

CONCEPT	TEXT	CITE
CHILD SUPPORT COLLECTIONS	"In his radio message, which he taped Friday in New York City, where he visited two schools, the president noted that child-support collections have increased 10 percent during the past year, reaching a record of nearly \$16 billion--double the \$8 Billion collected in 1992."	The Sacramento Bee, Fathers' involvement crucial to kids' success, Clinton says, by Deb Riechmann (AP) Sunday June 18, 2000, p. A9
CHILD SUPPORT COLLECTIONS	Information from multiple sources shows that only 10% of all noncustodial fathers fit the "deadbeat dad" category: 90% of the fathers with joint custody paid the support due. Fathers with visitation rights pay 79.1%; and 44.5% of those with NO visitation rights still financially support their children.	(Source: Census Bureau report. Series P-23, No. 173).
CHILD SUPPORT COLLECTIONS	Custodial mothers who receive a support award: 79.6% Custodial fathers who receive a support award: 29.9% Non-custodial mothers who totally default on support: 46.9% Non-custodial fathers who totally default on support: 26.9%	Technical Analysis Paper No. 42, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Office of Income Security Policy, Oct. 1991, Authors: Meyer and Garansky.
CHILD SUPPORT COLLECTIONS	66% of all support not paid by non-custodial fathers is due to inability to pay.	(Source: U.S. General Accounting Office Report, GAO/HRD-92-39FS January 1992).
CHILD SUPPORT COLLECTIONS	Additionally, of those not paying support, 66% are not doing so because they lack the financial resources to pay .	(Source: GAO report: GAO/HRD-92-39 FS)
CHILDREN POOR WITHOUT FATHERS	"Echoing the president's concerns, Massachusetts Gov. Paul Cellucci noted in the weekly Republican radio address that children without fathers living at home are five times more likely to grow up poor and twice as likely to drop out of school."	The Sacramento Bee, Fathers' involvement crucial to kids' success, Clinton says, by Deb Riechmann (AP) Sunday June 18, 2000, p. A9

EDUCATION	"One study showed that the chances of a child getting mostly A's increased by over 40 percent in two-parent families where the father was highly involved," Clinton said. "Even in families where the father isn't living with his child, but remains actively involved, those odds of getting A's increased by a full third."	The Sacramento Bee, Fathers' involvement crucial to kids' success, Clinton says, by Deb Riechmann (AP) Sunday June 18, 2000, p. A9
FATHERHOOD INITIATIVE	"Clinton also used his address to criticize the House for passing a spending bill last week that fails to include his \$255 million fatherhood initiative. It aims to help at least \$40,000 low-income noncustodial parents--primarily fathers--find work, meet support payments and re-establish relationships with their children." (\$6375 per Father)	The Sacramento Bee, Fathers' involvement crucial to kids' success, Clinton says, by Deb Riechmann (AP) Sunday June 18, 2000, p. A9
FATHERHOOD INITIATIVE	"The fact is, many fathers can't provide financial and emotional support to their children, not because they're deadbeat, but because they're dead broke," Clinton said.	The Sacramento Bee, Fathers' involvement crucial to kids' success, Clinton says, by Deb Riechmann (AP) Sunday June 18, 2000, p. A9
FATHERLESS CHILDREN SUFFER	One in three American Children who live without their fathers suffer financially and emotionally.	The Sacramento Bee, Fathers' involvement crucial to kids' success, Clinton says, by Deb Riechmann (AP) Sunday June 18, 2000, p. A9
39% of US Children Separated from their Fathers	Fathers leave an indelible mark on their children and society. We must encourage, equip, and support dads as they become the true heroes of the coming generation. Ken Canfield, Ph.D. Founder and President National Center for Fathering -- A critical problem... fatherlessness -- "Currently, more than 27 million children-39% of all US children-now live apart from their father. In a typical year, well over one-third of these children won't even see their dad."	NCF Web Page: http://www.fathers.com/about/index.html
FATHERLESS RECOGNIZED IN GENERAL SOCIETY	"According to 72% of the population, fatherlessness is the most significant family or social problem facing America."	Source: National Center for Fathering, Fathering in America Poll, January, 1999.

<p>FATHERLESSNESS IN SOCIETY</p>	<p>The 1997 Gallup Youth Survey found the following among U.S. teens: 33 % live away from their father 43% of urban teens live away from their father --Source: Youthviews, Gallup Youth Survey 4 (June, 1997).</p>	<p>Source: Youthviews, Gallup Youth Survey 4 (June, 1997).</p>
<p>FATHERLESSNESS IN SOCIETY</p>	<p>Newsmax reported on this same conference, and noted the report that "The key variable affecting whether a father is involved in his child's life a year after the baby's birth is whether the mother wanted to marry the father at the time of birth." It was also reported that in the black community, where the illegitimate birth rate is 70%, "black mothers are still 15 percent less willing than women in other populations to marry the father of their child."</p>	<p>"Men Have Been Irresponsible And Women Have Been Heroic" By Gerald L. Rowles, Ph.D. Friday, May 4, 2001</p>
<p>FATHERLESSNESS IN SOCIETY</p>	<p>Nearly 2 of every 5 children in America do not live with their fathers.</p>	<p>[US News and World Report, February 27, 1995, p.39]</p>
<p>FATHERLESSNESS -- BLACK VS. WHITE</p>	<p>White children born in the 1950-1954 period spent only 8% of their childhood with just one parent; black children spent 22%. Of those born in 1980, by one estimate, white children can be expected to spend 31% of their childhood years with one parent, and black children 59%. -- Source: Popenoe, David. Life Without Father.,New York: Simon and Schuster, 1996, 23</p>	<p>Source: Popenoe, David. Life Without Father.,New York: Simon and Schuster, 1996, 23</p>
<p>FATHERLESSNESS -- BLACK VS. WHITE</p>	<p>Maggie Gallagher: "Crime and murder rates have jumped for both black and white young men, but the biggest jump has occurred among young black men—the same group that experienced the greatest degree of father absence and least likelihood of marriage.</p>	<p>The Abolition of Marriage p. 47</p>
<p>FATHERLESSNESS -- BLACK VS. WHITE</p>	<p>"According to a report issued by several Federal agencies, mortality among black males 15 to 19 has risen from 125.3 deaths per 100,000 in 1985 to 234.3 per 100,000 in 1994, and increase of 87% in just nine years."</p>	<p>Los Angeles Times 3 July, 1997</p>

<p>FATHERLESSNESS -- BLACK VS. WHITE</p>	<p>The best evidence of a bright spot is that, from 1995 to 2000, the proportion of black children living with married parents increased from 35 percent to 39 percent. Any change of this sort is welcome. But that increase in married parents must first be broken into children living with biological married parents and children living with a stepfather. From 1995 to 2000, we know that the percentage of black children born to single women dropped from 69.9 percent to 68.5 percent. This is probably a fair representation of the magnitude of increase in black children living with biological married parents -- a whole lot better than things continuing to get worse, but a minor change in the continuing social catastrophe of the black family.</p>	<p>The Fathers Are Still Missing By Charles Murray The writer is the Bradley Fellow at the American Enterprise Institute. Washington Post article To view the entire article, go to http://www.washingtonpost.com/wp-dyn/articles/A9034-2001Oct29.html</p>
<p>BLACK FATHERLESSNESS</p>	<p>There are a lot of unmarried fathers, too; according to the National Center for Health Statistics, one-third of American children are born to an unwed mother.</p> <p>Statistics affirm that the majority of black children are daddyless. About 70 percent of all African-American births are out of wedlock and over 85 percent of African-American children will spend some years of their childhood without a father in the home</p> <p>It seems that a lot of them did not think they were good role models for their children or that they did not have the financial means to care for them. Eighty-six percent of them earned less than \$20,000 a year. How were these men affected by the idea that a father should be a provider?</p> <p>They often blamed themselves for not finding work or not finding the perfect job.</p>	<p>The myth of the deadbeat dad A researcher who interviewed black fathers who don't live with their kids talks about their surprising views on parenting. Salon By Suzy Hansen Aug. 9, 2001</p>

<p>RISING RATES OF ILLEGITIMACY</p>	<p>With the increasing number of premarital births and a continuing high divorce rate, the proportion of children living with just one parent rose from 9 percent in 1960 to 28 percent in 1996. Currently, 57.7 percent of all black children, 31.8 percent of all Hispanic children, and 20.9 percent of all white children are living in single-parent homes. --Source: Saluter, Arlen F. Marital Status and Living Arrangements: March 1994., US Bureau of the Census, Current Population Report. p28-484. Washington, DC: GPO, 1996. US Bureau of the Census. Statistical Abstract of the United States 1997, Washington, D</p>	<p>--Source: Saluter, Arlen F. Marital Status and Living Arrangements: March 1994., US Bureau of the Census, Current Population Report. p28-484. Washington, DC: GPO, 1996. US Bureau of the Census. Statistical Abstract of the United States 1997, Washington, D</p>
<p>50's vs. Today</p>	<p>In 1950, for every 100 children born, 12 entered a broken family—four born out of wedlock and eight from their parents' divorce.</p> <p>By the mid-1990s, 58 out of every 100 children born in the United States entered a broken home.</p>	<p>http://www.heritage.org/shorts/2000familyfaith.html Key Issue: Family Religion Family and Faith: The Roots of Prosperity, Stability and Freedom By Patrick F. Fagan A Heritage Foundation Supplement From Speeches delivered at Pepperdine University and Princeton University Spring 2000</p>
<p>50's vs. Today</p>	<p>Today, the stereotypical family composed of Mom, Dad and kids is just 24 percent of American households, down from 40 percent in 1970. The proportion of single-parent families, meanwhile, has grown from 11 percent in 1970 to 16 percent today, although the figures seem to have reached a plateau in recent years.</p> <p>Looking at the data differently, the Casey Foundation reported in its Kids Count book what it considers encouraging news: The percentage of all children living in single-parent homes peaked in 1996 at 29.1 percent and fell to 27.8 percent in 2000.</p>	<p>Women's Enews 4 November 2001</p> <p>Experts: Kids Most Need Resources, Stable Home By Cindy Richards, WEnews correspondent <http://www.womensenews.org/article.cfm/dyn/aid/710/context/cover/></p>
<p>50's vs. Today</p>	<p>But in 1930, for example, the divorce rate was 17%.</p>	<p>http://www.restoreliberty.com/ch5children.htm</p>
<p>50's vs. Today</p>	<p>The number of children living only with mothers grew from 5.1 million in 1960 to over 17 million today</p>	<p>State of Fatherhood, Father Facts, quoted in McKenzie October, 1997</p>

<p>50's vs. Today</p>	<p>Children who were part of the "post war generation" could expect to grow up with two biological parents who were married to each other. Eighty percent did. Today, only about 50% of children will spend their entire childhood in an intact family. --Source: David Poponoe, American Family Decline, 1960-1990: A Review and Appraisal Journal of Marriage and Family 55 (August 1993).</p>	<p>--Source: David Poponoe, American Family Decline, 1960-1990: A Review and Appraisal Journal of Marriage and Family 55 (August 1993).</p>
<p>50's vs. Today</p>	<p>In 1950, for every 100 children born, 12 entered a broken family—four born out of wedlock and eight from their parents' divorce.</p> <p>By the mid-1990s, 58 out of every 100 children born in the United States entered a broken home.</p>	<p>http://www.heritage.org/shorts/2000familyfaith.html Key Issue: Family Religion Family and Faith: The Roots of Prosperity, Stability and Freedom By Patrick F. Fagan A Heritage Foundation Supplement From Speeches delivered at Pepperdine University and Princeton University Spring 2000</p>
<p>50's vs. Today</p>	<p>"...The 'illegitimate revolution" which increased the number of fatherless children from 5.3 percent in 1960 to 30.1 percent in 1992 while reducing the birth rate by a third."</p>	<p>David Hartmen, The Family in America, July 1997</p>
<p>EDUCATION--FATHERS INVOLVEMENT GIVES HIGHER TEST SCORES</p>	<p>Children are more likely to get mostly A's and less likely to repeat a grade or be expelled if fathers are highly involved in their schools, according to a recent study by the U.S. Department of Education, "Fathers Involved in Their Children's School." 51 percent of the children got mostly A's; 48 percent did so when only the father was highly involved; 44 percent did when just the mother was highly involved; 27 percent got mostly A's if neither parent was very involved. 31 percent of children with highly involved fathers got mostly A's even when the father was a noncustodial parent.</p>	<p>Source: ANCP http://ancpr.org/involvedads.html For a free copy of the study, call the U.S. Department of Education at 1-800 USA LEARN.</p>
<p>EFFECT OF FEMINISM ON SOCIETY</p>	<p>the depression of 1932-33 had the lowest rate of divorce and the highest rate in the 1980's during the period of economic achievement. p.8</p>	<p>Abstract of Guidubaldi Minority Report July 1996 For full text of this document: www.erols.com/afc/minority1.htm</p>

<p>SFHH--DIVORCE AND CHILD CRIME RATE</p>	<p>"Your staff needs to obtain the 1994 Journal of Socio-Economics and go to the study titled "Crime and Unemployment" where a stunning and unanticipated finding emerged in a 44 year tabulation of all U.S. county data: "the most powerful predictor of Homicide rates in the United States are the divorce rates." The Drexel University researchers used the top rated variables (women in the workforce, percentage of Roman Catholic families, etc.) and the coefficients are huge in the results. When I pointed out to Wade Horn that this finding was not showing that Fatherlessness, per se, is prompting the homicide increase, but rather that high divorce occurrences were, he was displeased."</p>	<p>Phyllis H. Witcher President Protecting Marriage, Inc. Wilmington, Delaware 19803 July 5, 2001</p> <p>Hon. Wally Herger, R-CA House Ways and Means Committee Subcommittee on Human Resources Rayburn House Office Building Washington, DC 20015</p>
<p>SFHH--DIVORCE AND CHILD CRIME RATE</p>	<p>The decline in socially responsible behavior by youths coincided with the rapidly escalating divorce rate. p.3 From 1970-73 serious assaults on peers increased by 85.3% > Serious assaults on teachers increased by 77.4% > Rapes and attempted rapes increased by 40.1% > Homicides increased by 18.5% > Drug & alcohol offenses on school property increased by 37.5% > Number of weapons confiscated increased by 54.4% > The divorce rate doubled between 1965 - 1978. > From the mid-60's to the late 70's, there was a steady decline in nationally administered standardized test scores (SAT, ACT for high-schoolers and Iowa Tests of Basic Skills for mid elementary). This could not be explained by differences across the years in pupil composition or alterations in tests.</p>	<p>Abstract of Guidubaldi Minority Report July 1996 For full text of this document: www.erols.com/afc/minority1.htm</p>

<p>CORRUPT FAMILY COURTS</p>	<p>Anyone who doubts that the child support boondoggle is verging on collapse from its own dead weight, should read between the lines of bureaucratic obfuscation of GAO Report HEHS-99-103 of June, 1999. Despite the fact that the child support industry retains 92% of low-income child support to fund its operations, the number of states spending more on collection efforts than they retained, increased from 12 to 22 between 1994 and 1997. Despite the bureaucratic BIG LIE of greatly increased collections, the GAO Reports that seven states had an actual drop in collections in 1997, and this trend was expected to grow, which it has. The GAO Report noted that the income tax refund intercept program more than offset declining IV-D collections at that time, but the ACFC Child Support Survey indicates that 22.6% of these seizures are in error, and this program is self-limiting as more non-custodial parents learn to avoid having a refund because they cannot trust the deadbeat IRS to be responsible and return their tax refunds when due.</p>	
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<p>CORRUPT FAMILY COURTS</p>	<p>“Several years ago, an attorney from a small southern town sought my assistance with a bizarre case. The attorney’s client was a distraught Father who wanted custody of his four year old son. The Father had found over a dozen pornographic photographs showing his boy nude with ribbons and stickers on his erect penis.</p> <p>In her interview with a court appointed psychiatrist, the mother admitted taking the photographs. During this interview boy sucked and fondled his mothers breasts for about a half-hour. The psychiatrist concluded that both the boy and his mother were seriously disturbed, as was their relationship. A Duke University Professor told the attorney the photographs strongly suggested a form of witchcraft in which young boys figured prominently in the rituals. The District Attorney wanted to prosecute the mother for sexual abuse of her son.</p> <p>Even more bizarre than the mothers satanic-pornographic practices was the psychiatrists recommendation that the mother be awarded custody, (until the boy was 12, at which time he “might do better with the Father”)! The psychiat</p>	<p>The Custody Revolution: The Father Factor and the Motherhood Mystique by Richard A. Warshak, Phd. Poseidon Press, page 32</p> <p>ISBN Number 0-671-74694-4</p>
	<p>psychiatrist, a recent mother herself, defended her position by appealing to the theory about the primary importance of the “mother-child bond.” Her interpretation of this theory was none other than the motherhood mystique in modern-garb. Actually, the Doctor had only a superficial and inadequate understanding of the theory she cited. Moreover, she was ignoring two entire branches of psychological research, that emphasized the importance of the Father-Child bond and the devastating personality-warping effects of sexual abuse.</p> <p>Sadly, the court followed the psychiatrists recommendation. The Father, his hopes dashed and his funds depleted, admitted defeat, stopped pursuing custody, and left his son in the care of a woman who might very well, be a witch...</p>	

<p>CORRUPT FAMILY COURTS</p>	<p>“Mother-custody has been the choice of divorce courts for a century. It is, as the foregoing paragraphs show, a tried-and-failed arrangement. It does not benefit women. It drags them into poverty and depression.” P. 113</p>	<p>4.) Dr. Daniel Amneus, The Garbage Generation, Primrose Press, Alhambra, CA. [1991] p. 113</p>
<p>CORRUPT FAMILY COURTS</p>	<p>“The Hon. S.L. Vavuris, Judge of the San Francisco Superior Court, stated in open Court that ‘90 percent of all of the children in trouble are from broken homes’</p>	<p>[Loebenstein #648527, S.F. Superior Court, July 3, 1974.]</p>
<p>CORRUPT FAMILY COURTS</p>	<p>3.) Even in cases where both parents agree to joint custody, 33% are awarded to the custody of the mother anyway, and even in cases where both parents agree to father custody, 13% are awarded to the custody of the mother</p>	<p>Anne Mitchell of F.R.E.E.</p>

<p>CORRUPT FAMILY COURTS</p>	<p>Alberta is contemplating a tough new approach to child welfare cases that could include jailing some neglectful and abusive parents even if they are not facing criminal charges, says Children's Services Minister Iris Evans.</p> <p>She is impressed with the results of a San Diego, Calif., court program aimed primarily at young drug- or alcohol-addicted parents whose children wind up in government care.</p> <p>The program -- overseen by California Juvenile Court Judge James Milliken -- includes a three-day jail stint while parents and children are assessed followed by intensive court-ordered treatment that is closely monitored. Parents, mostly young mothers, who stray from their treatment can be briefly jailed again to get them back on track.</p> <p>"I think we have to look at where more energetic and assertive, maybe even aggressive policies are making improvements in the best interests of the child," Evans said on Friday.</p> <p>"(Milliken) is seeing children as a privilege, not a right," Evans said. "They are a responsibility, a gift from God that should be better cherished t</p>	<p>Allyson Jeffs, Provincial Affairs Writer The Edmonton Journal</p> <p>Journal Stock / Iris Evans</p>
<p>CORRUPT FAMILY COURTS</p>	<p>"The criminal class doesn't suffer from mother-deprivation. Mom has stunted nothing—she has given her all to the criminal class. Criminals have many problems, but mother-deprivation is not one of them."</p>	<p>1.) Dr. Daniel Amneus, The Garbage Generation: Primrose Press, Alhambra, CA. (1991) p. 153</p>
<p>CORRUPT FAMILY COURTS</p>	<p>In point of fact, a recent study indicates that fathers become the primary custodian in only 5-10% of divorces</p>	<p>(Maccoby, Depner, & Mnookin, 1990)</p>

<p>CORRUPT FAMILY COURTS</p>	<p>The courts entrusted with these potentially earth-shattering decisions are among our lowest status courts and judicial personnel are often elected without regard to their knowledge and understanding of family dynamics, home economics or child development. Moreover, they are on the bench for extended periods of time and have little likelihood of public criticism from attorneys in their communities since these players in the divorce game depend on the goodwill of their local judges to ensure their success rate and financial livelihood. Finally, their decisions - good, bad or unfair - are largely impervious to modification." p. 9</p>	<p>Abstract of Guidubaldi Minority Report July 1996 P. 9 For full text of this document: www.erols.com/afc/minority1.htm</p>
<p>GOVERNMENT IS NOT IN BEST INTERESTS OF CHILD</p>	<p>Walter Mondale as VP, 1977 has a damning quote against govt programs in preface: "...it is abundantly clear that existing divorce procedures have not worked "in the best interest of the child." "Repeatedly, in study after study, since the mid-1970's, divorced-family children have been shown to function more poorly than children from biologically intact two-parent families on a wide range of academic, social and emotional issues. p.4</p>	<p>Abstract of Guidubaldi Minority Report July 1996 P. 4 For full text of this document: www.erols.com/afc/minority1.htm</p>
<p>CORRUPT FAMILY COURTS</p>	<p>When what we termed secondary stressors after relationship breakdown were examined, we found that 69.2% agreed that there were places they could go in the community for support, 60.5% believed that the Child Support Agency was not equitable or fair in their dealings and did not believe that their method of assessing child support payments was fair and equitable. With regard to perceived bias in the Family Court, 77% did not believe that the Family Court dealt equally and fairly with both partners and did not always act in the best interests of the children when deciding where a child would reside."</p>	<p>INVOLUNTARY CHILD ABSENCE SYNDROME AND DEPRESSION in Males After Relationship Breakdown, Sylvia Smith and Wei Wang Sylvia Smith is a postgraduate research student at Central Queensland University, Wei Wang is a Lecturer in Psychology at Central Queensland University Nuance no. 2 December 2000</p>

