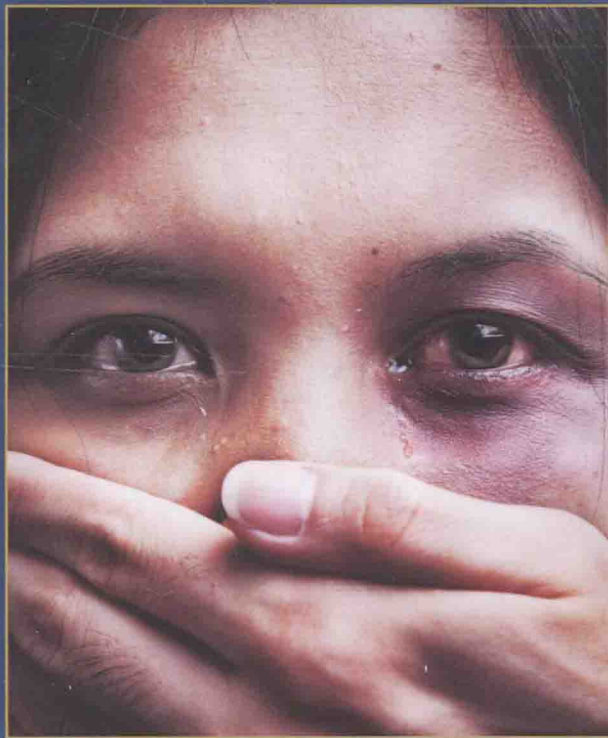


Honor-Based Violence

Policing and Prevention



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Glen Lloyd

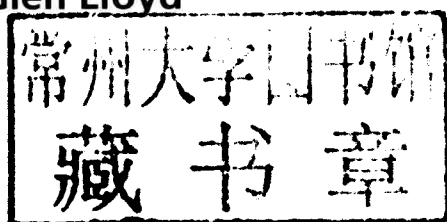


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Karl Anton Roberts, Gerry Campbell, and Glen Lloyd

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Tim Prenzler

*This book is dedicated to my wife, Victoria, and to my
parents, Jean and Brian, with all my love. KR*

*This book is dedicated to my wife, Gaye, and my children,
Sarah, Ben, and Katie, with all my love. GL*

Series Editor's Preface

While the literature on police and allied subjects is growing exponentially its impact upon day-to-day policing remains small. The two worlds of research and practice of policing remain disconnected even though cooperation between the two is growing. A major reason is that the two groups speak in different languages. The research work is published in hard-to-access journals and presented in a manner that is difficult to comprehend for a layperson. On the other hand the police practitioners tend not to mix with researchers and remain secretive about their work. Consequently, there is little dialogue between the two and almost no attempt to learn from one another. Dialog across the globe, among researchers and practitioners situated in different continents, are of course even more limited.

I attempted to address this problem by starting the IPES, www.ipes.info, where a common platform has brought the two together. IPES is now in its 17th year. The annual meetings which constitute most major annual event of the organization have been hosted in all parts of the world. Several publications have come out of these deliberations and a new collaborative community of scholars and police officers has been created whose membership runs into several hundreds.

Another attempt was to begin a new journal, aptly called *Police Practice and Research: An International Journal*, *PPR*, that has opened the gate to practitioners to share their work and experiences. The journal has attempted to focus upon issues that help bring the two on a single platform.

Clearly, these attempts, despite their success, remain limited. Conferences and journal publications do help create a body of knowledge and an association of police activists but cannot address substantial issues in depth. The limitations of time and space preclude larger discussions and more authoritative expositions that can provide stronger and broader linkages between the two worlds.

