Domestic Violence

10-31-79

Russ - ok!

$ for media
Publicity

Kit Evans' Concern

TRO

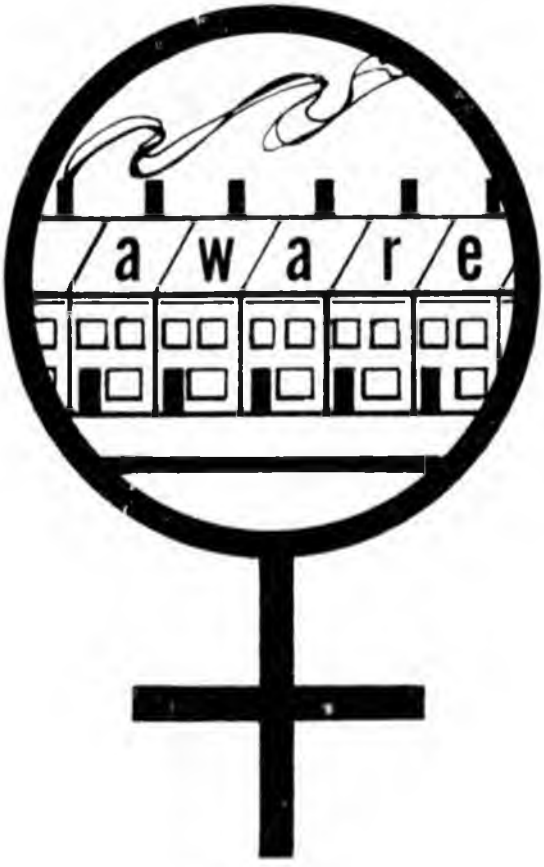
3rd time

1) arrest
2) and TRO violation
mandatory

this needs
to be in bill

AWARE

A safe shelter for women
and their children



586-1090

24 hours

Battered?

Ms. G. — was often locked out because she was not allowed a key to the house.

Mrs. S. — was not allowed to leave the house.

Ms. L. — was violently knocked about because the Christmas turkey was burned.

Miss A. — was slapped when his meal was not ready.

Mrs. R. — was threatened with a gun.

Ms. H. — was kicked down the stairs.

Miss W. — was abused when she left the baby to go to the store.

These battered women came to Shelters.

What is AWARE Inc.?

AWARE is a non-profit corporation formed to provide support in crisis to women who have been battered or raped. In May of 1977, AWARE received a grant from Law Enforcement Assistance Administration (LEAA) to fund a crisis line and a community education program for the Juneau-Douglas Community. In January of 1978 we received an additional LEAA grant to increase our operations to serve all of Southeast Alaska. Continuation of AWARE's crisis line and education program in FY 79 has been funded through the City Borough with Community Development Block Grant Funds.

The AWARE Shelter is funded by the state legislation for one year to operate a Shelter for battered women and their children. The Shelter opened on September 1st, 1978.

What is a Shelter?

A Shelter is a house where women who have been mentally or physically ill treated, live together with their children. It is a place where women can go to escape further injury. Where they can talk and share with other women who are struggling with some of the same kinds of pain and fear and uncertainty. There are now five Shelters throughout Alaska.

What is it like?

Shelters are usually crowded with women and children who have had similar experiences. The women support and help each other. Women living there are responsible for running the house with the support of the staff. AWARE can house up to 4 women and their children.

How do I get there?

If you need to come to the Shelter, call and make arrangements with the staff. You will be asked to go to a place where you can be met safely and given a ride.

Or contact the State Troopers, local police, social services, doctor, or telephone directory services for information on how to call us.

If the State Troopers or police are present, you may request that they give you a ride after notifying the Shelter staff. If possible, they will. If not, you may ask them to drive you to a safe place and call us.

What do I do for money?

The Shelter can provide you with food and safe housing. If you have children, you may qualify for Aid for Dependent Children, Child Care Assistance, and Food Stamps.

If you are single, you also may qualify for food stamps and public assistance.

If I'm at the Shelter, what's next?

Children. There is an indoor and outdoor play area. At the Shelter, arrangements have been made with local nurseries and schools so your children need not miss any schooling. Activities have been organized for the children at the Shelter.

Legal. You may decide to take legal action, i.e., divorce, custody of the children, filing assault charges, etc. AWARE staff can give you information about the possibilities and put you in contact with sympathetic solicitors.

Housing?

You can go back to your house without your husband. You can get rehoused elsewhere, i.e., low income housing, find a place with another woman in the Shelter, or relocate in another city. The AWARE staff can give you more information about this. If all you want is a break, you may stay at the shelter for a breathing space — time to think about your future. Some women decide to return to the man they were living with to try again.

How long can I stay?

AWARE can provide shelter for 20 days. If you are meeting your goals and have found nowhere else to stay, extra time will be considered.

Can I go back to a shelter once I've left it?

Many women use the Shelter after they have left for information, support, or because they need shelter again.

I don't want to go to the AWARE Shelter because I'm afraid I'll be found.

The Shelter location is not to be revealed. This is for the safety of all women, children and staff. The State Troopers and police know and watch the Shelter, and there is staff present at all times.

The AWARE staff can put you in touch with other Shelters in Alaska; in Anchorage, Bethel, Nome, Fairbanks, or Shelters in the lower 48.

There are limited funds available to provide transportation within S.E. Alaska, as well as to provide women in very dangerous situations with transportation to Anchorage.

SERVICES WE CAN OFFER YOU include:

* Safe shelter for up to 20 days
* 24-hour help phone line
* Crisis intervention counseling
* Assistance in securing housing, legal and medical services, public assistance and food stamps, job training and employment, day care and transportation

Additional support:

The Shelter runs an off-site Battered Women Rap Group for women who want emotional support and referrals, but not necessarily refuge, or who are past residents. This is open to any woman who has been, or is being, beaten by someone they live with. (Beating includes being slapped or shoved around). The group is there for your support, to share information on your alternatives, and to have a place to talk about your feelings.

Babysitting and transportation can be provided. Call the Shelter for more information.

HELPLINE

24-hours — 586-1090

BUSINESS

8:00 a.m. - 5:00 p.m. — 586-6624

IF YOU LIVE OUTSIDE THE JUNEAU AREA, you can contact people in the following communities for information and help.

ANCHORAGE
Abused Women's Aid in Crisis (AWAIC)
272-0100

BETHEL
Tundra Women's Coalition
543-3456

FAIRBANKS
Women in Crisis-Counseling and Assistance, Inc. (WICCA)
425-2293

KETCHIKAN
Women In Safe Homes (WISH)
225-2730

NOME
Bering Sea Women's Group
443-5259



VOLUME 1
number 1



AWAIC

MOTHER OF 4 SHOT DEAD

How can I paraphrase this article in front of me? The murder of a 37 year old woman with four children by her estranged husband. Susan Arnold and her children were living at AWAIC, the emergency shelter in Anchorage. She had stayed there for about six weeks. She was murdered in the parking lot of her work on October 11. William Arnold turned himself in later that day. Police say he has been charged with first - degree murder and is in the state jail with $250,000 bail.

This information comes from the Anchorage Times. Her poem was also printed with the article. She had hoped to purse her writing interest in Anchorage.

The snow piles three
more feet tonight.
Shoveling, shivering
through our plight.
We laugh and ache,
ignore our fright
  And open up the
  trail.
Content, we sleep
in eider downed
In dreams where
eider wings surround
And wake in lighter
Fleece unbound,
  While rabits write
  in Braille.

The impact of what has happened effects every woman, every person that understands fear, outrage, anger. This messeage conveys the tragedy.

Dear friends and Warriors all-

You may know by now that a woman living with us in Anchorage has been murdered this week. I know that you all send love and strength our way. I know also that the grief and incredible cold anger is felt by you as much as by any of us. I want only to share one thought with you right now. Sue died walking a freedom journey, in the sunlight-not in chains on her knees. She had no power over life, her life, and she chose to meet it as a whole women, she chose not to be a battered woman. And she made it.

Kit Evans
AWAIC

In Anchorage recently, a woman trying to make a new life for herself was shot repeatedly and killed by her estranged husband. An unusual occurence? Not at all! In fact each year close to 12 percent of all murders occur between spouses. Nor are such incidents isolate occurences one-time explosions of rage and emotion. More often than not, murder is the culmination, the final scene, in a series of violent attacks.

Sue Arnold's death is important and must be noted because it highlights a problem which is all to commonly swept under the rug by society. "A man's home is his castle." "Mind your own business". But is it and should we when one person is violently abusing another? Should it matter that they are related? Sue Arnold's death is like a clarion call. Listen world! Domestic violence is a crime! It is not mere lovers' which will end when the pair kiss and make up. It is all too often serious bodily harm and even death. And more-it results in children who are confused, hurt and psychologically ill-prepared to deal with their own lives; children who will all too often grow up to batter or be battered by their own spouses. It is time we began to take the problem seriously time we unlocked the doors of the sacred family and began to protect all our citizens from violence. Violence will continue to flourish once society no longer accepts it, either explicitly or implicity. Let us do our part to ensure that Sue Arnold did not die in vain.

Kathy Bowman
AWARE

wic-ca

EDUCATIONAL PROGRAM ESTABLISHED ON INTRA-FAMILY VIOLENCE

WIC-CA has received a $22,000 LEAA (Law Enforcement Assistance Administration) Discretionary Fund Grant to provide education , information and referral services on intra-family violence. Through the Tanana Chiefs Conference and the Adult Basic Education Program, we will be working with village health aides, village councils and town and village associations from ten interior communities(Allakaket, Anaktuvuk Pass, Artic Village, Barrow, Delta Junction, Ft. Yukon, Galena, Minto, Nenana, Stevens Village, Tanana and Tok). Our primary focus will be identifying the extent, causes, legal procedures and available resources regarding intra-family violence, including child abuse, incest and battering.

The community education project will include establisheing a central information office in Fairbanks and working with at least one person in each of the ten communities consulting on local conditions and coordinating local projects. A comprehensive bush community education package, which will include information on how to obtain custody of children and appropriate community resources for initiating legal action, will be compiled and distributed. One well-publicized public workshop on intra-family violence will be conducted in each community. On-going information, organizing assistance and resources will be provided as needed.

The Fairbanks project is one of eight initiated by the Alaska Council on Intra-Family Violence. Anchorage, Barrow, Bethel, Kenai, Ketchikan, Kodiak and Nome will also be addressing issues surrounding intra-family violence. These issues include: public tolerance, inequities in criminal justice, scarcity of services, crisis and shelter services and systematic alternatives for offenders and victims.

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BATTERED WOMEN PROGRAM

WIC-CA submitted a request for $83,000 from the Governor's budget to operate a shelter for battered women and children. The Fairbanks shelter was part of a statewide package of $675,700 for the AWAIC shelter in Anchorage and satellite shelters (5-7 day temporary shelter) in Fairbanks, Nome, Juneau, and Bethel. Of the $675,700 package, the governor trimmed $150,700. Representatives from the communities involved met in Anchorage this past weekend to trim their budgets accordingly to bring the total package in line with the amount budgeted by the state. As a result, the Fairbanks program has been modified to provide counseling, advocacy and support, but will not include a "shelter" as such. Our budget was trimmed to about $60,000 and with that we will provide a coordinator, two half-time counselors, and an emergency fund to provide overnight lodging and meal accomodations in Fairbanks. Administrative space for the program will be shared with the rape crisis program at the house on Fifth Ave. More details on he program will be available after the board meets and a coordinator is hired.

FAIRBANKS RAPE STATISTICS

From October 1977 to July 12, 1978, 39 cases of rape were reported to WICCA Center. Statistics have been compiled on time and location, race, age, and relationship of victim to assailant. In 19% of the cases the assailant was a family member(incest); in 24% a friend; in 26%, a slight acquaintance. Total strangers were the assailants in 32% of the cases reported.

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MAN CHARGED WITH RAPING HIS WIFE

Salem, Oregon - UPI -
A Salem man was charged with raping his wife. The indictment by the Marion County grand jury is believed to be the first such charge in Oregon and possibly the nation.

Legislation permitting a wife to prosecute her husband on a rape charge was passed by the 1977 legislature. Previously, under Oregon law, cohabitation was a defense against rape.

Carmen Orso, Rape RElief Hot Line, Portland, said the indictment was the first such case she had heard of. Oregon and Iowa are apparently the only two states to eliminate cohabitation as a defense.

In the Salem case, John Joseph Rideout, 21, is accused of beating and raping Greta Rideout, 22, during an argument at their apartment October 10. She filed the complaint against him with Salem police

* *

MY STORY

I first met X when I was 20 years old. I was out on my own working in Juneau. He was working steady. We started seeing each other. We were starting to have some troubles; mostly restless. We thought having a baby would change our lives. Not too long after we had the baby it was getting worse. He started drinking. It was different excuses; there was lots of pressure. I didn't know how to handle the situation when he was drinking. To take some of the pressure off, I started working after our girl was older. We were both working part time. I found out later on our troubles were getting worse because when I came home everything was just the way I left it. I started complaining a little bit because I wanted some help on house keeping, or cooking or handling the baby. But he said it was a lady's job. I kept up with all those things because I thought he was right. So in order to keep up with all those jobs, I was still not able to please him. He still complained, everything wasn't good enough. Everything I did was an argument. He resented me speaking up for myself. After an argument he left. For the sake of peace I wouldn't ask him where he was all night. This became a habit. When it became days at a time during the week that he was gone, I left him. He came after us and said he stopped drinking. He thought because I left him that there was someone else. This started more problems. I never did convince him that there was no one else.

I began to wonder if this is what marriage was about. I had to say so. I put up with it because I didn't know there was help. I was afraid. I didn't know where to go for financial help. Every thing he said I did and he was still unhappy. He said everything was my fault; getting married, having the baby. After he said that I was hurt and undecided and I felt there was no way out at all. After I came back when he asked me, I even more isolated. He didn't want me to work. He bought me a TV to stay at home. I got tired of being home. I asked to go to work because he was unable to keep it all up bills were coming in and I told him it would be easier if I did work, so I went back to work. I started seeking counseling, but he refused saying he didn't need help, so I left him. He came back to me and said he got help but he only lied to me but this I didn't know until we were back together. Our problems were getting harder. We tried going to church. He said I was better than him. He did not like it when I was changing, so I quit going to church. Through this me and my girl ended up going home to my parents because he started beating me. Later on he said he couldn't live without me and wanted us back. He said he wouldn't hit me again, so I believed him, for our girl's sake. She needed a dad, I knew what it is like without a father. I didn't want her to go through it like me, so I went back to her dad after he said he'd quit drinking, got counseling, went to church, but all this did not make things better. I realized I made a mistake coming back to him, and was sorry I did. I had no way out. He started beating me again. I knew this was going to be the last time. He'd never hurt me again, I waited for the right time to get out. I still felt I was making a big mistake on leaving but I know I had to get out, because it was all I could take. I could not take any more hitting. I knew for my own sanity and my girl's safety it was time to get out, especially when he started beating my child and me. I started realizing something was wrong. When he did start beating me, I started thinking "This is what I came back for?" I knew he'd never change, but I kept hoping he would, later on he started drinking heavy. He left. We separated for a long time. I gave him a couple of years to straighten up. Later on I divorced him. It got worse. He said he needed me and my girl, after our divorce. I left him 4 times; the fourth time was for good. I heard of the woman's assualt and battery. I thought I'd get help from there, not knowing what was in the future, where we were going. I was glad of getting out with me and my girl safe. We received help. Were in safe home; went to a shelter not knowing what was happening. I was advised there is a place for women and children. We could be safe. There was food and a place to sleep. All the support we needed. I was willing to take the chance for me and my child's safety. I was willing to leave for good I had done everything I could do for our marriage to work out, but it didn't. I found in the Shelter we received help, food, place to stay, felt secure, a lot of moral support until I was able to get back on my feet. Going through all of it I thought I

NEWS FROM BETHEL

The Tundra Women's Colition is going through an extremely exciting period of transition. We have finally folded up our nomadic tents and have officially opened a functioning center - complete with new floor, sheetrocking, paneling, and offices and a paid staff! Susan Stubbe, our new director, was hired September 5 and two CETA workers have come on board since then.

Our activities and programs are expanding rapidly. Our crisis intervention services are operating on 24 hour basis, with a decided increase on the number of crisis calls and walk-ins. Eleven women are presently enrolled in our crisis intervention training class giving us a total of 30 trained crisis intervention volunteers. The phone is due to be moved from a private home to the center by November 1 and construction of the shelter has begun.

Additionally, we have initiated a Friday evening drop-in with a variety of programs such as massage workshops, beading, skin-sewing and CPR. These programs have been successful in bringing many new people to the center. Folks are also walking in at various times during the week - to talk and drink coffee, to help on building construction and to participate in various other ongoing projects.

The major stumbling block at this time remains the lack of funding. Our grant monies have still not arrived. However, through personal loans of members of the coalition and a tremendous amount of community support, our enthusiasm and optimism remains minimally daunted.

We hope that any woman coming to Bethel will stop in and see us. We can put people up in our homes. Faces and news from the outside are always welcome.

Kathy Stratte
Tundra Women's
Coalition

:O:O:O:O:O

CONFERENCES AND WORKSHOPS

The Youth Alternative Services Network had the second annual conference on Preventive Youth Services in Anchorage on October 18, 19, 20.

The conference offered an opportunity for youth and family service workers to meet others from across the state, to share ideas and information and to learn skills necessary for their program.

This year's conference offered 15 skill-based workshops over the three days, plus night workshops and discussions on subjects of interest to family and service workers.

Caren Robinson
AWARE

LITIGATION

Judge Compton's recent decision for a 3 year suspended imposition of sentence for a man found guilty of assault with a deadly weapon would seem like a rudimentary item except for one condition. Judge Compton required the defendent as a matter of restitution to pay AWARE $1,000 per year for three years. (AWARE advocates had assisted the wife of the defendant at her request with safe housing and support during the trial.)

We sincerely applaud Judge Compton's recognition of the seriousness of domestic violence. We see this decision as one of the most creative and innovative approaches to sentencing a person found guilty of this offense or to domestic assault within the legal framework.

Restitution of this sort has two distinct social advantages. The first is that the convicted man does not require tax payer dollars for his incarceration. The second is that restitution does not jeopardize the earning capacity of the individual who may be, if not the only support for his family, at least a contributing supporter. The obvious fact that organizations designed to assist victims of domestic violence in seeking safe shelter benefit from such restitution is of course noteworthy.

→
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While we all may see the necessity of incarceration, not only as a measure of safety but also in part as a measure of social condemnation of domestic violence, we also have to face the reality of recidivism. The fact that many men are released from jail with their ideas about violence completely intact is a revealing commentary on the effect of institutionalization as a viable solution for this problem. We feel that the restitution concept taken here form the personal to the social realm is an extremely logical means of changing ideas about domestic violence in the pocket book where so many solid opinions are finalized. Three cheers.

Barbara Bondi
AWARE

A GLASSY RAFFLE

Biting our tongues through hours of rape and battery jokes, AWARE brought in $1,033 on their biggest fund raiser of the year. A benefit dance and raffle was held at the Crystal Saloon. The night featured the "Yaku Thunder Cats" who donated their time to help raise funds for the women who come to the AWARE shelter. The highlight of the evening was the raffle of a beautifully designed $250 stained glass window donated by "The Glass Works". The winning ticket for the stained glass window raffle, Jenny Sherwood, was drawn by 6 year old Shane Robinson. Many thanks to all who helped make this a successful event.

Caren Robinson
AWARE

READABLE RESOURCES IN JUNEAU
Compiled by Laury Roberts

For those of you interested in self-education(it's cheap, you can choose your own topics and texts, and work at your own pace), there is not a giant storehouse of reading material on abuse and rape of women. But, there is plenty of material for getting a taste of issues. So, check it out(literally, as the resources are available generally in area libraries.)

The Violent Home, by Richard Gelles, a study of physical aggression between husbands and wives, is available at the University of Alaska/Juneau library, as is Rape Intervention Resource Manual, by Patrick Mills.

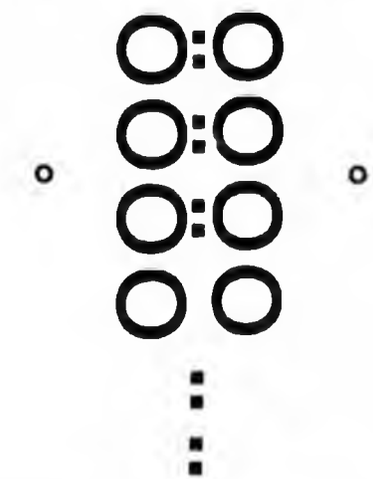
A report by the International Tribunal on Crimes Against Women, describes personal accounts of forced motherhood, medical crimes, persecution of lesbians, economic oppression, violence against women - all from countries around the world. This volume is available at the Juneau Memorial Library. Several other books are shelved there as well Against Our Will, by Susan Brownmiller, Against Rape, by Anne Medea(practical protection information, plus studies of victim and offender), and Rape(how to say no to a rapist and survive), by Fredric Storaska.

A few fairly current magazine articles also address the topics of violence against women.

"Rape, the Word May Go, but the Violence Remains" was published in the May 29, 1978 edition of Maclean's, a Canadian magazine, available at the State Library in the new State Office Building. "Social Scorn and the Rape Victim" is included in the May 1978 copy of Human Behavior, which is on file at the UA/J. The January 1978 Vogue printed "He Beat Me" available at both the State and Juneau library. "Some Thoughts on Rape" was featured in the February 3, 1978 edition of Commonwealth, which can be found in the State library.

An excellent companion is Shana Alsexander's State by State Guide to Women's Legal Rights. This text can be checked out of the UA/J library.

If you're a reader strapped for time, or you aren't into books, UA/J offers filmstrips on women's issues which can be viewed on the premises..



Through the Shelter we have a lot of help what I never had before. We're alot happier thanks to the shlter. There is a place to go, there is help, food, a place to stay.

I'm not afraid anymore, my mind is alot better, can think better, get a good job and I can get back on my feet. I don't feel like I have to give up my life. There is alot more of life then, with all the support I have I can make it.

This letter is for ther ladies who feel ther is not other help. Through my experience and the support I got, I gained a sense of direction.

There is help.

ex-Battered Wife

& ....

HERE'S WISH!

Women In Safe Housing, Inc. in Ketchikan has been awarded a $4,200 grant from Global Ministries United Methodist Church, women's division. They are waiting for a grant from The Alaska Council on Family Violence. And a frustrating wait it is. Good luck and strenght in that long arduous wait that everyone involved in this business must surely know about.

ALASKA COUNCIL ON FAMILY VIOLENCE

Last spring there was talk in the House Finance Committee of wanting to award the shelter monies to some non-profit organization for regulation and administration rather than a state agency. Initially named the Alaska Council on Family Violence, an organization was created and incorporated with this purpose in mind. The idea was terrifically exciting, but the concrete structural detail of the Council were not at that time fully developed and agreed upon. Consequently, the shelter monies were dispersed through Commissioner Beirne's office, a great favor to us all. This gave us one more year, or actully six months, to formulate an alternative structure with which we might approach the legislature.

Imbued with renewed energy, ideas, dedication, and legislative assistance, members of the Council who could be available on short notice, met in Anchorage on October 7-8 to discuss "issues concerning the statutory creation and delegation of powers of a state council on family violence" according to notes compiled by Sharman Haley, legislative assistant assigned to this project. Four general catagories were identified for future discussion; namely, general power concerns, the Council's point of contact with the state, structure and representation of Council, and primary functions.

letters summarizing these points and announcing the next planning meeting were sent to all representative of sexual and domestic violence programs known to exist statewide. On October 21 and 22 the meeting was held in Anchorage attended by people from Kenai, Anchorage, Fairbanks, Juneau Bethel, and one observer from New Jersey. The Council was renamed the Council on Domestic and Sexual Violence and will be comprised of 5 shelter representatives and four other involved people. Five regional areas were identified based on existing programs and funding. The general duties of the council include:

1). receiving and disbursing funds, including grants to shelters according to criteria adopted by the Council;
2). adopting regulations and establishing accounting and reporting standards for shelters and other family violence programs receiving state funds including monitoring and evaluating family violence programs receiveing state funds;
3). providing technical assistance to family violence programs;
4). hiring Council staff.

The next meeting of the network will be November 18 and 19 in Anchorage at 503 East 6th Avenue (right next to the new Sheraton-Anchorage Hotel on Calista Square at 10:00 a.m.

For more information about the formulation for the Council legislation, please contact Maureen Wolff, 503 East 6th Avenue, Anchorage, Alaska 99501, 907-277-2527.

MORE

THIS IS IT!

Greetings, hello, salutations!!

This is the first edition of the Alaska Shelter Network Newsletter. Volume 1. Number 1. Numero uno. This is the beginning, folks.

We're trying to establish a vehicle for communication between people involved in programs for domestic and sexually violent situations. These newsletters will also be distributed to community agencies and public facilities in Alaska to spread the word about our existences and services.

Juneau will be responsible for assembling the Network Newsletter for the month of November(this issue) and January 1979. Speaking of the number 2 issue, please PLEASE send any and all information , stories, legal proceedings, poems, etc. to AWARE Box 809, Juneau, Alaska 99802 by DECEMBER 25. Then, after the holiday hassles, the January newsletter will appear. Also send any suggestions, constructive criticism, ideas about how you would like to see the newsletter presented for January. I thrive on feedback.

thanks,
Caryn Davis
Newsletter Assembler
for AWARE

ALASKA STATE SHELTER NETWORK

AWARE,inc. (Aiding Women in Abuse and Rape Emergencies)
Box 809
Juneau Alaska
99802
office:586-6624
crisis:586-1090

WISH (Women in Safe Homes)
Box 6552
Ketchikan, Alaska
99901
office:225-3720

Tundra Women's Coalition
Box 783
Bethel, Alaska
crisis:543-3456

WICCA,inc. (Women in Crisis
331 5th Ave. Counseling and
Fairbanks, Ak. Assistance)
office:452-2293

AWAIC,inc. (Abused Women's Aid
Box 4-819 in Crisis)
Anchorage, Alaska
99509
crisis:272-0100

Bering Sea Women's Group
Box 98
Nome, Alaska
office:443-5259

AWA

CONCEPTION

Alaska Shelter Network Alliance was a concept born paradoxically at a budget cutting conference in July of this year. At that time, women from 5 programs that had submitted budgets for shelters to the legislature got together in Anchorage to decide how to share the remnants of the governor's cut. Learning how to share is a profound experience even for a child. Sharing politically, learning how to communicate program needs and learning how to negotiate dollars that are fundamental to the existence of each program was a profound social experience; an experience that left us all much richer than we had felt long before we started planning dollars.

Since that time, the network has taken a slightly different turn. The network comprised of all interested representatives from sexual assault or domestic violence programs statewide has become the impetus and working body for structural organization of the newly revised Alaska Council on Intra-Family Violence.

In the meantime, this newsletter is intended to be the lifeline between all of us working with women who are victims of sexual assault or domestic violence. This will be a quarterly cooperative endeavor published from Juneau. So....

Barbara Bondi
AWARE

alaska shelters' NETWORK NEWS-LETTER

THIS IS YOUR NEWSLETTER ... ...

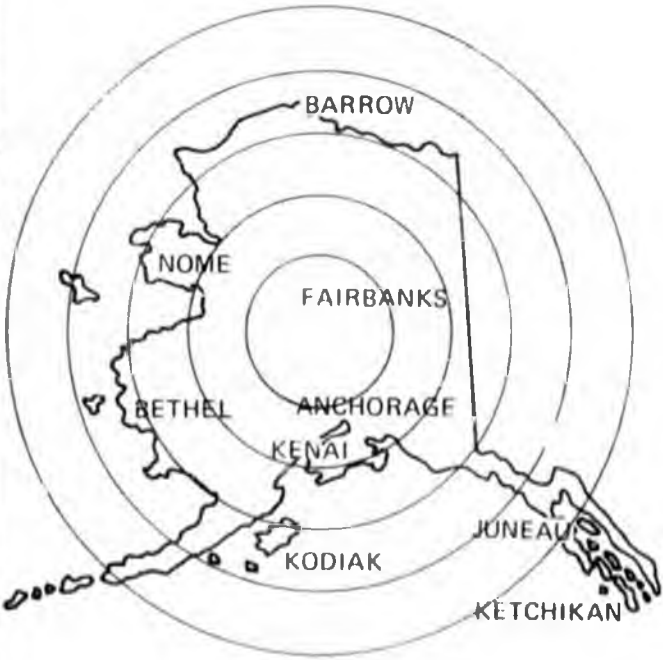
SEND IN YOUR STORIES, NEWS ITEMS, POEMS, THOUGHTS, IDEAS, REFLECTIONS, FRUSTRATIONS, ELATIONS, EXCITATIONS, AND FANCIFUL DREAMINGS to:

AWARE shelter
Box 809
Juneau, Alaska
99802

NO LATER THAN DECEMBER 25, 1978

to...

DOMESTIC & SEXUAL ASSAULT PROGRAMS in ALASKA



Until recently, victims of domestic and sexual assault suffered in silence, or endured the frustration, and sometimes humilation, of legal action alone.

Trained volunteers in many communities now offer safety, understanding, information and advocacy for family violence or rape victims, and in some cases help for offenders.

ALL INQUIRIES OR CONTACTS ARE KEPT STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL. ALL SERVICES ARE FREE OF CHARGE.

A CALLER DOES NOT NEED TO IDENTIFY HER/HIMSELF WHEN S/HE CALLS A CRISIS LINE.

For more information contact:
Sema E. Lederman, Coordinator,
Alaska Family Violence Program
338 Denali, Room 222
Anchorage, AK 99501
Phone: (907) 276-1024

The Alaska Family Violence Program is funded by LEAA.

BATTERING

There are five shelters for battered women and their dependent children in Alaska. Counselors at the shelters help women determine goals for themselves, and provide assistance in obtaining legal action, AFDC and welfare, parenting and occupational skills and other services. Voluntary group meetings of women with similar problems give victims of family violence support, encouragement and hope.

Safe-home networks in rural communities offer short term shelter and transportation should a woman desire a longer period of safety to decide what she wants to do.

A woman who has been battered does not have to leave her battering partner before she seeks shelter. Many women return to their homes and husbands after staying in a safe home or shelter. Many go to safe homes or shelters a number of times before making a final decision.

While at a shelter or safe home, the woman's whereabouts are not revealed to anyone. Should she wish to contact her husband she may, but he cannot contact her.

Two programs now available in Alaska offer crisis intervention and counseling for batterers.

RAPE

The victim of rape undergoes severe emotional trauma, in addition to whatever physical injuries are sustained. Trained volunteer rape crisis advocates offer emotional support, information, and advocacy through medical and criminal justice proceedings. They will meet the victim wherever and whenever she needs help, on a 24-hour basis, and provide transportation and child care when necessary.

Rape crisis advocates also work with a victim's family if they need help or information understanding or supporting the victim.

A victim of rape or incest does not have to report the incident to the police or press criminal charges. In fact, many victims who call rape crisis lines were raped years before and just need someone to talk to.

***WHERE TO CALL IN:

ANCHORAGE

AWAIC - 274-4561
- Long-term shelter, supportive services, and crisis line for battered women and their children.

MALE AWARENESS PROJECT
279-9581
- Counseling for batterers.

STAR - 276-RAPE
- Crisis line and advocacy for rape victims.

BARROW - 852-2611

Arctic Women's Group
- Crisis line and transportation to shelter for victims of family violence and rape.

BETHEL - 543-3456

Tundra Women's Coalition
- Long-term shelter, supportive services, and crisis line for victims of family violence and rape.

FAIRBANKS

WIC-CA - 452-RAPE
-Long-term shelter, supportive services, and crisis line for victims of family violence and rape.

Where to Call (cont'd)

JUNEAU

AWARE - 586-6624
- Long-term shelter, supportive services and crisis line for family violence and rape.

KENAI PENINSULA - 262-9376
Women's Resource Center
- Safe homes, supportive services, transportation to longer term shelter and crisis line for family violence and rape.

KETCHIKAN

WISH - 225-2730
- Safe homes, supportive services, transportation to longer term shelter and crisis line for family violence and rape.

KODIAK - 486-3625
Women's Resource Center
- Safe homes, supportive services, transportation to longer term shelter and crisis line for family violence and rape.

Kodiak Police Dept.-486-3221
- Trained counselor providing immediate crisis intervention for violent family situations.

NOME - 443-5444
Bering Sea Women's Group
- Long-term shelter, supportive services, crisis line for family violence and rape.

Sexual Assault Hurts Us All.

WHAT CAN WE DO ABOUT IT?



Table of Contents

Services 2

Rape Relief 4

The Sexual Assault Center 5

Medical Care 6

Victim Reaction To Sexual Assault 8

A Note To Those Closest To Rape Victims: Families, Lovers, and Friends 10

Legal Information 13

The Law In Washington State 13

Reporting To The Police 15

Facts About Sexual Assault 18

Prevention 22

Sexual assault is an overall term for various types of assault: rape, attempted rape, incest, indecent liberties, and statutory rape. These assaults are all against the law.

We at Rape Relief and the Sexual Assault Center are outraged by sexual assault crimes, and are dedicated to clarifying the misinformation which surrounds those crimes, the victims, and the offenders, as well as providing comprehensive and sensitive services to all sexually assaulted persons, both female and male. (Since the majority of victims are women, we will refer to a victim as "she" in this pamphlet.)

Sexual Assault Hurts Us All. It disrupts the lives of many people, not only victims but also those who fear becoming victims. Sexual assault creates psychological trauma for victims and those around them, and often limits women's mobility and therefore their freedom. The concern for this crime and efforts to eliminate it must be shared by all.

This pamphlet was written to give you information and facts about sexual assault, and what to do if you or someone you know becomes a victim of the crime. It describes the services available through Rape Relief and The Sexual Assault Center, who work closely together to meet the needs of victims. We recognize special needs of lesbian women, older women, women of color, physically handicapped victims and mentally handicapped victims as we seek to provide comprehensive services to all victims of sexual assault. We are also available on a consultant basis to agencies, providing assistance in dealing with a sexually assaulted person.

Services

Rape Relief -- 632-RAPE
University YWCA
4224 University Way N.E.
Seattle, Washington 98105

By calling 632-RAPE there is always someone there, *24 hours a day, 7 days a week*, to talk on the phone or in person. Sometimes an understanding voice can mean a lot. Advocate Counselors can provide you with with following services.

Information. Trained advocate counselors have information about medical concerns, legal procedures, and community resources. All services are *free*.

Transportation. We can drive you to a safe place, to a friend's house for the night, and to any medical and legal appointments.



Rape Relief

Medical and Legal Advocacy. Advocate counselors can be with you for in-person support during any related medical or legal appointments.

Counseling. Continued support through counseling is available through the advocate counselor with whom you made the initial contact. This can be on an *individual* basis and/or in *rap groups*. We also make referrals outside Rape Relief for other needed services.

Family members and close friends of assault victims are also a concern of ours. We offer individual and or group counseling to help you understand what the victim is experiencing and what you may be experiencing, answer any related questions, and give support through a difficult time.

We encourage anyone who has experienced a sexual assault or attempted assault to call us regardless of whether it happened recently or long ago.

Outreach. Rape Relief has an Outreach component which focuses on providing counseling and advocacy, and community education on the particular needs of ethnic and sexual minorities, the elderly, developmentally disabled, and low income assault victims.

Education and Training Services. Rape Relief offers a variety of education and training services.

Rape Relief's Speaker's Bureau provides speakers to schools, community groups and agencies who desire a general presentation on sexual assault. We work in conjunction with the Sexual Assault Center to provide community education.

Outreach workers and volunteers provide in-service training to members of various social service and law enforcement agencies in the community to make known the facts about sexual assault, the needs and special concerns of its victims and services available.

Specialized training and curriculum materials are available for both physically handicapped and mentally handicapped children and adults, and the staff who serve them.

The Sexual Assault Center

The Sexual Assault Center
Harborview Medical Center
325 Ninth Avenue
Room 1C-66
Seattle, Washington

(206) 223-3047
8 am to 5 pm Weekdays

(206) 223-3010
Nights or Weekends -
ask for Social Worker

Medical Services. Emergency medical and social work intervention is available 24 hours a day to sexual assault victims in the Harborview Emergency Trauma Center. Medical care in Women's and Pediatric Clinics can also be arranged by the Sexual Assault Center. Medical care is available to prevent or treat injury or disease resulting from a sexual assault, and to gather evidence to support prosecution of an offender. You can obtain these services even though you choose *not* to report the crime to the police.

Counseling. Professional social workers (female and male) provide crisis and ongoing counseling for persons who have been sexually assaulted and for people who are close to victims. Even though many of our clients first contact us within several days of an assault, we also offer counseling services to people who were sexually assaulted a long time ago. You can make an appointment by calling the Sexual Assault Center.

Specialized services are available to children who are victims of sexual molestation or incest and their families. The Sexual Assault Center works closely with Children's Protective Services to ensure the safety of children who have been sexually abused, and provides emotional support and counseling services to children and family members. Group counseling is offered for incest victims and for non-offending parents of incest victims. We can also provide referrals for offender treatment resources. If you have concerns or questions about child molestation, please call us.

Legal Advocacy. If you decide to make a report to the police, SAC social workers can assist you and will provide support throughout the legal process.

Education and Training. The Sexual Assault Center, in conjunction with Rape Relief, provides consultation, in-service education and training to health professionals, social service agencies, community groups and law enforcement agencies.

There is no charge for SAC physician and counseling services. You will be billed by the hospital for laboratory tests and equipment used in the medical exam. You may be eligible for benefits of Washington Crime Victims' Compensation, which can cover medical and other costs. A social worker can assist you in filing for these benefits.



Medical Care

If you have been sexually assaulted, you should seek medical care as soon as possible, without bathing or douching. Medical care is necessary to treat injuries and venereal disease, and to prevent unwanted pregnancy. Another benefit of a sensitive medical exam is to provide reassurance that your body is intact (okay). A medical exam is important even when there was no penetration of the vagina, mouth, or anus. Sexually assaulted children, especially, need the reassurance that a medical exam can provide, even when there are no known injuries.

If you plan to report to the police, a physical exam can collect evidence to support the fact that a sexual assault occurred. This evidence is not released to a police department unless you give your written consent.

You can obtain all the medical care you need, even if you choose not to report to the police.

Medical care is available 24-hours a day, seven days a week, directly inside the Emergency Room entrance of Harborview Medical Center (325 Ninth Avenue). Or call the Sexual Assault Center for information about medical and other services (223-3047, days; 223-3010, nights and weekends). Medical care is provided by physicians who are specially trained to help victims of sexual assault and who understand how persons feel when they have recently been traumatized by a rape. Sexual Assault Center personnel and Rape Relief advocate counselors are available to answer any questions you may have about medical concerns and procedures. (See "Services".)

When you are under stress following a sexual assault, you may feel tense and very anxious, and thus have difficulty sleeping and eating. To help you relax, some specific aids are: exercising, deep breathing, massage, drinking hot milk or teas. If you continue to have difficulty with sleeping and eating, medical help is available by calling the Sexual Assault Center.

You may have problems with eating and sleep disturbances, including nightmares. A sexual assault generally produces a great deal of stress for the victim. It is normal for you to experience quick changes in mood, irritability, and difficulty concentrating. Some religious people may experience a faith crisis.

It is very common to not feel safe and to be cautious when relating to other people, as well as being fearful of having sexual relations for a period of time.

Sometimes, when victims of rape are unable to deal with their feelings about the assault immediately afterwards, their reactions can be delayed for some time. In these situations, the symptoms described above could appear on the surface for the first time months, even years, following a sexual assault.



Victim Reaction to Sexual Assault



Adult Reactions

Experiencing a sexual assault creates a crisis situation for the victim, and people respond in a variety of ways to a crisis. Some people feel a need to discuss it with someone they trust, and others prefer not to talk about it right away.

Immediately following a rape, you can expect to feel one or more of the following emotions: fear, anger, helplessness, humiliation, self-blame, embarrassment, disgust, revenge. **Fear** is almost always the main emotion, due to the threat of injury or death which accompanies the assault.

Also, there may be a wide variety of physical reactions. There may be a feeling of soreness all over your body (often caused by tension), and pain in certain areas such as your chest, throat, or vagina.

Child and Adolescent Reactions

The reactions of a young person are similar to those of an adult, mainly stress reactions to a life threatening situation. This is true even though most children who are victims of sexual assault are not physically hurt nor are they threatened in the same way as adults. Children have different abilities and mannerisms than adults do in reporting or discussing incidents of sexual assault.

A younger child may not know whom to tell, or how to say what happened. S/he can be confused, not fully understanding what went on. A younger child frequently is afraid of being rejected by adults s/he may tell, and sometimes is concerned that the offender (often known to her/him) will be punished if s/he says anything. In order for most children to reveal experiences of sexual assault they must feel assured that they will be believed and protected from further abuse.

Adolescents

Again, adolescents generally experience the same reactions as adults. Sometimes under stress teenagers may *appear* casual or indifferent about the situation. They are frequently concerned about their reputation, not wanting their friends or classmates to find out about the assault. Often teenagers are afraid of getting into trouble for hitchhiking, drinking, smoking marijuana, or behaving in other ways that parents/adults do not approve.

