

r/LeftWingMaleAdvocates • 3 yr. ago
lightning_palm

On the Gender Empathy Gap and its correlates: a comprehensive collection of resources (Part I)

resource

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Men face [longer prison sentences for the exact same crime](#). They are more likely to be [shot to death by police](#), to be [homeless](#), to be [murdered](#), and to be [suicidal](#). Men [work longer hours](#) even when unpaid work is considered and are more likely to [die on the job](#) than women, and even though they earn more money, women reap more in [tax benefits](#) than do men. In some countries, men are forced into [gender-based conscription](#). Boys get [lower grades](#) for doing the same exact work as girls, and young men [enroll in college](#) at a much lower rate than women. Men are also not protected from [domestic violence](#), despite research showing that [domestic violence](#) directed at men is at least as, if not more common, than domestic violence directed at women. Boys are not protected from [genital mutilation](#), and are more likely to be [undernourished](#), worldwide. Despite the fact that men are [raped and sexually assaulted](#) at alarmingly high rates (mostly by women, contrary to popular belief), they are not adequately protected. Men are also vulnerable to [false allegations](#) of sexual violence, and they face discrimination in the [rental housing market](#) and in [family courts](#). They have poorer health outcomes and a shorter [life expectancy](#) than women, and yet [resources continue to be directed disproportionately toward women](#). Despite all these findings (and more), male problems do not appear to attract much attention. Why? Because, for evolutionary reasons, humans are less prone to respond with **empathy** to men and boys than to women and girls. In this four-part series of posts, I'll present a substantial amount of evidence to demonstrate both the causes and implications of the **gender empathy gap**. Be aware that some of it is quite disturbing, so make sure you are in the right state of mind before you begin reading.

First, I recommend watching this fantastic video for an illustrated introduction to the subject, which all-too-painfully demonstrates the existence of the empathy gap with tangible and shocking evidence: [ICMI20: Eccentrik Hat - "Why Men Need Help And Why Feminism Won't Help Them"](#)

You may also find [MANndat's interview of Dr. Warren Farrell on the lack of empathy towards men](#) interesting, or his guest post [The Gender Gap in Empathy — A path to ending the gender war?](#) on PsychologyToday [or the same post on genderempathygap.de](#).

Let us start by quoting some excerpts from [The Male Gender Empathy Gap: Time for psychology to take action \(Seager et al., 2016\)](#), because I think they made an excellent point:

Whether we like it or not, there are different patterns and expectations relating to the expression of distress in males and females. This means that **male distress is often overlooked, or seen simply as bad behavior so that male distress is, in effect, invisible**.

[The] archetypal "male gender script" [...] has been described by Seager, Sullivan & Barry (2014a) as an evolutionary and universal pressure on men defining how they must live to be a successful male. This script consists of three main rules:

1. Be a fighter and a winner
2. Be a provider and a protector
3. Retain mastery and control over one's feelings

Farrell and Gray (book in preparation) talk about this in terms of "social bribes". According to this proposition, social groups across the human species have survived more effectively because males have evolved collectively to protect them. The success of all societies historically has therefore been built upon the blood, sweat and tears of men, sacrificing their lives in wars to preserve the freedom of all and risking their lives to build the infrastructure of civilization. Working class men in particular have been expected by virtue of their gender to die in tunnels, on tall buildings, down mines and on the high seas, supplying the buildings, transport, food supplies and security that create the comfort of a civilized life for all. **Across the ages, men have been "socially bribed" into behaving this way by the honour and social approval of their tribe or society.** In this way men (and some women) have been afforded the status of heroes because of their strength or courage. At the same time, men (but not usually women) have equally been "shamed" to the extent that they do not conform to this pattern. There is no greater illustration of this than the white feathers that were handed out as a symbol of cowardice to men in the UK who would not fight for their country. In our modern society, it may now be that the shame factor is growing greater for men as the opportunity to achieve heroic status is being reduced. It is for this reason that Farrell and Gray talk about the urgent need to help our boys in the future switch from 'heroic intelligence' to 'health intelligence' (see below). Equally, **there is a need for all of us in society to tune in more to male emotional language.** Rather than simply expecting men to talk differently we need to be **listening** differently to them. **Men reflexively — perhaps instinctively — hide vulnerability even under changing social, economic and political circumstances that are arguably generating more distress.** To reveal **vulnerability or failure of any kind can be deeply shaming for a man.** Because of such pressures we do not register male vulnerability and we all become less comfortable with the notion of males in need. This means that distressed men end up looking less like honourable victims and more like losers, criminals or even idiots.

