

Submission to Royal Commission Into Family Violence (Victoria)

Date: 25/05/2015
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Dear Commissioner

Recently I read The Age online news of 23/02/2015, with the Subject [Family violence royal commission to probe failures and gaps in services](#), which written by Miki Perkins of The Age. It reported some of your short comment as below:

- "Although the majority of people who are victims of family violence are women and children, some men are victims of family violence too and we do need to hear from all victims. I think the factors that cause family violence are very diverse, Ms Neave said.

I would like to make some of my comment on you attitudes towards the victims of domestic violence:

On the subject of victims of domestic violence, your fair and impartial comment and attitudes touched my tearful heart. I have such excited emotional feeling because you are the one official as the commissioner to recognize the male victims do exist, and such recognition can help the basic units of the community to reconcile the family problems peacefully without violent conflicts by preventing the harms to the community with saving the tremendous financial cost, that is my motives to write you this letter, because the real perpetrator of domestic violence shall be condemned, punished and put accountable for the wrong side of the domestic violence.

Total estimated financial and social cost of the government could be up to much more than \$700,000 which includes total relevant legal cost in family, criminal, and civil courts, lost employment into relying on social benefits and the public housing benefits etc.

If discriminated attitudes toward male victims of domestic violence have been changed to protect them as well, it will promote the peaceful and harmony society, productivity, it will save unnecessary and tremendous financial cost to the society, and it will improve the social economy. It will promote the better sustainable happy family for the children's future health and happiness.

Now I am making the relevant comment to answer some of your public questions listed in the issues paper:

1. Question one Are there other goals the Royal Commission should consider? My suggestions are:

- 1.1. The Royal Commission should consider the goal of preventing the people who most likely might abuse the legal system by inventing domestic violence to victimise the real victims of their own domestic violence. Otherwise the invented domestic violence will be continuously going up rocket rise like, and then it will also promote a social hostile or grievance environment because some of real victims of domestic violence may be punished into violent circles of tit for tat when the situations escalate into the extreme limitation that is beyond a reasonable psychological and physical tolerance.
- 1.2. The Royal Commission should also consider the impartial legal system that does not discriminate the male victim and does not punish the male victims by refusing them the equal protection of law for provoking them into the escalation of tit for tat of violent circle. Provide the male victims with counselling and refuge assistance when they are forced to become homeless because the male victims are more unlikely to report the domestic violence when there are the gender discrimination against the male victims.
- 1.3. The Royal Commission should consider the goal of providing the assistance of refuge to the men victims who may be abused by female domestic violence and forced to be homeless by the biased officials in the system. In doing so it can significantly improve the chances of reconcile the domestic problems in having encouraged a rebuilding a respectful family relationship.

2. Question Eight Tell us about any gaps or deficiencies in current responses to family violence, including legal responses. Tell us about what improvements you would make to overcome these gaps and deficiencies, or otherwise improve current responses.

- 2.1. **At para 21 of the issue paper, it points out statistic by a 2013 Vic Health survey, it says** "A majority agreed that women often invent or exaggerate claims of domestic violence in order to improve their case in custody disputes"
- 2.2. The issues related to paragraph 30 of the issue paper:
 - 2.2.1. I have been affected by family violence about the adequacy of the response to female violence.
 - 2.2.2. I had sought assistance many times but was refused to be protected by the biased and dishonest police officers.
- 2.3. The issues related to paragraph 31 of the issues paper:
 - 2.3.1. Although I assisted a female victim of the domestic violence from her husband, but I did that only after a proper investigation to find out the fact that she did not invent or exaggerate her claims of domestic

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violence. My suggestion is that the system should not encourage those dishonest women to abuse the system by inventing or exaggerating their so-called domestic violence for the purposes of abusing their partners or for other purposes which are not honourably related to the domestic violence. I suggest the system should be the same to protect the honourable, honest, and truthful victims of domestic violence.

2.4. The issues related to paragraph 32 of the issues paper:

2.4.1. court responses, including across the civil intervention order scheme of the Magistrates' Court and in other areas of the courts.

