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# THE VICTIMOLOGIST

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Newsletter of the World Society of Victimology



## Editor's Welcome

Michael O'Connell

Georgios Antonopoulos (a member of the WSV Publications Committee) opens this edition of *The Victimologist* with an abridged version of a paper on policing racist violence in Greece. Victims of violence continue as a theme with an article from Intervict, Tilburg University, Netherlands on a forthcoming conference in Rwanda. Next is an extract from a list of Recommendations of the European Council. This list, which focuses on recommendations pertinent to victims, is drawn from a comprehensive list prepared by Han J Kerner, University of Tuenbingen, Germany.

Before the usual sections under the banner of Across Our World there are several short articles on recent books and, notably, recognition for an Australian victim-advocate who has been awarded.

Do not forget to check the WSV website for updates on the International Symposium on Victimology and the Asian Post-graduate Course on Victimology, Victim Assistance and Criminal Justice. Both will be held at Tokiwa University's International Victimology Institute, Mito, Japan, in August 2009.

## In This Edition

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## Policing racist violence in Greece<sup>1</sup>

Georgios A. Antonopoulos<sup>2</sup>

Since the transformation of Greece at the beginning of the 1990s into a country where immigration outstrips emigration, there has been a heated debate among politicians, academics, the public and the media, on the phenomenon of migration in Greece, which, in turn, has influenced the perceptions, opinions and actions of individuals, institutions and the state. The notions of ethnicity and migration have come to be intertwined with several other social issues and migration has been identified as an evil in Greek society, presenting a range of 'problems' and 'dangers'. The relationship between migrants in Greece and specific types of crime has become particularly prominent. The image of the migrant offender, or criminal 'other', has been consolidated and is now deeply embedded in Greek social consciousness. At the same time, there has been relatively little interest in the racist victimisation (or, even other kinds of criminal victimisation) of migrants and other minorities in Greece. Contrary to what the police usually argue, there have been a large number of racist incidents since the early 1990s.<sup>3</sup>

Police racism

A number of police officers are themselves responsible for victimising migrants and

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<sup>1</sup> This is an abridged and slightly changed version of an article published in 2006 in *Race & Class*, 48(2)

<sup>2</sup> Georgios A. Antonopoulos is senior lecturer in criminology at the University of Teesside in the UK <[G.Antonopoulos@tees.ac.uk](mailto:G.Antonopoulos@tees.ac.uk)>.

<sup>3</sup> 'Racism and anti-racism – the state of play', *European Race Bulletin* (No. 37, 2001), pp. 20–21.

minorities in their daily activities. Amnesty International has documented several cases that highlight police attitudes towards migrants, who are increasingly subjected to 'fishing expeditions' for illegal immigrants. In one incident, a 16-year-old Albanian, who was picked up by Athens police in February 2001 during a search for illegal immigrants, was rushed to hospital with a ruptured spleen. Police returned to the hospital after a week to re-arrest him, only for him to be taken back to hospital ten days later. In a second documented incident, a Lesbos police officer was accused of using torture on an Albanian migrant with legal status.<sup>4</sup> In December 2004, police officers allegedly raided a house in Athens where around fifty Afghans lived, hounded them into one room and carried out beatings. One 17-year-old boy was reportedly taken to a police station where he was undressed and a gun was pressed to his temple as officers threatened to kill him.<sup>5</sup>

There have also been a number of cases of deaths involving police officers. In April 2002, a police officer was given a two-year suspended sentence for shooting dead a Roma man in 1996 and, in July of the same year, a police officer was indicted for the manslaughter of an Albanian immigrant in November 2001.<sup>6</sup> Another officer was charged with the murder of Marinos Christopoulos, a 21-year-old Romani man, who was killed after an incident with police in October 2001 in Zefyri.<sup>7</sup>

In addition to these kinds of incidents, the police frequently adopt racist attitudes towards migrants and carry out a number of offensive practices. These are especially common during operations ostensibly aimed at tackling illegal immigration, which often result in the confiscation of personal legal documents, such as passports, and the destruction (for no apparent reason) of

residence and employment documents, such as the *prasini karta* (green card).

