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BOOK OF ABSTRACTS

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HOMICIDE WITHIN FAMILY: INTERDISCIPLINARY PERSPECTIVES

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24 November

Keynote speaker

Prof. Shalva Weil

What is Female Geronticide, and why should we study it?

Israel Observatory on Femicide/The Hebrew University of Jerusalem, Israel

The study of femicide has now been established as a legitimate field. It is now time to diversify research interests and focus upon different sociological patterns of femicides characterizing different age groups, ethnic groups and classes. One of these fields is female geronticide, or the killing of elderly women because of their gender. Female geronticide constitutes approximately one tenth of all femicides globally. Within this field, different patterns of gendered geronticide can be ascertained, depending on the attitude to elderly persons, and the value of women in society.

This lecture surveys the limited research into female geronticide globally. It discusses what constitutes an elderly woman in different societies, and explains how geronticide differs from euthanasia in Western society. It surmises that female geronticide will increase as longevity increases and elderly women contribute less to the family economy.

The lecture then provides a case-study by focusing on female geronticide in Arab and Jewish societies in Israel over a decade. The paper suggests that it may be possible to predict among which ethnic group female geronticide will take place, rendering it theoretically feasible to prevent this phenomenon among particular at-risk populations. This could reduce the number of femicides perpetrated annually.

PhD. Shahnaz Shoro, *National and international laws on femicide, filicide, familicide, victims' rights*

The aim of this paper is to shed light on national and international laws on femicide, filicide and victims' rights. In many incidents, the acts of killing are perpetrated in response to the slimmest suspicion of 'objectionable conduct' by a woman. Thus, to protect the honour of their family, the appropriate option for men is 'femicide' or 'filicide'. Although substantial research has shown that such crimes and killings are by no means endemic to the religion of Islam or tied to any particular group, my doctoral study of Honour Killing showed that more than 90 per cent of cases of honour-related violence against women are reported from Muslim countries or among Muslim communities living in non-Muslim states. In terms of 'national laws', my focus will be on Pakistani laws in this regard where the ratio of such crimes is higher than in many Islamic states. In the international context, I shall discuss the laws of those countries where femicide and filicide are rampant, and clearly the laws do not protect victims but rather, directly or indirectly, provide immunity to the killers or culprits on various

pretexts and save them from being punished as killers. Along with the major lacuna in the laws of various countries to stop such killings, I shall share an extract from an interview (as an example of a femicide, filicide) of a man who, along with other members of his family, killed his fifteen-year-old cousin. It was an informal, semi-structured, open-ended, in-depth interview, conducted under the framework of the qualitative method with the aim of explaining how the gender-discriminated laws embedded within the local culture play a crucial role in regularising the violence in the society. Hence, the victims/women who are accused of infidelity or a perceived slight on the family's honour have very little redress; they are uncertain about their lives; they are yearning for their rights.

PhD Paz Olaciregui Rodriguez, *Intimate femicide: the institutional response in Spain*, University of Zaragoza

Organic Law 1/2004, on Comprehensive Protection Measures against Gender Violence, which includes several types of violence against women, as well as femicides, meant the formal recognition of male violence as a State issue in Spain as a violation of human rights. Understanding this violence as the result of the historical imbalance of power between men and women and the constant discrimination that women suffer required a comprehensive response and a clear commitment to prevention.

Despite the evident progress made by the Spanish state in terms of laws and public policies, femicides continue to occur in the country and a constant number of women are murdered by their partners every year. This study aims to contribute to the improvement of the institutional response, specifically in the judicial sphere, by identifying the existing gaps in the law and in practice when imparting justice to victims of femicide. Using a qualitative methodology, based on twenty in-depth interviews with experts and victims and two focus groups, it analyses the dynamics that occur in four key dimensions of the process: prosecution, sentencing, compensation and reparation, providing a current and comprehensive picture of the practices of diligence in the area of femicide. Through the analysis of the discourse, current approaches in the judicial sphere emerge, contradictory on some key points such as the classification of the crime of femicide or legislative modification, and convergent on others such as the recurring demand for specific and compulsory training for judges. The translation of the different voices into a harmonised discourse could be a first step in improving state intervention in cases of homicide due to gender violence and in the lives of the victims.

