

It's a little known fact that...

■ BETWEEN 2010/2011 police recorded rapes of a female increased by five per cent to 14,624 offences.

■ A STUDY by Lady Stern highlighted that potentially nine in ten rapes go unreported.

■ IT wasn't until 1991 in England and Wales that a husband could be prosecuted for raping his wife.

■ DOMINIC Strauss-Kahn was born in Neuilly-sur-Seine, France, on April 25, 1949.

■ AFTER taking over the IMF in 2007, DSK was praised for putting the IMF at the centre of worldwide efforts to deal with the financial problems.

■ IN 2008, Strauss-Kahn was investigated over an affair with a senior IMF economist.



Do men accused of rape deserve greater protection?

By Dr Nicola Davies

THIS time last year, the Coalition Government's plan to grant pre- and post-charge anonymity to men accused of rape was dropped. This was after Labour and female Tory MPs argued it would send a negative messages to women who accuse men of rape. However, recent events in America have reopened this debate.

On July 1st, 2011, Dominique Strauss-Kahn (DSK), former International Monetary Fund Chief (and candidate for the 2012 French Presidency), had his house arrest lifted after concerns were raised over the credibility of the hotel maid who accused him of rape in May.

Despite great efforts to reveal the identity of the maid she has

remained anonymous, while DSK has been subjected to what the French press refer to as "barbaric" media coverage.

The DSK case, accusations of rape made towards Conservative MP Andrew Bridgen last month, and recent controversy surrounding Justice Secretary Ken Clarke's comments regarding "serious rape" has led to a media frenzy surrounding alleged rape victims and perpetrators.

Do men accused of rape deserve greater protection? Would anonymity send a negative message to victims or would greater protection of the accused balance the rights of genuine rape victims and falsely accused men? >>