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DeMaurice Smith, Chief
NFL Players Association
1133 Twentieth Street, NW
Washington, D.C. 20036

Tony Clark, Chief
MLB Players Association
12 East 49th Street, 24th Floor
New York, NY 10017

Voices of Voiceless Abused Men

Dear Chiefs Smith and Clark:

As you know, during Jim Crow the U.S. Department of Justice ignored the voices of Black people as it enforced the crime of "separate but equal". Today, Rosie Hidalgo, the de facto leader of the DOJ, suppresses the voices of men abused by their female partners to flog the crime of "gender-based violence" (GBV). Dr. Nathan Beel (2013) explains Rosie Hidalgo's bigotry. "There is a bias to privilege the voice of the female, while implicitly or explicitly marginalize the male voice." Rosie Hidalgo claims, "At the Office on Violence Against Women (OVW), equity is viewed as an essential component of ending domestic violence" (DOJ, 7/30/24). Yet this bigot denies recognition and resources to abused men; hypocrisy. She wants to create "a society that does not tolerate abuse of any kind" (ibid). The following shares with you how Rosie Hidalgo brooks and enables domestic abuse of men by women.

Chief Smith, in December 2012, Jovan Belcher, 25, an NFL player with the Kansas City Chiefs, shot and killed his girlfriend Kasandra Perkins, 22, the mother of his three-month old daughter. (Reuters, 12/4/12). Belcher then drove to the "Arrowhead Stadium where he shot himself dead in the parking lot after thanking team officials for all they had done for him" (ibid). Why did this NFL tragedy happen? There is an 80% probability that Jovan Belcher was a battered man (Davis, 2010). Chief Clark, in January 2023, Mike Clevinger, 32, an MLB player with the Chicago White Sox was accused of domestic violence by his then girlfriend Olivia Finestead. There is a 67% probability that a woman is making a false accusation of domestic violence (Bates 2023, p61). Below gives you a peek into the lives of your battered ball players.

1. Physical Violence: "I was whipped across my face and back with a radio, had my testicles squeezed and kicked, my eyes and cheeks gouged by fingernails" (Participant 141, Bates 2023, p59). "She hit the back of my head with her studded bag. I had to get stitches for that. She even ran over my foot with the front tire of her car" (P15, Park 2021). "One time, she threw a knife at me. It missed, but most of the time, she would hit me with her fists and kicks" (Jake, Cook 2009, p54). "How do you tell somebody that my six months pregnant wife just kneed me in the groin and took me to the ground (P4, Tilbrook 2010, p34). "She would slap me around and spit on me. She would punch me in the groin" (N, Dim 2020). "She would hit me when I was driving and the children were in the back seat" (P6, Morgan 2016).

"I suffered slapping, hitting and having things thrown at me. I was injured when she hit me on the head with a frying pan (Tim, Cook 2009, p56). "She stabbed me with a kitchen knife and I stitched it myself as she begged me not to go to the hospital in case she got into trouble" (P86, Bates 2023, p65). "First, she would try to stab me. Second, she hit me in the head with an axe, knocked me out cold" (P1, Tilbrook 2010, p26). "Once she hit me with a car. I ended up with two busted ribs and a broken finger" (P1, Dixon 2022). "Her physical abuse included spitting, biting, punching, and kicking me. She put a knee in my testicles with the obvious intent to hurt me. She scratched my face with her nails" (P7, Morgan 2016). To vend her GBV fraud, a corrupt Rosie Hidalgo at the DOJ muzzles all voices of abused men.

2. Men Don't Hit Back: "Because I don't hit women, she used to get physical regularly whether that's throwing dishes at me or punching and kicking me" (P38, Bates 2023, p59). "No, I never hit her back. I just took the punches and told her that you're not going to get me down to your level" (Hugh, Brooks 2020). "She used to take the baby to bed to feed her and then would start hitting me ... maybe she knew that I wouldn't have laid a finger on her" (P6, Entilli 2017). "My chest was bleeding from the cuts. I was pretty angry at her. But I did not hit back. I just ran out of the house." (P17, Josolyn 2011, p56). "My mama always told me, 'You just don't hit a woman'. It had been thoroughly beaten into me as a child that real men don't ever hit women." (Doug, Migliaccio 2002). A patriarchal culture teaches men not to hit women (ibid).