PhD Jazna Podreka *Femicide in Slovenija: the meaning of naming in the study of violent deaths of women* Faculty of Arts, University of Ljubljana, Slovenia

The author will demonstrate the importance of naming women's violent deaths through empirical research on intimate partner homicides in Slovenia, in which she analysed 24 cases of intimate partner homicides that occurred in Slovenia from 2000 to 2011 through in-depth qualitative contextual analysis of personal court records and retrospective analysis of media publications for news about intimate partner homicides that occurred in Slovenia in the last two years (2019 and 2020). Based on the analysed cases the author demonstrates that femicides in Slovenia are distinctly gendered criminal offences and that Slovenia does not

differ significantly in this respect from other countries. In analysing the main characteristics of femicides in Slovenia, the author shows that femicides of intimate partners are an extreme manifestation of male power and control over women and should be understood in the larger context of unequal power relations between women and men in society. Intimate partner femicides are not the acts of otherwise non-violent men, rather in most cases, are deliberate acts, characterized by a long period of violence and abuse against murdered partners. Men murder or attempt to murder their partners after a long period of prior »intimate terrorism«, manifested as psychological and physical violence along with other forms of abuse and exploitation. The analysis also shows that the basis of these acts are strong traditional or patriarchal attitudes of perpetrators on partner relationships and gender roles and especially male feelings of the ownership of their female partners.

25 November

FEMICIDE

ORAPO Balica Ecaterina, Badea Andreea, Aron Andreea, *Intimate partner femicide in Romania 2019-2020* Institute of Sociology, Romanian Academy/Faculty of Sociology and Social Work, University of Bucharest

Official institutions that collect data on crimes committed in Romania cannot provide data on victims and aggressors who commit femicides. In this context, the Romanian Observatory on Homicides Studies and Prevention (ORAPO) collected information about femicides committed in Romania between 2019-2020. The paper presents data about several types of femicides: elder femicide, intimate partner femicide, young intimate femicide. Information on femicide victims and aggressors will be discussed.

Camila Iglesias, Cátia Pontedeira, Carolina Dias and Maria José Magalhães, *Intimate partner femicide in Portugal: an analysis of 2020 data*, Faculty of Psychology and Education Sciences/ Instituto Universitário da Maia, University of Porto, Portugal

Femicide is the most extreme form of violence against women and has its roots in the historical gender power imbalance and the masculine domination over women. The most prevalent form of femicide is related to the killing perpetrated in the context of intimate partners relationships. In Portugal, the NGO Alternative and Response Women's Association created the Observatory on Murdered Women (OMA) in 2004. Since then, OMA has collected and analysed data related to women killed in Portugal, namely intimate partner femicides. The report related to 2020 was launched in later September, and this presentation will focus on data related to the Intimate Partner Femicides registered. The methodology for data collection is based on media coverage of the killings, and the research team systematically collects and analyses all information based on a quantitative instrument developed. The database contains variables related to socio-demographic characteristics of

victims and perpetrators, characteristics of the crime, victim-perpetrator relationship, impact on children and judicial outcomes of the crime. According to the OMA's report, 19 intimate partner femicides were registered in Portugal between January 1 to December 31. These numbers include ten femicides perpetrated by current partners, eight by former partners, and in 1 case, the perpetrator intended the intimate relationship. Most victims were between 36 and 50 years, and in 10 cases, the femicide occurred in the context of separation or attempted separation. November was the most fatal month for women, being registered five femicides in that period. At least in 3 cases, there was a previous report of domestic violence to the police, and in 4 cases, victims had already suffered previous death threats by the offender. The report results point out the relevance of considering risk factors for effective femicide prevention, as well as the need for efficient protection measures for victims.

Prof. Tiko Tsomaia, *Ethical and professional dilemmas when covering femicide trauma and the implications for journalism education*, Georgian Institute of Public Affairs, Georgia

The research is based on the results of a survey conducted with 50 journalism students who have completed a journalism course during the 2016-2018 academic years and studied how to cover femicide issues for the online portal www.femicide.ge. This study presents the ethical dilemmas and problems that the students have encountered during the course. It aims to identify the best practices of journalism education and answers the question of how beneficial the gender-sensitive journalism program curriculum is.