<p>CORRUPT FAMILY COURTS</p>	<p>"When you are dealing with equally fit parents, four out of five times the mother will be awarded physical custody of the children with the father sometimes sharing the legal custody," says John Bauserman Jr., a family lawyer in Northern Virginia. Bauserman has noticed that dads often lose custody battles and end up just writing checks for child support without so much as access. He blames the courts and the legal system which he sees as ill-equipped to adjudicate family life.</p>	<p>http://www.insightmag.com/archive/200106192.shtml Divorced Dads</p> <p>By Catherine Edwards cedwards@InsightMag.com</p>
<p>CORRUPT FAMILY COURTS</p>	<p>"There is no system ever devised by mankind that is guaranteed to rip husband and wife or father, mother and child apart so bitterly than our present Family Court System." Judge Brian Lindsay Retired Supreme Court Judge, New York, New York</p>	<p>Judge Brian Lindsay, Retired Supreme Court Judge, New York, NY http://www.familycourts.com/frame/aset1.htm</p>

<p>CORRUPT FAMILY COURTS</p>	<p>Legal representation and support available free to many women, or must be paid by the husband/spouse. Not available to men</p> <p>75% of all divorces are initiated by wives nearly all divorces are initiated by wives when children are involved false allegations of child or spouse abuse have become more frequent with presumed guilt issuing to the husband loss of parental rights for the dad is an 87% probability</p> <p>...Family courts can and do negate shared parenting arrangements agreed to by divorcing spouses, awarding physical custody to the mom alimony: can be a lifetime award to the wife after five years of marriage can mean a lifetime of court appearances and attorneys' fees child support awards are arbitrary and capricious, but at minimum extract 35% of the dad's net income - and are constantly reviewed for income increases loss of home and family is virtually assured for dads</p> <p>When once writing about the myth of the "deadbeat dad", columnist Kathleen Parker mused:</p> <p>"For a variety of reasons, fathers increasingly feel disenfranchised from their children. It is nea</p>	<p>Child Support "child support is the financial fuel of the divorce industry. It has very little to do with the needs of children and everything to do with the power and profit of large numbers of adults."</p> <p>'Bully Feminism': To Empower Womyn — Criminalize Men and Boys</p> <p>By Gerald L. Rowles, Ph.D.</p> <p>http://ToogoodReports.com</p> <p>Monday, April 02, 2001</p>
	<p>nearly axiomatic that with disenfranchisement comes dereliction of duty. The solution to deadbeat dads isn't criminalizing fathers, but allowing them to be part of their children's lives. ... The wonder isn't that we have deadbeat dads, but that we don't have more."</p>	
<p>CORRUPT FAMILY COURTS</p>	<p>There is something bad happening to our children in family courts today that is causing them more harm than drugs, more harm than crime and even more harm than child molestation.</p>	<p>Judge Watson L. White Superior Court Judge, Cobb County, Georgia http://www.familycourts.com/frame1.htm</p>

<p>CORRUPT FAMILY COURTS</p>	<p>Approximately 93 percent of divorced mothers obtain primary custody of the children, according to Rodriguez, President of the Fathers' Rights Association of NYS, Hudson Valley East Chapter, and NYS Affiliate Chairman of the American Coalition of Fathers and Children, a national grass-roots movement helping with the difficulties that dads face in divorce proceedings. A former NYPD policeman, he learned first-hand about the challenge of winning custody after a 1993 divorce from the mother of his two older daughters. He said his ex-wife made false allegations of child abuse during the custody proceedings. "As a police officer I was in jeopardy of losing my job," he said. "I spent five years and \$50,000 in court."</p>	<p>Single Dads Fight For Their Rights By LAUREN MIKALOV WomensNewsOnline.com</p>
<p>CHILD SUPPORT--PARENTS V CHILD</p>	<p>Although the marginal expenditure measure of child support is often articulated as a principle of entitlement for the child, conceptually it does not reflect the child's economic claims or needs. The marginal percentage of income spent by a parent on a child in an intact two-parent family bears little relationship to claims that the child might make at family dissolution. The marginal expenditure measure does not hold the child harmless. nor prevent unequal suffering, nor even guarantee a minimum decent standard of living. Thus the most frequent measure of American child support expresses essentially a principle of justice for non-residential parents. American Law Institute's Principles of the Law of Family Dissolution: Analysis and Recommendations. Tentative Draft No. 3. Part II</p>	<p>American Law Institute's Principles of the Law of Family Dissolution: Analysis and Recommendations. Tentative Draft No. 3. Part II (From: http://www.fapt.org/docs/98maj.html)</p>

<p>CHILD SUPPORT IS HIDDEN ALIMONY--DOES NOT MEET ECONOMIC RESEARCH</p>	<p>Experts Testify That Georgia's Guidelines Are Not Appropriate - For the broad objective—the one of "appropriateness," all three economic experts directly or indirectly stated that Georgia's presumptive guidelines are excessive at moderately high and high-income levels. All three experts stated that while the guidelines are inadequate at poverty levels of income in terms of covering child costs, all experts stated that the burden on the obligor is excessive and inappropriate. Separately, an economic study was conducted and presented by the author of this Minority Report. This study on Georgia's presumptive child support obligations indicates that an application of the guidelines generally results in an inappropriate, significantly higher standard of living for the custodial parent household than for the non-custodial parent. The result is that Georgia's guidelines are inappropriately high in many, if not most, income situations. This study also found that Georgia's guidelines go against mainstream economic research and data. Minority Report of the Georgia Commission on C</p>	<p>Minority Report of the Georgia Commission on Child Support Submitted to Georgia Governor Zell Miller July 1, 1998 by R. Mark Rogers</p>
<p>ATTORNEYS FRAUDULENTLY SUBMIT "SURVEY'S TO SUPPORT SYSTEM"</p>	<p>Attorney Survey Not a Valid Case Study for Multiple Reasons: "The Minority finds that these surveys of opinion do not satisfy the Federal requirement in 45 CFR 302.56(h) in several respects. The survey is a survey of opinion and is not a compilation of data on actual child support awards. Opinions cannot be compared to actual awards for necessary statistical analysis of whether actual awards are deviating from presumptive amounts. The sample is not representative—the respondents were selected from a sample of attorneys attending a conference (on a self-selected basis) sponsored by the Georgia Bar Association at a luxury resort on Amelia Island, Florida. This is not a representative sample of Georgia attorneys, much less a representative sample of cases before Georgia courts. A sample of 72 respondents is not statistically significant. Two of the three economic experts appearing before the commission, Dr. Robert Williams and Don Bieniewicz, indicated that such a survey was not adequate to meet Federal requirements." Minority Report of the</p>	<p>Minority Report of the Georgia Commission on Child Support Submitted to Georgia Governor Zell Miller July 1, 1998 by R. Mark Rogers</p>

<p>FACTS ABOUT CHILD SUPPORT</p>	<p>The Committee should take this into account. The average State gets 30 percent of the money to finance their child support program from their welfare collections. So, as these collections go down, many States are going to have difficulty, especially the half that Nick Young referred to that finance their program directly out of those collections. They are going to have greater and greater trouble, and they are going to have to go back to their State legislatures and ask for more money.</p>	<p>STATEMENT OF RON HASKINS, PH.D., SENIOR FELLOW, BROOKINGS INSTITUTION, AND SENIOR CONSULTANT, ANNIE E. CASEY FOUNDATION, BALTIMORE, MARYLAND</p> <p>CHILD SUPPORT AND FATHERHOOD PROPOSALS</p>
<p>FACTS ABOUT CHILD SUPPORT</p>	<p>Georgia's guidelines are excessive and well above child costs at moderately high and high income levels.</p> <p>>Georgia's guidelines turn children of divorce into a financial prize—one to be fought over in a winner-take-all situation where sole custody is the hallmark of Georgia courts.</p> <p>Sole custody and hidden alimony aspects of Georgia's guidelines create the incentive for custodial parents—generally mothers—to keep the children out of their father's life as much as possible so as to not risk losing the bonus money associated with winning custody and child support.</p> <p>This State-encouraged behavior by custodial parents—primarily mothers—has led to extensive social problems such as more crime in single-parent dominant neighborhoods (men are not around to discourage crime nor are around to help discipline children) and children do not do as well in school as when fathers are more involved.</p> <p>Georgia's guidelines are burdensome to low-income obligors although presumptive awards at the low-income level are inadequate for</p>	<p>Minority Report of the Georgia Commission on Child Support Submitted to Georgia Governor Zell Miller July 1, 1998 by R. Mark Rogers</p>

	<p>covering child costs. Yet low-income obligors cannot meet their own subsistence needs but are burdened with child support they cannot pay.</p> <p>Low-income and moderately low-income obligors are driven into an underground cash economy by excessive child support burdens combined with automatic income deduction orders through employers. When income deduction orders are implemented, low-income obligors must quit their job and work for cash just to survive. This deprives obligors of a decent career path, puts them in a situation where they cannot pay mandated child support, leaves them in arrears and under threat of arrest for contempt if they show up to visit their children.</p> <p>Georgia's presumptive guidelines drives low income obligor fathers underground and those suffering the most are children and fathers who wish they could spend time together but cannot because of an inflexible child support system.</p>	
SFHH	<p>One in six children in Canada live in single-parent families, 93% of these headed by single mothers. (Source Statistics Canada, 1994-1995 Study of 23,000 Children)</p>	<p>Source: Statistics Canada, 1994-1995 Study of 23,000 Children</p>
SFHH AND YOUTH PRISONERS	<p>85% of all youths sitting in prisons grew up in a fatherless homes. Statistics from other states show similar results. <i>Fulton Co. Georgia Jail Populations</i>, Texas Dept. of Corrections, 1992.</p>	<p>Fulton Co. Georgia Jail Populations, Texas Dept. of Corrections, 1992.</p>

<p>FR MANTRA</p>	<p>According to a new publication called Getting Men Involved: The Newsletter of the Bay Area Male Involvement Network, , Spring 1997: 63% of youth suicides are from fatherless homes (Source: U.S. D.H.H.S., Bureau of the Census” 90% of all homeless and runaway children are from fatherless homes 85% of all children that exhibit behavioral disorders come from fatherless homes (Source: Center for Disease Control) 80% of rapists motivated with displaced anger come from fatherless homes (Source: Criminal Justice & Behavior, Vol 14, p. 403-26, 1978.) 71% of all high school dropouts come from fatherless homes (Source: National Principals Association Report on the State of High Schools.) 75% of all adolescent patients in chemical abuse centers come from fatherless homes (Source: Rainbows for all God’s Children.) 70% of juveniles in state-operated institutions come from fatherless homes (Source: U.S. Dept. of Justice, Special Report, Sept 1988) 85% of all youths sitting in prisons grew up in a fatherless home (Source: Fulton Co. Georgia jail populations, Texas Dept. of Corrections 1997) (Because only a portion of each age group grew</p>	<p>Joint Statement of Bill Wood and Jay Gell of the Children’s Legal Foundation. H.R. 1471, Hearing on Child Support and Fatherhood Proposals, June 28, 2001 WRITTEN TESTIMONY FOR THE HUMAN RESOURCES SUBCOMMITTEE OF THE HOUSE WAYS AND MEANS COMMITTEE</p>
<p>FR MANTRA</p>	<p>5 times more likely to commit suicide 5 times more likely to commit suicide 32 times more likely to run away 20 times more likely to have behavioral disorders 14 times more likely to commit rape 9 times more likely to drop out of high school 10 times more likely to abuse chemical substances 9 times more likely to end up in a state-operated institution 20 times more likely to end up in prison.</p>	

FR MANTRA

Delinquency of children, and in particular boys, is promoted by father-absence.[29] The problems with not having fathers in children's lives can be so severe that they can cause an 86% increase in the likelihood that a child will become a psychotic delinquent. [30] Some of the widely recognized statistics of the ills, and cost to society of father-absence include; 90% of all homeless and runaway children,[31] 70% of juveniles in state-operated institutions,[32] 75% of all adolescent patients in chemical abuse centers,[33] 85% of prison youths,[34] and talk about promoting a danger to women -- up to 80% of rapists, motivated by displaced anger.[35] There is also a threefold increase in the likelihood that a child will be involved in gang activity.[36]

Over the existing population, there is a 200% increase in the likelihood that a child will require psychological treatment [37] with 85% of all father-absent children exhibiting behavioral disorders.[38] This is a crucial point for consideration for every attorney, and every judge that separates a fit father from his children

<p>FR MANTRA</p>	<p>Children from fatherless homes are:</p> <p>4.6 times more likely to commit suicide, 6.6 times to become teenaged mothers (if they are girls, of course), 24.3 times more likely to run away, 15.3 times more likely to have behavioral disorders, 6.3 times more likely to be in a state-operated institutions, 10.8 times more likely to commit rape, 6.6 times more likely to drop out of school, 15.3 times more likely to end up in prison while a teenager. (The calculation of the relative risks shown in the preceding list is based on 27% of children being in the care of single mothers.)</p> <p>and — compared to children who are in the care of two biological, married parents — children who are in the care of single mothers are:</p> <p>33 times more likely to be seriously abused (so that they will require medical attention), and 73 times more likely to be killed.</p> <p>□</p>	<p>[The Child Abuse Crisis, a report by the Heritage Foundation]</p>
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<p>STUDY SHOWS SFHH NEEDS \$50,000 TO REPLACE FATHER</p>	<p>Study Finds Teen Pregnancy and Crime Levels are Higher Among Kids from Fatherless Homes -- Children reared in fatherless homes are more than twice as likely to become male adolescent delinquents or teen mothers, according to a significant new study by two economists at the University of California, Santa Barbara. Llad Phillips and William S. Comanor based their research on data from random surveys of 15,000 youths conducted annually by the Center for Human Resources at Ohio State University. Their findings suggest that current proposals to provide tax credits and exemptions for single mothers and to collect more child support from absent fathers will have little effect on the problem of delinquency among teenage boys. "Both measures tacitly accept the father's absence from the home and seek to ameliorate its consequences by increasing the income available to mother and child. However, it requires an increase in family income of approximately \$50,000 to counter the father's absence," the economists wrote in a report outlining the results of their study, which v</p>	<p>Press Release distributed courtesy of "Men's HOTLINE" (men@menhotline.org)</p>
<p>STUDY SHOWS SFHH NEEDS \$50,000 TO REPLACE FATHER</p>	<p>presented at the Western Economics Association meeting in San Francisco on July 1. ...The absence of either parent has a significant effect on the kids having one kind of pathology or another, but the absence of a father tends to have a more significant effect, and it seems to more seriously affect the sons, said Phillips, whose research also indicates that step-fathers may in fact contribute to the problem. [Press Release distributed courtesy of Men's Hotline (men@menhotline.org)]</p>	

<p>CHILD SUPPORT IS A FEMALE SUBSIDY</p>	<p>Why Child Support Reforms Needs Reform -- "In 1985, a psychology professor working on a grant from the United States Office of Child Support Enforcement (OCSE) reported that child support "collections" could be increased to more than two and a half times what actual awards had been. [1] The author, Ronald Haskins later became a staff member for the Ways and Means Committee of the US Congress. One of his duties is to advise members of Congress on child support reform issues.</p> <p>Haskins' report was entitled, Estimates of National Child Support Collections Potential and the Income Security of Female-Headed Families. The title is worth thinking about because it does tell us the subject of his report. The word potential tells us that Haskins was looking for some maximum imaginable amount, which must be estimated using unrealistic assumptions. The phrase Income Security of Female-Headed Families tells us that the focus is not exclusively on child support."</p>	<p>Why Child Support Reforms Needs Reform, by Roger F. Gay Project for the Improvement of Child Support Litigation Technology</p> <p>http://www.fathermag.com/cgi-bin/scrape.cgi?http://www.geocities.com/CapitolHill/5910/FatherMag/reform2.html</p>
<p>SFHH</p>	<p>The worst results are produced by never-married women. "Never-married women" in these studies has been defined to include cohabiting women. We have no evidence that children are socialized better by cohabitation than by a woman living alone -- and no wonder: Cohabitation in the United States bears no recognizable resemblance to marriage. Only a sixth of cohabiting relationships last even as long as three years.</p> <p>The best evidence of a bright spot is that, from 1995 to 2000, the proportion of black children living with married parents increased from 35 percent to 39 percent. Any change of this sort is welcome. But that increase in married parents must first be broken into children living with biological married parents and children living with a stepfather. From 1995 to 2000, we know that the percentage of black children born to single women dropped from 69.9 percent to 68.5 percent. This is probably a fair representation of the magnitude of increase in black children living with biological married parents.</p>	<p>The Fathers Are Still Missing Washington Post article To view the entire article, go to http://www.washingtonpost.com/wp-dyn/articles/A9034-2001Oct29.html By Charles Murray The writer is the Bradley Fellow at the American Enterprise Institute.</p>

	<p>parents increased from 35 percent to 39 percent. Any change of this sort is welcome. But that increase in married parents must first be broken into children living with biological married parents and children living with a stepfather. From 1995 to 2000, we know that the percentage of black children born to single women dropped from 69.9 percent to 68.5 percent. This is probably a fair representation of the magnitude of increase in black children living with biological married parents -- a whole lot better than things continuing to get worse, but a minor change in the continuing social catastrophe of the black family.</p>	
<p>FEMINIST LIES and DISINFORMATION</p>	<p>For instance, the statistic that "one women is battered every 15 seconds" is based on research by Strass and Gelles which indicate assaults by husbands or boyfriends on 1.8 million women every year, but also found assaults by wives or girlfriends on 2 million men every year. "One man is battered every 14 seconds"? Yes, but who cares? "That study also found that 54% of all violence termed 'severe' was by women." [2]</p> <p><> As cosponsors of the American Medical Association's Conference on Family Violence [3] <> , we noted a certain reluctance on the part of some of the participants to address the cycle of family violence. Until we as a society decide to deal with both sides of the issue, we can never hope to find an effective solution to the problem.</p>	<p>Domestic Violence: A Two-way Street One man battered every 14 seconds! 2. Research by Murray Strauss and Richard Gelles as reported in "Women Are Responsible Too", Judith Shervin, Ph.D. and Jim Sniechowski, Ph.D., Los Angeles Times. June 21, 1994. 3. March 11-13, 1994. "Spouse Abuse: A Two-way Street", Warren Farrell, Ph.D., USA Today. June 29, 1994. Martin Fiebert, Dept of Psychology, CSU - Bibliogrpahy with 122 scholarly investigations which demonstrate that women are as physically aggressive, or more aggressive, than men in their relationships with their spouses or male partners. The aggregate sample size in the reviewed studies exceeds 77,000</p>

<p>FEMINIST LIES and DISINFORMATION</p>	<p>The data related to child support payments reported by the Bureau of the Census (Current Population Reports, Series P-23, No 173, 1989), show that 75 percent of all child support owed is paid. > Total amount of child support owed: \$14,800,00,000 (NOT 34 Billion!) > Amount Received: \$11,100,000,000 > Composed of paid in full: \$7,600,000,000 > Paid in part: \$3,500,000,000 President Clinton recently stated on national television that \$34 billion was owned in unpaid child support. This number is a fabricatio and incorrect.</p>	<p>Jerry W. Lester, Ph.D. 2476 Bolsover, Suite 428 Housston, Texas 77005 (713) 528-6565</p>
<p>FEMINIST LIES and DISINFORMATION</p>	<p>Women's advocates claim that virtually all domestic-violence victims are women, therefore discrimination is justified. They repeat often-citedclaims such as "the number one reason women age 16 to 40 end up in the emergency room is violence," "95 percent of domestic violence is committed by men" and "the chance of being victimized by an intimate partner is 10 times greater for a woman than a man."</p> <p>Yet, these "statistics" cannot be verified and are repeatedly contradicted by both government and private studies. A Centers for Disease Control (CDC) report found the leading causes of women's injury-related emergency room visits are accidental falls, motor-vehicle accidents and accidental cuts. Homicide or injury purposely inflicted by others (including strangers and intimates) was the least likely cause, exceeded even by injuries due to animal bites and venomous plants (National Hospital Ambulatory Medical Care Survey: 1992 Emergency Department Summary).</p>	<p>Gender bias no cure for domestic violence by Lisa Scott -- Special to The Times The Seattle Times Wednesday, October 24, 2001 http://seattletimes.nwsourc.com/html/editorialsopinion/134357939_scott24.html Lisa Scott is a Bellevue attorney focusing primarily on family law, divorce and domestic violence. She is also a founding member of TABS, Taking Action against Bias in the System.</p>