It is this realization of the increasing dialogue between police research and practice that has encouraged many of us—my close colleagues and I connected closely with IPES and *PPR* across the world—to conceive and implement a new attempt in this direction. I have embarked on a book series, *Advances in Police Theory and Practice*, that seeks to attract writers from all parts of the world. Further, the attempt is to find practitioner contributors. The objective is to make the series a serious contribution to our knowledge of the police as well as to improve police practices. The focus

is not only on work that describes the best and successful police practices but also one that challenges current paradigms and breaks new ground to prepare police for the twenty-first century. The series seeks comparative analysis that highlights achievements in distant parts of the world as well as one that encourages an in-depth examination of specific problems confronting a particular police force.

The current book is the product of a unique collaboration between an academic psychologist and two serving police officers who have, over a number of years, brought together their particular areas of expertise in order to develop effective methods of policing HBV. *Honor-Based Violence: Policing and Prevention* (Karl Anton Roberts, Gerry Campbell, and Glen Lloyd), will fulfill a long-felt need as a source of understanding, guidance and appropriate response to law enforcement officers as well as others who are working in the sphere of honor-based violence (HBV). Readers will find a wealth of information for understanding how to recognize HBV as well as how to provide support and sustenance to the victims, families and communities affected by it. True, HBV has been continuing since the hoary days of yore but only in recent times it has become a matter of concern to law enforcement and related agencies in the Western countries because of the cross-cultural movement of people across the globe. This is a timely contribution befitting the *Advances in Police Theory and Practice Series*.

It is hoped that through this series it will be possible to accelerate the process of building knowledge about policing and help bridge the gap between the two worlds: the world of police research and police practice. This is an invitation to police scholars and practitioners across the world to come and join in this venture.

Dilip K. Das, PhD

Founding President, International Police Executive Symposium

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Prologue

This book is the product of a unique collaboration between an academic psychologist (Roberts) and two serving police officers (Lloyd and Campbell). The authors Lloyd and Campbell have together worked at the forefront of honor-based violence (HBV) policing policy development and implementation in a large United Kingdom police force and have had considerable experience investigating and managing cases of HBV. Roberts is a forensic psychologist and has spent many years advising law enforcement and government on behavioural issues relevant to police investigations and the development of policing policy. The collaboration between the authors grew out of their mutual interest in improving policing practice by bringing to bear knowledge and expertise from a range of disciplines on contemporary policing challenges. Over the years these authors have met regularly and discussion has frequently centered upon how the behavioural sciences can complement policing expertise in the investigation and management of crimes such as HBV. Ultimately the genesis of this book was a decision by the authors that it was time to capture some of the fruits of their collaboration and present them to a wider audience. Policing HBV is an attempt to respond to the challenges faced by law enforcement in dealing with this type of offending especially in an international context where there is little guidance on best practice. Indeed, while there are a few books that explore the sociocultural roots of HBV, there are no books that have a specific focus upon policing honor-based violence.

This book then, is an attempt to present the reader with the fruits of a long-standing collaboration—an account of best practice in the investigation and management of HBV.

About the Authors

Karl Roberts is a forensic psychologist who is currently director of research at the Centre for Policing, Intelligence, and Counter Terrorism at Macquarie University in Sydney, Australia. He also has a joint appointment as associate professor of criminal justice at the University of Massachusetts, Lowell. His specific areas of expertise are within the broad field of interpersonal violence and law enforcement investigation focusing on psychological and behavioral assessment of offenders, investigative interviewing, and threat assessment and management. He has particular interests in the psychology of honor and honor-based violence, and threat identification and management of violent crimes, such as stalking and honor-based crimes. He also has expertise in investigative interviewing by law enforcement and other agencies and has published a number of papers on this. Roberts works closely with law enforcement and other agencies throughout Australia, the United Kingdom, Europe, and the United States providing training and advice to investigations in the form of threat assessments and investigative strategies. To date, he has provided advice to over 450 major police investigations.