[...]

So even when we do acknowledge publicly that men across the globe commit suicide at a much higher rate than women (nearly 4 times more in the UK), this still does not elicit our compassion. **If anything, we switch off.** In the same way we don't really acknowledge or care that men account for a massive 97% of deaths at work in the UK InsideMan (2015) and 86% of people sleeping rough in England (Department for Communities and Local Government, 2016). When it comes to gender equality we only really think of women as beings legitimate victims and as having any cause for complaint. In the UK we still have a minister for 'women and inequalities' as if the two issues were intrinsically linked. **Ironically, therefore, what looks like a serious attempt to challenge gender prejudice towards women has the unintended consequence of reinforcing gender prejudice towards men.**

[...]

So there are deep rooted reasons why people don't feel as much empathy for men as they do for women. **Men have evolved to be disposable**, being there to put their bodies on the line, to offer protection, not receive it. So a man in trouble evokes less sympathy than a woman or a child. This might help explain why men, when they are looking for sympathy from the judicial system, are six times more likely than a woman to get a conviction for an identical crime (Bradford, 2015). And **rather than sympathise with men over a possible inequality, our immediate social perception is that men must be six times more troublesome or else six times less in need of protection** from the prison system. Similarly, boys are more likely than girls to fail in school (Stoet & Geary, 2015), but **rather than address this as a gender inequality, we are unsympathetic, often perceiving boys as disruptive and lazy.** When couples who have children break up, fathers are still much less likely to get custody of children (Cancian et al, 2014), but **rather than rush to address this as another possible inequality we assume that fathers don't miss their children like mothers do, and that children need their mothers more than their fathers.** The absent father is something that we have all been programmed to expect and tolerate. In fact we are tolerant of male suffering, or blind to it, in many other areas too, for example, violence by women against men is as widespread as violence by men against women (Straus, 2010) but violence against men attracts less attention.

[...]

As a profession that cares about human suffering, why are we [psychologists] not more alert to the signs all around us of the problems facing males, such as suicide? It seems quite likely that like the rest of society we are suffering from a type of blindness – **male gender blindness** (Seager et al, 2014b; Russ et al, 2015) – which makes it difficult for us to recognize the importance of this great elephant in the room of psychology. Similarly, we appear to be susceptible to the same collective '**empathy gap**' as the rest of society when it comes to men's issues. **Simple psychological experiments can show hard evidence of significant differences in our attitudes to the male and female genders.** For example, there are many vivid demonstrations in field experiments showing that members of the public immediately rush to help female victims of violence from a man, but turn a blind eye or even laugh when a man is the victim of the same level of force (e.g. ManKind Initiative, 2014 – see video link below). **In social psychology, just about the only group identity that does not elicit in-group favoritism is male identity (Rudman & Goodwin, 2004).** As psychologists, it should be extremely interesting that we have such different responses to the two complementary halves of the human race. It is hard to imagine a more central concern for psychological science and investigation.

[...]

man in the street, or see a man behaving badly, it's easy to forget that he was once somebody's little boy.

Male Disposability

Quoting Dr. Warren Farrell from one of his video interviews:

We've historically trained boys and men to die so that all the rest of us could survive. And it's harder to become psychologically attached to someone that you may soon lose, especially if your own survival is dependent on men's willingness to die. [...] Regarding a boy as a hero is a social bribe that we created; a social bribe for that boy to be disposable. [...] Love is blind enough for him to never acknowledge that a woman who falls in love with the officer and a gentleman is attaching her love in part to his potential disposability. [...] For parents raising a daughter meant caring about her safety but raising a boy meant being caught between a parental rock and a hard place. We wanted our son to be safe, for sure, but we also wanted to feel proud that he served his country in time of war. So whether as a soldier, a firefighter or another first responder we give social bribes for young men to die; why? So that his potential for death might increase our potential for life.