If you have been sexually assaulted or know someone who has, we encourage you to call Rape Relief or the Sexual Assault Center. Talking about your feelings with someone who will support you and understand you can be a great help.

A Note to Those Closest to Rape Victims:

How does rape affect a woman? How does rape affect those closest to a victim? How can those closest to a rape victim do "the right thing?" We have some ideas which we wish to share with you, and we hope they will offer a beginning for giving effective support to victims of rape. More than anyone else, it is those closest to a victim who influence how she will deal with the attack.

Most women who have been raped do not react to the sexual aspects of the crime, but instead they react to the terror and fear that is involved. Often an immediate reaction of the woman is "I could have been killed." Many of those around her, particularly men, may find themselves concerned with the sexual aspects of the crime. The more this pre-occupation is communicated to the woman the more likely she is to have difficulties in dealing with her own feelings. Probably the best way to understand her feelings is to try to remember or imagine a situation where you felt powerless and afraid. You may remember feeling very alone, fearful and needing comfort.



Families, Lovers and Friends

Often the raped woman needs much love and support the first few days. Affection seems to be important. Stroking or caressing can be comforting. They help break down the loneliness and alienation. This, of course, leads to the question of sex. It is impossible to generalize about how the woman will feel about sex, nor should you guess. If you have been involved sexually with the woman, try to discuss, at an appropriate time, how she feels in general about the attack, about you and about sex. (An appropriate time is not right after the rape. Let her comments to the first two questions guide you in deciding whether you have chosen a good time to discuss it or whether you would be pushing the point too soon). Some women will be anxious to resume normal sexual relations as a way of forgetting the rape, others will be more hesitant.

In the case of virgin rapes, female support seems most important. It is a good time to discuss the pleasure involved in sex–as well as to reassert the woman's right to decide when and with whom she wishes to have sex. Hopefully, a woman's mother will feel comfortable about this; if not, a friend or sister–especially if she has been raped, might help.

It seems advisable for the woman to talk about the rape, however, it is not possible to generalize about how much she should be encouraged to talk about it. Women do not seem to appreciate specific questions; they tend to be too probing and callous. To probe in these areas may only worsen any problems the woman may have in dealing with the rape.

Instead, questions about how she feels now and what bothers her the most are more useful. They are not threatening and should allow her to talk about her most immediate concerns. Remember, too, the woman wants to talk about other things. Often the rape may leave a woman concentrating on other problems and it is important that she talk about these. Probably the most practical suggestion is that you communicate your own willingness to let her talk. Because of your closeness to her, the woman may be more sensitive to your feelings. If the rape distresses her, it may be impossible for her to talk to you. She may also try to protect you. In these and other

A Note to Those Closest to Rape Victims: Families, Lovers and Friends

cases, where she really will not be able to talk with you, encourage her to speak with someone she trusts. Remember that the rape has brought up feelings of powerlessness, and encouraging her to talk to whom she wants, when she wants, is more helpful than feeling that it is necessary to talk to you.

If the rape is treated as a serious crime and not a heinous experience, women would probably have less difficulty in dealing with it. The woman survived the attack, and one would suppose that she would want to resume living a "normal" life as quickly as possible. In a healthy, supportive environment, most women will find the rape meshes with other unhappy experiences in their lives. Because of others' reactions, or their own life situations at the time of the rape, other women will find the rape was indeed a traumatic milestone. If after a reasonable amount of time, a woman seems unable to cope with the day-to-day problems of life, professional help may be sought.

Whether or not professional counseling is sought, it is not a replacement for warm, concerned, loving communications. A professional counselor may help, but he or she cannot replace your role in the relationship. Rape not only affects the woman, but also you, as it plays upon your own fears and fantasies. Try to recognize the fears for what they are; otherwise you may end up projecting them on the woman and cause some serious problems for her and your relationship.

Finally, it should be noted that, if the woman has pressed charges, the whole process involves numerous hassles and stresses. Your awareness of the legal processes and problems involved and your support will be helpful.

Courtesy of
Washington, D.C.
Rape Crisis Center

Legal Information



The Law in Washington State

Rape

Rape is legally defined in Washington State as forcible sexual intercourse without the person's consent. Sexual intercourse means penetration with a penis or object (such as a finger or pencil), either orally, vaginally, or anally. It also includes oral sex performed by a person on a victim when no penetration occurs. Rape can occur between members of the same sex as well as the opposite sex. However, the law does not recognize rape between married couples.

Washington State law defines three degrees of rape:

1. **First Degree Rape.** Forced sexual intercourse where the offender uses or threatens to use a deadly weapon, kidnaps the victim, seriously injures the victim, or breaks into the building or vehicle where the victim is.
2. **Second Degree Rape.** Forced sexual intercourse.
3. **Third Degree Rape.** Sexual intercourse where force is not used, but the victim did not consent to the act, and clearly expressed this lack of consent to the offender.

Force does not necessarily have to be actual physical force. It also means the threat of force, or an implied threat of force. In general, evidence of a victim's past sexual history is not admissable in court.

The Law in Washington State

Attempted Rape

Washington State law also applies to situations where someone *tries* either rape or sexual assault but does not complete the act. This is called attempted rape and is a crime. If someone does try to rape you, don't hesitate to call Rape Relief or the Sexual Assault Center, and the police if you choose to.

Incest

Incest is defined as sexual intercourse between members of the same family who are not married. It usually involves a father or step-father, grandfather, uncle, or brother.

Indecent Liberties

Indecent liberties is forced sexual contact between two people where sexual intercourse (as defined above) does not occur. If the victim is 13 years of age or younger, the crime is commited even if force is not used.

Statutory Rape

The definition of statutory rape is the same as the definition of rape, except the victim is always 15 years or younger and lack of the victim's consent is not necessary.

There are also three degrees of statutory rape.

1. **First Degree Statutory Rape.** When the offender is 13 years or older, and the victim is 11 years or younger.
2. **Second Degree Statutory Rape.** When the offender is 16 years or older, and the victim is 11, 12, or 13 years.
3. **Third Degree Statutory Rape.** When the offender is 18 years or older, and the victim is 14 or 15 years.

Reporting to the Police

You do not need to report to the police in order to receive rape services. When you call Rape Relief or the Sexual Assault Center your name and details of the assault remain *confidential*. There is one exception to this. If you are contacting us about a child who has been sexually abused or raped, and if the child is in danger of being abused again, we will report the matter to Children's Protective Services (as required by State law). Children's Protective Service will be used to ensure that the child is protected from continuing abuse and obtain the services s/he needs to recover from the assault. Even in situations in which a report is made to Children's Protective Services, the victim (and his/her family) have a choice about whether or not to pursue a report to the police.

We understand that there are reasons for not wanting to involve the police. For example, you may fear retaliation from the rapist. Or perhaps you don't want your family to learn about the assault. We support your decision, whether it is to report to the police or not.

Very often it takes time to decide whether or not you want to report a sexual assault to the police. When you call 632-RAPE or visit the Sexual Assault Center, counselors or social workers will give you information about the legal system which will help you make that decision. The sooner you report the crime to the police, the stronger your case will be. By calling 632-RAPE an advocate counselor will respond immediately and provide transportation if necessary. If you choose to report while at the Sexual Assault Center, a social worker can contact the police for you.



Reporting to the Police

Making a Report to the Police

If you choose to report to the police, remember: **There is a good chance your case will be stronger if you do not bathe or douche until a medical doctor has collected potential evidence. Also, do not destroy or wash the clothing you were wearing during and/or immediately following the assault.**

When you report to the police, Sexual Assault Center staff or Rape Relief, advocate counselors can be with you during all the interviews with police and prosecutors. These people take the time to explain legal procedures and to listen to your concerns. If your case goes to trial, the advocate counselor or social worker will go with you. We know that being involved in the legal system can be a very difficult, draining experience. Rape Relief or the Sexual Assault Center can give you support and information throughout the whole process.

The FBI estimates that only 1 in 5 persons report a rape to anyone. Others estimate that only 1 in 10 report the crime. By reporting to the police, you can increase the chances of removing a rapist from the streets, and creating a safer society. Even if you don't want to follow through with prosecution if a suspect is caught, giving an initial police report can still be important. The information you give the police may help in capturing a rapist who has attacked or will attack other people.

If you are assaulted or an attempt is made, and you wish to report to the police, dial 911. Remember an advocate counselor can be with you throughout this process.

These are services the police will provide:

- A patrol car will be sent to wherever you are.
- When the officers arrive, they will determine whether you need emergency medical attention, and can drive you to a medical facility.
- During the interview the officers will write down your description of what happened, where it happened, a description of the attacker, and on what part of your body sexual contact was made. Also, they will collect any available evidence.

The Detective Interview

Within 3 - 5 days after your first interview with the patrol officers, a detective from the Sex Crimes Unit will call you for a follow-up interview. The detective will take a detailed written statement from you describing the circumstances of the rape. *Be sure to read over this statement carefully before signing it.* If the case goes to trial this statement will be extremely important to the outcome of your case.

If you do not hear from a detective within 5 days after your contact with the patrol officers, call the Seattle Police Department's Sex Crimes Unit (or the King County Police Department's Major Crimes Unit, if the assault occurred outside Seattle City Limits, and in King County), and ask if they have received your report.

- Seattle Police Department, Sex Crimes Unit: 625-2457
- King County Police Department, Major Crimes Unit: 344-2668

If you prefer, you may call Rape Relief or the Sexual Assault Center and we will get the information for you.

The Prosecuting Attorney

If a suspect is found and the preliminary police investigation is finished, your case will be presented to the King County Prosecuting Attorney's Office, which is responsible for prosecuting the suspect. A deputy prosecuting attorney will interview you and ask for details of the crime before deciding whether to file charges. Sometimes the interview with the prosecutor takes place immediately after the detective interview.

Once the decision is made to file charges against the suspect, trial proceedings generally occur in Superior Court. (In some cases there will be no trial since the suspect may plead guilty.) The trial usually takes place 2 - 4 months after the assault. You will receive a subpoena to appear in court and will be called on to testify. During the trial, both the prosecutor and defense lawyer will ask you detailed questions about the assault.

The phone number for the King County Prosecuting Attorney's Office is: 583-2200.

The legal system is very complicated. Your Rape Relief Advocate Counselor or Sexual Assault Social Worker will provide you with more detailed information about legal proceedings, and can be with you during the patrol, detective and prosecutor interviews.

Facts About Sexual Assault

Facts about sexual abuse often have not been accurately reported in our society. Most people have grown up with a variety of false beliefs about sexual abuse. These beliefs have been handed down from generation to generation through individual interaction, media (movies, tv, magazines and books), religious beliefs, and through a lack of education on the subject. It has only been in the last ten years that people started studying sexual abuse and found that most ideas about sexual assault that have existed for centuries are wrong.

These false beliefs have many negative effects on the victim in particular. Many sexually abused people feel shame and guilt because of society's false beliefs about sexual assault and as a result, only 1/5 to 1/10 of the sexually assaulted persons seek the help they need or tell anyone what has happened. These false beliefs also result in *low* conviction rates of offenders. And finally, these false ideas support sexual abuse in our society because they do not recognize the offender as being responsible for his behavior and they blame the victim for the sexual assault. This often discourages sexually assaulted persons from seeking help and reporting the crime.

The facts about sexual assault are not always easy to accept. They may challenge some of your most basic



beliefs and values. But we must educate ourselves as to the truth. Unless we *all* take responsibility for this horrendous crime, and change our beliefs, sexual assault will continue to be the fastest rising violent crime in the country, the most difficult to prosecute and obtain a conviction, and many sexually assaulted persons will continue to hide the fact that they have been abused, rather than seeking help.

Fact: Sexual abuse is a violent crime.

Research shows that men who rape do *not* do it because they are sexually aroused and can't control their sexual urges but rather to dominate and have power over another person, which makes them feel better and proves their worth to themselves. Most of us have had the experience of "power tripping" someone else to make ourselves feel better. A rapist carries this to an extreme. He needs to be **violent in a sexual way** in order to make himself feel better. He uses sex as a weapon. He does not rape because he needs sex. Most men who rape are married or have available sex partners. In addition, 80-90% of all rapes are planned and not spontaneous acts. In about one-third of the cases, a weapon is used or threatened.

Fact: Sexy, seductive clothing does not cause a man to rape.

Rape is an act of violence, and is not sexually motivated. So, regardless of whether one wears sexy clothing, the chances of being assaulted are not increased or decreased. Our experience shows that women who are raped are dressed in all different ways.

And, more importantly, regardless of what a person wears, says, or does, *no one* has the right to assault her/him.

Fact: Not all rapes can be prevented.

In some rape situations, victims are directly threatened with physical harm either through physical force or the use of a weapon. The majority of adult victims report that rape carries a fear of death or severe bodily harm. This fear frequently immobilizes people so that they can't think of what to do. They are in a state of shock, and are often confused or unsure about how to get away. Most people haven't thought about what to do if attacked so they are unprepared. Afraid and unprepared, it may be impossible for a person to prevent an attack.

Facts About Sexual Assault

Fact: Most rapists are not insane.

Studies show that men who rape have a low self concept and a tendency toward violence. But, they are very average in most aspects of their lives. Rapists come from all economic classes and occupations, and are all ages, colors, and religions. Some are "pillars" of the community.

Most rapists are *not* insane, crazy people who are out of control, and should be held responsible for their actions.

Fact: Children do not lie or make up stories about being sexually abused.

Children are particularly vulnerable to sexual abuse because of their age, size, and training which instructs them to trust adults and do what adults say without question. It can be difficult when you are faced with a child's report that she has been sexually abused and the person she reports as an offender denies it. (This is very common behavior for child molesters.) Or it may be very difficult to believe that someone you know quite well has molested a child close to you. Our experience is definitely that children do not make up or imagine stories about sexual assault. Adults should proceed in protecting the child and obtaining help for her/him on the basis of the child's report.

Fact: Falsely reporting a rape is very uncommon.

Statistics show that the number of false reports is insignificant, and is at the same rate of false reports for other crimes.

Many people believe that women lie about being raped to get back at particular men or for other reasons. Consequently, when some women tell someone about the assault and are not believed immediately, they do not seek out the help they need. The fact is that very few women lie about being raped.

Fact: The majority of males who sexually assault other males (adults, adolescents, and young boys) are heterosexual men.

Many people refer to a male raping another male as "homosexual rape." This is misleading, since the vast majority of rapists are heterosexual. Males who rape other males do it for the same reasons as those who rape females. They need to express power and dominance over another person, and use sex as the weapon.

Approximately 10% of victims served by Rape Relief and the Sexual Assault Center are male.

Fact: Rape does happen within marriage.

Some married people are violent with each other in various ways, one of which is through sexual assault. Any time a husband forces his wife to have sexual intercourse when she does not want to, he has raped her. Emotional and physical trauma is experienced by the wife as a result of the rape. In Washington State, the law does not recognize rape between husband and wife.

Fact: Most victims are raped by people of the same cultural background.

National statistics show that most rapes occur *within* the same racial group, rather than occurring between races. For example, the majority of white victims are raped by white men.

Fact: 60% of adult rapes are between people who know each other. 85% of children are molested by people they know well.

We have grown up with the idea that rapes usually happen between strangers. The notion that most rapes occur in the dead of night behind bushes or in a deserted alley is simply not true in most situations. The majority of rapes occur in the victim's own home, and the assailant is frequently someone she knows.



Fact: Some women have sucessfully defended themselves and been able to get out of the rape situation.

Women have defended themselves in a variety of ways: yelling, running, fighting back, trickery, etc. It is difficult to predict how a rapist will react to resistance. Depending on who we are, and what our situation is, each of us must decide how we are going to react.

We do have options for coping with an attack, and they are increased if we think ahead of time how we might react if assaulted.



Protecting Ourselves

Prevention

The only definite statement that can be made about prevention of sexual assault is that there are no pat answers. Every situation is different and every person is different. What works in one case may not work in another. **A woman should do whatever seems best for her--it is her life at stake and only she can decide what is the best choice for her to make.** We at Rape Relief and the Sexual Assault Center encourage you to think about how you might react in a dangerous situation and to consider a variety of options. We support whatever decisions you make about self-protection.

The prevention of sexual assault in many cases is a matter of increasing your options, and feelings committed to the belief that you can and have the right to defend yourself. We usually hear about those who were sexually assaulted; we rarely hear about those who got away. But **there are** many people who have successfully prevented a sexual assault.

The key in prevention is to be prepared, trust your intuition, use common sense and be assertive. There is a difference between being prepared and being "paranoid". We are all aware of some of the dangers of driving, for example, so we are somewhat defensive on the road. This need to be aware of possible danger is also a primary factor in the prevention of sexual assault. Do not be afraid to create a scene or be embarrassed by being assertive if you are in a potentially dangerous situation. For example, if you are persistently offered a ride home at a party by someone you are uncomfortable with, simply say "No thank you", and stick to your answer. You don't owe him an explanation of how you feel.

Children

We teach children how to prevent fires and how to avoid car accidents. Sexual assault, however, is difficult for adults to talk about and even more difficult for adults to discuss with children. The point is to teach children about the potential for sexual assault, and to make clear that their bodies are their own and no one has the right to abuse them.

In discussing prevention of sexual abuse with children, it is helpful to give examples of situations. Two examples are:

1. If a man drives up next to you in his car and shows you his penis or wants you to get into the car, leave the area right away and tell someone you know (a parent, teacher or neighbor) about the man.
2. If a relative or someone you know (like an uncle, or a boy down the street) wants to rub your vagina (or penis) tell the man "NO" and tell your parent or teacher about what happened as soon as possible.

Services

There are several reasons in the community which offer information and workshops on prevention of sexual assault, including the special needs of children, elderly, and women.

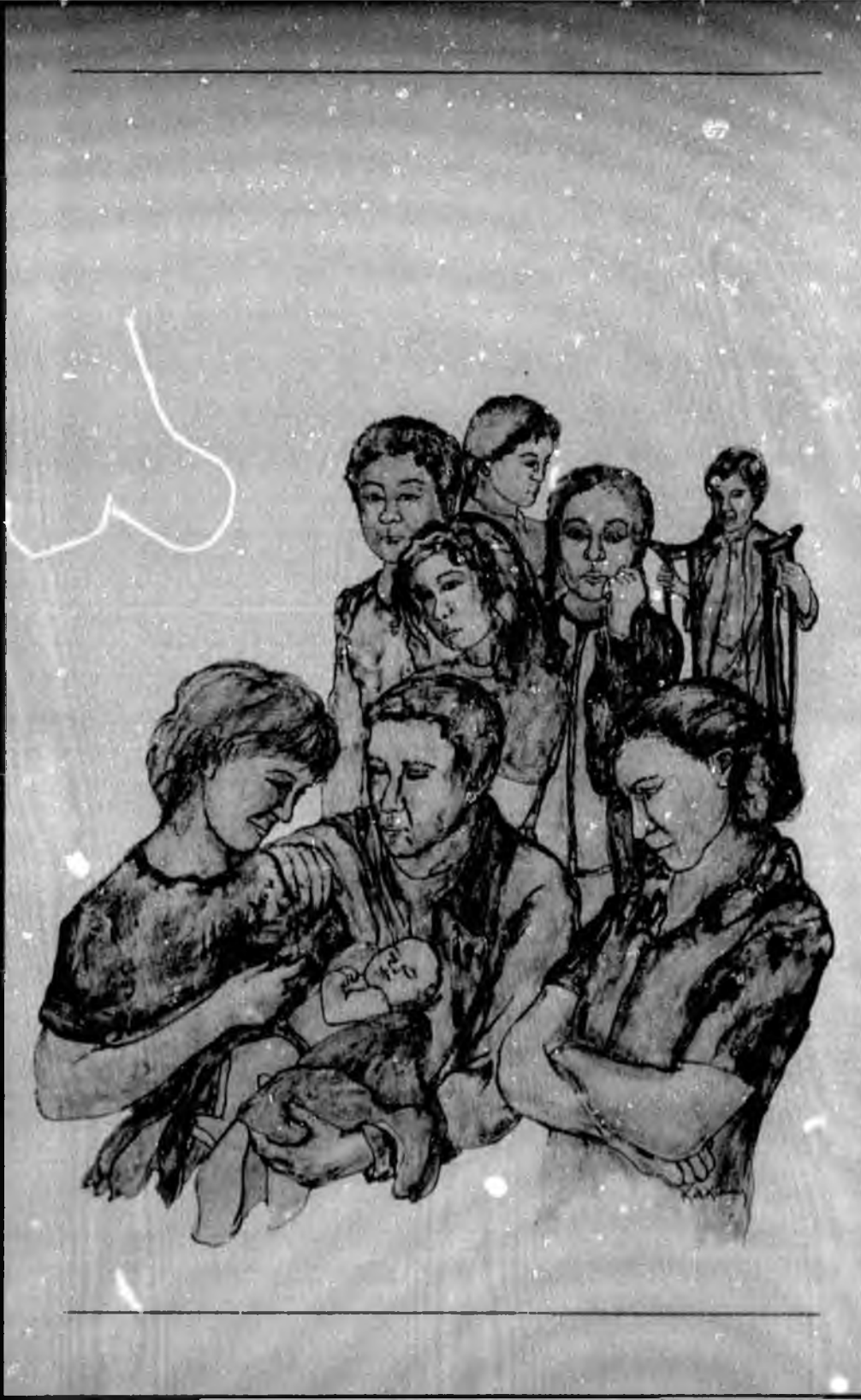
For suggested referrals, call 632-RAPE.

We wish to thank the following contributors:

Betsy Grava, Ellen Ryerson, Ellen Stetzer,
Karen Bosley, and Laurette Culbert of Rape Relief;
Nancy Ousley, Kathleen Kennelly,
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Denise Hormann and Reverend Marie Fortune
of the Prevention of Sexual Violence Project;
Lynda Holmstrom and Ann Burgess
of Boston College;
D.C. Rape Crisis Center.

The design and illustrations in this pamphlet
were created by Kathleen Kinney.

Sponsored by
The Division of Family, Women and Children's Services,
City of Seattle, Department of Human Resources.
1979



IN THE LEGISLATURE
of the
STATE OF WASHINGTON

CERTIFICATION OF ENROLLED ENACTMENT

HOUSE BILL NO. 1207

CHAPTER 248, LAWS OF 1979
1st Extraordinary Session
(46th Legislative Session)

Effective Date: Sept. 1, 1979

Passed the House May 29, 1979
Yeas 78 Nays 4

Passed the Senate May 31, 1979
as amended
Yeas 42 Nays 1

6-1-79

The House concurred in the Senate amendments and passed the bill as amended.

Yeas 97 Nays 0

CERTIFICATE

We Dean R. Foster and Vita T. Chinchi, Chief Clerks of the House of Representatives of the State of Washington do hereby certify that the attached is enrolled House Bill No. 1207 as passed by the House of Representatives and the Senate on the dates hereon set forth.

Dean R. Foster — Chief Clerk

Vita T. Chinchi — Chief Clerk

HOUSE BILL NO. 1207

State of Washington
46th Legislature
1st Ex. Sess.

by Representatives Gruger, Houchen, Galloway and Brekke

Read first time February 9, 1979, and referred to Committee on Social & Health Services.

AN ACT Relating to day care services; adding new sections to chapter 74.13 RCW; and making an appropriation.

BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF WASHINGTON:

NEW SECTION. Section 1. The department of social and health services shall conduct a two-year demonstration project for the purpose of contracting with an existing day care center to provide for the protection, care, and treatment of children who are at risk of being abused or neglected. The children who shall be served by this project shall range in age from birth to twenty-four months. The client population served shall not exceed thirty children at any one time.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 2. For the purposes of this act "day care center" means an agency, other than a residence, which regularly provides care for children for any part of the twenty-four hour day. No day care center shall be located in a private family residence unless that portion of the residence to which the children have access is used exclusively for the children during the hours the center is in operation or is separate from the usual living quarters of the family.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 3. The services provided through this project shall include:

(1) Transportation to and from the child's home;

(2) Daily monitoring of the child's physical and emotional condition;

(3) Developmentally oriented programs designed to meet the unique needs of each child in order to overcome the effects of parental abuse or neglect;

(4) Family counseling and treatment; and

(5) Evaluation by the department of social and health services assessing the efficiency and effectiveness of day care

centers operated under the project.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 4. The department of social and health services shall utilize existing community services and promote cooperation between the services in implementing the intent of this act.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 5. Sections 1 through 4 of this act are each added to chapter 74.13 RCW.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 6. There is appropriated to the department of social and health services from the general fund, the sum of two hundred fifty thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary, to carry out the purposes of this act.

Passed the House June 1, 1979.

Democratic Speaker of the House.

Republican Speaker of the House.

FILED
JUN 15 1979

Passed the Senate May 31, 1979.

President of the Senate

Approved June 15, 1979

Governor of the State of Washington

IN THE LEGISLATURE
of the
STATE OF WASHINGTON

CERTIFICATION OF ENROLLED ENACTMENT

HOUSE BILL NO. 307

CHAPTER 244, LAWS OF 1979
1st Extraordinary Session
(46th Legislative Session)

Effective Date: July 1, 1979

Passed the House March 21, 1979
Yeas 98 Nays 0

Passed the Senate April 11, 1979
as amended
Yeas 46 Nays 0

4-23-79 - House concurred in Senate amendments except for amendment on page 7, after line 32 inserting Sec. 15, and title amendment thereto on page 1, line 26, and amendment on page 7, after line 32 (Sec. 14), and title amendment thereto on page 1, line 26 and asked the Senate to recede therefrom.

5-2-79 - Senate insisted on above amendments and asked House to recede therefrom.

5-4-79 - House refused to recede from above amendments, insisted on its position and again asked Senate to recede therefrom.

5-24-79 - Senate receded from above amendments and passed the bill with remaining Senate amendments.
Yeas 42 Nays 0

5-25-79 - House passed the bill as amended by the Senate.
Yeas 97 Nays 0

CERTIFICATE

We, Dean R. Foster and Ben T. Chapin, Chief Clerk of the House of Representatives of the State of Washington, do hereby certify that the attached is enrolled House Bill No. 307 as passed by the House of Representatives and the Senate on the dates hereon set forth.

Dean R. Foster
Chief Clerk

Ben T. Chapin
Chief Clerk

HOUSE BILL NO. 307

State of Washington
46th Legislature
1st Ex. Sess.

by Representatives Newhouse and Knowles

Read first time January 15, 1979, and referred to Committee on Judiciary.

AN ACT Relating to crimes and criminal procedure; amending section 4, chapter 14, Laws of 1975 1st ex. sess. as amended by section 1, chapter 287, Laws of 1975 1st ex. sess. and RCW 9.79.170; amending section 5, chapter 14, Laws of 1975 1st ex. sess. and RCW 9.79.180; amending section 6, chapter 14, Laws of 1975 1st ex. sess. and RCW 9.79.190; amending section 7, chapter 14, Laws of 1975 1st ex. sess. and RCW 9.79.200; amending section 8, chapter 14, Laws of 1975 1st ex. sess. and RCW 9.79.210; amending section 9, chapter 14, Laws of 1975 1st ex. sess. and RCW 9.79.220; amending section 9A.16.020, ch 260, Laws of 1975 1st ex. sess. as amended by ch 13, chapter 80, Laws of 1977 ex. sess. and RCW 9A.16.020; amending section 9A.16.030, chapter 260, Laws of 1975 1st ex. sess. and RCW 9A.16.030; amending section 9A.36.020, chapter 260, Laws of 1975 1st ex. sess. as amended by section 5, chapter 38, Laws of 1975-'76 2nd ex. sess. and RCW 9A.36.020; amending section 9A.36.030, chapter 260, Laws of 1975 1st ex. sess. and RCW 9A.36.030; amending section 9A.88.100, chapter 260, Laws of 1975 1st ex. sess. as amended by section 1, chapter 118, Laws of 1977 ex. sess. and RCW 9A.88.100; amending section 9A.52.070, chapter 260, Laws of 1975 1st ex. sess. and RCW 9A.52.070; amending section 9A.52.080, chapter 260, Laws of 1975 1st ex. sess. and RCW 9A.52.080; amending section 9A.56.060, chapter 260, Laws of 1975 1st ex. sess. and RCW 9A.56.060; amending section 9A.88.010, chapter 260, Laws of 1975 1st ex. sess. and RCW 9A.88.010; amending section 14, chapter 46, Laws of 1971 ex. sess. and RCW 10.88.330; decodifying RCW

9.79.190, 9.79.200, 9.79.210, 9.79.220, 9A.88.020, and 9A.88.100 and adding these sections to Title 9A RCW as a new chapter to be designated chapter 9A.44 RCW; prescribing penalties; declaring an emergency; and providing an effective date.

BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF WASHINGTON:

Section 1. Section 8, chapter 74, Laws of 1975 1st ex. sess. as amended by section 1, chapter 287, Laws of 1975 1st ex. sess. and RCW 9.79.170 are each amended to read as follows:

(1) A person is guilty of rape in the first degree when such person engages in sexual intercourse with another person not married to the perpetrator by forcible compulsion where the perpetrator or an accessory:

(a) Uses or threatens to use a deadly weapon; or

(b) Kidnaps the victim; or

(c) Inflicts serious physical injury; or

(d) Feloniously enters into the building or vehicle where the victim is situated.

(2) Rape in the first degree is a class A felony((;--and shall--be-punished-by-imprisonment-in-the-state-penitentiary-for a-term-of-not-less-than-twenty-years)). No person convicted of rape in the first degree shall be granted a deferred or suspended sentence except for the purpose of commitment to an inpatient treatment facility: PROVIDED, That every person convicted of rape in the first degree shall be confined for a minimum of three years: PROVIDED FURTHER, That the board of prison terms and paroles shall have authority to set a period of confinement greater than three years but shall never reduce the minimum three-year period of confinement nor shall the board release the convicted person during the first three years of confinement as a result of any type of automatic good time calculation nor shall the department of social and health services permit the convicted person to participate in any work release program or furlough program during the first three years of confinement.

Sec. 2. Section 5, chapter 14, Laws of 1975 1st ex. sess. and RCW 9.79.180 are each amended to read as follows:

(1) A person is guilty of rape in the second degree when, under circumstances not constituting rape in the first degree, the person engages in sexual intercourse with another person, not married to the perpetrator:

(a) By forcible compulsion; or

(b) When the victim is incapable of consent by reason of being physically helpless or mentally incapacitated.

(2) Rape in the second degree is a class B felony((, and shall be punished by imprisonment in the state penitentiary for not more than ten years)).

Sec. 3. Section 6, chapter 14, Laws of 1975 1st ex. sess. and RCW 9.79.190 are each amended to read as follows:

(1) A person is guilty of rape in the third degree when, under circumstances not constituting rape in the first or second degree, such person engages in sexual intercourse with another person, not married to the perpetrator:

(a) Where the victim did not consent as defined in RCW 9.79.180(6), as recodified by this 1979 act, to sexual intercourse with the perpetrator and such lack of consent was clearly expressed by the victim's words or conduct, or

(b) Where there is threat of substantial unlawful harm to property rights of the victim.

(2) Rape in the third degree is a class C felony((, and shall be punished by imprisonment in the state penitentiary for not more than five years)).

Sec. 4. Section 7, chapter 14, Laws of 1975 1st ex. sess. and RCW 9.79.200 are each amended to read as follows:

(1) A person over thirteen years of age is guilty of statutory rape in the first degree when the person engages in sexual intercourse with another person who is less than eleven years old.

(2) Statutory rape in the first degree is a class A felony((, and shall be punished by imprisonment in the state penitentiary for a term of not less than twenty years)). No

person convicted of statutory rape in the first degree shall be granted a deferred or suspended sentence except for the purpose of commitment to an inpatient treatment facility.

Sec. 5. Section 8, chapter 14, Laws of 1975 1st ex. sess. and RCW 9.79.210 are each amended to read as follows:

(1) A person over sixteen years of age is guilty of statutory rape in the second degree when such person engages in sexual intercourse with another person, not married to the perpetrator, who is eleven years of age or older but less than fourteen years old.

(2) Statutory rape in the second degree is a class B felony((;-and-shall-be-punished-by--imprisonment--in--the--state penitentiary-for-not-more-than-ten-years)).

Sec. 6. Section 9, chapter 14, Laws of 1975 1st ex. sess. and RCW 9.79.220 are each amended to read as follows:

(1) A person over eighteen years of age is guilty of statutory rape in the third degree when such person engages in sexual intercourse with another person, not married to the perpetrator, who is fourteen years of age or older but less than sixteen years old.

(2) Statutory rape in the third degree is a class C felony((;-and-shall-be-punished-by--imprisonment--in--the--state penitentiary-for-not-more-than-five-years)).

Sec. 7. Section 9A.16.020, chapter 200, Laws of 1975 1st ex. sess. as amended by section 13, chapter 80, Laws of 1977 ex. sess. and RCW 9A.16.020 are each amended to read as follows:

The use, attempt, or offer to use force upon or toward the person of another ((shall)) is not ((be)) unlawful in the following cases:

(1) Whenever necessarily used by a public officer in the performance of a legal duty, or a person assisting him and acting under his direction;

(2) Whenever necessarily used by a person arresting one who has committed a felony and delivering him to a public officer competent to receive him into custody;

(3) Whenever used by a party about to be injured, or by

another lawfully aiding him, in preventing or attempting to prevent an offense against his person, or a malicious trespass, or other malicious interference with real or personal property lawfully in his possession, in case the force is not more than ((shall be)) is necessary;

(8) Whenever reasonably used by a person to detain someone who enters or remains unlawfully in a building or on real property lawfully in the possession of such person, so long as such detention is reasonable in duration and manner to investigate the reason for the detained person's presence on the premises, and so long as the premises in question did not reasonably appear to be intended to be open to members of the public;

(9) Whenever used in a reasonable and moderate manner by a parent or his authorized agent, a guardian, master, or teacher in the exercise of lawful authority, to restrain or correct his child, ward, apprentice, or scholar;

(((9))) (10) Whenever used by a carrier of passengers or his authorized agent or servant, or other person assisting them at their request in expelling from a carriage, railway car, vessel, or other vehicle, a passenger who refuses to obey a lawful and reasonable regulation prescribed for the conduct of passengers, if such vehicle has first been stopped and the force used is not more than ((shall be)) is necessary to expel the offender with reasonable regard to his personal safety;

(((10))) (11) Whenever used by any person to prevent a mentally ill, mentally incompetent, or mentally disabled person from committing an act dangerous to himself or another, or in enforcing necessary restraint for the protection of his person, or his restoration to health, during such period only as ((shall be)) is necessary to obtain legal authority for the restraint or custody of his person.

Sec. 8. Section 9A.16.030, chapter 260, Laws of 1975 1st ex. sess. and RCW 9A.16.030 are each amended to read as follows:

Homicide is excusable when committed by accident or misfortune in doing any lawful act by lawful means, ((with

ordinary-caution-and)) without criminal negligence, or without any unlawful intent.

Sec. 9. Section 9A.36.020, chapter 260, Laws of 1975 1st ex. sess. as amended by section 5, chapter 38, Laws of 1975-'76 2nd ex. sess. and RCW 9A.36.020 are each amended to read as follows:

(1) Every person who, under circumstances not amounting to assault in the first degree shall be guilty of assault in the second degree when he:

(a) With intent to injure, shall unlawfully administer to or cause to be taken by another, poison or any other destructive or noxious thing, or any drug or medicine the use of which is dangerous to life or health; or

(b) Shall knowingly inflict grievous bodily harm upon another with or without a weapon; or

(c) Shall knowingly assault another with a weapon or other instrument or thing likely to produce bodily harm; or

(d) Shall knowingly assault another with intent to commit a felony((;--or

(e)---With--criminal--negligence--shall--cause--physical injury--to--another--person--by--means--of--a--weapon--or--other instrument-or-thing-likely-to-produce-bodily-harm)).

(2) Assault in the second degree is a class B felony.

Sec. 10. Section 9A.36.030, chapter 260, Laws of 1975 1st ex. sess. and RCW 9A.36.030 are each amended to read as follows:

(1) Every person who, under circumstances not amounting to assault in either the first or second degree, shall ((assault another)) be guilty of assault in the third degree when he:

(a) With intent to prevent or resist the execution of any lawful process or mandate of any court officer((,)) or the lawful apprehension or detention of himself or another person shall ((be--guilty--of--assault--in--the-third-degree)) assault another; or

(b) With criminal negligence, shall cause physical injury to another person by means of a weapon or other

instrument or thing likely to produce bodily harm.

(2) Assault in the third degree is a class C felony.

Sec. 11. Section 9A.48.100, chapter 260 Laws of 1975 1st ex. sess. as amended by section 1, chapter 174, Laws of 1977 ex. sess. and RCW 9A.48.100 are each amended to read as follows:

For the purposes of RCW 9A.48.070 through 9A.48.090 inclusive((:)):

(1) "Physical damage", in addition to its ordinary meaning, shall include the alteration, damage, or erasure of records, information, data, or computer programs which are electronically recorded for use in computers and shall also include the injury or destruction of livestock;

(2) If more than one item of property is physically damaged as a result of a common scheme or plan by a person and the physical damage to the property would, when considered separately, constitute mischief in the third degree because of value, then the value of the damages may be aggregated in any one count. If the sum of the value of all the physical damages exceeds two hundred fifty dollars, the defendant may be charged with and convicted of malicious mischief in the second degree.

Sec. 12. Section 9A.52.070, chapter 260, Laws of 1975 1st ex. sess. and RCW 9A.52.070 are each amended to read as follows:

(1) A person is guilty of criminal trespass in the first degree if he knowingly enters or remains unlawfully in a building ((or on real property adjacent thereto one upon real property which is fenced or otherwise enclosed in a manner designed to exclude intruders)).

(2) Criminal trespass in the first degree is a gross misdemeanor.

Sec. 13. Section 9A. 2.080, chapter 260, Laws of 1975 1st ex. sess. and RCW 9A.52.080 are each amended to read as follows:

(1) A person is guilty of criminal trespass in the second degree if he knowingly enters or remains unlawfully in or upon premises of another under circumstances not constituting

criminal trespass in the first degree.

(2) Criminal trespass in the second degree is a misdemeanor.

Sec. 14. Section 9A.56.060, chapter 260, Laws of 1975 1st ex. sess. and RCW 9A.56.060 are each amended to read as follows:

(1) Any person who shall with intent to defraud, make, or draw, or utter, or deliver to another person any check, or draft, on a bank or other depositary for the payment of money, knowing at the time of such drawing, or delivery, that he has not sufficient funds in, or credit with said bank or other depositary, to meet said check or draft, in full upon its presentation, shall be guilty of unlawful issuance of bank check. The word "credit" as used herein shall be construed to mean an arrangement or understanding with the bank or other depositary for the payment of such check or draft, and the uttering or delivery of such a check or draft to another person without such fund or credit to meet the same shall be prima facie evidence of an intent to defraud.

(2) Any person who shall with intent to defraud, make, or draw, or utter, or deliver to another person any check, or draft, on a bank or other depositary for the payment of money, and who issues a stop payment order directing the bank or depositary on which the check is drawn not to honor said check, and who fails to make payment of money in the amount of the check or draft or otherwise arranges a satisfactory agreement upon by the holder of the check within thirty days of issuing said check or draft shall be guilty of unlawful issuance of a bank check.

(3) When any series of transactions which constitute unlawful issuance of a bank check would, when considered separately, constitute unlawful issuance of a bank check in an amount of two hundred fifty dollars or less because of value, and the series of transactions is a part of a common scheme or plan, the transactions may be aggregated in one count and the sum of the value of all of the transactions shall be the value considered in determining whether the unlawful issuance of a

bank check is to be punished as a class C felony or a gross misdemeanor.

(a) Unlawful issuance of a bank check in an amount greater than two hundred ((and)) fifty dollars is a class C felony.

(((3))) (5) Unlawful issuance of a bank check in an amount of two hundred ((and)) fifty dollars or less is a gross misdemeanor.

Sec. 15. Section 9A.88.030, chapter 260, Laws of 1975 1st ex. sess. and RCW 9A.88.030 are each amended to read as follows:

(1) A person is guilty of prostitution if such person engages or agrees or offers to engage in sexual conduct with another person in return for a fee.

(2) For purposes of this section, "sexual conduct" means "sexual intercourse" as defined in RCW 9.79.100(1) as recodified by this 1979 act or "sexual contact" as defined in RCW 9A.88.100(2) as recodified by this 1979 act.

(3) Prostitution is a misdemeanor.