The main topics that were highlighted in the students' responses concerned the professional and ethical responsibility that they displayed during their study and work. This report describes the challenges and ethical dilemmas which journalists faced and the decisions they made while covering traumas related to femicide. Recommendations that will help journalists in their work have been elaborated: femicide case should not be treated as isolated, individual case, but as a social problem based on a gender inequality. attention should be paid that the offender's behavior was not justified, women should not be portrayed as provoking and inciting the anger of men. Information should help the public better understand the problem. Journalists should verify each incident with transparency, depict and analyze crime details/data, put a person in the first place and pay special attention to vulnerable and less protected groups.

HOMICIDE and FORENSIC

Curc George Cristian, Ruxandra Ioana Țurlea, Oana-Maria Is il , *A forensic and ethical approach to femicide study: searching for determinants*, National Institute of Legal Medicine "Mina Minovici" Bucharest

Introduction. Femicide, feminicide, is sometime difficult to define: "the intentional killing of women or girls because they are female" [1] or "all killings of women regardless of motive or perpetrator status"[2] depending on the cultural context, feminist movement, sometime politicized, nevertheless connected with domestic violence but always less than needed to be

scrutinized [1]. Since 1801 when the term was coined for the first time in England, *femicide* was used as an instrument for feminist movement, sociology and politics (Diana EH Rusell [3]) as well for good politics, i.e. laws and policies for violence against women, international and national projects directing goals toward crime prevention policies, etc..

To find a determinants, factors which decisively affects the nature or outcome of femicide is to look into the determinants of domestic violence in its most brutal and absolute form of manifestation.

Methods An analyze of the structure of murders as seen in the National Institute of Legal Medicine Mina Minovici statistics over the years is presented. An introspection in psychology of the murderer and in the ethics of femicide research is presented [4]

Discussions. Beyond national policies and legal activism, sociological, economic and cultural insights including misogyny have also to be considered as determinants. Femicide as an anthropological issue and the ethics of such research must be connected on a narrow base with police and forensic research.

Conclusions: To look for femicide determinants is to look into the disturbed eyes of a man not seying in their pupils anymore the woman in front of him but an enemy. Looking into the look of a murderer and searching for solid answers does not always has purposefullness. What do we have to do? Justice, awareness, policies and prevention.

Key words: femicide, NIML MM, forensic pathologist, causes, traumatic lesions, ethics, anthropology

Ruxandra Țurlea, Olivia Goleanu, C p țină Corneliu, Perde Filip, *Femicide case from the casuistry of the National Institute of Legal Medicine “Mina Minovici” Bucharest*

Introduction. Femicide is defined as "the intentional killing of women or girls because they are female" and vary depending on the cultural, sometimes national cultural context [1].

Case presentations: *Case 1.* A 45-year-old female. After a dispute, her husband decided to apply several blows with a sharp object. At the forensic autopsy performed at the National Institute of Legal Medicine Mina Minovici Bucharest, were found 43 wounds, predominantly to the cervical region, thorax and abdomen penetrating in vital organs (heart, lungs); also multiple cut wounds on the ulnar edge of the forearms and on the palm side of both hands as specific defense injuries.

Case 2. A 34-year-old female is assaulted by her concubine. A knife is used to inflict deep wounds on the cervical region and a hammer to inflict severe cranio-meningeal-cerebral head injuries (skull vault fractures, brain lacerations, hemorrhage). Heavy alcohol consumption is noticed. Toxicological tests of the victims were performed in both cases and ruled out the consumption of alcohol or other substances

Discussions. Additional data are rarely known; at the crime scene family either is absent or unwillingly to cooperate, at least initially. Various lesions are presented connecting topography, lesion types, traumatic agents and trauma inflicted mechanisms.

Conclusions: Crime scene investigation and the forensic autopsy implies a cooperation between law enforcement forces and forensic pathologists to determine the cause of death, death mechanisms, traumatic agents and trauma inflicted mechanisms. Femicide prevention is very much needed: a follow up of domestic violence assaults and a follow up of restriction orders are probably a key for a better prevention. Both victims were not listed in the National Institute of Legal Medicine database with previous physical assaults or any form of domestic violence.

