



This is a repository copy of *Testimonial smothering and pornography*.

White Rose Research Online URL for this paper:
<http://eprints.whiterose.ac.uk/143547/>

Version: Published Version

Article:

Vince, R. (2018) Testimonial smothering and pornography. *Feminist Philosophy Quarterly*, 4 (3). 5. ISSN 2371-2570

<https://doi.org/10.5206/fpq/2018.3.5784>

© 2018 Rosa Vince. This work is licensed under a Creative Commons Attribution 4.0 International License (<https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/>).

Reuse

This article is distributed under the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution (CC BY) licence. This licence allows you to distribute, remix, tweak, and build upon the work, even commercially, as long as you credit the authors for the original work. More information and the full terms of the licence here:
<https://creativecommons.org/licenses/>

Takedown

If you consider content in White Rose Research Online to be in breach of UK law, please notify us by emailing eprints@whiterose.ac.uk including the URL of the record and the reason for the withdrawal request.



eprints@whiterose.ac.uk
<https://eprints.whiterose.ac.uk/>

2018

Testimonial Smothering and Pornography: Silencing Refusing Sex and Reporting Assault

Rosa Vince

University of Sheffield, rvince1@sheffield.ac.uk

Recommended Citation

Vince, Rosa. 2018. "Testimonial Smothering and Pornography: Silencing Refusing Sex and Reporting Assault." *Feminist Philosophy Quarterly* 4 (3). Article 5.

Testimonial Smothering and Pornography: Silencing Refusing Sex and Reporting Assault

Rosa Vince

Abstract

This paper defends the claim that there are two previously underexplored ways in which pornography silences women. These ways that pornography silences are (1) the smothering of refusal and (2) the smothering of sexual assault reports, and they can be explained in part through Kristie Dotson's account of "testimonial smothering." Unlike the work of other writers in the pornography as silencing literature, my discussion of silenced refusal of sex deals with the cases where women have said yes to sex but would have said no if they had felt that they could have. I show that this, and cases where women do not report sexual assault, count as testimonial smothering through identifying rape myths as a species of "pernicious ignorance." I make the connection to pornography in presenting evidence that pornography contributes to acceptance of rape myths. This takes us to my general conclusion: Dotson's account of testimonial smothering gives us a way in which pornography contributes to the silencing of women, by silencing their refusal of sex and their reports of sexual assault.

Keywords: silencing, speech, Kristie Dotson, pornography, sexual assault, rape myths, refusal

Work on women's silencing through pornography has so far focused largely on Rae Langton's account of failed refusal of sex.^{1,2} This paper defends the claim that there are two underexplored ways in which pornography silences women. These are (1) *the smothering of refusal* and (2) *the smothering of assault reports*, and they can be explained in part through Kristie Dotson's account of

¹ I will not discuss the influential account of silencing proposed by Langton for two reasons. First, it has already been discussed a great deal; see for example Jacobson (1995), Bird (2002), and Langton and Hornsby's (2009) responses. Second, I think we could benefit from an account that does not rely on Austin's speech act theory, as that is where problems with Langton's account generally arise.

² Influenced by MacKinnon and Dworkin, e.g. MacKinnon (1987) and Dworkin (1981).

“testimonial smothering.”³ My discussion of silenced refusal of sex differs from Langton’s, in that I deal with the cases where women in fact say yes to sex, but would, if they felt they could, have said no. These are two contexts in which women cannot speak that are so widespread that they call for explanation and move the debate from the confused ground of “illocutionary silencing” to the more tangible “locutionary silencing,” or “literally not speaking.”

I do not claim testimonial smothering is the sole factor contributing to women consenting to unwanted sex and not reporting sexual assault, or that pornography is the sole cause of this testimonial smothering. I claim it is plausible that testimonial smothering plays an important role in women’s silence in these two cases and that pornography plays an important role in that testimonial smothering. Applying Dotson’s work in this way is valuable in demonstrating the broad utility of testimonial smothering as a concept, and in filling explanatory gaps regarding these two cases of women not speaking, where the existing literature is limited.

This paper is split into four parts. In part 1, I suggest two circumstances in which women are silenced: women not refusing sex when they don’t want it, and women not reporting rapes and sexual assaults. In part 2, I explain an account from Dotson which describes similar kinds of silencing and categorizes them into *testimonial quietening* and *testimonial smothering*. In part 3, I apply Dotson’s account of testimonial smothering to the silenced refusal of sex, and taking into account various studies into women’s ability to speak in these circumstances, I demonstrate that pornography contributes to this silencing. In part 4, I apply Dotson’s work to silenced testimony of rapes and sexual assaults and show that pornography contributes in much the same way.

I do not commit to any particular definition of pornography. My arguments will hold under most definitions. They certainly hold under a radical feminist definition: “the graphic, sexually explicit subordination of women through pictures or words” (MacKinnon 1987, 176). They will also hold under an everyday definition, such as “sexually explicit material aimed at arousing the viewer,” as long as most pornography is also oppressive and furthers harmful attitudes towards women.⁴ I do not expect or intend my arguments to hold against feminist pornography or “erotica,”⁵ or against pornography under an

³ In a surprising and encouraging instance of two people independently and simultaneously drawing the same conclusions, a similar argument to this is made in Beecroft (unpublished).

⁴ I am not assuming this; I spend the end of part 3 arguing that typical pornography *does* further harmful attitudes towards women.

⁵ Some feminists use this term for nonoppressive sexually explicit material aimed at arousal.

everyday definition in a possible world where oppressive and harmful pornography is uncommon.⁶

Whilst the area I am entering tends to treat pornography as speech, my discussion does not require commitment to this position.⁷ The consequence is simply that where I think of “pornography that silences,” some will think of “speech that silences.”

Finally, I wish to make it clear that I will make no prescriptions in this paper as to what should be done about the problem of silencing. I leave it as an opportunity for other writers and researchers to discuss whether pornography can and should be restricted in order to minimize its silencing of women. I only show that pornography *does* contribute to the silencing of women in certain ways, though I do make the more modest claim that with this kind of silencing explained, we are in a better position to next establish what might be required in solving the problem.

Part 1: Two Failures to Speak

I suggest there are two very common circumstances in which women fail to speak, and that these should be characterized through a silencing account. These are: (1) women not refusing, and consenting to, sex that they do not want, and (2) women not reporting rape and sexual assault. In J. L. Austin’s terms these are both instances of *locutionary silencing*, as they are not speech acts that failed in some way, but rather they are cases where women *do not utter at all*.⁸ This means that they are a kind of silencing that all can take seriously, not just those who defend Austin’s speech act theory and the difficult concept of “illocutionary silencing.” This can help further our understanding of how pornography may silence women’s refusal of sex, providing an important alternative to the claims Langton makes.

Silenced Refusal of Sex

Many women do not refuse sex when they do not want it. Muehlenhard and Cook (1988, 64) found that 97.5% of women in a university had experienced unwanted sexual activity at some point in their lives,⁹ and O’Sullivan and Allgeier

⁶ I mean to imply here that I am not “anti-pornography” and that my arguments in this paper do not conflict with my pro-sex worker commitments; I am simply pointing to some ways that the pornography industry currently contributes to harms to women. These harms are not necessarily intrinsic to pornography.

⁷ For an excellent case against pornography being speech, and analysis of the related subordination debate, see Saul (2006).

⁸ Or, as in some cases, they do not *utter refusal* at all—they utter consent.

