



# PREVENT RESIST SUPPORT

## Episode 11: Men & Sexual Violence

with Wil Prakash Fujarczuk



University  
of Windsor

Sexual Misconduct Response  
and Prevention Office

### **Prevent Resist Support Podcast**

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Anne Rudzinski: Hi everyone, I'm Anne and this is episode 11 of Prevent Resist Support.

Transition music: I got your back my dear and I know that you got mine. I feel that hope and fear but I know we'll hold the line. Keep your head up. Keep your hand out when your breath is feeling short. Prevent, Resist, Support.

Anne: Happy Men's Health Week, everyone. In honor of Men's Health Week we have Episode 11, which is about men and sexual violence. So today we're joined by Wil Prakash Fujarczuk of McMaster University. Wil is the Coordinator of the Sexual Violence Prevention and Education initiatives at McMaster. So basically Wil has a very similar job to the one that I do. Wil has a BSc in biology from McMaster, a B Ed from Western and an MA in Peace Education, which is very cool from the University of Peace. Will has worked for the Male Allies Program at the Sexual Assault Support Centre in Waterloo Region, which is really awesome. And if you're interested in learning more about the work that Wil is doing, you can find Wil at [svpro.mcmaster.ca](http://svpro.mcmaster.ca) or you can contact Wil by email at [svpro@mcmaster.ca](mailto:svpro@mcmaster.ca) So since we're discussing sexual violence today, I just want to make sure that you all have lots of support resources. So if you are a member of the McMaster community, you can access support at [svpro.mcmaster.ca](http://svpro.mcmaster.ca). Or you can reach out by email at [svpro@mcmaster.ca](mailto:svpro@mcmaster.ca). For you Windsor if you're a member of our uwindsor community, you can find all of our work at

uwindsor.ca/sexual-assault, or you can email us at svsupport@uwindsor.ca. If you are not a member of one of these University communities, you can find support in your region or area at sexualassaultsupport.ca. That is the Coalition of Rape Crisis Centres and they have listings of different crisis centres across Ontario. And in this episode, you will hear Wil talk about the support services for male survivors of sexual abuse program, which helps male survivors of sexual abuse through a 24 hour multilingual and toll free phone line for crisis support, which can be reached at 1-866-887-0015. And I'll make sure that's in our episode description for you. So let's transition into our interview with Wil.

We have Wil here with us from McMaster. Welcome. Wil,

Wil Prakash Fujarczuk: Hello, thanks so much for having me, Anne. I'm super excited to be here.

Anne: I'm so excited for you to tell us about the work that you do to talk about our topic today, which is men and sexual violence. But I always like to ask, Can we start by hearing a little bit about your background and how you got into the work that you're doing? Because I think the people that come on this podcast have really cool jobs. And I feel like our students maybe would like to know how to get those really cool jobs someday.

Wil: Yeah, so I yeah, I've listened to a bunch of these podcast episodes. And I think a common thing is that everyone says it was kind of a roundabout way to get here. And that's definitely true for me, you know, you don't major in sexual violence studies, for example. So a lot of us have kind of worked our way into these roles in different ways. As I know, a lot of these roles are new, like I'm the first person at McMaster to have this role. So, so it's not something that I could have thought of working towards 10 years ago, for example. So for me, I actually I started studying at McMaster and I did my Bachelor of Science degree in biology, so totally far away from from this work. And after that, I worked in student services for a bit in at an international study centre in the UK. And then I came back and went to Western University, where I went to teachers college. And I was so so into teaching, I loved it. I was a science teacher for a year, which was really wonderful. And I was craving a lot of