The international 'war on terror' has brought another dimension to state racism in Greece. Following the July 2005 terrorist attack in London, UK security services appear to have requested an investigation by their Athens counterparts into a potential Greek connection. As a result, the Greek authorities carried out a massive sweep of migrants in Greece, with 1,000 law enforcement units, including state security, immigration and counter-terrorism officers questioning 5,432 individuals. In a separate incident, twenty-eight Pakistani men were abducted by plain-clothes Greek security agents and driven to secret houses where they were interrogated and subjected to abuse and ill-treatment for between two to six days before being released. British intelligence agents are thought to have been present during the interrogations.<sup>8</sup>

#### **Policing racist violence**

Behind these practices lies a perception that particular migrant and minority groups are intrinsically criminal.<sup>9</sup> In 2002, I carried out interviews with a number of detectives in Greece on their views – among other - on the issue of racist violence. Questions on racist violence proved to be particularly difficult for them. At first, some detectives mentioned that they had taken a class on the topic while at the police academy or that they had participated in seminars on racism and xenophobia. Others referred to well-known examples of racist violence in other countries or mentioned orders given by the Greek Ministry of Public Order, which aimed at safeguarding the rights of foreigners (but only inside police stations). Perhaps these initial responses were the detectives' way of gaining some time to think through how to answer the question more thoroughly. When

<sup>4</sup> 'AI cites cases of police violence towards Albanians', *European Race Bulletin* (No. 39, January 2002), p. 16.

<sup>5</sup> 'Police brutality against Afghans in Athens', *European Race Bulletin* (No. 50, Winter 2005), p. 18.

<sup>6</sup> 'Police officers convicted of Roma manslaughter', *European Race Bulletin* (No. 44, July 2003), p. 19.

<sup>7</sup> 'Zefyri: Rom dies in police custody', *European Race Bulletin* (No. 39, January 2002), pp. 15–16.

<sup>8</sup> '5,432 immigrants questioned in massive security sweep in July–August 2005 at request of MI6', *Statewatch* (25 January 2006), <<http://www.statewatch.org/news/2006/jan/08greece-security-sweep.htm>>

<sup>9</sup> G.A. Antonopoulos, J. Tierney and C. Webster, C. 'Police Perception of Migration and Migrants in Greece', *European Journal of Crime, Criminal Law & Criminal Justice*, 2008, 16(4), 353-378

they did so, a large number responded in exactly the same way, for example:

*“There is no such thing as racist violence in Greece. There are, of course, incidents but these are very few”.*<sup>10</sup>

*“The Greeks have never been racist. The Greeks are hospitable people and they have never had any problems with foreigners”.*<sup>11</sup>

The implication of this second comment, of course, is that racism can only be directed at foreigners, whereas Greek citizens, such as the Roma, also experience a great deal of racism. Generally, the detectives' view that Greece has never been a racist country was backed up by statements that 'there is no Le Pen' in Greece. Having made this point on the absence of racism, subsequent comments made by the detectives fell into three categories:

*Having no interest in the nature or motives of racist violence.* Some detectives suggested that, as organisations, police forces are not really concerned with the background of violent acts and whether or not they are racially motivated. They were only concerned with the act of violence itself. In a sense, this was also a way of denying that racial incidents have a racial motivation:

*“There is no such thing as racist violence for the police. As long as there is violence this is something we should look at”.*<sup>12</sup>

This mentality has existed in other contexts, too: in the past, police forces in Britain have been similarly reluctant to accept the possibility of incidents having a racist motivation.<sup>13</sup>

*Viewing racist violence as an act of self-defence.* A significant number of detectives provided an array of examples in which

terrified Greek citizens carried out acts of extreme violence, such as beatings, shootings or even killings of migrants, in order to defend themselves from the 'criminal other':

*“There are some examples of violence directed towards migrants and especially against the Albanians, who were the first to cause problems to the locals, who wanted to defend their personal integrity and belongings. In 90 per cent of the cases, if not in 100 per cent, there is the case of self-defence”.*<sup>14</sup>

Thus, not only were detectives unwilling to view racist violence as an important issue but they also emphasised how serious a problem migrant criminality is in Greece. In a similar way, the British police in the 1980s not only rejected the view that racist violence was a serious social problem but also emphasised intra-racial victimisation,<sup>15</sup> thus focusing again on the criminality of minority ethnic groups.

*Viewing incidents of violence by migrants against Greeks as racially motivated.* One detective suggested that the difference in the quality of life between Greeks and migrants may lead to a situation in which the migrants, 'driven by jealousy', would become violent towards Greeks.

## Conclusion

Racist violence is not viewed as a significant problem by the Greek police, who either are not interested in the racial background of some violent crimes or view them as acts of self-defence or regard them as negligible compared to the anti-Greek violence of supposedly jealous migrants. The perception of police officers that racist violence is a non-existent problem is based, in part, on their negative interactions with migrant communities, as well as on the racist views that they have of migrants

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<sup>10</sup> Interview 18:1.