Gerry Campbell is detective chief superintendent with 26 years of service in London's Metropolitan Police Service (MPS). He is currently leading a borough as the borough commander in central Inner London. He also is currently the United Kingdom's Association of Chief Officer's deputy lead for honor-based violence, forced marriage, and female genital mutilation. He co-authored ACPO's first honor-based strategy. Campbell has led Scotland Yard's policy development relating to public protection including domestic violence (including DV (domestic violence) homicide review), honor-based violence, hate crime, and the management of registered sexual offenders and dangerous offenders while leading high-risk operations. He has chaired and led a number of strategic groups relating to these crime genres and has been an important part of key national strategy groups. Campbell has worked with the U.K. government and law enforcement, and NGO colleagues from around the world including the United States, Sweden, Denmark, Germany, Iraqi Kurdistan, Pakistan, and Australia.

Glen Lloyd is a detective chief inspector in London's Metropolitan Police Service (MPS). He is currently working as a senior investigating officer in the Homicide and Serious Crime Command where his responsibilities include

murder and other serious crime investigations. In his 21 years of service, Lloyd has served in some of London's most challenging boroughs, investigating a wide variety of crimes as well as managing many criminal investigation departments from major crime, burglary, and robbery as well as within the field of public protection. It was within the area of public protection when Lloyd became aware of and interested in honor-based violence (HBV) crimes. This interest was further enhanced when he worked with co-author Gerry Campbell in the MPS' Violent Crime Directorate where they had the lead for service delivery of HBV across the MPS. This involved working with Her Majesty's (HM) government, ACPO (Association of Chief Police Officers), strategic partners, and nongovernmental organizations (NGOs) in developing and enhancing the MPS' response to HBV. This included providing both tactical and strategic advice on many and some of the most high profile HBV investigations in London and the United Kingdom.

Acknowledgments

In writing a book such as this, there are many people to whom we would like to pay tribute and to offer sincere thanks for their help.

First, we would like to offer thanks to the editorial team at Taylor & Francis Group, Dr. Dilip Das, *Advances in Police Theory and Practice* series editor; Carolyn Spence, senior acquisitions editor; Jennifer Ahringer, project coordinator, and two anonymous manuscript reviewers for all their work and the useful comments and suggestions that have, we think, greatly improved this book. We also would like to thank all of our colleagues who have, over the years, worked with us and helped us in ways both large and small to develop our thoughts and ideas about honor and violence committed in its name. Karl Roberts would particularly like to thank Dr. Victoria Herrington for contributing her time and expertise to discuss some of the concepts contained herein and for providing, as always, some insightful comments and good ideas.

We would especially like to take this opportunity to acknowledge all of the police officers and police staff working within Community Safety Units (CSUs) who often go above and beyond the call of duty to keep victims safe and hold perpetrators to account for their actions. We also would like to acknowledge the nongovernmental organizations (NGOs) that work within this field. These agencies work in a context of little funding and sometimes much community resistance to offer support to the victims of HBV, sharing their knowledge with the police and others so that vulnerable victims may be better protected.

Finally, we would like to pay tribute to all of the victims of so-called honor-based violence. It is through their suffering that the police and others have learned many important lessons and improved their ability to respond to these crimes.

In thanking others for their contributions to the development of this book, it goes without saying that any errors or omissions are those of the authors.

Introduction

Surjit Athwal, a 27-year-old Sikh woman, worked as a customs officer at Heathrow Airport in London. She disappeared after going to a family wedding in India in December 1998. Her mother-in-law, Bachan Athwal, ordered Surjit's death at a family meeting after discovering that she had been having an affair and wanted a divorce from her son.

Samaira Nazir, a 25-year-old British Pakistani, recruitment consultant, died after she tried to escape her family home following a row over her plans to marry an Afghan asylum seeker whom the family deemed as being "unsuitable." Her brother, Azhar Nazir, 30, dragged her back into the house where he and his distant cousin, Imran Mohammed, 17, worked together to hold her down and stab her to death. Her throat was cut and she was stabbed 18 times in the attack that used four knives. Samaira's mother also helped to hold her down during the attack. This attack was performed in front of other family members, including two of Samaira's nieces.