Key words: femicide, National Institute of Legal Medicine Mina Minovici, forensic pathologist, mechanisms, traumatic lesions

Carolina Topal, Andrei P. Dure, Anatolii Bondarev, Petru Glavan, Caz anomic de omucidere în familie, 1-Universitatea de Stat de Medicină și Farmacie „Nicolae Testemițanu”/2- Centrul de Medicină Legală Chișinău, Republica Moldova

Introduction. Nowadays, domestic and gender-based violence is considered one of the most frequent crimes committed in any society and country in the world, reaching epidemic proportions. Last years, the Republic of Moldova has carried out several actions aimed to ensure gender equality between women and men and prevent domestic violence, including the recent ratification of the Council of Europe Convention on Preventing and Combating Violence against Women and Domestic Violence. However, the incidence of non-fatal domestic violence has doubled recent years from 12970 cases in 2020 to 6569 cases in 2012. Nevertheless, the rate of domestic homicide remains high and represents 17.4% in the structure of homicides.

Results and discussions. According to the order requesting forensic examination, the dead body of a woman was found in her apartment where she used to live with her daughter. External examination of the body found 284 stab wounds on the head and face, neck, chest, abdomen and upper limbs. At the same time, a cut wound of thorax and abdomen penetrating into cavities was found. Internal examination showed multiple bilateral rib fractures, stab wounds of the internal organs, absence of heart and upper lobe of the right lung, insignificant hemothorax and hemoperitoneum. The heart and upper lobe of the right lung were separately brought and multiple stab wounds were found. The vitality of lesions, except the cut wound of the chest and abdomen, was shown at histological examination. The perpetrator, identified as the victim's daughter, was subjected to a psychiatric forensic examination, which concluded she had acted indiscriminately and was found irresponsible at the time of crime.

Conclusion. Crimes committed by people with mental disorders are characterized by an extreme cruelty, even if they are focused against family members, including their parents.

26 November

HOMICIDES TRENDS, PERCEPTION AND THE CRIMINAL LAW

Adriana Anca Cu mir, *Intimate Partner Homicide. Female Aggressors*, Institute for Crime Research and Prevention

The presentation focuses on homicides committed by women against their intimate partners. While several papers approached the topic of homicides perpetrated by men on their intimate partners, less is known on female perpetrators.

The presentation takes in consideration the characteristics of perpetrators, victims (such as age, education, studies) and the peculiarities of their relationship: for example, previous conflicts between the victim and the perpetrator. It is based mainly on information gathered from the indictments elaborated in the period 2016-2019. A particular attention is paid to the motivation of the homicides since previous research worldwide reveal that men perpetrators kills their partners in the context of a violent relationship, women mostly committ the homicide in order to escape previous violences perpetrated by their partners. A brief analysis

of the media presentation of homicides cases committed by women on their intimate partners. Also, within the presentation comparisons with data from other countries are performed.

PhD C t lin-Nicolae Constantinescu-M runțel, *A manifesto for a common definition of homicide in the European Union*, Department for Transitional Justice and Legal Theory, Center for Ethics, Law and Education

The European Union has certainly made great progress towards building a future where the European Nations observe the same set of norms, but criminal law is one of the few domains where only small steps have been taken. One could easily wonder why is this process so slow, especially when there are at least some acts which violate the same universally recognized values. Why is there a need for 28 different definitions for homicide, when one could easily suffice? In order to answer this question, our research is structured into three main parts.

In the first part of the paper, we begin by determining which are the main families of legal systems present in the European Union, thus providing the reader with an overview of the national legal systems which have to coexist in this international organization.

We then continue and start identifying the norms adopted by each national legislator in order to incriminate homicide. In turn, this will allow us to discover if there are any major differences between these legal solutions. The second part of the paper will be used to synthesize these findings and to highlight any potential factor which could justify the need for different national definitions of homicide.

The third and final part of our research consists in an analysis of the elements discovered in the previous two. This is where we show that European Union member states have created a dangerous paradox: they are all willing to recognize the fundamental nature of the right to life according to the same definition inscribed in the various international documents, but they are unwilling to collaborate in order to offer their citizens the same amount of protection by criminalizing the violation of that right in the same manner.

Keywords: homicide, European Union, definition, criminal law

Phd Raluca Ioana Mocanu, *Killing on request - Fata Morgana from the Criminal Code* Faculty of Law, University of Bucharest

Criminalizing „Killing on Request,, was meant to extract from the vast variety of extreme violent acts, like ordinary murder, the one which is different due to the health of the victim and the mercy of the perpetrator build upon an emotional relationship between them, both mitigating circumstances. Moreover, it is an offence that is usually committed in the family circle, as the trigger of the mercy of the perpetrator for the victim is built on specific family affection.

