

Part 2
Royal Commission into
Domestic, Family and Sexual Violence

Dear Commissioner, this is a part 2, to my first submission before the Royal Commission. I apologise for the submission being in 2 parts but I am using a community computer as I do not have access at home. I also failed to add my contact details in the 1st submission, but I do so at the bottom of my submission.

Teenage Domestic Violence.

1. I have had numerous teenagers confide in me of their relationship dynamics. I urge them to see their Doctor first and Police for a documented report. A few of those claimed that when they left their relationship the partner, all males, got their female friends to assault them for the breakup. Males recruited willing females to their cause of assault. But the males were not held accountable as the female victims did not want to charge their female assailants. One case, I was studying at Tafesa [REDACTED] and a female with a bruised face asked to speak with me after I asked her over the bruising. Her ex-boyfriend was a [REDACTED] at a local shopping centre and when she broke off the controlling relationship he called a female friend, who brought other females. They held her down and beat her, kicked her and humiliated her. This was her punishment for leaving him. He was having affairs and that was why she wanted out. The females who bashed her were also having sexual relations with him. Effectively a harem. The female victim was terrified but resolute. I asked her to see her Doctor for tests.

Teenagers are bullied into sexual activity. The consent campaign, is a much-needed conversation, that is addressing this.

Pornography. Sex is a biological need. Pornography the adult entertainment that can cause much harm. The 1980s brought violence to sex. Particularly the use of strangulation as a toxic coercive narrative. Dominance. Humiliation. But the rise of strangulation in domestic violence homicides and attempted homicides can be defended as consensual contact with an unintended fatal outcome. In my [REDACTED] males enjoyed viewing pornographic material as fun. I avoided it as it had no need for my duties. But hearing my superiors discussing the harm inflicted on the performers was unnerving. I just wanted to serve. I was made fun of for not being interested. Violent pornography was defended and I was questioned on my suitability for service. I did not make any complaints over this. I served from [REDACTED] A whinging female wanting to spoil the men's fun. Hilarious entertainment, watching a film of a female being choked unconscious and forced sexual contact.

2. Whilst working at the then [REDACTED] I took the crime scene phone call from a police officer requesting the next of kin phone numbers for the family of the [REDACTED] murders [REDACTED] Domestic violence had been a key feature of the relationship. When this happened, I did reflect upon the parallel of how strangulation in pornography is part of domestic violence outcomes.

Overview. In all of my work, study and personal life experiences, ignorance is the biggest barrier to people escaping domestic violence. People are not aware of law and where to seek assistance.

Poverty entraps people in homes. Homelessness is a barrier to parenting as you cannot have children living on the streets. Accommodation is a requirement of safe parenting. This causes people stay trapped with an abusive partner. Affordable accommodation is a desperately needed commodity. As is education, qualifications for employment. Our social construction of males being the bread winner and female's homemakers is co-dependency at its worst. Females survive by trading their names and bodies for church and state approval. This structure rends learned helplessness. Economic need for dual incomes is leading the way to change. Females have shoes, car keys and are out home, earning money.

Family Court. [REDACTED] have followed advice from police, lawyers and other stakeholders. But they are not aware that domestic violence is a crime requiring a criminal court system. Family court is for custody disputes. 2 separate legal structures. But females raise their domestic violence during their court proceedings. It can appear weaponised, for the purpose of a greater percentage of child custody, and therefore financial gain. Traumatized females are fearful of their ex partners and scared that they will hurt the children. However, a lack of prior reports of violence can render their assertions as convenient manipulation of the court, lacking evidence. Females stay in relationships, surviving until they leave or the partner does. All too often when the former partner, re-partners, this is when they raise the domestic violence. And it is hard to prove. Or females will regret leaving if the partner now has money.

Children are being raised in violent homes and this feeds the intergenerational domestic violence cycle of trickling down to the next generation. Mothers are keeping their children in this environment. I am not victim blaming or shaming but as a parent they have equal duties and responsibilities to keep their children safe. I would like to see the law focusing on this issue more. Mothers will dismiss the violence if they're being held to account. I tried to hide or they didn't see the hitting. But they have heard the cries. Children know and parents are both responsible.

I am a so very proud of the Royal Commission and hopeful that when the submitted evidence is all assessed the patterns of behaviour, raises the issues and community consultation can formulise new approaches of intervention. Education is the key to making the changes we need as humans. And once again, South Australia is leading the world on empowering people, families and communities to live safer and happier, lives.

For your perusal, consideration. Thank you.

Yours sincerely,

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