non-judicial dogma or popular sentiment (see chapter sixteen), there are more than enough reasons for family law judges to cease the practice of automatically believing accusations of DV when made in requests for DVRO's.

CHAPTER EIGHTEEN

What The United States Supreme Court, The California State Legislature, & The Judicial Council Of California Must Do To Purge Feminist Judicial Practice As It Pertains To DV

They have disgraced me, hindered me, laughed at my losses, cooled my friends, heated my enemies; and what is their reason? I am male. Hath not a male eyes? hands? organs, dimensions, senses, affections, passions? Fed with the same food, hurt with the same weapons, subject to the same diseases, healed by the same means, warmed and cooled by the same winter and summer as also these feminists?

If you prick men, do we not bleed? If you poison men, do we not die? And if you wrong men, shall we not pay back? The villainy you have done to me, a man, has taught me. It shall go hard on you, and the world will be better for it.

Shylock's cry in the Merchant of Venice,⁶⁵²
adapted to the present *milieu*

GOALS OF THE CHAPTER:

1. Recommend to the U.S. Supreme Court that they grant a *Writ of Certiorari* on the next petition received that challenges the constitutionality of California Family Code § 6320(a)'s "disturbing the peace" statute.
2. Recommend to the California State Legislature actions they should take to eliminate the substantial anti-male bias rampant in the state's family law judiciary. Recommend steps to take to correct flawed judicial practice and recommend statutes to create that will care for and protect male victims of domestic violence.
3. Recommend to the Judicial Council of California actions they should take to insure judges are retrained on empirical facts about DV.

4. Recommend to the Judicial Council of California minimum empirical qualifications for "experts" who testify about DV or serve as judicial trainers.
5. Appeal to the Chief Justice of the California Supreme Court, who is also the Chair of the Judicial Council of California, to release the judicial administrative data I have politely, properly and repeatedly requested.

The United States Supreme Court (USSC), California State Legislature, the Judicial Council of California and similar government bodies in other states must shed feminist judicial practice. They must embrace empiricism as the method that will inform and reform them on matters pertaining to domestic violence, rape, and other topics currently managed under the beliefs and demands of feminist judicial practice. Below are specific recommendations that can move these organizations towards inclusivity, equity and impartial justice.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT

- Many *Petitions for a Writ of Certiorari* have been presented to you challenging California Family Code § 6320(a)'s "disturbing the peace" law, which is used to issue family law DVRO's in cases such as Diego Sanchez. Section 6320(a) contains no elements; and so as such it does not give ordinary people fair warning about what the law demands of them--thus transgressing constitutional requirements of specificity and notice. To date you have declined all petitions that seek review of this law. Consistent with your ruling in *U.S. v. Davis* (588 U.S. ___, 2019 at p. 1), it is time to grant a writ to the next petitioner who raises this constitutional challenge.

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CHAPTER NINETEEN

Strategies For Men & Boys To Prevent & Survive False Accusations

Good guys don't always win (Madeleine Albright) ⁶⁵³

Abusers use the legal system to continue the abuse (Nancy Lemon) ⁶⁵⁴

GOALS OF THE CHAPTER:

1. Provide strategies to avoid false accusations of rape or DV.
2. Provide strategies to respond to false accusations of DV when a family law DVRO has been requested.
3. Provide strategies to get a no basis, or "disturbing the peace" family law DVRO dismissed.
4. Provide other antidotes to false accusations.

This is a chapter of strategies meant for use by innocent men who have been falsely accused of DV or rape. If you have been falsely accused the first and most important strategy is to talk to an attorney before doing anything else.

STRATEGIES TO AVOID FALSE ACCUSATIONS OF RAPE, SEXUAL HARASSMENT, OR DOMESTIC VIOLENCE

As chapters 9-11 showed and chapter twelve illustrated many allegations of rape and domestic violence are actually false. Counter-measures and protections meant to avoid false accusations are described below.

- **The Modesto Protocol:** In 1948 Billy Graham created a protocol meant to protect himself and the men on his team from temptation and false accusations. It is straightforward: *A man should not be alone with a woman other than his wife.*⁶⁵⁵ Practical ways to implement this protocol at work include standing in the doorway of an office to talk rather than entering; sitting across the table; bringing someone with you; telling your wife or a trusted person where you will be and checking in with them periodically by text or phone. Feminists are furious with the Modesto protocol because it takes away a major opportunity to create false accusations. Kamala Harris calls it

"outrageous,"⁶⁵⁶ and the Wall Street Journal's Ashley Parker calls it "Terror of Women."⁶⁵⁷