Nevertheless, the legal disposition is conceived on a premises thoroughly detailed, that allows only a limited application of the norm – such a conclusion is emphasized by the lack of any case after the entrance into force of the new Criminal Code. In our paper we will focus not only to analyze the national legal dispositions, but we will compare their weak sides in an analyze of comparative criminal law.

Kibuye Judith, *The Wages of Sin is Death: A Thematic Analysis of the Public Perceptions of Femicide Victims in Kenya*

Most studies on perceptions of femicide have concentrated on mainstream media reporting of femicide on the premise that the media has the potential of shaping public perception. However, the perceptions of ordinary citizens have been understudied. The purpose of this study was to examine Facebook comments as they responded to the news on the murder of two women femicide victims to understand what the comments reveal about public perceptions on femicide and femicide victims. A thematic analysis of the comments identified two overlapping themes from each of the two research questions. The identified themes are: Femicide is a means to an end, femicide is a tragedy, violence is a valuable masculine resource, and Violence is Unjustified. These themes revealed a salient perception that femicide is trivialised and normalised, with the victims blamed for their deaths. A relationship between Christian conservatism, and patriarchy combine as drivers of VAW and femicide. This study adds to the literature on femicide in Kenya, discusses the implications, and suggests further research.

Adela Serban, *Analysing homicide within family through a social morphology perspective. Contribution to a new prevention approach through methods of early risk assessment, Institute of Sociology, Romanian Academy*

The paper explores the application of the theoretical frameworks and models of analysis from the area of social morphology in approaching the homicide within family, and it aims to provide an instrumental contribution to the study of homicide within family, indicating the possible links between the community morphological structure that shapes the social control functions on families and individuals and the incidence of extreme violence against family members. We argue that this theoretical-analytical perspective can strongly contribute to a more accurate identification of the vulnerable social segments and to the elaboration of a complex model of early prevention. In the presentation we will focus on the significant social morphological elements that can be considered as relevant indicators of the risk of homicide within the family.

MEDIA and HOMICIDE

Prof. Simona Rodat, *Framing femicide in German news: An analysis of the media coverage of two cases of Romanian women murdered in Germany, Adventus University, Faculty of Theology and Social Sciences, Cernica, Ilfov, Romania*

Femicides are topics frequently covered by the media and journalist use different frames when reporting on such lethal acts of violence against women. This paper addresses the media coverage and framing in German online press articles of two cases of femicides with victims of Romanian ethnicity. The research presented used as methodology thematic content

analysis, along with media framing analysis. In the paper the results of this study are analysed and discussed, that is, there are highlighted the characteristics of media coverage of the killings of two Romanian women in the German online press, the main frames used by the media in their reporting on the femicides, as well as the extent to which journalists use techniques of blaming the victims in the depiction of femicides. Also, the content of the articles is examined, including the investigation of what aspects related to victims and perpetrators are emphasized in the narratives. Moreover, there is approached the extent to which femicides are treated in media as individual issues or as part of social issues, that is, there is discussed to what extent the media report the crimes against women as singular facts or address them in the broader context of social problems, and contribute, in this way, to the increase of public awareness and social responsibility towards a serious and widespread social problem, namely violence against women.

Prof. Valentina Marinescu, Dr. Anda Rodideal, Drd. Ines Razec, *Media coverage of the homicide cases in Romania. A historical and narrative analysis*, Faculty of Sociology and Social Work-University of Bucharest

When the issue of the problematic role of the media in creating topics of public interest was assessed the most important aspect was identified as the influence of media on the public opinion (McComb, 2004). Referring to this process, McCombs (2004) has identified several elements. First of all, topics that capture people's attention are known through newspapers, not through personal experience. Secondly, the news functions as a "signal" related to developments taking place in spatial proximity or even in more distant places. Thirdly, journalistic content, resulting from specific selection and packaging rules, directs public attention and influences individuals' perceptions (McCombs, 2004).

If today we have all the tools necessary to identify the elements of media coverage of the reality, what was the situation in the past? By asking this question, we intend to see how news production and journalistic practices have been incorporated into media products at some point in Romania's history, that is, we analyzed the Romanian newspapers printed in the second half of the 19th century.