⁹ In this study 507 men and 486 women filled in an anonymous questionnaire in a room with other respondents (seated at alternating desks to avoid being influenced by others) and a research assistant, all of the same gender.

(1998, 239) reported that 50% of women (compared to 26% of men) in relationships had consented¹⁰ to unwanted sexual activity with their partner in the last fortnight.¹¹ In most studies, men who had unwanted sexual activity most often reported peer pressure as their reason for consenting,^{12,13} whereas women more often consented out of fear or a sense of duty. Koss and Oros (1982, 456) found that 32.8% of 2,016 women students had unwanted sex because they feared that refusal was pointless as the man would be unable to stop.¹⁴ In Muehlenhard and Cook (1988, 65), 56.6% of women reported having unwanted sex because they feared the man would terminate the relationship if they did not consent. Sandberg, Jackson and Petretic-Jackson found that 63% of women had unwanted sexual activity because they “felt it would be inappropriate to refuse,” despite 98% of the same women saying they were “completely comfortable saying no to sexual activity with a dating partner” (quoted in Walker 1997, 158). Shotland and Hunter (1995, 232) showed that 67% of women consented to unwanted sex because, as one woman said of her partner, “I did not want to disappoint him”; this was the most common reason given in this study.¹⁵ Impett and Peplau (2002) reported similar findings, but additionally observed racial differences in results: while around two-thirds of all women in the study had consented to unwanted sex, 100% of the African American women in the study had done so. Though there is not space to cover it here, this shows that there is scope to address unwanted sex as a problem that not only disproportionately affects certain genders but also disproportionately affects certain races.¹⁶ I have

¹⁰ I do not mean to suggest that nonrefusal and consent are equivalent; I mean to be talking about cases where women do not refuse, and in addition they may consent.

¹¹ In this study, 80 men and 80 women who were in relationships kept diaries of their sexual activities for two weeks.

¹² The exception is Muehlenhard and Cook (1988), who present the broadly construed “enticement” (which bizarrely includes “something about the person turned you on” [61]) as the most common reason men engage in unwanted sexual activity. They did however separate “inexperience” (which seems to me a symptom of peer pressure anyway) and “peer pressure,” which showed 65.7% and 52.1% of men in engaging in unwanted sex for those reasons respectively.

¹³ Notice this implies the pressure comes from *other men*.

¹⁴ This study involved 3,862 students completing a survey on their sexual experiences.

¹⁵ In this study, 378 women students responded to a questionnaire asking how many times they had participated in certain sexual practices and why.

¹⁶ This could be contributed to by Dotson’s first kind of silencing, testimonial quietening, which demonstrates that black voices are taken less seriously than white voices.

shown here that women often do not voice refusal when they do not want to have sex, and that this is often because of fear or a sense of duty.

It may be objected that the cases in which a woman says yes and where a woman says *nothing* are very different cases. And they certainly are.¹⁷ However, as we will see, this does not mean there are different kinds of *silencing* at work. In both cases, a woman wants to say no, and that “no” is smothered for the kinds of reasons mentioned. This will not mean, as could be objected, that any speech that is not what the speaker would have preferred to say counts as this kind of silencing, because there are still three circumstances for testimonial smothering that need to be met, as we will see in part 2.

Silenced Reports of Assault

It is difficult to establish how many women do not report rape, precisely because they do not report it. Some women who do not report rape to the police may still report it in studies and to women’s crisis centres, but it is likely that there are many women who just don’t tell anyone. Still we can gather information from studies and crisis centres, though we should be aware of the fact that we are potentially missing out huge numbers of women, and our figures for unreported rapes will always be too low. According to RAINN (sexual assault prevention charity and hotline) 68% of rapes and sexual assaults in the US are unreported (RAINN 2018), and according to Rape Crisis only 15% are reported in the UK (Rape Crisis England & Wales 2018).

So upwards of 68% of sexual assaults and rapes are never reported to the police; these women’s¹⁸ testimony on their experience is simply not spoken. These women fail to speak about their suffering, usually because of fear. Linda Belden recorded women’s testimonies to a crisis line over two years, and found that the most common reason women had for not reporting crimes to the police was fear of retaliation and fear of police. The second most common reason was fear of family members finding out; this was mostly the case with underage women. The third most common reason was fear of not being believed, or being blamed, and fourth most common was fear of violence from their partner if they

¹⁷ The person who has sex with someone who has said yes and the person who has sex with someone who has said nothing have each done something quite different, and those differences should be attended to in discussions of that person’s behaviour. Here, however, we are concerned with the systematic silencing that affects what the woman can say.

¹⁸ I am aware that not all rape victims are women, but seeing as this is a paper about women’s silencing, and women represent upwards of 90% of rape victims, I will continue talking about women rape victims. RAINN estimates 9/10 victims of rape are women, Rape Crisis claims 94% are women, and Koss and Oros (1982, 455) claim that according to the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration “virtually 100%” are women” (presumably they are rounding up).

found out (Linda Belden 1979–1980, 9).¹⁹ McGregor and colleagues (2000, 659) do not discuss women’s fears of violence or retaliation but cite fear of not being believed as the main reason women don’t report sexual assault and rape, thus explaining why women raped by strangers and suffering obvious injuries are the most likely to report.²⁰ I have now shown that women not speaking about their sexual assaults and rapes is extremely common and often due to fears of violence and unsympathetic (fundamentally disbelieving) treatment.

It is surprising that so little attention has been paid to these cases in the philosophical literature, given that they are so widespread. With Austin’s speech act theory being so influential, writers on silencing have been more often concerned with the things women *do* say (or try to say), than the things they don’t. Dotson’s writing is a refreshing and illuminating exception to that rule and provides us with the tools to explain potentially many kinds of silencing.

Part 2: Dotson’s Testimonial Smothering

In “Tracking Epistemic Violence, Tracking Practices of Silencing,” Kristie Dotson (2011) describes ways in which marginalized races, and black women in particular, are silenced. She terms this silencing a kind of “epistemic violence,” and separates this silencing into two kinds: “testimonial quieting” and “testimonial smothering.” I will briefly explain Dotson’s account before discussing how it can be utilized in discussions of pornography.

A key concept in Dotson’s account is *pernicious ignorance*; this means a reliable ignorance that causes harm in a given context. This kind of ignorance is reliable in that it is “consistent or follows from a predictable epistemic gap”²¹ (Dotson 2011, 238). It must also cause harm, but this will be different in each case (unless you subscribe to the view that all ignorance is harmful); physical and emotional harms will count, as well as social harms or harms to a movement. To give a very simple example: if some reliable ignorance causes a man to assault a woman, that ignorance is *pernicious*. Epistemic violence occurs in relation to testimony when a hearer fails in understanding a speaker due to pernicious ignorance. Dotson describes two kinds of silencing that fit this model of

¹⁹ The third reason listed here (fear of disbelief or blame) is also common in the study by Jones et al. (2009), but the other fears are not reflected in their study with the same frequency. This is because their study is severely limited by ruling out women who do not speak good English, who were drunk when assaulted, and who did not want photographs taken of their vaginas (418). It is hardly surprising that women who have been sexually assaulted and are afraid of further assault would prefer not to have a stranger poking around in their vagina for the purposes of Jones et al.’s study.

²⁰ These authors collected data of 958 people who accessed the Sexual Assault Service over five years.