Sec. 16. Section 10, chapter 46, Laws of 1971 ex. sess. and RCW 10.88.330 are each amended to read as follows:

(1) The arrest of a person may be lawfully made also by any peace officer or a private person, without a warrant upon reasonable information that the accused stands charged in the courts of a state with a crime punishable by death or imprisonment for a term exceeding one year, but when so arrested the accused must be taken before a judge or magistrate with all practicable speed and complaint must be made against him under oath setting forth the ground for the arrest as in RCW 10.[illegible]120; and thereafter his answer shall be heard as if he had been arrested on a warrant

(2) An officer of the United States customs service or the immigration and naturalization service may, without a warrant, arrest a person if:

(a) The officer is on duty;

(b) One or more of the following circumstances exists:

(ii) The person commits an assault or other crime involving physical harm, defined and punishable under chapter 9A.36 RCW, against the officer or against any other person in the presence of the officer;

(iii) The person commits an assault or related crime while armed, defined and punishable under chapter 9.41 RCW, against the officer or against any other person in the presence of the officer;

(iiii) The officer has reasonable cause to believe that a crime as defined in (b) (ii) or (iii) of this subsection has been committed and reasonable cause to believe that the person to be arrested has committed it;

(iv) The officer has reasonable cause to believe that a felony has been committed and reasonable cause to believe that the person to be arrested has committed it; or

(v) The officer has received positive information by written, telegraphic, teletypic, telephonic, radio, or other authoritative source that a peace officer holds a warrant for the person's arrest; and

(c) The regional commissioner of customs certifies to the state of Washington that the customs officer has received proper training within the agency to enable that officer to enforce or administer this subsection.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 17. RCW 9.79.140, 9.79.150, 9.79.160, 9.79.170 as now or hereafter amended, 9.79.180 as now or hereafter amended, 9.79.190 as now or hereafter amended, 9.79.200 as now or hereafter amended, 9.79.210 as now or hereafter amended, 9.79.220 as now or hereafter amended, 9A.88.020, and 9A.88.100 are each decodified and are each added to Title 9A RCW as a new chapter with the designation chapter 9A.44 RCW.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 18. The sections decodified by section 17 of this 1979 act and added to Title 9A RCW as a new chapter with the designation chapter 9A.44 RCW shall be construed as part of Title 9A RCW.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 19. This act is necessary for the

immediate preservation of the public peace, health, and safety, the support of the state government and its existing public institutions, and shall take effect on July 1, 1979.

Passed the House May 25, 1979.

Democratic Speaker of the House.

Republican Speaker of the House.

FILED
JUN 15 1979
4:17 p.m.

Passed the Senate May 24, 1979.

President of the Senate.

Approved June 15, 1979

Governor of the State of Washington

MS 107

IN THE LEGISLATURE
of the
STATE OF WASHINGTON

CERTIFICATION OF ENROLLED ENACTMENT

SECOND SUBSTITUTE HOUSE BILL NO 418

CHAPTER 219, LAWS OF 1979
1st Extraordinary Session
(46th Legislative Session)

Effective Date: Sept. 1, 1979

Passed the House April 25, 19 79
Yeas 91 Nays 4

Passed the Senate May 10, 19 79
as amended
Yeas 40 Nays 0

May 15, 1979
The House concurred in the Senate amendments and passed the bill as amended.

Yeas 91 Nays 3

CERTIFICATE

We, Dean R. Foster and Tom T. Chrisler, Chief Clerks of the House of Representatives of the State of Washington, do hereby certify that the attached is SECOND SUBSTITUTE House Bill No. 418 as passed by the House of Representatives and the Senate on the dates hereon set forth.

Dean R. Foster
Dean R. Foster Chief Clerk

Tom T. Chrisler
Tom T. Chrisler Chief Clerk

SECOND SUBSTITUTE HOUSE BILL NO. 418

State of Washington
46th Legislature
1st Ex. Sess.

by Committee on Appropriations (originally sponsored by Representatives Gruger, Teutsch, Brekke, Kreidler, Lux, Adams and Pruitt)

Read first time April 11, 1979, and passed to second reading.

AN ACT Relating to victims of crime; amending section 9, chapter 332, Laws of 1977 ex. sess. and RCW 7.68.065; adding new sections to chapter 7.68 RCW.

BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF WASHINGTON:

NEW SECTION. Section 1. This chapter may be known and cited as the Victims of Sexual Assault Act.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 2. (1) The legislature hereby finds and declares that:

(a) Sexual assault has become one of the most rapidly increasing violent crimes over the last decade;

(b) There is a lack of essential information and data concerning sexual assault;

(c) There is a lack of adequate training for law enforcement officers concerning sexual assault, the victim, the offender, and the investigation;

(d) There is a lack of community awareness and knowledge concerning sexual assault and the physical and psychological impact upon the victim;

(e) There is a lack of public information concerning sexual assault prevention and personal self-protection;

(f) Because of the lack of information, training, and services, the victims of sexual assault are not receiving the assistance they require in dealing with the physical and psychological trauma of a sexual assault;

(g) The criminal justice system and health care system should maintain close contact and cooperation with each other and with community rape crisis centers to expedite the disposition of sexual assault cases; and

(h) Persons who are victims of sexual assault will benefit directly from increased public awareness and education.

increased prosecutions, and a criminal justice system which treats them in a humane manner.

(2) Therefore, a state-wide sexual assault education, training, and consultation program should be developed. Such a state-wide program should seek to improve treatment of victims through information-gathering, education, training, community awareness programs, and by increasing the efficiency of the criminal justice and health care systems as they relate to sexual assault. Such a program should serve a consultative and facilitative function for organizations which provide services to victims and potential victims of sexual assault.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 3. As used in this chapter and unless the context indicates otherwise:

(1) "Department" means the department of social and health services.

(2) "Law enforcement agencies" means police and sheriff's departments of this state.

(3) "Personal representative" means a friend, relative, attorney, or employee or volunteer from a rape crisis center.

(4) "Rape crisis center" means a community-based social service agency which provides services to victims of sexual assault.

(5) "Secretary" means the secretary of the department of social and health services.

(6) "Sexual assault" means one or more of the following:

(a) Rape or statutory rape;

(b) Assault with intent to commit rape;

(c) Incest or indecent liberties; or

(d) An attempt to commit any of the aforementioned offenses.

(7) "Victim" means any person who suffers physical and/or mental anguish as a proximate result of a sexual assault.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 4. The department shall establish a centralized office within the department to coordinate activities of programs relating to sexual assault and to facilitate coordination and dissemination of information to

personnel in fields relating to sexual assault.

The department shall develop, with the cooperation of the criminal justice training commission, the attorney general's office, the medical profession, and existing rape crisis centers, a state-wide plan to aid organizations which provide services to victims of sexual assault.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 5. The state-wide program established under section 4 of this act shall include but not be limited to provision of the following services: PROVIDED, That the department shall utilize existing rape crisis centers and contract, where appropriate, with these centers to provide the services identified in this section:

(1) Assistance to the criminal justice training commission in developing and offering training and education programs for criminal justice personnel on the scope and nature of the sexual assault problem;

(2) Assistance to health care personnel in training for the sensitive handling and correct legal procedures of sexual assault cases;

(3) Development of public education programs to increase public awareness concerning sexual assault in coordination with the activities of the attorney general's crime prevention efforts; and

(4) Technical assistance and advice to rape crisis centers, including the organization of existing community resources, volunteer training, identification of potential funding sources, evaluation, and education. Assistance shall be given for the development of additional programs in areas of the state where such services do not exist.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 6. If the victim of a sexual assault so desires, a personal representative of the victim's choice may accompany the victim to the hospital or other health care facility, and to proceedings concerning the alleged assault, including police and prosecution interviews and court proceedings.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 7. The Victims of Sexual Assault Act

shall terminate on June 30, 1985, and shall be subject to all of the processes provided in RCW 43.131.010 through 43.131.110 as now existing or hereafter amended.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 8. To carry out the provisions of this act there is appropriated from the general fund to the department of social and health services for the biennium ending June 30, 1981, the sum of three hundred fifty thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary to carry out the purposes of this act.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 9. Sections 1 through 7 of this act shall constitute a new chapter in Title 70 RCW.

Sec. 10. Section 9, chapter 302, Laws of 1977 ex. sess. and RCW 7.68.065 are each amended to read as follows:

Each law enforcement agency to which a criminal act has been reported and which criminal act results in physical injury or death to a victim shall make a reasonable effort to inform the known victim or his surviving dependent(s) of the existence of this chapter and the procedure for making application for benefits provided by this chapter. In any criminal case wherein the victim has sustained physical, emotional, or financial trauma, the law enforcement agency shall make a reasonable effort to inform the known victim of the existence and method of contacting agencies which may be able to assist the victim. Such list of agencies shall include public or private organizations that provide support for victims of crime: PROVIDED, That the failure to so act ((shall)) under this section shall not stay the operation of RCW 7.68.060.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 11. There is added to chapter 7.68 RCW a new section to read as follows:

No costs incurred by a hospital or other emergency medical facility for the examination of the victim of a sexual assault, when such examination is performed for the purposes of gathering evidence for possible prosecution, shall be billed or charged directly or indirectly to the victim of such assault. Such costs shall be paid by the state pursuant to this chapter.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 12. The prosecutor or the department

may, at any time after the person's arraignment petition any superior court for an order, following notice and hearing, directing that any contract described in section 13 shall be paid in accordance with sections 12 through 20 of this 1979 act.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 13. After hearing, as provided in section 12 of this act, every person, firm, corporation, partnership, association or other legal entity contracting with any person or the representative or assignee of any person, accused or convicted of a crime in this state, with respect to the reenactment of such crime, by way of a movie, book, magazine article, tape recording, phonograph record, radio or television presentation, live entertainment of any kind, or from the expression of such accused or convicted person's thoughts, feelings, opinion or emotions regarding such crime, shall submit a copy of such contract to the department and pay over to the department any moneys which would otherwise, by terms of such contract, be owing to the person so accused or convicted or his representatives. The department shall deposit such moneys in an escrow account for the benefit of and payable to any victim or the legal representative of any victim of crimes committed by: (i) such convicted person; or (ii) such accused person, but only if such accused person is eventually convicted of the crime and provided that such victim, within five years of the date of the establishment of such escrow account, brings a civil action in a court of competent jurisdiction and recovers a money judgment for damages against such person or his representatives.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 14. The department, at least once every six months for five years from the date it receives such moneys, shall cause to have published a legal notice in newspapers of general circulation in the county wherein the crime was committed and in counties contiguous to such county advising such victims that such escrow moneys are available to satisfy money judgments pursuant to this section. For crimes committed in a city located within a county having a population of one million or more, the notice provided for in this section shall be in newspapers having general circulation in such city.

The department may, in its discretion, provide for such additional notice as it deems necessary.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 15. Upon dismissal of charges or acquittal of any accused person the department shall immediately pay over to such accused person the moneys in the escrow account established on behalf of such accused person.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 16. Upon a showing by any convicted person that five years have elapsed from the establishment of such escrow account and further that no actions are pending against such convicted person pursuant to this act, the department shall immediately pay over any moneys in the escrow account to such person or his legal representatives.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 17. For purposes of this act, a person found not guilty as a result of the defense of mental disease or defect shall be deemed to be a convicted person.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 18. Notwithstanding any inconsistent provision of the civil practice and rules with respect to the timely bringing of an action, the five year period provided for in section 13 of this act shall not begin to run until an escrow account has been established.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 19. Notwithstanding the foregoing provisions of this act the department shall make payments from an escrow account to any person accused or convicted of a crime upon the order of a court of competent jurisdiction after a showing by such person that such moneys shall be used for the exclusive purpose of retaining legal representation at any stage of the proceedings against such person, including the appeals process.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 20. Any action taken by any person accused or convicted of a crime, whether by way of execution of a power of attorney, creation of corporate entities or otherwise, to defeat the purpose of this act shall be null and void as against the public policy of this state.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 21. Sections 12 through 20 of this act are each added to chapter 7.68 RCW.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 22. If any provision of this act or

its application to any person or circumstance is held invalid, the remainder of the act or the application of the provision to other persons or circumstances is not affected.

Passed the House May 15, 1979.

Democratic Speaker of the House.

Republican Speaker of the House.

FILED

JUN 4 1979

3:16 P.M.

Passed the Senate May 13, 1979.

President of the Senate.

Approved June 4, 1979

Governor of the State of Washington

PLEASE POST

Training Seminar in Counseling Issues: Sexual and Domestic Violence

An eight week seminar
for Clergy and Lay Leaders

presented by:
The Prevention of Sexual Violence Project

An educational program
for the religious community
of Washington State

The Project is sponsored by the Church Council of Greater Seattle and is a cooperating member of the Washington Association of Churches.

Wednesdays, Sept. 19 - Nov. 7, 1979
9:15 a.m.-Noon
Bellevue Christian Church (10808 SE 28th)

Cost: $55.00

Faculty: Rev. Marie Fortune
Denise Hormann, MSW

TOPICS

- Overview: Sexual & Domestic Violence in American Culture
- Rape Victims & Family Members: Crisis and Trauma
- Sexual Abuse of Children (Incest and Molestation)
- Counseling Sexual Offenders
- Battering & Domestic Violence
- Strategies for Prevention
- Religious Concerns of Victims
- Counseling Victims and Their Families

A special emphasis will be placed on religious concerns faced by those who come from a religious background.

For further information, call: Marie Fortune or Denise Hormann
(206) 723-4750

REGISTRATION: Mail this form to: Prevention of Sexual Violence Project
4250 South Mead Street
Seattle, WA 98118
(723-4750)

Please register me for the TRAINING SEMINAR IN COUNSELING ISSUES: SEXUAL AND DOMESTIC VIOLENCE.
Enclosed please find a deposit of $5.00, the balance will be paid at the first session.

Name _____ Phone _____ Denom _____

Address _____ City _____ Zip _____



Myths and Facts about Rape and Battering

COUNCIL ON WOMEN AND THE CHURCH
United Presbyterian Church in the U.S.A.
475 Riverside Drive, New York, N.Y. 10027

MYTHS are hard to put to rest . . .

FACTS then, are in order . . .

This pamphlet has been published by the Council on Women and the Church of the United Presbyterian Church to raise consciousness about these problems in the hope that church people everywhere may recognize that here is a newly exposed arena of need to which the church must bring its concern and healing ministry. In earlier times, the church often was among the first agencies to see the need for foundling homes, for orphanages, for child labor laws, for care for the mentally ill and disabled. In most instances, the state has moved into those arenas of need to take responsibility for many of the services pioneered by the church. Now there is a new arena of need into which the church must move if it is to be faithful to its mission of . . .

> preaching good news to the poor,
> proclaiming liberty to the captives
> recovering sight to the blind
> setting free the oppressed . . .
>
> LUKE 4:18-19

BATTERING

BATTERING *is the "use of forceful and repetitive behavior in order to coerce a person into doing what the batterer wants without regard to the person's rights (or body or health)." Battering may be both psychological and physical.*

MYTHS

Women are basically masochistic and enjoy being battered; that's why they stay in battering situations.

No human being enjoys being beaten or harassed. Women generally stay in battering relationships because they are economically dependent on the batterer and because they are emotionally ambivalent about the relationship. Community, family and sometimes the church encourage her to stay.

Battering is a lower class problem.

Battering is a serious social problem among all classes, races, professions and religious groups.

Battering is directly related to alcoholism; only drunk men batter.

One third of batterers don't drink at all.

One-third have an alcohol problem, but batter whether drunk or sober.

One-third batter only when drunk.

The woman provokes the beatings.

Some batterers report what they see as "provocative" behavior on the part of the woman. Many also report that she did nothing to provoke them.

Men who batter are out of control.

Most men are in control of their actions: when someone enters the room, they stop; they focus on very specific parts of the victim's body. They choose to direct their violence at their "partner," even though the source of their hostility may be elsewhere.

"Uppity" assertive women are beaten more often than submissive women.

Some men report beating their partners because they were too assertive; other men report beating because their partners were too passive and agreeable. There seems to be a high incidence of battering in relationships in which sex roles are narrowly defined and the man insists upon being completely in charge of the household.

Men are battered as much as women. What about husband beating?

Men are sometimes battered by their partners; we have no conclusive data as to how much because men tend not to report it. However, the seriousness of the abuse seems to be much greater when directed toward women. Serious physical injury is more likely to occur. Also women generally have far fewer options to leave an abusive relationship.

FACTS

- One incident of "wife-beating" is reported every minute in the U.S. (3 times higher than rape.) This rate represents less than 10% of actual incidents.
- One out of every two women will experience some form of violence in relationships with other adults (spouse/lover) at some point in their lives. (Dr. Lenore Walker, unpublished.)
- 60% of couples will experience some degree of physical violence at some point in their relationship. (Murray Strauss, "Normative and Behavioral Aspects of Violence Between Spouses," unpublished, University of New Hampshire, 3/15/77.)

RAPE

RAPE *is a violent act of hostility [redacted] in which one person (usually male) coerces another (usually female) into participating in sex acts of various kinds.*

MYTHS

Women ask to be raped by the clothing they wear, or by engaging in hitchhiking and going places alone.

Research indicates that dressing a certain way does not invite or protect a person from rape.

While some behaviors involve risk, the fact is that about 50% of rapes occur in the victim's home.

Anyone can prevent rape if they want to.

Most rapes carry the implicit, if not explicit threat of death or severe bodily harm. The fear caused by this threat makes many people decide to submit rather than risk mutilation or death. About one-third of the rapes involve a weapon.

Women cry "Rape" to get back at a particular man or men.

The history of rape convictions indicates that a small percentage of those charged are sentenced or imprisoned. In some states a witness is required to get a conviction. In addition, many women reporting rape have been subject to humiliation and abuse both by police and in the courts. Therefore, this form of vengeance is hardly an effective one.

Rape is an impulsive act of sexual gratification.

Many rapists are married or have access to sexual gratification. Some rapes, especially "gang rapes," appear to be premeditated. While some rapists report a measure of sexual motivation, generally the men rape as a means of exerting power.

Men who rape women are psychotic.

Rapists obviously have behavior problems, but most of them are not "insane" and they can be held accountable for their actions.

Men who rape other men are homosexual.

Men rape men for the same reasons they rape women: to express power and dominance. The victim of a rape, male or female, is just an object, something to be used, humiliated, and dominated. Research indicates that most rapists are heterosexual, not homosexual.

Rapists are usually minority men and their victims white women.

The FBI reports that in the U.S. most rapes occur within racial groups, i.e. white on white, black on black, Native American on Native American, etc., rather than between racial groups.

FACTS

- One rape is reported every 3 minutes in the U.S. (FBI figures, *Sexual Assault: Confronting Rape In America*, Gager and Schurr, 1976.)
- Only 10-25% of rapes are ever reported.*
- 50% of rapes occur between people who know each other (friend, neighbor, family member, etc.)*
- 50% of rapes occur in the victim's home.†

**Sexual Assault Center, Seattle, WA.* *†Seattle Rape Relief*

SEXUAL ABUSE OF CHILDREN

The sexual exploitation of a child too immature to understand the contact or too psychologically and socially dependent upon the offender to resist.

MYTHS

Children lie/fantasize about sexual contact with adults.

Since sex is beyond the experience of most children, there is no reason to assume that stories about sexual abuse are not true. In fact, children who are sexually abused find it difficult to talk about it.

Children enjoy, provoke, or are partially responsible for sexual contact with adults.

Children enjoy attention. However, the adult who sees a child as a sexual partner needs to understand that this behavior is inappropriate. In fact, psychological treatment may be necessary. Children seek affection from adults, not sexual attention.

In cases of incest, the non-involved parent contributes to the relationship through collusion.

The parent who is not involved (usually the mother) ordinarily is unaware that incest is occurring. Often the offender will tell the child they have a "secret" and will threaten to harm the child or someone else if the child tells anyone about the incest.

Non-violent sexual abuse is not traumatic.

In most cases of sexual abuse, the child is not physically injured. The sexual contact with an adult distorts a child's understanding of sex and may result in lowered self-esteem, inability to trust authority figures, and fear of intimate relationships.

FACTS

- One of every four female children will be sexually abused before the age of 18. (MS Magazine, 4/77).
- 75% of child victims are molested by someone they know (family member, neighbor, etc.)*
- 99% of offenders against children are male.*
- 93% of child victims are female.*
- Over 90% of offenders against chidlren are heterosexual males.*

**Sexual Assault Center, Seattle, WA.*

All very interesting and informative—but what can you do about it?

Become knowledgeable about your own community . . .

- Is there a rape crisis center or hot-line?
- Do the police deal with rape victims sensitively?
- Is there a safe shelter where both women and children can be accommodated?
- Are clergypersons ready to help both victims and victimizers?

Order the packet of resource materials *A Time To Speak: Resources on Rape and Sexual Violence* from COWAC, Room 1149, 475 Riverside Drive, New York, N.Y. 10027.

Cost: $2.50—Includes both theological and sociological statements about rape and sexual violence, plus an annotated bibliography, suggestions for local churches and a workshop design.

Pass this leaflet on to someone else . . .

Talk about this area of concern with friends and neighbors. Too long has this subject been taboo, discussed only when something happens . . .

Query your pastor concerning her/his training and awareness of community resources.

Prepared from information submitted by: Rev. Marie Fortune and Rev. Denise Hamann, Dr. Anne L. Ganley and Betsy Grava, Seattle, WA. Cover art: Isis magazine, Geneva, Switzerland.

Prevention of Sexual Violence Project

An educational program
for the religious communities
of Washington State

The Project is sponsored by the Church Council of Greater Seattle and is a cooperating member of the Washington Association of Churches



The Problem . . .

The problem is violence: Rape, Child Sexual Abuse, Battering. It can happen to anyone . . . and does . . .

- In 1977, 370 rapes were reported to the police in Seattle. This probably represents only 10-25% of the total number of assaults.
- The Sexual Assault Center in Seattle saw a total of 537 victims of sexual assault in 1977. 251 were children. Of these, 127 were victims of incest.
- In the last year, approximately 4000 women in Seattle-King County sought help because they were battered and beaten in their homes by members of their families. Most never seek help at all.
- Women and children are most often the victims of sexual and domestic violence. Men are sometimes victims as well. They come from all races and classes, and range in age from infancy to 90 years.
- Those who assault are also from all races, classes, and ages.

Sexual and domestic violence bring fear and suffering to our community. The religious community has a responsibility to meet the needs of victims and offenders in a compassionate way and to be involved in eliminating the root causes of these problems.

The Project . . .

The Prevention of Sexual Violence Project is an educational program for the religious communities of Washington State. It is designed to:

- Provide factual information to people in local congregations about sexual and domestic violence and how to prevent them.
- Train ministers (ordained and lay) to counsel victims, offenders, their families and friends.
- Address the particular needs and concerns which religious people may have about sexual and domestic violence.
- Familiarize congregations about resources in their communities.

If you participate in a church of synagogue, if you are a clergy or lay person, this Project is an opportunity for you to develop an informed concern about sexual and domestic violence in your community.

Specific services and programs offered by the Project include:

- Educational programs for local congregations (adult forums, women's groups, youth groups).
- Workshops for congregations: what you can do to prevent sexual and domestic violence for yourself, your family, your community.
- Training seminars for ministers (ordained and lay) in counseling victims, offenders, and their families.
- A list of ministers available to talk with victims, offenders, or families.

For further information, contact:

Prevention of Sexual Violence Project
4250 South Mead Street
Seattle, WA 98118
(206) 723-4750



Rev. Marie M. Fortune, Project Director, is a graduate of Yale Divinity School, and a minister in the United Church of Christ. She also counsels sexual assault victims at Seattle Rape Relief.



Denise Hormann, MSW, Project Associate, is a graduate of the University of Washington School of Social Work. In addition to working with victims, she has done training with other professionals and research on ministers' knowledge about sexual and domestic violence.

Prevention of Sexual Violence Project
4250 South Mead Street
Seattle, WA 98118
(206) 723-4750

I am interested in:

- ☐ An education program for a group in my congregation
- ☐ A workshop for my congregation
- ☐ The seminar for ministers in couseling
- ☐ Please send me more information

Name _____

Address _____

City _____

State _____ Zip _____

Phone _____

Church or synagogue _____

The Project is sponsored by the Church Council of Greater Seattle and is a cooperating member of the Washington Association of Churches.

If a member of your congregation were sexually assaulted, would she or he feel comfortable sharing that experience with you and others in the congregation?

If a person who was being battered by their spouse turned to you for help, would you know how to respond and what resources to offer?

People in crisis often seek help from pastors/priests/rabbis or from their church or synagogue.

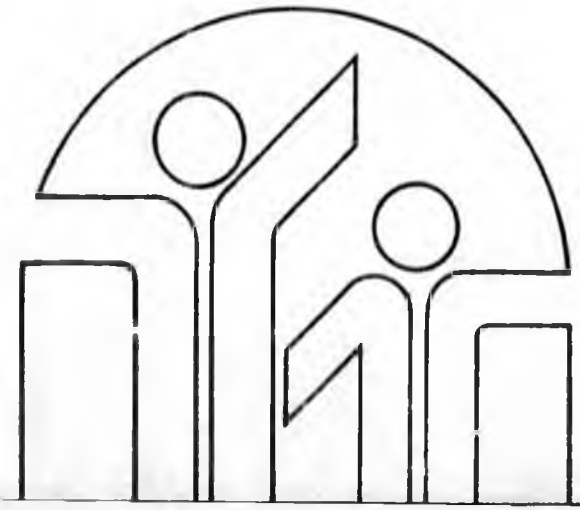
Congregations can be an important link in a support system for those dealing with the crisis of sexual abuse or battering. You can help if you are well informed.

Do you know what you can do to help avoid being victimized yourself?

Do you know what resources are available in your community for victims, offenders, and families?

Do you know what you can do to help STOP sexual and domestic violence in your community?

Knowing the facts is the first step toward effective prevention.



Prevention of Sexual Violence Project
4250 South Mead Street
Seattle, Washington 98118

The Women's Institute
4747 12th NE
Seattle, Washington 98105
(206) 523-2187
address correction requested

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Fall 79'



The Women's Institute

WORKSHOPS

Self-Criticism Reduction

If you are in the habit of constantly tearing yourself down, belittling your efforts, mistrusting your abilities and judgement — generally feeling that you're more inadequate than most, this group may be useful for you. It is designed to help self-critical women reduce inappropriate negative self-evaluations and accompanying feelings of worthlessness and low mood. Group activities and homework assignments will focus on analyzing the accuracy of derogatory evaluations and replacing them with more accurate and constructive appraisals or prescriptions for action. October 1-November 5, Monday evenings, 7:00-9:30 p.m., $50. Leader — Peggy Edgar, R.N., M.S.W. Deposit — $10, a six week course.

Teenage Rap Group

This group for high school women, ages 14-18, will focus on relationships with friends, family and at school, and will emphasize the way growing up as women affects our self-image and choices. The group will encourage good feelings and trust among the members, and will help each participant to increase her ability to express feelings and ideas. October 3-November 7, Wednesday afternoons, 3:45-5:15 p.m., $20 negotiable. Leader — Nina Rogozen, M.A., a six week group.

Assertion Training

This class is designed for women who wish to increase their assertiveness in everyday interactions. We define assertiveness as the ability to express yourself honestly without undue anxiety or depreciating others. Being assertive allows you to exercise your "perfect right" without denying the rights of others. October 16-November 20, Tuesday evenings, 7:00-9:30 p.m., $50. Leader — Ginger Barrett. Deposit — $10, a six week course.

The Balancing Act: Time Management For Women

When you're trying to be a whole person and still manage a job, home and personal life, Time Management becomes imperative. One goal of this workshop is to increase your enjoyment and effectiveness in your life. To do that we will explore ways to focus on the task at hand, ways to handle projects so they get done on time, establishing goals and priorities, and even how to find more time in an already full day. October 27 & November 3, two consecutive Saturdays, 9:30-12:30 p.m., $30. Leader — Judith Yarrow, M.A., Deposit — $10, a two day workshop.

Stress Management

This is a workshop for people who want to prevent the negative effects of stress in their lives, as well as for those who are feeling overwhelmed with tensions and stress. The workshop is designed to provide a safe and relaxed setting in which to examine the sources of stress in your life, and some ways to reduce that stress or alter the stressful situations. The workshop will also provide training in several methods of relaxation and the use of positive mental activity to reduce tension. Bring a blanket or mat since we'll be lying on the floor some of the time. November 10 & 17, two consecutive Saturdays, 9:30 a.m.-12:30 p.m., $30. Deposit — $10. Leader — Judith Yarrow, M.A., a two day workshop.

PROFESSIONAL TRAINING

Working With Single Parent Families

This workshop will train human service practitioners in the most effective methods of intervention with single parent families. A series of issues of concern to single parents as well as modes of intervention which deal directly with their problems will be presented through lectures, discussion, guest speakers, role play, practice sessions, media presentations, and information packets. Among the topics to be discussed will be socioeconomic issues, legal issues, counseling strategies, and available resources and current research. September 26 & 27, Wednesday & Thursday, 9:00 a.m.-4:00 p.m., $70. Deposit — $20, a two day workshop. Leader — Dianne Burden.

Dianne Burden, M.A., M.S.W., Coordinator of the Project on Women and Mental Health at the University of Washington School of Social Work, teaches a course to social work graduate students on Working with Single Parent Families, and has conducted numerous groups and workshops for single parents and professionals.

Treatment Approaches to Low Self-Esteem, Depression and Anxiety in Women

This workshop is designed to give participants 1) a broader knowledge of the causes and development of depression, anxiety, dependency, and low self-esteem in women; and 2) a number of specific treatment techniques to prevent and alleviate anxiety and depression, and to increase self-esteem. There will be didactic presentations examining the incidence and etiology of these problem areas with respect to women, assessment and monitoring instruments with which to evaluate progress, and demonstrations of various techniques with an opportunity to experience and practice using them in simulations. An additional evening approximately a month later will be available for participants to bring in problems in applying the techniques and receive specific case consultation for an additional charge of $10. October 22 & 29, two consecutive Mondays, 9:00 a.m.-4:30 p.m., $70. Deposit — $20. Leader — Janice De Lange, M.S.W., Ph.D.

Dr. Janice De Lange is currently an Assistant Professor at the University of Washington School of Social Work, teaching courses in clinical methods, clinical research, and treatment approaches for the mental health problems of women. She also maintains a private practice and is an assertiveness trainer.

Identification, Assessment, and Treatment of Alcohol and Drug Problems in Women

This two day workshop will explore a hidden and highly stigmatized problem for women: drug and alcohol dependence. In our society it is far more likely that a woman will be diagnosed and treated for "acceptable" illnesses which fit expected sex role stereotypes such as depression, "mental illness," or "hysteria" than to be diagnosed as chemically dependent. Since the hand that rocks the cradle and rules the world is not supposed to have a bottle of Scotch in it, many women with alcohol and drug dependence are simply never properly diagnosed and hence succumb to the tragic life consequences which drug and alcohol addiction engenders. This workshop will explore how to screen for the presence of alcohol and drug problems in women. Socioeconomic, racial and age variables will be explored as well as women's health issues as they relate to drug and alcohol usage. October 25 & 26, Thursday & Friday, 9:00 a.m.-4:30 p.m., $70. Deposit — $20. Leader — Lorie Dwinell, M.A., M.S.W., A.C.S.W.

Lorie Dwinell is currently on the faculty at Seattle University Alcohol Studies Program and is a consultant and trainer for the Department of Social and Health Services Office of Alcoholism. She is also in private practice in Seattle.

Working With Abused Women

Participants will learn how to identify the abused woman, and, through simulated counseling sessions, will practice specific techniques for helping her move out of the battering cycle, by cognitive restructuring of her scripts for passivity, failure and helplessness, supportive confrontation, self-criticism reduction, values clarification, and through education of the abused woman about romantic love, family roles, power issues and legal rights. In addition to crisis intervention techniques, emphasis will be placed on advocacy and counseling during the first year of the woman's separation from the abusive man. The workshop will include guidelines for avoiding "burn out" and inappropriate rescuing, and for coping with feelings of frustration and anger toward the client, and helplessness in the face of her problem. Each participant will receive a packet of materials specifically designed for work with abused women, as well as background articles to be read before the workshop. November 12 & 13, Monday & Tuesday, 9:00 a.m.-4:00 p.m., $70. Deposit — $20, a two day workshop. Leader — Ginny Crow, M.S.W.

Ginny Crow, M.S.W., group and individual counselor, has worked with abused women since 1976, is director of the Abused Women's Network, and former director of Rape Relief, Seattle.

Abused Women's Network

Any woman being abused now or in the past is invited to join our support groups which meet 10:00 a.m.-12:00 noon, Mondays or 7:00-9:00 p.m. Wednesdays at the Downtown YWCA, at 5th and Seneca. No fee — call for child care arrangements 523-2187

Making It On Your Own / Formerly Abused Women

If you have been separated from an abusive man, if you're determined to stay away from him, if you'd like to use the support and problem-solving skills of other women in similar situations, this group will help. With the aid of other women you can learn to be a friend to yourself and to value women and men friends. Please call for 523-2187 for an interview. Thursday evenings, 5:30-7:30 p.m., at the Women's Institute. Fee negotiable with leader. Leader — Ginny Crow.

The Women's Institute

The Directors of the Women's Institute are professionally trained social workers and educators who have a strong commitment to the educational and counseling needs of women. We have provided leadership in the areas of services for abused women, assertion and social skills training, and education and research. We have been innovative in developing new services, including programs for women as single parents, for self-criticism reduction, women as managers, and the ethics of power in the women's movement. We also offer training and consultation to other professionals. A major focus of our efforts is feminist counseling. Because women (and men) are socialized into narrow sex roles, our feminist therapy is particularly appropriate to aid in developing individual styles of life that are not role bound.

Ginny Crow, M.S.W.
Naomi Gottlieb, D.S.W.
Cheryl Richey, D.S.W.

Registration Form

The Women's Institute
4747 12th NE
Seattle, Washington 98105

(206) 523-2187

Name _____ Member

Address _____

City _____ Zip

Telephone Agency

Course Title(s) Deposit

Deposit

Deposit

Deposits are not refundable Call Holly at 523-2187 for additional information
Fees for most workshops can be negotiated with the course leader

Prevention of Sexual Violence Project

Please check your area(s) of interest:

- ☐ I would like to receive the PSVP bi-monthly newsletter.
- ☐ I am interested in attending a one-day workshop on prevention of sexual and domestic violence.
- ☐ I am interested in attending the 8-week seminar, "Counseling Issues: Sexual and Domestic Violence" for ordained and lay ministers.
- ☐ I am interested in attending the 8-week seminar, "Counseling Issues: Sexual and Domestic Violence" for staff members of community agencies.
- ☐ I would like to volunteer for a crisis line or shelter.
- ☐ I would like to offer assistance to the PSVP
  _____ volunteer time _____ donate money
  _____ organize a program in my local church

NAME _____ PARISH _____

ADDRESS _____ CITY/TOWN _____

STATE _____ ZIP _____ DAY PHONE _____

(All information is confidential unless permission for specific use is given.)

PLEASE USE THE BACK OF THIS CARD FOR COMMENTS

THE SECOND ANNUAL JUSTICE INNOVATIONS CONFERENCE

LOCAL CONTROL AND THE PUBLIC SAFETY FUNCTION



Sonsored by the
Justice Center, University of Alaska,
Anchorage
with the cooperation of the
Criminal Justice Planning Agency,
Office of the Governor

October 11-13, 1979
Anchorage Westward Hilton

SECOND ANNUAL CRIMINAL JUSTICE INNOVATIONS CONFERENCE

"LOCAL CONTROL AND THE PUBLIC SAFETY FUNCTION"

ANCHORAGE WESTWARD HILTON

OCTOBER 11, 12, 13, 1979

9:30 Sam Trivette at Westward

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 11

9:00 am Introduction
John Havelock, Justice Center
Welcome
Dr. Marvin Loflin, Acting Vice-Chancellor, University of Alaska, Anchorage
"Innovations and Programs"
The Governor's Commission on the Administration of Justice
- Daniel Hickey, Chief Prosecutor, Department of Law
- Brian Shortell, Public Defender
- William R. Nix, Commissioner, Department of Public Safety
- Dick Emmerman, Judicial Planner, Court System
- Charles Campbell, Director, Division of Corrections
- Charles Anderson, Chief, Anchorage P.D.

12:00 pm Conference Luncehon
Remarks
The Honorable James A. von der Heydt Judge, U.S. District Court

1:30 pm "Local Control and Public Safety Services in Rural Alaska"
- John Angell, Justice Center
- Wayne Hanowicz, Social Justice Project, MI
- Ton Anderson, Director, AK State Troopers

3:00 pm "Police Minority Relations and National Overview"
Robert Lamb, Jr., U.S. Department of Justice

3:30 pm "Discrimination and Minority Issues in the Justice System"
- Bert Campbell, Chair., Minority Sentencing Practices Advisory Committee
- Kim Moeller, Director, North Slope Department of Public Safety
- David Case, U.S. Solicitor's Office
- Patrick Anderson, Esquire

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 12

9:00 am Introduction
John Angell, Justice Center
"Family Violence Program, Spouse Abuse"
- James Bannon, Executive Deputy Chief, Detroit P.D.
- Susan Mills-Peek, former Chairperson, Detroit Police Commission

10:00 am "Organizational Design and Service Delivery"
Ray Galvin, Crime Analysis Unit, S.F.P.D.

11:00 am "Advanced Systems for Rural Information Processing"
Jack Gilcrest, National Center for Social Data, University of Montana

12:00 pm Conference Luncheon
"The Role of the Media in the Criminal Justice System"
Howard Weaver, Pulitzer Prize-Winning Reporter

1:30 pm Introduction
Roger Endell, Justice Center
"Legislative Response to Justice Problems and Issues"
- Senator Ed Dankworth, Anchorage
- Representative Nels Anderson, Dillingham
- Representative Hugh Malone, Kenai
- Senator John Sackett, Galena

2:45 pm Introduction
John Havelock, Justice Center
"Regional Government, Revenue Sharing, and Local Control"
Roger Lang, President, Alaska Native Foundation and panel

3:45 pm Introduction
Roger Endell, Justice Center
"Implications of Correctional Innovation"
John Conley, Director, Criminal Justice, University of Wisconsin Panel
- Charles Moses, Correctional Superintendent
- Stan Zaborac, Correctional Superintendent
- David Arnold, Assistant Director, Juvenile Services

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 13

9:00 am "Role of the Public in Public Safety"
Doug Barry, Justice Center
Respondent
Major Brian Porter, Anchorage Police Department

10:00 am "National Crime Prevention Campaign"
Sharon Knast, National Center for Crime and Delinquency, New Jersey

10:30 am "Community Dispute Center: Alternatives to the Courts"
Ray Shonholtz, Director, Community Center Project, S.F.
Respondent
Michael Rubenstein, Alaska Judicial Council

1:30 pm "Alternatives to Incarceration: New Approaches in Discouraging Repeat Offenders"
Introduction
Roger Endell, Justice Center
Panel

12:00 pm Conference Luncheon
Introduction
Barbara McPherson, C.J.P.A.
Citizen Action for Juvenile Justice"
Jim Miller, Executive Director, IN Juvenile Justice Task Force
- Chris Cobb, Project Prosecutor
- Marion Kawacki, Treatment Alternative to Street Crime
- John Conley, University of Wisconsin
- Charles Campbell, Director, Division of Corrections

3:00 pm Families in Crisis
Introduction
Doug Berry, Justice Center
Panel
- Jim Miller, IN Juvenile Justice Task Force
- Melissa Middleton-Cook, Family Connection
- Carla Strane, Juvenile Probation
- Sema Lederman, Family Violence
- Representative Lisa Rudd
- Lynn Ferry-Caswell, Anchorage Center for Parents and Children

Notes

EQUAL OPPORTUNITY STATEMENT

It is the policy of the University of Alaska to provide equal educational and employment opportunities. To provide services and benefits to all students and employees without regard to race, color, religion, national origin, or sex in accordance with the laws enforced by the Department of HEW (OCR) and OFCCP/DOL including Presidential Executive Order 11,246 as amended, Title VI of the 1964 Civil Rights Act, Title IX of the Education Amendment of 1972 and Title 41 parts 60-1, 60-20, and 60-50 and Sections 799A and 845 of the Public Health Service Act where applicable.

Seattle WAVAW

Women Against Violence Against Women

Volume I | September 1979 | Number I

TO ALL, HELLO!

This is the first newsletter published from the Seattle Chapter of Women Against Violence Against Women. WAVAW, a national activist organization working to stop the gratuitous use of images of physical and sexual violence in the mass media and the real world violence it promotes. We are happy to be making contact at long last with our members and with non-members who have expressed interest. The newsletter will be published bi-monthly. Non-members who wish to join WAVAW should do so soon. Only members will receive future issues.

History of WAVAW National and Local

Early in 1976 a group of women in the Los Angeles area protested the showing of "snuff" films, a genre of film depicting abuse or even the death of women in hard core pornographic movies. These women were successful in having the film removed from local movie theaters. Later in 1976 a billboard advertising the Rolling Stones Album **Black and Blue** was displayed on Sunset Strip. The billboard depicted a bound and bruised woman saying "I'm Black and Blue from the Rolling Stones and I love it." Again a group of women protested to the record company and were successful in having the billboard removed. From this protest Woman Against Violence Against Women was born.

Since 1976 the organization has grown with chapters across the country. On a national level WAVAW has been pushing for a record industry wide policy against the use of abusive images of women, similar to the record company's self-imposed policy against the glorification of drugs in record advertising. There has also been a nationwide boycott of Warner/Elektra/Asylum record companies because of the high incidence of abusive album covers under these three labels. Currently there is hope of reaching an agreement around the industry-wide policy.

Locally, the Seattle chapter of WAVAW is eight months old. It was formed first as an Olympia-Tacoma-Seattle Chapter by women who had heard Julia London, the national director at a conference last fall. After several months of meeting as Seattle and Olympia decided to each form a chapter. In Seattle we spent time clarifying our structure and preparing for orientation of new members. In June of 1979 we had our first public orientation meeting attended by thirty very interested people. We now have regular monthly orientation meetings and on-going functioning committees.