conversations about education in a more like philosophical way and in a more activist kind of way that I felt like I wasn't getting with some of the teachers I was teaching with, you know, I'd bring things up and be criticized for just overthinking things or being too sensitive. You know, when we talk about the way we discuss gender in the science classroom, right, and talking about like women in STEM and like all those pieces, and now they're starting to be more common conversations, which is great and I see some really wonderful conversations at school boards happening, but I ended up enrolling in a master's program at the University for Peace in Costa Rica, in peace education. And that was a space where I really found folks who also wanted to explore these ideas. And it was the most sort of at home, I felt it was a really wonderful experience, terribly broad domain peace education. So that was difficult. But I had a few wonderful experiences, specifically in my gender and gender and peacebuilding course, as well as just learning from a lot of my classmates and starting to really listen to the experiences of women and understanding my role as a man in doing the work around gender based and sexual violence. A key turning point, if it's okay, that I share a story here is, is a few of my female classmates asked me to go to San Jose, the capital city in Costa Rica, and we got some chalk, and were sort of chalk graffitiing around the streets like anti street harassment messages. And I noticed as we were drawing more attention from passers by, that even though I was the only guy in the group, a lot of the men that came and stopped to talk to us came and stopped to talk to me. And even though I do experience, sometimes harassment as a queer man for the way I walk, or those kinds of things, I don't experience harassment, to the extent at all that a lot of women do, day to day, and I was realizing that all these men were coming to talk to me about street harassment and not to the like seven women that were there with me. And it was this moment of like, oh, they're taking my opinion, more seriously as a man and like, what does this mean? And what do I do with that? So after grad school, I did some work with the Canadian Centre for Gender and Sexual Diversity, which was really wonderful. And then in looking for full time work, I stumbled upon the Male Allies Program at the Sexual Assault Support Centre of Waterloo Region. And it just seems so in line with thought that chalking experience and I just felt like I needed to have that job. And so I was lucky enough to land it. And that was really a turning point for me, I

think, in my professional life, as well as personally. So I worked there for a while, and then came back to McMaster where I did my undergrad, working in the Student Wellness Centre for a couple of years doing a lot of work around sexual health, mental health and substance use. And then I started this role just over one year ago. So just started right before the pandemic. So it's been it's been strange, but a really wonderful journey to get to this work. And I, I do feel really fortunate and privileged to be doing it.

Anne: That is so cool. And I love I love just hearing everybody's stories about how they get to where they're going. And like, I won't give any spoilers, but Wil has told me a little bit about some of the stuff that McMaster has planned, and it sounds super fun. So, you know, keep an eye on what they're up to, because I think there's gonna be some really cool stuff coming up.

Wil: Thank you.

Anne: Um, so today, we're going to chat about men and sexual violence, which is really important. Sexual violence is a gendered issue. And we know that that relates to the ways that that violence is an active, right, like it's an active in gender ways. So how does that relate to men's experiences of sexual violence?

Wil: Yeah, when we talk about the like, gendered reality of it, I think it is, for some people, it frames this like man versus woman, which is not only very binary, but also inaccurate, right. And so we can hold two things together understand that like, when we look at who is most likely to experience sexual violence, and who's most likely to perpetrate sexual violence, there's really a gendered nature there. So we can hold that on, on one hand, and then on the other hand, also recognize that anyone of any gender can experience or perpetrate sexual violence. And so we need to look at those patterns. And we also need to support all survivors, regardless of their gender. I think sometimes it's brought up in a way like some some folks will counter conversations on Violence Against Women, our gender responds about like, well, that happens to men too. And that's really not coming from a place of like, care about the about the matter, right. And so I think it's really wonderful that

we're having spaces like this, where we are saying, this is a reality men can and do experience sexual violence, and it needs to be talked about without that and that doesn't mean we aren't seeing the gendered patterns. We know of course, trauma impacts everyone differently. So any survivor of sexual violence, you know, it's going to have an impact on them. Anger, anxiety, flashbacks, hopelessness. There are some trends for men who experience sexual violence, displaying more hostility and aggression compared to fear and sadness. So sometimes men question their sexual identity as well if they've experienced sexual assaults. But again, trauma can really manifest in, in different ways. And and you know, this conversation really challenges or contradicts our patriarchal view of men's sexuality as men being like sexually dominant and in control that quote unquote, I'm doing giant air quotes. Real men always are supposed to want sex. So if that's the case, right, which patriarchy says it is, then how can men experience sexual violence, right? So it challenges a lot of those deeply held beliefs. So I think it's really great that we're creating the space to talk about it today.

Anne: I love that because I just think, you know, when you look at, and we're going to talk about some of this stuff, I think, throughout our episode today, but some of the ways that men are portrayed in relation to sexuality, they're not given like autonomy. And I think the best thing about what you just said was just like how much autonomy and individualism is in that, that like, people respond in lots of different ways, people have their own sexualities and desires. And it's not like this monolith of like, men are the dominators, men are always, you know, in the mood for sexual activity. And I love just that, like we're getting into those nuances. So let's talk about what are some of the, like the typical types of sexual violence that we see happening to men? What are the most common types of experiences?