²¹ An epistemic gap is a lack of knowledge.

epistemic violence. First, she describes “testimonial quieting,” when a hearer does not understand the speaker to be a person capable of knowing. For a speaker to give testimony, their audience must believe that they are *knowers*, otherwise their speech act will fail. When pernicious ignorance of a hearer causes them to not understand a speaker to be a knower, this constitutes testimonial quieting. The case that Dotson describes is when black women’s speech is not taken seriously because of ignorance about black women as knowers. I describe testimonial quieting just to give a fuller picture of Dotson’s account and will not discuss this kind of silencing in any further detail.

Dotson’s second kind of silencing is “testimonial smothering.” This occurs when a speaker realizes that their audience may not react or understand their testimony in an appropriate way and so censors their own speech. Dotson (2011, 244) describes testimonial smothering as “the truncating of one’s own testimony in order to ensure that the testimony contains only content for which one’s audience demonstrates testimonial competence.” Dotson urges us to understand these cases not as a free choice to speak (or not speak) about certain things, but rather as a *coerced* silencing; something about the hearer has *forced* the speaker to restrict their testimony. To show how this happens, Dotson provides three circumstances that tend to feature²² in cases of testimonial smothering:

- 1) the content of the testimony must be unsafe and risky;
- 2) the audience must demonstrate testimonial incompetence with respect to the content of the testimony to the speaker; and
- 3) testimonial incompetence must follow from, or appear to follow from, pernicious ignorance. (Dotson 2011, 244; line breaks added for emphasis)

Before explaining these circumstances, I must first explain what Dotson means by “testimonial incompetence.” An audience possesses “testimonial competence” if they have the ability to understand the speaker’s testimony and to identify cases where they have not understood the testimony. An audience possesses “testimonial incompetence” if they would fail to understand the speaker’s testimony and also fail to realize that they have not understood the testimony.²³ For an audience to “understand”²⁴ the testimony, they must find it “clearly comprehensible and defeasibly intelligible” (Dotson 2011, 245). This

²² It is not clear whether Dotson intends these conditions to be *necessary* for testimonial smothering, or for a number of them to be necessary. I think she can make that claim if she wants, but I will continue without making a commitment to this as it has little effect on my account.

²³ Explained more thoroughly in Dotson (2011, 247).

²⁴ Dotson calls this particular kind of understanding “*accurate intelligibility*” (245).

does not require that the audience clearly comprehend all of the testimony, but that the parts that the audience does not comprehend are apparent to them; they know when they don't "get it." The example Dotson offers to illustrate this is herself attending a lecture on nuclear physics as a layperson: it will be pretty easy for her to tell when some material is not comprehensible to her (245–246).

The first circumstance refers to situations in which speaking a certain testimony may risk harmful consequences. Dotson (2011, 244–245) gives the example of women in African American communities wanting to report domestic violence, but being aware that there is a risk that hearers may understand their testimony as reinforcing racist associations between black people and violence. So, for black women, testimonies about domestic violence might be unsafe and risky because of the risk of harming attitudes to black people in general.

The second circumstance refers to situations in which the audience indicate that it is likely that they will fail to understand whatever it is that the speaker wants to say. How they demonstrate this misunderstanding can be understood very broadly, to include examples such as an eye-roll or the hearer's tone of voice indicating that they will be unsympathetic to the speaker's point of view, but in a way that relates to a particular lack of understanding. Whether this has occurred is left in the hands of the speaker: if they *perceive*²⁵ testimonial incompetence, this condition has been met (regardless of the hearer's intention). For example, if a man says to me, "Are periods really that bad?" then he has indicated testimonial incompetence about periods. Testimonial incompetence has been indicated by his word choice ("really" suggests disbelief) and by the need to ask the question at all; his asking shows that he has limited understanding of periods. I may then choose to silence myself, rather than risk him misunderstanding my testimony and thinking I am exaggerating or attention-seeking. While I remain faithful to Dotson's characterisations of the other features, here I am persuaded by Beecroft that an amendment is necessary. Beecroft (unpublished, 7–9) argues that the audience not demonstrating incompetence is not usually enough to enable a speaker to speak their testimony, as it is often reasonable for the speaker to come to *expect* incompetence until the audience demonstrates otherwise. Given a context where rape myths are widely believed, it has to be demonstrated by the audience that they don't believe rape myths, that is, that they are *testimonially competent*. One additional reason for accepting this amendment is that it more

²⁵ I am going to assume that in all our cases, the perception on the part of the speaker is a "reasonable" one, and not a delusion of some kind. This is because while the speaker is not infallible, the speaker is well positioned to assess the level of understanding of their own speech, particularly when that speech is about something in regard to which their interlocutor is socially situated such that they are less likely to have direct access to the information (more on this later). See also note 31.

neatly parallels the third condition; for the third condition, pernicious ignorance must only *appear* to be present from the speaker's perspective. Since we prioritize the speaker's perspective for the third condition, it makes sense to do the same for the second. So the second circumstance can be restated as: "*The audience must either demonstrate testimonial incompetence, or fail to demonstrate their competence, with respect to the content of the testimony to the speaker*" (Beecroft, 9).

The third circumstance will refer to situations described in the second circumstance, but with the additional qualifier that the testimonial incompetence displayed appears to be caused by the hearer's pernicious ignorance. Remember, pernicious ignorance is a *reliable ignorance that causes harm in a given context*. So if the aforementioned man has a gap in his knowledge about periods, and that ignorance causes harm, it counts as pernicious ignorance. In this example, it causes harm by virtue of making me feel ashamed and making me silence myself; Dotson and I agree that someone silencing themselves can be understood as a harm in itself.²⁶ A less controversially harmful consequence would perhaps be that I am not granted sick leave as the man is my boss and doesn't understand the pain I am in, or I am not offered painkillers by him. In addition to "pernicious ignorance," Dotson provides us with the concept of "situated ignorance"; situated ignorance is ignorance possessed due to some social or epistemic position one holds. People in different positions have access to different knowledges, with epistemic advantages in some areas and disadvantages in others.²⁷ The man in my example is in the position of *being male*, and this position means he does not have the tools to readily/directly understand the experience of periods; he is epistemically disadvantaged in understanding female bodily functions.²⁸ In the same way, a white person will not have the tools to easily understand aspects of nonwhite communities, so they possess situated ignorance regarding nonwhite communities. Although situated ignorance is probably unconscious and not blameworthy,²⁹ it can still count as *pernicious*. Firstly, situated ignorance is very much *reliable*; white people will *consistently* lack information about life in black communities, and this lack of knowledge is *predictable*. Secondly, situated

²⁶ At least when caused by a *reliable* ignorance. See Dotson (2011, 241).

²⁷ This thought is rooted in Standpoint Epistemology. For an account of this, see Harding (1993) or Longino (1990, 1999).

²⁸ Again, I am aware that some men do have periods, but I am counting the man in my example as one who does not and am writing in this way for the sake of ease.

²⁹ Although we may be considered morally responsible for making ourselves aware of potential situated ignorance that we might possess.

ignorance can certainly cause harm.³⁰ My period-pain example is a clear instance of this; the man possesses situated ignorance about periods, and his failing to understand my period pain causes harm. Similarly, a black woman might suffer from a white person not understanding her testimony about experiences of racial injustice, when the white person's ignorance is clearly *situated*. Although situated ignorance is a kind of pernicious ignorance when it is harmful, there can also be situated ignorance that is not pernicious. It may appear that there is little difference between nonpernicious situated ignorance and everyday epistemic variations (e.g., Carli knows more about football than Dana because Carli is a footballer); however, the key difference is that situated ignorance results from broader social structures (e.g., race, class, gender, etc.) and is therefore much more difficult to overcome.³¹ For this reason, situated ignorance is an important theoretical tool in understanding some types of epistemic variation.