"She constantly belittled my role as a homemaker and would often scream, yell, curse, and hit me. Yet I never struck back" (James, Cook 2009, p68). "What bothered me most was not only that she was hurting me but that she managed to convince everybody that she was the victim. I never laid a hand on her; they [police] do not hear my voice" (P18, Sarantakos 2004). "My counselor said that I deserve a big honking trophy, for being one of the most courageous men for never hitting her back" (Daniel, Brooks 2020). "I have never attacked her or fought back at all. I have tried to restrain her at times to prevent her from attacking me. She would then show me bruises a couple of days later and tell me that she could report me to the police for assault and they would believe her story." (P120, Bates 2023, p83). Chiefs, please believe your battered ballplayers, **not** Hidalgo-indoctrinated GBV prosecutors.

3. False Accusations: "My ex-wife would continually call the police to arrest me for things that I had not done" (P117, Walker 2020). "I discovered that she could lie convincingly with no compunction whatsoever, while retaining eye contact; she regarded it as a skill of which she was proud" (P7, Hall 2016). "She was lying to the police about me because she was having an affair with a work colleague. She wanted me to break down so she could move me out of the house and move her partner back in" (Lee, McCarrick 2016). "Although I have proof of her false claims audio recorded, the courts could not picture her as an abuser, and more importantly, me as a victim" (P56, Machado 2020). "My ex-wife continues the abuse of me by preventing visitation and filing false allegations with Child Protective Services" (R, Hines 2007).

"She is dangerous, she will make false claims and go to extreme lengths and, even if they are patently false, nobody ever addresses the impact they have on me or my mental health when proven to be so (P19, Bates 2023, p60). "I fear that she could file false allegations and the world will only believe her" (P88, Bates 2023, p61). "She used false allegations of child abuse to have me removed by family court from my children's lives for the five months it took to have the allegations shown to be baseless" (P117, Bates 2020d). Chiefs, it should come as no surprise to you that the abusive wives of your ballplayers make false allegations of domestic violence. **Why?** Because the entire VAWA is built on a false accusation by Rosie Hidalgo that only men abuse women due to patriarchal cultures, not adverse childhood experiences (ACE).

4. Disbelieve Men: "I believe wider society feels that my experience is highly improbable to have occurred. I am bigger and stronger than my ex-wife and was a police officer so it just does not make sense to them" (P57, Bates 2020c). "I am terrified of her mood swings. I walk on egg shells. I cannot tell anyone because nobody would believe that I'd let a woman beat me up" (Bob, Pizzey 2007). "The people from social services always treated me as if I was an offender. They won't believe me, I'm taller than my wife" (M, Huntley 2019). "Another aspect of the abuse of males is that males are not believed. To be scared like that but not actually say anything to anyone because you are not going to be believed" (P3, Tilbrook 2010, p33). "They [police] didn't believe me, and mocked me, and laughed at me" (P13, Walker 2020).

"I guess my abuse fell under the 'joke' category. Unfortunately, sex discrimination and utter disbelief are still extremely common reactions to male victims of DV" (P2, Hall 2016). "I then sought the assistance of a divorce attorney. The lawyer explained to me that I would probably lose custody of my children, because 'men are not victims of DV'" (P14, Radar 2009). "She attacked me in the kitchen and then she called the police and said that I'd attacked her. The police did not believe me and just said, 'your wife is very upset'" (Martin, Joselyn 2011). "When I told the nurse about the abuse, she said, 'No, no, I don't believe that'. They are trying to make out as if I'm lying about it." (Mark, *ibid*). "I reported her to the police and was asked what I had done to deserve the beating. I had done nothing at all." (P32, Bates 2020c).

5. Legal Abuse of Men: Once disbelieved, abused men are then revictimized by the GBV judicial system. "Once she realized the power she had as a woman in the legal system, her physical violence decreased and coercive control increased" (P19, Entilli 2017). "I don't see my eldest child, even though there are court orders saying that I should. The system doesn't give two hoots whether I see my child" (P2, Bates 2019a). "She would threaten me with lying to the police about violence. That she'd hurt herself and she'll then tell the police that I hurt her" (G, Dim 2020). "She would say, 'All I have to do is call the police and tell them that you've done this, that or the other, and you'll never see the children again, you'll lose the house, and you'll just have to pay for everything'" (Mick, Lysova 2022).