In this YouTube video [GUYS vs GIRLS Homeless Experiment | Who will you help? \(channel: Karim Jovian\)](#), a man and a woman of comparable age and attractiveness pretend to be homeless. While the woman gets a ton of help, the man is not even noticed by bystanders and in those rare instances that he is, he gets told he is "lazy" and to "find some work or die".

In one study that examined the trolley dilemma titled [Moral Chivalry: Gender and Harm Sensitivity Predict Costly Altruism \(FeldmanHall et al. 2016\)](#), "88% of participants reported that they would push [a] man off the footbridge instead [of a woman]", that is 7 1/3 times as many people would rather sacrifice a man than a woman. The same study also found that "[p]articipants kept significantly less money when interacting with a female target than a male target" to save them from harm. See specifically [figure 1](#) which also confirms that women were more biased than men. Do not be confused by males' higher willingness of throwing off a female than a male bystander in this figure, as he is much less likely to throw her off in the first place, and the difference is small enough to constitute chance.

In [The Moral Machine experiment \(Awad et al., 2018\)](#), it was shown that **both men and women were more inclined to save the lives of women over those of men.**

According to this [nytimes.com](#) article [A Hamas surprise: Women secure victory \(Ian Fisher, 2006\)](#):

She is Mariam Farhat, the mother of three Hamas advocates killed by Israelis. She bade one son goodbye in a homemade videotape before he stormed an Israeli settlement, killing five people before he was killed. **A comment she made later received wide publicity: She said that she wished she had 100 sons to sacrifice that way.** Known as the "mother of martyrs," she is seen in a campaign video carrying a gun. [...] Now she is one of the six women elected as Hamas legislators. **The election rules included quotas for women for all parties.** Farhat was surrounded recently at a Hamas victory rally at the women's campus of the Islamic University by young, outspoken, educated women who see no contradiction between religious militancy and modernity. [...] She said that women, and especially the wives of top Hamas leaders, had long played a central role in Hamas's leadership, though she said that role had not been publicized to **protect** them. [...] "It is not only sacrificing sons," she said after the rally. "There are different kinds of sacrifice - by money, by education. Everybody, **according to their ability** [and men's ability, apparently, is to be disposable], should sacrifice." [...] "Every decision that is taken by Hamas is passed to us, not after the decision is made but before," she said. But **she also defended the decision of a young Nablus man to become a suicide bomber.** [...] "Why not ask the question from another angle?" she said. "Why would he blow himself up if he was not **subject to such great pressures**? What leads you to do such a bitter thing? People do this from anger and injustice, to bring back life to their own people by sacrificing their lives."

A study with the title [Aggression as a function of the interaction of the sex of the aggressor and the sex of the victim \(Taylor and Epstein 1967\)](#) showed that **both men and women were less likely to administer electric shocks to women than men.** A replication of the experiment with the title [Would You Deliver an Electric Shock in 2015? Obedience in the Experimental Paradigm Developed by Stanley Milgram in the 50 Years Following the Original Studies \(Doliński et al. 2017\)](#) also shows this, although their sample size was too small to have statistical significance.

In a study with the title [Gender Differences in Empathic Sadness towards Persons of the Same- versus Other-sex during Adolescence \(Stuijzand et al. 2016\)](#), **boys from the age of 12 showed more empathy for girls than they did for boys, and they continued to show more empathy for females throughout their lives.** Both males and females showed less empathy for males than females. They also state that "the growing interest in and attraction to the other-sex in adolescence may enhance male adolescents' empathic responses towards female adolescents (Tello et al. 2012), particularly given that co-operation and feelings of nurturance promote empathy (Batson et al. 2005; Lanzetta and Englis 1989)" and that "masculine competitive environment may inhibit empathic responding to male competitors (Tello et al. 2012)" as "competition among males may overrule the influence of characteristics such as similarity and familiarity (Ma et al. 2011), which normally promote empathy (Davis 1994; Preston and De Waal 2002)".