The presentation tried to identify the way in which the Romanian press in the second half of the 19th century had presented the acts of homicides. From a historical perspective, the nineteenth century was that of ordinary information about unusual, unforeseen and even bizarre situations, presented in a seasonal and dramatic way. We analyzed a sample of article published in two newspapers of the time: "Adev rul" ("The Truth") and "România Libera" ("Free Romania"). The methodology we used was the narrative analysis of the printed press.

Prof. Valentina Marinescu, Dr. Bianca Fox, Dr. Ramona Marinache, *Narratives about Homicide in Romanian Crime Novels*, Faculty of Sociology and Social Work-University of Bucharest/ Nottingham Trent University-United Kingdom

Crimes like homicide are nowadays presented in popular culture through the products disseminated by television, radio, internet and crime novels. The existing study on the topic of crime fiction (Scaggs, 2005) concluded that most people remember strong visual images about characters like Sherlock Holmes or Hercule Poirot. At the same time, as Scaggs (2005) noticed, the police procedural presented in crime novels both engaged with, and reflected, the complex realities of the modern world. At the same time, the crime novel is assessed to be a

literary form of psychological realism with an ahistorical nature. For this reason many novels written in the past are still read and understood by the contemporary audiences.

The presentation analyses representations of the homicide in a selection of Romanian crime novels from the 20th century. All the crime novels discussed the ways in which Romanian writers presents homicide in specific narrative forms. The sample was made of 12 novels written by Romanian authors Rodica Ojog-Brasoveanu, Horia Tecuceanu and Haralamb Zinca, which were re-published in Romania in the last two years.

The presentation argues that crime fiction offers novel ways for charting the popular reconstructions of homicide in Romanian contemporary cultural literature. The structure of the Romanian novels presented pictures of the broader social and historical development of the crime fiction as a specific genre.

Prof. Daniela Roventă-Frumusani, Diana Stoica, *Domestic violence. Social realities and media representations*, University of Bucharest/University of Bucharest, Doctoral School of Communication Sciences

The denunciation of violence committed by men against women has been and continues to be one of the major issues of the contemporary society, polarized on the basis of gender, race, ethnicity, class. Raised by the feminist movement of the 1970s and based on a questioning of the opposition between public space and private space, between public questions with which society must be concerned and private questions kept in silence, feminist reflections have highlighted the “banality” of the different forms of violence committed by men against women - harassment in the street or at work, domestic violence, sexual violence, but also verbal and psychological violence. While insecurity and violence were only studied through their manifestations in public space by delinquency and criminality specialists (mostly men), the feminist researchers (accused of lack of scientific objectivity) have brought to light the extent of domestic violence (Maryse Jaspard 2001). By forging the notion of femicide, Jill Radford and Diana Russel (1992) showed how the sexism of language masks the social reality of violence and the identity of perpetrators.

Officially named and recorded crimes, this vast hidden violence against women suggest that “women’s assailants are most likely to be men known to them” Stanko 1995:50)

What feminist studies indicate is that the reality of sexual violence-whether from known or unknown men-is a core component of being female.

Starting from the idea of Language Ideology,/Discursive Agency, and Legal Facticity of Domestic Violence relationships (Andrus 2015) we intend to show how language, status, class, gender frame the identity of the story teller in media news (be he journalist, police officer, victim/survivor, abuser). Narratives, like many other aspects of situated language use, are employed by speakers/narrators ‘to position a display of contextualized identities’ (Bamberg and Georgakopoulou, 2008:379).

Naming domestic violence a crime allows for prosecution of abusers and better protections for victims, but these conceptual and societal changes are embedded in a “patriarchal and institutional context that also polices victims and reinforces abuse in insidious ways” (Andrus 2015.193). This patriarchal order could be deconstructed by a thorough analysis of hegemonic discursive practices, identity positioning and intersubjectivity.

Assoc. Prof. Dr. Silvia Branea, *Contextualization of femicide cases in the Romanian media during the Covid pandemic 19*, University of Bucharest, Romania

The examination of the way in which the online media presents and contextualizes the cases of femicide during the pandemic has as a premise the studies that consider that the media has the crucial role in the social construction of social problems. One such author is William Hoynes (2018) who considers that the media are a primary arena where social problems advocates direct their efforts to influence public understanding of prospective social problems (Hoynes, 2018). Another reason is based on the fact that the articles on femicide in the online media in Romania have as starting points official sources, in the vast majority of cases, namely press releases and data provided by police and prosecutors (Balica, 2018, p 89).