I have now explained the three circumstances for testimonial smothering and presented one kind of pernicious ignorance: *situated ignorance*. I will next move on to apply these concepts to pornography, refusal, and reporting assault. Unsurprisingly, I will discuss situated ignorance men may possess with regard to information about life as a woman, as well as how pornography may contribute to testimonial incompetence.

Part 3: Silenced Refusal

For this discussion we will consider two cases of silenced refusal and explain them with Dotson's testimonial smothering. The first case will be more decisive than the second, but I want to show that both count as silencing by pornography.

- Case (A): Edina does not want to have sex, but she consents to sex with Franco because she is afraid of the consequences of refusal; she has reason³² to suspect Franco may be violent or end their relationship if she refuses.

³⁰ Note: situated ignorance is *only also pernicious ignorance* when it causes *harm*.

³¹ It would be fairly easy for Dana to learn lots about football if she wished to, but not so easy to learn about working-class motherhood when Dana is upper class.

³² I am going to assume in all of the cases we are considering that the beliefs the speaker holds about the audience are held for a reason. Beliefs held "unreasonably" might indicate something different from testimonial smothering is going on in those cases. It may be that in cases where it is ambiguous whether there is a reason for belief or not, or good reasons for belief, it is more difficult to determine whether testimonial smothering is occurring, but this worry is beyond the scope of this paper.

- Case (B): Gina does not want to have sex, but she consents to sex with Harry because she feels like it is expected of her and refusing would be rude or inappropriate,³³ perhaps because she had had sex with him in the past.

I will now show that these two cases meet all three of Dotson's circumstances for testimonial smothering.³⁴

“The content of the testimony must be unsafe and risky”

Edina certainly believes that speaking refusal would be unsafe/risky, and she is not alone. In addition to the evidence above that many women believe they are at risk of being raped or of having their relationship terminated if they refuse, women may also be afraid of nonsexual violence upon refusal. The website When Women Refuse³⁵ documents testimonies from women who have experienced violence after refusing sex, as well as news stories about women who were murdered, or had family members or pets murdered, as a result of refusing sex. Women's fears of violence, sexual violence, and relationship termination are not unfounded; there are plenty of data to show women being assaulted upon refusal. New stories appear on the When Women Refuse page every day, and 20% of women in one study had consented to sex because when they refused in the past their current partner had assaulted them (Basile 1999, 1050).³⁶ So the first circumstance has been met for case (A).

Although Gina may not consider herself at risk of violence to the same extent as Edina, she is risking other things. Gina thinks refusal would be “inappropriate,” so she is risking being seen as rude, being socially ostracized, and being in an uncomfortable situation where she must feel guilty for doing something inappropriate. I urge the reader to not be biased by Edina's risk seeming greater; this is *still a risk*, albeit of a different kind. Again the data in part 1 show us that Gina's worries are not uncommon, and they are certainly not unfounded: many men believe that in certain situations a woman has a duty to have sex,³⁷ and that in some situations a woman has indicated she wants to have

³³ By inappropriate, I mean something like seen as a surprising or disappointing way to behave, not meeting social expectations.

³⁴ Again, since I argue that all three circumstances are met, it doesn't matter whether Dotson means them all to be necessary or not. However, if they are not all necessary, then there is room for a reader to deny that one or more of them are met in my examples, and my conclusions will still follow.

³⁵ <http://whenwomenrefuse.tumblr.com/>.

³⁶ Basile's study involved telephone interviews with a sample of 41 women who had experienced unwanted sex in their long-term relationship or marriage.

³⁷ I have been unable to find evidence that supports this claim word-for-word, and my argument would benefit greatly from a study into men's perceptions of

sex, and in such situations it would be seen as rude or unconventional for her to refuse.³⁸ So in case (B), the first circumstance for testimonial smothering is met, as refusal would be risky for Gina.

“The audience must demonstrate testimonial incompetence, or fail to demonstrate their competence, with respect to the content of the testimony to the speaker”

Testimonial incompetence with regard to women refusing sex seems like it would cover a broad range of attitudes. A man not understanding *that* she wants to sincerely refuse, that refusing *can be frightening* for women, and that the refusal is about *her desires* and not a tool to harm his ego, are all misunderstandings that men may demonstrate about refusal. More serious misunderstandings may also be demonstrated; sometimes men may give the impression that they do not understand women to be beings with beliefs and desires as complex and important as their own. In case (A), for Edina to have got the impression that refusing may be risky, Franco must have given some indication that he would not consider refusal acceptable (or at least, failed to indicate that refusal is acceptable). Whether this indication was deliberate or not, the salient factor is that Edina reasonably interpreted the situation in that way.³⁹ So the second circumstance has also been met. As in case (A), the second circumstance for case (B) will be met, as Gina must have understood Harry as demonstrating testimonial incompetence by virtue of the fact that she thinks he would take refusal to be inappropriate. Again we can posit the same kinds of testimonial incompetences as in case (A).

“Testimonial incompetence must follow from, or appear to follow from, pernicious ignorance”

Does Franco’s apparent testimonial incompetence follow from pernicious ignorance? There are two likely scenarios under which it does. First, if Franco accepts rape myths, this is a clear example of pernicious ignorance. Rape myths are false beliefs about rape that tend to represent the victim in a more negative or blameworthy light and represent rapists in a more positive light, often denying that they are in fact rapists. I suggest that rape myths count as

women’s duties. However, there are studies showing many men believe they have a right to sex (see Bouffard 2010), and showing that men should expect sex when women do certain things, like visit their home: see Bouffard (2010) and Burt (1978, 1980).

³⁸ For example, 50% of men think that visiting a man’s home on a date implies willingness to have sex (Burt 1978, 301).

³⁹ If Franco has not given such an indication, but Edina has instead inferred testimonial incompetence from her experiences with other men, Franco has at the very least still failed to indicate testimonial competence.

pernicious ignorance;⁴⁰ a false belief about rape victims is a kind of ignorance, and since rape myths are so commonly accepted, this ignorance is *reliable*. This reliable ignorance also tends to cause harm, as acceptance of rape myths correlates with committing rape as well as with poor treatment of victims (Burt 1980; Loh et al. 2005; Check and Guloien 1989, 170–171).⁴¹ So belief in rape myths meets our definition of pernicious ignorance. If Franco accepts any rape myths (or Edina perceives that he does) that contribute to his attitude to Edina’s agency and refusal, then his apparent testimonial incompetence is a result of pernicious ignorance and thus meets our third circumstance. We can also consider Edina consenting to unwanted sex as a harm,⁴² so even if Franco’s ignorance was not contributing to wider harms, it has caused a harm here. A second way in which Franco’s testimonial incompetence may follow from pernicious ignorance is by virtue of the fact that he is a man in a society structured by gender hierarchy. Recall that *situated ignorance* is a kind of pernicious ignorance which one is more likely or better placed to possess by being a member of a particular group. As a man, Franco may well have situated ignorance in relation to information about life as a woman, including the kinds of experiences women have of refusing sex and having their desires respected (or not). Franco does not have direct access to the perspective of someone who may be afraid of refusing sex, afraid of violence, and accustomed to having their testimony taken less seriously.⁴³ Case (A) therefore meets the third circumstance in various ways, and we can now see how situated ignorance allows most cases to meet the third circumstance, provided there is also a harm involved, as there is here. Case (A) meets Dotson’s three circumstances for testimonial smothering, so we can say that Edina has been silenced in this way.