Seattle WAVAW in September 1979 is an exciting growing organization.

WAVAW Committees

Membership Committee

The Membership Committee is responsible for recruiting new members, keeping current membership lists, and processing membership dues.

This committee, in cooperation with the Public Relations Committee, is responsible for organizing and conducting the orientation meetings for the public. These meetings are currently held on a monthly basis, and include giving a history of WAVAW (locally and nationally), describing the various committees, showing the slide show, and signing up new members.

We welcome new members. For information contact Betsy Grava 632-7273 (work), 325-5961 (home).

Public Relations Committee

The Public Relations Committee is responsible for public service announcements, the newsletter, press releases, and other contacts with the community intended to communicate the message of WAVAW. We have a modest but enthusiastic membership and welcome new members. Contact Toni Clark 545-1358 (work) or 523-9935 (home) before 9:30 P.M.; the next scheduled meeting is September 30 at 6525 47th N.E.

Speakers Committee

The Speakers Committee is a group of women committed to presenting the WAVAW slide show to new groups. The most immediate goal of the committee is to hold a speakers training session to familiarize speakers with the format of a presentation, the slides themselves, and typical questions and discussion issues. The first training session will take place on Sunday, September 23. The time and place are yet to be arranged.

The contact person for the Speakers Committee is Jinny Martin, 783-9466 (until 9:30 P.M.).

Research and Strategy

This committee looks for and recommends responses to local issues that concern WAVAW members. An example is the recent successful effort to organize in protest to advertising for the movie **Bloodline**. Caren Monastersky chairs this committee and can be contacted at 545-1357. Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays

Record Survey Committee

This committee is organizing record surveys in the Seattle King County area. The committee is currently surveying Peaches Record Store in the University District as well as Tower Records at Mercer and Roy. Surveyors photograph the album cover and record critical information, e.g. the group or individual performing, the producer, distribution company and year of production. National WAVAW receives copies of our surveys, new album covers are incorporated into our slide show presentations and the membership will be given lists of reviewed albums.

Members interested in surveys should contact Noreen Gulana, 283-9878.

A Review of the Bloodline Campaign

On June 26, 1979, billboard ads promoting the Paramount movie "Bloodline" were removed from the Seattle area. The following is a summary of events that led to the removal and an up date on what has happened since.

The Beginning

The week of June 11th we received calls about the billboards and it was talked about at the June orientation. People described the image as "a woman with her throat slashed." The image combined with the caption, "The line between love and death is the Bloodline" was seen as violent in and of itself.

Our view was that as individuals we could choose whether or not to see the movie **Bloodline** but because the ad campaign was using public media, we saw the violent images whether we wanted to or not.

The Action

WAVAW members contacted Ackerley Communications who owned the billboards and the local and national offices of Paramount Pictures Corp. requesting that the billboards be removed immediately and that a policy be developed by both companies not to use images which portray or suggest violence against women in future advertising. We received no response to our requests.

Monday, June 25th — Ackerley Communications Personal Relations Manager, Jeff DAvis, was informed of the upcoming press conference. Joe Vigil, Branch Manager for Paramount Pictures Corp. was asked to attend the press conference and justify why the ad campaign was being used. He had no comment.

Tuesday, June 26th — **The Seattle Times** ran a feature story on Seattle WAVAW and included a picture of a **Bloodline** billboard.

— The billboards were removed. - -

Wednesday, June 27th — We held the press conference in front of a "Solorcaine" ad. We thanked Paramount for responding by removing the billboards and claimed a victory for everyone who had taken time to express their protest of the ad.

Throughout the next week we handed out leaflets to people standing in line to see the movie, **Bloodline.** The flyer focused on the campaign used to promote the film, not the content of the film.

The Wind-down

To date we have arranged a meeting with Jeff Davis from Ackerley Communications, which will be held after the newsletter deadline. We are working with L.A. WAVAW to modify the Motion Picture Advertising Association guidelines.

Artists, calligraphers and creative people. We need both a T-shirt and newsletter logo. Contact Denise (723-4750) or Toni (545-1358) if you want to contribute.

WAVAW is a volunteer organization and members and committee chairs are sometimes difficult to reach because of their other responsibilities. Be persistent!

Seattle WAVAW in the News

In **Time** magazine, August 27, 1979, Seattle's successful campaign against **Bloodline** advertising was mentioned in the article "Women's War on Porn."

In **Northwest Passage**, July 31, 1979, news about the Seattle Chapter of WAVAW was included in a feature article about a Bellingham woman who was arrested and charged with a felony for painting STOP signs with STOP RAPE. The Seattle chapter is asking for a correction of the article which said the Seattle chapter had defaced a **bloodline** billboard. The Seattle chapter did not deface the billboard, nor does the chapter make use of illegal or violent strategies.

Denise Hormann, WAVAW co-coordinator appeared on KING-TV's **Seattle Today** Wednesday, August 8th. She discussed WAVAW and issues of violence against women on this morning broadcast.

Share with your friends. Pass on your newsletter.

WAVAW Calendar, Sept-Oct 1979

Sept. 10 Monday	General Membership Meeting All members of WAVAW attending, committees will work together.	7:30-9 pm St. Patrick's Basement 2702 Broadway E.
Sept. 23 Sunday	WAVAW Speakers Training: all members who want to learn how to present the slide show are invited.	Bread and Roses School 2-5, 915 E. Pine
Sept. 26 Wednesday	Open Orientation Meeting: for interested persons to see and discuss the slide show. Held during State Rape Awareness Week, September 23-29th	8-9:30 pm Keystone Congregational Church 5019 Keystone P. N.
Oct. 8	Co-coordinating Committee Meeting: includes all committee chairpeople	7-9 pm 4738 7th Ave. N.E. 634-1767
Oct. 22	General Membership Meeting All members of WAVAW attending committees will meet together.	7:30-9 pm *
Oct. 24	Open Orientation Meeting: for interested persons to see and discuss the slide show	7:30-9 pm *

* To be announced at September meetings, and through Public Service Announcements in your local papers and radio stations. Or call Denise at 723-4750.

MEMBERSHIP FORM

SEATTLE WAVAW
C/o 4738-7th Ave. N.E.
Seattle, WA 98105

Contact people
Pat 633-0666
Denise 723-4750

Name

Address City State Zip

Phone Date

Please check the appropriate item

___ $10 Student, unemployed
___ $20 Regular
___ $35 Institutional
___ $100 Supporting
___ $ ___ per month Sustaining

This is the most helpful sort of contribution you can make

Contributions to WAVAW are tax deductible. Memberships run for one year. Your membership fee entitles you to membership in the National WAVAW organization (including receiving the national newsletter) and the Seattle WAVAW Chapter.

Join WAVAW and be included in future newsletter mailings!

SEATTLE WAVAW
c/o 4738-7th N.E.
Seattle, WA 98105

Second Northwest Conference on Violence

Women and Children

Participation Evaluation of the Conference

To guide us in future program planning, we need information from you regarding the effectiveness of this event. Please take a few minutes to answer the following questions. If you need additional space, use the back of the pages. Please circle answer where no "fill in" is provided.

1. Please indicate how you first learned about this conference:

   a. Received brochure in mail
   b. Saw newsletter notice
   c. Received brochure from friend
   d. Read about it in the newspaper
   e. Other _____

2. Why did you come to the program?

   a. To develop knowledge/job skills
   b. To exchange with others in my field
   c. To expand knowledge/job skills beyond those basic to my job
   d. Personal interest
   e. To hear the keynote speakers
   f. To attend especially workshop on _____
   g. Other _____

3. There are many supporting aspects of a conference that either contribute to your satisfaction or detract from it. Please rate each of the following with respect to this conference:

Meeting rooms	Registration	Transportation/ Accessibility
a. Outstanding	a. Outstanding	a. Outstanding
b. Excellent	b. Excellent	b. Excellent
c. Satisfactory	c. Satisfactory	c. Satisfactory
d. Poor	d. Poor	d. Poor
Scheduling	**Food**	**Social Aspects**
a. Outstanding	a. Outstanding	a. Outstanding
b. Excellent	b. Excellent	b. Excellent
c. Satisfactory	c. Satisfactory	c. Satisfactory
d. Poor	d. Poor	d. Poor

4. If a program of this type were offered again, would you recommend it to colleagues or friends?

   Strongly _____ Somewhat _____ Not at all _____

5. The format for a future version should:

   _____ Remain essentially the same
   _____ Change as follows: _____

6. Would you like to attend future programs through Social Work Continuing Education?

Yes _____ No _____

7. Can you comment on the impact of a conference such as this on the professional community?

WORKSHOP EVALUATIONS

Evaluation of program content. Please check the box which best expresses your view of the effectiveness of that session.

	Relevance		Overall Effectiveness				Depth of Coverage			Time Allocation			Potential Impact on Future Practice		
THURSDAY WORKSHOPS October 4, 1979	Relevant to my Current duties	Irrelevant to my Current duties	Excellent	Good	Fair	Poor	Just Right	Too detailed	Superficial	Just right	Excessive time	Not enough time	Highly useful: significant impact	Useful: I gained new ideas and/or approaches	Useless: will have little or no impact
1 Feminist Therapy															
2 Legal Advocacy and Legislative Issues															
3 Religious Issues for Victims and Offenders															
4 Anger Reduction															
5 Sexual Abuse of Children															
6 Violence Against Older Women															
7 Planning for Long Term Treatment, Networks and Shelters															

1. a. Adult Victims of Childhood

WORKSHOP EVALUATIONS

Evaluation of program content. Please check the box which best expresses your view of the effectiveness of that session.

		Relevance		Overall Effectiveness				Depth of Coverage			Time Allocation			Potential Impact on Future Practice		
	FRIDAY WORKSHOPS October 5, 1979	Relevant to my Current duties	Irrelevant to my Current duties	Excellent	Good	Fair	Poor	Just Right	Too detailed	Superficial	Just right	Excessive time	Not enough time	Highly useful: significant impact	Useful: I gained new ideas and/or approaches	Useless: will have little or no impact
1	Pornography and Violence Against Women in the Media															
2	Violence Against Minority Women															
3	Advocacy for Abused Women and Children															
4	Children and Violence															
5	Group Therapy															
6	Violence and Substance Abuse															
7	Community -Based Treatment of Sexual Offenders															

1. a. Violence Against Women in the Media

T-2

Legal Ad.

Leg. Issues

Connolly Commons

1 - 2:30

T-7

Planning for treatment, network, shelters

B-201

3:-4:30

F-7 Auditorium

~~Comm. Based treatment~~ 10:30 - 12:00

~~B-201~~

Pornography & Violence Agenda Q

F-2 Violence & Sub. Abuse

~~Husband Monthly Q~~

~~B-201~~

1:00 - 2:30

Connolly Commons

WOMEN ACTING TOGETHER
Women Against Violence Against Woman Committee
c/o National Lawyers Guild
1206 Smith Tower
Seattle, Washington 98104

INVITATION

Just recently all of the billboards advertising the movie "Bloodline" were removed from the City of Seattle.

A slide show presentation has been circulating the Northwest informing all kinds of groups about violence against women in pornography and the media.

For some time now hundreds and thousands of women all over the country have been very visibly marching to take back the night.

As yet, no organized network creating and binding these efforts exists. Therefore, we, the Violence Against Women Committee of the Seattle-based organization, Women Acting Together, invite you to participate in a spring 1980 Pacific Northwest conference on Violence Against Women.

Women Acting Together is a multi-issue, feminist organization which formed about one and half years ago. We are concerned with sexism, racism, imperialism and capitalism and it is our purpose to plan actions around these issues which express our analysis.

We have several committees, one of which is the Violence Against Women Committee. We believe that the violence that is and has been perpetrated against women is one of the major tools used to control women. Some women are killed and maimed. All women are systematically terrorized. Violence is a constant threat which shapes and colors our past, present and future.

Who are the perpetrators and why? What can be done? We would like to see a regional conference on violence against women which will provide an opportunity for us to educate ourselves, share what we know and share our methods, tactics and experiences with one another and the public. In addition, by building a strong, regional network and broadening our outreach, we can support one another as well as connect with other regions to form a national base of women against violence against women.

On October 6 there will be a Regional Planning Meeting concerning this conference and the resulting coalition. It will be held at the American Friends Center, 814 N. E. 40th, Seattle, Washington. We strongly urge those who are interested in participating at the coalition level to send a representative to the meeting. Those not interested in being part of the coalition but who would like to participate in the Conference, please let us know at what level you would like to be involved (i.e. literature table, workshop, exhibit, presentation, attendance, having your literature displayed). Preregistration for the Planning Meeting must be in by September 20 for us to coordinate and arrange for housing and refreshments.

We hope to see you on the 6th of October.

Dorothy LaRose
(206) 622-5144 (daytime)

For further information please contact the following:

Susan Robb
1618 29th Avenue East
(206) 325-4501

Anyone at (206) 325-7512 (evenings)

WOMEN ACTING TOGETHER
Women Against Violence Against Woman Committee
c/o National Lawyers Guild
1206 Smith Tower
Seattle, Washington 98104

INFORMATION SHEET

Organization/Group: _____

Name: _____ Phone: _____

Address: _____

____ We would like to participate and _____ will be attending the October 6 planning meeting.

____ I will need housing in Seattle.

____ I will need child care.

____ We cannot come, but would like to be a coalition member.

____ We cannot come, but are considering being a coalition member.

____ We will not be participating as a coalition member, but would like to participate in the spring conference.

How: _____

_____

____ We cannot participate at all.

Why: _____

_____

_____

____ Included is a short statement describing our group and its purpose.

Please return the above information to Dorothy LaRose c/o the National Lawyer's Guild.

WAT

We are a multi-issue feminist organization dedicated to creating changes which meet the needs of a broad spectrum of women. We believe that women must gain the power to control decisions which affect out lives and environment. Our present system is based and dependent upon our exploitation as women as well as the exploitation of Third World peoples, sexual minorities, the poor, and working class people. This system is able to maintain its concentration of power through unjust and inequitable economic, political and social pressures. We recognize that securing the redistribution of power requires fundamental change of the existing structures of society.

Our purpose is to involve women in concrete projects such as educating about and fighting against the attacks of the New Right, homophobia, violence against women, racism and workplace oppression.

We actively support the efforts of others working for change and will work together with other feminist, gay, Third World, labor and international solidarity groups.

We must resist exploitative, manipulative and intolerant attitudes in ourselves to build a movement that reflects the values of a non-oppressive society. We need to be supportive of one another and have confidence in people's unending energy and ability to change.

Act No. 318
Public Acts of 1978
Approved by Governor
JUL 10 1978

STATE OF MICHIGAN
79TH LEGISLATURE
REGULAR SESSION OF 1978

Introduced by Reps. Binsfeld, Campbell, McNamee, Defebaugh, Virgil C. Smith, Powell, Gilmer, Corbin, Trim, Hollister, Monsma, Bullard, Kirksey, Law, Cramton, Mowat, Roy Smith, Owen, Elliott, McNeely, Raymond W. Hood, Ferguson, Kok and Collins
Rep. McCollough named co-sponsor

ENROLLED HOUSE BILL No. 5352

AN ACT to amend section 14 of chapter 84 of the Revised Statutes of 1846, entitled "Of divorce," being section 552.14 of the Compiled Laws of 1970.

The People of the State of Michigan enact:

Section 1. Section 14 of chapter 84 of the Revised Statutes of 1846, being section 552.14 of the Compiled Laws of 1970, is amended to read as follows:

Sec. 14. (1) After the filing of a complaint in an action to annul a marriage, or for a divorce, or separate maintenance, the court may, at any time on the motion of a party, prohibit the other party from imposing any restraint on the former's personal liberty during the pendency of the action.

(2) A preliminary injunctive order issued under subsection (1) shall state on its face the period of time for which the order is valid and shall specifically restrain or enjoin the other party from doing 1 or more of the following:

(a) Entering onto premises.

(b) Assaulting, beating, molesting, or wounding a named person.

(c) Removing minor children from a spouse having legal custody of the children, in violation of custody and visitation orders as issued by the court.

(3) The clerk of a court which issues an order under subsection (1) shall file a certified copy of the order with the law enforcement agency having jurisdiction of the area in which the moving party resides.

(4) A person who refuses or fails to comply with an order issued pursuant to subsection (1) is subject to the contempt powers of the court and, if found guilty, shall be imprisoned for not more than 90 days and may be fined not more than $500.00.

This act is ordered to take immediate effect.

T. Thos. Thatcher

Clerk of the House of Representatives.

Billie S. Farnum

Secretary of the Senate.

Approved _____

_____

Governor.

Mandatory reporting of police

WAYNE STATE UNIVERSITY
AUG - 9 1978
LAW LIBRARY

Act No. 319
Public Acts of 1978
Approved by Governor
July 10, 1978

STATE OF MICHIGAN
79TH LEGISLATURE
REGULAR SESSION OF 1978

Introduced by Reps. Binsfeld, Campbell, Engler, Defebaugh, Clodfelter, Virgil C. Smith, McNamee, Powell, Gilmer, Conlin, Trim, Hollister, Monsma, Bullard, Kirksey, Law, Cramton, Mowat, Roy Smith, Owen, Elliott, McNeely, Raymond W. Hood, Kok and Collins
Rep. McCollough named co-sponsor

ENROLLED HOUSE BILL No. 5353

AN ACT to amend Act No. 319 of the Public Acts of 1968, entitled "An act to provide a uniform crime reporting system; to provide for the submitting of such report to the department of state police; to require submission of the report by certain police agencies; to require the reporting on wanted persons and stolen vehicles; and to vest the director of the department of state police with the authority to prescribe the reporting form and its content," being sections 28.251 to 28.256 of the Compiled Laws of 1970, by adding section 7.

The People of the State of Michigan enact:

Section 1. Act No. 319 of the Public Acts of 1968, being sections 28.251 to 28.256 of the Compiled Laws of 1970, is amended by adding section 7 to read as follows:

Sec. 7. The chief of police of each city or village, the chief of police of each township having a police department, and the sheriff of each county within this state shall report to the department of state police, in a manner prescribed by the department, the following information related to crimes of domestic assault:

(a) The number of assaults reported which involve an adult and a minor and the disposition of those offenses.

(b) The number of assaults reported which involve 2 male adults or 2 female adults and the disposition of those offenses.

(c) The number of assaults reported which involve 1 male adult and 1 female adult and the disposition of those offenses.

(d) The number of assaults reported which involve a person and his or her spouse and the disposition of those offenses.

(e) Other statistics the director of the department of state police considers necessary to obtain accurate and reliable data on the incidence of domestic assault in this state.

This act is ordered to take immediate effect.

T. Thos. Thatcher

Clerk of the House of Representatives.

Wm. S. Farnum

Secretary of the Senate.

Approved _____

_____

Governor.

Act No. 317
Public Acts of 1978
Approved by Governor
JUL 10 1978

STATE OF MICHIGAN
79TH LEGISLATURE
REGULAR SESSION OF 1978

Introduced by Reps. Binsfeld, Campbell, Engler, McNamee, Powell, Gilmer, Conlin, Trim, Hollister, Monsma, Bullard, Kirksey, Law, Defebaugh, Cramton, Mowat, Roy Smith, Owen, Elliott, McNeely, Raymond W. Hood, Ferguson, Kok and Collins
Rep. McCollough named co-sponsor

ENROLLED HOUSE BILL No. 5351

AN ACT to amend section 1910 of Act No. 236 of the Public Acts of 1961, entitled as amended "An act to revise and consolidate the statutes relating to the organization and jurisdiction of the courts of this state, the powers and duties of such courts, and of the judges and other officers thereof; the forms and attributes of civil claims and actions; the time within which civil actions and proceedings may be brought in said courts; pleading, evidence, practice and procedure in civil and criminal actions and proceedings in said courts; to provide remedies and penalties for the violation of certain provisions of this act; and to repeal all acts and parts of acts inconsistent with, or contravening any of the provisions of this act," being section 600.1910 of the Compiled Laws of 1970.

The People of the State of Michigan enact:

Section 1. Section 1910 of Act No. 236 of the Public Acts of 1961, being section 600.1910 of the Compiled Laws of 1970, is amended to read as follows:

Sec. 1910. (1) Proof of service shall be made by 1 of the following methods:

(a) Written acknowledgment of receipt of a summons and a copy of the complaint, dated and signed by the person authorized under this act to receive them.

(b) A certificate, stating the facts of service if service is made within the state of Michigan by:

(i) A sheriff.

(ii) A deputy sheriff, medical examiner, bailiff, constable, or a deputy of these officers if the officers held office in a county in which the court issuing the process is held.

(c) An affidavit, stating the facts of service, if service is made by any other person, and indicating his official capacity, if any.

(2) A copy of proof of service of an order issued under section 14 of chapter 84 of the Revised Statutes of 1846, as amended, being section 552.14 of the Michigan Compiled Laws, shall be filed with the law enforcement agency having jurisdiction of the area in which the moving party resides.

(3) Failure to make proof of service does not affect the validity of the service.

This act is ordered to take immediate effect.

T. Thos. Thatcher

Clerk of the House of Representatives.

Billie S Farnum

Secretary of the Senate.

Approved _____

_____

Governor.

Act No. 353
Public Acts of 1978
Approved by Governor
JUL 14 1978

specific conditions
for spouse only

STATE OF MICHIGAN
79TH LEGISLATURE
REGULAR SESSION OF 1978

Introduced by Reps. Binsfeld, Defebaugh, Engler, Campbell, McNamee, Powell, Virgil C. Smith, Gilmer, Conlin, Trim, Hollister, Monsma, Bullard, Kirksey, Law, Cranton, Mowat, Roy Smith, Owen, Elliott, McNeely, Raymond W. Hood, Ferguson, Kok and Collins
Rep. McCollough named co-sponsor

ENROLLED HOUSE BILL No. 5356

AN ACT to amend chapter 9 of Act No. 175 of the Public Acts of 1927, entitled "An act to revise, consolidate and codify the laws relating to criminal procedure and to define the jurisdiction, powers, and duties of courts and of the judges and other officers thereof under the provisions of this act; to provide laws relative to the rights of persons accused of criminal offenses; to provide for the arrest of persons charged with or suspected of criminal offenses; to provide for bail of persons arrested for or accused of criminal offenses; to provide for the examination of such persons accused of criminal offenses; to regulate the procedure relative to grand juries, indictments, informations, and proceedings before trial; to provide for trials of persons complained of or indicted for criminal offenses and to provide for the procedure therein; to provide for judgments and sentences of persons convicted of criminal offenses; to provide for procedure relating to new trials, appeals, writs of error and bills of exceptions in criminal causes; to provide a uniform system of probation throughout the state of Michigan, the appointment of probation officers and to prescribe the powers, duties and compensation of such officers and to provide penalties for the violation of the duties of such officers; to provide for procedure governing proceedings to prevent crime; proceedings for the discovery of crime; to provide for the jurisdiction, powers, duties, and procedure of justices of the peace in criminal cases; to provide for fees of officers, witnesses and others in criminal cases; miscellaneous provisions as to criminal procedure in certain cases; to provide penalties for the violation of certain provisions of this act and to repeal all acts and parts of acts inconsistent with or contravening any of the provisions of this act," as amended, being sections 769.1 to 769.25 of the Compiled Laws of 1970, by adding section 4a

The People of the State of Michigan enact:

Section 1. Chapter 9 of Act No. 175 of the Public Acts of 1927, as amended, being sections 769.1 to 769.28 of the Compiled Laws of 1970, is amended by adding section 4a to read as follows:

CHAPTER 9

Sec. 4a. (1) When a person, who has not been convicted previously of a violation of section 81 or 81a of Act No. 328 of the Public Acts of 1931, being sections 750.81 and 750.81a of the Michigan Compiled Laws, and the victim of the assault is the offender's spouse, pleads guilty to, or is found guilty of, a violation of section 81 or 81a of Act No. 328 of the Public Acts of 1931, the court, without entering a judgment of guilt and with the consent of the accused, may defer further proceedings and place the accused on probation as provided in this section. Upon a violation of a term or condition of probation, the court may enter an adjudication of guilt and proceed as otherwise provided in this chapter.

(2) An order of probation entered under subsection (1) may require the accused to participate in a mandatory counseling program. The court may order the accused to pay the reasonable costs of the program.

(3) Upon fulfillment of the terms and conditions, the court shall discharge the person and dismiss the proceedings against the person. Discharge and dismissal under this section shall be without adjudication of guilt and is not a conviction for purposes of this section or for purposes of disqualifications or disabilities imposed by law upon conviction of a crime.

(4) There may be only 2 discharges and dismissals under this section with respect to any person. The department of state police shall retain a nonpublic record of an arrest and discharge or dismissal under this section. This record shall be furnished to a court or police agency upon request for the purpose of showing that a defendant in a criminal action under section 81 or 81a of Act No. 328 of the Public Acts of 1931 has already once availed himself or herself of this section.

This act is ordered to take immediate effect.

T. Thomas Thatcher

Clerk of the House of Representatives.

Billie S. Farnum

Secretary of the Senate.

Approved _____

_____

Governor.

Alaska State Legislature

House of Representatives

Committee on Judiciary

Official Business

Pouch V
State Capitol
Juneau, Alaska 99811

MEMORANDUM

TO: House Judiciary Committee Members

FROM: Rochelle Plotnick

DATE: January 11, 1980

RE: Domestic Violence

On October 4th & 5th I attended the Northwest Conference on Violence Against Women and Children in Seattle, Washington. The purpose of this memo is to highlight what I considered to be worthwhile for you.

Most of the conference participants were feminists, with advanced degrees in social work, sociology, or psychology. The program included several media presentations, a wide variety of workshops to choose from, and two keynote speakers who have done extensive research in the field of domestic violence. (see attached program). The conference was sponsor ' by Harborview Medical Center and the University of Washington.

Last spring the Washington State legislature passed two bills regarding domestic violence. One relates to the legal aspects of domestic violence and the other relates to shelters. (copies are attached).

Two therapists experienced in the treatment of both batterers and victims of battering, prepared a matrix showing behavioral characteristics of domestic violence. It is an excellent summary of what the workshops stressed. (copies are attached).

The final topic that deserves attention is pornography and violence against women. At this workshop we were shown record album covers, billboards, fashion magazines, films and other magazines with women displayed as sexual objects, rather than human beings. They were shown in submissive stances, being chained, tied or beaten. The purpose of this display was to explain the negative effects of pornography on women. By allowing it to happen, the public is accepting women in these degrading roles. It subconsciously tells people it is okay. With Alaska having the highest rape rate in the nation in 1977, this may be an area needing att ıtion.

If anyone has any questions or wants to discuss the conference with me, I will be delighted to do so.

Conference on

Violence Against Women and Children

PROGRAM



Program

Friday, October 5

8:00-9:00 a.m.	Coffee	Lobby
9:00-10:00 a.m.	Keynote Speaker	Auditorium
	Lenore Walker, Ed.D., Associate Professor of Psychology at Colorado Women's College	
10:00-10:30 a.m.	Break and/or	Lobby
	Media Presentation (See Media Schedule)	Common Room
10:30-12.00 Noon	Friday Workshops - FIRST SESSION	
12:00-1:00 p.m.	Luncheon with special discussion tables *	Main Dining Room
1:00-2:30 p.m.	Friday Workshops - SECOND SESSION	
2:30-3:00 p.m.	Break	Lobby
3:00-4:30 p.m.	Panel and Closing Remarks	Auditorium
	Moderator: Karil Klingbeil, MSW, ACSW	

* You may choose to join others at a luncheon table organized around a special area of concern.

Legal Assistance- Kay Frank
Prevention of Violence-Py Bateman
Tattered Child- Andrea Rabinowitz
Religious Issues-Marie Fortune
and others

THURSDAY, October 4

FIRST WORKSHOP SESSION

1:00-2:30 p.m.

(Please select one of the following workshops)

1. "FEMINIST THERAPY" — Auditorium

Coordinator: Lenore Walker, Ed.D.

This workshop presented by one of our keynote speakers will focus on the issues of treatment of battered women. Dr. Walker, author of Battered Women as Victims has been involved in research of the battering syndorme.

2. "LEGAL ADVOCACY AND LEGISLATIVE ISSUES" — Connolly Commons

Coordinator: Kay Frank, Abused Women's Project

Ms. Frank of Evergreen Legal Services will lead a panel discussing the current relationship of the criminal justice system and the social services in the Seattle area. The panel members are: Sgt. Verlin Judd, Seattle Police Department; Patrol Officer Rosa Melendez; and Assistant City Attorney, Sally Beckley.

3. "RELIGIOUS ISSUES FOR VICTIMS AND OFFENDERS" — Private Dining Room

Coordinator: Reverend Marie Fortune, Prevention of Sexual Violence Project

This workshop will focus on religious counseling issues raised by victims and offenders of sexual and domestic violence; suggested responses to these issues (discussion and role play); and cooperative efforts between social service and religious professionals. Reverend Fortune will have Denise Hormann and Joan Waldo as co-presentors.

4. "ANGER REDUCTION" — B-101

Coordinator: Anne Ganley, Ph.D.

Dr. Ganley will introduce a treatment model developed at the American Lake Veteran's Administration Hospital. This workshop will introduce theoretical views on aggression, basic concepts of anger control, and adaptations of anger control for men who batter.

5. "SEXUAL ABUSE OF CHILDREN" — B-102

Coordiantor: Lucy Berliner, MSW, Sexual Assault Center, HMC

The format of this workshop will be to present the material in three parts: Ms. Berliner will give an overview of how clinicians see the problem of sexual abuse in social and legal terms; Elise Ernst of the Eastside Mental Health Center will address th clinical issues for victims, and Roger Wolfe of NW Treatment Associates will speak to the subject of offenders.

6. "VIOLENCE AGAINST OLDER WOMEN" B-203

Coordinator: Stephanie FallCreek, MSW, Wallingford Wellness Project

This workshop will address the issues of sexual and physical abuse of older women, often overlooked in the study of violence against women. Ms. FallCreek is the Director of the Wallingford Wellness Project. Nancy Hooyman,DSW, coordinator of the Project on Aginf will be a co-presentor.

7. "PLANNING FOR LONG TERM TREATMENTS, NETWORKS, AND SHELTERS" B-201

Coordinator: Ginny Crow, MSW, Abused Women's Network

Located at The Women's Institute, the Abused Women's Network has been working with battered women through the use of support groups. This workshop will speak to the issues of providing long term supports as well as temporary shelters. The formation of state-wide networks will also be addressed as a necessary component of planning for the treatment of victims of violence. Ms. Crow's co-presenters are Pamm Axtell and Carol Richards.

FRIDAY, October 5

FIRST WORKSHOP SESSION

10:30 a.m. - 12:00 noon

(Please select one of the following workshops)

1. "PORNOGRAPHY AND VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN" — Auditorium

Coordinator: Diana Russell, Ph.D., Associate Professor of Sociology, Mills College

In addition to giving the keynote address, Dr. Russell will present this workshop. Her research and writings in this area are extensive and she has been deeply involved in exposing the extent to which women are victimized by violence on an international scale. Lynne Iglitzin, Ph.D. Associate Director, Undergraduate Studies will be a respondent.

2. "VIOLENCE AGAINST MINORITY WOMEN" — B-101

Coordinator: Myrtle Sorenson, MSW, Sexual Assault Center Harborview Medical Center

This workshop will address the issues of violence as it impacts on minority women.

3. "ADVOCACY FOR ABUSED WOMEN AND CHILDREN" — Private Dining Room and film in Common Room

Coordinator: Doris Stevens, MSW, ACSW, Sexual Assault Center Harborview Medical Center

This workshop will address advocacy techniques for assisting women and children in pursuing criminal prosecution. Also to be presented are advocacy strategies for other systems such as hospitals, social service agencies, and mental health centers. Ms. Stevens will be assisted by Evelyn Brom of Seattle Rape Relief, an Advocacy Specialist.

4. "CHILDREN AND VIOLENCE" — B-201

Coordinator: Shirley Anderson, MD, MPH, Pediatrics Consultant, Sexual Assault Center

This workshop will discuss the parameters of violence against children, assessment and treatment with an advocacy perspective, and directions for change including program development and community coordination. Dr. Anderson will present this workshop with Richard Westgard, MSW.

5. "GROUP THERAPY" — B-102

Coordinator: Karil Klingbeil, MSW, ACSW, Director, Social Services Harborview Medical Center

This workshop will address the area of techniques and skills in working with groups of victims of domestic violence. Sandi Armstrong, MSW, from In-Patient Psychiatry Services Of Harborview Medical Center will be a co-presenter.

6. "VIOLENCE AND SUBSTANCE ABUSE" Connolly Commons

Coordinator: Vicki Boyd, Ph.D., Group Health Cooperative

The relationship of drug and alcohol abuse to violence against women and children will be presented by Dr. Boyd and Lorie Dwinell, MSW. Both presenters are experienced group therapists especially concerned with the treatment of women who have been battered, and/or involved in alcohol abuse.

7. "COMMUNITY-BASED TREATMENT OF SEXUAL OFFENDERS" B-203

Coordinator: Irwin Dreiblatt, Ph.D., Pacific Psychological Services

An introduction to the issues involved in the community-based treatment of sexual offenders will be the focus of this workshop as well as an overview of evaluation and treatment. There will be a case presentation and discussion.

Schedule
Media Presentations

These special presentations will be shown in the Common Room. It is not necessary to sign-up to attend.

Thrusday, October 4

11:00 a.m. - 12:00 noon	Presentor: Denise Hormann, MSW Slide Presentation on "Images of Violence Against Women in Advertising"
2:30 p.m. - 3:00 p.m.	Videotape: "Women Speak Out", a tape about women who have been battered.

Friday, October 5

10:00 a.m. - 10:30 a.m.	Film: "Incest - the Victim Nobody Believes"
1:00 p.m. - 2:30 p.m.	Presentor: Officer Lynn Edwards, UW Police Dept. Film: "Interview with Rape Victim"

SUBSTITUTE HOUSE BILL 554 - PASSED WASHINGTON STATE LEGISLATURE MAY 1979

AN ACT Relating to shelters for victims of domestic violence; adding a new chapter to Title 70 RCW; creating a new section; and making an appropriation.

BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF WASHINGTON:

NEW SECTION Section 1. The legislature finds that domestic violence is an issue of growing concern at all levels of government and that there is a present and growing need to develop innovative strategies and services which will ameliorate and reduce the trauma of domestic violence. Research findings show that domestic violence constitutes a significant percentage of homicides, aggravated assaults, and assaults and batteries in the United States. Domestic violence is a disruptive influence on personal and community life and is often interrelated with a number of other family problems and stresses. Shelters for victims of domestic violence are essential to provide protection to victims from further abuse and physical harm and to help the victim find long-range alternative living situations, if requested. Shelters provide safety, refuge, advocacy, and helping resources to victims who may not have access to such things if they remain in abusive situations.

The legislature therefore recognizes the need for the state-wide development and expansion of shelters for victims of domestic violence.

NEW SECTION Section 2. Unless the context clearly requires otherwise, the definitions in this section apply throughout this chapter.

(1) "Shelter" means a place of temporary refuge, offered on a twenty-four hour, seven day per week basis to victims of domestic violence and their children.

(2) "Domestic violence" is a categorization of offenses, as defined in section 2, chapter 105, Laws of 1979 1st ex. . committed by one cohabitant against another.

(3) "Department" means the department of social and health services.

(4) "Victim" means a cohabitant who has been subjected to domestic violence.

(5) "Cohabitant" means a person who is married or who is cohabitating with a person of the opposite sex like husband and wife at the present or at sometime in the past. Any person who has one or more children in common with another person, regardless of whether they have been married or lived together at any time, shall be treated as a cohabitant.

NEW SECTION Section 3. The department of social and health services, in consultation with individuals or groups having experience and knowledge of the problems of victims of domestic violence, shall:

(1) Establish minimum standards for shelters applying for grants from the department under this chapter. Classifications may be made dependent upon size, geographic location, and population needs;

(2) Receive grant applications for the development and establishment of shelters for victims of domestic violence;

(3) Distribute funds, within forty-five days after approval, to those shelters meeting departmental standards;

(4) Evaluate biennially each shelter receiving departmental funds for compliance with the established minimum standards; and

(5) Review the minimum standards each biennium to ensure applicability to community and client needs.

NEW SECTION Section 4. Minimum standards established by the department under section 3 of this act shall ensure that shelters receiving grants under this chapter provide services meeting basic survival needs, where not provided by other means, such as, but not limited to, food, clothing, housing, safety, security, client advocacy, and counseling. These services

shall be problem-oriented and designed to provide necessary assistance to the victims of domestic violence and their children.

NEW SECTION Section 5. The department shall contract, where appropriate, with public or private nonprofit groups or organizations with experience and expertise in the field of domestic violence to:

(1) Develop and implement an educational program designed to promote public and professional awareness of the promblems of domestic violence and of the availability of services for victims of domestic violence. Particular emphasis should be given to the education needs of law enforcement agencies, the legal system, the medical profession, and other relevant professions that are engaged in the prevention, identification, and treatment of domestic violence;

(2) Maintain a directory of temporary shelters and other direct service facilities for the victims of domestic violence which is current, complete, detailed, and available, as necessary, to provide useful referral services to persons seeking help on an emergency basis;

(3) Create a state-wide toll-free telephone number that would provide information and referral to victims of domestic violence;

(4) Provide opportunities to persons working in the area of domestic violence to exchange information; and

(5) Provide training opportunities for both volunteer workers and staff personnel.

NEW SECTION Section 6. The department shall prepare an annual report to the legislature which shall include but not be limited to:

(1) Data relecting the geographic incidence of domestic violence in the state, indicating the number of cases officially reported as well as an assissment of the degree of unreported cases;

(2) The number of persons and relevant statistical data, where possible, of persons treated or assisted by shelters receiving state funds; and

(3) A listing of potential and feasible prevention efforts, the estimated cost of providing the prevention services, and the projected benefits of providing the services.

The department may contract, where applicable, for the information required by this section.

NEW SECTION Section 7. Shelters receiving state funds under this chapter shall:

(1) Make available shelter services to any person who is a victim of domestic violence and to that person's children;

(2) Encourage victims, with the financial means to do so, to reimburse the shelter for the services provided;

(3) Recruit, to the extent feasible, persons who are former victims of domestic violence to work as volunteers or staff personnel. An effort shall also be make to provide bilingual services;

(4) Provide prevention and treatment programs to victims of domestic violence, their children and, where possible, the abuser;

(5) Provide a day program or drop-in center to assist victims of domestic violence who have found other shelter but who have a need for support services.

NEW SECTION Section 8. The department shall consult in all phases with persons and organizations having experience and expertise in the field of domestic violence.

NEW SECTION Section 9. The department is authorized, under this chapter and the rules adopted to effectuate its purposes, to make available grants awarded on a contract basis to public or private nonprofit agencies, organizations, or individuals providing shelter services meeting minimum standards established by the department. Consideration as to need, geographic location, population ratios, and the extent of existing services shall be made in the award of grants. The department shall provide technical assistance to any nonprofit organization desiring to apply for the contracts if the

organization does not possess the resources and expertise necessary to develop and transmit an application without assistance.

NEW SECTION Section 10. Fifty percent of the funding for shelters receiving grants under this chapter must be provided by one or more local, municipal, or county source, either public or private. Contributions in-kind, whether materials, commodities, transportation, office space, other types of facilities, or personal services, may be evaluated and counted as part of the required local funding.

The department shall seek, receive, and make use of any funds which may be available from federal or other sources in order to augment state funds appropriated for the purpose of this chapter, and shall make every effort to qualify for federal funding.

NEW SECTION Section 11. General assistance or aid to families with dependent children payments shall be made to otherwise eligible individuals who are residing in a secure shelter, a housing network or other shelter facility which provides shelter services to persons who are victims of domestic violence. Provisions shall be made by the department for the confidentiality of the shelter addresses where victims are residing.

NEW SECTION Section 12. A shelter shall not be held liable in any civil action for denial or withdrawal of services provided pursuant to the provisions of this chapter.

NEW SECTION Section 13. There is appropriated from the general fund to the department of social and health services for the 1979-1981 biennium the sum of one million dollars, or so such as may be necessary, to carry out the purposes of this act. Seven hundred thousand dollars of the amount appropriated shall be used for grants to shelters under section 9 of this act. The remaining three hundred thousand dollars shall be used to fund sections 3,5, and 6 or this act.

NEW SECTION Section 14. Sections 2 through 12 of this act shall constitute a new chapter in Title 70 RCW.

NEW SECTION Section 15. If any provision of this act or its application to any person or circumstance is held invalid, the remainder of the act or the application of the provision to other persons or circumstances is not affected.

SUBSTITUTE HOUSE BILL NO. 438 - PASSED WASHINGTON STATE LEGISLATURE APRIL 1979

AN ACT relating to domestic violence; adding a new chapter to Title 10 RCW; creating new sections; and prescribing penalties.

BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF WASHINGTON:

NEW SECTION Section 1. The purpose of this act is to recognize the importance of domestic violence as a serious crime against society and to assure the victim of domestic violence the maximum protection from abuse which the law and those who enforce the law can provide. The legislature finds that the existing criminal statutes are adequate to provide protection for victims of domestic violence. However, previous societal attitudes have been reflected in policies and practices of law enforcement agencies and prosecutors which have resulted in differing treatment of crimes occurring between co-habitants and of the same crimes occurring between strangers. Only recently has public perception of the serious consequences of domestic violence to society and to the victims led to the recognition of the necessity for early intervention by law enforcement agencies. It is the intent of the legislature that the official response to cases of domestic violence shall stress the enforcement of the laws to protect the victim and shall communicate the attitude that violent behavior is not excused or tolerated. Furthermore, it is the intent of the legislature that criminal laws be enforced without regard to whether the persons involved are or were married, cohabiting, or involved in a relationship.

NEW SECTION Section 2. Unless the context clearly requires otherwise, the definitions in this section apply throughout this chapter.

(1) "Cohabitant" means a person who is married or who is co-habiting with a person as husband and wife at the present time or at some time in the past. Any person who has one or more children in common with another person, regardless of whether they have been married or lived

together at any time, shall be treated as a cohabitant.

(2) "Domestic Violence" includes but is not limited to any of the following crimes when committed by one cohabitant against another:

(a) Assault in the first degree (RCW 9A.36.010);

(b) Assault in the second degree (RCW 9A.36.020);

(c) Simple assault (RCW 9A.36.040);

(d) Reckless endangerment (RCW 9A.36.050);

(e) Coercion (RCW 9A.36.070);

(f) Burglary in the first degree (RCW 9A.52.020);

(g) Burglary in the second degree (RCW 9A.52.030);

(h) Criminal trespass in the first degree (RCW 9A.52.070);

(i) Criminal trespass in the second degree (RCW 9A.52.080);

(j) Malicious mischief in the first degree (RCW 9A.48.070);

(k) Malicious mischief in the second degree (RCW 9A.48.080);

(l) Malicious mischief in the third degree (RCW 9A.48.090);

(m) Kidnapping in the first degree (RCW 9A.40.020);

(n) Kidnapping in the second degree (RCW 9A.40.030);

(o) Unlawful imprisonment (RCW 9A.40.040).

(3) "Victim" means a cohabitant who has been subjected to domestic violence.

NEW SECTION Section 3. (1) All training relating to the handling of domestic violence complaints by law enforcement officers shall stress enforcement of criminal laws in domestic situations, availability of community resources, and protection of the victim. Law enforcement agencies and community arganizations with experise in the issue of domestic violence shall cooperate in all aspects of such training.

(2) The primary duty of peace officers, when responding to a domestic violence situation, is to enforce the laws allegedly violated and to protect the complaining party.

a showing that there is a possibility of further violence; PROVIDED, That the court may order a criminal defense attorney not to disclose to his client the victim's location; and

(d) Shall identify by any reasonable means on docket sheets those criminal actions arising from acts of domestic violence.

(2) Because of the likelihood of repeated violence directed at those who have been victims of domestic violence in the past, when any defendant charged with a crime involving domestic violence is released from custody before trial on bail or personal recognizance, the court authorizing the release may prohibit the defendant from having any contact with the victim. Wilful violation of a court order issued under this section is a misdemeanor. The written order releasing the defendant shall contain the court's directives and shall bear the legend: Violation of this order is a criminal offense under chapter 9A RCW and is also subject to civil contempt proceedings. A certified copy of such order shall be provided to the victim.

NEW SECTION Section 5. When a defendant is found guilty of a crime and a condition of the sentence restricts the defendant's ability to have contact with the victim, such condition shall be recorded and a written certified copy of that order shall be provided to the victim.

NEW SECTION Section 6. The public attorney responsible for making the decision whether or not the prosecute shall advise the victim of that decision within five days, and, prior to making that decision shall advise the victim, upon the victim's request, of the status of the case. Notification to the victim that charges will not be filed shall include a description of the procedures available to the victim in that jurisdiction to initiate a criminal proceeding.

NEW SECTION Section 7. A peace officer shall not be held liable in any civil action for an arrest based on probable cause, enforcement in good faith of a court order, or any other action or omission in good faith

(3) (a) When a peace officer responds to a domestic violence call and has probable cause to believe that a crime has been committed, the peace officer may exercise arrest powers with reference to the criteria in RCW 10.31.100. The officer shall notify the victim of the victim's rights to initiate a criminal proceeding in all cases where the officer has not exercised arrest powers or decided to initiate criminal proceedings by citation or otherwise. The parties in such cases shall also be advised of the importance of preserving evidence.

(b) A peace officer sesponding to a domestic violence call shall take a complete offense report including the officer's disposition of the case.

(4) The peace officer may offer, arrange, or facilitate transportation for the victim to a hospital for treatment of injuries or to a place of safety or shelter.

(5) The law enforcement agency shall forward the offense report to the appropriate prosecutor as soon as practicable, if there is probable cause to believe that an offense has been committed.

(6) Each law enforcement agency shall make as soon as practicable a written record and shall maintain records of all incidences of domestic violence reported to it.

(7) Records kept pursuand to subsections (3) and (6) of this section shall be made identifiable by means of a departmental code for domestic violence.

NEW SECTION Section 4. (1) Because of the serious nature of domestic violence, the court in domestic violence actions:

(a) Shall not dismiss any charge or delay disposition because of concurrent dissolution or other civil proceedings;

(b) Shall not require proof that either party is seeking a dissolution of marriage prior to instigation of criminal proceedings;

(c) Shall waive any requirement that the victim's location be disclosed to any person, other than the attorney of a criminal defendant, upon

under this chapter arising from an alleged incident of domestic violence brought by any party to the incident.

NEW SECTION Section 8. Sections 2 through 7 of this act shall constitute a new chapter in Title 10 RCW.

NEW SECTION Section 9. If any provisions of this act or its application to any person or circumstance is held invalid, the remainder of the act or the application of the provision to other persons or circumstances is not affected.

BEHAVIORAL CHARACTERISTICS OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE

Vicki D. Boyd, Ph.D.; Karil S. Klingbeil, M.S.W. Revised, 1979 Seattle, Washington

BATTERER	BATTERED MATE	CHILDREN
Batterers are found in all socio-economic levels, all educational, racial, age groups	*Battered mates are found in all socio-economic levels, all educational, racial, age groups*	*Children of domestic violence are found in all socio-economic levels, educational, racial and age groups*
The batterer is characterized by	**The battered mate is characterized by**	**Children in battering homes exhibit**
. . . poor impulse control — explosive temper — limited tolerance for frustration	. . . long suffering, martyr-like endurance of frustration	. . . a combination of limited tolerance, poor impulse control and martyr-like long suffering
. . . stress disorders and psychosomatic complaints — sophistication of symptoms and success at masking dysfunction vary with level of social and educational sophistication	. . . blatant depressive and/or hysterical symptoms — stress disorders and psychosomatic complaints	. . . depression, much stress and psychosomatizing, absences from school, pre-delinquent and delinquent behavior
. . . emotional dependency — subject to secret depressions known only to family	. . . economic and emotional dependency — subject to depression, high risk for secret drugs and alcohol, home accidents	. . . economic and emotional dependency, high risk for alcohol/drugs, sexual acting out, running away, isolation, loneliness, fear
. . . limited capacity for delayed reinforcement — very "now" oriented	. . . unlimited patience for discovery of "magic combination" to solve marital and battering problems — "travels miles" on tiny bits of reinforcement	. . . combination of poor impulse control and continual hopefulness that situation will improve
. . . insatiable ego needs — quality of childlike narcissicism (not generally detectable to people outside family group)	. . . unsure of own ego needs — defines self in terms of family, job, etc.	. . . very shaky definition of self — grappling with child-like responses of parents for modeling — poor definition of self and/or defines self in parenting role
. . . low self-esteem — perceived unachieved ideals and goals for self — disappointment in career even if successful by others' standards	. . . low self-esteem — continued faith and hope battering mate will get "lucky" break	. . . low self-esteem — sees self and siblings with few options or expectations to succeed
. . . qualities which suggest great potential for change and improvement, i.e., frequent "promises" for the future	. . . unrealistic hope that change is imminent — belief in "promises"	. . . mixture of hope/depression that there is no way out — peer group can be most important contact, if available
. . . perception of self as having poor social skills — describes relationship with mate as closest he has ever known — remains in contact with own family	. . . gradually increasing social isolation, including loss of contact with own family	. . . increased social isolation — increased peer isolation or complete identification with peers
. . . accusations against mate — jealousy — voices great fear of being abandoned or "cheated on"	. . . inability to convince partner of loyalty — futilely guards against accusations of "seductive" behavior toward others	. . . bargaining behavior with parents — gets into proving self as does mother

BATTERER	BATTERED MATE	CHILDREN
The batterer is characterized by	**The battered mate is characterized by**	**Children in battering homes exhibit**
. . . containment of mate and employment of espionage tactics against her (e.g., checks mileage and times errands) – cleverness depends on level of sophistication	. . . allowing containment or confinement/restriction by mate, interpreting as sign that partner "cares"	. . . increasing deceptiveness: lying, excuses for outings, stealing, cheating
. . . no sense of violating others' personal boundaries – accepts no blame for failures (marital, familial, or occupational) or for violence	. . . gradually losing sight of personal boundaries for self and children (unable to assess danger accurately) – accepts *all* blame	. . . poor definition of personal boundaries – violation of others' personal boundaries, blame-projections
. . . belief that his forcible behavior is aimed at securing the family nucleus (for the good of the family)	. . . belief that transient acceptance of violent behavior will ultimately lead to long term resolution of family problems	. . . little or no understanding of the dynamics of violence (often assumes violence to be the norm)
. . . apparently feeling no guilt on emotional level even after intellectual recognition	. . . emotional acceptance of guilt for mate's behavior – thinks mate "can't help it" – considers own behavior provocative	. . . self-blame (depending on age) for family feuding, separations, divorce, etc. – internal conflicts
. . . generational history of family violence	. . . generational history of family violence	. . . continuation of pattern of family violence pattern in own adulthood
. . . participation in pecking order battering	. . . participation in pecking order battering	. . . pecking order battering – kills animals, batters younger siblings and sometimes parents in later years
. . . assaultive skills which improve with age and experience accompanied by arise in danger potential and lethality risks	. . . learning which behavioral events will either divert or precipitate mate's violence but level of carelessness increases – judgment of lethality potential deteriorates over time	. . . use of violence as problem solving technique in school, with peers, with family (appears as early as preschool)
. . . demanding and often times assaultive role in sexual activities – sometimes punishes with abstinence – at times experiences impotence	. . . poor sexual self-image – assumption that role is to accept totally partner's sexual behavior (attempts to punish partner with abstinence result in further abuse)	. . . poor sexual image – uncertainty about appropriate behavior – confuses model identification – immaturity in peer relationships
. . . increase in assaultive behavior when mate is pregnant – pregnancy often marks the first assault	. . . being at high risk for assault during pregnancy	. . . higher risk for batterment (either as witnesses or victims) during mother's pregnancy
. . . exerting control over mate by threatening homicide and/or suicide – often attempts one or both when partner separates – known to complete either or both	. . . frequent contemplation of suicide – history of minor attempts – occasionally completes either suicide or homicide of partner	. . . heightened suicide attempts – increased thoughts of doing away with self and/or murdering parents – proneness to negligence and carelessness

©Vicki D. Boyd, PhD
Karil S. Klingbeil, MSW
Seattle, Washington

10-4-79

a group works towards eliminating suggestive violence in the media - advertising

"Bloodline"
"Black + Blue" Stones

Billboards —
albums etc.

1st Workshop - Thursday

Russ Melendez
CSO - Seattle Police
[Community Service]

unlimited time

non-violent } type call
" criminal }

at house, office, flexible

frustrations because Police are limited at what they can do

Sally Buckly -

prosecutes unrewarded in prosecution of D.V.

City prosecutor talks w/ victims tell victims what prosecution is all about —

Judges convicting more often - sometimes even when victim doesn't go to court —

utilize counseling as part of probation

20% of cases = jail time

encourage to press charges

proposed Seattle city ordinances changes —

Verlin Judd - Seattle Police
17 yrs in the field
growing concern in the area
"crisis intervention" new - mid 1970's
shelters fairly new in Seattle -
a victim had to go to a friends' or relatives
handling family disturbances is very risky for police officers
Fri: Kay talked w/ officers at academy
they were explained Why women drop charges - told of resources -

. Kansas City Study - both parties arrested for violent acts
also looked at Detroit

Kay Brenk –

Wash. State Legislation

House statewide meeting to develop package on D.V.

→ 2 bills

1) shelters HB554

2) legal aspects HB438

many states all going for TRO bills

didn't go for it in Wash. –

instead of TRO

→ (can get TRO w/ divorce filing)

D. F. act.:

any crime between cohabitants

HB 438

Kay Fork —

no special law for wife beat, but bill lists possible crimes police training should be geared towards criminal aspects — not just crisis intervention reports - inform victim of rights can make misdemeanor arrest w/out seeing crime committed police, used discretion - mandatory arrest not working well in Oregon reports must be forwarded to prosecutor - the prosecutor must inform victim if case is filed w/in 5 days - if not going to prosecute, victim is told how to —

Bill in effect 9-1-81 "no-contact order" - start criminal prosecution — ask judge at time of arraignment — if violated the victim has a document to show police — violation of order is a crime — can get order at sentencing —

immunity for police — so not held liable for their actions - encourage police to act —

Shelter Bill -
1 mil → shelters
standards by HEW Dept.
community match -
(DPHS) - Dept. Social & Health Services

Police Brochures
alternatives -

Natl Leg.:

2947 - Cranston - Senate
15 mil this yr
20 next yr
20 " "

HEW - has set up an office of D.V. w/ coordinator

---

in State court rules - Victim can go to judge when prosecutor doesn't / refuses three

need facts to file case

for HB 392 -
get support of prosecutors
police
Bar Assoc.

Kay Lienk
618 2nd Ave
Rm 200
Seattle 98104
(206) 464-5911

Thursday - 2nd workshop
Long Term Treatment —
Jenny Crow ———

Carol Richards —
1-800-562-8194

long term = 1 year

advocacy -
victim needs to be able
to make assessments of helpers
* physical safety needs #1 (concern
then) security)

shelters - stability of a group
very important - shows
can be trusted and that because
of a need -
para-professionals - question
not afraid to say "I don't know"
need egalitarian relationship
Counselor needs more
power than client —

long term treatment -
love & addiction
(similar to alcoholics)
- the idea that w/out him, will die -
and own identity

Problems in the 1st yr

1) loneliness
2) single parenting
3) meeting new men
4) handling anger
5) making friends
6) $ & job problems
7) identifying abusiveness in new men
8) knowing when & who to trust
9) stay away from dangerous men even though feelings of love continue
10) learning the advantages of simpleness
11) taking responsibility
12) controlling dependency
13) fighting depression

feelings, habits, attitudes that must be overcome:

1) taking responsibility for others feelings
2) feeling guilty
3) protect everyone - especially the man
4) financial dependency
5) pseudo-emotional dependency
6) addiction to the idea can't live without him
7) passivity
8) self-sacrifice
9) unwillingness to initiate pleasure & adventure
10) one source
11) narrowness of experience/values
12) not taking financial responsib.
13) self-criticism

after the crisis is over —

the temptation may be a secret
1. warn the women (she'll want to call him)
2. get commitment (it's happening)
3. watch for it

danger signs
1. grandiosity
2. extreme anger
3. dropped hints/change of subject
4. super calm
5. life has settled in okay
6. focus on other's problems

Realistic attitude
a. awareness of danger
b. confidence to guard against it
c. "I can endure"
d. creation of new lifestyle

connect women in groups
exchange phone #'s
"gossip network"

ask questions —
how sad?
walk?

loving confrontation

a. express your feelings
b. ask "What would you do if....?"
c. What's different this time?
d. Why are you sure?
e. What has he done & for how long?
f.

side note - now there is somewhere to go - 59 yr. old women married 25 yrs.

What do U need to survive — not what will U settle for

women are afraid of other women - think a man is needed —

enter into a "contract" agreements - how, what could way to screen

psychological abuse is worse
abusive to live in continual fear

psychological "control"
social degradation

- man's need to control - that's
why he batters — his problem

step out of traditional role:
1) close the distance
2) humor
3) talk about your self
4) phone every day
5) change "50 minute" hour
6) introduce to other clients

keep her busy
build up routine that show
picture of empty role in it —

10-5-79

Lenore Walker:

personal control of body important
health diet, etc. - in touch w/
body sensations - use feeling that
have been shut off -

egalitarian stance between therapist &
client

"How did she manage to stay
alive?"

all of us have potential
battered women

no more violence

impossible to reverse long term violence

don't charge for initial therapy session

strengthen client's <u>independence</u>

stress <u>positives</u> in women's life

batterers have strong anti-women feelings —

social consequences of anti-sexism call for a total reorganization of society —

if batterers all misogynists - they will continue to be in battering relationships —

women, as a group cannot tolerate it —

most violent crime during younger yrs. rapist - mellow-out by age
batterers get worse w/ age

not complete - many women well jealous of batterers relationships w/ other men —

? % on women who are batterers?
(look at Ms.)

Friday - main session -

Pornography and Violence Against Women

Diana Russell —

research is now showing a relationship of violent erotica & violence

male power over women - pornography

"domination & torture" what it's about

a fantasy, because of the movement to get out from under men's thumb

detrimental to all women
total degradation!
women become things - not seen as human beings
(men for pornography all against white beating Blacks & Jews)

movies incite racism & sexism

Why has women's movement strayed away from pornography?

1) usual protestors (against porn.) conservative against ERA, abortion, etc.

2) don't want to be prudes, unliberated

3) don't check it out - prefer not to know

4) decried by male researchers it's not bad (dirty books, dirty movies, dirty data) some findings surprised

5) "piecemeal" approach - against rape but thousands of movies, books

6) $ for women -

7) fear that anti por. = pro censorship

---

1) problem needs to be recognized
2) feel outraged
3) cause of the problem
4) what to do about it

get on KTOO Women's Prograture

Rocky - get church support if possible

Sandra

feminists may lead to powerlessness, need to combat those feelings -

it's healthy to get upset when we see these things

need to look a economics

conscience of racism in porn.

men need to be made aware of what pornography does to women - it's not just a penis going in + out, but the total degradation -

---

any questions?
(family law, taxes, etc)
PFD's & Social Security)
MEN

I did some substituting and the girls had tons of questions no one else would get (them)

perhaps the term "sex education"
is the kiss of death

Rocky - check out the Smoke Shop
find out how much of their
crap sells — what ages
will they refuse to sell to?
Mindy works there & she is 17 —

I see a dilemma of less funds
for sex ed., men on school boards,
tenure for teachers (job security)

check out women on pinball machines

Rocky - call Marcia Pless - what kind
of in-service training do
the teachers get?

the mags are powerful, especially
to children and sold in grocery stores!

the people who need to hear
this ain't here - how do we
get to them?

Lunch —

Kate from Puget Sound Alcoholism says women don't get arrested for DWI as often as men don't get treatment and all factors (Judges don't give ~~DWI~~ sentences) abused & both battered & sexually

Friday afternoon - workshop -
Vicki
substance abuse

3 forms of batterers:

1) no chemicals
(3) (worse chance w/ treatment)

2) only with a chemical - usually alcohol
(1) (best chance w/ treatment)

3) with or without chemicals
(2) (worse chance w/ treatment)

chemical treated yet violence 2nd

→ need to control family life
"contracts" may help - agreement
w/ atty. if any battering, a
divorce is automatically filed -
still - not very likely there
will be success

young batterers go to their mothers and batter them —

need to look at whole spectrum of symptoms - (of women)
Alcohol — depression - aches & pains
terminal illness (change behavior of batterer)
physicians could intervene who the women is released to —

batterers don't do well w/out their objects
significant # of suicides of batterers

Joan Zorza
sees 2-3 bat. women a day
correlation w/ alcohol - rape

& alcoholics are frequently raped
need to go to detox first

denial & minimization of battered women - same techniques w/ alcoholics work w/ bat. &

hard to get ♀ to talk about battering

"walking on eggs" syndrome - tension builds after the "roses" period -

Alanon - when spouse drinks

husbands frequently send wives while husbands Tx out drinking —

groups are good for letting out anger need to learn when to be assertive otherwise get sent up —

some batterers very clever - [no family contact]
(one guy blew up a sec. workers car) husband was a policeman changed identity
(no doubt he is dangerous)

always need a place to "touch base" w/ someone who knows —

isolation causes overwhelmingness - need to handle things 1 day at a time —
combat "learned helplessness"

physical violence — 1 out of 2 at some point in relationship

epileptic ♀, husband withholds medication & she has seizures so she was allowed to be part of a grp. session —

look at secondary gains ? if that's high, how much energy does it deserve ?

don't manipulate client - doesn't work —

have to tell women - it gets worse could die

[redacted] city atty. } taking public prosecutors } stance against abuse police

publish batterers name [redacted] Rocky Police Blotter put P.V. in paper

not just convictions in paper

group therapy - supportive

need to stay conservation in rural areas —

most batterers are attractive - hard to leave (need support)

? 3 day jail — violating TRO

build shelters for men

not long enough — to change socks, etc. more

mandatory treatment for men

$ — got to get men other than losing their women / family

lose $ — charge insurance job —

Kitsi program a model (for men)

lithium - worked a few times

A.A. for batterers

high return rate a shelter because of difficulties

---

out patient treatment - has something going for them

group therapy - best way to go -

60 - 70% alcho - Bat

call Endell - see if I can speak at Justice Innovation Comp.

Friday afternoon - wrap-up

Prevention:

need agencies to work together
health, criminal justice, etc.
media

eliminate excuses
change media
don't be afraid to hook up family

Lenore Walker —
stop violence if it's occurred
erase potential for violence
creativity - education.
need group organization
too big to be done alone

are we selling out? individually
give up ourselves? I
men must learn how to
gain from other men

Kay Frank

legislation - 1000 - churches

research helps sell to the criminal justice system

D.V. is a crime - shouldn't be de-criminalized at all, police shouldn't be social workers -

need to get to judges

Rocky - get judges newsletter from AOC

Marie

prevention (point of many options)
prevention (advise not to hit kids)
protection - any options to leave

have to be willing to give up some of what we get out of today's culture -

good idea
tell Dad - for when he marries people —

* pre-marriage counseling
talk about dealing with violence & conflicts
1 out of 2 women will experience violence in their marriages
what will you do if he hits you?
has he ever hit you?

pg in power - dynamics

minds to end victims and prevention

Ann Jones
we have to last more than 5 yrs.
easy to get out and don't do it full time
on a notebook
take care of self

stop falling in love w/ potential more value for self control
men want to control others

Diana Russell –

need a militant arm of
the movement –

we need to be willing to be radical
enough to raise hell – go to
jail —

go into banks & tear the
stuff up – U said want to tell
Lewis Karen

(example My Book Store in
Jewish area of San Francisco
was destroyed & charges
were dropped —

piss in mail theater seats
pudding in locks —
graffiti – rocks in windows

civil disobedience —
shows commitment

take fewer personal, but
more political risks ✡

SECOND WORKSHOP SESSION

Thursday Second Workshop Session 3:00-4:30 p.m. (Please select one of the following)

1a. "ADULT VICTIMS OF CHILDHOOD SEXUAL ABUSE" — Auditorium

Coordinator: Nancy Ousley, MSW, Sexual Assault Center, Harborview Medical Center

This workshop will discuss the characteristics of sexual abuse, the common issues in adults who were sexually abused as children, and treatment strategies both individual and group. There will be a film and case studies presented.

THE FOLLOWING WORKSHOPS ARE REPEATED FROM THE FIRST SESSION:

2. "LEGAL ADVOCACY AND LEGISLATIVE ISSUES" — Connolly Commons

Coordinator: Kay Frank, Abused Women's Project, Evergreen Legal Services

3. "RELIGIOUS ISSUES FOR VICTIMS AND OFFENDERS" — Private Dining Room

Coordinator: Rev. Marie Fortune, Prevention of Sexual Violence Project

4. "ANGER REDUCTION" — B-101

Coordinator: Anne Ganley, Ph.D. VA Hospital, American Lake

5. "SEXUAL ABUSE OF CHILDREN" — B-102

Coordinator: Lucy Berliner, MSW, Sexual Assault Center Harborview Medical Center

6. "VIOLENCE AGAINST OLDER WOMEN" — B-203

Coordinator: Stephanie FallCreek, MSW, Wallingford Wellness Project

7. "PLANNING FOR LONG TERM TREATMENT, NETWORKS AND SHELTERS" — B-201

Coordinator: Ginny Crow, MSW, Abused Women's Network, Women's Institute

SECOND WORKSHOP SESSION

Friday Second Workshop Session 1:00-2:30 p.m. (Please select one of the following)

1a. "VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN IN THE MEDIA" — Auditorium

C ' nator: Lynne B. Iglitzin, Ph.D., University of Washington

This workshop will address the issues of media violence against women. Colleen Patrick, a media consultant will be a co-presenter. Diana Russell will also be prese.. for the discussions.

THE FOLLOWING WORKSHOPS ARE REPEATED FROM THE FIRST SESSION:

2. "VIOLENCE AGAINST MINORITY WOMEN" — B-101

Coordinator: Myrtle Sorenson,MSW, Sexual Assault Center
Harborview Medical Center

3. "ADVOCACY FOR ABUSED WOMEN AND CHILDREN" — Private Dining Room

Coordinator: Doris Stevens, MSW, ACSW, Sexual Assault Center
Harborview Medical Center

4. "CHILD 'EN AND VIOLENCE" — B-201

Coordinator: Shirley Anderson, MD, MPH, Pediatrics Department
Harborview Medical Center

5. "GROUP THERAPY" — B-102

Coordinator: Karil Klingbeil, MSW, ACSW, Director of Social Services
Harborview Medical Center

6. "VIOLENCE AND SUBSTANCE ABUSE" — Connolly Commons

Coordinator: Vicki Boyd, Ph.D., Group Health Cooperative

7. "COMMUNITY-BASED TREATMENT OF SEXUAL OFFENDERS" — B-203

Coordinator: Irwin Dreiblatt, Ph.D., Pacific Psychological Services

8. "INTERVIEW WITH RAPE VICTIMS" (Film) — Common Room

Coordinator: Officer Lynn Edwards, University of Washington, Police Dept.

CONFERENCE FACULTY AND SPEAKERS LIST

Scott Briar, D.S.W.
Dean, School of Social Work
University of Washington

Karil Klingbeil, M.S.W., A.C.S.W.
Director, Social Services
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Norm Maleng
Prosecuting Attorney
King County

Dianna Russel', Ph.D.
Associate Professor of Sociology
Mills College

Jennifer James, Ph.D.
Psychiatry and Behavioral Science Dept.
University of Washington

Lenore Walker, Ed.D.
Associate Professor of Psychology
Colorado Women's College

Kay Frank
Director, Abused Women's Project
Evergreen Legal Services

Reverend Marie Fortune
Director
Prevention of Sexual Violence Project

Sgt. Verlin Judd
Seattle Police Dept.

Patrol Officer Rosa Melendez
Seattle Police Dept.

Sally Buckley
Assistant City Attorney

Anne Ganley Ph.D.
VA Hospital American Lake
Tacoma

Denise Hormann, MSW
Women Against Violence Against Women

Joan Waldo
Prevention of Violence Against Women
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Lucy Berliner, MSW
Sexual Assault Center
Harborview Medical Center

Elise Ernst, MSW
Eastside Mental Health Center

Roger Wolfe
Northwest Treatment Associates

Stephanie FallCreek, MSW
Coordinator, Wallingford Wellness Project

Ginny Crow, MSW
Abused Women's Network
Women's Institute

Carol Richards
Region X
Technical Assistance Center on
Family Violence

Nancy Ousley, MSW
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Harborview Medical Center

Lynne B. Iglitzin, Ph.D.
Associate Director
Undergraduate Studies

Myrtle Sorenson, MSW
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Doris Stevens, MSW, ACSW
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Child Protective Services

Sandi Armstrong, MSW
In-Patient Psychiatry Services
Harborview Medical Center

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Group Health Cooperative

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Private Practice

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Colleen Patrick
Media Consultant

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Officer Lynn Edwards
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Evelyn Brom
Advocacy Specialist
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* * * * * * * * * * * * * * *

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SECOND NORTHWEST CONFERENCE ON VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN AND CHILDREN

October 4-5, 1979

St. Thomas Seminary Conference Center
Kenmore, WA.

Sponsored by:

Sexual Assault Center, Harborview Medical Center;

Social Services Department, Harborview Medical Center

Project on Women and Mental Health, School of Social Work;

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Sexual Assault Center, Harborview Medical Center

Washington Women Lawyers

Women's Institute of the Northwest

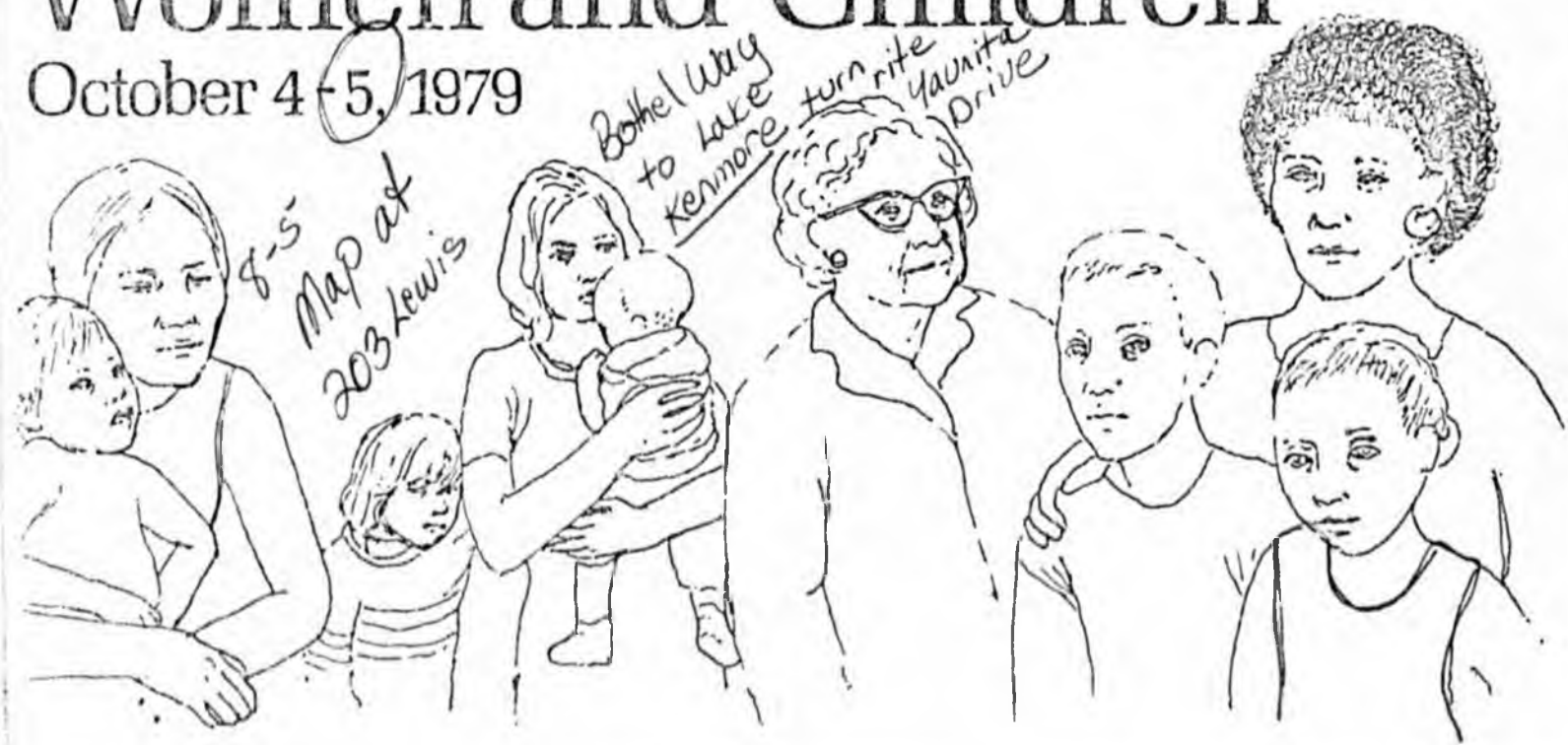
Family, Women & Child Services, Seattle Department of Human Resources

Special thanks need to be extended to Joan Tucker, Vern Bryant, Sally Graves and Chris Kilo for their conference coordination, to Evelyn Chapman for assistance with publicity, and to Caroline Maas for the illustration for our brochure.

Second Northwest Conference on

Violence Against Women and Children

October 4-5, 1979



Second Northwest Conference on

Violence Against Women and Children

October 4-5, 1979

Workshops

Thursday, October 4, 1979

Legal Advocacy and Legislative Issues
Coordinator: Kay Frank, B.S.
Abused Women's Project
Evergreen Legal Services

Anger Reduction
Coordinator: Anne Ganley, Ph.D.
Veterans Administration Hospital
American Lake

Sexual Abuse of Children
Coordinator: Lucy Berliner, M.S.W.
Sexual Assault Center
Harborview Medical Center

Feminist Therapy
Coordinator: Lenore Walker, Ed.D.
Colorado Women's College
Denver, Colorado

Violence Against Minority Women
Coordinator: Myrtle Sorenson, M.S.W.
Sexual Assault Center
Harborview Medical Center

Religious Issues for Victims and Offenders
Coordinator: Rev. Marie Fortune
Prevention of Sexual Violence Project

Planning for Long Term Treatment, Networks, and Shelters
Coordinator: Ginny Crow, M.S.W.
Abused Women's Network
Women's Institute of the Northwest

Friday, October 5, 1979

Advocacy for Sexually Abused Women and Children
Coordinator: Doris Stevens, M.A., A.C.S.W.
Sexual Assault Center
Harborview Medical Center

Children and Violence
Coordinator: Shirley Anderson, M.D.
Pediatrics Department
Harborview Medical Center

Violence and Substance Abuse
Coordinator: Vicki Boyd, Ph.D.
Group Health Cooperative

Group Therapy
Coordinator: Karil Klingbeil, M.S.W., A.C.S.W.
Social Services
Harborview Medical Center

Violence Against Older Women
Coordinator: To Be Arranged

Community-Based Treatment of Sexual Offenders
Coordinator: Irwin S. Dreiblatt, Ph.D.
Pacific Psychological Services

Violence Against Women in the Media
Coordinator: Lynne B. Iglitzin, Ph.D.
Associate Director
Undergraduate Studies
University of Washington

Attention Title XX DSHS Employees
Please check with your supervisor about your eligibility for pre-paid tuition

Agenda

Thursday, October 4, 1979

8:00– 9:00 a.m.	Registration and Coffee
9:00– 9:30	Opening Remarks Karil Klingbeil, M.S.W., Moderator Scott Briar, Dean, School of Social Work Norm Maleng, King County Prosecuting Attorney
9:30–10:30	Keynote Speaker Diana Russell, Ph.D.
10:30–11:00	Questions and Answers
11:00– 1:00 p.m.	Lunch and Speaker Jennifer James, Ph.D. "Prostitution"
1:00– 2:30	First Workshop Session T1–T7
3:00– 4:30	Workshops Repeated

Friday, October 5, 1979

8:00– 9:00 a.m.	Coffee
9:00–10:00	Keynote Speaker Lenore Walker, Ed.D. "Feminist Therapy"
10:30–12:00 noon	Workshops F1–F7
12:00– 1:00 p.m.	Lunch—Discussion at Tables
1:00– 2:30	Workshops Repeated
3:00– 5:00	Panel and Closing Remarks Karil Klingbeil, M.S.W., Moderator

Registration

The fee for this conference is $70.00. To register, complete the registration form and return it with the correct fee to Conference Registration, University of Washington DW-50, Seattle, Washington 98195. If you register and then cannot attend or send a substitute, a refund of the fee, less 10% for handling will be made if requested in writing prior to September 25, 1979. For information or assistance with registration, contact Conference Registration at (206) 543-0222.

About This Conference

The Second Northwest Conference on Violence Against Women and Children will be a follow-up to the first such conference held in 1977, but will move beyond examination of the forms and causes of institutionalized violence in our society to specifically focus on treatment needs and legal issues pertaining to the delivery of services to women and children.

Traditional health care, social service, and legal agencies have not been designed to address the effects of violence against women and children as problems per se. Rather, situations involving violence against women and children have been overlooked, have been treated only as symptomatic of other family relationship problems, or (when the physical effects of violence were too dramatic to ignore) have been passed on to law enforcement agencies for punitive action.

The content of this conference will outline the range of crisis and long-term needs of abused women and children as legitimate service areas. Workshop sessions will suggest models for service delivery and will provide concrete intervention skills to practitioners who are already familiar with the extent and effects of violence as a pervasive social problem. The conference is intended primarily for health care, mental health, social service, and legal professionals who have had some experience in working with abused women and children, although all interested persons are welcome.

In considering the design and delivery of service programs, special attention will be paid to: the implications of the economic dependency of women; the particular violence directed at racial and sexual minorities; the long-term treatment needs of abused women and children as being a necessary follow-up to crisis services; the role of paraprofessionals as well as professionals in delivering services; and ways in which further violence can be prevented on individual and societal levels.

Special Evening Presentation

Kane Hall Room 210 — October 4, 1979
University of Washington — 7:00–9:00 p.m.

"Violence Against Women and Children"

Speakers:
Diana Russell, Ph.D.
Lenore Walker, Ed.D.

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Keynote Speakers

Diana Russell, Ph.D., author of The Politics of Rape: The Victim's Perspective and Crimes Against Women: The Proceedings of the International Tribunal, is an Associate Professor of Sociology, Mills College, Oakland, California. She was a principal investigator on a two-year study of the prevalence of rape and sexual assault in San Francisco and is on the Board of Directors of Women Against Violence in Pornography.

Lenore Walker, Ed.D., author of Battered Women as Victims, is an Associate Professor of Psychology at Colorado Women's College and in private practice in Denver, Colorado. She is currently conducting research on Services to Battered Women, the Battered Woman Syndrome, and evaluation of shelters. Dr. Walker's major interest is in feminist issues and their relationships to the practice of psychotherapy.

Location

The Conference will be held at the St. Thomas Seminary Conference Center in Kenmore, WA. This beautiful setting provides a quiet change of pace only minutes from Seattle. Lunch on both days is included in the registration fee. Directions to the site will be included in registration packet.