<sup>11</sup> Interview 10:3.

<sup>12</sup> Interview 5:3.

<sup>13</sup> Institute of Race Relations, *Policing Against Black People* (London, Institute of Race Relations, 1987).

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<sup>14</sup> Interview 10:3.

<sup>15</sup> G. Pearson, A. Sampson, H. Blagg, P. Stubbs and D. Smith, 'Policing racism', in R. Morgan and D. J. Smith (eds), *Coming to Terms with Policing: perspectives on policy* (London, Routledge, 1989), pp. 118–137.

anyway. The migrant-criminal stereotype, which is not based on sufficient empirical research, is so persistent that it blinds police officers to the racist (and criminal) victimisation of migrants. But this is only one part of the Greek racism-nexus, in which the media, politicians and, of course, the public have also engaged. The racist discourse permeates the whole social sphere. It is not surprising that the second report for the European Monitoring Centre on Racism and Xenophobia identified Greece as the nation most resistant to multiculturalism in the European Union.<sup>16</sup> There is a lot of work to be done in Greece in tackling racism, not least in bringing the issue onto the policy agenda. In responding to these issues, Greece appears to be at the same stage that some other European countries were at thirty years ago and, perhaps, should now look at how other countries, with a greater experience of these issues, have dealt with them. Among the first steps that should be taken is the public recognition that Greece, like other countries, suffers from racism, both overt and latent.

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## **Victimological Approaches of International Crimes, Rwanda, July 2009**

*Source: Intervict, Tilburg University,  
Netherlands*

The last decade of the twentieth century saw the revival of global efforts aimed at tackling some of the most atrocious crimes of concern to mankind. Legal initiatives at international, regional and national levels took shape aiming at preventing the commission of genocide, war crimes and

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<sup>16</sup> M. Coenders, M. Lubbers and P. Scheepers, *Majorities' Attitudes Towards Minorities in European Union Member States: results from the standard Eurobarometers 1997–2000–2003: report two for the European Monitoring Centre on Racism and Xenophobia* (Nijmegen, Institute for Social and Cultural Research, University of Nijmegen, 2003).

crimes against humanity (international crimes) and punishing those most responsible for them. Alternatives to traditional criminal litigation, like commissions of inquiry, exemplified by the South African Truth and Reconciliation Commission, have been tried and tested. The ongoing work in the field of transitional justice explores the complexities of doing justice in societies ravaged by war and extreme forms of conflict. Social scientists have embarked on studies into the consequences of international crimes for victims, the possibilities and difficulties of meeting their needs in the aftermath of international crimes and the mechanisms that play a role in overcoming the damage to society caused by international crimes.

Correcting the unsettling observation that one stands a better chance of being tried and judged for killing one human being than for killing 100.000 has been a driving force behind the (international) criminal justice initiatives focusing on international crimes. The establishment of the International Criminal Tribunal for the former Yugoslavia (ICTY) in 1993, followed a year later by a sister institution for Rwanda (ICTR), signaled the first steps of the global community in addressing these crimes. The move was later replicated in the form of internationalized tribunals, such as those for Sierra Leone, Cambodia, East Timor and Lebanon. Since all these tribunals are ad hoc in nature, the establishment of a permanent International Criminal Court (ICC) in 1998, is considered to be a milestone in the development of a legal response to the aforementioned atrocities.

The ICC became operational in 2002. In its first years the ICC has focused on Africa trying crimes committed in the Central African Republic (CAR), the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC), Northern Uganda and Darfur in Sudan. In the first three instances cases were referred by the respective governments and by the UN Security Council in the latter. There are several other countries in Africa and elsewhere which might fall under the ICC's jurisdiction and might call for the ICC's involvement in the future. These

international efforts have been accompanied by regional (such as the African Union's report on the Rwandan genocide) and national efforts (e.g. Gacaca courts in Rwanda) aimed at preventing the commission of these crimes and punishing offenders. The growing invocation of the legal principle of universal jurisdiction and the emergence of such concepts as humanitarian intervention and the responsibility to protect in the global arena, are reflective of this international will to deal with the scourge of genocide, war crimes and crimes against humanity.