In [Man up and take it: Gender bias in moral typecasting \(Reynolds et al. 2020\)](#), it is shown that **people more readily assume female victims and male perpetrators, that people assume that women suffer more pain from their harm, even when women fall in the perpetrator role, see male suffering as more deserved, fair and moral, feel more inclined to punish men and would like to dole out harsher punishments to men, assume more suffering and have more pity for women even in those cases where the real-world discrepancies signal that men have it worse.** Women show a greater bias in almost all of the studies conducted. Also see [Dr. Tania Reynolds' YouTube video about this study](#), and [this other video in which she talks](#): "We did this one study where we manipulated whether a politician was talking about issues that afflict women versus issues that afflict men and all the issues were actually only true for men. Men were less likely to suffer from substance abuse, ... we used all of these issues where actually the data supports that men have it worse. And what we found that when a politician talked about men's issues they saw them as less moral and were less willing to vote for them and wanted to donate less to their political campaigns compared to when they were talking about women's issues. Even though it wasn't even true when they were talking about women's issues. Participants even realized that. It suggests where we have this bias where we care more when women are in the victim role than when men are in the victim role."

Quoting from [Dr. Tania Reynolds' article on queermajority.com](#):

"Through the lens of evolution, such a tendency [to instinctively cast men in the role of perpetrator and women in the role of victim] can be associated with reproductive roles. Women set the upper limit on reproduction; all other factors being equal, a group of 10 women and 3 men can produce many more children than a group made up of the opposite gender ratio. With this in mind, it's not unreasonable to assume that natural selection has favored psychological mechanisms that protect women from harm. If so, our modern minds may possess relics of these asymmetric impulses, attuning our thoughts and emotions to more readily insulate women, relative to men, against peril."

The author of [Gender Roles and Helping Behavior \(Bobbi Hupp-Wilds, 2014\)](#) found:

[O]verall, participants were most likely to help females in dangerous situations, followed by females in emotional situations, males in dangerous situations, and males in emotional situations. As shown in Table 1 males were most likely to help females in dangerous situations, followed by males in dangerous situations, females in emotional situations, and finally males in emotional situations. As shown in Table 1 females were most likely to help females in dangerous situations, followed by females in emotional situations, males in dangerous situations, and finally males in emotional situations. Both male and female participants showed similar helping preferences. Participants were more likely to help in dangerous situations than emotional situations, and **more likely to help females than males.**

In [Gender and Helping Behavior: A Meta-Analytic Review of the Social Psychological Literature \(Eagly & Crowley, 1986\)](#), the authors show that "in general men helped more than women and **women received more help than men**". This difference of women receiving more help than men was due to men helping women being especially prevalent. Sex differences in helping behaviors such as picking up hitchhikers and helping strangers in subways are especially substantial.

The authors of [The Determinants of Punishment: Deterrence, Incapacitation and Vengeance \(Glaeser & Sacerdote, 2000\)](#) found that "[a]mong vehicular homicides, **drivers who kill women get 56 percent longer sentences [than drivers who kill men].**" In [Sentencing in Homicide Cases and the Role of Vengeance \(Glaeser & Sacerdote, 2003\)](#), the same authors replicate these findings and find this disparity to be even higher, namely that **drivers who kill women get 59% longer sentences than drivers who kill men.**

In [Cognitive Distortion in Thinking About Gender Issues: Gamma Bias and the Gender Distortion Matrix \(Seager & Barry, 2019\)](#), the authors hypothesize about a "**gender distortion matrix**" that suggests an unconscious bias that magnifies gender differences when these differences favor women (alpha bias) and minimizes gender differences when these differences disfavor women (beta bias). Gamma bias, a tendency to magnify some gender differences while minimizing others, combines both alpha and beta bias, which is suggested to be a widespread distortion in modern Western culture whereby **males doing harm is magnified** ("toxic masculinity"), **females doing harm is minimized** ("it's due to trauma"/"she was ill"), **male victimhood is minimized**

frequency than men), **males doing good things is minimized** (most dirty and dangerous but essential jobs are done by men but this remains unremarked), and **females doing good things is magnified** (a huge number of UN days is reserved to celebrate women for their gender rather than their actions).