"I was at the hearing with my lawyer. I mean, you could tell that the judge was leading her on. The judge ignored my police reports. It was a real kangaroo court" (Mark, Cook 2009, p85). "I was told by the shelter, 'We are a women's shelter. We only help women.' The lady just got mad at me for even suggesting that a woman could abuse a man" (Peter, Migliaccio 2001). "It has become very clear to me that there is a tremendous prejudice against the idea of a man being abused by his wife, from the courts, the police, and the media" (Larry, *ibid*). "I experienced a second wave of abuse by the police, courts, and a psychologist. I thought about suicide, but my desire to have access to my children kept me alive" (Mike, Corbally 2014). "Police support encourages women to assault their husbands and get away with it. The police become accomplices to the crime of husband beating" (Chris, Sarantakos 2004).

6. Coercive Control: "She controlled my contact with my family and friends. This included logging onto my emails and sending emails to my family pretending to be me." (P2, Bates 2020d). "She used to go through my phone and email to see who I was talking to. I found this very controlling." (P11, Walker 2020). "She acts like the schoolyard bully. Either do as she says or I'll pay for it." (P50, *ibid*). "I thought the abuse started when she hit me the first time, but the coercion and control started much earlier." (A, Dim 2020). "She started to do controlling things like unplugging the lights when I wanted to read. She would take away my ability to watch the TV by unplugging it and taking away the cord." (A, Dim 2020). "What she lacked in muscle strength, she more than made up in deceit and cunning." (P73, Machado 2020).

"She ended up controlling every aspect of my life, my relationship with friends and family. She would drive me to and from work so she could see what I was doing." (Ken, Dixon 2022). "My wife never hit me hard enough to draw blood, but the constant emotional abuse sure felt like terrorism to me." (P180, Machado 2020). "I became very skinny, doctors were worried, as she controlled how much food I was able to get and when I was able to eat." (P141, Bates 2023, p64). "Just control freakery ... she thought she could completely control me, that I would not be able to resist her and she could then abuse me as and when she wanted and there wouldn't be any escape from it. She was completely power hungry." (P4, Morgan 2016). "She started to control me. It really was about control; like a hostile takeover." (P7, *ibid*).

7. Financial Abuse: "My wife not only controlled the family funds but also reminded me of it constantly. She would say, 'If you leave, I'll make sure you don't get any of it.'" (Peter, Migliaccio 2002). "She refused to settle, telling me I would not receive any money, resulting in debts for both of us." (Bryan, *ibid*). "She spends every penny that comes in and has racked up thousands in debt. I've lost everything I have tried to save." (P23, Hines 2010). "She has threatened to ruin me financially, and ruin my professional reputation." (P35, *ibid*). "My wife refused to contribute to any household expenses including mortgage while she worked with salary level same as my own. This required me to take a second job." (P55, Bates 2023, p63). "I rarely had food as money went on what she wanted it to go on." (P41, Bates 2023, p64).

"The money would be coming in, things were grand, but I was not allowed to sit at the dinner table. I was the breadwinner. I earned all of the money. I gave her the money" (Alan, Corbally 2014). "She has left me paying off her loans and all types of debt that she created." (Conor, *ibid*). "She had control of all the money, she always had my pay during the marriage and we were always in financial difficulties." (P2, Tilbrook 2010, p20). "She restricted access to the money that I was making where she could spend it but I couldn't. I felt financially raped." (P7, *ibid*). "She made all the decisions, about everything. She would decide how and where to spend money and I had no say in the matter." (Steve, Cook 2009, p60). "She would make a lot of international calls, up to four hundred dollars a month. I would question her about this, but she just ignored me." (Tom, *ibid*, p61).

8. Raging: "I am the only point of release she has and she blows off steam at me. I said to her, 'I do understand that these outbursts of yours are not against me, but are instead requests for help.'" (P3, Entilli 2017). "She doesn't do this in a reasoned way, she does so with disproportionate verbal violence because people with a borderline personality disorder cannot control their anger." (P4, *ibid*). "She'd lose her temper and scream and shout. I would go sit in another room. She'd be banging on the door shouting through the door." (P79, Bates 2020d). "She wouldn't let me sleep; it was torture. She would stand over my bed at night and say nasty things and I would have to get up early for work." (P26, *ibid*). "I must reply to her text messages within 10 minutes. If I don't, she explodes with rage." (P53, Park 2021).