Wil: Hmm, of course, like all forms of sexual violence can occur to, to any men by a stranger by a known acquaintance. We know that, in general, sexual violence is usually by someone that's known to the victim. In terms of sexual assault, it's much more likely that, like the rates are higher for younger men and boys to experience sexual assault, and then it does tailor off a bit as men get into adulthood. But it can still, of course, happen in adulthood, and the impacts of that is going to be

different. And as we talked about, in general, about sexual assault, and rape, we know that it's, you know, we always say it's not about sex or lust, but about power and control. And that's the case here, too. In fact, most of the time, it's, it's straight men, straight identifying men who are most likely the perpetrators. So that really helps us understand again, why it's important to see sexual assault as a power, control, domination, sort of approach to that. And then and then thinking about it as like a less thing, which, which isn't to say, it doesn't happen in, you know, same gender relationships. That's also the case for men in relationships with other men. Sexual assault can happen there. And then in terms of like sexual harassment, that's also something that can happen to men in the workplace, at school. It's often something minimized, we've already sort of talked about sort of patriarchal expectations of men. And how that can that can have people consider if it if it actually takes place or not. So yeah, it can sort of happen in a variety of situations and in a variety of ages, different demographics.

Anne: What sounds like you're saying, the most likely perpetrator of a sexual assault towards the man is another man, but also another man who's heterosexual or straight.

Wil: Yeah, yeah. Yeah. So, again, really challenges our idea of like, of sexual assault as something coming from about sex or lust, really.

Anne: Yeah, absolutely. Because I think that there is this like, kind of homophobic idea that it might be, you know, a queer identified man. And then I think there's also this idea that, like, people want to talk about women as perpetrators, which absolutely can happen. But this is one of those aspects of talking about this in a gendered way. Right. Like that does happen, there are women who perpetrate sexual assault, but the research shows that the most likely perpetrator to anyone of any gender is a man. So I think it's important to highlight that.

Wil: Yeah, exactly. And it's similar to like the beginning when we talk about Yes, women, trans folks are more likely to experience it. That doesn't mean we don't talk about men, we can understand that pattern and still say, this other thing is also not okay. And so, yeah, if we, if we're talking about women who perpetrate like, that's also not okay to

experience. But then when we look at those larger patterns, and see that it's largely straight men, who are perpetrators, like we can ignore those, those very obvious patterns there for sure.

Anne: I think that's just so helpful to know. And I hope that that's like validating for any of our listeners, just to know about that range of experiences, but also to hear about some of the patterns that exist. So what are some of the barriers that men face when they're reaching out for support?

Wil: Yeah, there's a lot of barriers. I think a lot of men might not make the connection between even what happened to them, let's say if it happened when they were younger, and sort of the impacts that it's had on them and their mental health or even physical health, and maybe just pass it off as like boys being boys. So you know, when we have a really narrow definition or conception of what counts, again, giant quotation marks as like sexual violence or sexual assault, something like you know, a young teenage like a 12/13 year old boy, being inappropriately non consensually touched by like an older neighbor, for example, like that might not fit into our conception of what is sexual violence. And so it might not be something that he's even come to understand as a potentially traumatic experience for him. So that's, of course, a huge barrier, if it's not even identified as a, as an issue of concern or significance in any way. We've already touched on it, as you mentioned, that the homophobia that exists around this conversation, and a lot of men, you know, if it's a straight man who experienced sexual assault, he might be perceived of as gay, that might be sort of the fear about coming forward to a friend or family member, where they might start to question his sexual identity. A lot of people who... a lot of men who experience assault might have internalized a lot of these things that we're talking about and and might be worried that, you know, if someone's going to make an invalidating or minimizing comment when they come forward, that can be a huge barrier. We know, there's data that shows like the first disclosure experience is huge for the healing journey for a survivor, right, of any gender. And if they experience a negative response, like a joke about men always wanting sex or a minimizing comment about like, it's not that bad, or something that just totally invalidates the like the impact that this has had on a

person, that that survivor is not as likely to go and find support somewhere else, they're they're going to get close up, they might reach out for help, it might be a long time before they do that again. So those are definitely some of the barriers to support for men. Yeah.

Anne: Excellent. And then I think this ties in so well to our next question, which is about rape myths. Because rape myths are highly gendered, a lot of the rape myths we see that are about women's experiences relate to like our ideas that we have about women or ideas we have about victims. And then I think there are some rape myths that specifically relate to men and the things that we might hear people say about men and sexual violence. And so what are some of the most common rape myths that you hear that relate to men's experiences? And like, why are they wrong?