The paper [Delta bias in how we celebrate gendertypical traits and behaviours \(Seager & Barry, 2020\)](#), builds on the theory of gamma bias by introducing a further concept, delta bias. According to the authors:

Delta bias may be defined as the simultaneous denigration or celebration – depending on the gender of the performer – of an archetypal masculine gender behaviour or characteristic. This is similar to the ‘celebration’ aspect of gamma bias, except that delta bias emphasises how celebration tends to occur where the behaviour is gender atypical.

Quoting Dr. Elizabeth Hobson from her speech against feminism ([transcript](#), [video](#)):

Before I get stuck into the recorded history of feminism, I need to take a moment to illuminate the biological roots of the movement. Human beings are a gynocentric species – this means that we prioritize the needs and well-being of women over men. This is an evolved instinct that came about as a result of **women being the limiting factor in reproduction** – i.e. women have a much lower ceiling on how many offspring they can physically produce – and in small communities that are subsisting this makes them highly important because they potentially hold the key to whether or not the collective will survive at all. This is why we traditionally send only men to war, this is why we have the “women and children first” Birkenhead Drill, this is why people are more likely to put themselves at risk to save a woman in danger than a man – and it’s why we have feminism. **Feminism has taken our gynocentrism and weaponized it.**

Men’s role in this evolutionary sense is to act as a genetic filter – both to mitigate gene replication errors (ie. Preventing less successful combinations multiplying by barring many men from reproducing) and to produce and retain genetic recombinations that enhance the fitness of offspring. To these ends, male fitness is constantly policed to ensure that women’s standards are met before they gain sexual access – which is why far fewer men than women reproduce. Because the pay-off of carrying particularly successful genes is so much greater for men (women will likely have the opportunity to reproduce if their fitness is moderate, men may well not), **evolution gambles with male genes**. This results in very different **bell curves** for men and women in terms of IQ and physical and psychological health, with men being over-represented at either end of the distribution (particularly intelligent/healthy or unintelligent/unhealthy) and women clustering around the middle. Feminists focus on the apex of male achievement to prove that men enjoy greater success than women (whilst ignoring the biological reasons that catapult a minority of men to the stratosphere) and on the acts of the most malevolent minority of men to generalize their patterns of behavior as emblematic of masculinity (whilst ignoring the fact that the very demographics that preoccupy them show that what is emblematic of masculinity is actually variability).

So, **human beings have always valued women more than men and been more critical of men than women. These were necessary instincts in tribal communities but they have been manipulated to privilege women to the point of dysfunction** – and this began with the development of proto-feminism, which arose in the late Middle Ages. Queen consort of France and England, Eleanor of Aquitaine spearheaded a movement within her court to subvert the chivalric code (which had traditionally governed relations between knights and lords and the general public) to regulate the behavior of men towards women. These women initiated a system of romantic feudalism wherein noble men were under irresistible pressure to identify a lady as midons (my lord) and to submit to her will and delicately accept any scorn that his midons saw fit to extend to him. Eleanor established Courts of Love in which she and her noble women would administer “justice” in romantic disputes. Not only may many men in particular recognize this state of gender relations – but the *modus operandi* that Eleanor and co used to achieve their supremacy is entirely familiar: they generalised about all men based on the poor behaviour of a minority, asserting that women needed protection from men’s violations, and they pushed forward a narrative of women’s moral superiority, justifying female dictatorship. Within 200 years, Eleanors’ ideas had spread and saturated throughout Europe and throughout the class system. [...]

The study called [Judgments About Male Victims of Sexual Assault by Women: A 35-Year Replication Study \(PeConga et al., 2022\)](#) is a replication of a 1984 study of college students’ judgments about male and female victims of sexual assault carried out by male or female assailants. While the male 2019 cohort was **less** likely to judge that the victim initiated or encouraged the incident and derived pleasure from it, the female cohort was **more** likely to attribute victim encouragement and pleasure to the male victim. The pattern was similar w.r.t. how stressful the event was judged to be for the male victim. The authors “emphasize the need for greater awareness and empirical attention to abuse that runs counter to preconceived notions about sexual victimization”.