The main research question of this approach is: Is it possible that the notoriety or social importance of actors in femicide news leads to the construction of a richer context compared to the "usual" occupations of victims / aggressors? The contextualization will be followed with the following categories: specifying the social status of the victim, specifying the social status of the aggressor, the place where the violent action took place, details about the police intervention of local / central authorities, involvement of witnesses, history of homicide, specification of legal framework, statistics / information on femicide / intimate partner violence, telephone numbers / e-mail addresses of some governmental / non-governmental institutions and psychologists who can provide support to potential victims.

In order to analyze the contextualization of cases of violence against women during the pandemic, 44 articles in the online press from March-April 2020 were analyzed. In most articles, the facts are briefly presented, without contextualization and without citing several sources. Although the restriction of the movement of people during the state of emergency during the pandemic may partially explain the lack of details likely to contribute to awareness of this type of social problem, we find that in fact this type of journalism is not related to a specific period but to continuous degradation of social journalism. The tabloid approach is not only characteristic of this type of press, but is also present in many of the other publications, precisely due to the fact that victims and aggressors are not portrayed, they are not described as complex human beings but also by specifying the reason jealousy as the main cause of murder, without any social context, precisely due to the fact that victims and aggressors are not portrayed, they are not described as complex human beings but also by specifying the reason jealousy as the main cause of murder.

JUNIOR RESEARCHERS

PhD Student Pârlea-Stancu (Apolozan) Nicoleta, *Police in the online media. A case of femicide*, Institute for Crime Research and Prevention, SCOSAAR

In this paper I focused on how the police was represented in the online media in a case of marital femicide with widespread media coverage. The case was in the attention of the media and the public both due to the attractive characteristics of the perpetrator (police officer) and the victim (lawyer), as well as of the deed (the victim's body was never found). This case was

so visible in the online environment (and not only) that, in addition to the fact that a section on Wikipedia is dedicated to it, an online game was also made based on it. Thus, I selected for analysis a number of approximately 200 articles, published online between September 2007 - October 2021 (Google search for articles containing the words “*first name of the victim* + murder + police”). The dimensions on which I structured my analysis were the following: the police officer-suspect, the police officer-author, the police officers-investigators, the police-colleagues of the author, the police officer-convict.

According to the literature, the way in which journalists present the events (sequence of facts, actors involved, sources of information) is constituted in interpretation schemes based on predominant attributes (frames). Thus, these frames can influence the public's attitude towards the people, institutions or events in question. This also applies to the police and its representatives. Thus, from the perspective of the media framing theory, I identified certain patterns that were associated by online journalists to the police or its representatives in the online articles about this femicide case selected for analysis. Also, as the content analysis of the online articles shows, I found a certain sequence in the transposition of the information, as follows: in this succession, police representatives are initially present in the news both as a primary source of information and as actors in the event – the author on the one hand, the specialists investigating the case on the other.

However, during the investigation (both journalistic and official), other patterns about police officers appear, along with the diversification of journalists' sources (judgments and comments about the action of police officers in conducting the investigation, about the behaviour of the author prior to the homicide, etc.).

PhD Student Otilia Ganea (Topologeanu), *The role of probation counselors in investigating the causes of murder, recorded in the probation services*, Probation counselor - Bucharest Probation Service, SCOSAAR

The current criminal and criminal procedural regulations, as established by the Criminal Code and the Code of Criminal Procedure, strengthen the position of the probation system in the activity of performing the act of justice. Correlating the provisions of the two Codes with those of the specific legislation of the probation system, I will highlight the role of the probation counselor in investigating the causes of murder. The intervention of the probation counselor is found both in cases of murder committed by juvenile offenders, and in those in which the perpetrator is an adult. Considering the attributions established by law, the probation counselor can be met in all procedural phases, which have as object the crime of murder, whether it is a criminal investigation, when collaborating with the police officer or the prosecutor, the trial phase and even in the execution or post-execution phase of a criminal sanction. The practice of probation services has shown that the courts appreciate the professionalism with which these services assess and supervise persons who have committed crimes of murder and intervene in order to reduce the risk of committing new offenses by the persons who have entered into conflict with the criminal law, especially those who have committed crimes against life.