<p>FEMINIST LIES and DISINFORMATION</p>	<p>The report also reinforced the misleading stereotype of the violent male. Although it conceded that men could be the victims of domestic violence, it claimed that most victims were women. But women are more likely than men to initiate domestic aggression, and more than 30% of those actually injured in such incidents are men.</p> <p>As the report says, most violent crimes are committed by men. But its figures show that only 8% of men at the peak offending age of 18 are found guilty or cautioned for violent crime (compared with 2% of women at their equivalent age, 15). So in reality, violence is atypical male behaviour.</p> <p>Its most unsettling statistics show that the proportion of men committing suicide has grown significantly (and more than women) in the past 30 years. It is no coincidence that it has grown most among single or divorced men. The fragmentation of the family has damaged women's mental and physical health too, but the effects on men have been far worse.</p>	<p>Selfish women rule in an era that doesn't need men By Melanie Phillips</p> <p>The Sunday Times 15 July 2001</p> <p>http://www.sunday-times.co.uk/</p>
<p>FATHERLESS EFFECTS ON CHILDREN</p>	<p>Students without fathers or with stepfathers were less likely to have peers who thought it important to behave well in school.</p>	<p>Source: Zill, Nicholas and Christine Winquist Nord. Running in Place: How American Families are Faring in a Changing Economy and An Individualistic Society. Washington, DC: Child Trends, Inc., 1994.</p>
<p>FATHERS--PAYING CHILD SUPPORT</p>	<p>The Florida Department of Revenue has statistics that state that over 70% of men pay their child support. But when women are ordered to pay child support, less than 5% of those pay anything. Dept. of Revenue in Florida does not enforce or prosecute these women.</p>	<p>Beat-Dead Dads: Not DeadBeat Dads, by Nadine G. Mendelsohn-Ziskind, w2ngmz@bellsouth.net; fla.paternithyfraud.com; 120 SW 120th Way</p>

FATHERS--PAYING CHILD SUPPORT	Virginia's Division of Child Support Enforcement estimates the state has 200,000 delinquent parents who collectively owe more than \$1.7 billion in support for more than 541,000 children. Last year, the state collected more than \$391 million in support payments.	August 4, 2001 Professor ousted from child-support panel By Daniel F. Drummond THE WASHINGTON TIMES
FEMALES NOT PAYING CHILD SUPPORT	66% of single mothers work less than full time while only 10% of fathers fall into this category. In addition, almost 47% of non-custodial mothers default on support compared with the 27% of fathers who default.	(Source: Garansky and Meyer, DHHS Technical Analysis Paper No. 42, 1991).
FEMALES NOT PAYING CHILD SUPPORT	Custodial mothers who receive a support award: 79.6% Custodial fathers who receive a support award: 29.9% Non-custodial mothers who totally default on support: 46.9% Non-custodial fathers who totally default on support: 26.9%	2.) Sourced from: Technical Analysis Paper No. 42, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Office of Income Security Policy, Oct. 1991; Authors Meyer and Garansky
FEMALES NOT PAYING CHILD SUPPORT	1.) "Less than 30% of custodial fathers receive a child support award, whereas, almost 80% of custodial mothers do. Yet about 47% of those mothers who are ordered to pay support totally default on their obligation. In the interest of fairness, if nothing else, policy makers should make an effort to collect child support from both delinquent fathers and mothers."	1.) Cited By Stu Miller in Case for Father Custody, page 87. Citing a Study by the Federal Office of Income Security Policy, 1991
FEMALES NOT PAYING CHILD SUPPORT	Three times the amount of women default of child support than do men.	SB 95-15

<p>DIVORCE</p>	<p>Who Left Whom, and How They Fared, From the Wallerstein Study</p> <p>From the study of 60 middle-class families in the San Francisco area come the following statistics about which partner left, and how they did afterward.</p> <p>All these numbers must be taken with a grain of salt. The sample was very small and surely not a cross-section of the nation.</p> <p>About 65 percent of the men were leavers; 35 percent of the women. However, about half of the women age 40 and older at separation were the "leaving party." By and large, the spouse who wanted the divorce is doing well ten years later. In most of the cases of the women who divorced in their 20's, the divorce was initiated by the women, essentially because the men were not sufficiently mature for marriage.</p>	<p>http://www.split-up.com/splitgen/sp/gn/wholeleftwhomandhowtheyfaredfromthewallersteinstudy.htm</p>
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<p>DIVORCE</p>	<p>38% Percent of All Divorces Occur Within the First Five Years</p> <p>Thirty-eight percent of all divorces occur within the first five years.</p> <p>However, divorce is spread out through the years of marriage, with over a third of divorces occurring after ten years of marriage.</p> <p>22% of all divorces have occurred within the first 3 years. 38% of all divorces have occurred within the first 5 years. 65% of all divorces have occurred within the first 10 years. 90% of all divorces have occurred within the first 20 years.</p> <p>Here is another way of looking at the same numbers:</p> <p>Percent of all divorces occurring in years 0-3: 22%. Percent of all divorces occurring in years 4 & 5: 16%. Percent of all divorces occurring in years 6-10: 27%. Percent of all divorces occurring in years 11-20: 25%.</p>	<p>http://www.split-up.com/splitgen/sp/gn/38percentofalldivorcesoccurwithinthefirstfiveyears.htm</p>
<p>DIVORCE</p>	<p>"But in 1930, for example, the divorce rate was 17%."</p>	<p>http://www.restoreliberty.com/ch5children.htm</p>

<p>DIVORCE</p>	<p>Further evidence of the impact of these two major societal revolutions on the family, marriage and fatherhood comes from the records of divorce rates in America in the 130-year span between 1870 and 1998. In the late nineteenth century (1870), the divorce rate was 3% — in other words, virtually non-existent. As the Industrial Revolution took hold, by 1930 the divorce rate had steadily escalated to a peak of 17% — a nearly 600% increase. At the end of the second socio-revolutionary event, World War II, the divorce rate spiked to 30% and then leveled off to an average of 25% between 1950 and 1965, just long enough for the Baby boomers to become young adults and late teens. It was at this point — between 1965 and 1975 that the divorce rate doubled, and has remained fairly constant at about 50% up until the end of the twentieth century.</p> <p>The centerpiece of this latter day program was an expansion of welfare benefits, as long as recipients obeyed the "no man in the house" rule. Consequently, the black family that had been stronger up to that point than the white fan</p>	<p>The Evolved Matriarchal American Family & Fatherhood</p> <p>By Gerald L. Rowles, Ph.D.</p> <p>Monday, Jan. 29, 2001</p>
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	<p>the white family, began to be destroyed. Bill Johnson, recently writing in the Detroit News, had this to say: "(There has been a) dramatic increase in the number of children living in father-absent families. According to federal government figures, driven by the growing number of unmarried women of childbearing age (15-44 years), the number of births to unmarried women rose to 1,293,567 in 1998, continuing an upward surge. The National Center for Health Statistics pegged out-of-wedlock births among blacks in 1997 at 69.2 percent, up from 23 percent in 1960."</p> <p>A longitudinal survey by the National Opinion Research Center, demonstrated that between the 1960s and 1970s, even the "good provider" role had shrunk from occupying the number one position (86%) to the number 3 position (67%). Blankenhorn suggests three material ways in which the fatherhood role has diminished; first — there are fewer things that are defined as distinctly father's work. Second, those contemporary "authorities" that have held sway in the larger society have simply declared that fathers are not very important. Third, "pater</p>	
	<p>Third, "paternity has become decultured — denuded of any authoritative social content or definition. ... A decultured paternity is a minimalist paternity. ... Consider the example of the sperm bank. No definition of father could be smaller."</p>	
<p>DIVORCE</p>	<p>"Statistical evidence for the past three decades verifies that no-fault divorce has been a disaster for the family. According to Statistical Abstracts of the United States, the number of divorces in this country has increased by 279 percent since these laws began taking effect in 1970. The number of children living with a divorced parent has increased 352 percent in that same period. Demographer Paul Glick has predicted that one-third of all children will live in a stepfamily before they reach their 18th birthday."</p>	<p>THE WASHINGTON TIMES Sunday, August 5, 2001; page D1</p> <p>Focus on the Family by Dr. James Dobson</p>

DIVORCE	<p>Wallerstein's study has shown that most family functioning is worse 12 to 18 months after the divorce than at the time immediately surrounding the divorce. Five years later, one third of the children were still functioning more poorly than they did at the time of the divorce. One of three children found themselves still embroiled in the ongoing bitterness of their two battling parents.[4]</p> <p>[4] Hartnup T. Divorce and marital strife and their effects on children. Arch Dis Child 1996;75:1- 8.</p>	<p>Children of Divorce CPT Charles L. Bryner, Jr, MD, Medical Branch Clinic, Naval Hospital, Jacksonville, Fla</p> <p>[J Am Board Fam Pract 14(3):178-183, 2001. © 2001 American Board of Family Practice]</p>
ILLEGITIMACY	<p>"In 1999, according to the American Association of Blood Banks, 280,000 paternity tests were conducted, and in nearly one third of cases, the man was found not to be the father."</p>	<p>Parenting Magazine--Issue August 2000 What do you think about Paternity Testing?</p>
ILLEGITIMACY	<p>"Daughters of single parents are 53% more likely to marry as teenagers, 164% more likely to have a premarital birth, and 92% more likely to dissolve their own marriages. All these intergenerational consequences of single motherhood increase the likelihood of chronic welfare dependency."</p>	<p>Barbara Dafoe Whitehead, Atlantic Monthly (April 1993).</p>
ILLEGITIMACY	<p>71% of teenage pregnancies are to children of single parents..</p>	<p>U.S. Dept. of Health and Human Services</p>
ILLEGITIMACY	<p>Daughters of single parents are 2.1 times more likely to have children during their teenage years than are daughters from intact families.</p>	<p>The Good Family Man, David Blankenhorn.</p>
ILLEGITIMACY	<p>"Girls from fatherless homes 111% (over 2X) more likely to have unwed pregnancy</p>	<p>Warren Farrell presentation at NCMC conference, 1992; Hetherington, 1972)</p>
ILLEGITIMACY	<p>71% of teenage pregnancies are to children of single parents. Daughters of single parents are 2.1 times more likely to have children during their teenage years than are daughters from intact families. Daughters of single parents are 53% more likely to marry as teenagers, 164% more likely to have premarital birth, and 92% more likely to dissolve their own marriages. All these intergenerational consequences of single motherhood increase the likelihood of chronic welfare dependency.</p>	<p>COP's Fact Sheet (Coalition of Parent Support)</p>

ILLEGITIMACY	"But while the divorce rate has levelled off, more children are being born outside of marriage...Nothing in the figures suggests the return of the traditional family."	Los Angeles Times, (27 November, 1996)
ILLEGITIMACY	"Fatherless children are 111% more likely to give birth, are 53% more likely to have teenage marriages, and are 164% more likely to have pre-marital births."	Intergenerational Consequences of Family Disruption, American Journal of Sociology, 4 [July 1988]; pp. 130-152.
ILLEGITIMACY	4) Barbara Dafoe Whitehead: "In 1974 women disagreed by more than two to one with the statement that 'There is no reason why single women shouldn't have children and raise them if they want to'; by 1985, the last time the question was asked, slightly more women agreed than disagreed....Across the socioeconomic spectrum, from inner-city teenagers to middle-class college students, young women say that they will have a child 'on their own' if the right man doesn't come along.	The Divorce Culture, p. 149
ILLEGITIMACY	Feminist political scientist Jan Mansbridge says she found in interviews with low income welfare mothers that they prefer AFDC over dependence on men, and don't view welfare as dependence because it give them and their children independence from the control of men who were not good for them."	The Liberator Oct 1995 citing as source WOMEN/POLITICS Newsletter of the Organized Section for Woman and Politics Research of the American Political Science Association, Vol 7. No. 2, August 1995 p 3
FATHERS--CARE FOR THEIR CHILDREN	"A survey over over 500 Baby Boomer men found that 84% said that being a good father was a very imprtant factor in their definition of success."	Source: Dr. Ross Goldstein "the New American Adulthood" National Survey. Consumer Survey Center, Half Moon Bay, California, 1996.

<p>MOTHERS--MURDER AND DOMESTIC VIOLENCE STATISTICS</p>	<p>Nor do husbands murder their wives significantly more than wives murder their husbands. A 1994 Department of Justice study analyzed 10,000 cases and found that women make up over 40 percent of those charged in familial murders. As crime journalist Patricia Pearson explains, because women who murder their husbands tend to use less detectable or traceable methods - such as poisoning (which are often ruled "heart attacks") and hiring others to do the killing (which usually aren't counted as "murders by wives" in official crime statistics), these murders are far less likely to be noticed than murders by men, which are usually committed with guns. Cal State Long Beach professor Martin Fiebert has compiled and summarized 117 different studies with over 72,000 respondents that found that most domestic violence is mutual and, in the cases where there was only one abusive partner, that partner was as likely to be female as male. Studies by researchers R.I. McNeeley and Coramae Richey Mann show that women are much more likely than men to use weapons and the element of surprise. These weapons often in</p>	<p>Domestic Violence: A Two-Way Street--by Glenn Sacks Source - Prepublication: Angeles Daily Journal and the San Francisco Daily Journal 15 Oct 2001</p>
	<p>often include guns, knives, boiling water, bricks, fireplace pokers and baseball bats. Neither male nor female domestic violence can generally be dismissed as self-defense. According to Straus, for example, roughly 10 percent of women and 15 percent of men perpetuate partner abuse in self-defense. Dr. David Fontes, the director of Stop Abuse for Everyone (SAFE), has also found that only a small percentage of female abusers are acting in self-defense.</p>	

<p>MOTHERS--MURDER AND DOMESTIC VIOLENCE STATISTICS</p>	<p>The most remarkable thing about the research on domestic violence, was that it was not commissioned by some support group for lone fathers or men in violent relationships. It would certainly have been trashed and denounced as hysterical sexist if it did, though, so it's probably just as well that the figures came from a distinguished research team commissioned by the Marriage and relationship Counselling Services to study Irish couples seeking marriage counselling. The research found that violence occurs in almost half of all relationships which are troubled to the point where the parties seek counselling, and of that violence, 41% was initiated by the women, compared to 26% by the men. It's not as if we're talking about a few percentage points either way - the gap is so huge that it can't have gone unrecorded by the various third parties dealing with incidences of domestic abuse over the years, like doctors, Gardai, counsellors, lawyers.</p>	<p>The Sunday Tribune 19 June 2001</p> <p>On the surprising results of research into domestic violence</p> <p>The two sides of domestic violence</p> <p>By Brenda Power</p>
	<p>But any time the suggestion of female violence has arisen in the past it was swiftly shot down by groups working with abused women and children, and they always point out that, whoever starts it, the consequences of domestic aggression are still more serious for women than for men. Nevertheless,</p>	
<p>MOTHERS--MURDER AND DOMESTIC VIOLENCE STATISTICS</p>	<p>"In September 1989, a Social Service Officer in Milwaukee County, by the name of Terrence Cooley, wrote an inter-office communication titled "AFDC/Child Abuse Information," a copy of which found its way into the editorial office of the Family In America, pointing out that of the 1,050 cases of child abuse and neglect in that county, an astonishing 83 percent occurred in households receiving Aid to Families with Dependent Children (read: Female Headed Households.)"</p>	<p>The Garbage Generation, by Dr. Daniel Amneus, Primrose Press, Alhambra, CA 1995, pg. 86</p>

<p>MOTHERS--MURDER AND DOMESTIC VIOLENCE STATISTICS</p>	<p>Betty Friedaqn: "Women are doing the battering, as much, or more than men."</p>	<p>It Changed My Life, p. 126</p>
<p>MOTHERS--MURDER AND DOMESTIC VIOLENCE STATISTICS</p>	<p>these figures shift a significant element of the control, if not the blame, for domestic violence onto some of the women involved. You don't need to be a crack psychologist to predict that if a man is struck, however feebly, his first instinct is to strike back - just look at the footage of John Prescott versus Egg-Throwing Lout - and that instinct will be all the harder to control if he's got drink on him.</p>	<p>ANCPR WEBSITE: http://ancpr.org/statistics.htm</p>
<p>MOTHERS--CHILD ABUSE AND SIDS STATISTICS</p>		<p>NEW YORK TIMES Magazine [November 2, 1997] Evolution and the Prom Mom, by Steven Pinker</p>
<p>MOTHERS--CHILD ABUSE AND SIDS STATISTICS</p>	<p>43 percent of children reporting as having been abused lived in female-headed, single-parent households; compared with 18 percent in the total population</p> <p>Single mothers tend to be more violent abusers than mothers in dual-parent households.</p> <p>Single mothers, in one national survey, reported a 71 percent greater rate of "very severe violence" toward their children than did dual-parent mothers.</p>	<p>Data courtesy of Dr. David Popenoe's Life Without Father</p> <p>http://toogoodreports.com/column/general/rowles/080601.htm</p> <p>If A Tree Falls On DHHS, Will They Hear It? By Gerald L. Rowles, Ph.D.</p>

<p>MOTHERS--CHILD ABUSE AND SIDS STATISTICS</p>	<p>Police investigators and academics believe that 15% of the roughly 7,000 Sudden Infant Death Syndrome (SIDS) cases reported each year in the United States are really cases of suffocation, primarily committed by the mother. This alone accounts for at least 1,000 homicides a year.</p>	<p>Glenn Sacks is a columnist who has written for the Los Angeles Times, The Salt Lake City Tribune, and the Los Angeles Daily News.</p> <p>Men's Activism Network http://www.mensactivism.org/articles/01/07/06/1459257.shtml July 6, 2001</p>
<p>MOTHERS--CHILD ABUSE AND SIDS STATISTICS</p>	<p>According to the US Department of Justice, 70% of confirmed cases of child abuse and 65% of parental murders of children are committed by mothers. Police investigators and academics believe that 15% of the roughly 7,000 Sudden Infant Death Syndrome (SIDS) cases reported each year in the United States are really cases of suffocation, primarily committed by the mother. This alone accounts for at least 1,000 homicides a year. Criminologists point out many if not most cases of SIDS aren't reported and, because autopsies are rarely able to distinguish between suffocation and SIDS, the actual number of murdered infants is probably much higher.</p>	<p>Female Murderers Seen in a Different Light : Society Prefers to View Violent Women as Victims -- by Glenn Sacks (Glenn Sacks is a columnist who has written for the Los Angeles Times, The Salt Lake City Tribune, and the Los Angeles Daily News.) Men's Activism Network, http://www.mensactivism.org/articles/01/07/06/1459257.shtml July 6, 2001</p>

<p>MOTHER ABUSE</p>	<p>The idea of women being violent is a hard thing for many people to believe. It goes against the stereotype of the passive and helpless female. This, in spite of the fact that women are known to be more likely than men to commit child abuse and child murder (Daly & Wilson 1988 report 54% of parent-child murders where the child is under 17 were committed by the mother in Canada between 1974 and 1983, for instance. The Statistical Abstract of the United States 1987 reports that of reported child maltreatment cases between 1980 and 1984 between 57.0% and 61.4% of these were perpetrated by the mother. Nagi 1977 found 53.1% of perpetrators were female, 21% male and 22.6%.</p> <p>Note that because mothers tend to have more access to children than do fathers that these results should not be interpreted to mean that were things equal, women would still commit more abuse).</p>	<p>Statistical Abstract of the United States 1987 table 277</p>
<p>MOTHER ABUSE</p>	<p>Valerie Riches, Director of Family and Youth Concern, Oxford: "The fact is that the files of relevant government bodies are bulging with evidence that broken homes means more battered children. Research has shown that it is 20 times more dangerous for a child [than] if the natural parents cohabit rather than marry. It is 33 times more dangerous for a child to live with its natural mother and her boyfriend than with the natural parents of marriage."</p>	<p>London Daily Telegram, 28 December, 1996</p>
<p>MOTHER ABUSE</p>	<p>The U.S. Department of Health and Human Services states that there were more than 1,000,000 documented child abuse cases in 1990. In 1983, it found that 60% of perpetrators were women with sole custody. Shared parenting can significantly reduce the stress associated with sole custody, and reduce the isolation of children in abusive situations by allowing both parents' to monitor the children's health and welfare and to protect them.</p>	<p>US Department of Health & Human Services</p>
<p>FEMINISTS--HATE RELIGION</p>	<p>Judy Mann: "Christianity, patriarchy, and abuse are all wrapped up together, and together they doom girls to second-class citizenship."</p>	<p>The Difference, p. 284.</p>