Harry’s testimonial incompetence results from pernicious ignorance in much the same ways as Franco’s does: If Harry believes any rape myths

⁴⁰ Beecroft (unpublished) again makes almost exactly the same moves as I do here; she argues that rape myths are both pernicious ignorance and epistemic violence.

⁴¹ Loh et al. assessed 325 men for sexist and rape-myth-accepting beliefs and attitudes, and for likelihood to commit certain kinds of sexual assaults, using multiple scales. Check and Guloien exposed 436 men to no films, sexually violent films, or nonsexual but dehumanizing films and assessed the men’s differing sexually aggressive attitudes and behaviours.

⁴² Even if such consenting isn’t a harm in itself, 65% of women reported some negative consequences of consenting to unwanted sex (O’Sullivan and Allgeier 1998, 240).

⁴³ Though Franco *could* gain indirect access to this kind of information, by listening to and attempting to understand perspectives of women, he does not have *direct* access to it; the information is not as readily available to him.

(particularly ones relating to when refusal can be given), the third circumstance is met immediately. If Harry believes there are circumstances in which women have a duty to have sex, then Harry possesses a reliable false belief that directly relates to Gina's fears about refusal. In this case Harry would believe exactly what Gina fears he might believe: that her refusal would be inappropriate. This certainly counts as pernicious ignorance, as Gina not refusing is a harmful consequence. Harry also possesses situated ignorance by virtue of being a man. In particular, Harry will not have the tools to easily understand the feeling of pressure to have sex that women experience,⁴⁴ and how this makes women feel uncomfortable or guilty in refusing. Harry also is less well equipped to understand what women's desires may feel like in these situations, and that women may reasonably want to refuse in circumstances like this. Harry is simply not in the right *situation* to easily understand how women's attitudes to refusal and consent may work. Thus in case (B), Harry possesses some pernicious ignorance, and particularly situated ignorance about women's experiences of refusal.⁴⁵

At this point I should have shown that cases like (A) and (B) are common and count as instances of testimonial smothering on Dotson's account. I suggest that real-world cases similar to (A) and (B) which meet the three circumstances will also be testimonial smothering. This is valuable for explaining women's real-world experiences of consenting to unwanted sex and illustrating the breadth of application of Dotson's account.

Is this silencing by pornography?

My account provides good reason to believe that pornography is a cause of silencing. It thus helps us understand where pernicious ignorance can come from and provides a new direction for the pornography debate.⁴⁶ I first claim that pornography influences men's acceptance of rape myths, and this makes pornography the source of pernicious ignorance in the cases we are considering. Then, to strengthen the connection between our case and pornography, I show that these rape myths correspond to reasons women silence their refusal.

⁴⁴ Remember it is not impossible for Harry to gain this understanding; he is just not well placed to access it easily.

⁴⁵ It could be objected here that this ignorance exculpates men who fail to ensure that the women with whom they are having sex really want to have sex with them; I do not mean to imply this. We should ensure the consent our partner gives us is enthusiastic and should attempt to identify and minimize any harmful ignorances we possess.

⁴⁶ I do not claim pornography is the *only* contributory factor; there may well be other things contributing to this kind of silencing. I also don't mean to imply that this is a singularly good reason to restrict pornography. I only mean to suggest that pornography plays a role here.

Multiple studies demonstrate pornography negatively affects men's attitudes to women and sex; a collection of evidence that pornography causes men to treat women more callously can be found in Zillmann and Weaver (1989). Zillmann (1989, 134–135) also found that both men and women consider rapists less blameworthy and deserving of jail time after repeated exposure to pornography.⁴⁷ Pornography-using men are more likely to accept myths like “a woman doesn't mean no until she slaps you” and “women enjoy rape” (Donnerstein, Linz, and Penrod 1987, 75–76; Malamuth and Check 1985). Many studies show that pornography use leads men and women to consider rape victims as less injured and rapists as less deserving of punishment.⁴⁸ All of this suggests that exposure to pornography means men are more likely to harbour attitudes less sympathetic to women and support rape myths.⁴⁹

Burt (1978) presented an influential study documenting how common belief in rape myths actually was.^{50,51} Many of these rape myths contain content that is directly relevant to reasons women do not refuse unwanted sex. The best explanation of this similarity in content, I claim, is that the one influences the other. Where 50% of people believe the rape myth that visiting a man's home on a date implies willingness to have sex (Burt 1978, 301–302), a woman may not refuse unwanted sex on a date because she “did not want to seem like [she] had been leading him on”⁵² (Shotland and Hunter 1995, 232–233), with recognition of the aforementioned rape myth informing that decision. Similarly, the 32.8% of

⁴⁷ The study discussed here recorded subjects' attitudes after no exposure to pornography, moderate exposure (3 films a week for 6 weeks), and massive exposure (6 films a week for 6 weeks). Their attitudes were assessed one week, two weeks, and three weeks after the final film. In the third week after the final film, the subjects who were exposed to “massive” amounts of pornography reliably recommended much less harsh sentences for rapists than those subjects of lower exposure.

⁴⁸ For example, Zillmann (1989, 134–136) and Malamuth and Check (1985).

⁴⁹ For additional evidence see Peter and Valkenburg (2011), Foubert, Brosi, and Bannon (2011) and Hald, Malamuth, and Lange (2013).

⁵⁰ This study questioned 599 members of the public, 99 social workers who were likely to have worked with rapists, and 36 rapists, and asked to what extent they agreed with certain claims, like “scenario counts as rape x” or “women deserve assault if x.” I use the general public results here.

⁵¹ This might seem dated, but Edwards et al. (2011) collect more recent data that show only fractionally better attitudes. For example, they found evidence that 25–35% of people agree with most rape myths and 66% of people agree with some (Edwards et al. 2011, 762). I use the Burt study as it is the most comprehensive.

⁵² Shotland and Hunter found 56% of women not refusing sex for this reason (1995, 232–233).

women who have sex because “refusal would be pointless, as he would do it anyway” (Koss and Oros 1982, 456) have identified the prevalence (17%) of myths like, “A woman who is drunk and has sex with a man at a party is ‘fair game’ to be raped by others at the party” (Burt 1978, 301–302). What these figures illustrate is that where a man may demonstrate testimonial incompetence by indicating acceptance of a rape myth, a woman may not speak her refusal because she has perceived this attitude.⁵³ Returning to case B: Gina perceives that Harry is likely to accept the rape myth “if a woman participates in other sex acts with a man, it is her fault if he rapes her,” and since she has participated in other sex acts with Harry, she chooses not to refuse because “[she] had sex with him before so [she] thought that [she] shouldn’t refuse.” Though many cases will not have such a strong direct link between the content of his pernicious ignorance and her reasons for not refusing, this illustrates my hypothesis well; pernicious ignorance in the form of rape myths causes testimonial smothering of women who want to refuse sex but don’t.

I have shown that in cases like (A) and (B) women experience testimonial smothering of refusal, and that pornography can contribute to a key source of pernicious ignorance: rape myths. If this is right, a change in focus in feminist discussions of pornography may be necessary, from speech act theory to testimonial smothering.

Part 4: Silenced Reports

We now turn to the second way women are silenced: silenced reports of sexual assault. In this section we explore two cases of silenced reporting of sexual assaults, and apply Dotson’s testimonial smothering to them. As in part 3, the first case will be more decisive than the second but I argue that both count as testimonial smothering.