In [Impact of Physician and Patient Gender on Pain Management in the Emergency Department—A Multicenter Study \(Safdar, 2009\)](#) it was shown that “[a]nalgesic administration rates [in the emergency department] were not significantly different for female and male patients (63% vs 57%, $P = 0.08$)”. However, “**females presenting with severe pain (NRS ≥ 8) were more likely to receive analgesics** (74% vs 64%, $P = 0.02$)”. They also state that this “was an interesting finding and can be compared with the findings published by Hostetler [33] who studied the administration of IV analgesics (for presumably more severe pain). Of 114,207 adults and 43,725 pediatric patients, females were 1.7 times more likely to receive parenteral analgesics (CI 1.4–2)”.

The authors of [Gender and aggression I: Perceptions of aggression \(Harris & Knight-Bohnhoff, 1996\)](#) show that people are particularly intolerant of male-to-female aggression:

Consistent with previous research on gender and aggression, both studies found that the aggressor, target, and respondent all affected perceptions of aggression and likelihood of aggressive behaviors. **Aggression from a male and aggression directed towards a female were particularly likely to be evaluated negatively.**

According to [Police Perceptions of Rape as Function of Victim Gender and Sexuality \(Davies, 2009\)](#), UK police responds more negatively toward hypothetical male rape victims than hypothetical female rape victims.

In [Predicting rape empathy based on victim, perpetrator, and participant gender, and history of sexual aggression \(Osman, 2011\)](#), it is shown that **people were more empathetic towards female than male rape victims**, that they were also **more empathetic towards female rapists than male rapists** (particularly when their victim was male), and that **people were more empathetic towards the perpetrator when the rape victim was male**. Men without victimization experience were relatively non-empathic with a male victim.

The authors of [Evaluations of sexual assault: perceptions of guilt and legal elements for male and female aggressors using various coercive strategies \(Russell et al., 2011\)](#) show that **college students who were provided with legal instructions of sexual assault and then asked to provide a verdict, degree of guilt, and legal components attribute less guilt to a female-on-male sexual aggressor than a male-on-female sexual aggressor**.

In [Attitudes of Dutch citizens towards male victims of sexual coercion by a female perpetrator \(Huitema & Vanwesenbeeck, 2016\)](#) it was shown that **male victims of sexual coercion are not taken as seriously as female victims of sexual coercion**, especially among Dutch men. The authors argue that the findings highlight the importance of educational programmes to raise awareness and reduce stereotypical views on male sexual victimisation.

In [Attitudes about victims of workplace sexual harassment based on sex \(Cesario, 2020\)](#) the author finds that **male sexual harassment victims are viewed as suffering less than female victims** and that “[f]indings of this study have strong implications for workplace policy and practice”.

In [The Reverse Double Standard in Perceptions of Student-Teacher Sexual Relationships: The Role of Gender, Initiation, and Power \(Howell, 2011\)](#) it was found that “**participants judged situations [of sexual relations between students and teachers] involving male teachers more harshly than they judged situations involving female teachers**, but only when the sexual contact was teacher-initiated. Participants also believed that male students received more social benefits from the sexual contact than did female students”.

In [National Baseline Study on Violence against Children \(Philippines EXECUTIVE SUMMARY, 2016\)](#) it is shown that **boys are at least as or more vulnerable than girls to all forms of violence**. Particularly, when it comes to *severe physical violence*, boys are almost twice as likely to experience it (4.0% for boys vs 2.2% for girls). Perhaps most surprisingly, males were found to experience sexual violence more frequently than females overall (24.7% for boys vs 18.2% for females). It is also noteworthy that the lifetime-prevalence seems to underestimate the greater abuse suffered by boys, and it is thus preferable to look at the 12-month prevalence where available. You may find [Recall Bias can be a Threat to Retrospective and Prospective Research Designs \(Hassan, 2005\)](#) and [Has ‘lifetime prevalence’ reached the end of its life? An examination of the concept \(Streiner et al., 2009\)](#) useful towards this end.