"When she was raging, it was often a blind rage. Her body would be shaking, her jaw clenched and her eyes were just hatred as she would throw things at me." (I, Dim 2020). "I was absolutely shocked that this woman who once loved me was now a crazy rageaholic." (D, *ibid*). "After going crazy and yelling, she would just lose her rag and go off in a blind rage." (P2, Tilbrook 2010, p19). "After a night of frenzied fighting and love-making, she turns all the rage she feels against her abusive mother onto me." (Bob, Pizzey 2007). A daughter: "When Mom was angry, no one could stand in her way. When she started shouting everyone would freeze, including Dad." (Sarantakos, 2004). "My wife was unstable — two involuntary hospitalizations. She had a propensity for using weapons in the course of violent rage." (E, Hines 2007).

9. No Services for Men: "Abused men are thought to be mythical and are therefore ignored. I could not find one group designed to help male victims." (P56, Machado 2020). "I can't leave but I can't stay, and there is no help for men anywhere. I frequently think about suicide." (P91, *ibid*). "The majority of abused men who sought help from DV agencies were told, 'We only help women'". (Douglas, 2011). "The DV Hotline people offered to listen, but said that no support services were available for men." (P48, *ibid*). "Support wasn't out there. I couldn't find any support for male domestic abuse victims." (Brian, Hogan 2021). "I went to the local DV agency and started filling out their form. And then the person said, 'Oh no, you can't fill out that box for fleeing domestic violence, that is for women only.'" (James, *ibid*).

"I called the domestic abuse helpline and asked if there was anybody that I could talk to there. They said, 'No, no, you have to figure things out on your own'. They wouldn't help me at all." (Eoin, Dixon 2022). "I think these DV agencies follow a pattern almost ritualistically. This pattern has an element of sex discrimination that women don't hit men. So I didn't get any support out of them." (P5, Tilbrook 2010, p38). "They have this ideology that men don't suffer abuse. They are completely unable to think past that. They would automatically and wrongly assume that I had somehow deserved the abuse and provoked it." (P13, *ibid*). "It just blew me away that there was just total silence; a wall with nowhere to go." (Damien, Lysova 2022). Dr. Alyson Huntley (2019) concludes, "The portrayal of DV services as a space for women survivors is a barrier to help seeking by abused men."

10. Police Sex Bias: "The police did a poor job of investigating and took only her word. I told them about me being abused and her threats to take the kids away, but I was not taken seriously." (P53, Machado 2020). "When I called the police she ran out into the street crying hysterically, so the police arrested me." (P252, *ibid*). "I reported her violence to the police. Their response, 'Are you kidding?'" (K, Park 2021). "She caught on really quickly that the cops were her allies. That even if I called them, she could use them and that they were there to serve only her interests and not mine." (Samuel, Dixon 2022). "I reported that my wife had assaulted me. The police arrested me." (P204, Walker 2020). "I went to the police and they laughed at me." (Matthew, *ibid*). Facing someone [police] laughing at you, made me feel more abused." (Larry, Migliaccio 2001).

"When I told the police that I had been attacked with a knife by my wife, they told me to buy plastic knives." (P172, Schmesser 2007). "She grabbed my phone and beat me over the head with it. When the police came, they refused to take a report, even though I had blood streaming down my face." (James, Cook 2009, p68). "She hit me in the head with a frying pan. The cop said, 'There is nothing to press charges on. She is half your size. The judge won't even look at it.'" (Tim, *ibid*). "I lifted my shirt and showed them [police] my injuries. I said, 'She doesn't even have a mark on her. I haven't raised a hand on her.'" They replied, "Well, have you raised your voice?" (Andy, Brooks 2020). "Officer told me she didn't believe my wife, but she had to arrest me because the accusation had been made." (Joe, Radar 2008).

11. Judicial Sex Bias: "She stabbed me with a knife, and I didn't even defend myself. The court told me to go to a group they said is for victims. It turned out to be for batterers." (P68, Hines 2007). "She used the courts as another means of abusing me." (Todd, Lysova 2020). "As soon as a woman makes an allegation of DV against a man, he loses his voice. If I try to speak up, courts accuse me of victim blaming." (Craig, *ibid*). "I just feel like I'm caught up in a web of lies, with the courts on her side, because they have not looked into the other side." (Martin, McCarrick 2016). "The Judge said to my lawyer, 'I don't need to hear any evidence from your client. I am going to deny your request to vacate the restraining order.'" (P33, Save 2011). "In my view, courts cooperate with women to oppress men." (Shimon, Gueta 2022).