2.4.1.1. [REDACTED], my ex-wife invented a domestic violence with the assistance of a social worker when she was pregnant and went to refuge in [REDACTED] however, she still frequently came back to live with me and I frequently went to the women refuge to look after her daily wellbeing. When [REDACTED] was born [REDACTED] I was present to look after her and [REDACTED] with a bunch of roses. Then I was looking after her and [REDACTED] [REDACTED] when I had been sleeping in the women refuge for that reason. Some social worker encouraged her to adopt [REDACTED] away without my consent by circumventing me as the father.

2.4.1.2. Then she demanded me to look after [REDACTED] full time, and she would go to the university for studying or otherwise she would not come back my home with me and then would adopt [REDACTED] away and keep the intervention order.

2.4.1.3. I sacrificed my career [REDACTED] for looking after [REDACTED] and her. However, she did not honour her promise (or she did not know how) to revoke the intervention order in our family. She then used such intervention order in our family as the tool to abuse me both mentally and physically when I bore such abuses. I did so because I loved her and [REDACTED] without any retaliation until [REDACTED] I finally lost control to retaliate physically as she abused me with violence by using the intervention order in our family. I retaliated after she lied to the police, police made me homeless, and she assaulted me again and refused me back to my own home. [REDACTED]

2.4.2. police responses

2.4.2.1. The police responses have been always discriminative against male victim I am a very typical example in my experiences, I had sought so many times assistance the police always ignored my complaints and refused to protect me, and even lied so many times or made false evidence to justify the wrongful convictions against me, that is the most part of the police integrity failed in the family violence law system. [REDACTED]

2.4.2.2. One [REDACTED] friend who sponsored her wife to immigrate to Australia, but her wife was a cheater for the Australian permanent residency. One day she self-injured herself and called the police to apply for the intervention order. Because of that intervention order, she was able to keep the permanent residency and her new husband was ordered to pay her [REDACTED] welfare benefits payment.

2.4.2.3. Another Aussie friend had similar experiences of female violence but tried to invent a male violence to the police.

2.4.2.4. Why could those women do such disgraceful things because the system designed to have discriminated and punish the male victims regardless how good they behave in the family.

2.4.3. whether specialisation in policing, the courts or the provision of services improves outcomes for people affected by family violence. When male victims see protection of law from the police and court for making police complaint and applying the intervention order, it should be taken seriously much more than female, because male more likely than female that the domestic violence would be unreported, because male feel more shame about making such complaint unless there is no other revenue to stop the female domestic violence.

3. **Question Eleven** What are some of the most promising and successful ways of supporting the ongoing safety and wellbeing of people affected by violence? Are there gaps or deficiencies in our approach to supporting ongoing safety and wellbeing? How could measures to reduce the impact of family violence be improved?

3.1. The relevant officials or agency of the system should not become the accomplices, the assistants of the inventor or the creators of domestic violence to waste the resources of the community.

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General questions

4. Question Twenty Are there any other suggestions you would like to make to improve policies, programs and services which currently seek to carry out the goals set out above?
 - 4.1. In my experiences if at any time, the police took my complaint of domestic violence seriously it could have save my family life [REDACTED], and could have save the tremendous financial cost to the community. It is very important, and vital issue that treat the male victims' complaint seriously, equally, without any discriminations.
 - 4.2. In my case, when the police officer, or the system coordinator who may assist me to find a emergent accommodation when the police made me homeless, the escalation into the confrontation could be avoided, and harm to both sides of the family could be avoided.
 - 4.3. Thus there should be male refuge in the system in case male victims may need the urgent refuge.
 - 4.4. Also the male psychological counselling shall also be provided in the scenarios that I faced in the past to avoid the future similar scenarios may occur again to other male victims.

5. Question Twenty-one The Royal Commission will be considering both short term and longer term responses to family violence. Tell us about the changes which you think could produce the greatest impact in the short and longer term.
 - 5.1. The system should not be used as the tool to abuse their partners as it is in playing the dishonourable games, instead of a protection of their honest fears and the safety concerns.

Your sincerely

[REDACTED]