Wil: Mm hmm. It's, yeah, it's so important to talk about myths. It's just, I like constantly, not. It's just it's so disappointing like how pervasive these myths are, and there are so many, it seems like the common knowledge, like when I think back to my own perceptions of sexual assault and sexual violence growing up and how much I've learned just in the past 5/10 years, and it's like, did everything I think, like was that all a myth? And and that's true as well for when we talk about men who experience sexual violence. So the first obvious myth that we can counter is that men can't be raped or men can't be sexually assaulted, or sexually harassed. So we need to start there, which I think we've already, you know, laid the groundwork for that and hopefully, if you're still listening, you're with us on that point, at least. Some other myths, you know, we touched on the idea of sexual identity and that men might be questioning their own sexual identity or fear that others will perceive them as gay. The truth is that being sexually assaulted as a man does not impact your sexual orientation. Right. And as we've discussed, most of the time, the perpetrator is a straight identifying man. So the reality is that sexual orientation has very little to do with either person in the situation because again, we know it's about that that power and control piece. If, if men experience arousal, or ejaculation during an assault, that can also lead to a lot of confusion for them as the victim but that's a myth that if you know if someone experiences arousal during a case of assault, and that means that it was

like wanted or invited or enjoyed, and we need to make that distinction between like physiological response, former biology teacher talking here, and like consent that is like enthusiastic, given like, from that person as a desire, like our bodies responding to stimuli is not consent. That's not part of our definition of consent legally in Canada, in any sexual violence policies that you'll find in the very popular like FRIES model of consent. So making that distinction there is really important to know and then especially for survivors experiencing arousal or ejaculation, again, it doesn't mean that it was invited or or wanted. So another myth that ties in and sort of reinforces the the first one I talked about, that men can't be raped is the myth that men are always supposed to want sex, right, which just comes from our very, like patriarchal notions of gender, and who men are supposed to be in terms of their sexual role. And then also the the patriarchal idea that we see men as like having to be strong. And that doesn't fit with our idea of who a victim is. So those are all kind of reinforce each other in those ways. And a lot of these myths come from patriarchal ideas of what men are supposed to be like.

Anne: That was so thorough, thank you so much for that. I think you've touched on so many really wonderful points. And I think it all just like links back, as we discussed before, we, you know, got on this call, it relates back to like masculinity, patriarchy. And again, I just really hope that this feels validating for folks to hear that like, yeah, these are the myths that exist. And you know, they're not accurate. Here's why they're not accurate. Um, yeah. So our next question is about supporting male survivors. And I don't know, truthfully, if there are any huge differences between supporting like any type of survivor, but I'm wondering if there's anything that might feel especially validating to male survivors, or anything that people who are providing that support should be keeping in mind?

Wil: Hmm, I think that it's a great question. And it's one that I get a lot. And, and we, we have a lot of things that are true, regardless of gender, when it comes to support. So all that stuff that you know, about general support is is valid here as well. It's about like, I think when it comes to talking about men specifically, you know, things like this, listening to this conversation, doing more learning and reading about, what myths

have I internalized? What biases do I hold? And that sort of constant unlearning and learning is helpful, because what we believe is going to inform the way we often respond to folks who disclose to us. I think, you know, first in general is just believing the person which always comes with any kind of support, you know, we're not there to verify the details or judge someone's experience, I like to tell people to, to respond to the way the person is presenting not to what happened to them and how you think, that was like, was this as harmful or like, oh, it could have been worse, or like, Oh, no, that was actually pretty bad. It's like, respond and provide support as the person needs, not based on like, necessarily what happened to them, if that actually makes sense. Just listening is huge. Again, for all survivors. We often feel like we need to be like therapists and say all the right things and fix all their problems. The reality is that even like, therapists don't solve everyone's problems in one moment. It's something that takes a lot of time. And knowing our limits around how much we can support is really important, not thinking, not overstepping that and taking on too much, which is a huge self care thing in that role as a support person, right? Even as someone who does this work of sexual violence prevention full time, I know my own limits around what support looks like I'm a science, I'm a former science teacher, right? I'm not a social worker, I don't have like a therapy background. So I need to acknowledge where my limits lie when it comes to supporting anyone. And validating, right. Again, this is validating what they're feeling is so crucial. And again, a lot of the comments that we might say, that are informed by the myths that we hold that we've just discussed, can be really invalidating, lead to really invalidating responses. So for example, making a joke, or, you know, telling people like about how men always want sex or something like that, that's gonna really invalidate or minimize someone's experience and not be really supportive. So the way that those myths inform our response is really important to consider. I would say some things to say, you know, in the in the moment of a disclosure, just telling them person, you know, it makes sense that they're feeling that way, letting them know that you believe them, that it's not their fault, because again, they're going to have possibly internalized a lot of the myths that we talked about. And they might even self blame or those kinds of things. And then knowing about resources, right, and helping people navigate resources going forward. So we do have a support line