- Case (C): Ida was raped. Ida would like to report the crime but does not because she suspects her rapist or her (male) partner may be violent if she says anything.
- Case (D): Jesse was raped. Jesse would like to report the crime but does not because she suspects she will be blamed or not believed.

Next, I show that both cases meet Dotson’s three circumstances for testimonial smothering.

⁵³ It should be noted that while many of the studies into rape myth acceptance take both men and women in their samples, it has been shown that rape myth acceptance is significantly greater among men than women. See, e.g., Anderson, Cooper, and Okamura (1997) or Suarez and Gadalla (2010).

“The content of the testimony must be unsafe and risky”

Ida certainly believes the content of her testimony would be unsafe or risky. Belden’s (1979–1980) study recorded many women giving fear of retaliation as a reason not to report sexual assault; this is particularly common where the assailant is not a stranger (which is more likely anyway).⁵⁴ Again this fear is not unfounded; the assailant has already proven he is willing and able to use violence against a woman. As regards intimate partners, I could not find any data to show men being violent as a result of learning their partner has been raped, as there is little information recording men’s motivations for violence. However, given that 22% of women in Europe have experienced violence from their partners (European Union Agency for Fundamental Rights 2014, 21) and 34% of UK women have experienced violence in a previous relationship (European Union Agency for Fundamental Rights 2014, 29), the woman who gives her partner bad news (particularly news he may blame her for⁵⁵) has reason to fear. Belden (1979–1980, 12) describes one particular case where a woman was raped by her husband’s employee, and she did not report it because “her biggest concern was to get home, clean up, and get her torn clothes hidden before her ‘violent and jealous’ husband got home. . . . She was terrified about what he would do if he found out she had been raped.” I think this suffices to say that the first circumstance has been met for Ida’s case: women can reasonably believe that reporting rape risks violence.

In case (D) Jesse considers the content of her testimony risky: she is risking being blamed or not believed. Jones and colleagues (2009, 420) report 73% of women chose not to report rape because they feared other people would think the women were responsible. This fear is justified; 53% of students believe that a woman’s actions caused her assault (McMahon 2010). Forty-nine percent of women in Jones’s study did not report rape because they thought some people would not believe them. Again, this fear is justified; many people believe that women lie about rape.⁵⁶ The likelihood of disbelief is greater when the victim knows the assailant, as is the case in 90% of rapes (Rape Crisis England & Wales 2018). The risk of being blamed or not believed is very real, and there is the associated risk of experiencing distress and relationship problems if the victim’s loved ones do not believe her, as well as the distress of police/courts not believing her.

⁵⁴ As one victim said, “If [he were] not convicted, [he] could immediately wreak vengeance on me” (Belden 1979–1980, 11).

⁵⁵ When discussing case (D), we will see just how common victim-blaming is.

⁵⁶ Fifty-six percent of people think women lie about rape when they are annoyed with a man (Burt 1978, 302).

“The audience must demonstrate testimonial incompetence, or fail to demonstrate their competence, with respect to the content of the testimony to the speaker”

If Ida is afraid that her partner will be violent, then she has taken him (rightly or otherwise) to have incompetence regarding her testimony, as violence is not the response her testimony calls for. If it is the rapist that Ida fears, then her silence might be testimonial smothering in the same way as Jesse’s is; she suspects the police, her family, or other hearers might not respond in the right way to her testimony. Alternatively, if Ida is *only* afraid of the rapist’s retaliation, and has no concerns about how her hearers will respond, then this condition is not met, and what Ida is suffering is straightforward threats or blackmail, rather than testimonial smothering in particular. I will proceed as if it is her partner that Ida fears, for the sake of simplicity. In case (D), for Jesse to get the impression that the hearer would not believe her or would blame her, she must have perceived them as displaying testimonial incompetence. Further, testimonial incompetence is often displayed by police and attorneys regarding rape: Forty-three percent of attorneys showed moderate to high rape myth acceptance (Edwards et al. 2011), and police sometimes jeer at victims and do not file reports when they don’t believe victims.⁵⁷ Policemen, and men in general, can be read as demonstrating testimonial incompetence in relation to rape victims. This perception is articulated well by one of the women in Belden’s study: “After half a lifetime of living and learning about male attitudes, I had absolutely no assurance of meeting a sensitive male in the police station, of all places” (1979–1980, 10). In Ida’s and Jesse’s cases, the second circumstance has been met, as testimonial incompetence can be, and is, demonstrated by police and by other people in the victims’ lives.

“Testimonial incompetence must follow from, or appear to follow from, pernicious ignorance”

The partner who thinks violence is an appropriate response to a report of rape can be said to have pernicious ignorance. Firstly, if he accepts any rape myths, then this condition is met. For example, if Ida’s partner believes, with 53%

⁵⁷ Numerous women in Belden’s study discovered after reporting their experience that the police never followed through with the report. Some quoted policemen as saying things like, “Why didn’t you just sit back and enjoy it?” (1979–1980, 10). Sadly, more recent studies report similar testimonies, for example: one officer said, “Come on Kathleen, we know you are making this up. We know you were having an affair and you were having sex that morning and it all got a bit rough and you made all this up so your husband doesn't find out” (Jordan 2008, 56). See also: Jordan (2011).

of students (McMahon 2010),⁵⁸ that a woman's actions lead to her being sexually assaulted, then that is a reliable ignorance that causes harm. It causes harm in this instance in particular, as Ida feeling unable to give her testimony is a harm,⁵⁹ and it causes broader harms, as acceptance of rape myths reliably predicts the likelihood of performing violence and sexual violence (Burt 1980; Loh et al. 2005; Lackie and de Man 1997;⁶⁰ Check and Guloien 1989, 170–171). Secondly, the partner will possess situated ignorance, again by virtue of being a man. He simply won't understand what it is like to fear violence from men and what it is like to be a victim.⁶¹ As in Case (C), the testimonial incompetence in case (D) is rooted in pernicious ignorance in two ways: rape myths and situated ignorance. In cases where women are not believed or are being blamed, it is very likely that rape myths are being believed; all the examples I have drawn on here *are rape myths* (e.g., women lie about rape, women cause their own assaults, etc.). I will demonstrate the extent of these rape myths in the next section. Belief in rape myths counts as reliable ignorance that causes a harm—not just the harm caused by rape myth acceptance in general, but also the harm for the individual who cannot testify about their assault. Secondly, policemen and other hearers who are men will possess situated ignorance by virtue of being men; that is, being people not accustomed to being taken less seriously whenever they speak, and being afraid of men. They possess the situated ignorance of being men, and not being victims, and perhaps in addition the pernicious ignorance of believing rape myths. Case (D) has now met all three of the circumstances for testimonial smothering.

Is this silencing by pornography?

I argued in part 3 that pornography influenced acceptance of rape myths. Given this, if there are common rape myths causing women not to report sexual assaults, this too has roots in pornography. In addition to the myths described previously, we can add some more with content that corresponds to reasons women do not report sexual assault. I again claim that the best explanation of this similarity in content is that the one influences the other: where 69% of people believe the rape myth that in most rapes the victim was promiscuous or

⁵⁸ McMahon's study surveyed 2,338 students using the Illinois Rape Myth Acceptance Scale and the Bystander Attitude Scale.

⁵⁹ As for Edina, it could be claimed that being unable to speak a testimony is a harm in itself. Also consider that allowing a rapist to get away with his actions and target future victims is uncontroversially a harm.