A 14-year-old Greenfield, California resident, Maria, was sold by her father into marriage with an 18-year-old man in exchange for 100 cases of beer and a few cases of meat. When her new spouse failed to deliver the promised goods, Maria's father called police to retrieve his daughter and bring her home. But, not before Maria's husband earned statutory rape charges by consummating the marriage.

"Anita" describes her experiences of female genital mutilation. "When I was 'circumcised,' I was 5 or 6. The equipment they use is handmade: a sharp curved knife, which is not sterilized. And I was given no anesthetic. They left a little hole for urination. There were no stitches, but they treated the wound with herbs, salt, and water. It bled a lot and I was in great pain. I was horribly frightened and crying" (United Kingdom Foreign and Commonwealth Office, 2011).

All of these cases involve terrible acts of violence toward or gross neglect of a victim by family members. They are all the more shocking because they are acts perpetrated or encouraged by family members against their own for what appears to be no good reason. What could they possibly gain from these acts?

What the cases all have in common is that they were motivated by concerns about individual and family honor; they are examples of so-called honor-based violence, carried out to preserve or regain family honor that was threatened. Surjit Athwal was murdered because she "dishonored" and

shamed her family by having an affair and wanting a divorce. Samaira Nazir died because she “dishonored” and shamed her family by having a relationship with an “unsuitable” individual. Maria’s father failed to protect her from rape by selling her because it was his right as a father to do so, and he would have been “dishonored” had she failed to behave in accordance with his wishes. The young child experienced painful, unnecessary, and potentially life-threatening surgery in a family’s desire to maintain their honor and preserve tradition.

Though honor-based violence (HBV) has existed for thousands of years, it is only very recently, through cases such as these, that it has become of concern to law enforcement and other agencies in Western countries. Indeed, many law enforcement officers and workers in the statutory and voluntary sectors are still unsure what HBV is, how to investigate it, and how to support victims.

This book, therefore, has been written to assist all of those people working in the law enforcement, statutory, or voluntary sector to understand honor-based violence. It sets out to explain what HBV is, how it can be recognized, and how we can support the victims, families, and communities that experience it.

Many people will consider the use of the term *honor-based violence* as abhorrent when viewed in the context of a victim’s suffering and the seriousness of the crimes committed in the name of honor. The authors understand and are sympathetic to this sentiment. However, while we want to make it clear our view is that there is indeed no “honor” in HBV, it is important in a book such as this to provide a label that clearly identifies the issue at hand and differentiates it from other forms of violence. The term *honor-based violence*, therefore, is used because it has been used in previous literature as a label for this form of violence and to illustrate that this violence is committed by perpetrators in the mistaken view that it will somehow preserve or bring them “honor.”

It is hoped the following chapters will give the reader an understanding of what HBV is in all of its many manifestations. We provide an overview of what is known about the psychological and cultural factors relevant to understanding HBV and explore the investigation and management of honor-based violence; this from the primary investigating officer through to secondary investigating officers and the strategic management of HBV cases. We also aim to give the reader an insight into risk assessment and risk management of HBV and how working in partnership can reduce risk, support investigations, and help protect victims.

Honor-Based Violence: Policing and Prevention draws upon the experience of the authors who have had practical, tactical, and strategic exposure to HBV over many years. Although we make use of extant academic and other literatures, many of the suggestions and recommendations we make

are necessarily made on the basis of this experience and are made because they have been successful strategies in dealing with HBV. Throughout the book, we acknowledge the important need to be sensitive toward differences in race, culture, and religion. However, we do stress that this should not be at the expense of protecting vulnerable individuals, protecting children, or holding perpetrators to account for breaking the law.

Ultimately, if this book helps to reduce the suffering caused by HBV or even saves just one life, then we will have achieved everything we hoped for in writing it.

Karl Roberts
Gerry Campbell
Glen Lloyd