These commendable legal developments have considerable shortcomings in dealing with victims of genocide, war crimes and crimes against humanity. Much focus has been on punishment of offenders and retribution. The sole purpose of the involvement of surviving victims in many criminal justice mechanisms has been to serve these goals. Victims' suffering and needs have hardly been a priority. Traditional criminal justice mechanisms have therefore generally overlooked the fact that, while the damage caused to society and humanity at large is real, the sufferance incurred by the direct victims is, at least, as great and, deserve much more attention than has been the case so far. The much needed attention to the rights of victims of international crimes is positively acknowledged through their inclusion in the ICC system. It remains to be seen how the ICC will accommodate the needs of victims of crimes under its jurisdiction.

The notion that the needs and views of victims and survivors of international crimes are insufficiently represented in the formal criminal justice response is the main impetus behind the development of commissions of inquiry, the truth commissions. Here the emphasis is not on the punishment of offenders, but on unraveling the narrative of the international crimes committed, simultaneously offering victims an opportunity to voice their experiences and receive acknowledgement of the wrongs committed against them. Truth commissions can prompt monetary and symbolic reparations, educational programs,

memorials and projects to strengthen democratic institutions. However where the formal criminal justice response may lay too much emphasis on punishing the offenders of crimes, the experience with truth commissions suggests that here, also from the victims point of view, there is too little emphasis on retribution. This implies that from a legal point of view, one of the most vexing questions confronting the development of transitional justice is how to balance and maybe combine the strengths of truth commissions with an (international) criminal justice response.

The legal response is not the only nor necessarily the most important aspect of meeting victims' needs in the aftermath of genocide, war crimes and crimes against humanity. Many victims of these crimes have to deal with a full-scale disruption of their entire lives. They may have suffered (extreme) physical and psychological damage, for which medical and psychological assistance is often necessary. They regularly have an urgent need for compensation for their financial losses and may have additional material needs, for example relating to housing or unemployment issues.

The problems faced by individual victims are compounded by the fact that most international crimes lead to mass victimization. Moreover the commission of these crimes generally occurs in situations of conflict. The massive number of victims and offenders poses challenges to societal recovery. Individual and collective victimization; the resulting trauma but also the sometimes changing roles between victims and offenders are some of the challenges to post-conflict recovery. Furthermore, the inescapable reality of the victims who have to live together with their offenders after the conflict is an enormous challenge for the efforts to assist victims to come to terms with their experiences.

The peculiar situation of victims of international crimes calls for a holistic approach that links various relevant fields like traumatic stress, the social psychology of group conflict and resolution and the

psychology and sociology of legal processes. The latter is important in its own right, but also for the ongoing efforts in transitional and international criminal justice, as it can provide the empirical underpinning of the choices and developments in these fields.

Transcending the disciplinary divisions in the study of victims of international crimes is the main focus of this volume of victimological essays. Focusing on Africa, the stage for most of the international crimes committed in recent years, scholars from different disciplines will review the similarities and differences between victims of ordinary crimes and those of genocide, war crimes and crimes against humanity. As victimological research has mainly focused on the former crimes, the volume provides a much-needed and comprehensive overview of the intricacies of victimisation by international crimes. This endeavour transcends academic interest, as an approach of this kind is essential to mend societies ravaged by genocide, war crimes and/or crimes against humanity.

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## **Council of Europe, Strasbourg, France – Recommendations of the Committee of Ministers**

*Hans-J. Kerner, Institute of  
Criminology, University of  
Tuebingen, Germany*

[CM/Rec\(2008\)8E / 02 July 2008](#) -- Recommendation of the Committee of Ministers to member states on the acceptance of the jurisdiction of the International Court of Justice (Adopted by the Committee of Ministers on 2 July 2008 at the 1031st meeting of the Ministers' Deputies), see

[CM/Rec\(2008\)2E / 06 February 2008](#) -- Recommendation of the Committee of Ministers to member states on efficient

domestic capacity for rapid execution of judgments of the European Court of Human Rights (Adopted by the Committee of Ministers on 6 February 2008 at the 1017th meeting of the Ministers' Deputies)

[CM/Rec\(2007\)1E / 18 January 2007](#) -- Recommendation of the Committee of Ministers to member states regarding co-operation against terrorism between the Council of Europe and its member states, and the International Criminal Police Organisation (ICPO-Interpol) (Adopted by the Committee of Ministers on 18 January 2007 at the 984th meeting of the Ministers' Deputies)