The probation system connects the person who has committed a crime, in particular a crime of murder, and the community to which he belongs, the aim being to increase his chances / perspectives of social reintegration, through education, reintegration programs, by restricting the right to free movement, or through programs intended for medical treatment.

PhD Student Camelia Herea, *Intimate partner femicide. Intervenția recuperativă în perioada detenției*, Chief Commissioner of Penitentiary Police - Deputy Director of Social Reintegration M rgineni Penitentiary, SCOSAAR

Statistics show that women are killed annually by their life partners, the age of the perpetrators varying. Socio-familial contexts are perhaps different, the result is always the same: destroyed families, collateral victims and perpetrators imprisoned for long periods of time. In the culture of the penitentiary, criminals are perceived by other detainees as tough people, who impose respect in the microgroup, who are not contradicted and who, once they pass the onset period in prison, manage to identify adaptation mechanisms and be actively involved in life. the penitentiary. From a staff perspective, they are the people who best adapt to the imposed rules, who do not create special problems from the perspective of discipline and compliance, but who are also extremely unpredictable and can easily influence the group they belong to.

The approach to rehabilitative intervention involves managing both perspectives, and adapting to the environment must be valued so as to make use of the time spent in detention. The intervention of the specialists demands an increased attention in the period immediately following the arrest and deposition in the penitentiary, and implicitly of the awareness of the duration of the punishment they have to serve.

On the other hand, although the family is the one directly and deeply affected by the deed committed, not infrequently it becomes the central point of this mechanism of adaptation and resistance of the people who killed their life partners. Whether the family members, usually the children, stay with the only surviving parent, despite the obvious contradiction, or accept his indirect support, the family is the one who helps the detainee to move on and hope for a better future.

PhD Student R dulescu (Gliga) Gh. Emanuela Sorina, *The role and intervention of the social worker in femicide*, SCOSAAR

In the whirlwind of change, it is important for the social worker to find balance in any situation, to show diplomacy, firmness, creativity, patience, resistance to stress and adaptability in any extreme situation, because experience does not accumulate by receiving it as a gift. from somewhere or from someone, she gets through difficult life situations, personal and professional, through tact and perseverance.

At the level of DGASPC there are specialized services for victims of domestic violence / crime, where the victim is counseled, directed to appeal to the police / court, to request a protection order, ends up receiving accommodation, and in many cases returns to the same environment, stating that the partner has revised his attitude and gives him another chance. If femicide is reached, the role of the social worker is to protect the minor, so as to reduce the effects of the trauma he is going through. In general, the child remains in the care of relatives to whom he has developed attachment relationships, with a special protection measure-emergency placement.

Given the case with the related complexity, the social worker through the experience and skills acquired, must manage quickly, competently, vertically any situation, respecting the diversity and uniqueness of each person, as well as ethical standards.

Antonia Florea, *The victims, the aggressors and the policemen from Rodica Ojog Bra oveanu's novels*, SNSPA **ORAPO**

The paper analyzes the way in which police novels written by Rodica Ojog Bra oveanu present different types of murder (from culpable homicide to aggravated murder), but also the way in which victims, aggressors and police officers are presented. The objectives of the research were the following: 1) identification of the types of violence described and information about these acts of violence presented in police novels, 2) particularities of victims, 3) characteristics of aggressors, 4) profile of the police officer involved in investigating the case, 5) identification of information on technical-scientific methods of evidence analysis.

The research methodology included the analysis of a number of six detective novels, of which three novels from the Melania Lupu series. The analysis grid was structured in such a way as to contain the following information: 1) general information on the novel analyzed, 2) information on the crimes described, 3) information on victims, 4) information on the aggressor, 5) information on witnesses and suspects, 6) information on police officers, 7) information on technical-scientific methods of investigation (autopsy, fingerprints, traces of blood, traces of violence on the victim's body, etc.).

The results of the analysis showed that the novels written by Rodica Ojog Bra oveanu provide information about the types of murders that differ depending on how the aggressor acts and the reasons he has for killing. Also, the results of the analysis present the image of an extremely complex character, the portrait of Melania Lupu (a character with a variety of roles, from accomplice of the aggressor to "detective").