for male survivors in Ontario, which you can do a Google search for. But I've got the number here, it's 1-866-887-0015. And also knowing that, you know, services like our Sexual Violence Prevention Response Office at McMaster, other offices at different campuses, do support all genders, knowing that local sexual assault centres support all genders, helping people navigate those resources, where they might think of them as quote, like violence against women, organizations, and so then therefore think that they're excluded. So letting like helping people navigate resources and letting them know that there are resources that are A open to all genders, or B specific to men, can be really helpful.

Anne: I love that, what a great resource, and I will make sure that that is in our episode description so folks can also find those things easily from, you know, our podcast page. Um, Wil, can I add a question? I will say it and then if you don't, if you don't feel like you can answer it on the spot, like, no worries, I will cut it. But one of the things that we've been doing over the last month is Sexual Assault Awareness Month. And one of the examples that was given was about media portrayals of survivors that are realistic and supportive. Do you have any examples of media portrayals of male survivors that are realistic or supportive or, like positive in any way or any really bad ones that folks should not take as the like, you know, the way to think about male survivorship?

Wil: I'm just trying to think of any, like male survivors storylines. Really, I don't know if I, if that's something that I see, very often,

Anne: I've seen exactly one. And it was from, I'm totally blanking on the name of this show. It's the show about a young woman who dies from suicide, and it's about all of the high school students that are kind of like

Wil: 13 Reasons Why.

Anne: Yes, okay. And so there is there is kind of like a subplot storyline in one of the seasons about a sexual assault. That is kind of like a hazing event, and like a bullying event that one of them men experiences. But like, personally, I don't know if that's a helpful media example. Or if it's harmful, I know, there was a lot of critique in the media about the idea that it was like, a very graphic, and potentially very triggering scene.

Wil: Yeah.

Anne: And then, you know, then the character goes on to become somebody who like attempts to commit some, like, mass violence at school. And so I also don't know if that's like a really realistic portrayal of male survivorship that, then that violence is gonna, you know, result in such an extreme form of like, further violence. I don't know if that's helpful or harmful. It's the only one I can really think of even in the media that's a portrayal of male survivorship.

Wil: Yeah, I think, yeah, it was definitely that I felt really like I wanted to crawl out of my skin after watching that scene, like it was really hard to watch [inaudible] and this happens. But I think in general, that show like show showed a lot of traumatic scenes for like, a long time, and sometimes you can like allude to trauma without showing it so explicitly.

Anne: Yes.

Wil: And then the turning towards violence after like, when, when that's the one example that the two of us can think of as people who like do this work and, like, critically consume media often, you know, when that's the one example, unfortunately, so much hinges on it. I don't think it's fair to give to put an accurate portrayal of anything, any sort of identity or experience onto one person or media piece, because all the experiences are going to be different. So of course, like it's not going to capture a lot of experiences well, and some, as I mentioned, like some men might turn more towards like, they might experience more anger than like sadness, but does that mean that they're gonna go and like, threaten an entire school with like gun violence? Like it's quite an extreme. It was interesting how they showed, like, his healing journey of, you know, trying to get involved with like the local school club and being told to like be in his place as like, as a guy, by folks who didn't realize that he was also a survivor, right.

Anne: Yes

Wil: And so how we often still in this work, like, it's like that was a group of really awesome high school activists. I know, it's a TV show, but they

were like, still not even considering the reality that that a guy that they know, could be a survivor, right? So checking ourselves with with those kinds of things, I think it was, it was, that was well done in terms of portraying the reality of what it's like to navigate life as a survivor. And then when he, when it was, like, disclosed what had happened to him, he did receive a lot of validation and support. And there was a lot of I it was a few years ago, now that I've watched it, but what I do recall is people, you know, saying like that, that shouldn't have happened to him, that it wasn't his fault. Like, it seemed, from what I recall, that the words and language used at the time of disclosure was was was supportive.

Anne: Thank you so much for that. And like, I put you totally on the spot. But what a nuanced and thoughtful answer. So just like thank you so much for for, like sharing your thoughts on that. I think it's a Yeah, now that I'm really thinking about it is like kind of disappointing that like the two of us who do this work, can't think of any more examples.