See this YouTube video with the title [Karen Straughan in The Red Pill on Boko Haram](#) which illustrates our lack of empathy on a cultural level. Boko Haram kidnapped over 10,000 boys and made them into child soldiers compared to the 276 girls they kidnapped which created a public uproar with slogans like “Bring Back our Girls”. Not just that but they were even entering schools and outright killing the male students and keeping the female students alive. Yet, there was no news coverage for the same issue affecting boys. When everything is set up to make it look like women have it worse then obviously many people are going to believe that.

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Log In

The empirical evidence for an empathy gap against males, associated with a widespread gynocentric orientation, is overwhelmingly strong, it is remarkable that this remains imperceptible to the general public, and to feminists in particular. The reason is gynocentrism itself, which promotes its own invisibility. Key evolved traits are generally motivated in the individual by emotions. One does not consciously eat in order to fulfil the evolutionary function of remaining a viable organism until genetic transmittal has been accomplished. One eats because one is hungry. But, in truth, the latter is the trick that evolution plays upon one in order to accomplish the former objective. Hunger, and the pleasure of eating, are proximate causes of a behaviour whose distal origin is successful genetic promulgation. In the same way, there is a complex of emotions which promotes the pair bond.

Evolved matricentrism is enacted by those same emotions which drive the pair bond. This includes, for example, the key element of the ceding of moral authority to mothers, and by extension to women in general. One of the associated correlates of this moral authority is men's discomfort at female disapproval. The veil which has obscured this matricentrism is the traditional patriarchy which the feminists are so intent on smashing. The societal respect which patriarchy embodied hid, and hence made tolerable to men, the underlying matricentric subservience. As matricentrism has intensified into feminist gynocentrism, and the veil of respect for men has been withdrawn, another mechanism of obscuration has become necessary. This is the doctrine of female oppression and poisonous masculinity. For most people now, this new perspective on the sexes serves very effectively to hide gynocentrism. But it is a step too far. One cannot sweeten the pill by making it more bitter still. Some people are now rejecting a pill so bitter that it requires service to those who will continue to despise you. Matricentrism was never truly invisible to the inquiring mind, more of an invisibility of convenience. And gynocentrism can be, and is being, perceived and resisted by many people, of both sexes. For women, resisting gynocentric tendencies may be equated with the responsible use of their power, motivated by the recognition of feminism's corrosive effects. [...]

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Please also check out [60 things YOU can do about the gender empathy gap — A call to action!](#)

DaoScience • 3y ago

Holdt shit this is good work!! Epic job. I will get so much use for this. Thank you:)

theulysses • 3y ago

Great job with this. I have been trying to help my wife understand the issues that men face since we have a 3 year old son, but she is not having it. Complete denial that boys and men experience these societal difficulties at alarmingly higher rates than women. It's incredibly depressing thinking about the world my son will face as an adult in 15 years.

ResidentInner8293 • 4mo ago

It's not a contest. As a Dad you need to be more worried about your son than male suicide rates.

I find the biggest proponent for male tragedy is other men.

We don't support one another and we minimize our problems and other men's problems. We don't care enough nor are there enough for eachother out of fear we'll be judged.

If we stop being afraid of what other people will think of us and start supporting eachother we can turn this around.

And stop avoiding the doctor or therapy. That would also be a good start.

1 more reply

1 more reply

Stephen_Morgan • 3y ago

I've got a big problem with all the evolution talk here. Most of this stuff is modern cultural pehenomena, for example in part 2 the stereotype being that women are more intelligent than men, that's not something that has long been the case, and hence can't be inherent to human biology. The idea of mankind as an inherently gynocentric species seems to just be a ridiculous just-so story which serves no purpose other than deflecting blame from where it really belongs. When it says "Men reflexively — perhaps instinctively — hide vulnerability" it puts "men" in the active role, hiding the fact that those men are only reacting to external factors. You might as well have posted a list of studies claiming that millions of years of evolution have made dogs salivate at bells.

lightning_palm OP • 3y ago • Edited 3y ago

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For example in part 2 the stereotype being that women are more intelligent than men.