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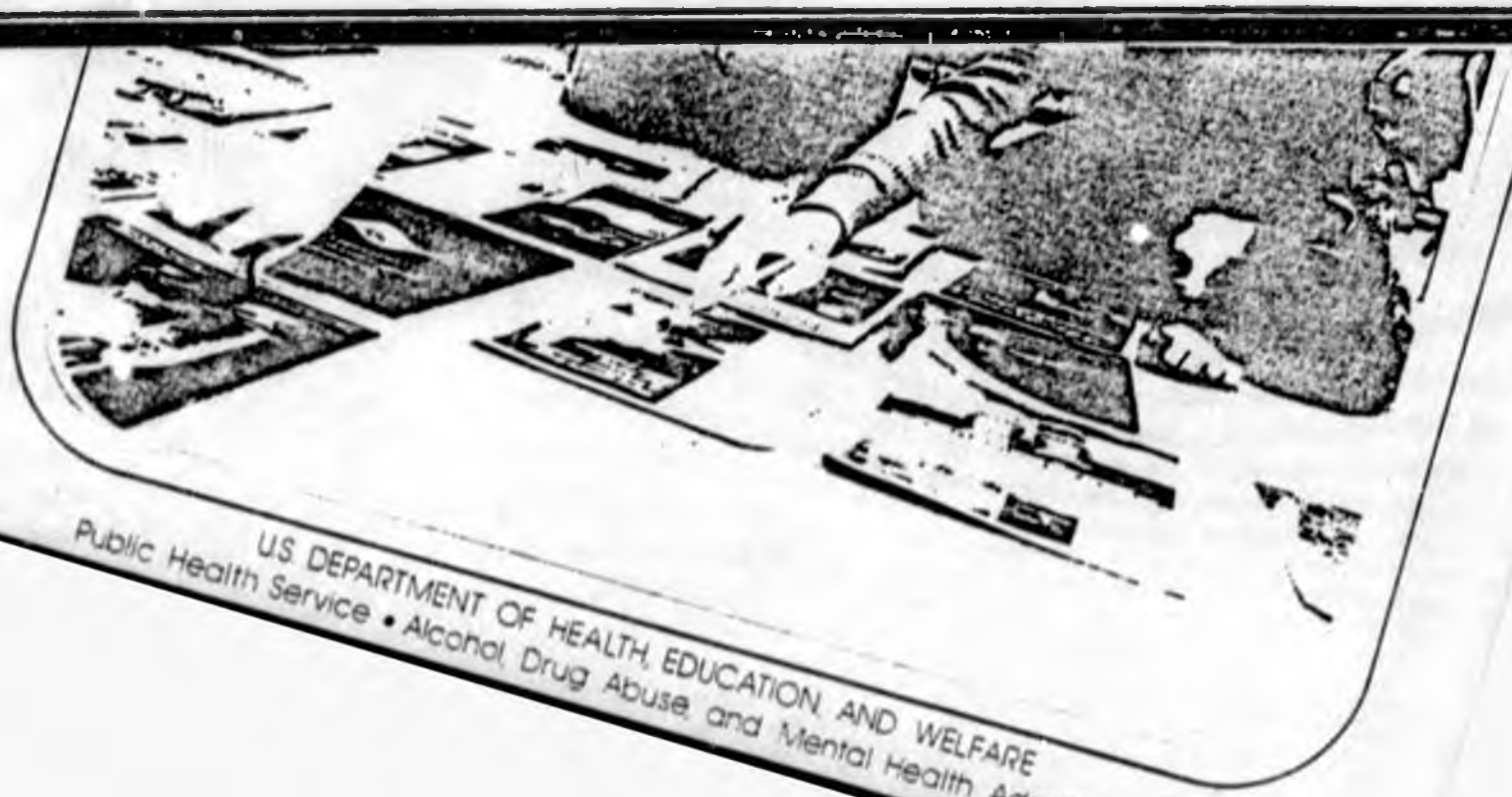
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The Chemical Curtain: Polydrug Abuse Among Women



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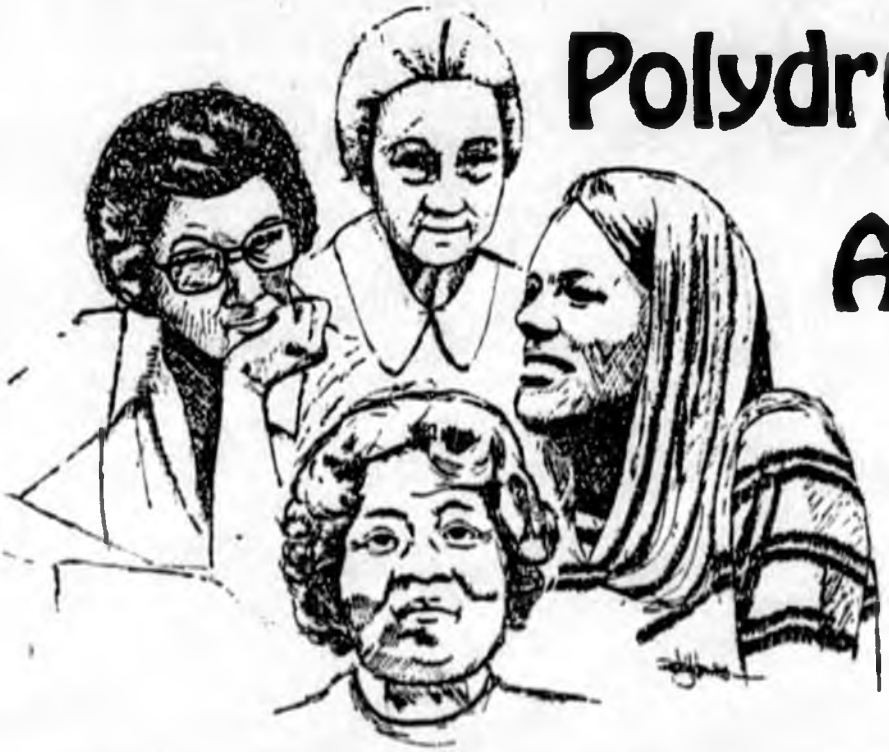
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THE CHEMICAL CURTAIN: Polydrug Abuse Among Women



Shirley Aldoory

*Lucy Smith is 30 years old, an administrative assistant to a busy company executive, and an intense feminist. Her preoccupation with her job—which requires long hours and lots of homework—plus her involvement with social issues leave her little time for recreation. Because of the pattern her life has taken Lucy has fallen into the habit of "enhancing" her few leisure moments throughout the day by an increased consumption of alcohol, usually to the point of gulping drinks. But, whatever Lucy may be doing, wherever she is, she never forgets her tranquilizers. Prescribed by a family physician for "tension" when Lucy was still an aspiring secretary, diazepam (for example: Valium) has become Lucy's accepted mode of coping with the pace her lifestyle requires; she has made several unsuccessful attempts to stop taking it. Lucy's problem is that she is a multiple drug abuser and doesn't know it.**

**Lucy Smith, like the other women described in vignettes elsewhere in this article, is not a real person, but a prototype of various kinds of female polydrug abusers believed to exist in society. The situations described in these vignettes are based on numerous documented case histories—S.A.

Recent reports on women's polydrug abuse, some compiled from regional and state documents (Nellis 1978) cite certain life situations that seem to draw women into combining alcohol with the minor tranquilizers, with amphetamines, with antidepressants, with a number of other, often prescribed drugs to ease the pain of boredom, tension, fatigue, too much pressure, and loneliness. These reports suggest that substantial numbers of American women, from career women, to housewives, to widowed or divorced working mothers, to many other women facing life crises may be in trouble with alcohol and drugs. Too often these women don't realize the extent of the problem until the multiple use of these drugs produces severe physiological reactions. Some of these reactions can be fatal.

Alcohol and Other Drugs

Obviously not all women for whom drugs are prescribed become polydrug abusers. But the logic is compelling that women's increased heavy drinking and development of alcohol problems could

result in an increasing number of women who abuse alcohol with other drugs. About 4 million women are heavy drinkers, that is, typically drinking every day and often consuming five or six drinks at a sitting or several drinks during the day, with 2.3 to 3.8 million with alcohol problems and about a million who are alcoholic, according to figures selected by the National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism as conservative estimates of prevalence (Coakley and Johnson 1978). This must be considered along with women's massive use of psychotherapeutic drugs—upwards of 80 percent of all usage according to one source (Nellis 1978), and 69 percent of a sample of prescriptions for psychotherapeutics, according to another researcher (Cooperstock 1971).

The probability that large numbers of both men and women are now mixing the use of alcohol and other drugs prompted the NIAAA to include a comprehensive research review on the subject in the *Third Special Report to the U.S. Congress on Alcohol and Health from the Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare* (1978). The subject had not been treated in former reports.

As this special review states, "Alcohol-drug combinations can result in severe health consequences, even death. Although alcohol-drug interactions are most likely to occur after bouts of heavy and continuous drinking, with some drugs even a single drink can cause adverse reactions." The second most frequent cause of about 200,000 drug crises reported annually by hospital emergency and inpatient units and by crisis centers is ingestion of alcohol in combination with other drugs, the report noted. Medical examiners' mortality reports show a similar pattern of frequency.

Trends Seen

Certain patterns of combining both prescribed and other drugs with alcohol emerged in a literature review done for the Third Special Report. It was found that among adults who have used marihuana, more than one-fourth have combined it with alcohol; one-fifth of all cocaine users have combined its use with alcohol; and one-fifth of methadone users have become secondarily addicted to alcohol. Drinkers, the report states, are especially likely to use psychoactive substances nonmedically.

Importantly, studies dealing with the use/abuse of psychotherapeutic drugs, including minor tranquilizers, had one finding in common: women use and abuse more of these drugs than men do.

Women, according to one study, are habitual frequent users of 58 percent of major tranquilizers; 54 percent of barbiturates; 60 percent of "pep" pills; 63 percent of noncontrolled narcotics; 66 percent of nonbarbiturate sedatives; 70 percent of minor tranquilizers; and 80 percent of "diet" pills. In another study, 69 percent of psychotherapeutic prescriptions were for women. Various other studies have reported similar observations, with one researcher projecting that 50 percent of the women in Los Angeles were currently holding prescriptions for one or more stimulants, sedatives, or tranquilizers (MacLennan 1976, p. 68).

In a more recent study, women were found to account for 60 percent of prescriptions for psychotropic drugs, 71 percent of antidepressants, and 80 percent of amphetamines sold in America (Nellis 1978).

Women and the Minor Tranquilizers

The general population—and especially women, it seems—are more likely to combine alcohol with psychotropics than other drugs. According to the Third Special Report, it seems fairly certain that the public, and many physicians as well, are unaware of the serious effect that tranquilizers—as central nervous system (CNS) depressants—can have when used with alcohol, which is also a CNS depressant. The minor tranquilizers are the drugs most often combined with alcohol, studies have shown. One investigator has placed the minor tranquilizers in the same psychopharmacologic class as barbiturates, with the same potential for serious or fatal interactions with alcohol.

When alcohol interacts with another drug in the body, it may result in a reduction of the effects of either or both drugs—known as an antagonistic interaction. On the other hand, it may produce an additive effect, or it may result in a synergistic or potentiating type of interaction in which the total effect of the drugs is greater than the sum of their effects might be—also known as supra-additive interaction.

From the public health point of view, supra-additive drug interactions are the most hazardous.

One such is the combination of alcohol and barbiturates. A 10-year study on drug-related deaths in Ontario suggested that blood levels as low as 0.5 percent secobarbital or pentobarbital combined with blood alcohol levels of 0.1 percent caused death from respiratory suppression. Another series of studies showed severe intoxication occurred with blood alcohol concentrations in the 0.06 to 0.16 percent range in persons who had taken barbital. Symptoms included unconsciousness, extended sleep, vomiting, and severe motor impairment.

There is also a fourth type of alcohol-drug interaction experienced by alcoholics or heavy drinkers. Chronic alcohol use can produce tolerance to alcohol in individuals, and it can also produce diminished responses, or a kind of tolerance to other drugs, depending upon the kind of drug. Cross-tolerance, as this condition is termed, does not always require previous exposure to the secondary drug in order to create problems. (An example cited in the Third Special Report is the common clinical observation that alcoholics are more difficult to anesthetize with ether than nonalcoholics.) There would appear to be serious implications here for women who are heavy drinkers and use other drugs in combination with alcohol.

Alcohol and Valium

The benzodiazepines are the most frequently used minor tranquilizers. The most common ones used are diazepam (Valium) and chlordiazepoxide (Librium). One of the difficulties with convincing the public and, possibly, physicians, of the particularly insidious results of combining alcohol with diazepam is that earlier studies did not show synergistic effects when it was taken with alcohol, nor additive effects at clinical dose levels. Indeed, one study found enhanced performance levels in certain mental tests when diazepam and alcohol were combined in human subjects. Apparently, these preliminary findings were misleading, the Third Special Report points out.

The majority of recent studies on the alcohol-diazepam combination indicate that such mixing of drugs is dangerous. Investigators have found that reaction times are slowed considerably in subjects given both diazepam and alcohol, compared with alcohol alone. Furthermore, test subjects who combined alcohol and diazepam did not realize the extent to which their judgments had been affected. These subjects also showed increased deficits in coordination tasks without decrements in mood level and ignored steering instructions in driving simulation tests, making increased steering errors. In all the studies cited here, diazepam and alcohol together produced greater mental and motor impairment than alcohol taken alone (Burford et al 1975; Molander and Duvhok 1976; Linnoila and Mattila 1973).

One of the most important findings from these studies is that subjects may be deceived as to the correctness of their judgments when taking alcohol and diazepam together. It would appear that individuals are much less able to judge the degree of their impairment from alcohol ingestion if they have taken diazepam. Indeed, it has been shown that using alcohol and this drug (i.e. for example in the form of Valium) together increases intoxication at lower levels of blood alcohol without the user's awareness of the effect the alcohol may be producing (Medical Letter 1969)

Accidents from increased polydrug use or abuse seem to occur with greater frequency during predictable times of the year, such as holidays. Some observers have termed this phenomenon the "holiday syndrome."

Christmas Cheer

Christmas holidays approach and in the midst of the gift-giving, cards, the tinsel and the brightly-lit world about her, Lucy Smith takes on an added glow. She drinks more than usual (doesn't everyone? she reasons); she drinks more often; and she tends to forget her regularly prescribed schedule for her tranquilizer (i.e. Valium). Intimidated by the impending presence of her supervisor's boss at the big office party, Lucy steadies her nerves by taking another one of those little yellow "pacifiers." She stops briefly by some friends in another unit (another drink), and proceeds with "confidence." Everyone is mildly surprised when Lucy passes out at the office party.

The big question, it seems, is: At what point will Lucy learn that her behavior was related to her use of drugs? Apparently the hangover the next day



will not do it. Emergency room records from the Drug Abuse Warning Network (DAWN)* show that some 90 percent of drug overdoses involve women who have abused legal substances. Some 45 percent of such incidents involve use of alcohol in combination with another drug. When either diazepam (often in form of Valium) or chlordiazepoxide (as Librium) appeared in these crises, they were reported in combination with alcohol or some other drug more than half the time. As DAWN reports:

- At least one-fourth of all critical visits for one reporting period were for overdoses of diazepam (for example Valium), with women twice as likely as men to report this drug as the secondary drug of abuse.

- A similar sex ratio appears in reports on overdoses from chlordiazepoxide (example: Librium).

Chlordiazepoxide in combination with alcohol has not been studied as extensively as the alcohol-diazepam combination. Some investigators have found losses in eye-hand control and in steadiness (Goldberg 1963), while others failed to find impairment either on pursuit tracking tests (Hughes et al 1965) or on physiological or digital symbol tests (Miller et al 1963). But if the accumulated experience with diazepam would serve as guide, preliminary findings on chlordiazepoxide should be viewed with caution until further reports are available.

Studies have shown that meprobamate—examples: Equanil and Miltown—are supra-additive when taken with alcohol, leading one researcher to recommend they not be used in the treatment of alcoholism. Experts are now saying that care should be taken in using or prescribing any of the minor tranquilizers—mainly, benzodiazepines—since there have been reports that in combination with alcohol they can produce a severe hypotensive effect, leading to depressed cardiac function and respiratory arrest.

Again, according to DAWN medical examiners' reports (Program for Womens' Concerns 1978), tranquilizers are the third most common class of drugs reported as the cause of death, with slightly more than half of these deaths caused by diazepam. Forty-one percent of these casualties are women.

The second most commonly mentioned drug category in these reports is the barbiturates, with secobarbital (Seconal) found in combination with other substances seven times out of 10. The non-narcotic analgesics are the fourth largest category of drugs mentioned and the most common one used is d-propoxyphene, usually available as Darvon. Male and female reporting rates for use of these drugs were almost equal.

Lucy Smith is typical of one group of women some believe predisposed to polydrug abuse. She is overworked, harried and somewhat socially insecure. She abuses drugs.

But then so does her counterpart, Sue, a cousin who has never worked a day in her life. Sue is overweight, has nothing of importance to do, and is bored. Some experts say she has the "housewife

*DAWN is a large-scale, nationwide drug abuse data collection program jointly sponsored by the Drug Enforcement Administration and the National Institute on Drug Abuse.

syndrome." Sue has taken amphetamines regularly for 7 years. She never worries about taking them while drinking, because no one has told her of the seriousness of doing so.

Stimulants such as amphetamines (50-80 percent of which are reportedly consumed by women) should theoretically, like caffeine, "antagonize" or reverse the depressant effects of alcohol on the central nervous system. However, a variety of behavioral, mental, and psychomotor studies have produced mixed results. Caffeine has been shown to be, at best, only a weak antagonist to the effects of alcohol, and only in general body steadiness.

Various Side Effects

Study subjects using alcohol and amphetamines have experienced various side effects, including gastrointestinal upset and heart palpitations. One reviewer concluded that the amphetamines, used with alcohol, apparently have the ability to either produce hyperexcitability or to antagonize alcohol's central nervous system depressant effect, depending upon which effect the alcohol was producing in the individual. Alcohol-amphetamine abusers have been found to mix these drugs either to extend an alcoholic binge or to modify the effects of high amphetamine dosages.

Lucy is overworked and Sue is bored, but Kay, a working mother, is definitely frayed. The working mother with two complete roles to fulfill, some say, runs the risk of developing a conflict from her dual roles as she shifts, daily, from competent career woman to attentive homemaker, and she becomes depressed (Nellis 1978). Kay is convinced that taking amitriptyline (an example would be Elavil) has helped her. It doesn't bother her that the doctor said it would be better not to drink while taking the drug. She believes doctors say that about all drugs.

As stated earlier, more than 70 percent of the users of antidepressant drugs are reported to be women. Such drugs include the more frequently used tricyclics—imipramine (Tofranil), desipramine (Pertofrane), and nortriptyline (Aventyl). Two that are less commonly used are nialamide (Niamid) and tranylcypromine (Parnate).

Depending upon the drug being studied, some researchers have found that responses needed for driving are reduced when subjects have taken antidepressants with alcohol. One investigator reported varied responses in his studies, one antidepressant drug antagonizing alcohol's effects on the nervous system, another potentiating those effects. Some of these drugs slow the metabolism of alcohol, causing greater alcoholic intoxication than expected. Some interact with the tyramine found in cheeses and in some alcoholic beverages to produce a hypertensive crisis with the symptoms of nausea and severe headache.

Mercy, Lucy's elderly aunt in Pittsburgh, never sees anyone from her family. She has been diagnosed as chronically depressed and is medically dependent upon chlorpromazine (Thorazine). But she drinks. Both of her elderly friends in the "Golden Circle" apartments drink also.

The most commonly utilized major tranquilizers are chlorpromazine (Thorazine), thioridazine (Mellaril), and the rauwolfia alkaloids including reserpine (Serpasil). They are potent drugs, typically used for patients with more serious emotional disturbances. In one study of prescriptions by type, it was estimated that 58 percent of habitual frequent users of major tranquilizers were women (MacLennan, 1976, p. 68). These drugs are nervous system depressants. Studies on chlorpromazine, when used with alcohol, showed that the combination can produce severe, possibly fatal, respiratory and liver dysfunction, or may produce significant impairment in the ability to drive a car or do other mechanical or mental tasks. As concluded in the Third Special Report, alcohol-chlorpromazine combinations can produce fatal results. Although results in studies of the other major tranquilizers are not as clear, most researchers believe combining them with alcohol is also dangerous.

Meg is a recently divorced friend of Lucy's. Meg is raising two children on her own. Census figures show there are 9 million women like Meg in America, many working at low-paying jobs with little or no health insurance for either themselves

or their children. They are usually economically insecure. Many are members of minority groups (Nellis 1978).

Meg often feels "left out of things," unable to form new friendships and close ties in her new situation. Some researchers believe women like Meg find it difficult to define a role in life without marriage or a close male tie. Meg has gradually become a heavy consumer of alcohol, hiding the amount she actually drinks from her children, her friends, and often from herself. Meg does not use psychotherapeutic drugs. Her problem, it seems, is with alcohol.

But—Meg is sick a lot. Her physician prescribes a number of antibiotics for her, in addition to the antihistamines she takes regularly for sinusitis and hayfever. Meg never hesitates to drink while taking either antibiotics or antihistamines.

Antibiotics, including the sulfonamides and choramphenicol, interact with alcohol at certain levels to produce an acetaldehyde toxicity similar to that produced by disulfiram (Antabuse). Symptoms include nausea, headache, skin flushes, and breathing difficulties. Antihistamines, used to control the symptoms of allergy and motion sickness, have a very prominent side effect of sedation or drowsiness. This effect is the basis for the use of antihistamines in over-the-counter aids to sleep. Although studies on combining antihistamines with alcohol are few, available findings strongly suggest that antihistamines intensify the impairing effects of alcohol on performance skills, especially those required in driving or operating machines.

In addition to the polydrug abuse profiles that have been drawn for Lucy, Sue, Kay, Mercy, and Meg, other typical situations emerging from alcohol and drug program reports involve extremely isolated women, such as native Alaskans or women whose husbands' careers require frequent moves; teenage girls experimenting with drugs under peer-pressure, women experiencing unwanted pregnancies, whether in adulthood or adolescence (about 1 million teenage girls reportedly become pregnant each year in this country, 30,000 of them under age 15), and imprisoned women, many of whom have entrenched chemical abuse problems never identified or treated (Nellis 1978). As yet, however, there are no reliable indications of the number of women who may be polydrug abusers, nor are there adequate data on the specific individual characteristics involved in the etiology of women's polydrug abuse.

Women Polydrug Abuse Hidden

There appears to be general agreement among experts that studies of women's use of alcohol with other drugs have been greatly neglected, and that female alcohol and drug abusers are frequently "hidden," either through ignorance of the nature of drug use/abuse, or because of the greater societal stigma attached to being female and a drug abuser (MacLennan 1976; Blume 1978; Wilsnack 1978). Experts believe the stigma associated with women's use of drugs has increased the tendency for denial of the problem by all concerned, and many believe this has handicapped women in seeking, or being referred, for treatment.

Women are believed more likely than men to be dropped from the alcohol or drug referral systems that might get them into treatment sooner. Multiple drug users—the majority of whom are women—tend to get "lost" while being transferred from one generic type of treatment program to another, e.g. from an alcohol to a drug program, or vice versa. Another source of loss, as perceived by treatment specialists, is "negative referral" whereby clients with multiple drug use/abuse or other problems are defined by treatment personnel as "unmotivated" or "harder to treat." These clients will often be shuttled from one center to another until they drop out of the system, according to a study by the Research Triangle Institute (1975). In this study, it was concluded there was general underreporting of other drug use among persons seeking treatment for alcoholism. However, figures derived from alcoholism or polydrug treatment centers appear to bear out the assumption that polydrug abuse, at least among the patient population, has increased, especially among women.

Treatment Statistics

The Research Triangle Institute study, which examined a sample of federally supported alcohol-

ism treatment facilities, reported widespread use (30-60 percent) of other drugs, particularly the psychotropics, among persons admitted for treatment. Female patients in the study were considered to have a higher rate of multiple drug use than males. While 83 percent of the reporting client population was male and only 17 percent female, 24 percent of the females were users of other drugs, compared to 13 percent of the males. A higher percentage of females (44 percent) than males (32 percent) who reported other drug use were using more than one other drug. Also 28 percent of women patients used psychotropic drugs, compared to 20 percent of the men.

In another study, 80 percent of women alcoholics were quoted as saying they used other drugs as frequently as alcohol (Nellis 1978). In another study of treatment institutions admitting polydrug dependent patients, a similar trend was reported: data from the National Drug/Alcohol Collaboration Project indicate that women abuse minor tranquilizers, barbiturates and amphetamines in a higher proportion than men, and a greater proportion of women abuse more than one substance (Santo 1978).

Other studies point in the same direction: a drug abuse history was found in one-tenth of 300 alcoholic women by researchers Morrissey and Schuckit (1977); in Curlee's 1970 survey, a higher proportion of 100 female than 100 male alcoholics reported other drug abuse; also, Bromet (1976) reported on a similar trend in women's combination of sleeping pills, as well as tranquilizers, with alcohol.

Why Women and Psychotherapeutics?

Several experts have pondered the increase in polydrug abuse among women and suggested explanations. Linn's (1971) studies prompted him to deduce that the treatment of emotional discomfort in this country's women had become a vast enterprise. Several writers have found that physicians' attitudes toward appropriate drug use are more likely to reflect societal values than medical or scientific background (Cooperstock 1971; Linn 1971; Rogers 1971). Women, they say, seek prescriptions for these drugs because they are



lonely, anxious, dissatisfied, or unhappy, because they are not popular or thin or vigorous or beautiful, as they have been led to believe they should be.

Thus the increase in drug use has been attributed to the fact that society has become convinced that psychological and social problems have medical causes and chemical solutions. Social inadequacy, anxiety, apathy, marital discord, children's behavior, and such problems of living are now being redefined as medical problems.

This is best illustrated perhaps by Cooperstock's study of Scottish general practitioners' attitudes towards, and perceptions of, male and female patients. The miscellaneous category of vague, poorly defined symptoms clearly differentiated these physicians' views of their male and female patients. In the category of "frequently reported,"

13 percent of male and 79 percent of female patients were believed to have reported the problem of "sleeplessness"; 4 percent of male and 11 percent of female patients were believed to have reported "financial difficulties"; 4 percent of male and 53 percent of female patients reported "general feelings of unhappiness"; 11 percent of males and 34 percent of females reported "marital discord"; 17 percent of males and 83 percent of females reported "headache"; no males and 6 percent of females reported "disobedience of children"; 4 percent of males and 15 percent of females reported "loneliness"; 19 percent of males and 79 percent of females reported "fatigue"; and 11 percent of males and 26 percent of females reported "inability to concentrate."

Cooperstock states that this, perhaps more than anything else, demonstrates the expansion of the bounds of medical care. "If financial difficulties, loneliness, disobedience of children are commonly seen as problems presented to physicians," she says, "then we must hardly be surprised by the increase in psychotropic drug consumption that has taken place in the past decade" (MacLennan 1976, p. 91).

As Lennard and Bernstein (1974) state, "... there is hardly any doubt that professionals, through their expansion of psychiatric conceptualization to include anxiety, unhappiness, conflict, and tension as symptoms of mental disease, have themselves contributed greatly to the very psychic distress they seek to pacify through drugs. Both mental health professionals and the pharmaceutical industry have, by promoting drug-taking, promoted a model that has contributed significantly to the medicalization and technocratization of human existence."

Also, increasingly, researchers and writers are questioning the influence of drug advertising on the way doctors prescribe for women. Katz (1973) questioned the power and independence of the drug industry; Berg (1971) considered the possibility that drug advertising directed toward physicians may have encouraged a "chemical curtain" that shields women from anxiety and depression, while exposing them to more serious illnesses; Berg (1971), Seidenberg (1971), and Fidell (1973) have put forward the belief that drug advertising has helped shape the attitude physicians hold toward their women patients; and Seidenberg (1971) has suggested that medical drug advertisements are encouraging the stereotyping of women as weaker and "sicker" than men.

Women's dependency upon drugs may also be encouraged through automatic refills or renewable prescriptions over the telephone. However, in many cases, women have been known to seek prescriptions for such drugs from more than one physician at a time and attempt to fill these prescriptions at different pharmacies (Nellis 1978; Sims 1973).

In nearly all cases, the prescribing physician appears to be unaware of female patients' underlying drinking problems, or hesitates to discuss them with the patient (MacLennan 1976, p. 74). However, in a study of private practitioners' treatment of alcohol problems, 62.6 percent reported prescribing chlordiazepoxide (Librium), 51.5 percent reported prescribing diazepam (Valium), and 21 percent reported prescribing meprobamate (Equanil and Miltown) for the regular treatment of their patients' alcohol problems. Only 24 percent reported prescribing disulfiram (Jones and Helrich 1972).

Outreach Needed

Authorities seem very much in agreement that statistics from treatment centers and emergency room and medical examiners' reports only represent the "tip of the iceberg" and that substantial numbers of women combine alcohol use or abuse with other drugs but have not yet had visible trouble. Experts also feel that a number of women are in trouble already from polydrug use, but remain unidentified. Others, they think, may never even realize they have a problem until a crisis occurs.

One of the most frequently cited reasons for poor representation of women in existing treatment programs has been lack of effective outreach. Blume (1978) states that, if the alcoholic woman is not to remain the "hidden" alcoholic, various resources for casefinding should be utilized more effectively. She names some resources as: doctors, pharmacists, hospitals, clinics, other caregivers; lawyers, marriage counselors and family service agencies; industrial alcoholism programs; drinking driver programs; outreach to mothers through PTA

and similar organizations, or to housewives through daytime television; and programs intended to reach special subgroups of women, such as the gay community.

Reports in the literature lay heavy stress on the need for medical education as a path to earlier identification of alcohol, drug, and polydrug abuse. As Cooperstock states, in reviewing the effects of the "expansion of the medical model" to encompass complaints such as anxiety and tension, "an immediate conclusion one can reach is that not only do the consumers of services require education on this issue, but the providers of service require as much, if not more, education."

Experts also recognize that education of the public on polydrug abuse is badly needed. Part of the problem in this area is in establishing strategies for prevention that can be shown to be effective. Some of the issues suggested by researchers such as Wilsnack (1978) have been: the possible effects of male versus female identification figures in media presentations; the effects of advertising on women's alcohol (and drug) use; the effects of significant others on such use; and evaluation of the effects of changes in women's roles and lifestyles.

It seems certain from the growing number of reports, both from public figures and from research studies that women's abuse of alcohol and other drugs has increased, that it is likely to appear within any one of a number of socioeconomic or lifestyle situations, and that it is not easy to identify. The need for renewed efforts to educate the public and the professions seems apparent if women who abuse alcohol in combination with other drugs are to become aware of their need for treatment, or, more basically, if they are to avoid the problem of polydrug abuse altogether.

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IN THE LEGISLATURE
of the
STATE OF WASHINGTON

CERTIFICATION OF ENROLLED ENACTMENT

SUBSTITUTE HOUSE BILL NO. 554

CHAPTER 245, LAWS OF 1979
1st Extraordinary Session
(46th Legislative Session)

Effective Date: Sept. 1, 1979

Passed the House May 29, 1979
Yeas 76 Nays 7

Passed the Senate May 31, 1979
as amended
Yeas 35 Nays 7

6-1-79

The House concurred in the Senate amendment and passed the bill as amended.

Yeas 88 Nays 8

CERTIFICATE

We, Dean R. Foster and Yun T. Chiechi, Chief Clerks of the House of Representatives of the State of Washington, do hereby certify that the attached is enrolled Substitute House Bill No. 554 as passed by the House of Representatives and the Senate on the dates hereon set forth.

Dean R. Foster — Chief Clerk

Yun T. Chiechi — Chief Clerk

SUBSTITUTE HOUSE BILL NO. 554

State of Washington
46th Legislature
1st Ex. Sess.

by Committee on Social & Health Services
(originally sponsored by Representatives Adams, Whiteside, Brekke, Erickson, Gruger, Nelson (D), Kreidler, Haley, Pruitt, Vaile, Burns, Gallagher, Lux, Becker, Salatino, Keller, Ehlers, Sherman, King, Blair, Brown, Isaacson, Somers, Charnley and Maxie)

Read first time February 21, 1979, and passed to second reading.

AN ACT Relating to shelters for victims of domestic violence; adding a new chapter to Title 70 RCW; creating a new section; and making an appropriation.

BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF WASHINGTON:

NEW SECTION. Section 1. The legislature finds that domestic violence is an issue of growing concern at all levels of government and that there is a present and growing need to develop innovative strategies and services which will ameliorate and reduce the trauma of domestic violence. Research findings show that domestic violence constitutes a significant percentage of homicides, aggravated assaults, and assaults and batteries in the United States. Domestic violence is a disruptive influence on personal and community life and is often interrelated with a number of other family problems and stresses. Shelters for victims of domestic violence are essential to provide protection to victims from further abuse and physical harm and to help the victim find long-range alternative living situations, if requested. Shelters provide safety, refuge, advocacy, and helping resources to victims who may not have access to such things if they remain in abusive situations.

The legislature therefore recognizes the need for the state-wide development and expansion of shelters for victims of domestic violence.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 2. Unless the context clearly requires otherwise, the definitions in this section apply throughout this chapter.

(1) "Shelter" means a place of temporary refuge, offered on a twenty-four hour, seven day per week basis to victims of domestic violence and their children.

(2) "Domestic violence" is a categorization of offenses,

as defined in section 2, chapter 105, Laws of 1979 1st ex. sess., committed by one cohabitant against another.

(3) "Department" means the department of social and health services.

(4) "Victim" means a cohabitant who has been subjected to domestic violence.

(5) "Cohabitant" means a person who is married or who is cohabiting with a person of the opposite sex like husband and wife at the present or at sometime in the past. Any person who has one or more children in common with another person, regardless of whether they have been married or lived together at any time, shall be treated as a cohabitant.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 3. The department of social and health services, in consultation with individuals or groups having experience and knowledge of the problems of victims of domestic violence, shall:

(1) Establish minimum standards for shelters applying for grants from the department under this chapter. Classifications may be made dependent upon size, geographic location, and population needs;

(2) Receive grant applications for the development and establishment of shelters for victims of domestic violence;

(3) Distribute funds, within forty-five days after approval, to those shelters meeting departmental standards;

(4) Evaluate biennially each shelter receiving departmental funds for compliance with the established minimum standards; and

(5) Review the minimum standards each biennium to ensure applicability to community and client needs.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 4. Minimum standards established by the department under section 3 of this act shall ensure that shelters receiving grants under this chapter provide services meeting basic survival needs, where not provided by other means, such as, but not limited to, food, clothing, housing, safety, security, client advocacy, and counseling. These services shall be problem-oriented and designed to provide necessary assistance

to the victims of domestic violence and their children.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 5. The department shall contract, where appropriate, with public or private nonprofit groups or organizations with experience and expertise in the field of domestic violence to:

(1) Develop and implement an educational program designed to promote public and professional awareness of the problem of domestic violence and of the availability of services for victims of domestic violence. Particular emphasis should be given to the education needs of law enforcement agencies, the legal system, the medical profession, and other relevant professions that are engaged in the prevention, identification, and treatment of domestic violence;

(2) Maintain a directory of temporary shelters and other direct service facilities for the victims of domestic violence which is current, complete, detailed, and available, as necessary, to provide useful referral services to persons seeking help on an emergency basis;

(3) Create a state-wide toll-free telephone number that would provide information and referral to victims of domestic violence;

(4) Provide opportunities to persons working in the area of domestic violence to exchange information; and

(5) Provide training opportunities for both volunteer workers and staff personnel.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 6. The department shall prepare an annual report to the legislature which shall include but not be limited to:

(1) Data reflecting the geographic incidence of domestic violence in the state, indicating the number of cases officially reported as well as an assessment of the degree of unreported cases;

(2) The number of persons and relevant statistical data, where possible, of persons treated or assisted by shelters receiving state funds; and

(3) A listing of potential and feasible prevention

efforts, the estimated cost of providing the prevention services, and the projected benefits of providing the services.

The department may contract, where applicable, for the information required by this section.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 7. Shelters receiving state funds under this chapter shall:

(1) Make available shelter services to any person who is a victim of domestic violence and to that person's children;

(2) Encourage victims, with the financial means to do so, to reimburse the shelter for the services provided;

(3) Recruit, to the extent feasible, persons who are former victims of domestic violence to work as volunteers or staff personnel. An effort shall also be made to provide bilingual services;

(4) Provide prevention and treatment programs to victims of domestic violence, their children and, where possible, the abuser;

(5) Provide a day program or drop-in center to assist victims of domestic violence who have found other shelter but who have a need for support services.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 8. The department shall consult in all phases with persons and organizations having experience and expertise in the field of domestic violence.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 9. The department is authorized, under this chapter and the rules adopted to effectuate its purposes, to make available grants awarded on a contract basis to public or private nonprofit agencies, organizations, or individuals providing shelter services meeting minimum standards established by the department. Consideration as to need, geographic location, population ratios, and the extent of existing services shall be made in the award of grants. The department shall provide technical assistance to any nonprofit organization desiring to apply for the contracts if the organization does not possess the resources and expertise necessary to develop and transmit an application without assistance.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 10. Fifty percent of the funding for shelters receiving grants under this chapter must be provided by one or more local, municipal, or county source, either public or private. Contributions in-kind, whether materials, commodities, transportation, office space, other types of facilities, or personal services, may be evaluated and counted as part of the required local funding.

The department shall seek, receive, and make use of any funds which may be available from federal or other sources in order to augment state funds appropriated for the purpose of this chapter, and shall make every effort to qualify for federal funding.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 11. General assistance or aid to families with dependent children payments shall be made to otherwise eligible individuals who are residing in a secure shelter, a housing network or other shelter facility which provides shelter services to persons who are victims of domestic violence. Provisions shall be made by the department for the confidentiality of the shelter addresses where victims are residing.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 12. A shelter shall not be held liable in any civil action for denial or withdrawal of services provided pursuant to the provisions of this chapter.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 13. There is appropriated from the general fund to the department of social and health services for the 1989-1991 biennium the sum of one million dollars, or so much as may be necessary, to carry out the purposes of this act. Seven hundred thousand dollars of the amount appropriated shall be used for grants to shelters under section 9 of this act. The remaining three hundred thousand dollars shall be used to fund sections 3, 5, and 6 of this act.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 14. Sections 2 through 12 of this act shall constitute a new chapter in Title 26.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 15. If any provision of this act or its application to any person or circumstance is held invalid, the remainder of the act or the application of the provision to

1 other persons or circumstances is not affected.

Passed the House June 1, 1979.

Democratic Speaker of the House.

Republican Speaker of the House.

FILED
JUN 15 1979
SECRETARY OF STATE
STATE OF WASHINGTON
4:18 P.M.

Passed the Senate May 31, 1979.

John A. Cherberg
President of the Senate.

Approved June 15, 1979

Governor of the State of Washington

SHB 554

IN THE LEGISLATURE
of the
STATE OF WASHINGTON

CERTIFICATION OF ENROLLED ENACTMENT

SUBSTITUTE HOUSE BILL NO. 438

CHAPTER 105, LAWS OF 1979
1st Extraordinary Session
(46th Legislative Session)

Passed the House March 29, 1979
Yeas 95 Nays 0

Passed the Senate as amended April 11, 1979
Yeas 48 Nays 0

April 19, 1979

The House concurred in the Senate amendments and passed the bill as amended.

Yeas 98 Nays 0

CERTIFICATE

We Dean R. Foster and Von T. Chenchi Chief Clerks of the House of Representatives of the State of Washington do hereby certify that the attached is enrolled Substitute House Bill No. 438 as passed by the House of Representatives and the Senate on the dates hereon set forth.

Dean R. Foster Chief Clerk

Von T. Chenchi Chief Clerk

SUBSTITUTE HOUSE BILL NO. 438

State of Washington
46th Legislature
Regular Session

by Committee on Social & Health Services (originally sponsored by Representatives Gruger, Adams, Fancher, Haley, Brekke, Tupper, Taller, Erickson, Sherman, Lux, Pruitt, Kreidler, Nelson (D) and Burns

Read first time February 21, 1979, and passed to second reading.

AN ACT Relating to domestic violence; adding a new chapter to Title 10 RCW; creating new sections; and prescribing penalties.

BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF WASHINGTON:

NEW SECTION. Section 1. The purpose of this act is to recognize the importance of domestic violence as a serious crime against society and to assure the victim of domestic violence the maximum protection from abuse which the law and those who enforce the law can provide. The legislature finds that the existing criminal statutes are adequate to provide protection for victims of domestic violence. However, previous societal attitudes have been reflected in policies and practices of law enforcement agencies and prosecutors which have resulted in differing treatment of crimes occurring between cohabitants and of the same crimes occurring between strangers. Only recently has public perception of the serious consequences of domestic violence to society and to the victims led to the recognition of the necessity for early intervention by law enforcement agencies. It is the intent of the legislature that the official response to cases of domestic violence shall stress the enforcement of the laws to protect the victim and shall communicate the attitude that violent behavior is not excused or tolerated. Furthermore, it is the intent of the legislature that criminal laws be enforced without regard to whether the persons involved are or were married, cohabiting, or involved in a relationship.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 2. Unless the context clearly requires otherwise, the definitions in this section apply throughout this chapter.

(1) "Cohabitant" means a person who is married or who is

cohabiting with a person as husband and wife at the present time or at some time in the past. Any person who has one or more children in common with another person, regardless of whether they have been married or lived together at any time, shall be treated as a cohabitant.

(2) "Domestic violence" includes but is not limited to any of the following crimes when committed by one cohabitant against another:

(a) Assault in the first degree (RCW 9A.36.010);

(b) Assault in the second degree (RCW 9A.36.020);

(c) Simple assault (RCW 9A.36.040);

(d) Reckless endangerment (RCW 9A.36.050);

(e) Coercion (RCW 9A.36.070);

(f) Burglary in the first degree (RCW 9A.52.020);

(g) Burglary in the second degree (RCW 9A.52.030);

(h) Criminal trespass in the first degree (RCW 9A.52.070);

(i) Criminal trespass in the second degree (RCW 9A.52.080);

(j) Malicious mischief in the first degree (RCW 9A.48.070);

(k) Malicious mischief in the second degree (RCW 9A.48.080);

(l) Malicious mischief in the third degree (RCW 9A.48.090);

(m) Kidnapping in the first degree (RCW 9A.40.020);

(n) Kidnapping in the second degree (RCW 9A.40.030); and

(o) Unlawful imprisonment (RCW 9A.40.040).

(3) "Victim" means a cohabitant who has been subjected to domestic violence.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 3. (1) [illegible] training relating to the handling of domestic violence complaints by law enforcement officers shall stress enforcement of criminal laws in domestic situations, availability of community resources, and protection of the victim. Law enforcement agencies and community organizations with expertise in the issue of domestic violence

shall cooperate in all aspects of such training.

(2) The primary duty of peace officers, when responding to a domestic violence situation, is to enforce the laws allegedly violated and to protect the complaining party.

(3)(a) When a peace officer responds to a domestic violence call and has probable cause to believe that a crime has been committed, the peace officer may exercise arrest powers with reference to the criteria in RCW 10.31.100. The officer shall notify the victim of the victim's right to initiate a criminal proceeding in all cases where the officer has not exercised arrest powers or declined to initiate criminal proceedings by citation or otherwise. The parties in such cases shall also be advised of the importance of preserving evidence.

(b) A peace officer responding to a domestic violence call shall take a complete offense report including the officer's disposition of the case.

(c) The peace officer may offer, arrange, or facilitate transportation for the victim to a hospital for treatment of injuries or to a place of safety or shelter.

(4) The law enforcement agency shall forward the offense report to the appropriate prosecutor as soon as practicable, if there is probable cause to believe that an offense has been committed.