FEMINISTS--HATE RELIGION	Elizabeth Cady Stanton: "The true enemy of a woman skulks behind the altar. The Bible is not the word of God. The Bible is he at of men and written to keep women subordinate [and] written out of his love of domination."	Los Angeles Times, 1 August 1988
RADICAL 3RD WAVE FEMINISTS	Susan B. Anthony: "Don't you break the law every time you help a slave to Canada? Well, the law that gives the father the sole ownership of the children is just as wicked, and I'll break it just as quickly. You would die before you would deliver a slave to his master, and I will die before I will give up the child to its father."	Quoted in Phylis Chesler, Patriarchy; Notes of an Epert Witness (Monroe, Main: Common Courage Press, 1994) p. 38.
RADICAL 3RD WAVE FEMINISTS	Riane Eisler: "Since the institution of the family functions as both a social model and a microcosm of the larger society, feminists have always perceived that no real change in the status of women is possible unless the patriarchal family is replaced. But it is precisely because the whole structure of patriarchy rests so heavily on the institution of the family that any challenge to it is perceived as a fundamental threat. The patriarchal family is protected by a formidable alignment of religious dogma, legal sanction, and economic constraints, so that while it receives support from practically every existing social mechanism, alternative family forms are considered 'abnormal' and receive no support at all."	Dissolution, p. 139
RADICAL 3RD WAVE FEMINISTS	David Goodstein: "A few Years ago, Vito Russo, a gay film historian, told me the nuclear family is the real enemy of gay people."	The Advocate, 1 May 1980

<p>RADICAL 3RD WAVE FEMINISTS</p>	<p>Peter G. Filine: "In public and in private, 'advanced' women attacked the conventional family as a kind of slavery, more subtle though no less oppressive than the bondage of blacks. Of course, the chains were not iron, but economic or psychological. And they were put on by choice rather than by birth. But they were chains nevertheless. According to feminists, the typical wife sacrificed her created talents, her legal rights, and her personality either to the tedious rounds of child care and housework, or, if she belonged to a privileged class, to the 'parasitism' of idle leisure. Whether in gingham or taffeta, marriage amounted to subjection--love and honor, perhaps, but mostly her obedience and his power. A half century after the Emancipation Proclamation, said the feminists, one-half of the American people remained unemancipated."</p>	<p>Him/Her/Self, p. 47</p>
<p>DOMESTIC VIOLENCE AGAINST MEN</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * 58% of serious physical altercations are initiated by the wife (as was admitted by women). * 96% of domestic violence occurs after the date of separation (read: the family is not the problem, the custody and asset war most certainly is). * Wife is usually the one injured in the altercation (69%). 	<p>The Violent Couple, by William A. Stacey, Lonnie R. Hazlewood, Anson Shupe. Westport, CT: Praeger. 1994.</p> <p>Bruce A. Chadwick and Tim B. Heaton, The Statistical Handbook On the American Family (Oryx Press, 1992), p. 260-262:</p>
<p>DOMESTIC VIOLENCE AGAINST MEN</p>	<p>Straus & Gelles did a followup survey in 1985, comparing their data to a 1975 survey (Straus & Gelles 1986). They found that in that decade, domestic violence against women dropped from 12.1% of women to 11.3% while domestic violence against men rose from 11.6% to 12.1%. The rate of severely violent incidents dropped for both groups: From 3.8% to 3.0% of women victimized and from 4.6% to 4.4% for men.</p>	<p>Straus, M.A. & Gelles, R.J. "Societal change and change in family violence from 1975 to 1985 as revealed by two national surveys" Journal of Marriage and the Family 48, pp. 465-479, 1986</p>

<p>DOMESTIC VIOLENCE AGAINST MEN</p>	<p>About 835,000 men annually are assaulted by a current or former spouse, boyfriend or girlfriend, according to a 1998 report released by the U.S. Justice Department and the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, the most current data available.</p>	<p>MALE VICTIMS OF DOMESTIC ABUSE SLOWLY OVERCOMING SKEPTICISM</p> <p>By Ashley Estes Salt Lake Tribune Tuesday, June 26, 2001 http://www.sltrib.com/06262001/utah/108834.htm</p>
<p>ABUSE OF MEN</p>	<p>A major survey released last year by the Justice Department and the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention estimated that 1.5 million American women and 835,000 men are assaulted annually by an "intimate partner" - a current or former spouse, boyfriend or girlfriend, including partners of the same sex....</p> <p>Some other statistics: In West Virginia, according to recent state figures, women were arrested in 15 percent of domestic-violence cases; in California, the percentage as of 1998 was 16 percent.</p> <p>Scholar enters the fray</p> <p>One of the scholars most deeply entangled in the debate is Murray Straus, a sociologist who co-directs the University of New Hampshire's Family Research Laboratory.</p> <p>His studies two decades ago - suggesting a high frequency of wife-to-husband violence - led to what he calls his "excommunication" by the women's movement.</p>	<p>The Seattle Times 16 June 2001</p> <p>Close-up</p> <p>In the gender wars, another flashpoint: battered men</p> <p>By David Crary The Associated Press</p> <p>NEW YORK</p>
<p>ABUSE OF MEN</p>	<p>Linda Bowles: "It isn't even close, the most abused, vilified and sexually harassed Americans are white, heterosexual males. I don't know why they put up with it--and I wish they wouldn't."</p>	<p>The Liberator, 1 May 1980</p>
<p>CHILDHOOD POVERTY</p>	<p>"According to Betty Friedan, 'Statistic's indicate that a child in a family now in poverty, headed by a man, has a fifty-fifty chance of getting out of poverty by his or her maturity--but that a child in a poverty family headed by a woman has no chance.'"</p>	<p>Betty Friedan, It Changed my Life: Writings of the Women's Movement [New York: Random House, 1978] p. 326</p>

CHILDHOOD POVERTY	<p>Eighty percent of child poverty in the United States occurs among children from broken or never-formed families.</p> <p>A child raised by a never-married mother is seven times more likely to live in poverty than a child raised by his biological parents in an intact marriage.</p>	<p>Source: Robert Rector (Heritage Foundation), "Using Welfare Reform to Strengthen Marriage," American Experiment Quarterly, Summer 2001, Center of the American Experiment, 1024 Plymouth Building, 12 South 6th Street, Minneapolis, Minn., 55402, (612)338-3605.</p>
CHILDHOOD POVERTY	<p>"18 million children live in single-parent homes. Nearly 75% of American children living in single parent families will experience poverty before they turn 11. Only 20% in two-parent families will experience poverty."</p>	<p>Statistic's from C.O.P.'s Homepage (Coalition of Parent Support)</p>
CHILDHOOD POVERTY	<p>Children raised by single mothers are far more likely to be poor than those with two parents. The U.S. Census Bureau reports that one-third of the 10 million American families headed by women have incomes below the federal poverty threshold--a meager \$13,738 for a family of three. The median income for households headed by a single mother is just \$25,787, according to the 2000 Census. A single parent working full-time at the minimum wage would make just \$10,700 a year.</p>	<p>Women's Enews 4 November 2001</p> <p>Experts: Kids Most Need Resources, Stable Home By Cindy Richards, WEnews correspondent <http://www.womensenews.org/article.cfm/dyn/aid/710/context/cover/></p>
CHILDHOOD POVERTY	<p>"Further, the rise in divorce and out-of-wedlock births has contributed heavily to the tragic increase in the number of American children in poverty, currently one in five."</p>	<p>It Takes a Village, p. 39</p>
CHILDHOOD POVERTY	<p>"The National Fatherhood Institute reports that 18 million children live in single-parent homes. Nearly 75% of American children living in single-parent families will experience poverty before they turn 11. Only 20% in two-parent families will experience poverty." Melinda Sacks, "Fatherhood in the 90's: Kids of absent fathers more "at risk", "</p>	<p>San Jose Mercury News (10/29/95).</p>
CHILDHOOD POVERTY	<p>"The feminization of poverty is linked to the feminization of custody, as well as linked to lower earnings for women. Greater opportunity for education and jobs through shared parenting can help break the cycle."</p>	<p>David Levy, Ed., The Best Parent is Both Parents (1993).</p>
CHILDHOOD POVERTY	<p>"Almost 75% of children in single-parent families will experience poverty before the age of eleven, compared with 20% in two-parent families."</p>	<p>"State of Fatherhood, Father Facts, quoted in McKenzie, October 1997)</p>

CHILDHOOD RUNAWAYS	90% of all homeless and runaway children are from fatherless homes (Source: U.S. D.H.H.S., Bureau of the Census)	(Source: U.S. D.H.H.S., Bureau of the Census)
CHILDHOOD RUNAWAYS	"In general, homeless youth are more likely to come from female-headed, single parent, or reconstituted families with many children, particularly step-siblings.	Paul G. Shane, "Changing Patterns Among Homeless and Runaway Youth," American Journal of Orthopsychiatry, 59, April 1989, pp. 208-214.
CHILDHOOD MURDER	"A child living in a female headed home is ten times more likely to be beaten or murdered."	The Legal Beagle, July 1984
CHILDHOOD SUICIDES	75% of teens who commit suicide are from single parent homes	Elshtain, The Christian Century, 1993
CHILDHOOD SUICIDES	Children from fatherless homes account for 63% of youth suicides. (Source: US Dept. of Health & Human Services, Bureau of Census)	US Dept of Health and Human Services, Bureau of the Census
CHILDHOOD SUICIDES	"According to the Journal of Medical Association, thousands of American Indian and indigenous Alaskan teen-agers inhabit a world so filled with alcoholism, violent death and personal despair, that by the end of high school, 1 out of 5 girls and 1 out of 8 boys attempt suicide. According to Michael Resnick, an epidemiologist and co-author of the survey, this is the most devastated group of adolescents in the United States."	Los Angeles Times, 25 March, 1992
CHILDHOOD SUICIDES	"In a study of 146 adolescent friends of 26 adolescent suicide victims, teens living in single-parent families are not only more likely to commit suicide but also more likely to suffer from psychological disorders, when compared to teens living in intact families."	Source: David A. Brent, (et. al.) "Post-traumatic Stress Disorders in Peers of Adolescent Suicide Victims: Predisposing Factors and Phenomenology." Journal of the American Academy of Child and Adolescent Psychiatry 34 (1995): 209-215.
CHILDHOOD SUICIDES	Teens who attempt suicide similar to non-suicidal teens in age, income, race or religion, are more likely to have little or minimal contact with their father	(Study of 752 families by New York Psychiatric Institute, cited by Hewlett)
CHILDHOOD SUICIDES	75% of teens who commit suicide are from single parent homes	(Elshtain, The Christian Century, 1993)
CHILDHOOD SUICIDES	Fatherless children are at dramatically greater risk of suicide.	Source: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, National Center for Health Statistics, Survey on Child Health, Washington, D.C., 1993.

CHILDHOOD SUICIDES	"A family structure index -- a composite index based on the annual rate of children involved in divorce and the percentage of families with children present that are female-headed - is a strong predictor of suicide among young adult and adolescent white males."	Source: Patricia L. McCall and Kenneth C. Land, "Trends in White Male Adolescent, Young-Adult, and Elderly Suicide: Are There Common Underlying Structural Factors?" Social Science Research 23 (1994): 57-81
CHILDHOOD SUICIDES	"Three out of four teenage suicides occur in households where a parent has been absent."	Source: Jean Beth Eshtain, "Family Matters: The Plight of America's Children." The Christian Century (July 1993): 14-21.
CHILDHOOD SUICIDES	"63 Percent of youth suicides come from Fatherless homes."	Getting Men Involved: The Newsletter of the eBay Area Male Involvement Network, Issue 1, Spring 1997
DRUG PROBLEMS	18% of children with strict and involved fathers used drugs 35% of children without fathers used drugs	(1988 UCLA study, cited by Hewlett)
DRUG PROBLEMS	LeMonde: 80% "Eight out of ten minors who are drug addicts from from broken homes."	17 Oct 1969; quoted in Daniel Patrick Moynihan, Mankind and Nation, p. 118
DRUG PROBLEMS	75% of all adolescent patients in chemical abuse centers come from fatherless homes	(Source: Rainbows for all God's Children.)
DRUG PROBLEMS	<p>The chief sponsor, state Rep. Lenny Winkler, is an emergency room nurse. "I cannot believe how many young kids are on Prozac, Thorazine, Haldol -- you name it," Winkler said. "It blows my mind."</p> <p>While she has no problem with the use of Ritalin under a doctor's care, Winkler said a teacher's recommendation is often enough to persuade parents to seek drug treatment for their child's behavior problems.</p> <p>"It's easier to give somebody a pill than to get to the bottom of the problem," she said.</p> <p>Nationally, nearly 20 million prescriptions for Ritalin, Adderall and other stimulants used to treat ADHD were written last year -- a 35 percent increase over 1996, according to IMS Health, a health care information company. Most of those prescriptions were for boys under 12, IMS Health said.</p>	<p>Connecticut Approves Ritalin Law</p> <p>by MATTHEW DALY Associated Press Writer</p> <p>Newsday.com July 17, 2001 AP National</p>

DRUG PROBLEMS	"Mother dominance was a common feature of addict families. 'The strongest finding though, was a close...relationship of youthful addiction to 'the absense of a warm relationship with a father figure with whom the boy could identify.'"	The Family in America, July 1998
GANG PROBLEMS	[Is a] seedbed for gang activity, the broken home produces manyh of the nation's most violent young criminals. In a study of 72 adolescent murderers, researches at Michigan State Univerisity found that 75 percent of them had parents who were either divorced or had never married.	Bryce J. Chritensen. "From Home Life to Prison Life: The Roots of American Crime," The Family in America, Vol. 3 No. 4 {April 1989] p. 3
GANG PROBLEMS	"Various studies of gang members suggest some of the catalyts include coming from a single-parent home without a strong authority figure, the breakdown of the familyi unit, a need for love, acceptance and peer support, gaining confidence and protection from other gang members."	Humbolt County Caliornia Sheriff's Crime Prevention News, Fall/Winter 1992
TEENAGE CRIME	85% of all youths sitting in prison come from single parent households.	Fulton Co. Georgia Jail Populations, Texas Dept. of Corrections, 1992.
TEENAGE CRIME	Douglas Smith and G. Roger Jarjoura: "The percentage of single-parent households with children between the ages of 12 and 20 is significantly associated with rates of violent crime and burglary."	Douglas Smith and G. Roger Jarjoura, (Journal of Research in Crime and Delinquency, 25 Feb. 1988)
TEENAGE CRIME	p. 76: "In Green Valley and other rural areas, there were aslo freqent cases of missing fathers, not as much so as in the urban inner city, but with a sufficient frequency among the 'old families' that 'not having a man around to straighten out the kids' was a frequent reason cited by criminal justice and social service professionals in the county seat whenever we asked about delinquency, teen pregnancy, or running away."	Francis A.J. Ianni, The Search for Structure: A Report on American Youth Today (New York: The Free Press, 1989) pp. 207.
FEMALE CRIME	Brenda Scott: "Federal statistics show an incredible 25.4 percent increase in violent crime by female juveniles between 1982 and 1992...In Massachusetts, e.g. 15 percent of female juvenile arrests were for violent crimes in 1982. By 1991, they accounted for 38 percent." (p. 70)	Children No More, pp. 73, 76.

COST OF WELFARE	In New York, Massachusetts, Connecticut, the District of Columbia, Hawaii, Alaska and Rhode Island, welfare pays more than a \$12.00 an hour job--or more than two-and-a-half time the minimum wage. In 40 states, welfare pays more than \$8.00 an hour job. In 17 states the welfare package is more generous than a \$10.00 an hour job.	FATHER'S MANIFESTO, http://fathers.zq.com
COST OF WELFARE	David Bakan: "A female student in one of my classes once openly boasted to the class about how effectively she was raising her child born out of wedlock. Another female student deliberately planned to have, and had, a child out of wedlock. She said that she wanted a child but did not want a husband. Having a child, she said, was her destiny; but having a husband was not."	And They Took Themselves Wives, p. 4
COST OF WELFARE	"Low-income noncustodial parent must have earnings 50 to 100 percent higher than the custodial parent in order to pay child support and taxes and enjoy the same standard of living as the custodial family."	http://www.urban.org/tax/eitc.htm
AFDC PROMULGATING BIRTH RATES	"AFDC mothers tended to have more children than those who did not receive AFDC payments. The AFDC mothers average 2.6 children each compared with 2.1 children born to mothers not receiving AFDC. Altogether, 9.7 million children were dependent on mothers receiving AFDC."	FATHER'S MANIFESTO, http://fathers.zq.com
FEMALES PROPAGATING DIVORCE RATES	<p>Divorced fathers are not more content and better emotionally adjusted after divorce than mothers. In fact, overwhelming evidence suggests that they are far more emotionally devastated by divorce than mothers. Only with respect to calming their anger more quickly than their ex-spouse do fathers have an emotional advantage over mothers."</p> <p>The myth holds that divorced dads don't have a care in the world, with the possible exception of their new, younger, girlfriends. In fact, they tend to be less well adjusted emotionally than their ex-wives by standard measures of psychological well being. According to a 1985 USA Today poll believed to be valid, 85% of divorced women claim to be happier post-divorce, compared to only 58% of men. Divorced women still usually have their children; divorced men often end up with nothing, relationship-wise</p>	<p>Deadbeat Social Scientists A Review of Dr. Stanford Braver's Book Divorced Dads: Shattering the Myth</p> <p>FrontPageMagazine.com July 2, 2001</p> <p>Robert Locke Columnist</p>

FEMALES PROPAGATING DIVORCE RATES	"In 1988 divorces filed involving families with children 64.9% were filed by women, which is down from 71.4^ filed by women in 1975; 28.8% were filed by men, which is up from 25.6% in 1975; and 6.3% were filed jointly, which is up from 2.6% in 1975."	Address to the Commonwealth Club of California, 1992, Quoted in FACE, August 1992
MARRIAGE	Dan Quayle: "And for those concerned about children growing up in poverty, we should know this: Marriage is probably the best anti-poverty program of all. Among families headed by married couples today, there is a poverty rate of 5.7 percent. But 33.4 percent of families headed by a single mother are in poverty today."	Los Angeles Times, 1 February 1997
DOMESTIC VIOLENCE AGAINST MEN		
CHILDHOOD CRIME	"Fatherlessness is probably the single most important factor in the rising juvenile delinquency rate."	Sociologist David Popenoe: Los Angeles Times, 12 June 1992
CHILDHOOD CRIME	87% of Wisconsin juvenile delinquents are a product of father-absent homes (Wisconsin Department of Health and Social Services 1994)	Wisconsin Department of Health and Social Services 1994
CHILDHOOD CRIME	Young black men raised without a father are twice as likely to engage in criminal activities	Hill and O'Neill, 1993--Matlock in Adolescence (Siegman, 1966; Anderson, 1968; Kelly and Baer 1969)
CHILDHOOD CRIME	Juveniles have become the driving force behind the nation's alarming increases in violent crime, with juvenile arrests for murder, rape, robbery and aggravated assault growing sharply in the past decade as pistols and drugs became more available, and expected to continue at the same alarming rate during the next decade. "	Justice Dept. Issues Scary Report on Juvenile Crime," San Francisco Chronicle (9/8/95). "Crime Wave Forecast With Teenager Boom," San Francisco Chronicle (2/15/95).
CHILDHOOD CRIME	Criminal behavior experts and social scientists are finding intriguing evidence that the epidemic of youth violence and gangs is related to the breakdown of the two-parent family.	"New Evidence That Quayle Was Right: Young Offenders Tell What Went Wrong at Home," San Francisco Chronicle (12/9/94).