⁶⁰ Lackie and de Man interviewed 86 men, assessing what factors affected their likelihood of sexual aggression.

⁶¹ Ferraro (1996) conducted 1,101 telephone interviews and found that women are much more afraid of violence than men are, and the difference is particularly strong with sexual violence.

“bad” (Burt 1978, 301–302), a victim may choose not to report her experience because “people will think [she is] responsible”⁶² (Jones et al. 2009, 420), with her awareness of the former myth affecting this decision. The worry that people will think the women are responsible could be informed by many similar rape myths. For example, 71% of people believe that “some women unconsciously want to be raped and may unconsciously bring the rape upon themselves,” 33% believe hitchhikers deserve to be raped, and 48% believe that women wearing revealing clothing are “asking for trouble” (Burt 1978, 301–302). The myths that women lie about rape to “get back at” men and that they falsely report rape for attention—believed by 53% and 41% of people, respectively (Burt 1978, 301–302)—may both inform a woman’s decision not to report on the entirely plausible belief that “people will not believe [them]” (Jones et al. 2009, 420): Forty-nine percent of women did not report sexual assault for this reason (Jones et al. 2009, 420).

These figures demonstrate that where a man possesses pernicious ignorance by accepting rape myths, a woman may read this testimonial incompetence and choose not to report sexual assault for that reason. As before, the content of the rape myth accepted by a man need not directly correlate to a woman’s reason for not reporting; the examples where they do correlate just illustrate the connection nicely, and give cases where the link will be particularly strong. Recalling case (D), imagine Jesse was wearing a short skirt when she was raped, but she wants to report the crime. Jesse may suspect that the police officer accepts the rape myth that women dressed revealingly are “asking for trouble,” so she chooses not to report the rape because of the fear that “people will think [she is] responsible.” In this case the testimonial incompetence Jesse perceives, resulting from pernicious ignorance, prevents her from speaking a testimony that appears risky. That rape myth has silenced Jesse’s report, in a manner that fits Dotson’s model of testimonial smothering.

In cases like (C) and (D) women experience testimonial smothering of reporting sexual assault, and provided it is also the case (as I argued at the end of part 3) that today’s pornography influences acceptance of rape myths, pornography can contribute to the pernicious ignorance involved.

Conclusions

I have defended the claim that an account of pornography silencing women can work when informed by Dotson’s account of testimonial smothering.

⁶² Seventy-three percent of women did not report sexual assault for that reason (Jones et al. 2009, 420). This figure should be taken with a grain of salt; I suspect the correct figure would be higher, but Jones et al.’s study is severely limited by ruling out women who had been drinking when they had been assaulted, women who did not want a vaginal examination, and women who did not speak good English.

In part 1, I introduced two very common ways in which women fail to speak: women not refusing—and consenting to—sex that they do not want, and women not reporting rape and sexual assault.

In part 2, I introduced Dotson's account of silencing and explained how testimonial smothering works: a speaker suspects their audience possesses testimonial incompetence regarding the speaker's testimony, and therefore chooses not to speak it at all. I explained testimonial incompetence and how this can be rooted in pernicious ignorance.

In part 3, I gave two examples of women not refusing unwanted sex and demonstrated that they meet Dotson's description of testimonial smothering. I argued that refusing sex is risky, and that choosing not to refuse sex out of fear or out of a sense of duty counts as testimonial smothering where the choice not to speak is informed by the perceived testimonial incompetence and pernicious ignorance of the hearer. Additionally, I argued that rape myths are a species of pernicious ignorance, so a hearer of refusal of sex may possess pernicious ignorance in two ways: by believing rape myths, and by possessing situated ignorance. I ended the section by demonstrating that pornography contributes to the silenced refusal of sex by affecting men's acceptance of rape myths.

In part 4, I showed that women not reporting sexual assault also meets Dotson's description of testimonial smothering, and counts as silencing on that model. I illustrated that women may find reporting sexual assault risky because they may receive more violence and be treated as lying or blameworthy. I showed that police officers, partners, and other hearers often possess testimonial incompetence, and this may prevent a woman from speaking her testimony. I again posited that this testimonial incompetence can be attributed to two kinds of pernicious ignorance: rape myths and situated ignorance. Finally, I argued that as pornography increased rape myth acceptance in men, pornography can be seen as contributing to the silencing of women who are forced to silence their reports of sexual assault.

In sum, I suggest that Dotson's account of testimonial smothering provides a way in which pornography contributes to the silencing of women, by silencing their refusal of sex and their reports of sexual assault.

References

- Anderson, Kathryn B., Harris Cooper, and Linda Okamura. 1997. "Individual Differences and Attitudes Toward Rape: A Meta-Analytic Review." *Personality and Social Psychology Bulletin* 23 (3): 295–315.
- Austin, John L. 1962. *How to Do Things with Words*. Oxford University Press.
- Basile, Kathleen C. 1999. "Rape by Acquiescence: The Ways in Which Women "Give In" to Unwanted Sex with Their Husbands." *Violence Against Women* 5 (9): 1036–1058

- Beecroft, Naomi. Unpublished manuscript. "Rape Culture and Epistemic Violence: Why Testimony Goes Unheard."
http://www.academia.edu/34774687/Rape_Culture_and_Epistemic_Violence_Why_Testimony_goes_Unheard.docx.
- Belden, Linda. December 1979–January 1980. "Why Women Do Not Report Sexual Assault." Excerpt. *Amazon* 8 (1): 9–13.
<http://voices.revealdigital.com/cgi-bin/independentvoices?a=d&d=CAEFJJ19791201.1.9&srpos=1&e=-----en-20--1--txt-txIN-why+women+do+not+report+sexual+assault-----1#>.
- Bird, Alexander. 2002. "Illocutionary Silencing." *Pacific Philosophical Quarterly* 83 (1): 1–15.
- Bouffard, Leana A. 2010. "Exploring the Utility of Entitlement in Understanding Sexual Aggression." *Journal of Criminal Justice* 38:870–879.
- Burt, Martha R. 1978. "Attitudes Supportive of Rape in American Culture." House Committee on Science and Technology, Subcommittee on Domestic and International Scientific Planning, Analysis, and Cooperation. In *Research into Violent Behavior: Sexual Assaults (Hearing, 95th Congress, 2nd session, Jan. 10–12)*, 277–322. Washington, DC: Government Printing Office.
- . 1980. "Cultural Myths and Support for Rape." *Journal of Personality and Social Psychology* 38:217–230.
- Check, James V. P., and Ted H. Guloien. 1989. "Reported Proclivity for Coercive Sex Following Repeated Exposure to Sexually Violent Pornography, Nonviolent Dehumanizing Pornography, and Erotica." In *Pornography: Research Advances and Policy Considerations*, edited by Dolf Zillmann and Jennings Bryant, 159–184. Mahwah, NJ: Lawrence Erlbaum Associates.
- Donnerstein, Edward, Daniel Linz, and Steven Penrod. 1987. *The Question of Pornography: Research Findings and Policy Implications*. New York: The Free Press.
- Dotson, Kristie. 2011. "Tracking Epistemic Violence, Tracking Practices of Silencing." *Hypatia* 26 (2): 236–257.
- Dworkin, Andrea. 1981. *Pornography: Men Possessing Women*. The Women's Press.
- Edwards, Katie M., Jessica A. Turchik, Christina M. Dardis, Nicole Reynolds, and Christine A. Gidycz. 2011. "Rape Myths: History, Individual and Institution-Level Presence, and Implications for Change." *Sex Roles* 65:761–773.
- European Union Agency for Fundamental Rights. 2014. "Violence Against Women: An EU-Wide Survey," directed by Morten Kjaerum. Luxembourg: Publications Office of the European Union.
- Ferraro, Kenneth F. 1996. "Women's Fear of Victimization: Shadow of Sexual Assault?" *Social Forces* 75 (2): 667–690.