(5) Each law enforcement agency shall make as soon as practicable a written record and shall maintain records of all incidents of domestic violence reported to it.

(7) Records kept pursuant to subsections (3) and (6) of this section shall be made identifiable by means of a departmental code for domestic violence.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 4. (1) Because of the serious nature of domestic violence, the court in domestic violence actions:

(a) Shall not dismiss any charge or delay disposition because of concurrent dissolution or other civil proceedings;

(b) Shall not require proof that either party is seeking a dissolution of marriage prior to instigation of criminal proceedings;

(c) Shall waive any requirement that the victim's location be disclosed to any person, other than the attorney of a criminal defendant, upon a showing that there is a possibility of further violence: PROVIDED, That the court may order a criminal defense attorney not to disclose to his client the victim's location; and

(d) Shall identify by any reasonable means on docket sheets those criminal actions arising from acts of domestic violence.

(2) Because of the likelihood of repeated violence directed at those who have been victims of domestic violence in the past, when any defendant charged with a crime involving domestic violence is released from custody before trial on bail or personal recognizance, the court authorizing the release may prohibit the defendant from having any contact with the victim. Wilful violation of a court order issued under this section is a misdemeanor. The written order releasing the defendant shall contain the court's directives and shall bear the legend: Violation of this order is a criminal offense under chapter 9A RCW and is also subject to civil contempt proceedings. A certified copy of such order shall be provided to the victim.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 5. When a defendant is found guilty of a crime and a condition of the sentence restricts the defendant's ability to have contact with the victim, such condition shall be recorded and a written certified copy of that order shall be provided to the victim.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 6. The public attorney responsible for making the decision whether or not to prosecute shall advise the victim of that decision within five days, and, prior to making that decision shall advise the victim, upon the victim's request, of the status of the case. Notification to the victim that charges will not be filed shall include a description of the procedures available to the victim in that jurisdiction to initiate a criminal proceeding.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 7. A peace officer shall not be held liable in any civil action for an arrest based on probable

cause, enforcement in good faith of a court order, or any other action or omission in good faith under this chapter arising from an alleged incident of domestic violence brought by any party to the incident.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 8. Sections 2 through 7 of this act shall constitute a new chapter in Title 10 RCW.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 9. If any provision of this act or its application to any person or circumstance is held invalid, the remainder of the act or the application of the provision to other persons or circumstances is not affected.

Passed the House April 19, 1979.

Democratic Speaker of the House.

Republican Speaker of the House.

FILED
APR 30 1979
2:48 PM

Passed the Senate April 11, 1979.

President of the Senate.

Approved April 30, 1979

Governor of the State of Washington

SHB 838



ABUSED WOMEN'S NETWORK

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Seattle, Washington 98105 523-2187

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Carol Peloza
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Lee Somerstein
James A. Vasques
Karen West

Women helping women. That's what the Abused Women's Network is all about. More and more abused women are learning that they can live safely, can feel good about themselves, and can reorganize their lives in ways that are satisfying to them and their children. But it is almost impossible to do it alone so the Network acts as a go-between, connecting women who have similar needs and interests with others in their neighborhood.

These connections are facilitated through the Network staff who also provide crisis counseling, emotional support, information about helpful agencies, referrals, childcare during support group meetings, and advocacy.

The weekly groups provide support and the opportunity for mutual problem-solving. These groups form the core of the self-help Network. New group members meet others who have been battered, demeaned, and socially isolated, and for the first time begin to realize that they are coping with a widespread social problem. They begin to understand that it is not their fault, that they don't deserve to be beaten, and that there might be a way out. In giving emotional support and trading practical help (childcare, transportation), they help themselves reduce loneliness and re-learn that that they have something of value to offer others. Groups meet at:

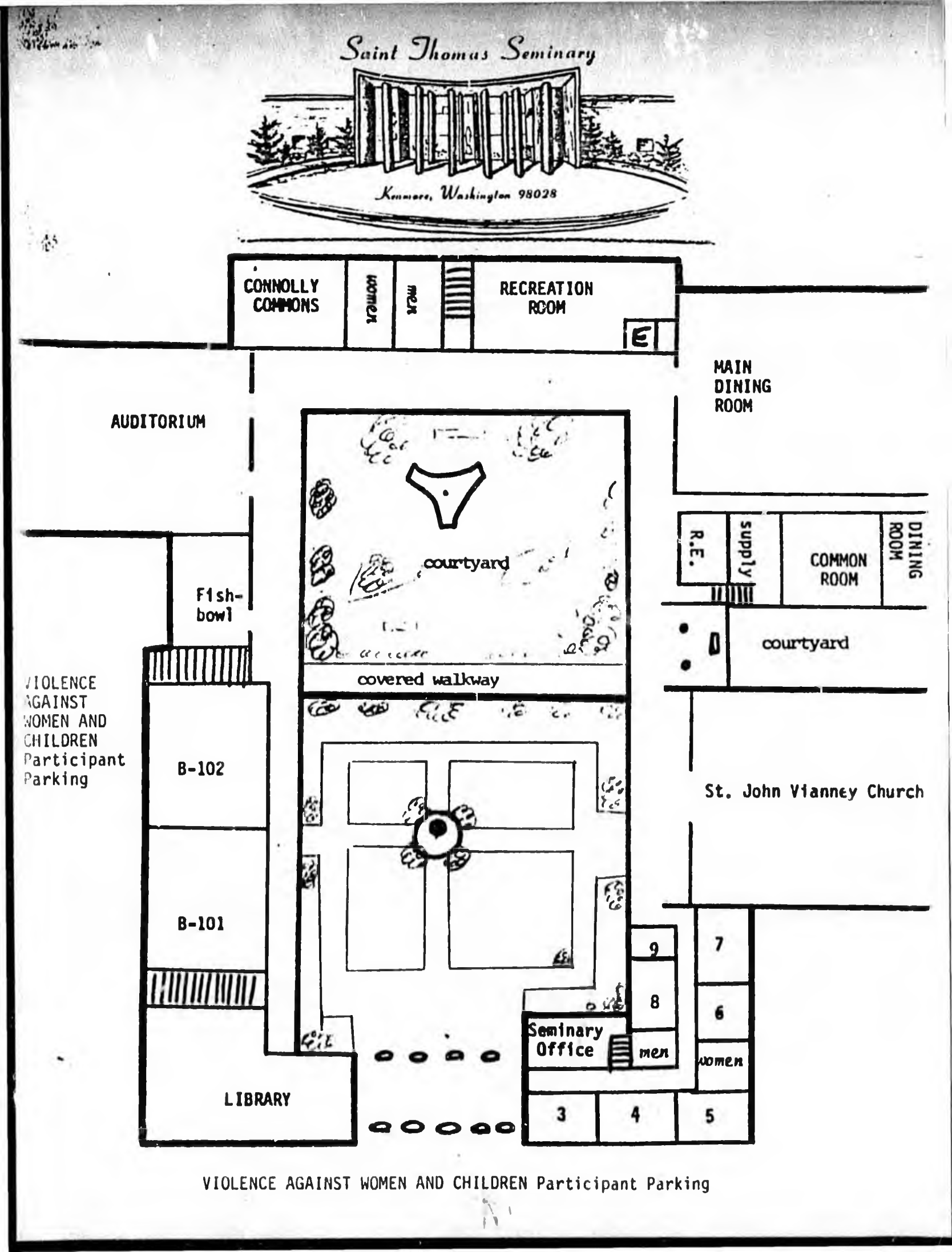
THE DOWNTOWN BRANCH, Y.W.C.A.
MONDAY MORNINGS 10-12
WEDNESDAY EVENINGS 7-9

Any woman, whether she is ready to leave the abusive man or not, is welcome to attend. Childcare is arranged by calling the Women's Institute at 523-2187 the day before the group meets. Space for the groups and childcare is donated by the downtown Y.W.C.A.

2nd Stage Group- Making It On Your Own- for women who have left the abusive situation and want to cope more effectively with new problems such as lonliness, single parenting, decision-making, and goal setting. Will meet Thursdays; call for more information:523-2187.

Older Women's Pot Luck: for abused women age 40 or older- a chance to meet new people and share experiences in a supportive atmosphere. Please call for details- 523-2187.

A PROJECT OF THE WOMEN'S INSTITUTE
Directors: Ginny Crow Naomi Gottlieb Cheryl Nichey



VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN AND CHILDREN Participant Parking

Legal Developments

Judges Find Alternatives To Jail

A widely held view among advocates against domestic violence, and among people concerned with the correctional system, has been that prison sentences have had little effect on the rehabilitation of violent offenders. Those advocates would be pleased with the creative sentences meted out by two judges in California and Alaska.

In the recent case of *Alaska v. Riley*, Superior Court Judge Allan T. Compton, of Juneau, gave a man accused of assaulting his wife with a deadly weapon a three-year suspended sentence, and required him instead to pay, as restitution, $1,000 per year to the shelter that had provided his wife with accommodations and support during the trial.

Barbara Bondi, Director of Education for AWARE, Inc., (P.O. Box 809, Juneau, Alaska 99802) the shelter to whom the man in question is obligated, questioned the effects of institutionalization on a violent person who would be released having received no help in controlling his behavior, and who would return home to abuse his wife again. "Unfortunately," Bondi said, "there are no formalized programs for treating abusers in this area," a circumstance that makes Judge Compton's sentence a favorable alternative to an otherwise unproductive prison sentence.

Another problem resolved by Judge Compton's sentence is that of the financial deprivation suffered by the accused man's family in cases where he goes to jail. Often battered women are very reluctant to initiate action against their abusive spouses because they fear that a jail sentence will mean the family's loss of most or all of its support.

Riley, who is now divorced from his wife, was also ordered to continue supporting his family, to work for a community service for three weeks per year for the next three years, to make restitution to his wife for damages done to her property, and to report to a probation officer for the next three years.

With the advent of Proposition 13 in California, measures such as Judge Compton's and that of Judge Stanley Golde of Berkeley, California, might also be seen as a necessary response to the curtailment of funds derived from taxes. Judge Golde recently sentenced Rebecca Brown, a former battered wife convicted of involuntary manslaughter for the shooting death of her husband, to a year under house arrest.

Brown, who works as a nurse and has one child, will be expected to remain within Alameda County and to report to her probation officer twice a day. Under the sentence, Brown will continue to work and support her child, who, otherwise, would have been placed in a foster home. The 48-year-old nurse shot her husband in a struggle to take away his pistol. She told her probation officer that her husband often beat her when he drank and had threatened her with a gun on more than one occasion.

Judge Golde, who believes this sentence to be a historical first in the nation, described the house arrest as part of an experimental program developed by a committee of justice and legislative officials in Alameda County. The program was designed to save county money and alleviate the overcrowded conditions at the county jail. Only convicted felons whose probation reports show them to be unlikely future criminals may participate in the program.

Center for Women Policy Studies, 2000 P Street, NW, Suite 508, Washington, DC 20036



DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL AND HEALTH SERVICES

TRAINING REPORT

COURSE DESCRIPTION INFORMATION

PLEASE PRINT OR TYPE

1. COURSE TITLE (LIST TITLE AS FAR AS YOU CAN—DO NOT ABBREVIATE—LEAVE SPACES BETWEEN WORDS)

2. INSTRUCTOR'S LAST NAME

3. INSTRUCTOR'S EMPLOYER (SCHOOL OR UNIT) ◄ENTER APPROPRIATE NUMBER
1=COLLEGE CONTRACT 2=OPD&T 3=DSHS 4=PRIVATE ENTERPRISE 5=OTHER GOVERNMENT AGENCY

4. TYPE OF COURSE HOURS/UNITS ◄ENTER APPROPRIATE NUMBER
1=HOURS 2=SEMESTER HRS 3=QTR HOURS 4=CEU'S 5=OTHER (SPECIFY)

5. NUMBER OF COURSE HRS/UNITS

6. LOCATION OF TRAINING COURSE (CITY)

7. COMPLETED MO YR

8. COURSE FEE STUDENT $.

9. TYPE OF PAYMENT ◄ENTER APP NO
1=TUITION REIMB 2=PREPAID TUIT 3=OTHER

10. TRAINING TYPE (SEE DEFINITIONS ON BACK OF FORM) ◄ENTER APPROPRIATE NUMBER
1=DSHS CONDUCTED TRAINING 2=PROGRAMMED INSTRUCTION
3=CONTINUING EDUCATION 4=EDUCATIONAL LEAVE WITHOUT PAY
5=NON-DSHS CONTRACTED TRAINING 6=MISCELLANEOUS

11. TRAINING CATEGORY (SEE DEFINITIONS ON BACK OF FORM) ◄ENTER APPROPRIATE NUMBER
1=ORIENTATION 2=PROFESSIONAL/TECHNICAL 3=ADMINISTRATIVE SUPPORT
4=LABOR RELATIONS 5=SAFETY 6=MANAGEMENT/SUPERVISORY 7=OTHER

12. PLEASE PRINT PERSONNEL COMPLETING COURSE

NO	SOCIAL SECURITY NUMBER	PAYROLL NAME (LAST, FIRST, INITIAL)	EST. TRAVEL COST	EST. PER DIEM	MAIL STOP
1	— —		.	.	
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13. INSTRUCTOR'S SIGNATURE DATE

PLEASE SEND COMPLETE FORM TO YOUR APPROPRIATE OFFICE OF PERSONNEL DEVELOPMENT AND TRAINING

Purpose: The Training Report is to be used to record all training accomplishments in the Department of Social and Health Services, effective July 1, 1978. This training data will become a part of each employee's personnel record.

Instructions:

Instructor will be responsible for:

1. Completing Items 1 through 11.
2. Requiring all trainees to print appropriate personnel information under Item 12.
3. Signing and dating Item 13 to confirm trainee's completion of course.
4. Sending completed form to appropriate OPD&T Office.

EXCEPTION—Where training is non-DSHS conducted, the *trainee* will be responsible for:

1. Completing Items 1 through 12.
2. Obtaining instructor's signature to verify completion of course.
3. Sending completed form to appropriate OPD&T Office.

Definitions:

TRAINING TYPES:

1. **DSHS—Conducted Training**—any training for employees conducted or facilitated by staff of the Department of Social and Health Services. This would include direct training and the College Contract workshops.
2. **Programmed Instruction**—a method of self-study whereby trainees are responsible for learning at their own pace through the use of instructional tapes and study guides.
3. **Continuing Education**—academic training taken through pre-paid tuition, tuition reimbursement or individually paid expenses at any state accredited educational institution and lasting a quarter or semester in length.
4. **Educational Leave Without Pay**—authorization for an eligible employee to attend an accredited educational institution in a matriculated status not to exceed 24 continuous months. For example, the DSHS Fellowship Program.
5. **Non-DSHS Conducted Training**—training received by employees that is not conducted or facilitated by DSHS. This training may be conducted by state or federal agency staff, faculty from state accredited educational institutions, consultant firms or similar resources. Cost of training can be through tuition reimbursement, pre-paid tuition, or individually paid. This training type will only be used when workshops, seminars are *less* than a quarter or semester in length.
6. **Miscellaneous**—any training engaged in, that does not fall within definitions stated above.

TRAINING CATEGORY

1. **Orientation**—an introduction to the organization and to the tasks, jobs, procedures and other activities new to the employee.
2. **Professional/Technical**
   A. Technical—training having to do with industrial or mechanical applied skills such as data processing, homemaker, or audio-visual training.
   B. Professional—ongoing training designed to update professional employee's knowledge.
3. **Administrative Support**—training programs specifically related to office administration, secretarial or clerical development.
4. **Labor Relations**—training courses related to labor and management relation principles and practices.
5. **Safety**—training courses on safety principles and practices.
6. **Management/Supervisory**—staff development programs related to supervisor/management principles and practices.
7. **Other**—any training that does not fall in the above categories such as Transactional Analysis, Stress Management and Self-image courses.

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A COMPREHENSIVE BIBLIOGRAPHY

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Part II - Crisis Intervention

Domestic Violence Research Project
Police Department
Kansas City, Missouri

January 1977

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Wolfgang, Marvin, "Who Kills Whom," Psychology Today, V. 3, N. , 1969 54-56, 72, 74-75.

Zacker, Joseph and Morton Bard, "Effects of Conflict Management Training on Police Performance," Journal of Applied Psychology, V. 58, N. 2, 1973, 202-208.

ers would be more readily able to refer such women to shelter services.

Likewise, shelter staffs may encounter clients who could be eligible for AFDC benefits but must show good reason for refusing to cooperate with OCSE. The crisis center's legal advocate may be able to help such a woman obtain documentation of the violence suffered at the hands of her mate so that AFDC can waive the search for the missing father.

When the search is undertaken, AFDC forwards the request to the state OCSE agency in charge of the Parent Locator Service Program (PLS). In most states the social services department administers the program in conjunction with the local prosecutor's office. If a search of the state's records is fruitless, the national PLS headquarters searches federal records that may lead to the father. A court then summons him to hearings and issues a support order. AFDC applicants do not receive the father's child support payments. Rather, they are used to reimburse the state. If a father refuses to comply with the support order, the welfare agency may arrange to have his wages or income tax refund garnished.

If the woman is an AFDC recipient, she need not come in contact with the father at all during this process. According to Steve Henigson, of OCSE in Washington, DC, the agency must protect the woman's privacy and provide safety in case of threats or actual abuse by the father.

OCSE staff members do not generally come in contact with shelter personnel, though, according to Henigson, "They are well aware of the [domestic violence] problem." Increased interaction between the agencies should enhance the sensitivity of OCSE staff members to the psychology of the abuser and the plight of fearful, victimized women.

Shelters can initiate contacts with the two state agencies by calling the director of the local welfare office. Similarly, AFDC and OCSE officials may locate shelters in their community by using CWPS's *Directory of Programs Providing Services to Battered Women* (see p. 8).

*Nonapplicants may also utilize the services of OCSE; most states charge an application fee of up to $20. Interested individuals may contact their state welfare agency for further information.

Legal Developments

Judges Find Alternatives To Jail

A widely held view among advocates against domestic violence, and among people concerned with the correctional system, has been that prison sentences have had little effect on the rehabilitation of violent offenders. Those advocates would be pleased with the creative sentences meted out by two judges in California and Alaska.

In the recent case of *Alaska v. Riley*, Superior Court Judge Allan T. Compton, of Juneau, gave a man accused of assaulting his wife with a deadly weapon a three-year suspended sentence, and required him instead to pay, as restitution, $1,000 per year to the shelter that had provided his wife with accommodations and support during the trial.

Barbara Bondi, Director of Education for AWARE, Inc., (P.O. Box 809, Juneau, Alaska 99802) the shelter to whom the man in question is obligated, questioned the effects of institutionalization on a violent person who would be released having received no help in controlling his behavior, and who would return home to abuse his wife again. "Unfortunately," Bondi said, "there are no formalized programs for treating abusers in this area," a circumstance that makes Judge Compton's sentence a favorable alternative to an otherwise unproductive prison sentence.

Another problem resolved by Judge Compton's sentence is that of the financial deprivation suffered by the accused man's family in cases where he goes to jail. Often battered women are very reluctant to initiate action against their abusive spouses because they fear that a jail sentence will mean the family's loss of most or all of its support.

Riley, who is now divorced from his wife, was also ordered to continue supporting his family, to work for a community service for three weeks per year for the next three years, to make restitution to his wife for damages done to her property, and to report to a probation officer for the next three years.

With the advent of Proposition 13 in California, measures such as Judge Compton's and that of Judge Stanley Golde of Berkeley, California, might also be seen as a necessary response to the curtailment of funds derived from taxes. Judge Golde recently sentenced Rebecca Brown, a former battered wife convicted of involuntary manslaughter for the shooting death of her husband, to a year under house arrest.

Brown, who works as a nurse and has one child, will be expected to remain within Alameda County and to report to her probation officer twice a day. Under the sentence, Brown will continue to work and support her child, who, otherwise, would have been placed in a foster home. The 48-year-old nurse shot her husband in a struggle to take away his pistol. She told her probation officer that her husband often beat her when he drank and had threatened her with a gun on more than one occasion.

Judge Golde, who believes this sentence to be a historical first in the nation, described the house arrest as part of an experimental program developed by a committee of justice and legislative officials in Alameda County. The program was designed to save county money and alleviate the overcrowded conditions at the county jail. Only convicted felons whose probation reports show them to be unlikely future criminals may participate in the program.

Center for Women Policy Studies, 2000 P Street, NW, Suite 508, Washington, DC 20036

F. National Center for State Courts

1. elected judges
2. appelate courts

G. Commission on Judicial Qualification

1. function
2. authority
3. membership

H. Judicial Council

1. purpose
2. authority
3. membership

V. Domestic Violence

A. shelters

URBAN - RURAL
Health Professionals?

1. geographic distribution
2. frequency of use
3. funding
4. staff
5. effectiveness

Caren Robinson
Kit Evans

B. penalties

* What is the Commission on the Status of Women doing?

1. current law/ordinances
2. proposed changes

C. police

1. policy/training — Legal authority?
2. use of shelters
3. cooperation with district attorneys
4. who? — prosecution of D.V.

D. alcohol/drug related?

1. statistics
2. shelter staff

E. public awareness — (Sensitivety training?)

1. office on drug abuse
2. shelters
3. women's groups

Federal Legislation

publications:
"Working on Wife Abuse"
"Programs Providing Services to Battered Women"
"Services to Battered Women: Program Dev. in the U.S."
"The Battered Women"

need to obtain

have!

Films!

Alaska State Legislature

House of Representatives

Committee on Judiciary

Official Business

Pouch V
State Capitol
Juneau, Alaska 99811

MEMORANDUM

TO: Billy Berrier

FROM: Rocky Plotnick

DATE: October 3, 1979

RE: HB 392 - Domestic Violence

I need an analysis of a section of House b 392. Specifically, I am concerned with the arrest procedure which begins on page 1, line 29, and ends on page 2, line 6. What are the conditions of arrest in domestic violence situations? "Assault in the third degree" is mentioned in both AS 12.25.030(b) and 11.41.230(a)(1). What does it mean? Finally, what is "reasonable cause for believing"? What additional authority to arrest does this bill give police? Please send me a response by November 15th. Thank-you.

send to: Rocky Plotnick
House Judiciary Committee
1016 West 6th Ave., Suite 201
Anchorage, Alaska 99501

STATE OF ALASKA

JAY S. HAMMOND, GOVERNOR

DEPT. OF HEALTH AND SOCIAL SERVICES

Division of Social Services
ALASKA FAMILY VIOLENCE PROGRAM

Room 222 MacKay Bldg.
338 Denali
~~ANCHORAGE, ALASKA 99501~~
ANCHORAGE, ALASKA 99501
PHONE: (907) 276-1024

September 17, 1979

Ms. Rocky Plotnick
House Judiciary Committee
1016 West 6th Avenue, Suite 201
Anchorage 99501

Dear Rocky:

I am going out of town for two weeks, but wanted to be sure you had this amendment to HB 392, which Network members believed would be included in the bill. Without probably cause misdemeanor arrest, the bill is toothless in my opinion.

I'll be back in the office October 4, and look forward to meeting with you again.

Sincerely,

Sema

Sema E. Lederman, Program Coordinator
Alaska Family Violence Program

jf
Enc.

Proposed Ammendment to ALSC Bill

page 1 Sec. 09.55.650 (5) ammended to read:

(5) arresting the assailant if the police officer has reasonable cause for believing that the assailant has committed domestic violence which is a felony, if domestic violence which is a misdemeanor is committed in his presence, or under the circumstances set out in AS 12.25.030(b).

from the new criminal code:

* Sec. 11. AS 12.25.030 is amended by adding new subsections to read:

(b) In addition to the authority granted under (a) of this section, a peace officer without a warrant may arrest a person when he has reasonable cause for believing that the person has committed assault in the third degree under AS 11.41.230(a)(1) against a member of the person's household.

(c) As used in this section "household" means the social unit comprised of those living together in the same dwelling.

Sec. 11.41.230. ASSAULT IN THE THIRD DEGREE. (a) A person commits the crime of assault in the third degree if

(1) he intentionally or recklessly causes physical injury to another person;

(2) with criminal negligence he causes physical injury to another person by means of a dangerous instrument; or

(3) by words or other conduct he intentionally places another person in fear of imminent physical injury.

(b) Assault in the third degree is a class A misdemeanor.

Introduced: 3/14/79
Referred: Judiciary

BY MALONE, ANDERSON, COTTEN, DUNCAN, HAYES, MEEKINS, MILLER, PARR, ROGERS, SCHAEFFER AND GARDINER

IN THE HOUSE

HOUSE BILL NO. 392

IN THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA

ELEVENTH LEGISLATURE - FIRST SESSION

A BILL

For an Act entitled: "An Act relating to domestic violence; and amending Rules 3, 65, and 76, Rules of Civil Procedure."

BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA:

* Section 1. AS 09.55 is amended by adding new sections to read:

ARTICLE 9. DOMESTIC VIOLENCE.

Sec. 09.55.650. DUTIES OF PEACE OFFICERS. (a) If a peace officer has reason to believe that an adult or an emancipated minor is a victim of domestic violence, the officer shall use all reasonable means to prevent further domestic violence and to assure the safety of the victim, including

(1) remaining on the scene of the domestic violence as long as there would be a danger to the physical safety of the victim without the presence of the peace officer;

(2) assisting the victim in obtaining emergency medical treatment if necessitated by an assault, including transportation to the emergency room of the nearest hospital or to the nearest health provider;

(3) assisting the victim in removing to a safe place nearby, or to the nearest facility offering shelter to victims of domestic violence;

(4) giving the victim immediate notice of rights provided under this section and of the existence of the nearest facility offering shelter to victims of domestic violence;

(5) arresting the assailant

(A) if the peace officer has reasonable cause to believe that the assailant has committed domestic violence which is a felony,

(B) if domestic violence which is a misdemeanor is committed in his presence, or

(C) under the circumstances set out in AS 12.25.030(b).

(b) The notice required in (a)(4) of this section includes the following written statement which the peace officer shall read and give to the victim:

"As a victim of domestic violence you have the right under law to demand that the officer present do the following things:

(1) stay as long as needed to make sure that you are safe;

(2) take you to the nearest hospital or health provider if you need medical care;

(3) take you to a place nearby where you will be safe if you want to leave here; and

(4) tell you how to contact the nearest organization that offers aid or shelter to victims of domestic violence.

You have the right to ask the court to issue an order to do any or all of the following things:

(1) order your attacker to stop hurting or threatening you or your children;

(2) order your attacker to get out of the house;

(3) order your attacker not to communicate with you in any way;

(4) give you temporary custody of your children;

(5) order your attacker to pay for your costs which result from the attack, including medical and moving costs,

Rachey — I believe that Sena was incorrect in her testimony. The reference to 12.25.030(b) new crim. code would permit arrest for misdemeanor in family situation even if not in officers presence. You should check with Barry Stern to confirm my interpretation or check with crim. code analysis.

Opps. I left that staff in Juneau but should be in Law Library.

loss of earnings or support, or other costs for injuries you or your children received.

If your attacker does not obey a court order to get out of the house or to leave you alone, your attacker can be arrested immediately. To get a court order contact the superior court in (name of place) and they will help you. You must do this within 10 days. To get an order quickly in an emergency, you may also contact the district court in (name of place) or (name of magistrate).

The court order is designed to protect you. You also have the right to file a criminal complaint against your attacker."

(c) If the victim does not understand English, the officer shall make reasonable efforts to explain the rights provided in this section in a language the victim understands.

Sec. 09.55.660. ORDER FOR RELIEF. (a) A victim of domestic violence who is an adult or an emancipated minor may, within 10 days of the act of domestic violence, petition a superior court or, if the circumstances described in (c) of this section exist, petition a district judge or magistrate under (c) of this section for an order

(1) restraining the assailant from subjecting the petitioner to domestic violence;

(2) directing the assailant to vacate the home of the petitioner;

(3) restraining the assailant from contacting the petitioner;

(4) directing the assailant to pay support for the petitioner or for the minor children in the care of the petitioner if there is an independent legal obligation of the assailant to support the petitioner or the children;

(5) awarding temporary custody of a minor child to the petitioner;

(6) directing the assailant to pay the petitioner for losses suffered as a result of the domestic violence, including medical and moving expenses, loss of earnings or support, and other out-of-pocket losses resulting from injuries sustained.

(b) Upon receiving a petition under (a) of this section, the superior court shall schedule a hearing and shall provide at least three days notice to the respondent of the hearing and of the respondent's right to appear and to be heard either in person or by attorney. If, after the hearing, the superior court finds that the petitioner has been subjected to domestic violence by the respondent, the superior court may issue any of the orders for relief described in (a) of this section or any other order the superior court determines to be necessary for the protection of the health, safety and welfare of the petitioner or of a minor child in the care of the petitioner.

(c) The superior court or a district judge or magistrate may issue a temporary order without following the notice and hearing requirements of (b) of this section if (1) the petitioner demonstrates a substantial likelihood of immediate danger from the respondent to the health, safety or welfare of the petitioner or of a minor child in the care of the petitioner; and (2) the court or district judge or magistrate determines that the order is necessary to protect the petitioner or a minor child in the care of the petitioner. Immediately after issuing a temporary order under this subsection or upon receiving notice of an order issued by a district judge or magistrate under this subsection, the superior court shall notify the respondent and give the respondent an opportunity to be heard as soon as possible, but in no event later than 10 days, after the order is issued on the question of continuing the temporary

order.

(d) Relief granted by a superior court under this section shall be for a fixed period of time not to exceed 45 days; however, upon motion by the petitioner and after hearing, the superior court may issue an order for an additional period of time as it considers necessary to protect the petitioner from domestic violence. The superior court may modify its order at any time upon petition of either party.

(e) Proceedings under this section do not preclude any other available civil or criminal remedies.

Sec. 09.55.665. FORMS FOR FILING PETITION. The Alaska court system, in cooperation with interested persons and organizations, shall prepare forms and instructions for the use of persons seeking an order for relief under AS 09.55.660, including forms for waiving filing fees on the basis of indigency. The forms shall conform to the requirements of AS 09.55.660 and the Alaska Rules of Civil Procedure, except that information on the forms may be filled in by legible handwriting. The office of the clerk of each superior court shall make the forms and instructions available to the public.

Sec. 09.55.670. NOTIFICATION TO LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCIES. If a superior court, district judge or magistrate issues an order described in AS 09.55.660(a)(1), (2) or (3), the superior court, district judge or magistrate shall transmit a copy of the order to the appropriate local law enforcement agency. Law enforcement agencies shall establish procedures adequate to inform their peace officers of the existence and terms of orders transmitted to the law enforcement agencies under this section. Peace officers shall use every reasonable means to enforce the orders.

Sec. 09.55.680. TRAINING OF PEACE OFFICERS. Law enforcement agencies shall establish training procedures for peace officers, or

shall include training in existing training procedures for peace officers, which acquaint peace officers with the rights of the victim of domestic violence, the types of orders which may be issued under AS 09.55.660, and techniques for handling incidents of domestic violence which promote the safety of the victim and reduce the likelihood of recurrence.

Sec. 09.55.690. CRIMINAL PENALTIES. (a) Violation of an order described in AS 09.55.660(a)(1), (2) or (3) is a misdemeanor punishable by imprisonment for up to 60 days, or by a fine of up to $500, or by both. A second violation of an order described in AS 09.55.660(a)(1), (2) or (3) is punishable by no less than three days imprisonment.

(b) A peace officer shall arrest and detain a person found by the peace officer to be in violation of an order described in AS 09.55.660(a)(1), (2) or (3) if the order is in full force and effect.

Sec. 09.55.700. DEFINITIONS. For the purposes of AS 09.55.650 - 09.55.700,

(1) "domestic violence" means the intentional perpetration of any of the following acts by a person against a household member, a spouse, former spouse, or blood relative of the person:

(A) attempting to cause or causing physical harm to the other person or to a minor child in the care of the other person;

(B) placing the other person or a minor child in the care of the other person in fear of imminent serious physical harm;

(C) causing the other person to engage involuntarily in sexual relations by force, threat of force or duress;

(2) "facility offering shelter to victims of domestic violence" includes facilities offering programs which provide emergency or short-term lodging or housing for adults who are victims of domestic violence and their children.

* Sec. 2. AS 18.55.330 is amended to read:

Sec. 18.55.330. PREFERENCE TO VETERANS AND TO VICTIMS OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE. (a) The authority shall initially offer 50 per cent of the dwelling units in a housing project for rent or sale to veterans. The offer shall be by publication of reasonable notice in a newspaper circulated in the area in which the housing project is located. The authority shall set aside these units for rental or sale to veterans for at least 30 days following first publication of the notice before making them available to other residents. If, after an additional 30 days a unit remains unassigned, the authority may rent or sell it to any person in the state, provided that victims of domestic violence who move from their homes to avoid further domestic violence [RESIDENTS] have first preference and other residents have second preference.

(b) Victims of domestic violence who move from their homes to avoid further domestic violence have first preference for dwelling units in a housing project not set aside for veterans under (a) of this section.

(c) The authority shall adopt regulations in accordance with the Administrative Procedure Act (AS 44.62) to implement the preference in this section for victims of domestic violence. The regulations shall include criteria for determining when a person is a victim of domestic violence based upon the criteria in AS 09.55.650 - 09.55.700.

* Sec. 3. AS 22.15.100 is amended by adding a new paragraph to read:

(9) to issue a temporary order in domestic violence cases as provided in AS 09.55.660(c); the district judge or magistrate shall notify the superior court immediately upon issuance of the temporary order.

* Sec. 4. Section 1 of this Act has the effect of amending Rule 3, Alaska Rules of Civil Procedure, by allowing courts to proceed upon the filing of a

petition rather than a complaint, and Rule 76, Alaska Rules of Civil Procedure, by allowing the courts to accept for filing petitions which are handwritten in part. Section 1 of this Act also has the effect of amending Rule 65, Alaska Rules of Civil Procedure, by establishing an alternate procedure for obtaining orders for relief from domestic violence.

JAY S. HAMMOND
GOVERNOR

PHONE
(907) 276-3003

STATE OF ALASKA
OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR

ALASKA COMMISSION ON THE STATUS OF WOMEN
338 DENALI STREET, SUITE 850
ANCHORAGE, ALASKA 99501

M E M O R A N D U M

To: Commissioners

FROM: Lynne Woods, Executive Director

DATE: August 28, 1979

RE: Public Information Campaign for Public Hearings

In this packet you will find four informational memoranda, covering the topics of the public hearings.

As a part of the public relations campaign for the hearings, I am contacting radio and television program directors in order to schedule interviews on major interview programs. These memoranda will provide each of you with the necessary material for making these presentations.

Please do not feel that you have to be an "expert" on these topics. The purpose of your presentation will be to alert the public to the upcoming hearings and to identify the major policy questions on which the Commission wants testimony. If we were "experts" on these topics, we would not need to hear from the public.

Since I have no list of interview programs outside of the Anchorage area, I would greatly appreciate it, Roxane, Teresa and Barbara Schuhmann, if you would contact your local stations to schedule appearances. This will also save in long-distance phone costs.

Please feel free to use these materials in speaking to other groups as well. (e.g., the B.P.W. Conferences in Sitka, Fairbanks, Anchorage).

In making a presentation, you may wish:

1) to state that the Commission's job is to do policy analysis and make recommendations to state policy makers;

2) to identify and define the four topics for the hearings;

3) to state the policy questions under consideration in each topical area (i.e., specifically what do we want the public to tell us about?);

4) to answer questions (or refer them to the Commission director at 276-3003);

5) to tell them specifically when and where the hearings will be held (see below). Please mention the teleconference hearing and encourage those who cannot attend to submit written testimony.

Public Hearing Locations: All public hearings, except the teleconference, will be held in the Assembly Room (#402) of the Court Building, 3rd and K Streets, Anchorage. The teleconference will be held at the Legislative Information Office, 1024 W. 6th Avenue, Anchorage, and at the regular Legislative Teleconference Network locations in Barrow, Kotzebue, Nome, Bethel, Kodiak, Kenai, Fairbanks, Juneau, Ketchikan, and Sitka. Because the purpose of the teleconference is to gather testimony from the balance of State, the Anchorage public will not be able to give testimony during the teleconference.

Public Hearing Schedule: Friday, October 5, 10:00 - 11:30 a.m. Teleconference: statewide and on all four topics (can be extended to 12:00 noon, if needed).

3:00 - 5:00 p.m. Public Hearing: Violence Against Women

7:00 - 9:00 p.m. Public Hearing: Sex Bias in Education

Saturday, October, 6

9:30 - 11:30 a.m. Public Hearing: Welfare

1:00 - 3:00 p.m. Public Hearing: Displaced Homemakers

Before the meeting, I will be sending you more background information on each topic. However, I hope that you will find ample material in these memoranda to cover your public information presentations. Please give me a call if something more is needed.

Good luck and enjoy yourselves!

LW:bs

Enclosure

SANEnews

SpouseAbuseNorthEastnews

VOL. 1, No. 5 JANUARY 1979

95th Congress Fails to Pass Domestic V· ·nce Legislation

No domestic violence legislation was passed this year in the 95th Congressional ..., despite the fact that a number of bills concerned with domestic violence had been introduced in both houses. Th· ·posed legislation would have made available millions of dollars for programs and services designed to assist victims of family violence.

Earliest legislation, which was introduced last fall, never got through committee because the sponsoring legislators subsequently drew up new domestic violence legislation. One of these later bills (S. 2759) did pass in the Senate, but none of the bills this year was able to pass both houses. Details on the content of the major bills, listed below, can be found in SANEnews #1 and #3.

BILL # · PRIMARY SPONSORS	COMMITTEE ACTION	FLOOR VOTE	RESULT
I Early Legislation **(A) House of Representatives** H.R. 7927 - Reps. Boggs & Steers (also introduced as H.R. 9052, 9053 and 9267)	Referred to Select Education Subcommittee of the Committee on Education and Labor.	No	—
H.R. 8948 - Rep. Mikulski	Hearings on both House bills held by that Committee 3/16 & 17/78	No	—
(B) Senate S. 1728 - Sens. Kennedy & Anderson (identical to H.R. 7927)	Referred to Subcomm. on Child & Human Development of the Senate Comm. on Human Resources. Hearings held by that Committee 3/8/78	No	—
II Later Versions **(A) House of Representatives** H.R. 12299 - Rep. Miller (co-sponsors Reps. Boggs, Steers, & Mikulski)	Approved by Select Educ. Subcommittee 4/25/78; Approved by Committee on Educ. & Labor 5/4/78; Cleared by Rules Committee to be brought up again	Yes	Defeated in House The bill was brought up (under Suspension of the Rules*) on 5/23 where it was defeated by a vote of 201-205. The bill was scheduled to be brought up again under normal procedure but Congress adjourned before this could occur.
(B) Senate S. 2759 - Sen. Cranston (co-sponsors include Sens. Kennedy and Anderson)	Approved by Subcomm. on Child & Human Development (4/6); Approved by the full Committee on Human Resources (5/3).	Yes	Passed Senate Passed in the Senate on 8/1. No action was taken on this bill in the House. The bill could not become law, as it did not pass both Houses.

*Suspension of the Rules is a special procedure for House bills whereby the Rules Committee is bypassed. Under this special procedure, only 40 minutes is allowed for debate on the floor of the House, the bill must be voted on as is - no amendments can be made - and it must receive a ⅔ majority vote in order to pass.

Mark Massolli
Administrator/Editor

Tern Jaffe, Sarah Whitson
Editors/Writers

Margaret Kamanowicz
Circulation Mgr.

SANEnews is a publication of ...astic Violence Comp...nent of the Community Health Center, Inc., Middletown, Connecticut, a non-profit service organization

GRANTSWOMANSHIP:

Federal Agency
Department of Labor
CETA - New Rules and Regulations

The "Comprehensive Employment and Training Act Amendments of 1978" was signed into law by President Carter on October 27, 1978. The final bill that emerged from a Conference Committee was a compromise between S. 2570 and H.R. 452, the Senate and House versions, respectively, of the CETA legislation. The Act authorizes the CETA program for another 4 years, through FY '82, and makes a number of major changes in the program. In the last issue of SANEnews we outlined the CETA program, title by title. There has been a reorganization of the titles and so we will present here a summary of what we feel are the most significant changes in the program as they will affect those of you seeking to staff battered women's projects and shelters with CETA funds. If you'd like further details, see Public Law 95-524 (Oct. 27, 1978, 95th Congress).

The CETA Program, As Amended, 1978

TITLE I - Administrative Provisions (Organizational and general provisions) [Note: The programs that were under the old Title I are now part of the new Title II, listed below.]

TITLE II - Comprehensive Employment and Training Services

TITLE II A: Financial Assistance Provisions (General provisions)

TITLE II B: Services For The Economically Disadvantaged

Including work experience programs, on-the-job training, job search assistance and job counseling, etc.

TITLE II C: Upgrading and Retraining

Provides for programs to upgrade occupational skills.

TITLE II D: Transitional Employment Opportunities For The Economically Disadvantaged

Public Service Employment (PSE) for 'economically disadvantaged' persons who are unemployed, plus training programs and upgrading of skills to improve future employment opportunities. The program is aimed at those with labor market disadvantages due to factors such as lack of education, skills, and experience. The purpose of the program is to provide participants with transitional employment in jobs providing needed public services, combined with training and supportive services (including those listed in II B, above) to enable them to move into unsubsidized employment. PSE employment may be either in entry level PSE positions or in 'projects' (as described last issue).