CHILDHOOD CRIME	<p>“...Professor Sampson established not only that single-parent households are likely targets for crime, but that the neighbors of single-parent households are more likely to be hit by crime than the neighbors of the two-parent households. He concludes both that ‘single-adult households suffer a victimization risk higher than two-adult households’ and that ‘living in areas characterized by a high proportion of [single adult] house-holds significantly increases burglary risk’ for all types of households.”</p>	<p>Bryce J. Christensen, “From Home Life to Prison Life: the Roots of American Crime, “ The Family in America, Vol. 3, No. 4 [April 1989], p. 3</p>
CHILDHOOD CRIME	<p>Douglas Smith and G. Roger Jarjoura: “The percentage of single-parent households with children between the ages of 12 and 20 is significantly associated with rates of violent crime and burglary.”</p>	<p>Douglas Simth and G. Roger Jarjoura, (Journal of Research in Crime and Delinquency, 25, Feb., 1988)</p>
CHILDHOOD CRIME	<p>70% of juveniles in state reform institutions grew up in father-absent homes</p>	<p>US Department of Justice Data, 1988</p>
CHILDHOOD CRIME	<p>"Juveniles are the fastest growing segment of the criminal population in the United States. Between 1982 and 1991, the rate at which children were arrested for murder increased 93 percent; for aggravated assault, 72 percent; for rape, 24 percent; and for automobile theft, 97 percent....The teen population is expected to grow by 20 percent over the next decade, and this is precisely the generation most likely to be reared without fathers. This prospect has led many sociologists, criminologists, and law enforcement agencies to conclude that shortly after the turn of the century, we will see an adolescent crime wave the likes of which has never been seen before in this country."</p>	<p>Imprimus, June 1997</p>
CHILDHOOD KIDNAPPING	<p>Fact : There were 876,213 missing persons in the U.S. last year alone, over half of which are female. 90% were children.</p>	<p>http://mailbits.com/goto/missingkids/</p>

<p>CHILDHOOD KIDNAPPING</p>	<p>Who benefits? "Social workers, diagnosticians, attorneys, foster homes and group homes, to name a few," says Susan Jackson of CPS Watch, a watchdog organization that monitors Child Protective Services. "These folks are fed by a child abuse industry to the tune of well over \$12 billion."</p> <p>Collectively, they form the Child Abuse Industry. CPS Watch has been carefully monitoring child abuse investigations since 1998, the year after passage of the Adoption and Safe Families Act. Alaska, it found, reported 15,703 child maltreatment referrals from a child population of 192,261 - or one report for every twelve children - that year. In 1998, according to a federal Department of Health and Human Services report, Kansas removed 1,872 children from their homes. But only 1,104 of the investigations substantiated the charges of abuse. The report states that 272 children were removed from families for reasons "unknown" in Ohio the same year.</p>	<p>A State Agency With the Power to 'Kidnap With Impunity'</p> <p>FOXNEWS</p> <p>Monday, July 30, 2001</p> <p>By Wendy McElroy</p>
<p>CHILDHOOD KIDNAPPING</p>	<p>Kidnapping: family abductions were 163,200 compared to non-family abductions of 200-300, attributed to the parent's disenchantment with the legal system.</p>	<p>COP's Statistic's (Coalition of Parent Support)</p>
<p>CHILDHOOD KIDNAPPING</p>	<p>Family abductions were 163,200 compared to non-family abductions of 200-300. The parental abductions were attributed to the parents' disenchantment with the legal system.</p>	<p>David Levy, Ed., The Best Parent is Both Parents (1993), citing a report from the U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Juvenile Justice (May 1990).</p>

<p>FALSE ABUSE</p>	<p>Dr. Barry Dworkin wrote about his concern at what he saw as too many patients suffering stress from doubtful child abuse allegations.</p> <p>"Less than four per cent," said Mr. Boivin of the incidence of "malicious reporting." He said that figure came from the 1998 Canadian Incidence Study of Reported Child Abuse and Neglect. As for complaints from parents who say they get no help challenging false accusations, Mr. Boivin said: "The child welfare system in Ontario -- the Child and Family Services Act -- has provisions that address wrongful and malicious reporting to a CAS."</p>	<p>"Woman denied contact with grandson can only worry, dream"</p> <p>By Dave Brown</p> <p>The Ottawa Citizen</p> <p>Thursday, October 25, 2001</p>
<p>FALSE ABUSE</p>	<p>61-65% of child abuse accusations are found to be unfounded or false. In contested divorce cases with issues of child custody, the false accusation rate has reached 80%.</p>	<p>David S. Gil, Brandies University, Massachusetts, 1985</p>
<p>FALSE ABUSE</p>	<p>The Brinig-Allen study also explodes the myth of the brutish husband, finding, for instance, that cruelty is cited in only 6% of divorce applications in Virginia, one of the few states that still uses fault grounds for divorce...</p>	<p>Joint Statement of Bill Wood and Jay Gell</p> <p>of the Children's Legal Foundation.</p> <p>H.R. 1471, Hearing on Child Support and Fatherhood Proposals, June 28, 2001</p> <p>WRITTEN TESTIMONY FOR THE HUMAN RESOURCES SUBCOMMITTEE OF THE HOUSE WAYS AND MEANS COMMITTEE</p>
<p>FALSE ABUSE</p>	<p>60-80% of child abuse accusations are found to be false or unfounded.</p>	<p>V.O.C.A.L. (Victimes of Child Abuse Legislation)</p>
<p>FALSE ABUSE</p>	<p>Studies indicate that malicious false allegations made in bad faith occur ~10% of the time. Many of the same, according to Ira Turkat, Ph.D., occur globally and as a result of Divorce-Related *Malicious Moms* Syndrome.</p>	<p>JOURNAL OF FAMILY VIOLENCE, VOLUME 10, NUMBER 3, p 253-264, 1995</p>

<p>FALSE ABUSE</p>	<p>A dozen members of National Organization for Men, Inc. (N.O.M.) staged a rally at the South Street Seaport to protest what they see as an "increasing epidemic of false child abuse charges" being brought against men in child custody cases.</p> <p>"Fifty percent of the charges are false," said Sidney Siller, founder of N.O.M. A matrimonial lawyer, Siller blamed "venal lawyers who are fostering the lodging of false charges ... brought by vindictive wives" intent upon irreparably damaging "their husbands character and integrity."</p>	<p>Fathers Rip 'False Charges' Of Child Abuse by Richard R. Duckett New York Tribune, 16 June 1986</p>
<p>FALSE ABUSE</p>	<p>Patricia Pearson: "Women can operate the system to their advantage. Donning the feminine mask, they can manipulate the biases of family and community...or order to set men up. If he tries to leave, or fight back, a fateful moment comes when she reaches for the phone, dials 911, and has him arrested on the strength of her word: 'Officer, he hit me.' The tactic is reminiscent of well-to-do late nineteenth century American men having their wives committed to insane asylums—for a week or forever—solely on the basis of their say-so. Since a women had been stereotyped as fragile and prone to hysteria, it was possible to persuade authorities of their insanity. A century later, a confluence of social forces has created a parallel opportunity, but with the sexes reversed: Men can be committed to prison on the strength of stereotypes about them.</p> <p>With mounting pressure on North American police forces to disavow misogynistic attitudes and take the word of a woman over a man, female psychopaths and other hard-core female abuses have an extremely effective mea</p>	<p>4.) When She Was Bad pp 142</p>
	<p>means to up the ante and win the game... The most common theme among abused men is their tales not of physical anguish but of dispossession—losing custody of children due to accusations of physical and sexual abuse, and having criminal records that permanently shatter their integrity as loving men and decent human beings</p>	

<p>FALSE ABUSE</p>	<p>Accusations of child abuse are skyrocketing yet, as a 1998 study established, 71% were unfounded and false, created only for leverage in protracted divorce cases, custody battles, and money disputes. The consequences are drastic; severe prison sentences, destroyed reputations, lost jobs and worse - lost children. Elusive Innocence is a roadmap for innocent victims to escape the nightmare.</p>	<p>ELUSIVE INNOCENCE (Advertisement)(Huntington House, 2001) will be released in one month (October 2001). Orders can be taken at 1-800-431-1579.</p>
<p>FALSE ABUSE</p>	<p>Media accounts, anecdotal reports, and small clinical studies that focus on contested custody cases with sexual abuse allegations have fostered the perception that these problems are rampant and are new common weapons in the divorce arsenal.</p> <p>To assess the incidence, nature, and validity of such allegations, we had mediators and court evaluators in eight domestic relations courts keep track of all sexual abuse allegations made in every custody/visitation case they handled over a six month period of time in 1986. Of the more than 9,000 families served, less than 2 percent also involved allegations of sexual abuse. The percentage range was from 1 percent to 8 percent. These patterns were consistent with findings obtained in an independent investigation conducted in the Oakland court during 1985-87 where incidences of 5 and 6 percent of contested cases were discovered.</p> <p>Hence, while these allegations might be increasing, they are hardly rampant. Other popular conceptions were also called into question by this study. For example, these cases are not limited to accusations against fath</p>	<p>Frequency of Divorce-Related Sex Abuse Allegations: Not True Quoted from a report of a study by J. Pearson, Ph.D., Director of the Center for Policy Research, an independent, nonprofit organization established in 1991 to research and evaluate a variety of family law and child welfare issues, from article published FAMILY LAW JOURNAL, Summer 1993, Vol 27, No 2 copyright American Bar Association Family Law Section.</p>

	<p>fathers. Indeed, mothers accused the child's father in only half the cases. The rest involved third parties, mother's new partners, stepfathers, and others.</p> <p>Nor did we find that sexual abuse allegations in contested cases were more likely to be unfounded than in cases in the general population. In half the cases with allegations, abuse was believed to have occurred, in 33 percent no abuse was believed to have occurred, and in 17 percent no determination was reached by either a court evaluator or CPS worker. Even when the allegation was unfounded, most of the experts we interviewed believed the reports were made in good faith.</p> <p>Finally, cases involving allegations made by mothers against fathers were equally likely to be perceived as valid as allegations made by fathers against mothers. Allegations that were not founded tended to involve younger children and single rather than multiple episodes with no prior abuse or neglect reports. These are precisely the types of cases that tend to be judged unfounded when sexual abuse allegations occur in the general population. Like</p>	
<p>SEXUAL HARRASMENT</p>	<p>According to the EEOC enforcement statistics for fiscal year 1999, there were 15,222 sexual harrassment charges filed, which represents almost 64% of all sex-based charges (the remainder were sex discrimination alone. See EEOC "Enforcement Statistics" (Oct. 26, 1999) <http://www.eeoc.gov/docs/harrassment.html</p>	<p>Current Developments in Employment Law; July 27-29, 2000; Santa Fe, New Mexico, Racial and Sexual Harassment Employment Law. By Alan R. Kabat and Debra S. Katz, Bernabei & Katz, PLLC, Washington D.C. [1773 T Street, N.W., Washington D.C. 20009-7139 (202) 745-1942]] p. 5</p>

<p>FATHER POSITIVE RELATIONSHIP</p>	<p>However, she noted, having a dad at home does two things: It generally raises the income and economic conditions of the family, and it removes the social stigma still carried by children of "broken homes." ..."Clearly a male and a female in a committed relationship is by far the best and it seems to be more than just the two of them. There is an interactional process that goes beyond the two people. The two together offer something different than either can do by themselves," Connor said in an interview.</p>	<p>Women's Enews 4 November 2001</p> <p>Experts: Kids Most Need Resources, Stable Home By Cindy Richards, WEnews correspondent <http://www.womensenews.org/article.cfm/dyn/aid/710/context/cover/></p> <p>Free-lance writer Cindy Richards has been a reporter for the Chicago Tribune, and a reporter, columnist and editorial writer for the Chicago Sun-Times. She was nominated for a Pulitzer Prize in 1991 for her coverage of workplace issues.</p>
<p>FATHER POSITIVE RELATIONSHIP</p>	<p>"In a sample of 455 adolescents, aged 14 to 19, "students who have higher self-esteem and lower depression reported having greater intimacy with their fathers."</p>	<p>Source: Field, Tiffany et al. "Adolescents' Intimacy With Parents and Friends." <i>Adolescence</i> 30.117 (Spring 1995): 133-140.</p>
<p>FATHER POSITIVE RELATIONSHIP</p>	<p>A study using a nationally representative sample of 1,600 10-13 year olds found that children who shared important ideas with their fathers and who perceived the amount of time they spent with their fathers as excellent had fewer behavior problems and lived in more cognitively stimulating homes than their peers who did not share important ideas or view the amount of time they spent with their fathers as excellent.</p>	<p>Source: Williams, Malcolm V. "Reconceptualizing Father Involvement." Masters Thesis Georgetown University, 1997.</p>
<p>FATHER POSITIVE RELATIONSHIP</p>	<p>"When both boys and girls are reared with engaged fathers they demonstrate "a greater ability to take initiative and evidence self-control."</p>	<p>Source: Pruett, K.D. <i>The Nurturing Father</i>. New York: Warner Books, 1987.</p>
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<p>FATHER POSITIVE RELATIONSHIP-- DAUGHTERS</p>	<p>ONE in six girls in Britain now enters puberty by eight years of age, according to recent research. This compares with one in 100 a generation ago. "Girls are now having sex before their great-great-grandmothers had their first period. Half of all girls in Britain will have entered puberty by the age of 10," announced Professor Jane Golding, director of the study at Bristol University's Institute of Child Health last June after tracking the development of 14,000 children from birth. In North America, one in seven Caucasian girls and half of African-American girls enter puberty (develop breasts or pubic hair) by the age of eight. The parade of suggested triggers has included obesity, pollution and food additives (see this magazine, Nov. 16, 1998). New research, however, suggests a radical new theory--that the father-daughter relationship is also a very important factor in when girls mature.</p> <p>One of the leaders in this research, American Bruce Ellis, is a psychology professor at the University of Canterbury in Christchurch, New Zealand. ...</p>	<p>The following is from an article in the (Canadian) Report Newsmagazine, Daddy's girl matures later — Stepfathers are shown to produce 'precocious puberty' in young females, by Candis McLean, 2001 04 16, p. 46</p>
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	<p>According to Prof. Ellis' research,</p> <p>"The clearest finding to emerge from this research was that it was the absence of warm, positive family relationships, rather than the presence of negative, coercive family relationships, that forecast earlier pubertal development in girls." But, while warm relations with both parents predicted later puberty, the more relevant was "father-daughter affectionate positivity"; in fact, the more time spent by the father in childcare when the daughters were four to five years old, the less pubertal development by Grade 7. ...</p> <p>Prof. Ellis does not think that pheremone exposure within the home is the only factor at work. He continues, "It is also likely that girls who have high-investing fathers in the home tend to begin sex and dating at a later age and thus have less pheromonal exposure to male dating partners in early adolescence." He concludes his article (to be published in a book entitled Just living together: Implications of cohabitation for children, families, and social policy) with the statement that the inherent insta</p>	
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	<p>average duration of about two years--means any children will be three times as likely to live with a biologically unrelated parent which could result in earlier onset of puberty. In girls, this is associated with negative health and psychosocial outcomes: greater risk of breast cancer in later life, unhealthy weight gain, higher rates of teenage pregnancy, low birthweight babies, emotional problems such as depression and anxiety, and problem behaviours such as alcohol consumption and sexual promiscuity. [My emphasis</p>	
<p>EDUCATION--FATHERLESS CHILDREN PROBLEMS</p>	<p>Los Angeles Times: "A vast majority of American teachers say that abused, neglected or sick children are serious problems in their schools and that teachers have little impact on the education process, despite publicized reforms, a report said. A growing gap between the home and school, blamed on parental disinterest in their children's education, also troubles teachers, according to the report from the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching. The report, "The Condition of Teaching: A State-by-State Analysis, 1988," was based on a national survey of 22,000 public schoolteachers. Among the highlights: 90% of teachers say lack of parental support is a problem, 89% report abused or neglected children in their classes, nearly 70% cite sick and undernourished students." (13 Dec., 1988)</p>	<p>Los Angeles Times: 13, December 1988</p>

<p>EDUCATION--FATHERLESS CHILDREN PROBLEMS</p>	<p>Father-absence creates a significant decrease in school performance, [43] a significant increase in disruptive school behavior, [44] a significant decrease in performance on aptitude tests, in cognitive skills, in terms of grades, and is cumulative in nature; [45] and predicts truancy and grade repetition. [46] Fatherless children also account for 71% of all high school dropouts. [47] Some of the affects of this low academic achievement can be seen in the substantial increase in men's odds of ending up in the lowest occupational stratum [48] repeating the "illegitimacy cycle, and ending up "dead-broke" unable to support their children.</p> <p>In contrast to this academic destruction of children, father-present children "are more likely to get mostly A's, to enjoy school, and to participate in extracurricular activities if their nonresident fathers are involved in their schools than if they are not." The report laments that "[t]he majority of nonresident fathers, however, are not involved in their children's schools." [49] There are ample studies to show (explored later) that this is not e</p>	<p>Joint Statement of Bill Wood and Jay Gell of the Children's Legal Foundation. H.R. 1471, Hearing on Child Support and Fatherhood Proposals, June 28, 2001</p> <p>WRITTEN TESTIMONY FOR THE HUMAN RESOURCES SUBCOMMITTEE OF THE HOUSE WAYS AND MEANS COMMITTEE</p>
<p>EDUCATION</p>	<p>Father-absence creates a significant decrease in school performance, [43] a significant increase in disruptive school behavior, [44] a significant decrease in performance on aptitude tests, in cognitive skills, in terms of grades, and is cumulative in nature; [45] and predicts truancy and grade repetition. [46] Fatherless children also account for 71% of all high school dropouts. [47] Some of the affects of this low academic achievement can be seen in the substantial increase in men's odds of ending up in the lowest occupational stratum [48] repeating the "illegitimacy cycle, and ending up "dead-broke" unable to support their children.</p>	<p>Joint Statement of Bill Wood and Jay Gell of the Children's Legal Foundation. H.R. 1471, Hearing on Child Support and Fatherhood Proposals, June 28, 2001</p> <p>WRITTEN TESTIMONY FOR THE HUMAN RESOURCES SUBCOMMITTEE OF THE HOUSE WAYS AND MEANS COMMITTEE</p>
<p>EDUCATION</p>	<p>Students without fathers or with stepfathers were less likely to have peers who thought it important to behave well in school.</p>	<p>Source: Zill, Nicholas and Christine Winquist Nord. Running in Place: How American Families are Faring in a Changing Economy and An Individualistic Society. Washington, DC: Child Trends, Inc., 1994.</p>

EDUCATION	In a study of high school students in rural Kansas, students whose parents had divorced were found to be more depressed and aggressive than students from intact homes.	Source: Workman, Michael and John Beer. "Depression, Suicide Ideation, and Aggression Among High School Students Whose Parents Are Divorced and Use Alcohol at Home." Psychological Reports 70 (1992): 505-511
EDUCATION	71% of all high school dropouts come from fatherless homes	(Source: National Principals Association Report on the State of High Schools.)
EDUCATION	<p>A recent survey showed that the majority of parents wanted their children to continue to receive their sex education at school. What a colossal abandonment of responsibility and morality this represents!</p> <p>By abandoning responsibility for the sexual education of their children, parents have exposed their kids to the most flagrant kinds of sexual debauchery including but not limited to instruction in "fisting", oral/anal sex, same-sex experimentation, and flavored sexual appliances. And this is being graphically portrayed to eight year-olds. Just recently, a teacher (in a Catholic school) removed her blouse and taught class in an athletic bra because the students complained that the class was boring. (Amazingly, she was fired — but saw nothing wrong with her actions.)</p>	<p>America's Glorious Educational System : Radical Lessons</p> <p>By Gerald L. Rowles, Ph.D.</p> <p>May 14, 2001</p>

<p>EDUCATION</p>	<p>Schools are certainly more violent than one would like. According to the Center for Education Statistics, one in ten reported at least one serious violent crime during the 1996-97 school year (murder, rape, or other type of sexual battery, suicide, physical attack, or fight with a weapon, or robbery). But according to the Centers for Disease Control, less than one percent of all homicides among school-aged children (5-19 years of age) occur in or around school grounds or on the way to and from school. School killings have decreased steadily since the 1992-1993 school year, the CDC also says, though the total of multiple-victim shootings has increased.</p> <p>And there is also a great deal of disciplining going on, at least of a certain type. The CES asked principals whether their school had "zero-tolerance" policies; 79 to 94 percent said they did on activities ranging from violence to tobacco, alcohol, and various weapons, including guns. As for the lack of anti-violence programs: Seventy-eight percent of schools reported having some type of formal violence-pr</p>	<p>The American Spectator -- July 1999</p> <p>The Children Strike Back</p> <p>Littleton has drawn vast attention from press and experts. Their explanations of the killings are inadequate -- and none has captured the Dave Shiflett's former home.</p> <p>by Dave Shiflett (http://www.spectator.org)</p>
	<p>program or effort, and 50 percent of public schools with violence-prevention programs indicated that all or almost all of their students participated in these programs.</p>	
<p>EDUCATION</p>	<p>Children who exhibited violent misbehavior in school were 11 times as likely to live without their father than children who did not violently misbehave</p>	<p>Sheline, Skipper, Broadhead, American Journal of Public Health, 1994)</p>
<p>EDUCATION</p>	<p>Too pessimistic? Look at the facts. When we talk about one-parent families, as we do increasingly in 21st-century Britain, what we mostly mean is fatherless families. Only one divorced father in 20 receives custody of his children, and half of all divorced fathers see their children just once a week. In many homes boys have no older male to guide them at all.</p> <p>Then they go to primary school, and find much the same scenario. Fewer than one in five primary-school teachers is male. In the big primary school down the road from us, the only man on the premises (out of a teaching and support staff of 30) is the caretaker.</p>	<p>"Nurture the boy, save the man" http://www.thetimes.co.uk/article/0,,7-2001282346,00.html THE TIMES (Features) WEDNESDAY AUGUST 15 2001</p> <p>Who'd be a boy? BY RICHARD MORRISON</p>

<p>EDUCATION</p>	<p>Specifically, Congress found in 1996 that children from single-parent homes are four times more likely to be expelled or suspended from school. In addition, according to the welfare overhaul legislation, children of single-parent homes are three times more likely to fail and repeat a year in grade school.</p>	<p>Women's Enews 4 November 2001</p> <p>Experts: Kids Most Need Resources, Stable Home By Cindy Richards, WEnews correspondent <http://www.womensenews.org/article.cfm/dyn/aid/710/context/cover/></p>
<p>EDUCATION</p>	<p>Education Secretary Rod Paige said as much when he addressed the National Press Club this week: "While there are excellent schools across America, our system is failing too many children. Nearly 70 percent of inner-city and rural fourth-graders can't read at a basic level. There is a persistent achievement gap between disadvantaged and minority students and their peers. Reading scores have been flat for the past eight years.</p> <p>"The numbers show us that what we're doing is not working. ... The skills and knowledge of our children are not getting better. ... Our children do not need adults who measure success in dollars. ... Our children don't need adults who make excuses for their failures. Our children need adults who focus on results. Our children deserve to learn, promptly and well, and anything that distracts from their learning is a distraction from schools' mission." Amen.</p> <p>Yet if the NEA's own 2000-2001 Resolutions, adopted at its most recent convention in Los Angeles, are any indication, the organization is all about distractions. In a mere 40,667 words, c</p>	<p>School daze</p> <p>Oliver North (archive) WASHINGTON, D.C ©2001 Creators Syndicate, Inc. (Townhall.com Columnists)</p>