[Rec\(2006\)8E / 14 June 2006](#) -- Recommendation Rec(2006)8 of the Committee of Ministers to member states on assistance to crime victims (Adopted by the Committee of Ministers on 14 June 2006 at the 967th meeting of the Ministers' Deputies)

[Rec\(2005\)9E / 20 April 2005](#) -- Recommendation of the Committee of Ministers to member states on the protection of witnesses and collaborators of justice (Adopted by the Committee of Ministers on 20 April 2005 at the 924th meeting of the Ministers' Deputies)

[Rec\(2005\)5E / 16 March 2005](#) -- Recommendation of the Committee of Ministers to member states on the rights of children living in residential institutions (Adopted by the Committee of Ministers on 16 March 2005 at the 919th meeting of the Ministers' Deputies)

[Rec\(2004\)10E / 22 September 2004](#) -- Recommendation of the Committee of Ministers to member states concerning the protection of the human rights and dignity of persons with mental disorder (Adopted by the Committee of Ministers on 22 September 2004 at the 896th meeting of the Ministers' Deputies)

[Rec\(2004\)5E / 12 May 2004](#) -- Recommendation of the Committee of Ministers to member states on the verification of the compatibility of draft laws, existing laws and administrative practice

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with the standards laid down in the European Convention on Human Rights (adopted by the Committee of Ministers on 12 May 2004 at its 114th Session)

[Rec\(2003\)21E / 24 September 2003](#) -- Recommendation of the Committee of Ministers to member states concerning partnership in crime prevention (Adopted by the Committee of Ministers on 24 September 2003 at the 853rd meeting of the Ministers' Deputies)

This list has been created out of the whole list of unselected COE Committee of Ministers Recommendations in English Language by Hans-J. Kerner, Institute of Criminology, University of Tuebingen, Germany, email: [hans-juergen.kerner@uni-tuebingen.de](mailto:hans-juergen.kerner@uni-tuebingen.de)

General Hyperlink to the whole list of unselected COE Committee of Ministers Documents of all Sorts in English Language, see: [http://www.coe.int/t/cm/adoptedtexts\\_EN.asp](http://www.coe.int/t/cm/adoptedtexts_EN.asp)

General Hyperlink to the whole list of unselected COE Committee of Ministers Documents of all Sorts in French Language, see: [http://www.coe.int/t/cm/adoptedtexts\\_FR.asp](http://www.coe.int/t/cm/adoptedtexts_FR.asp)

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## RECENT BOOKS OF INTEREST

**Immigration, Crime and Justice, B McDonald.** This new book has six chapters on immigrants as victims of crime. Interested readers, who want more information about the book, see the publisher's website: <http://books.emeraldinsight.com/display.asp?K=9781848554382>

### Community Policing in Different Parts of the World: A Collection of Articles

A special issue of *Police Practice & Research*, Volume 10, Number 2 (April 2009) entitled *Community Policing, East and West, North and South*, has recently been published. The special issue edited by

Professor Peter Grabosky includes articles on –

- Grabosky, P, 'Community policing, east and west, north and south.'
- Innes, M, Abbott L, Lowe T & Roberts C, 'Seeing like a citizen: field experiments in 'community intelligence-led policing'.'
- Marks M, Shearing C & Wood J, 'Who should the police be? Finding a new narrative for community policing in South Africa.'
- Peaslee, L, 'Community policing and social service partnerships: lessons from New England.'
- Wood J & Bradley D, 'Embedding partnership policing: what we've learned from the Nexus policing project.'
- Zhong, LY., 'Community policing in China: old wine in new bottles.'

These articles can be downloaded at the CEPS@ANU website, see: [http://ceps.anu.edu.au/publications/#sel\\_pubs\\_3](http://ceps.anu.edu.au/publications/#sel_pubs_3).

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## Victims of crime campaigner honoured in Australia

Centre for Excellence in Policing and Security's Ph.D. Scholar, Ms Robyn Holder, has been awarded the Audrey Fagan Post-Graduate Scholarship for 2008-2009. It is an award established by the Australian Capital Territory (ACT) Government for women in the ACT who are recognised or emerging leaders in the fields of law enforcement, care and protection, and professional support services for women who are victims of violence. Having had the privilege of working alongside the late Audrey Fagan, Ms Holder said she feels honoured to have been nominated for the scholarship in her name. Ms Holder is also the ACT's inaugural Victims of Crime Co-ordinator, although on leave while she completes her PhD. Congratulations Robyn (editor).