- **No Hugs:** As a way to protect himself from false accusations Sheriff Jim Kaelin of Neuces County, Texas, won't hug anyone except close family and friends--everyone else gets a handshake or fist-bump.⁶⁵⁸ There are videos on the internet that teach ways to avoid being hugged. One is to quickly thrust your hand out for a handshake. Another is to side step, take a step back and then offer your hand along with a big smile and a kind and friendly greeting. Not hugging is a way to avoid being accused of touching a woman inappropriately.
- **Record Interactions:** Police body cameras have reduced false accusations against law enforcement officers by 93%.⁶⁵⁹ The reason is because liars don't want to be recorded. Most mobile phones have a recording program. I favor the Olympus VP-10. It looks like a pen and can be turned on without removing it from your pocket. If a female gets abusive turn your recorder on and tell her she is being recorded. Then get away. Recordings can prove you were polite and used a nice tone of voice. A recording preserves the words that were said in case the female changes her story later on. It also documents abuse you were being subjected to including threats, profanity, and slurred words demonstrating intoxication. Be sure to check the recording laws in your state.
- **Don't Get Drunk The First Time Together:** Alcohol (or drugs) + a new female interest + raging hormones = the cradle of false rape accusations. Don't do it! If you meet an interesting female don't get her drunk and don't let her get you drunk. Don't do anything more than get her phone number and have a nice conversation. The first few times you are intimate you both should be fully sober.
- **Elicit Thank You Messages:** Suppose you meet a female at a party, get drunk and have sex. Later on send a text such as "you are awesome... thanks!" even if you are not that interested in her. Suppose it elicits a response such as "♥ AWESOME! Tingly! Let's do it again soon ♥." Two weeks later when she accuses you of rape a text message such as this may make the difference between criminal charges and no charges.

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CHAPTER TWENTY

Are You Really Feminist? (Take The Test & Find Out)

While today's feminists claim to champion the rights of all women, they speak only for women who agree with them
(Katie Yoder) ⁶⁸¹

Dear militant feminists, stop messing it up for the rest of us
(Carol Roth) ⁶⁸²

I used to call myself a feminist... I don't call myself a feminist anymore (Kate Fridkis) ⁶⁸³

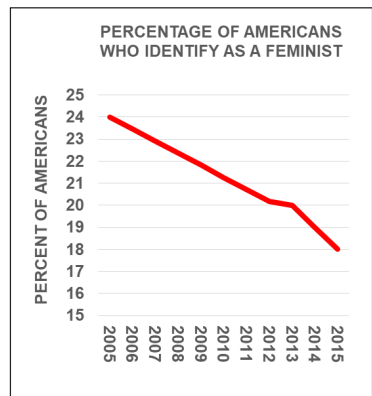
I think of myself as a humanist... it's less alienating to people who think of feminism as being a load of strident bitches. The label 'feminist' has gotten warped (Susan Sarandon) ⁶⁸⁴

GOALS OF THE CHAPTER:

1. Take the test to find out if you are really a feminist or just a feminist in name only (FINO).

People have begun rejecting feminism. As figure one demonstrates (see right), the number of Americans who call themselves feminist is declining rapidly. Between 2005 and 2015 the number shrank by 25%.⁶⁸⁵ For example, organizations representing eight million mothers from 150 countries signed the *Declaration of Mothers*, which rejects the tenants of feminism. As Rep. Diane Black (R-TN) noted, "Despite what the media and radical feminists would have us believe, the pink-hatted protestors do not speak for the majority of women in America or the world." ⁶⁸⁶

FIGURE 1: Decline of Feminism



For a variety of reasons, Kaley Cuoco won't call herself a feminist,⁶⁸⁷ nor Kellyanne Conway,⁶⁸⁸ or Lady Gaga, or Madonna, or Demi Moore, or Sarah Jessica Parker, or Kelly Clarkson.⁶⁸⁹

Mollie Hemingway takes it a step further, saying "It's time to push back against feminist bullies." ⁶⁹⁰

There are multiple websites where females are pushing back against feminism by posting pictures of themselves holding hand-lettered signs which list reasons they reject feminism (the courageous act of posing their picture prevents claims the postings were created by men). Some excerpts from these pictures are re-stated below: ⁶⁹¹