Wil: Yes.

Anne: So maybe, you know, listeners, if you have more examples, like send them to us on our social media, so we can include them in future conversations. And you know, I'll be on the lookout for some as well. But yeah, important to evaluate those things really critically.

Wil: And it just shows how we need more representation of those experiences. And again they don't have to be done so graphically, necessarily. But but having those conversations because, like we've said in the like, throughout this episode, like a lot of men will not even recognize what happened to them as like sexual assault or sexual violence, because they have this really like, man does this to women. And like, this is what it looks like all those other classic rape myths of like, you know, alleyway, stranger. And so just seeing men go through those healing journeys in media is so so important, for sure.

Anne: Yes, I love that and just portraying the vulnerability piece.

Wil: Mhm.

Anne: We all get to be vulnerable humans, like all of us, regardless of gender, regardless of sexuality. We all get to have like that vulnerability, and hopefully, that healing. So I have just one question left for you, which is, I was wondering if you could tell us a little bit about the Male Allies Program that you worked on, because that program, from what I knew, I did my Masters at Laurier and so I got to know a little bit about the program because it was also in Kitchener Waterloo. And I think it also came to Laurier campus. But it seemed really, really cool. And I think our listeners would love to hear about it.

Wil: Yeah, I was so fascinated when I came across the job posting, as I mentioned, in response to your first question, and I was like, this is where I got to be. And it was, it was pretty special. I think it was I think the the Sexual Support Centre of Waterloo Region was the first to hire men to do that kind of specific work about talking to other men and being gender based violence, what's our role as allies? It was wonderful. So I started as the second full time staff member in the Male Allies Program, and I think it's only grown since I've left, I can't even keep track anymore. I follow on social media, when they add new roles. But the centre as a whole has grown a lot. And I know that their public education program, including male allies, has really grown. So when I was there, it was so wonderful, we were having conversations in all of the townships and cities within Waterloo Region, from boys as young as eight years old, all the way up to men in the workplace and talking about workplace harassment, and every age in between. and I think I think that's a really important part of the conversation on allyship is recognizing like, yes, we need to talk to university students. I often think though, you know, my role doing sexual violence prevention work, like we're getting 1000s of students who have lived, you know, 18 plus years of life, and have those pieces already in their minds, like we need to start having these conversations younger about healthy sexuality, about consent, all of that. And that's where a lot of, you know, real prevention, I think lies so having those conversations with 8-12 year olds about what does it mean to be a boy and your piece about vulnerability and knowing that it's okay as boys to be vulnerable, to cry, those kinds of things are so important. We also had a partnership with Wilfrid Laurier. So at the time, I'm not sure if it's still true, but at the time, we had our counselors on campus four days a week, as well as a separate like

education partnership. So we were providing different sessions on campus trainings to student leaders alongside the staff at Laurier. I ran like a men's learning community, I think was the language that we used, which was so wonderful. We had eight sessions through the year, about two hours each, very like interactive, conversational, really wonderful. We had grad students, undergrads, all sorts of folks. And that was really great. And then as I was leaving, there was starting to be more partnerships and connections with workplaces, specifically the tech sector in KW, and talking about the workplace culture and addressing gender discrimination, harassment in the workplace, and they know that I believe that now they have a full time thing along those lines in the program. So it's so cool to see how the male allies program has grown so much. And I just know, you know, that year and a half that I spent there, which isn't very long, but it just like it was transformational for myself again, professionally and personally.

Anne: That is so cool. And I will make sure that info is also available to our listeners. But I'm just thank you so much for spending some time with me today. This was such a great chat. I'm so excited that we're going to be able to give this information back to our campus community. And I hope that folks feel you know, just like, validated and seen and you know that the resources are out there. And I will give all of the information for Wil's contact and our contact here at U Windsor. But yeah, just like thank you so much for today.

Wil: Yeah, thank you. This is again, such an important conversation. I'm really happy to be part of it. Thanks for having me.

Anne: All right, so that was our chat with Wil. It was so lovely to have a chance to chat with him about men and sexual violence. If you're looking for a transcript of our episode, you can find that in our episode description or on our website [uwindsor.ca/sexual-assault](http://uwindsor.ca/sexual-assault). And just a reminder, you can find all of Will's contact info and links to the resources that he talked about in our episode description today. So thank you so much for joining us. Please subscribe to the episode wherever you listen to your podcasts and we'll see you next time.