- Foubert, John D., Matthew W. Brosi, and R. Sean Bannon. 2011. "Pornography Viewing among Fraternity Men: Effects on Bystander Intervention, Rape Myth Acceptance and Behavioral Intent to Commit Sexual Assault." *Sexual Addiction & Compulsivity* 18 (4): 212–231.
- Hald, Gert M., Neil N. Malamuth, and Theis Lange. 2013. "Pornography and Sexist Attitudes Among Heterosexuals." *Journal of Communication* 63:638–660.
- Harding, Sandra. 1993. "Rethinking Standpoint Epistemology: What Is Strong Objectivity?" In *Feminist Epistemologies*, edited by Linda Alcoff and Elizabeth Potter, 49–82. New York: Routledge.
- Impett, Emily A., and Letitia A. Peplau. 2002. "Why Some Women Consent to Unwanted Sex with A Dating Partner: Insights from Attachment Theory." *Psychology of Women Quarterly* 26 (4):360–370.
- Jacobson, Daniel. 1995. "Freedom of Speech Acts? A Response to Langton." *Philosophy & Public Affairs* 24 (1): 64–78.
- Jones, Jeffrey S., Carmen Alexander, Barbara N. Wynn, Linda Rossman, and Chris Dunnuck. 2009. "Why Women Don't Report Sexual Assault to the Police: The Influence of Psychological Variables and Traumatic Injury." *The Journal of Emergency Medicine* 36 (4): 417–424.
- Jordan, Jan. 2008. *Serial Survivors: Women's Narratives of Surviving Rape*. Sydney: Federation Press.
- . 2011. "Here We Go Round the Review-Go-Round: Rape Investigation and Prosecution—Are Things Getting Worse Not Better?" *Journal of Sexual Aggression* 17 (3): 234–249.
- Koss, Mary P., and Cheryl J. Oros. 1982. "Sexual Experiences Survey: A Research Instrument Investigating Sexual Aggression and Victimization." *Journal of Consulting and Clinical Psychology* 50 (3): 455–457.
- Lackie, Leandra, and Anton F. de Man. 1997. "Correlates of Sexual Aggression Among Male University Students." *Sex Roles* 37 (5/6): 451–457.
- Langton, Rae. 1993. "Speech Acts and Unspeakable Acts." *Philosophy and Public Affairs* 22 (4): 293–330.
- Langton, Rae, and Jennifer Hornsby. 2009. "Freedom of Illocution? Response to Daniel Jacobson." In *Sexual Solipsism* by Rae Langton, 75–88. Oxford University Press.
- Loh, Catherine, Christine A. Gidycz, Tracy R. Lobo, and Rohini Luthra. 2005. "A Prospective Analysis of Sexual Assault Perpetration: Risk Factors Related to Perpetrator Characteristics." *Journal of Interpersonal Violence* 20 (10): 1325–1348.
- Longino, Helen E. 1990. *Science as Social Knowledge: Values and Objectivity in Scientific Inquiry*. Princeton University Press.
- . 1999. "Feminist Epistemology." In *Blackwell Guide to Epistemology*, edited by John Greco and Ernest Sosa, 327–353. Blackwell.

- MacKinnon, Catherine A. 1987. "Francis Biddle's Sister: Pornography, Civil Rights, and Speech." In *Feminism Unmodified*, 163–197. Harvard University Press.
- Malamuth, Neil M., and James V. Check. 1985. "The Effects of Aggressive Pornography on Beliefs in Rape Myths: Individual Differences." *Journal of Research in Personality* 19:299–320.
- McGregor, Margaret J., Ellen Wiebe, Stephen A. Marion, and Cathy Livingston. 2000. "Why Don't More Women Report Sexual Assault to the Police?" *Canadian Medical Association Journal* 162 (5): 659–660.
- McMahon, Sarah. 2010. "Rape Myth Beliefs and Bystander Attitudes Among Incoming College Students." *Journal of American College Health* 59 (1): 3–11.
- Muehlenhard, Charlene L., and Stephen W. Cook. 1988. "Men's Self-Reports of Unwanted Sexual Activity." *Journal of Sex Research* 24:58–72.
- O'Sullivan, Lucia F., and Elizabeth R. Allgeier. 1998. "Feigning Sexual Desire: Consenting to Unwanted Sexual Activity in Heterosexual Dating Relationships." *Journal of Sex Research* 35 (3): 234–243.
- Peter, Jochen, and Patti M. Valkenburg. 2011. "The Influence of Sexually Explicit Internet Material and Peers on Stereotypical Beliefs About Women's Sexual Roles: Similarities and Differences Between Adolescents and Adults." *Cyberpsychology, Behavior, and Social Networking* 14 (9): 511–517.
- RAINN (Rape, Abuse & Incest National Network). 2018. "The Criminal Justice System: Statistics." Accessed Feb. 12. <https://rainn.org/get-information/statistics/reporting-rates>.
- Rape Crisis England & Wales. 2018. "Statistics." Accessed Feb. 12. <http://rapecrisis.org.uk/statistics.php>.
- Saul, Jennifer. 2006. "Pornography Speech Acts and Context." *Proceedings of the Aristotelian Society* 106:229–248.
- Shotland, R. Lance, and Barbara A. Hunter. 1995. "Women's 'Token Resistant' and Compliant Sexual Behaviours Are Related to Uncertain Sexual Intentions and Rape." *Personality and Social Psychology Bulletin* 21 (3): 226–236.
- Sleath, Emma, and Ray Bull. 2017. "Police Perceptions of Rape Victims and the Impact on Case Decision Making: A Systematic Review." *Aggression and Violent Behavior* 34:102–112.
- Suarez, Eliana, and Tahany M. Gadalla. 2010. "Stop Blaming the Victim: A Meta-Analysis on Rape Myths." *Journal of Interpersonal Violence* 25 (11): 2010–2035.
- Walker, Sarah J. 1997. "When 'No' Becomes 'Yes': Why Girls and Women Consent to Unwanted Sex." *Applied & Preventative Psychology* 6:157–166.

- Zillmann, Dolf. 1989. "Effects of Prolonged Consumption of Pornography." In *Pornography: Research Advances and Policy Considerations*, edited by Dolf Zillmann and Jennings Bryant, 127–158. Lawrence Erlbaum Associates.
- Zillmann, Dolf, and James B. Weaver. 1989. "Pornography and Men's Sexual Callousness Toward Women." In *Pornography: Research Advances and Policy Considerations*, edited by Dolf Zillmann and Jennings Bryant, 95–125. Lawrence Erlbaum Associates.

ROSA VINCE is a current PhD candidate at the University of Sheffield in the Department of Philosophy (supported by the White Rose College of the Arts and Humanities). Her thesis examines debates within feminism on sex work and pornography, with a particular focus on sexual objectification, and whether it is necessarily harmful. She received her MA and BA in philosophy from the University of Sheffield. Rosa is interested in feminism, sexual ethics, and philosophy of sex more broadly, and has recently taught a third-year undergraduate module covering the intersections of these areas.