## AROUND OUR WORLD

### ~ Australia ~

#### **Recorded crime, victims, Australia, 2008**

<http://www.abs.gov.au/ausstats/abs@.nsf/mf/4510.0?OpenDocument>

2008 showed a continuing decline in property crime, with vehicle theft at its lowest level since national reporting began. Robbery also declined since 2007, while other violent offences showed small increases. Assault and sexual assault are reported for each jurisdiction, but not aggregated to national figures, and the relationship between victim and offender is included for the first time since 2004.

Indigenous data are included for New South Wales, South Australia and the Northern Territory.

#### **Factors affecting perceived criminality: evidence from victims of assault**

-- J Clare & F Morgan, *Trends & issues in crime and criminal justice* no. 376, see:

<http://www.aic.gov.au/publications/current%20series/tandi/361-380/tandi376.aspx>

Based on a project funded by the Criminology Research Council, the paper examines the extent to which surveyed incidents of assault are perceived by victims to be criminal events, aspects of incidents that predict perceptions, and variations by sex. It suggests that approaches for reducing violence should acknowledge the importance of victim perceptions, as the way incidents are defined by individuals has a significant bearing on whether they are reported to police and come to the attention of the criminal justice system.

#### **Protecting children is everyone's business: National framework for protecting Australia's children 2009-2020 – Council of Australian Governments (COAG).**

The COAG has released a national framework for the safety and security of Australia's children. The framework has six outcomes:

- Children live in safe and supportive families and communities

- Children and families access adequate support to promote safety and intervene early
- Risk factors for child abuse and neglect are addressed
- Children who have been abused or neglected receive the support and care they need for their safety and wellbeing
- Indigenous children are supported and safe in their families and communities
- Child sexual abuse and exploitation is prevented and survivors receive adequate support

For more information, see:

[http://www.coag.gov.au/coag\\_meeting\\_outcomes/2009-04-30/docs/child\\_protection\\_framework.pdf](http://www.coag.gov.au/coag_meeting_outcomes/2009-04-30/docs/child_protection_framework.pdf)

#### **Intrafamilial adolescent sex offenders: psychological profile and treatment**

-- J Grant et al., *trends & issues in crime and criminal justice* no. 375, see:

<http://www.aic.gov.au/en/publications/current%20series/tandi/361-380/tandi375.aspx>

With a large proportion of sexual abuse of children carried out by other children or adolescents, it is important to understand which treatments are effective with these offenders. A WA study found that young sex offenders have more behavioural difficulties associated with conduct disorders than do adult sex offenders, and that treatments based on adult programs do not take sufficient account of developmental issues. The reports suggests a health approach rather than a moral one has the best chance of changing inappropriate behaviour.

#### **Intimate partner abuse of women in a central Queensland mining community**

-- H Nancarrow, S Lockie & S Sharma, *Trends & issues in crime and criminal justice* no. 378, see:

<http://www.aic.gov.au/publications/current%20series/tandi/361-380/tandi378.aspx>

Perceptions about the rapid growth of mining communities have led to concerns about high rates of intimate partner abuse. This paper summarises research in central Queensland involving a survey of women about their experiences of physical and non-physical abuse, socio-demographic characteristics, and awareness of local support services. Contrary to the concerns



of some service providers, abuse levels were found to be broadly similar to those in the Australian component of the 2002 International Violence against Women survey.

**Reported Child Sexual Abuse in the Anglican Church** -- P Parkinson, K Oates & A Jayakody, Anglican Church of Australia. The Study of Reported Child Sexual Abuse in the Anglican Church is available from the Church's web-site, see:  
<http://www.anglican.org.au/>

The study which covers:

- Reporting and Investigations
- Characteristics of Accused Persons
- Characteristics of Complainants
- Circumstances of Abuse
- Complainant Reporting and Disclosure
- Outcome of Investigations and Action Taken

**Matching measures to risks** -- On 12 June, the Integrity Commissioner (who heads ACLEI - the Australian Commission for Law Enforcement Integrity) gave a speech at a Corruption Prevention Network gathering in Canberra. The Commissioner's speech, "Matching measures to risks" been added to ACLEI's website, see:  
[www.aclei.gov.au](http://www.aclei.gov.au) .