"I submitted the pictures of my injuries from the doctor. The judge laughed, and said, 'Well, you have to expect one knock-down drag-out fight per divorce; let's keep these two apart.'" (James, Cook 2009, p70). "I was scared to leave because I did not want my son left alone with her and she threatened to keep him from me and I worried the courts would enable that." (P89, Bates 2020c). "I requested a restraining order against my wife following an extreme beating that left me with multiple bruises. She had no injuries. The judge laughed at me. Then he placed a dual restraining order on both of us." (Peter, Migliaccio 2001). [This stigmatizes the victim as an abuser]. "I sought a restraining order. The judge told me, 'You are a big boy, you can take care of yourself'. I felt like a bloody idiot.'" (P37, Tilbrook 2010).

Melody Crick (2004) confirms, "Courts do not allow rebuttal testimony that the woman was the batterer. The size differential between a man and a woman seems to be a large hurdle for courts to overcome when entertaining the existence of battered husbands." "Male victims of DV are victimized **twice**; first by their female abusers, and second by the courts." (Detschelt, 2003). "Courts manipulate the rules of evidence in DV prosecutions, and in so doing undermine the integrity of the criminal justice system." (Collins, 2015). "The biased application of evidence law to favor a politically potent group, such as women, disfavor the abused men." (Hoeffel, 2001). "Abused men feel that there is a bias in the way the courts perceive them." (Hine, 2022).

12. Trauma of Abused Men: "I was so anxious and lacking confidence that I got to a place where it affected my mental abilities. I couldn't string a sentence together. I couldn't think." (I, Dim 2020). "I started getting depressed and shutting down. I started having anxiety attacks. My heart rate was up to 120 on a regular basis." (ibid). "My anxiety levels were extremely high, and I was crying. I got diagnosed as having a mental breakdown." (P146, Bates 2023, p67). "I developed a mental illness. I started getting all kinds of paranoid delusions because I thought the system was against me." (P6, Tilbrook 2010). "At the time I felt confused, helpless, hopeless, despondent and defeated." (P180, Machado 2020). "I suffer from a diagnosed class 1 depression and anxiety. I was a very outgoing and happy person before this woman abused me. Now I am an empty shell of my past self." (P12, Weare 2018b).

"I tried to kill myself. I ate all the sleeping pills I could find. I woke up next to her, it was the worst moment of my life, I was still in hell." (P141, Bates 2020c). A mother: "I believe my son was driven to commit suicide by the false allegations of a controlling wife who knew how to manipulate the system." (P69, Hines 2007). "I don't want to live anymore and if you read my blog then I hope you can understand why." (P8, Hall 2016). "I told her, 'If I have to live like this, I don't want to live.'" (Karl, Migliaccio 2002). "By following her rules, I lost all my friends and family. I retreated into myself and attempted suicide." (P16, Bates 2023, p67). "I ended up in hospital due to high blood pressure and anxiety. I was suicidal." (P168, ibid). "At the end of four years, I no longer recognized myself. I felt old, ugly and unlovable. In the end I had no friends — she had insulted all of them. I became suicidal." (James, Pizzey 2007).

Chiefs, the above may help you understand the domestic abuse of Jovan Belcher and Mike Clevinger at home and their revictimization by the bigoted DV agencies, police, press, prosecutors, and judges. Since your abused ballplayers feel trapped, often their only escape is through suicide or homicide or both. Since Rosie Hidalgo is a part of the politically powerful GBV machine, she fears **no** penalties for telling lies, censoring science and hating men. This avers 30 years of incompetence by the DOJ. We know from Jim Crow that since the DOJ is a political institution, it lacks the independence to hold the majority mobs accountable and extend the rule of law to the oppressed minority. Since Rosie Hidalgo's DOJ is unable and unwilling to help abused men, the burden is on you to believe and succor your battered ballplayers. Respectfully,

Mo Hassan

Mo S. Hassan, MBA
Five Points Corr. Facility
11B0672, P.O. Box 119
Romulus, NY 14541

cc: Commissioners Manfred (MLB), Goodell (NFL), Bettman (NHL), White (UFC), Chiefs Walsh (NHLPA), Yoes (NFOP), Muir (ABC), Veerasingham (AP), Glashow (BBC), Nawaz (PBS), O'Donnell (CBS), Thompson (CNN), Hasker (Reuters), Jacobs (Time), Musk (X); President Biden, AG Garland (DOJ), Govs. Hochul (NY), Abbott (TX), Beshear (KY).