I never claimed that this was due to evolution; however, our perception of women being stereotyped negatively even if this is not the case is contingent on our species being gynocentric. Yes, negative & positive biases towards men & women are modulated by culture (and arguably our technological development) and can change.

I also urge you to read part 3 if you haven't already.

When it says "Men reflexively — perhaps instinctively — hide vulnerability" it puts "men" in the active role, hiding the fact that those men are only reacting to external factors.

That is true, I agree.

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r/LeftWingMaleAdvocates • 5 days ago

Why are these two such huge trends online? Tired of this "Misandry doesn't harm men" BS

199 upvotes · 32 comments



r/LeftWingMaleAdvocates • 5 days ago

How My Algorithm Changed When I Stopped Hating Men

143 upvotes · 68 comments



r/LeftWingMaleAdvocates • 4 days ago

"it's either be creepy to women or not interact with women at all for men".

142 upvotes · 22 comments



r/LeftWingMaleAdvocates • 5 days ago

Ana misses the point about men issues again.

139 upvotes · 49 comments



r/LeftWingMaleAdvocates • 3 days ago

The terms 'misogyny' and 'misandry' poison discourse. Use 'sexism' instead

138 upvotes · 33 comments



r/LeftWingMaleAdvocates • 3 days ago

The obsession of "Women-only" immigrant centers in Canada

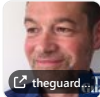
123 upvotes · 18 comments



r/LeftWingMaleAdvocates • 3 days ago

New independent press to focus on male writers

114 upvotes · 32 comments



r/LeftWingMaleAdvocates • 1 day ago

My friend believes the left is too misandrist and has fallen for the alt-right.

100 upvotes · 49 comments



r/LeftWingMaleAdvocates • 3 days ago

Homophobia and Misogyny although linked aren't the same and people who say that think we aren't men.

100 upvotes · 20 comments



r/LeftWingMaleAdvocates • 3 days ago

Let's make a list of content creators that make fun of male issues.

96 upvotes · 30 comments



r/LeftWingMaleAdvocates • 6 days ago

A Personal Story during #metoo and How that Should Affect MRA Policy

87 upvotes · 6 comments



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substack

85 upvotes · 48 comments



r/LeftWingMaleAdvocates · 7 days ago

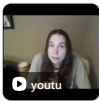
[UK] Government launches call for evidence on men's health; Young men must be taught it's OK to feel and to ask for help, Wes Streeting says

78 upvotes · 14 comments



r/LeftWingMaleAdvocates · 3 days ago

I think we need to talk about Threat Narratives more



76 upvotes · 10 comments



r/LeftWingMaleAdvocates · 1 day ago

19 Y/O Immigrant Unconstitutionally Deported To El Salvador Because Hes The Wrong Kind Of Dude

73 upvotes · 4 comments



r/LeftWingMaleAdvocates · 3 days ago

This video is proof that society views women as a protective class.

66 upvotes · 14 comments



r/LeftWingMaleAdvocates · 5 days ago

Barriers to men's mental health in the UK rural areas



61 upvotes · 1 comment



r/LeftWingMaleAdvocates · 2 days ago

Male loneliness or male isolation epidemic?

53 upvotes · 9 comments



r/LeftWingMaleAdvocates · 4 days ago

Do you think society has adapted itself to suit women more and has therefore left men out in the cold?

51 upvotes · 36 comments



r/LeftWingMaleAdvocates · 2 days ago

What did they get right and what did they get wrong? (Masculinity Debate: Are Dating Apps Creating Incels?! Lonely Men Are More Dangerous Than Ever!)



35 upvotes · 17 comments



r/LeftWingMaleAdvocates · 5 days ago

Do you think we need to do something to become more popular/known?

32 upvotes · 24 comments



r/LeftWingMaleAdvocates · 1 day ago

How can I apply my Law Degree to the cause?

16 upvotes · 2 comments



r/LeftWingMaleAdvocates · 6 days ago

LeftWingMaleAdvocates top posts and comments for the week of April 20 - April 26, 2025

7 upvotes · 1 comment

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