### ~ Britain ~

**British Crime Survey (BCS) 2008: Public perceptions of the police and local partners – results from the BCS year ending September 2008**, see:  
<http://www.homeoffice.gov.uk/rds/pdfs09/hosb0109sup.p.pdf>

**Experiences with Restorative Community Policing in the United Kingdom -- Restorative Community Policing in the UK: Dorset, Cheshire and Norfolk Constables Point the Way**, Wachtel J. (May 2009)

Police in about half the counties in England and Wales employ some form of restorative justice. Constables in districts including Dorset, Cheshire and Norfolk are actively making restorative practices their first line of

defence for dealing with neighbourhood disputes, first-time and low-level youth offenders, youth crime in schools, and some adult cases, resulting in high victim satisfaction and reductions in offending. This article includes interviews with constables, program managers and trainers, as well as evaluation data. For more information see:  
<http://www.realjustice.org/library/ukpolice.html>

### ~ Germany ~

The German Federal Criminal Police Agency has published an abridged English language version of its reports on **Trafficking in Human Beings**, see:  
[http://www.bka.de/lageberichte/mh/2007/mh2007\\_en.pdf](http://www.bka.de/lageberichte/mh/2007/mh2007_en.pdf)

### ~ South Africa ~

**Attrition during Criminal Procedures in South Africa Concerning Rape Cases** – R Jewkes, Medical Research Council of South Africa. South Africa is suffering from a comparatively very high murder rate. Also crimes of rape are reported to happen in a comparatively extreme high number. Jewkes' study is on how many cases where suspects had been charged with rape by the law enforcement agencies "got lost" at later stages of the criminal procedure. For more information see:  
[http://www.mrc.ac.za/gender/Tracking\\_Justice\\_Web.pdf](http://www.mrc.ac.za/gender/Tracking_Justice_Web.pdf)

### ~ Sweden ~

**Increased confidence of the Swedish people in the Criminal Justice System** -- The Swedish National Council on Crime Prevention (Stockholm BRA) has found an increased confidence of the Swedish people in the Criminal Justice System between 2006 and 2008, see:  
[http://www.bra.se/extra/news/?module\\_instance=22&id=8](http://www.bra.se/extra/news/?module_instance=22&id=8)

**Hate Crime – Sweden 2007** – Statistics for 2007 shows approximately 3,500 hate-motivated crimes were identified among all crimes reported in Sweden. In the majority of these, it is reported that the motive was xenophobia, see:

[http://www.bra.se/extra/pod/?action=pod\\_show&id=53&module\\_instance=11](http://www.bra.se/extra/pod/?action=pod_show&id=53&module_instance=11)

As well, a HEUNI report on hate crime papers presented at recent Stockholm International Criminology Symposiums is downloadable, see: <http://www.heuni.fi/44466.htm>

## ~ United States of America ~

**Indicators of School Crime and Safety: 2008** -- Bureau of Justice Statistics and the National Center for Education Statistics. This report presents data on crime and safety at school from the perspectives of students, teachers, principals, and the general population. It examines crime occurring in school as well as on the way to and from school, see:

<http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/bjs/abstract/iscs08.htm>

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## CONFERENCES

### ~ Britain ~

**International Conference on Violence in Public Places and Institutions**, 25-27 June 2009, University of Central Lancashire, Preston, United Kingdom

The aim of the conference is to bring together academics and practitioners concerned with violence in public places and institutions, to present up-to-date information on theory, practice and intervention. The focus of the conference is therefore broad and includes violence in prisons and schools, the history of violent crime, terrorism, violence in the night-time economy, assessment of violence-prevention programmes, gang-related violence, rape, and the violence-prone individual. The programme will include:

- violence between prisoners;
- violence and the night-time economy;
- terrorism;
- evolutionary approaches to violence;
- gang-related violence;
- assessing violence-prevention programmes;
- the violence-prone individual;
- male rape in public places;

- methods for studying violence;
- school bullying.

All enquiries should be made with: Emma Kelly, Conference Officer  
Conference and Events Management Office,  
University of Central Lancashire, Foster  
Room 10, Preston PR1 2HE, UK

### ~ Canada ~

**International Crime Prevention Conference, Montreal, Canada, 19-21 October 2009**

The International Centre for the Prevention of Crime will hold its 15th Anniversary in October (19th-21st, 2009) in Montreal, Canada, see: <http://www.crime-prevention-intl.org/>

### ~ Japan ~

**The World Society of Victimology is convening two related events in Mito, Japan August 2009. Both events will be hosted by Tokiwa University.**

The **13th International Symposium on Victimology**, 13-28 August, 2009 -- Victimology and Human Security – see: <http://www.isv2009.com>  
Email: [isv2009\\_req@ics-inc.co.jp](mailto:isv2009_req@ics-inc.co.jp)