	<p>words, outlining the NEA's beliefs and priorities, the union proudly proclaims its interests: mentioning "math" and "science" six times; "reading" seven times and "geography" not at all. Yet, "sex" is mentioned 56 times; "compensation" 32 times; "discrimination" warrants 26 mentions; and "HIV/AIDs" and "victim" appear 12 times each.</p> <p>"History" warranted a dozen entries, but "American history" didn't even rate an honorable mention. Is it any wonder that so many Americans hold public education in such low esteem?</p>	
EDUCATION	<p>"In summary, 30% of the children in the present study experienced a marked decrease in their academic performance following parental separation, and this was evident three years later. Access to both parents seemed to be the most protective factor, in that it was associated with better academic adjustment...Moreover, data revealed that noncustodial parents (mostly fathers) were very influential in their children's development...These data also support the interpretation that the more time a child spends with the noncustodial noncustodial parent the better the overall adjustment of the child."</p>	<p>Factors Associated with Academic Achievement in Children Following Parental Separation, L. Bisnaire, PhD; P. Firestone, PhD; D. Rynard, MA Sc American Journal of Orthopsychiatry, 60(1), January, 1990</p>
EDUCATION	<p>"A study using a national probability sample of 1,250 fathers showed that children whose fathers share meals, spend leisure time with them, or help them with reading or homework do significantly better academically than those children whose fathers do not."</p>	<p>Source: Cooksey, Elizabeth C. and Michelle M. Fondell. "Spending Time with His Kids: Effects of Family Structure on Fathers' and Children's Lives." Journal of Marriage and the Family 58 (August 1996): 693-707.</p>
CHILDHOOD ABUSE	<p>"The increases in the number of mother-headed households and the corresponding decrease in father-headed households paralleled in a 158% increase in child abuse and neglect in the 8 years from 1976 to 1984. 2.3% of sexual abuse of girls was by biological fathers, and 17% by stepfathers. 37% of child maltreatment occurred in mother-headed households, versus 23% in all US families. 44,700 children were sexually abused in 1979 which was .07% of all children below the age of 18 years of age."</p>	<p>US Office of Technology Assessment, 1987</p>

FATHER DEPRIVATION	"40% of mothers reported that they had interfered with the non-custodial father's visitation on at least one occasion, to punish the ex-spouse."	(Source: p. 449, col. II, lines 3-6, (citing Fulton) Frequency of visitation by Divorced Fathers; Differences in Reports by Fathers and Mothers. Sanford Braver et al, Am. J. of Orthopsychiatry, 1991.)
FATHER DEPRIVATION	In a study: "Visitational Interference - A National Study" by Ms. J Annette Vanini, M.S.W. and Edward Nichols, M.S.W., it was found that 77% of non-custodial fathers are NOT able to "visit" their children, as ordered by the court, as a result of "visitation interference" perpetuated by the custodial parent. In other words, non-compliance with court ordered visitation is three times the problem of non-compliance with court ordered child support and impacts the children of divorce even more. Originally published Sept. 1992	"Visitational Interference - A National Study" by Ms. J Annette Vanini, M.S.W. and Edward Nichols, M.S.W (1992)
FATHER DEPRIVATION	Statistics certainly seem to support the principle of automatic male culpability. Seventy per cent of men who leave their partners do so for another woman. Nine out of 10 single parents in Britain are female. Between 35 and 50 per cent of fathers - depending on which study you believe - are estimated to lose contact with their children after separation or divorce. Which means that around 750,000 children in Britain are effectively fatherless.	It's never Father's day by Observer Reviewer The names of fathers and their children in this article have been changed. For more information about Families After Marriage, email FAM@aol.com The Observer [UK] Sunday October 21, 2001 http://www.observer.co.uk/review/story/0,6903,577584,00.html
FATHER DEPRIVATION	"Ninety percent of divorced fathers have less than full custody of their children."	Jonathan M. Honeycutt, Ph.D.(c), M.P.A., M.A., I.P.C. Director of Research, Clinical & Consulting Psychotherapist, National Institute for Divorce Research, Panama City, Florida.
FATHER DEPRIVATION	An estimated 24.7 million children (36.3%) live absent their biological father.--Source: National Fatherhood Initiative, Father Facts, (3rd Edition): 5.	Source: National Fatherhood Initiative, Father Facts, (3rd Edition): 5.
FATHER DEPRIVATION	"Very few of the children were satisfied with the amount of contact with their fathers, after divorce."	(Source: Visitation and the Noncustodial Father, Koch & Lowery, Journal of Divorce and Remarriage, Vol. 8, No. 2, p. 50, Winter 1984.)

FATHER DEPRIVATION	"40% of children in fatherless homes have not seen their fathers for more than one year. 58% have never been in their fathers homes."	Wade Horn, National Fatherhood Initiative
FATHER DEPRIVATION	"40% of children who live in fatherless homes have not seen their father for at least a year."	"State of Fatherhood, Father Facts, quoted in McKenzie, October 1997)
FATHER DEPRIVATION	"A clear majority (70%) of fathers felt that they had too little time with their children."	(Source: Visitation and the Noncustodial Father, Mary Ann Kock & Carol Lowery, Journal of Divorce, Vol. 8, No. 2, p. 54, Winter 1984.)
FATHER DEPRIVATION	"The former spouse (mother) was the greatest obstacle to having more frequent contact with the children."	(Source: Increasing our understanding of fathers who have infrequent contact with their children, James Dudley, Family Relations, Vol. 4, p. 281, July 1991.)
FATHER DEPRIVATION	"40% of mothers reported that they had interfered with the non-custodial father's visitation on at least one occasion, to punish the ex-spouse."	(Source: p. 449, col. II, lines 3-6, (citing Fulton)
FATHER DEPRIVATION	The State of Fatherhood - 37.9% of fathers have no access/visitation rights.	(Source: p.6, col.II, para. 6, lines 4 & 5, Census Bureau P-60, #173, Sept 1991)
FATHER DEPRIVATION	Total Custodial Mothers: 11,268,000. Total Custodial Fathers 2,907,000	(Source: Current Population Reports, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Series P-20, No. 458, 1991).
FATHER DEPRIVATION	Only 11% of mothers value their husband's input when it comes to handling problems with their kids. Teachers & doctors rated 45%, and close friends & relatives rated 16%.	(Source: EDK Associates survey of 500 women for Redbook Magazine. Redbook, November 1994, p. 36)
FATHER DEPRIVATION	"Overall, approximately 50% of mothers "see no value in the father's continued contact with his children...."	(Source: Surviving the Breakup, Joan Kelly & Judith Wallerstein, p. 125)
FATHER DEPRIVATION	37.9% of fathers have no access/visitation rights.	(Source: p.6, col.II, para. 6, lines 4 & 5, Census Bureau P-60, #173, Sept 1991.)
FATHER DEPRIVATION	"Two Thirds [of father-absent children] yearned for the absent parent, one-half of those with an intensity we found profoundly moving."	Wallerstein and Kelly, 1980, Surviving the Breakup

CHILDHOOD EMOTIONAL PROBLEMS	"Children who grow up without a father present, even when adjustments are made for income, are 75% more likely to need professional assistance for emotional problems, twice as likely to repeat a grade of school, and more likely to suffer a wide variety of other disorders including anxiety, peer conflict, and hyperactivity.	(National Center for Health Statistics, 1991: Study of 17,100 children in various family structures. The report also noted that children living with a mother and stepfather fared worse on most indicators.)
CHILDHOOD EMOTIONAL PROBLEMS	fatherless children 20-30% more likely to experience accidents, injuries, and poisonings that did father-present children	Remez, Family Planning Perspectives, 1992
CHILDHOOD EMOTIONAL PROBLEMS	"Children who grow up without a father present, even when adjustments are made for income, are 75% more likely to need professional assistance for emotional problems, twice as likely to repeat a grade of school, and more likely to suffer a wide variety of other disorders including anxiety, peer conflict, and hyperactivity.	National Center for Health Statistics, 1991: Study of 17,100 children in various family structures. The report also noted that children living with a mother and stepfather fared worse on most indicators
DRUG USE	18% of children with strict and involved fathers used drugs 35% of children without fathers used drugs	(1988 UCLA study, cited by Hewlett)
CHILDHOOD SEXUAL ABUSE	69% of victims of child sexual abuse came from homes where the biological father was absent.	Gomes-Schwartz, Horowitz, and Cardarelli, Child Sexual Abuse Victims and their Treatment, 1988
CHILDHOOD SEXUAL ABUSE	The US Office of Technology Assessment (1987): "The increase in the number of mother-headed households and the corresponding decrease in father-headed households paralleled a 158% increase in child abuse and neglect in the 8 years from 1976 to 1984. 2.3% of sexual abuse of girls was by biological fathers, and 17% by stepfathers. 37% of child maltreatment occurred in mother-headed households, versus 23% in all US families. 44,700 children were sexually abused in 1979 which was .07% of all children below the age of 18 years of age."	ANCPR WEBSITE http://ancpr.org/statistics.htm

<p>MEN'S HEALTH PROBLEMS</p>	<p>Suicide is the eighth leading cause of death in the United States, resulting in over 30,000 deaths per year.[41] This is clearly an underestimate of the true figure since many suicides are not recorded as such because of social stigma, financial considerations, and other factors. For as long as statistics about suicide have been collected in the United States there has been a very consistent strong association between suicide and 3 factors: age, gender, and race. Though women have many more suicide attempts than men,[42] per attempt, a man is 4 times more likely to die than a woman[41]; in fact, white males accounted for 73% of all suicides in the US in 1996.[43]</p> <p>From 1970 to 1998, US annual suicide rates per 100,000 rose from 16.2 to 18.7 in men, but decreased from 6.8 to 4.5 in women.[42,44] In 1998, the rate of suicide in white men was 20.3/100,000 and in nonwhite men was 10.5/100,000; in male youths aged 15-24 years, these rates were 19.3 for whites and 15.6 for nonwhites (Table 3).[42] Among the US elderly (aged >= 65 years), 1998 suicide rates among</p>	<p>SUICIDE IN MEN OVER 50: AN EPIDEMIC</p> <p>http://psychiatry.medscape.com/Medscape/Psychiatry/ClinicalUpdate/2001/cu01/cu01-05.html</p>
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	<p>those among women of all ages (4.7/100,000), but rates increased significantly for elderly men (from 18.7 to 34.1/100,000). When categorized by race, these rates of suicide among elderly white men substantially increase (from 20.3 to 36.6/100,000) and increase moderately in nonwhite elderly men (from 10.5 to 13.7/100,000).[42] According to 1997 data from the National Institute of Mental Health, the highest rate of suicide is among white men older than age 85 (65/100,000).[45]</p> <p>Thus in the United States the suicide cohort is overwhelmingly white, male, and older than age of 60. Strikingly, the relationship between age, gender and suicide is consistent throughout the world and across cultures. Although base rates of individual countries may vary, data from Western Europe, Asia, and South America quite consistently show that in all countries suicide is significantly more prevalent among men and that after age 60 the suicide rate for men dramatically increases.[46]</p>	
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<p>MEN'S HEALTH PROBLEMS</p>	<p>The causal link between suicide and relationship breakdown has been demonstrated in studies which have shown that the ratio of suicide deaths by divorced and separated white men in comparison to their married counterparts vary from a ration of 7:1 to 3:1 (Wandycz, 1993; Dilulio, 1997; Cantor & Slater, 1995). The relationship between fathers and their children and the male suicide rate has been raised by several researchers (Ambrose et al. 1983; Wasserman, 1984) with suggestions that parental status, rather than marital status, may be the demographic marker of suicide (Clark & Fawcett, 1994; Cantor & Slater, 1995).</p> <p>With regard to other variables we measured, 51.2% reported that their health had suffered since the relationshkip breakdown. 61.5% belived that their ex-spouse was in control of their lives, 41% reported that they experieenced a sense of relif that the relationshyip was over, and 20.5% reported that they did not have the motivation to get on with their lives. This study found that depression in non-custodial fathers was related to inovluntary child</p>	<p>http://psychiatry.medscape.com/Medscape/Psychiatry/ClinicalUpdate/2001/</p>
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<p>MEN'S HEALTH PROBLEMS</p>	<p>The disparities affecting men's health have been well-documented. These are the most recent data, according to the DHHS publication, Health, United States, 2000 (table numbers indicated in parentheses):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • American men live an average of 73.8 years, and women live 79.5 years, a 5.7 year life span gender gap (Table 28). • Men have a higher age-adjusted death rate for every one of the top 10 leading causes of death (Table 30). • Males under 65 years of age are more likely to have no health insurance, compared to females: 18.5% vs. 16.2% in 1997 (Table 128). • 23.2% of males have no usual source of health care, compared to 11.9% of females (Table 78). <p>Ironically, despite these documented disparities, men composed only 32% of enrollees in all NIH extramural research studies in 1998, down from 45% male participation in 1994 (1). Although it has been alleged that the current imbalance in NIH enrollments is justified by the prior underrepresentation of women, empirical analyses do not support this claim (2-5). An analysis of relative mortal</p>	<p>cu01/cu01-05.html</p>
	<p>An analysis of relative mortality risk by age group reveals that males in the 15-24 year age group have a death rate almost three times higher than females of the same age (124.6/100,000 vs. 45.3/ 100,000) (Health, United States, Table 36). Even in the 35-44 year age group, men have a relative risk of death that is two times higher than women of the same age (274.0/100.000 vs. 142.7/100,000).</p>	

<p>MEN'S HEALTH PROBLEMS</p>	<p>LIFE EVENTS: "Your risk of illness during the next two years if you score 300 or more is 80%. For a score of 150-299 it is 50%; for a score of 100-149 it is 30%. Less than 100 indicates no change in risk. [My total score came to 680. I think most men adding their Life Change Index are in fact coming up with similar scores. What this means is, as the speaker at [the Fatherhood Summit] Conference [in Anaheim 1998] highlighted--was that such scores tended to lead to debilitating health--even death!] (Any score over 300)</p>	<p>SUFFERING PATRIARCHY, Chapter 10, pg 231 (Citing Holmes and Rahe's Life Change Index)</p>
<p>MEN'S HEALTH PROBLEMS</p>	<p>The millions of American male veterans who have returned home from war with broken bodies or minds have been grossly neglected. One in three American men is a veteran. The toll of war and our national neglect of these men has been high. Fifty thousand Vietnam War veterans are blind, and 33, 000 are paralyzed. It is estimated that nearly 100,000 Vietnam Veterans have committed suicide since the end of the war, almost twice the number of men killed in battle. Researchers also estimate that 20 percent of all Vietnam Veterans and 60 percent of combat veterans were "psychological casualties." With the first decade after the war, a presidential review found that 400,000 Vietnam Veterans were either in prison, on parole, on probation or awaiting trial. Now 25 percent of the men in prison are Vietnam Veterans. Furthermore, on any given night an estimated 271,000 of the nation's veterans are homeless. Adding insult to injury, government reports show a shocking lack of adequate hospitalization and mental health facilities to veterans.</p>	<p>[The Masculine Mystique, The Politics of Masculinity, by Andrew Kimball, ©1995, Ballantine Books, New York, ISBN 0-345-38658-2; p. 10.]</p>

<p>MEN'S HEALTH PROBLEMS</p>	<p>Per the 2000 World Almanac and Book of Facts, page 892, annual suicide rates for all ages and sexes were 30,525 in 1997. Male suicides were 24,492 versus female 6,043, a 4-1 ratio. Furthermore, by far the biggest bulge in suicide rates is men in the prime divorce years of 25-64, with a total of 15,905 male suicides in these years. The significance of this is perhaps more dramatically stated as an average of about 300 adult men a week killing themselves in America.</p> <p>Another way to analyse these data are that female suicides in the prime divorce year age groups of 25-64 total 4,367. If Kposowa is correct that female suicides rates are not affected by divorce, we can assume that 4,367 is a base rate of non-divorce related suicide. Subtracting 4,367 from the 15,905 male suicides would give a figure of 11,538 divorce related male suicides annually, or about 200 a week.</p> <p>And from the 1996 Universe Almanac comes this stark statement, "Many experts believe that suicide rates are far grimmer than reported. They contend that numerous suicides are categorized as accidents or other deaths to spare rough estimates.</p>	<p>ACFC Analysis - Divorce Related Male Suicide Rates</p>
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<p>MEN'S HEALTH PROBLEMS</p>	<p>The disparities affecting men's health have been well-documented. These are the most recent data, according to the DHHS publication, Health, United States, 2000 (table numbers indicated in parentheses):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • American men live an average of 73.8 years, and women live 79.5 years, a 5.7 year life span gender gap (Table 28). • Men have a higher age-adjusted death rate for every one of the top 10 leading causes of death (Table 30). • Males under 65 years of age are more likely to have no health insurance, compared to females: 18.5% vs. 16.2% in 1997 (Table 128). • 23.2% of males have no usual source of health care, compared to 11.9% of females (Table 78). <p>Ironically, despite these documented disparities, men composed only 32% of enrollees in all NIH extramural research studies in 1998, down from 45% male participation in 1994 (1). Although it has been alleged that the current imbalance in NIH enrollments is justified by the prior underrepresentation of women, empirical analyses do not support this claim (2-5).</p>	<p>MEN'S HEALTH: A WOMAN'S ISSUE</p> <p>By Edward E. Bartlett, PhD Newsletter of the Medical Care Section of the American Public Health Association Summer 2001 http://www.apha.org/sections/newletters/medicalcaresummer2001.htm</p>
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	<p>An analysis of relative mortality risk by age group reveals that males in the 15-24 year age group have a death rate almost three times higher than females of the same age (124.6/100,000 vs. 45.3/ 100,000) (Health, United States, Table 36). Even in the 35-44 year age group, men have a relative risk of death that is two times higher than women of the same age (274.0/100.000 vs. 142.7/100,000).</p> <p>1. Widows typically lose their primary source of income. Research documents the economic loss experienced by the widow (7). For example, the Retirement History Study followed a cohort of widows over a 10-year period, and found that 50% of women became poor at least once during that period of time (8).</p> <p>2. Premature male mortality is associated with a range of psychological changes in women. Depression, anxiety, and substance abuse are the most commonly reported characteristics of spousal bereavement. According to the review by Rosenzweig, about one-third of elderly widows meet the DSM criteria for a major depressive episode one month after the loss(6).</p> <p>3. Premature male mortality appears to have an</p>	<p>MEN'S HEALTH: A WOMAN'S ISSUE</p> <p>By Edward E. Bartlett, PhD Newsletter of the Medical Care Section of the American Public Health Association Summer 2001 http://www.apha.org/sections/newletters/medicalcaresummer2001.htm</p>
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<p>MEN'S HEALTH PROBLEMS</p>	<p>Men who live in regions with high unemployment and low-paying jobs are more likely to die from heart disease than those in other parts of the country, a study released Wednesday found.</p> <p>The study of men age 35 and older found those living in Mississippi, West Virginia and Kentucky were more likely to die of heart disease than men elsewhere in the United States, while those in Hawaii, Utah and Colorado were less likely.</p> <p>"These findings really reflect differences in opportunities for healthy living and differences in access to healthy living," said Elizabeth Barnett, director of the Office for Social Environmental and Health Research at West Virginia University. Barnett was the lead author of the study by WVU and the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.</p>	<p>The AP reports: CHARLESTON, W.Va. (AP)</p>
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<p>GRANDPARENT ISSUES</p>	<p>WASHINGTON, JULY 25, 2001 (CBS News) - It's no longer just a place to visit on weekends and holidays — for more American children, Grandma and Grandpa's house has become home.</p> <p>According to the latest round of 2000 census data is available, the number of kids under age 18 living in a grandparent-headed home increased in nearly every state. Figures released Wednesday for Florida, for instance, showed 258,952 kids living in such homes, a 33 percent rise since 1990.</p> <p>...In Florida, for instance, the percentage of children under 18 living in a grandparent-headed home rose from 6.8 percent in 1990 to 7.1 percent in 2000.</p> <p>Children living in married-parent homes still represented the majority in Florida — 2.2 million, or 61.3 percent of all kids there in 2000. But that share was down from 65.8 percent a decade ago.</p> <p>Data also released Wednesday for Hawaii showed that 12.9 percent of children there lived in a grandparent's home in 2000, up from 10.4 percent in 1990.</p> <p>Meanwhile, 61.9 percent of Hawaiian kids lived in married-parent homes in 2000, down from</p>	<p>Going To Grandma's...For Good July 26, 2001 8:10 am EST Census Shows Increase In Grandparent-Maintained Homes WASHINGTON, JULY 25, 2001 (CBS News)</p>
	<p>69.4 percent in 1990.</p> <p>A 1997 Census Bureau survey estimated that more than half the kids living in grandparent-headed homes had their mother living in the house with them. About one-third of the homes did not include one of the grandchild's parents.</p> <p>...The 1990 census found 3.5 million children under age 18 in the United States, or 5.5 percent of kids, living in a grandparent-headed home, up from 3.2 percent of kids in 1970.</p>	