- *Feminists need to grow thicker skin, take responsibility for themselves, stop basing their arguments on fallacies, think for themselves, AND STOP BLAMING SOCIETY FOR THEIR PROBLEMS.*
- *I don't hate men. I respect men. I'm not superior to men... Equalism, not feminism!*
- *I don't support a movement that ignores men & men's issues.*
- *I will not tear down an entire gender just to feel better about myself... I will not punish an entire gender for the actions of a few.*
- *My husband is not a monster for wanting me to stay home, and I am not brainwashed for agreeing with him! -- Proud stay-at-home mom.*
- *I don't want my daughters growing up around slutty feminists!*
- *My children are not a punishment! Cooking for my husband is not oppression!*
- *I don't think it's necessary to belittle and dispose of an entire gender in the name of equality.*
- *Modern feminism is a hate movement that infantilizes women and demonizes men.*
- *Over 40% of domestic abuse victims are MEN, although there are 0 shelters available [for them] in our supposed 'patriarchy'.*
- *I get insulted by feminist women more than any other group of people.*
- *I don't need modern, extreme feminism because its blind hatred of men is an insult to the men who worked hard to secure the rights women have now.*
- *When I got raped by a, OMG, here it comes, A MAN, does that mean all men are bad? NO, if that's the way you think, you have the logic of a fucking child.*
- *I don't need feminism because I can hold my own beliefs without an army of angry vagina's backing me.*

- *I didn't deserve to be BULLIED by a female teacher because I told her that I wanted to be a wife and mother, not a BUSINESS PERSON.*
- *I DON'T NEED FEMINISM because I am a victim of my own bad choices.*
- *Bereft of a real cause, today's feminists have become a coven of argument who pick petty fights and spew aggressive invective to justify their existence.⁶⁹²*

Some people are feminists in name only (FINO's). Also, some women have begun publically rejecting feminism, for a wide variety of reasons.

DISCUSSION

Feminist investigative film maker and child movie star Cassie Jaye was determined to document the inner workings of the men's rights movement, expecting to find misogynist haters who support wife beating, rape and child abuse. What she ended up documenting in her film "*The Red Pill*" (highly recommended, <http://theredpillmovie.com>),⁶⁹³ is the inner workings of the feminist machine which systematically abuses boys and men in school, family law, the media and society. Cassie Jaye had the courage to say, at the end of her film, "*I no longer call myself a feminist.*"⁶⁹⁴

It is possible you don't identify with feminism or you have already rejected it completely. However, some readers may still believe themselves to be feminist. Quite possibly you are a feminist in name only (FINO). Take the test on the next page to find out.

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CHAPTER TWENTY ONE

Concluding Thoughts

Well done is better than well said (Benjamin Franklin) ⁶⁹⁵

Stop talking... Start doing (Jamie Farrell) ⁶⁹⁶

Let's go (Gen. Bernard Montgomery) ⁶⁹⁷

Let's roll (Todd Beamer) ⁶⁹⁸

GOALS:

1. Explain the concept of guilty knowledge. Challenge readers to act on the guilty knowledge they acquired by reading this book.
2. Confirm to men falsely accused of rape or DV, and against whom a family law DVRO was granted on these accusations that they are a victim of judicially assisted domestic violence.
3. Challenge judges to examine the empirical literature on domestic violence even if it is not provided to them in training courses. Challenge them to take corrective and proactive actions.
4. Challenge police officers and Title IX investigators to stop automatically believing accusations of rape or DV, to recommend use of Dr. McDowell's Rape Allegations Checklist, to recommend other investigative techniques that can help uncover false accusations and to remind them of their duty to equally investigate for proof of innocence as well as guilt.

Thank you for reading this book, but, that isn't enough. Guilty knowledge obligates you to take action wherever you are and in whatever way you can.

GUILTY KNOWLEDGE AND THE DUTY TO ACT

Across several disciplines there is a concept called "guilty knowledge." ⁶⁹⁹ This is a circumstance where you learn about an immoral enterprise.⁷⁰⁰ Once you know of it you have an ethical duty to take action to stop preventable harm.⁷⁰¹ *If you don't take action you are guilty of a moral failure.*

You can't unread this book. You have learned about the harmful ruthlessness of feminist judicial practice. *This is your guilty knowledge.* You now have an ethical duty to try to stop the harm it is causing to children,

families, innocent men, and to women. At the very least you can do each of the following:

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EPILOGUE

When Grandfather-in-law James Harmon Chadbourn left UCLA law school (in whose hospital I was born) to teach at Harvard law school, he was given a tantalus which my wife inherited and proudly displays in our home. On special occasions I sometimes have a bit of liquor out of one of Prof. Chadbourn's crystal decanters. It is as close as I can get to the man who my wife spent her summers with as a little girl. Her many stories about Granpop, and my reading of his book "*Lynching and the Law*" have helped me to know him better.

I believe Granpop would be proud of me for having illuminated another form of judicially-enabled lynching, even as he would be ashamed of the judicial officers and legal system which empower it.

PEOPLE I WOULD LIKE TO HEAR FROM

I am particularly interested in hearing from people who are described in any of the categories below. Please contact me at www.dvfacts.com.