The **9th Asian Postgraduate Course on Victimology and Victim Assistance**, presented by the WSV and the Tokiwa International Victimology Institute, will be held in tandem with the 13th International Symposium, 17-29 August, 2009 – see: <http://www.tokiwa.ac.jp/~tivi/english/asian/>  
Email: [apgctivi@tokiwa.ac.jp](mailto:apgctivi@tokiwa.ac.jp)

### ~ Portugal ~

**Victim Support Conference, Lisbon, Portugal, 25 - 26 June 2009**

On behalf of Victim Support Europe, the Portuguese Association for Victim Support is promoting Project Victims in Europe that is co-financed by the European Commission. Following the Project activities, the Association is organizing the

Victims in Europe - 23rd Annual Conference of Victim Support Europe.

The seminar will be held at the Calouste Gulbenkian Foundation, Lisbon – Portugal, 25th - 26 June, 2009. Its purpose is to gather experts and professionals in the area of justice, social matters (civil society organisations) and policy-makers from different countries. It will constitute an important opportunity to discuss which rights require further implementation measures, in order to meet the needs of victims of crime.

### ~ Rwanda ~

#### **Victimological Approaches of International Crimes, Rwanda, July 2009.**

A conference “Victimological approaches of international crimes”, 20-24 July in Nyanza, Rwanda, is being organised by INTERVICT/University of Tilburg (the Netherlands) and the ILPD/Institute of Legal Practice and Development (Rwanda), together with the National University of Rwanda and “Together against Impunity” (Rwanda). See earlier article for more information.

### ~ United States of America ~

The 2009 Office for Victims of Crime *Assisting Victims of Terrorism and Mass Violence* Symposium will bring together first responders, victim service professionals, policymakers and experts in terrorism and mass violence to share their experiences and collaborate on best practices regarding responses to victims of terrorism and mass violence. There is no registration fee, however all travel, lodging, meal and incidental costs are the responsibility of the attendee. The Symposium, however, is a by-invitation-only event. Invitations may be requested by visiting the AskOVC website. Readers should not make any arrangements to attend until they have been issued an invitation. To apply for an invitation fill out the form found at the following address, requesting an invitation, see:

<http://ovc.ncjrs.gov/askovc/>



**The Victimologist** -- Newsletter of the World Society of Victimology



#### **Managing Editor:**

Michael O'Connell, Commissioner For Victims' Rights, GPO Box 464, Adelaide, SA 5001, Australia, Phone: +61 +8 82071723, Fax: +61 +8 82071736 E-mail: [connell.michael@aqd.sa.gov.au](mailto:connell.michael@aqd.sa.gov.au)

#### **Editorial Board:**

Dr Georgios Antonopoulos Lecturer, School of Social Sciences & Law, Criminology, Sociology and Youth Studies, University of Teesside, Tees Valley, UK. Tel: 01642 342392 Email: [g.antonopoulos@tees.ac.uk](mailto:g.antonopoulos@tees.ac.uk)

Marisol Casanova Guzman, calle 7 #1-11, Urb. Brisas del Mar, Luquillo, P.R. 00773 Phone: (787) 763-1985 ext. 259, Fax: (787) 763-5168, E-mail: [mcg103@prtc.net](mailto:mcg103@prtc.net)

Dr. Otmar Hagemann, Kiel University, Germany, Email: [Otmar.Hagemann@FH-Kiel.de](mailto:Otmar.Hagemann@FH-Kiel.de)

Almir Maljevic, Faculty of Criminal Justice Sciences, University of Sarajevo. Phone: 387 33445 452 ext: 227. E-mail: [amaljevic@fknbh.edu](mailto:amaljevic@fknbh.edu)

Jo-Anne Wemmers, Universite' de Montreal, C.P. 6128 succ. Centre-Ville, Montreal, Quebec, Canada, H3C 3J7 Telephone (1) (514) 343-6111 ext. 4864, Fax (1) (514) 343-5650, E-mail: [jo-anne.m.wemmers@umontreal.ca](mailto:jo-anne.m.wemmers@umontreal.ca)

**Inquiries:** Address all correspondence concerning newsletter materials to the members of the Editorial Board. Further information on WSV is available at [www.worldsocietyofvictimology.org](http://www.worldsocietyofvictimology.org) and membership inquiries should be addressed to Paul Friday, Treasurer at [pfriday@email.uncc.edu](mailto:pfriday@email.uncc.edu)