<p>CHILD CUSTODY AWARDS</p>	<p>The children most likely will be living with one parent, and statistics show that the parent is more likely to be a woman.</p> <p>Figures from the U.S. Census Bureau showed that in 1995, the latest year available, women had residential custody of children in 85 percent of cases and men in 15 percent. There is a lot those statistics don't explain, such as how many times men asked for custody. Some studies suggest that when they fight for custody, men have a much better chance of getting it than the census figures show. And a California study suggested that even though a third of fathers would have preferred sole custody, few of them formally requested it.</p> <p>...."I've been doing this for 24 years, and it's night and day between the mid-'70s and 2000," he said. "The tender-years doctrine has been eviscerated everywhere, so there's no predisposition for a certain-aged kid to go to the mother. In the contested cases--and 91 percent of all cases in Connecticut end up in a settlement--custody runs about 60 percent for w</p>	<p>Who Gets Custody? By Ross Werland Tribune staff writer<http://www.chicago.tribune.com/leisure/features/article/0,2669,SAV-0004160093,FF.html</p> <p>Chicago Tribune 16 April 2000</p>
<p>CHILD CUSTODY AWARDS</p>	<p>The Census Bureau issued a report last year citing child support statistics according to gender. Based on mid-1990s information, it showed that of 13.7 million custodial parents in this country at the time, 11.6 million, or 85 percent, were women, and 2.1 million, or 15 percent, were men.</p> <p>The men were significantly less likely to get child-support awards, trailing the women at a rate of 40 percent to 61 percent. Women who were ordered to pay child support were less likely to comply, with 70 percent of women receiving at least a portion of the amount owed them but only 57 percent of the men getting some of their money.</p>	

<p>CHILDHOOD DRUGGING</p>	<p>The chief sponsor, state Rep. Lenny Winkler, is an emergency room nurse. "I cannot believe how many young kids are on Prozac, Thorazine, Haldol -- you name it," Winkler said. "It blows my mind."</p> <p>While she has no problem with the use of Ritalin under a doctor's care, Winkler said a teacher's recommendation is often enough to persuade parents to seek drug treatment for their child's behavior problems.</p> <p>"It's easier to give somebody a pill than to get to the bottom of the problem," she said.</p> <p>Nationally, nearly 20 million prescriptions for Ritalin, Adderall and other stimulants used to treat ADHD were written last year -- a 35 percent increase over 1996, according to IMS Health, a health care information company. Most of those prescriptions were for boys under 12, IMS Health said.</p>	<p>AP National Connecticut Approves Ritalin Law by MATTHEW DALY Associated Press Writer Newsday.com July 17, 2001</p>
<p>CHILD CUSTODY AWARDS</p>	<p>The most recent study he cites is work from 1995, at the Social Research Institute in Denmark, which examined 1200 three to five-year-olds, of whom half were in their mother's custody, half in their father's custody. Those living with their fathers were less likely to have nightmares, feelings of low self-worth and loneliness; were less likely to feel victimised by other children; less likely to have problems with concentration' and had more playmates</p> <p>Other studies he cites show men who have sole custody have achieved higher standards of education than the average single mother and have higher incomes. Beyond that. Farrell believes, there may be some attitudinal reasons including, he says, that single fathers are less inclined to shut the mothers out of their children's lives than single mothers are to shut out the fathers of their children, hence coming closer to simulating the intact family.</p> <p>Increasing numbers of men in the US are becoming custodial parents. The percentage has almost doubled between 1980 and 1998, from 10 per cent to 19 per cent. The most recent</p>	<p>Single again, with children By Jill Rowbotham The Australian 23 October 2001, Page 17</p>

	<p>In Australia, the statistics are not there yet. ABS data released in 1997 showed the number of one-parent families with dependent children at 516,800. Of those, 68,400, or 13.2 per cent, were headed by men.</p> <p>This percentage is little changed from 1986. The figures do not reflect joint custody - or, as it is called these days, shared parenting or "residency and contact".</p> <p>Family Court statistics for the past financial year show residence orders were made in favour of the husband in 2372 cases; in the wife's favour in 8379 cases; for the children to be split between them in 503 cases; and in favour of shared parenting of all children in 298 cases.</p>	
CHILD CUSTODY AWARDS BLACKS	<p>For Blacks, 6% Live With the Father</p> <p>The following chart shows with whom Black children under age 18 live, in all families in the United States (not just families of divorce).</p> <p>With 2 parents - 37.7%. With mother only - 51.2%. With father only - 3.5%. With other relatives - 6.5%. With nonrelatives only - 1.0%.</p> <p>From this chart, we can see that 6% of Black children who live with just one parent live with the father. The 6% is calculated as 3.5% / (3.5% + 51.2%).</p>	<p>http://www.split-up.com/splitgen/sp/gn/forblacks6percentlivewiththefather.htm</p>
CHILD CUSTODY AWARDS WHITES	<p>For Whites, 16% Live With the Father</p> <p>The following chart shows with whom white children under age 18 live, in all families in the United States (not just families of divorce).</p> <p>With 2 parents - 79.0%. With mother only - 16.2%. With father only - 3.0%. With other relatives - 1.4%. With nonrelatives only - 0.4%.</p> <p>From this chart, we can see that 16% of white children who live with just one parent live with the father. The 16% is calculated as 3.0% / (3.0% + 16.2%).</p>	<p>http://www.split-up.com/splitgen/sp/gn/forwhites16percentlivewiththefather.htm</p>

<p>CHILD CUSTODY AWARDS SINGLE DAD</p>	<p>Of Children of Divorce Who Live in 2-Parent Households, 8% Live With the Father</p> <p>Of children of divorce who live in 2-parent households, 8% live with the father and step-mother.</p> <p>The following chart shows where children under age 18 who live in 2-parent households live.</p> <p>With biological mother and father - 81.5%. With biological mother and step-father - 14.6%. With biological father and step-mother - 1.3%. With adoptive parents - 2.1%. With unknown mother or father - 0.4%. The 8% figure is calculated just based on the children of divorce. That is, it is 1.3% / (1.3% + 14.6%).</p>	<p>http://www.split-up.com/splitgen/sp/gn/childrenin2parenthouseholds.htm</p>
<p>CHILD CUSTODY AWARDS</p>	<p>In point of fact, a recent study indicates that fathers become the primary custodian in only 5-10% of divorces (Maccoby, Depner, & Mnookin, 1990)</p>	<p>Associations of visitation, income, and the Sex of Custodial Parent with Childrens' Post-Divorce Adjustment http://www.ags.uci.edu/~clhaywar/divorce.htm [Craig Hayward]</p> <p>Psychology Department California State University San Marcos, CA 92096-001 (760) 750-4095 Home Address</p> <p>4814 Verano Place Irvine, CA 92612 (949) 509-9742</p>

<p>RACIAL BREAKDOWN OF SFHH</p>	<p>Asians are less likely than whites or blacks to have households headed by single mothers, according to new census data that reflect racial differences in the makeup of the American family.</p> <p>The trend is clear in both small states and states with large urban centers. Data released Tuesday for Maryland, for instance, showed that 4.2 percent of Asian family households were headed by a single mother, compared with 6.6 percent of non-Hispanic white families and 25.1 percent of black families.</p> <p>In New York, 4.4 percent of Asian family households were headed by a single mother, compared with 6.8 percent of non-Hispanic white families and 29.6 percent of black families.</p> <p>The data from census figures released so far to 20 states and the District of Columbia could refocus attention on long-noted cultural and socio-economic differences among racial and ethnic groups</p> <p>...Nationally, there was a 25 percent increase between 1990 and 2000 in the category of "female householder, no husband present with own children under 18," regardless of race.</p>	<p>AP National - 07/03/2001</p> <p>by GENARO C. ARMAS Associated Press Writer</p> <p>On the net:</p> <p>Census Bureau site: http://www.census.gov</p> <p>AP-NY-07-03-01</p>
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<p>SINGLE FATHERHOOD</p>	<p>During that time, the percentage of single dads doubled, the pendulum swung from the era of Father Knows Best to the era of Daddy Molests, from dad as family head to deadbeat dad. So contends Mr. Farrell in his new book, Father and Child Reunion: How to Bring the Dads We Need to the Children We Love. However, he believes, the pendulum is about to swing back. As an indication, he points to a Harris poll which last year asked people in their twenties if they would give up money for more time with the children: an unprecedented 70% of the men said yes, as compared to 63% of the women. "Just as the last third of the twentieth century was about creating equal opportunity for women as workers, so the first third of the twenty-first will be about creating equal opportunity for men as parents. Neither goal will be achieved until both goals are achieved," he states.</p> <p>Mr. Farrell believes, the fact that single-mother households account for 43% of all abused children, and single moms are 24 times as likely to kill children as single dads.</p> <p>Beyond discipline, the overall reason children do better with single dads is because of the type of men who seek and get primary custody. Ironically, the fourth most common reason men gain sole custody is because the mother is unable to care for the children.</p>	<p>Dad as nurturer By Candis McLean</p> <p>Report - Canada's Independent Newsmagazine 11 June 2001</p> <p>http://report.ca/archives1/06112001/p50ai010611f.html</p>
	<p>reason children do better with single dads is because they are more likely to have their moms involved than children with single moms are to have dads involved. In other words, they come closer to having two parents.</p>	

<p>SINGLE FATHERHOOD</p>	<p>Father-Child Reunion" will be known, at least in sound-bite form, as the book that claims single fathers are superior to single mothers on almost every measurable scale: Farrell has marshaled data to show that single fathers raise children who are, among other things, more empathetic, less violent, less likely to become teenage parents and perform better in school than children raised by single mothers. He even claims that girls raised by single fathers have more orgasms than those raised by single mothers.</p> <p>According to Farrell's data, single fathers are less likely than single mothers to bad-mouth their absent spouse (a practice that Farrell calls "the most insidious form of child abuse"), and also less likely to abuse their children, in all categories, including physical and sexual abuse (though men are more likely than women to be accused of sexual abuse). Also, says Farrell, single fathers, who make up 19 percent of all single parents, tend to be better educated and have a higher income than their female counterparts.</p>	<p>Save the males! Men are going the way of the dodo in our feminized society, says Warren Farrell. And that's not good for either sex. By Amy Benfer Feb. 6, 2001</p>
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<p>SINGLE FATHERHOOD</p>	<p>The number of households headed by single fathers increased by almost 62% in the past decade. As with single moms, there may be another adult present who helps with the parenting. That could include the householder's own mother or a live-in partner.</p> <p>[Single moms tend to be concentrated in urban centers. They are then closer to public and private resources, Jason Fields of the Census Bureau says. Their numbers are much greater than those of single dads and account for greater percentages of a city's households. The top cities: Hartford, 20%; Detroit, 19%; and Flint, Mich., tied with Gary, Ind., 18%.]</p> <p>http://www.usatoday.com/usatonline/20010524/3346909s.htm Many single dads glad to call California home Wealth, custody judges are factors</p> <p>By Karen S. Peterson and Anthony DeBarros USA TODAY - Page 1A</p>	<p>http://www.usatoday.com/usatonline/20010524/3346909s.htm Many single dads glad to call California home Wealth, custody judges are factors</p> <p>By Karen S. Peterson and Anthony DeBarros USA TODAY - Page 1A</p>
<p>SINGLE FATHERHOOD</p>	<p>In just the last decade, the number of Massachusetts fathers raising children without a woman in the house has jumped from 22,857 to 36,955 - a 62 percent increase that mirrors a national trend, according to the US Census Bureau.</p> <p>That's an increase of about four times the growth rate of single mothers.</p>	<p>Many more fill roles of single father</p> <p>By Cindy Rodri Guez, Globe Staff The Boston Globe 10 July 2001, Page A1 http://www.boston.com/dailyglobe/2/191/nation/Many_more_fill_roles_of_single_father+.shtml</p>

<p>CUCKOLD</p>	<p>When men are routinely released from jail / prison that were innocent of rape or murder using DNA testing, why is justice denied for paternity fraud victims using DNA?</p> <p>According to the Georgia Deputy Director of DHR (Robert Swain), "30% of the 45,000" (May 2, 2001, Creative Loafing Atlanta "Who's your daddy? Paternity fraud foes make their pitch for reform" BY GREG LAND - Exhibit 5) Georgia mothers named the wrong man with ZERO consequences.</p> <p>The national paternity fraud rate of men tested was 28% in 1999 and 30% in 2000 per the annual Parentage testing report from the American Association of Blood Banks mentioned on CBS News Early Show TV reports on 4/18/2001. This trend is going the wrong way!</p>	<p>Citizens Against Paternity Fraud Decatur, Georgia 30034-1853 August 10, 2001</p> <p>Allison Giles, Chief of Staff Committee on Ways and Means U.S. House of Representatives 1102 Longworth House Office Bldg. Washington, DC 20515</p> <p>Attn: Hearing Clerk</p>
<p>CUCKOLD</p>	<p>OCSE data indicate that approximately 31% of men who request a paternity test during the IV-D agency child support establishment process are excluded as the father of the child.</p> <p>In at least one jurisdiction, unwed fathers were given this information and encouraged to ask for a DNA test before agreeing to paternity. In that jurisdiction, the "failure" or "success" rate (depending on which side of the issue you are on) was 50%.</p> <p>For those of you who believe this is strictly an unwed issue, studies indicate that many children from intact families face the same paternity dilemma -- with 14% to 20+% (depending on the study) of children from intact homes not being "daddy's" kids. Data from those studies are in the Men's Health Network's Washington, DC offices.</p>	<p>For more information on this issue, contact:</p> <p>Men's Health Network 202-543-6461 http://www.menshealthnetwork.org/</p>

<p>CUCKOLD</p>	<p>Melbourne DNA specialists have said up to 30 per cent of men seeking DNA tests for paternity, because of suspected infidelity, are found not to be the biological fathers of the children they support.</p>	<p>Ex-wife sued in fatherhood row by Mark Dunn http://www.heraldsun.news.com.au/printpage/0,5481,2826187,00.html The Herald Sun [AUS] September 11, 2001</p>
<p>CUCKOLD</p>	<p>Women confess to lying to their men</p> <p>Almost a quarter of British women would try to conceive without their partner's consent if they wanted a baby, says a new survey</p> <p>Whether it's little white lies or serious porkies, 94% of the 5,000 respondents confessed to telling fibs, with 48% lying on a daily basis.</p> <p>The survey was commissioned by women's magazine That's Life!.</p> <p>The vast majority (84%) said they could lie with a clear conscience, with many justifying their deceit as a means of sparing other people's feelings.</p> <p>Susan Quilliam, psychologist and That's Life! agony aunt, said: "Women's lives are changing very fast and the fact they lie is an indication they're under pressure at work, at home and in their relationships, so sometimes they feel they have to bend the truth just in order to survive.</p> <p>"However, it greatly saddens me that 24% of women would have a baby without their partner's consent. The decision to have a baby is a very serious one and it's just not on to play Russian roulette with a baby's life."</p> <p>But while women were prepared to lie on most s</p>	<p>Women confess to lying to their men</p> <p>Story filed: 00:38 Wednesday 29th August 2001 http://www.ananova.com/news/story/sm_384668.html</p> <p>94% confessed to telling fibs, with 48% lying on a daily basis. 24% of women would have a baby without their partner's consent.</p>
<p>CUCKOLD</p>	<p>In 1999, according to the American Association of Blood Banks, 280,000 paternity tests were conducted, and in nearly one third of cases, the man was found not to be the father.</p>	<p>What Do You Think About Paternity Testing? Parenting Magazine-Issue August 2001</p>

<p>FOSTER CARE ABUSE</p>	<p>It can now be determined, 99% of the cases of known abuse are not investigated or reported, and we know for a fact that you rarely hear of foster home abuse unless there is a BODY. In the article below there IS a body, previous to the state giving this woman three children and a day care center license too!!! As the articles about this case have revealed, at least two of these children are Native American, here being raised by a non native family. This is another form of the genocide and the native branches of the child services are the same state robots as the other branches, selling out their own native families. Two years ago in Georgia, it came to light that more than 800 children had died in the state "care", and were buried - no reports of their deaths and no investigations - just buried. At this time no one has yet been able to FORCE the criminals in the Executive offices in Oregon to act to stop this or to prosecute ANY of the child abusers, instead Attorney General Hardy Myers writes opinions that they "are all immune.....even if a judge is alleged to be corrupt he is immune....."</p>	<p>Child-care provider has troubled state record</p> <p>Zelda Schmid allegedly left three kids in a van while she gambled.</p> <p>SUSAN TOM Statesman Journal September 27</p>
<p>PRISONS</p>	<p>"Who are the women in prison? More than half are single mothers living on welfare."</p>	<p>Phyllis Chesler, Mothers on Trial: The Battle for Children and Custody (New York: McGraw Hill, 1986) p. 291</p>
<p>INCARCERATION</p>	<p>70% of juveniles in state-operated institutions come from fatherless homes</p>	<p>(Source: U.S. Dept. of Justice, Special Report, Sept 1988)</p>
<p>INCARCERATION</p>	<p>California has the nation's highest juvenile incarceration rate and the nation's highest juvenile unemployment rate.</p>	<p>"What Hallinan's Victory Means," San Francisco Chronicle (12/28/95). Vincent Schiraldi, Executive Director, Center on Juvenile and Criminal Justice,</p>
<p>INCARCERATION</p>	<p>Scotland has 6,246 people in jail, which represents 122 per 100,000 of the population.</p> <p>The average number of prisoners per capita in Europe is 88.</p> <p>The lowest rates are Finland (52), Northern Ireland (60), Denmark (61) and Sweden (64).</p> <p>The United States has the highest rate in the world (702) followed by Russia (465) and South Africa (385).</p>	<p>http://news.bbc.co.uk/hi/english/uk/newsid_1494000/1494726.stm> http://news.bbc.co.uk/hi/english/uk/newsid_1494000/1494726.stm</p>

<p>INCARCERATION</p>	<p>WASHINGTON, Aug. 26 (UPI) -- The nation's "correction population" consisting of those behind bars, on probation or on parole reached a new high last year, according to a Justice Department report released Sunday. One out of every 32 adults in the United States was behind bars, on probation or released on parole.</p> <p>The correctional population grew by 117,400 in 2000, to 6.5 million men and women. The total represents 3.1 percent of the U.S. adult population.</p> <p>The study by the department's Bureau of Justice Statistics said as of Dec. 31, there were 3,839,532 men and women on probation, 725,527 on parole, 1,312,354 in prison and 621,149 in local jails. However, the 2 percent increase last year was half the average annual increase of 4 percent since 1990.</p> <p>During the past decade, the total correctional population increased 49 percent, the study said. There were 2.1 million more men and women under correctional supervision in 2000 than in 1990.</p>	<p>Correctional population reaches new high WASHINGTON, Aug. 26 (UPI) The department study data is available at opj.usdoj.gov/bjs/abstract/ppus00.htm.3 -- Copyright 2001 by United Press International. All rights reserved</p>
<p>INCARCERATION</p>	<p>85% of all youths sitting in prisons grew up in a fatherless home</p>	<p>(Source: Fulton Co. Georgia jail populations, Texas Dept. of Corrections 1992)</p>

<p>INCARCERATION</p>	<p>Between 1990 and 1998, the number of prisoners in federal or state adult correctional facilities increased from 773,919 to 1,302,019 – an average annual increase of 6.7 percent. Most state inmates are male (94%) and minority (64%), and although only 17 percent of male inmates in state prisons are currently married, most are parents (GAO, 2000). According to a 1997 survey conducted by the Census, 61 percent of White male inmates and 68 percent of Black and Hispanic male inmates, respectively, are fathers, while 78 percent of White, 82 percent of Black and 79 percent of Hispanic female inmates are mothers (GAO, 2000). Females are the fastest growing sector of the U.S. prison population, with the number increasing by 8.3% per year since 1990 as compared with 6.4% for males (Beck, 2000). It is estimated that as many as 1.5 million children have an incarcerated parent, while many thousands of others have experienced the incarceration of a parent at some point in their lives (Seymour, 1998). In 1999, 3.1 percent of the U.S. population, or 6.3 million people were on probation, in jail, or prison.</p>	<p>Expanded case study</p> <p>Vol. 1 No. 1 August 2000</p> <p>Designing Programs for Incarcerated and Paroled Obligor</p> <p>by Jessica Pearson, Ph.D. and Chris Hardaway, Esq.</p> <p>WIN Welfare Information Network</p> <p>□</p>
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<p>INCARCERATION</p>	<p>Department of Justice figures show that being male increases a murderer's chance of receiving a death sentence by more than 20 times. And the data repeatedly confirms that men receive higher sentences than women for the exact same crime.</p> <p>One study, published in Justice Quarterly in 1986, examined 181,197 felonies in California and found that, for the same crime, being male increased the chance of incarceration by 165 percent. Being black, in comparison, increased the chance of incarceration by 19 percent.</p> <p>Another study, published in Crime & Delinquency in 1989, examined non-accomplice crimes and factored together the number of charges, convicted offenses, prior felony convictions, as well as the race, age, work history and family situation of the accused and found that gender differences, favoring women, are more often found than race differences, favoring whites.</p> <p>In yet another study, published in the International Journal of the Sociology of Law, researchers Mathew Zingraff and Randall Thomson found that being male increases sentence lengths more than any</p> <p>The bias applies to victims as well as the accused</p>	<p>Los Angeles Daily Journal Males Get Longer Sentences Than Females For Same Crime August 1, 2001.</p>
	<p>The bias applies to victims as well as the accused. When Edward Glaeser of Harvard University and Bruce Sacerdote of Dartmouth College examined 2,800 homicide cases randomly drawn from 33 urban counties by the Bureau of Justice Statistics, they found that killing a female instead of a male increased sentences by 40.6 percent. Killing a white instead of a black, in comparison, increased sentences by 26.8 percent.</p> <p>Even when the exact same type of crime is accounted for, the disparities still persist. For example, a drunk driver who kills a black male receives an average sentence of two years. A drunk driver who kills a white male, four years. A drunk driver who kills a white female, six years.</p>	