Police & Military: Did you lose your job as a result of a non-criminal, non-violent, no-cause or "disturbing the peace" family law DVRO? Please tell me about it.

Women Who Made False Accusations: Did you make false accusations against a former partner (male or female)? Please tell me the story.

Judges, Justices, & Court Workers: Many of the insights in this book arose from confidential disclosures. How do you think I learned so much? People like you talked to me. Please contact me, especially if you are retired and have little to lose from telling secrets that need to be told.

Children Of False Accusers: If one of your parents used false allegations of DV or rape to eliminate the other parent from your life, please tell me what happened. How did it affect you? And, how did you find out the truth of things?

Sheriffs And Chiefs of Police: Please give me *confidential* access to your case files. I want to test a revised version of the Rape Allegation Checklist (with full permission of Dr. McDowell). I will conceal the identity of your agency. I want to get data from as many different police agencies as possible. Thanks, and be safe.

Attorneys Who Plan To Question DV "Experts": I can be retained as a consultant to assist in question preparation (including in real time). I can provide empirical analysis with ETS scores for any type of social science research, especially studies cited by "experts" in declarations, reports, or testimony and also by *amicus* in briefs.

Individuals With The Means To Endow My Research: With an endowment I could expand my work considerably. I have many important research projects waiting to be undertaken. All are unique, original, powerful and in need of substantial funding because these are large and expensive projects.

- One, a judicial watching project, would for the first time in history empirically assess the use and abuse of discretion by judges across a wide spectrum of law. A pilot study documented significant differences between a dozen judges.
- I would also like to assess Dr. McDowell's Rape Allegation Checklist across a dozen police agencies in multiple states.

- I am also interested in creating a masters and Ph.D. program at a university wherein students learn the problem solving method described in my dissertation. With a substantially endowed chair I would be able to secure a position at a research university. This would enable me to conduct my research full time and also teach graduate students how to do it.

ENDNOTES

- ¹ I earned my Ph.D. in Criminology & Criminal Justice through the individual doctoral program at the University of California Davis. The individual program allows promising graduate students to complete important research that does not easily align with any of the academic departments on campus. The program is supervised by the Graduate Dean and a cross-disciplinary panel of professors. I was fortunate to be awarded a Graduate Dean's fellowship which paid my tuition, paid me a salary, provided medical benefits and relieved me from the need to teach (I love teaching but was grateful for the time to only have to research and work on my dissertation).

My graduate work examined a year's worth of DV investigations by a mid-sized police agency (N=1,810), with detailed examination of n=366 randomly chosen cases across 226 variables. I studied the elective actions of first responding police officers and their relationship to rates of prosecution and conviction. From these data I developed a six step best practices model for DV investigation by first responding police officers which, on average, triples rates of prosecution and doubles rates of conviction. I was able to publish five peer-reviewed journal articles arising from this study, these being conveniently used as five of the eight chapters in my dissertation (used in chapters 2, 3, 4, 6-7).

I used my dissertation to introduce a new form of criminology: *Problem-Solving Criminology* (PSC). PSC targets practical problems in policing by empirically assessing very large numbers of variables, in order to identify those with significant relationships to outcome(s) of interest. These are then assembled into best practice action models for use by police.

One of the five articles I wrote was published by the FBI in their *Law Enforcement Bulletin*. It presented the best practice DV investigation model for first responding police. After graduation I published a law enforcement organizational best practice for the response to DV, doing so in the *Wiley Handbook of Violence and Aggression*.

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 - ³ Lemon, Nancy K.D. R(2017). Survey of California DV providers finds family courts fall short of the mark. *Domestic Violence Report* 23(1): 3-4, at p. 12.
 - ⁴ One act is all that is required, "past act or acts" (Government Code § 6300, in part); "conduct that destroys the mental or emotional calm of the other party" (*Marriage of Nadkarni*, 173 Cal.App.4th 1483 at 1497, defining "disturbing the peace of the other party" as stated in Family

Code § 6320(a). There is no statute of limitations.

- 5 Per the visitation agreement Angelica picked up the twins from Lami's house every other Friday, returning them on Sunday. Angelica and Diego moved and didn't tell Lami. The kids were still fairly young and though they were going to a different house, somehow this didn't come out when they were with Lami. Diego told me he developed a phobia of mail coming from Lami's attorney. Once the divorce and child custody agreement were finalized Diego moved and changed his phone number. He was supposed to inform Lami but he didn't. This is why mail, email, and phone calls didn't reach Diego. There are a few other complexities that won't be summarized here because the point of the chapter is to tell the story of the destruction of a good man, not re-litigate a detailed set of facts. Additionally, details might help readers figure out who Diego and Lami really are.
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