RAPE	80% of rapists motivated with displaced anger come from fatherless homes	(Source: Criminal Justice & Behavior, Vol 14, p. 403-26, 1978)																		
DEADBEAT DADS	"The PFS pilot experience--lays bare several sobering realty about the potential of 'enforcement only' strategies for increasing (financial) child support collections from the parents of AFDC children...The hard truth is that many noncustodial parents do not pay because they have no income. Before they can pay, they need jobs."	[Gordon Berlin, Senion VP, Manpower Demonstration Re Corporation. Subcommittee on Human Resources, House Ways and Means Committee, March 1994]																		
DEADBEAT DADS	"A study by the Institute for Research on Poverty at the University of Wisconsin-Madison found that "dead-beat dads" were really impoverished dads. In their comprehensive study, they found that "...52% of the nonpaying fathers had incomes of less than \$6,155 per year..."	Institute on Poverty, University of Wisconsin Madison, [18 Dallas Morning News, pg. Xx , April 26, 1993]																		
DEADBEAT DADS	<p>There is a strong correlation between compliance orability to pay: e.g.</p> <table border="0" data-bbox="524 888 1097 1056"> <tr> <td>INCOME</td> <td>CS PAID IN FULL</td> </tr> <tr> <td>\$6,155</td> <td>9%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>\$6,155-\$12,309</td> <td>28%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>\$12,310-\$18,464</td> <td>45%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>\$18,466</td> <td>60%</td> </tr> </table> <p>This is a known correlation, since the GAO report that stated that 66% of all unpaid child support is because of inability to pay</p> <p>The other correlation, which I have always suspected, but had no data on previously, is an economic response to a feeling of injustice. Look at full compliance with CS as a perctnage3 of income...(For all income over \$6,155).</p> <table border="0" data-bbox="524 1451 1097 1581"> <tr> <td>CS as % OF INCOME</td> <td>CS PAID IN FULL</td> </tr> <tr> <td>15%</td> <td>46%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>15-20%</td> <td>29%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>20%</td> <td>11%</td> </tr> </table>	INCOME	CS PAID IN FULL	\$6,155	9%	\$6,155-\$12,309	28%	\$12,310-\$18,464	45%	\$18,466	60%	CS as % OF INCOME	CS PAID IN FULL	15%	46%	15-20%	29%	20%	11%	<p>Mens Issues Page, http://www.vix.com</p> <p>Cited: David Garrod</p> <p>[garrod@ECN.PURDUE.EDU]</p>
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DEADBEAT DADS	"Of the 30% of child support payments not collected, a significant number are owed by fathers who are imprisoned. A high percentage of prisoners have child support obligations, and as many as one-thier of the inmates in many county jails are there in the first place because of child suport non-compliance."	Case for Father Custody, (Primrose Press, Alhambra, California) p. 86																		

DEADBEAT DADS	9.) Additionally, of those not paying support, 66% are not doing so because they lack the financial resources to pay	(Source: GAO report: GAO/HRD-92-39 FS)
DEADBEAT DADS	The Poverty Studies Institute at the University of Wisconsin, Madison discovered in 1993 that 52% of fathers who owe child support earn less than \$6,155 per year. 66% of single mothers work less than full time while only 10% of fathers fall into this category. In addition, almost 47% of non-custodial mothers default on support compared with the 27% of fathers who default.	(Source: Garansky and Meyer, DHHS Technical Analysis Paper No. 42, 1991)
DEADBEAT DADS	"15% of all child support is owed by parents who are dead." "A large percentage of Child Support is owed by Federal Prisoners who have no income or assets." States with the highest Child Support Awards and Welfare Benefits are the lowest in Child Well Being."	Alliance for Non-Custodial Parents Rights, www.ancpr.org (310) 289-5465
LESBIAN AND GAY VIOLENCE	<p>Studies of intra-lesbian violence provide further evidence of the potential for female initiated violence. A surprising 54% of lesbians report having been physically abusive in their current relationship while 14% of gay men report abuse in their current relationship. Contrast this with 3% of women who report that they have suffered abuse from their current heterosexual partner and 11% of heterosexual men and women who report ever being involved in an abusive relationship at any time, either at present or in the past [8], [9] <> , [10] <> . 8. "Violence in Gay and Lesbian Relationships ...", Lori Dawson, Caroline Waterman, Michael Bologna, SUNY.</p> <p>9. "Is it a war against women?", John Leo, U.S. News and World Report. July 11, 1994.</p> <p>10. "Spouse Abuse: A Two-way Street", Warren Farrell, Ph.D., USA Today. June 29, 1994.</p>	<p>Domestic Violence: A Two-way Street One man battered every 14 seconds! Martin Fiebert, Dept of Psychology, CSU - Bibliography with 122 scholarly investigations which demonstrate that women are as physically aggressive, or more aggressive, than men in their relationships with their spouses or male partners. The aggregate sample size in the reviewed studies exceeds 77,000</p> <p><http://www.csulb.edu/~mfiebert/assault.htm></p>

<p>LESBIAN AND GAY ISSUES</p>	<p>First, let's understand a couple of basic facts. There is nothing inevitable about homosexuality. Even in the vaunted "twins studies" science has found that in separated twins, there is far less than fifty-fifty chance that both will turn out gay. In fact, it appears that from a gay perspective, it would be disappointingly difficult to prove a better than 22% rate for "concordance", or predictability, that one will turn out gay. The actual number is likely less than 9%, and of the few studies available, some have produced a concordance rate of 0%. Secondly, statistics can be viewed from two perspectives (aside from liars and damned liars). A statistical prediction from a large sample tells us that either X% of individuals in a group will exhibit a given behavior, OR that X% of the time, the majority of individuals will display that behavior. In terms of "risk" for homosexuality, one might expect that any given individual might have somewhere between a 9% to 22% proclivity or vulnerability for homosexuality. Consequently, the likelihood of a majority "gaying" of the culture approaches the likelihood of a simultaneous lightning strike of the majority of the culture.</p> <p>At present, it is generously estimated that male homosexuals make up 2.8% of the population, with lesbianism showing up at half that rate (1.4%). Some conclude that if one eliminated the cultural factors that lend impetus to the "choice" of homosexuality, those figures may be even lower.</p> <p>NARTH stated: "While no more than 2% of male adults are homosexual, some studies indicate that approximately 35% of pedophiles are homosexual. Further, since homosexual pedophiles victimize far more children than do heterosexual pedophiles, it is estimated that approximately 80% of pedophilic victims are boys who have been molested by adult males."</p>	<p>Will The Homosexual Agenda Provoke The "Reconstruction" Of The Essential Father?</p> <p>By Gerald L. Rowles, Ph.D.</p> <p>Tuesday, March 27, 2001</p>

<p>COST OF RAISING CHILDREN</p>	<p>Last year, the U.S. Department of Agriculture -- which conducts annual Consumer Expenditure Surveys on the cost of raising children -- estimates that families making \$61,900 a year or more will spend a whopping \$237,000 to raise a child from birth through age 17. Though not as steep, the figures for lower-income families are just as unsettling: \$160,140 for families earning \$38,600 to \$61,900 and \$117,390 for families making less than \$38,600.</p> <p>That breaks down to more than \$12,500 a year from birth to age 2 for families in the \$61,900-plus income bracket. As your child ages, he or she gets even more expensive, topping out at \$13,800 from ages 15 to 17. This is no back-of-the-envelope guesstimate. The survey involves visits to, and interviews with, about 5,000 households, four times a year.</p> <p>Housing Cost through age 17: \$38,550 to \$86,610</p> <p>This is the biggest single expense of raising children, comprising anywhere from 33% to 37% of the overall annual expense.</p> <p>Food Cost through age 17: \$23,340 to \$34,920.</p> <p>This accounts for 15% to 19% of the overall exp</p>	<p>Children are priceless, but raising them is probably the most expensive thing you'll ever do. Here are some strategies and tips that may help you cut your child-rearing costs. By Jeff Wuorio</p>
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<p>DEMOGRAPHICS OF FATHERLESSNESS</p>	<p>Singles, according to the latest Census Bureau data released in May, are still on the march. People living alone were the fastest-growing category of households in the 1990s and, for the first time, now outnumber married couples with children. This trend is not due to widowed seniors living longer -- people over 65, in fact, were no more likely to live alone in 2000 than in 1990. Rather, more young people are marrying later or not at all.</p> <p>According to the now-famous arguments of Wendy Shalit (<i>A Return to Modesty</i>) and Danielle Crittenden (<i>What Our Mothers Didn't Tell Us</i>), the post-sexual-revolution landscape is really a free-for-all for men, who don't need to buy the cow when they can have the milk for nothing. And it's a bleak and arid place for women who, as Barbara Dafoe Whitehead wrote in a 1999 essay in <i>The Atlantic</i>, "forever remain girlfriends or ex-girlfriends." Sympathy for the plight of the single woman is just another variation on a familiar neo-traditionalist theme: The liberation of women from traditional paternalistic restrictions, in this case on sexual b</p>	<p>REASON * August-September 2001</p> <p>Sex and the Census Post-revolution data on toxic bachelors, choice, and children</p> <p>By Cathy Young</p> <p>http://reason.com/0108/co.cy.sex.html</p>
	<p>There is no question that today's sexual marketplace, in which both men and women tend to stay single longer (the average age at marriage in the U.S. is now 25 for women and 27 for men, up from 20 and 22, respectively, in 1960) has its psychological costs.</p> <p>Much of the evidence marshaled in support of these polemics comes from popular culture -- from the obligatory how-to-get-him-to-commit features in women's magazines to single-girl angst in novels such as <i>Bridget Jones's Diary</i> and television shows such as <i>Ally McBeal</i> and <i>Sex and the City</i>.</p> <p>In real life, of course, the vast majority of women do eventually tie the knot (in 1990, only 10 percent of 35-to-39-year-old women had never been married).</p>	

<p>DEMOGRAPHICS OF FATHERLESSNESS</p>	<p>Anecdotal reports suggest that a segment of the U.S. adult female population is actively searching for a male partner. An analysis of the U.S. age structure reveals that in the 45-64 year age group, there were 1.7 million more women than men in 1996. The effects of being unsuccessful in this search for male partnership have not been well-documented by scientific research, but form the staple of extensive treatment by the popular media.</p>	<p>MEN'S HEALTH: A WOMAN'S ISSUE</p> <p>By Edward E. Bartlett, PhD Newsletter of the Medical Care Section of the American Public Health Association Summer 2001 http://www.apha.org/sections/newletters/medicalcaresummer2001.htm</p>
<p>DEMOGRAPHICS OF FATHERLESSNESS</p>	<p>The U.S. Census Bureau on Friday released new figures adding detail to the census 2000's picture of the once-traditional nuclear family's decline, confirming more people are putting off marriage and cohabiting or living alone.</p> <p>Data from the March 2000 Current Population Survey of 50,000 households showed the number of families led by women with no husbands present grew nearly three times faster in the 1990s than the number of married couples with children.</p> <p>The survey, a study separate from the nationwide polling of the entire population of 281 million, said 46 percent of families headed by a single woman had more than one child, compared to 36 percent of families led by a single male.</p> <p>At the same time, 34 percent of single-mother families lived below the poverty level compared to 16 percent of single-father families. Income data from census 2000 will not be available for several months.</p> <p>The CPS report also said less than half of black family households -- where there are members of the household related to the householder but not necessarily spouses or children -- in 2000 were</p> <p>That compared to 68 percent of Hispanic households</p>	<p>Marriage in Decline in U.S., Survey Shows June 29, 2001 12:05 am EST</p> <p>WASHINGTON (Reuters)</p>
	<p>children -- in 2000 were married couple households.</p>	

<p>DEMOGRAPHICS OF FATHERLESSNESS</p>	<p>The troubling statistic is the one pertaining to single-parent families: The number of single-mother families grew nearly five times faster in the past decade than those of married couples with children. The numbers of single fathers grew, too, and single-father families now make up 2.1 percent of all American households, an increase of 62 percent in the 1990s.</p> <p>"Nearly three-fourths of children in single-parent families will experience poverty by age 11, as against only about a fifth of children in two-parent families," reports the National Journal. Before the 1960s, blacks were more likely to marry than whites. Illegitimacy rates in the 1990s have more than tripled for blacks; 70 percent of black children today are born illegitimate. In 1960 illegitimacy rates for whites were a mere 2 percent; today they're 27 percent and climbing.</p>	<p>Wedding bell blues</p> <p>By Suzanne Fields</p> <p>E-mail: sfields1000@aol.com</p> <p>Suzanne Fields is a columnist for The Washington Times</p> <p>http://www.washtimes.com/op-ed/20010524-86360172.htm</p>
<p>FEMINIZATION OF MALES</p>		<p>The Meanness Of Me-Ness — Fear And Trembling On The Daddy Track</p> <p>By Gerald L. Rowles, Ph.D.</p> <p>Weds, Jan 27, 2001</p>
<p>STEPFATHERS</p>	<p>That compared to 68 percent of Hispanic households and 83 percent of white non-Hispanic households which</p>	<p>Data courtesy of Dr. David Popenoe's Life Without Father</p> <p>http://toogoodreports.com/column/general/rowles/080601.htm</p> <p>If A Tree Falls On DHHS, Will They Hear It? By Gerald L. Rowles, Ph.D.</p>

<p>FEMALE BIRTHRATES</p>	<p>Her big problem with child-rearing is that it is not honored, and she says that's one reason that fertility rates are so low in America, where 19 percent of potential mothers will remain childless, compared to 10 percent a few decades ago.</p>	<p>http://www.washtimes.com/commentary/20010614-8486998.htmAuntie Sam to the rescue?</p> <p>Ben Wattenberg - June 14, 2001</p>
<p>FOSTER CARE ABUSE</p>	<p>Children died as a result of abuse in foster care 5.25 times more often than children in the general population. 2.1 percent of all child fatalities took place in foster care. While this may seem like a relatively low number, we must consider the contrast in population between children in the general population versus children in foster care. In 1997, there were nearly 71 million children in the general population (99.6%), but only 302 thousand in state care (.4%) in state care. As state care is supposed to be a 'safe haven', the number of fatalities should be less or at least equal to what it is in the general population of children. By this standard, there should have been less than .4% of child fatalities occurring in foster care, however, there was 5.25 times that amount. (31 states reporting)</p>	<p>Source: All data taken from Child Maltreatment 1997: Reports From the States to the National Child Abuse and Neglect Data System and the 1997 AFCARS Report unless otherwise noted.</p>
<p>FOSTER CARE ABUSE</p>	<p>Children who received "services" from CPS died as a result of abuse 16 times more often than children in the general population. 16.3 percent of all fatalities were children who had received services or were 'known to the system'. 716 thousand children received "services" (28 states reporting) or 1% of the general population. If CPS intervention had no effect, one percent of this group would have suffered a fatality; if CPS intervention had made an improvement, the percentage would be less than one percent. However, it is 16.3 times that amount. (18 states reporting)</p>	<p>Source: All data taken from Child Maltreatment 1997: Reports From the States to the National Child Abuse and Neglect Data System and the 1997 AFCARS Report unless otherwise noted.</p>

<p>FOSTER CARE ABUSE</p>	<p>Children were abused and neglected 3 times more often by state caregivers than by Parents. Fifteen children out of every thousand were abused or neglected in state care, while only 5 children out of every thousand were abuse or neglected by their parents. (31 states reporting) Eleven percent of all children placed in foster care were NOT victims of abuse or neglect. Two percent (12,054) of children whose reports of abuse or neglect were unsubstantiated were placed in foster care anyway. (14 states reporting) What might this number be if all states had reported?</p>	<p>Source: All data taken from Child Maltreatment 1997: Reports From the States to the National Child Abuse and Neglect Data System and the 1997 AFCARS Report unless otherwise noted.</p>
<p>FOSTER CARE ABUSE</p>	<p>Recent studies conducted by child advocacy organizations and governmental agencies disclose that caseworkers are opting to forcibly take children from their parents rather than providing family preservation services. The Center on Child Abuse Prevention Research (1998) reported that "the number of children who received services at home declined from 1,244,400 in 1977 to 493,100 in 1994" (p. 6). During the same period, the amount of children taken out of their homes skyrocketed -- 502,000 children were in foster care placement in 1994.</p> <p>"While 30% of the children served by the system in 1977 were placed in foster care, that percentage has risen to 50% today," the researchers reported.</p> <p>"Despite the good intentions of reformers, this service system (CPS) is increasingly relying upon foster care placement . . ." (Center on Child Abuse Prevention Research, 1998:6).</p>	<p>Treasure Chest of Misery by Doug Quirmbach</p>

	<p>Parents face increasing risk of losing their children because of the way federal funds are categorized and funneled to the states. Each entitlement category is earmarked for specific purposes.</p> <p>"Without clear direction, states provided those services that were most 'fungible,' that is, generated the most matching revenue from the federal Government," explain child welfare experts Lela B. Costin, Howard Jacob Karger and David Stoesz (1996:152).</p> <p>Limitless funds are available to the states through Title IV-E, earmarked for out-of-home placement. State agencies increase their overall revenue by removing children from their homes since money from Title IV-E is channeled to the states in direct proportion to how many children they incarcerate into the system.</p>	
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	<p>Over 3.2 million reports of child abuse and neglect were made to child protective hot lines in 1996. Two-thirds of the reports, often made anonymously by disgruntled neighbors or parties involved in custody disputes, were unfounded (NCANDS, 1998). While only 3 to 5% of the reports that are substantiated by child protective services involve serious child maltreatment, CCAPR discovered that children were removed from their homes in 50% of the cases.</p> <p>The San Diego Grand Jury determined that funding arrangements contributed to overzealous CPS caseworkers wrongfully yanking children from their parents. The Los Angeles County Board of Supervisors investigated foster care practices in that county and issued a scathing report. Mr. Digre, who departed as director after the investigation, seemed to scapegoat the federal grant programs as contributing to DSS's horrendous treatment of its tiny wards.</p>	<p>References Center on Child Abuse Prevention Research. (1998). Current Trends in Child Abuse Reporting and Fatalities: The Results of the 1997 Fifty State Survey. Chicago: Prevent Child Abuse America. Children's Defense Fund. (1988). A children's defense budget, fiscal year 1989: An Analysis of our nation's investment in children. Washington, DC: (Author). Costin, Lela, Karger, Howard J., Stoesz, David. (1996). The politics of child abuse in America. New York: Oxford University Press. US Department of Health and Human Services. (1998). Child Maltreatment 1996: Reports from the states to the National Child Abuse and Neglect Data System. Washington, DC: US Government Printing Office US House of Representatives, Committee on Ways and Means. (1993). Overview of entitlement programs, 1993 green book. Washington, DC: US Government Printing Office.</p>
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<p>FOSTER CARE ABUSE</p>	<p>In 1998, DCFS forcibly removed 1.94 per thousand children in the general population - a rate three times higher than in neighboring Texas, according to the National Child Abuse and Neglect Data System (NCANDS). Alabama, New Jersey, New Hampshire, Wisconsin, Indiana, Arkansas, Virginia, South Carolina, Vermont, Wyoming, Louisiana, Missouri and Minnesota all ranked below Utah in removal rates, the federal government reported. Sixteen states did not report under this category.</p> <p>Barnes said that her national watchdog organization relies upon data published by the federal government in making comparisons of child protective practices among the states. The US Department of Health and Human Services maintains NCANDS, which publishes the data annually. The latest available data was published last year in "Child Maltreatment 1998: Reports from the States to the National Child Abuse and Neglect Data System."</p> <p>The NCANDS data shows that children were 2 1/2 times more likely to be abused while in foster care than in their own homes. DCFS reported to the federal government that 37 of the</p>	<p>Cheryl Barnes, National Director, 1-800-CPS WATCH. Table Attached.</p> <p>DCFS Removal Rate High, Watchdog Group Claims □</p>
<p>ABORTION</p>	<p>Dr. Philip Ney in a widely read study on the connection between abortion and child abuse notes:</p> <p>"... elective abortion is an important cause of child abuse." "Recent evidence indicates many women harbour strong guilt feelings long after their abortions. Guilt is one important cause of child battering and infanticide. Abortion lowers women's self-esteem and there are studies reporting a major loss of self-esteem in battering parents...."</p>	<p>Source: P. Ney, M.D. "Relationship between Abortion and Child Abuse." Canada Journal of Psychiatry, vol. 24, pp. 610-620.</p>

US Bureau of the Census. Statistical Abstract of the United States 1997, (1997).