Individuals eligible for the **TITLE II D** program are those who have been unemployed for 15 or more weeks and who are 'economically disadvantaged' (i.e. who receive public assistance or whose family income for the preceding 6 months is at or below 70% of the Bureau of Labor Statistics' lower living standard budget).

TITLE III - Special Federal Responsibilities

Includes national discretionary programs for certain target groups with particular labor market disadvantages (as the previous **TITLE III** did). Among the 'target groups' specified are women, single parents, and displaced homemakers. There is a special provision in the new law for funding of programs involving employment, training and supportive services for displaced homemakers; 2% of the total **TITLE III** budget is allocated for this purpose. Displaced homemakers would, of course, also be eligible to participate in any of the programs under other titles of CETA for which they qualify.

TITLE IV - Youth Programs

As before, including the Job Corps, Summer Youth Program, and Youth Employment and Demonstration Program.

TITLE V - National Commission for Employment Policy

To be established.

TITLE VI - Countercyclical Public Service Employment Program

Public Service Employment for those who are unemployed due to cyclical changes in the economy. The purpose is to provide temporary employment during periods of particularly high unemployment, when the national unemployment rate exceeds 4%. The total number of jobs funded under this program will vary according to the national unemployment rate, with the number of jobs increasing in direct proportion to that rate, starting at 4%. Funds will be allocated to prime sponsors in areas where the unemployment rate is particularly high as compared with the rest of the nation. Some monies are allocated for training under **TITLE VI**; but there is much less of an emphasis on that aspect than there is in **TITLE II D**; most funds here go directly for wages.

Eligible for **TITLE VI** are individuals who are unemployed and have been unemployed for 10 of the previous 12 weeks and whose family income for the past 3 months does not exceed the lower living standard income level (or who are receiving public assistance).

Employment under this title (as in **TITLE II D**) would be either in projects or in entry level PSE positions. The law states that 'projects' can be, at maximum, 18 months in duration, and that these projects may be extended for an additional 18 months. There is more opportunity for extension of projects here than there was previously, along with the increase from the previous limit of 12 months for project duration under the old **TITLE VI**.

Individual participation in PSE (both **TITLES VI** and **II D**) is limited to 18 months (78 weeks) in a 5 year period, however, and no more than 26 weeks in PSE prior to Oct. 1, 1978 shall be considered as part of the 78 weeks. There is provision, however, for some exceptions to the time limitations. The maximum annual wage for any PSE job is $10,000 - $12,000 (varying according to the wage adjustment index in an area).

TITLE VII - Private Sector Opportunities for The Economically Disadvantaged

A new program designed to create employment in the private sector for CETA participants using federal funds allocated under this act. The program brings a shift in emphasis to employment in private industry, with the expectation that this will hopefully lead to unsubsidized employment in the private sector in the future for the target population - the economically disadvantaged.

TITLE VIII - Young Adult Conservation Corps

To be established.

(grantswomanship continued on page 7)

96th CONGRESS: WHAT HAPPENS NOW?

The sponsors of the legislation put a lot of time and effort into trying to enact this legislation through Congress, but unfortunately the 95th Congressional Session ended before they were able to do so.

Congress will reconvene for its 96th Session in January when new efforts will be made to get some domestic violence legislation through Congress. Unfortunately, Senator Anderson and Congressman Steers will not be returning to Congress in January. The other primary sponsors will be returning and are planning to reintroduce domestic violence legislation in the 96th Congress. SANEnews recently contacted the primary sponsors of the domestic violence legislation. Here are some of their comments.

Senator Cranston

"I will reintroduce domestic violence legislation early next year, probably in a revised form developed in the course of negotiations at the close of the 95th Congress with sponsors of the companion House legislation, and continue my work in this area in the next Congress."

Congresswoman Lindy Boggs

"I feel that we have developed a great deal of support for federal action on domestic violence through our efforts the past 2 years and I am hopeful that this support can be translated into passage of legislation next year."

Congresswoman Barbara Mikulski

"I and the other sponsors of the bill have every intention of introducing the bill again in the next session of Congress. We will work as hard as necessary in the Congress to bring about passage of this important legislation."

"I would suggest that your readers write to their Representatives in the Congress as well as to Speaker Thomas P. O'Neill urging their support of the legislation. They should also write "letters to the editor" to various newspapers and magazines in order that the public be made more aware of the bill."

How a Bill Becomes a Law: After a bill is introduced it is referred to a committee and a subcommittee. If approved there, it goes to the floor for a vote. If it passes there, it will then *either* (a) go to the other house for approval or (b) if a similar bill has already been passed in the other house, then both versions will go to a Conference Committee where a 'conference bill', a compromise version, is drawn up and sent back to both houses for a vote. (A Conference Committee is what the sponsoring legislators had planned on this year for S. 2759 and H.R. 12299). Whether it follows path (a) or (b), a bill must pass both houses (and be signed by the President) to become a law.

TO OUR READERS: We are interested in hearing about what *you* would like to see in the federal domestic violence legislation. If we can get your ideas on this, we can provide the federal legislators with some 'grass roots' input and let them know what the feelings and opinions are of those who are working with the problem of spouse abuse on a daily basis - and who are most familiar with it. Please write and let us know your views on the subject so that we can analyze and present your ideas in a future issue of the newsletter.

Facts

- Physical violence occurs between family members more often than it occurs between any other individuals or in any other setting except for wars and riots.
  (N.I.M.H. - National Institute of Mental Health Family Violence Study.)
- Husband-wife violence has been estimated to involve anywhere from 50% to 70% of American families.
  (data from Suzanne Prescott and Carolyn Letz. *Battered Women: A Social and Psychological Perspective 1976.* Unpublished.
  Cited in testimony of Jennifer Fleming, Director, Women's Resource Network, at the Congressional Domestic Violence Hearings 3/16-3/17, 1978)
- 60% of 57 families in a random sample in New Castle County, Delaware had experienced marital violence (Suzanne Steinmetz, 1977).
- "In 1977 a survey taken by *Psychology Today* of 28,000 men and women revealed that 40% of the men had occasionally hit a woman with whom he had an on-going relationship."
  (the survey - Carol Travis "Masculinity" in *Psychology Today*, Jan. 1977.
  Cited in the testimony of Ann Steytler, co-founder of the Women's Center and Shelter of Greater Pittsburg, at the Congressional Domestic Violence Hearings 3/16-3/17, 1978)
- "Wife beating is so pervasive that according to FBI statistics the number of wife beatings reported in this country is 3 times more prevalent than reported rapes. This means 1 rape every 3 minutes - 1 battered wife every 18 seconds."
  (Paulette Owens, Esq., Chairperson, Mayor's Task Force on Rape. "Scope of the Problem of the Battered Woman" speech in New York City, Oct. 19, 1978).
- "During the past 15 months the Mayor's Task Force on Rape has provided help to 2,600 battered women. In each and every instance of reported abuse our advocates try to provide placement. However, in 90% of these attempts we necessarily fail, due to the shortage of available shelter beds." (Paulette Owens, as above).

REGIONAL NEWS

California



State Funds Appropriated to Fund Shelters

The State Health Department in Sacramento has selected and awarded funding to 6 pilot shelter projects for victims of domestic violence and their children. The funds were appropriated from the General Fund as specified in Senate Bill 91, enacted in the state legislature last year.

The 6 projects that were chosen are:

(1) Project Sanctuary, in Ukiah
(2) Stanislaus Women's Refuge Center, in Oakdale
(3) Battered Women's Shelter Project, in Aptos
(4) Riverside County Coalition for Alternatives to Domestic Violence, in Riverside
(5) Ocean Park Community Center Women's Project, in Santa Monica
(6) Casa De Paz, San Diego YWCA Battered Women's Coalition Shelter Project, in San Diego

These 6 projects were funded for a 2 year period. Each received $20,833 first year funding and will receive the same amount next year as well. Along with the shelter facilities, the programs provide a variety of supportive services to victims of domestic violence, including 24-hour hotline, peer counseling and referral. The shelters opened in July and are going strong; they are constantly filled to capacity - which gives a good indication of the real need for these programs.

Colorado



State Legislation

House Bill 1143, which became law during the 1978 legislative session, gives county courts jurisdictional power to issue restraining orders to prevent "physical abuse within the family setting."

A proposal submitted by the Colorado Association of Battered Wives, a more comprehensive piece of legislation, was rejected by the legislature.

This coming session of the Colorado legislature begins in mid January. At this time there are no plans to introduce any domestic violence legislation.

Two Publications Available

The Colorado State Commission on the Status of Women will have a handbook available in early January entitled *Survival and The Law for Colorado Women*. The 50 page handbook is a basic overview of the legal rights of and resources available to women. The handbook encompasses many areas, including employment, housing, public assistance, legal assistance, and domestic violence/battered women. For further information contact Ellen Wachs, Chairperson of the Commission, at 839-2821.

Another publication which recently became available is a pamphlet on battered women put out by the York Street Center in Denver. For further information contact the Director of the Center at 388-0834.

N.I.M.H. Research Grant

The National Institute of Mental Health has awarded a grant to Dr. Lenore Walker to conduct research concerning the battering phenomenon. Dr. Walker has been conducting interviews with battered women to obtain information and develop psychological profiles of battered women and batterers. The project, which is located at the Battered Women Research Center, Colorado Women's College, is funded through 1980.

New York



Conference

"Violence in The Family: The Battered Woman" was a symposium held on Oct. 19 at the Police Academy in New York City. The symposium was sponsored by Teachers College, Columbia University, and co-sponsored by a number of local organizations. Several hundred human service workers attended the symposium, which was designed to explore ways to assist victims of domestic violence and their families. The event provided a forum for exchanging information among those working in the field of domestic violence.

Speakers at the Conference included City Councilwoman Miriam Friedlander, Paulette Owens, Esq., Chairperson, Mayor's Task Force on Rape, and Claudia Sissons, psychotherapist. Panel discussions focused on "Methods of Positive Intervention" and "Referral Agencies Available For Help: What Can Be Done." The first panel was composed of representatives of 7 different human services agencies in New York. The second consisted of representatives of battered women's shelter programs in the City of New York - including AWAIC (Abused Women's Aid In Crisis), The Borough Crisis Centers, The Center for Elimination of Violence in The Family/Women's Survival Space, the Human Resources Administration's Women's Shelter, and the Park Slope Safe Homes Program.

A number of the speakers and human service workers attending the Conference expressed the frustration that they feel when trying to find a shelter for a woman who is seeking to escape from a violent and dangerous situation. Often they have no alternative but to return her to that situation, as all of the shelters in the City of New York are filled to capacity at any given time and must turn away many more women than they can house. In fact, 9 out of every 10 women in New York City (states both Friedlander and Owens) who are in danger and in need of shelter have to be turned away from the shelters due to lack of space.

In a recent WCBS news editorial, broadcast on Oct. 6, 1978, City Councilwoman Friedlander was quoted as saying: "While there is room for 100 women and children in the shelters (in N.Y.C.), the demand is for 10 times that number."

There is an overwhelming need for more shelters in the City of New York, as in other towns throughout the country. That fact is what we were left with after the Conference

Personal Profile

Del Martin
Author, Lecturer, Consultant
LyMar Associates
330 Ellis St., Rm. 406
San Francisco, CA 94102



photo courtesy of San Francisco Examiner

Del Martin is a widely respected consultant, writer and lecturer in the field of battered women. Her book *Battered Wives* (Glide Publications, San Francisco, 1976 and Pocket Books, New York, 1977), was the first major work on this extremely important subject. She has also written a number of papers and articles, including the following: "Overview -Scope of the Problem," paper presented at U.S. Commission on Civil Rights Consultation on Battered Women: Issues of Public Policy, Washington, D.C., Jan. 1978; "A Feminist Analysis of Wife-Beating," paper presented at the American Psychiatric Association's annual meeting, Toronto, May 1977; "The Economics of Wife-Beating," paper presented at the American Sociological Association's annual meeting, N.Y., Sept. 1976; "Battered Wives," *The Osteopathic Physician*, Nov. 1977; "Beating Her, Slamming Her, Making Her Cry," *The N.Y. Times*, Op-Ed page, Oct. 1975; "Battered Women: Society's Problem," *The Victimization of Women*, 1978; and "Society's Vindication of the Wife Batterer," *Bulletin of the American Academy of Psychiatry and The Law*, Vol. V, No. 4, 1978.

Ms. Martin has been actively involved with a number of groups and committees, especially those concerned with women's rights. She is, at present, the coordinator of the National Organization for Women's National Task Force on Battered Women/Household Violence, and a member of the San Francisco Commission on the Status of Women's Violent Crimes Against Women Committee. She also helped found La Casa de las Madres, a refuge for battered women and their children in San Francisco.

At the time Del Martin wrote *Battered Wives*, very little was known about wife-beating and therefore, little was being done to deal with this enormous problem. With the publication of her book she undertook the extremely important task of educating the public about the extent and seriousness of wife-beating, the many causes of the problem, as well as possible solutions.

Ms. Martin believes that a lasting solution to this problem will be impossible

> "unless men as well as women come to realize that violence in the home is not a private affair but a grave social problem. Like all violence, domestic violence is a symptom of a greater flaw in our society. As a first step to putting things right, we must see the problem for what it is."

In a recent interview Ms. Martin discussed a wide range of topics with a SANEnews reporter. Concerning her recent activities she said that

> "I have been too busy to write another book. Since *Battered Wives* was published I have been traveling around the country attending various conferences on domestic violence, trying to make various public and helping agencies more aware of the problem and helping local groups to establish task forces on battered women and to set up shelters."

While Ms. Martin has been encouraged by the many new groups, task forces and support services for women and the increase in public awareness of the problem she feels

> "the basic problem still exists. Even if we do get a woman out of a violent home, into a shelter and even help her obtain a divorce, the situation is still there; we have not dealt with the batterer, who can go out and find another woman to beat on. I feel we have applied band aid measures but we haven't really gotten to the basic underlying problem; it is a battle of the sexes. It has been going on for centuries and it is about time we called a truce."

When asked if she felt the Equal Rights Amendment would help married women more than single women she agreed, saying that

> "unfortunately married women are the most in opposition to its ratification. They seem to have a false sense of security and feel that they will be protected by marriage, and then learn later in life, either through divorce or death that this is not so. A great deal of misinformation and false ideas have been given out about the E.R.A. The E.R.A is trying to correct the inequities that now exist between men and women."

Ms. Martin discussed her involvement in recent California hearings of the State Senate Judiciary Committee and spoke about some of the proposals for making the laws that deal with domestic violence more effective. One such proposal, the Domestic Violence Prevention Act, would, according to Ms. Martin "really spell out in detail the use of restraining orders and their enforcement. Let's put it into effect and see if it works and if it doesn't then let's drop the whole idea of restraining orders." She feels that the way we have been dealing with the law and the use of restraining orders "has been making a mockery of the law and the lack of enforcement of restraining orders has jeopardized respect for the courts."

Ms. Martin believes that wife-beating should be considered a crime, whether or not the woman is a willing witness and feels the police should take action against the abuser. She stated that "until we start making arrests and prosecuting abusers we are letting them get away with it."

Ms. Martin discussed her thesis on violence in the home leading to violence in society in general, and stated that

> "Violence begins in the home and the reason we are such a violent society is because we have done nothing about it. Children learn violence as a viable way of problem-solving and as a way of life and it is not surprising when violence then spreads into the schools and into the streets. Violence is a source of a lot of the crime that happens in this country. Children who observe violence between their parents or who are victims of violence grow up to become the batterers and victims of the next generation. Somehow we have to break this cycle!"

Del Martin is truly a remarkable woman. Her clear and perceptive insights concerning the issues of violence against women have made it possible for all of us to begin to see the problem for what it is.

ACTION: Regional Centers Designated

We reported in our last issue that the Office of Policy and Planning of the ACTION agency awarded a $300,000 Family Violence Demonstration Grant to the Domestic Violence Project, Inc. of Ann Arbor, Michigan, which was selected as the National Technical Assistance Center on Family Violence. The National Center was to select and subcontract to 10 programs, one in each of the 10 federal regions, to be designated as Regional Technical Assistance Centers. Since that time, the 10 Regional Centers have been selected and each has been awarded a $25,000 grant. Of this, $20,000 will go for personnel and operating expenses, and $5,000 for volunteer expenses. The grants are for a 12-month period which began November 1, 1978. The remainder of the total $300,000 grant ($50,000) will be used by the National Center to administer the project, collect data, and prepare materials, which they began doing in August.

The basic purpose of the Family Violence Demonstration Grant Program is to provide information and education to family violence programs throughout the country. The National Center will assist the Regional Centers and the Regional Centers will provide technical assistance to local domestic violence programs within that particular region. This kind of sharing of knowledge would help bring about improvements in services for victims of domestic violence.

The National Center (which has named itself the National Center of Volunteers Against Violence) will assist the Regional Centers as well as disseminate information throughout the country in a number of ways. The Center will collect and review information and publish written material, develop a National Center Lending Library for distribution of technical assistance materials, train volunteers, and plan educational conferences.

The ten regional projects are model programs, each with very specific objectives. Innovative approaches to special needs will be tested out so that a model for others to learn from can be developed. Each regional center will provide technical assistance - information sharing and training - to other domestic violence programs within the region. Specifically, they will assist local programs by information dissemination via conferences, regional lending libraries, monthly mailings of technical assistance materials, and by providing guidance with developing resources and training volunteers. Volunteers who can devote at least 4 hours per week over the next 12 months are needed to work "toward the goal of ending violence against women."

Anyone interested in volunteering or wishing to obtain further information about this program may contact one of the Regional Centers (listed below) or the National Center: National Center of Volunteers Against Violence, Kathleen M. Fojtik, Director, c/o The Domestic Violence Project, Inc., 1917 Washtenaw Avenue, Ann Arbor, Michigan, 48104, telephone (313) 995-5460.

The 10 Regional Technical Assistance Centers on Family Violence:

Region I - CT, ME, MA, NH, RI, VT
Casa Myrna Vazquez
P. O. Box 18019, Boston, MA 02118
Ms. Curdina Hill, (617) 262-9581

Region II - NJ, NY, PR
American Friends Service Committee
15 Rutherford Pl., New York, NY 10003
Ms. Yolanda Bako, (212) 777-4600

Region III - DE, MD, PA, VA, WC, DC
Women's Resource Network
4025 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, PA 19104
Ms. Jennifer Fleming, (215) 387-0420

Region IV - AL, FL, GA, KY, MS, NC, SC, TN
Wife Abuse Crisis Service, Inc.
499 South Patterson, Memphis, TN 38111
Ms. Gloria Pyne, (901) 324-3861

Region V - IL, IN, MI, MN, OH, WI
Community Crisis Center, Inc.
600 Margaret Pl., Elgin, IL 60120
Ms. Gretchan Vapnar, (312) 697-2380

Region VI - AK, LA, NM, OK, TX
Houston Area Women's Center
Council for Abused Women, Room E 401
P. O. Box 20186, Houston, TX 77025
Ms. Susan Eggert, (713) 661-8171

Region VII - IA, KS, MO, NE
Nebraska Task Force on Domestic Violence
6127 Huntington, Lincoln, NE 68507
Ms. Karolyn Schmidt, (402) 466-9786

Region VIII - CO, MT, ND, SD, UT, WY
Colorado Assoc. to Aid Battered Women and Safe House
P. O. Box 18014, Denver, CO 80218
Ms. Loice Rulon, (303) 388-4268

Region IX - AZ, CA, HI, NV
Southern California Coalition on Battered Women
P. O. Box 5036, Santa Monica, CA 90405
Ms. Penelope Denny, (213) 396-7744

Region X - AK, ID, OR, WA
Women's Support Shelter, YWCA
405 Broadway, Tacoma, WA 98402
Ms. Carol Richards, (206) 383-2593

Funding - Federal

LEAA Family Violence Program: $1 Million Allocated For New Projects in FY '79

The Law Enforcement Assistance Administration has just announced that it has allocated $1 million to fund a number of new local projects in its Family Violence Program during fiscal year (FY) 1979, and will be accepting applications for consideration up until March 2, 1979.

The Family Violence Program will support up to 5 urban projects (with grants ranging from $100,000 to $300,000) and up to 8 rural projects (with grants ranging from $75,000 to $150,000) meeting the necessary criteria. Tentative plans at this time are to fund one to four urban projects at approximately $120,000 each and one to six rural projects at approximately $87,000 each.

New grants will be awarded on an 18 month basis, with consideration for an additional 18 months. A 10% cash match is required for the first 18 months, and for the second 18 months a 35% cash match is required. (Note: Continuation of projects funded in FY '78 will be for one year with a 25% cash match.) Eligible for funding are incorporated nonprofit organizations that have been in operation for at least 3 years, or units of local government or combinations of such units.

The LEAA Family Violence Program's stated objective is "to provide support for several comprehensive program models designed to test appropriate and effective responses to family violence." Eligible projects must be comprehensive, with a community-wide approach involving criminal justice and social service agencies in a coordination of efforts. Projects should aim to bring about improvements in the criminal justice system's handling of family violence cases. In order to qualify, a project must have evidence of a broad base of community support - including financial support, and should also include documentation of the extent of the problem of family violence in the applicant's community and have objectives, activities and results that are quantifiable and measurable. An additional requirement for each project is a multi-agency advisory committee to coordinate project activity; the committee would be composed of representatives of groups in the community, all of which would have input into the program.

Program elements should include:

(1) public education around the issue of domestic violence;

(2) a training component for police and social service agency personnel;

(3) collection of data;

(4) program activities in as many of the following areas as possible:

(a) legal services - legal representation when necessary to secure restraining or protective orders.

(b) police - crisis intervention training, social service referrals and protection for victims.

(c) courts - increased access to courts, including extended hours for granting temporary restraining orders.

(d) family services, including hotlines, shelters for battered women and their children, mental health and social services, self-help groups and so on.

(e) prosecution - vigorous prosecution in selected cases; alternate methods in others, including pretrial diversion programs and referrals.

(f) corrections - exploring alternate methods of corrections, e.g. community-based treatment programs.

The "comprehensive" approach would focus on:

- a multi-agency response to the problem of family violence
- prevention as well as intervention and treatment (largely through reduction of community acceptance of domestic violence)
- a 'family' approach involving programs for all members of a family, rather than only one member (toward the goal of breaking the cycle of violence and preventing its occurrence in the next generation).

If your group is interested in submitting an application for funding, or if you'd like further information about the Family Violence Program, contact Jeannie Niedermeyer Santos, Program Manager, Family Violence Program, Special Programs Div., O.C.J.P., Law Enforcement Assistance Administration, 633 Indiana Ave., N.W. - Room 708, Washington, D.C. 20531, telephone (202) 376-3550.

Funding - Publications

Government Publications

The Superintendent of Documents, U. S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402, publishes and distributes a large number of government publications, many of which are concerned with federal agency programs. There are over 24,000 different pamphlets and books presently available for sale through the Document Sales Service, which includes both a mail order service and 24 federal bookstores located throughout the country. There are two free booklets which list some of the government publications that are available: The first, *Selected U. S. Govt. Publications,* is a monthly list, and the second, the *Consumers Guide To Government Publications,* is a one-time publication. Both can be ordered from the Superintendent of Documents at the above address; the telephone number for their order desk is (202) 783-3238.

The Catalog of Federal Domestic Assistance is a comprehensive, 1000-page annual publication which contains information about all of the federal domestic assistance programs (federal funding). The *Catalog* includes information for each program, such as who is eligible, how to apply, and deadlines for application. Changes and additions to the *Catalog* will also be sent, at no extra cost, periodically throughout the year. The latest edition of the *Catalog,* the 1978 edition, can be ordered for $20 from the Superintendent of Documents (see above address) and also can be found at many libraries.

The Federal Register includes all proposed and final regulations for federal programs, information on new programs or changes in current programs, and notices of upcoming available funds. It is published daily, every Monday through Friday. A subscription (which also includes Monthly Indexes) can be ordered from the Superintendent of Documents, U. S. Govt. Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402 for $5/month or $50/year; it is also available at many libraries.

(grantswomanship continued on page 8)

Profile of a Women's Center

Women's Center & Shelter of Greater Pittsburgh
616 North Highland Avenue
Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania 15206
(412) 661-6066
Director: Sue Burdick

The Women's Center & Shelter of Greater Pittsburgh was founded by a small group of women in 1974 to provide a supportive environment where women could develop their potential as women and as individuals and to provide temporary overnight shelter to women in stressful situations or violent homes. The Women's Center rejects the premise that battered women are sick or "different" and strongly opposes any Federal programs or monies for battered women that would turn crisis shelters into mental health facilities.

Instead of traditional therapy, Women's Center & Shelter offers individual crisis counseling and a variety of peer support groups designed to help women explore new ways of coping and of problem solving. Information on community services and resources is always available.

The emergency shelter is staffed 24 hours a day and accepts women and their children at any time of the day or night. In the last five years it has provided shelter to over 1,400 women and children, more than half of whom were victims of violence. The average stay is a week, but there is always the flexability for women to stay longer when necessary and many do, some staying as long as a month. It employs eleven paid staff and has a volunteer staff of over fifty, many of whom were sheltered in the past.

The Center regularly gives conferences and seminars on domestic violence in local hospitals and colleges and has developed an in-service training program on domestic violence for the Pittsburgh Police.

During the past year the Women's Center & Shelter has been seeking a viable way to provide help to the battering man and has recently established ties with the Pittsburgh Men's Collective to jointly work on this problem.

The Center was at first supported entirely by the money pledges, donations of time, materials, know-how and dedication of its members. It has since received grants from local, state and federal sources, including the Pittsburgh Presbytery, the Pennsylvania Attorney General's Public Health Trust and Title XX, and last year started a work-study program with local colleges.

The Women's Center & Shelter of Greater Pittsburgh has accomplished a great deal in the five years since it first opened its doors to women in transition, in crisis or just seeking the community of other women. The Center has listened, cared, and responded to the challenge of creating a community where women can heal and be restored to their original wholeness.

(grantswomanship continued from page 7)

Note: It can take weeks or months to receive government publications through the mail order service. Many of these publications are also available (without the wait) at federal bookstores, located at Federal Office Buildings in many of the larger cities or at Federal Depository Libraries throughout the country.

The Grantsmanship Center Publications

The **Grantsmanship Center** is a private non-profit educational institution located at 1015 West Olympic Blvd., Los Angeles, Calif. 90015; telephone (213) 485-9094. The Center publishes an excellent bimonthly magazine entitled the *Grantsmanship Center News;* a one-year subscription (6 issues) can be ordered from the Center for the price of $15. The magazine provides important information about government and foundation funding in an extremely interesting and readable format.

The publication includes 'how-to' articles, describing various techniques for securing funding. In addition, the following regular features appear in every issue: (1) news and information concerning funding (new grant programs, important legislation, etc.); (2) deadlines for upcoming federal grant programs; and (3) a summary of important information from the *Federal Register.*

A series of reprints of articles from previous issues of the *Grantsmanship Center News* are also available, which contain useful information about how to secure funding. One particularly popular reprint is entitled "Program Planning and Proposal Writing," and is available for 95¢ per copy. There are a total of 21 different reprints available; for a list of titles contact the Grantsmanship Center at the address listed above.

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SANEnews

A national newsletter on battered women

VOL. 1, No. 6 JULY 1979

House Bills Introduced, Senate Awaits Action

Three separate domestic violence bills were recently introduced in the House of Representatives. The bills (summarized below) have all been referred to the House Committee on Education and Labor's Subcommittee on Select Education where they remain at the present time. Subcommittee hearings haven't been scheduled yet, but they will probably be held sometime this summer. The bills' provisions are all subject to change, since a bill can be amended at each step - in subcommittee, committee, full House or Senate. The provisions listed below, therefore, may be drastically altered. However, this is a summary of the legislation as it looks currently:

Cotter Bill (H.R. 2682)

H.R. 2682, the first domestic violence bill of the 96th session, was introduced by Rep. William Cotter (D-CT) on March 7. Rep. Cotter who voted in favor of the Miller bill last session, did not request co-sponsors for his legislation. An aide to the Congressman said that Cotter had not supported the Miller, Boggs & Mikulski bill (HR 2977) because "he wanted a simpler bill".

H.R. 2682, the "Domestic Violence Prevention & Treatment Act of 1979", calls for a total 3 year appropriation of 60 million dollars "to establish a grant program designed to develop methods of prevention and treatment relating to domestic violence and for other purposes". The National Institute of Mental Health would administer the pro-

(continued on page 4)

Miller-Mikulski-Boggs Bill (H.R. 2977)

Representatives George Miller (D-CA), Barbara Mikulski (D-MD), and Lindy Boggs (D-LA) along with 78 co-sponsors introduced HR 2977, the "Domestic Violence Prevention & Services Act" in the House of Representatives on March 13. HR 2977 calls for the appropriation of 65 million dollars over the next 3 years "to provide for federal support and stimulation of state, local and community activities to prevent domestic violence and assist victims of domestic violence, for coordination of Federal programs and activities pertaining to domestic violence and for other purposes".

Allocations are specified in the bill for a 3 year period at the following levels: $15 million for FY'80, $20 million

(continued on page 4)

Beard Bill (H.R. 3921)

H.R. 3921, "The Domestic Violence Assistance Act", was introduced in the House on May 3, 1979 by Rep. Edward Beard (D-RI). One of his aides explained that Beard introduced the bill because he felt that "domestic violence is a problem that needs attention" and that a third bill would focus more attention on the problem than merely co-sponsoring HR 2977. Since Beard also felt that last year's Miller bill (HR 12299) was a very good one, he decided to reintroduce it this year under a new number. The Beard bill is, in fact, identical to last year's bill, H.R. 12299, in its amended form (after Committee approval last year).

We summarized the bill in SANE last year, but will give you a 'recap' here.

H.R. 3921 is "a bill to establish an of-

(continued on page 4)

FACTS

— A 1975-76 study of 132 women who were incarcerated on charges of murder, manslaughter, or involuntary manslaughter, revealed that 40% of these women had either killed their husbands, common-law husbands, or boyfriends and that all of these women had been severely and repeatedly beaten by the men they eventually killed.

(The study, entitled "Battered Women - The Last Resort", was done by Claudia Y. McCormick, Superintendent, Women's Correctional Center, Chicago, Ill. 60608).

—"One-third (⅓) of homicides, as well as a large percentage of suicides, are direct outgrowths of domestic strife."

(Morton Bard . . . "Extending Psychology's Impact Through Community Institutions" in American Psychologist, *Vol. 24, No. 6, June 1969).*

—A report prepared by the *National League of Cities and The U. S. Conference of Mayors* notes: "The incidence of wife assault is so pervasive in this society that half of all wives will experience some form of spouse inflicted violence during their marriage, regardless of race or socio-economic status".

(R. Langley & R. C. Levy, Wife Beating - The Silent Crisis, *1977, New York, E. P. Dutton; page 4).*

—Of the more than 2,000 battered women that Brooklyn Legal Services has represented in the last 5 years, only one of the battering husbands was put behind bars.

(The Fight to End Wife Beating, Battered Women, by Beverly Jacobson in Civil Rights Digest, *Summer 1977).*

Mark Masselli, *Administrator/Editor*

Fern Jaffe, Mary Kehoe, Sarah Whitson, *Editors/Writers*

Margaret Kananowicz, *Circulation Mgr.*

SANEnews is a publication of the Domestic Violence Component of the Community Health Center, Inc., Middletown, Connecticut, a non profit service organization

GRANTSWOMANSHIP

Federal Agency - HUD

The Community Development Block Grant Program

The Community Development Block Grant Program, which was authorized by Title I of the Housing and Community Development Act of 1974, is a federal program administered by the Department of Housing and Urban Development. Federal monies are allocated directly from the federal level (HUD) to qualifying local governments (city, county, and occasionally state governments). The CDBG program took 7 previously established federal assistance programs and combined them into a single block grant program. (The programs that the CDBG program replaced were the former HUD programs to cities, including the Model Cities program and Urban Renewal).

The primary purpose of the CDBG program is to meet community development and housing needs; priority must be given to activities that benefit families with low or moderate incomes.

Emergency shelter and services for battered women are permissible activities under the law, but whether or not CDBG funds for a community are used for this purpose is at the discretion of the local government - the final determination is one made there.

The national goals of the program as stated in the law are as follows:

- elimination of slums and blight
- prevention of deterioration of property and neighborhood and community facilities of importance to the welfare of the community
- elimination of conditions detrimental to health, safety, and public welfare
- expansion and improvement of the quantity and quality of community services, "which are essential for sound community development".

The program marks an increased freedom on the part of local governments to set their own priorities and choose their own means for meeting the needs of their communities, with very limited federal control. National goals and permissable uses of funds outlined in the law are very broad and allow for a great deal of flexibility in community uses of the federal funds.

The determinations as to how the funds are to be spent are made at the local level, within the fairly broad guidelines of the law, which specifies that CDBG funds can be used for:

- housing rehabilitation
- neighborhood conservation and improvement
- public services, in areas where CDBG funds are being spent on housing and other physical improvements and only when funds for these activities are not available from other sources. Up to 20% of the total local HUD program budget may be used for public services, which can include programs in the areas of education, child care, employment, welfare, economic development, and so on.

There are 2 separate categories of funding under the CDBG program:

(1) Entitlement funding, whereby a sum is earmarked for a particular community (or an "entitlement jurisdiction") on the basis of either formula criteria or the "hold harmless" provision.

(a) The former, - formula entitlement - is where funds are allocated to cities, on the basis of a formula which is determined by the factors of population, poverty and overcrowded housing in a community.

(b) Hold harmless entitlements: Those jurisdictions that participated in the previous HUD community development programs are protected for the first 5 years of the Community Development legislation under the law's "hold harmless" provision. This provision stipulates that former recipients under the previous programs are automatically entitled to receive CDBG funds during the 5 year "hold harmless" period.

(2) Discretionary funding. Those areas which do not automatically receive CDBG funds may compete for discretionary funds on a competitive basis. These local governments must submit a preapplication for funding to be allocated at the discretion of the Secretary of HUD. There are a limited amount of discretionary funds available (most monies under the CDBG program go to the entitlement jurisdictions) and there is a great deal of competition for these discretionary funds.

Discretionary applicants must submit a preapplication outlining their community development needs, their plans for meeting these needs, and the amount of money requested. All preapplications are screened by the HUD area office and are rated competitively based on selection criteria and a rating system. Some of these applicants will be selected to submit formal applications (which are usually approved).

The ground rules for competition for CD discretionary grants for the upcoming fiscal year are available from your HUD office. Funds are made available for only one funding cycle each fiscal year. The submission schedule for preapplications is established annually by HUD's national office; the dates for the time period this year during which preapplications may be submitted can also be obtained from the area office (usually there are separate time periods for preapplications from metropolitan and non-metropolitan areas.)

Entitlement jurisdictions (i.e. formula and hold harmless) are automatically entitled to funding, however, each must submit an application specifying how they will use the funds. All participating jurisdictions, therefore, are required to submit applications every year. Each application must include a *housing assistance plan* which identifies housing conditions and needs in the area and explains how the local government will meet these needs and how particular groups with special housing needs (specifically: low or moderate income families, minorities, the elderly, and women) will be benefited.

Only units of local government (either those of entitlement jurisdictions or those competing for the discretionary funds) may apply for CD funds from HUD, (as described above). If your group is interested in receiving CD funds, the best place to start is by contacting your local government - either the office of your local elected official or the governing body - City Council or Board of County Supervisors. Another place to go to obtain further information, to discuss your project and elicit support for it, is your HUD area office. If you need to know the location of the HUD area office nearest you, you can find out by writing to the national of-

(continued on page 7)

REGIONAL NEWS

WISCONSIN



STATE DOMESTIC VIOLENCE LEGISLATION

The Wisconsin State Legislature is considering a comprehensive domestic violence bill (1979 Assembly Bill 169) which would allocate a large sum of money for shelters in Wisconsin (out of the state's general revenue) and would make a number of changes in the existing Wisconsin law.

The bill was introduced on February 15, 1979 by the Legislative Council and referred to the Committee on Criminal Justice and Public Safety. Hearings on the legislation were held in the Assembly on March 22, and the bill should be coming up for a vote in the near future.

The bill provides for an appropriation of *1.5 million dollars annually* during each of the next 2 fiscal years for domestic violence grants. Funds are to be allocated by the Dept. of Health & Social Services for domestic violence grants to organizations, (nonprofit corporations or public agencies) for the provision of any of the following domestic violence services: shelter facilities or private home shelter care, advocacy and counseling for victims, telephone crisis line, legal services, and community education. Of the total monies, 35% would go to already existing shelter facilities (there are 6 in Wisconsin); 35% would go for the establishment of new shelter facilities and for private home shelter care; the remaining 30% is specified for the services exclusive of shelters, mentioned above (advocacy, counseling, etc.).

Further provisions of the bill include the following:

— Two new crimes would be established as Class A misdemeanors, and penalties provided, for "threats with devices or instruments" and "restraint on personal liberty".
— A Council on Domestic Abuse would be created to study the problem and recommend solutions and policy alternatives.
— Additional training in dealing with domestic abuse incidents would be mandated, as part of the preparatory training requirement for police officers.
— Restrictions under current law would be removed so that victims of domestic abuse would be eligible to receive crime victim compensation awards.

If you are interested in this legislation and wish to follow its progress, you can contact the Legislative Reference Bureau at the State Capitol, Madison, Wisconsin 53702, at (608) 266-0341, or the toll-free state-wide legislative information number, 1-800-362-9696.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL PUBLICATIONS ON DOMESTIC VIOLENCE

A series of publications on domestic violence came out of a study by the Special Committee on Domestic Violence, established by the Legislative Council. For 1½ years the Committee intensively studied the problem of domestic violence in Wisconsin, published 24 publications based on their findings, and in January 1979 reported its recommendations to the Council.

The 24 publications cover a number of important domestic violence issues including the extent of the problem in Wisconsin, services available in the state, law enforcement, legal aspects and criminal penalties for domestic violence in Wisconsin, and state legislation.

The publications are available to the public as long as the supply lasts. If you'd like a list of them, or if you wish to request any on a specific topic, contact the Office of the Council - Legislative Council, Room 147 North, State Capitol, Madison, Wis 53702; telephone (608) 266-1304.

TENNESSEE



JOB ADVOCACY PROJECT ESTABLISHED

The Nashville organization 'Services for Women in Crisis, Inc.' has recently established a new program, the Job Advocacy Project. The project was funded by the Governor's 4% Discretionary Fund for Special Projects, under CETA, through the Department of Employment Security.

The purpose of the Job Advocacy Project is "to increase the employability of the participant (in order) to alleviate financial stress which may be contributing to the violence and/or provide the participant with alternatives to his/her domestic situation" and to "help the victim (often an economically dependent woman) to develop viable alternatives through financial independence."

The program provides victims of domestic violence who are CETA eligible with the following services, as necessary:

- *Job Counseling* - counseling is oriented around employability. This might include, for instance, working on a participant's poor self-esteem and dependency as it relates to finding and maintaining employment.
- *Employment Preparation Training* - assists the development and strengthening of the skills necessary for obtaining and holding a job, in order to prepare the participant for future job placement or for a job training program.
- *Job Advocacy* - the staff of the project will develop a list of potential jobs and will provide assistance in identifying and obtaining either employment or placement in educational or vocational training programs.

For further information about the project contact Ms. Callie Hutchinson, Director, Jol Advocacy Project at 619 Stahlman Building, Nashville, Tenn. 37201, Tel.: (615) 254-1168.

For more 'Regional News' from Tennessee, see the article on Region IV's Technical Assistance Center on page 6.

(H.R. 2682, cont.)

grams set forth in the bill.

The appropriation levels over the 3 year funding period are: $15 million for FY'80, $20 million for FY'81, and $25 million for FY'82. The breakdown of the total annual sum for each of the 3 years is as follows:



*Technical Assistance with Applications

Not less than 60% of the total funds appropriated annually are to be used for making grants to or entering into contracts with state and local government agencies and private nonprofit organizations for demonstration projects.

Not less than 5% may be used by the Director of NIMH to provide technical assistance to any private nonprofit organization which requires and requests assistance with development of an application for a grant.

Grants will be awarded to projects which are demonstrative in nature, projects designed to "develop and implement effective means for the prevention and treatment of domestic violence", programs which "identify the causes of domestic violence", and training programs for personnel who are "primarily engaged in areas relating to the problems of domestic violence".

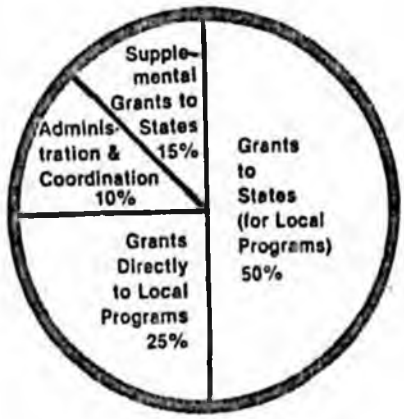
No grant to any program shall exceed $50,000 or 25% of the annual program budget, whichever is less.

In addition to the grant program and the technical assistance, funds are to be used for a number of other activities specified in the bill as follows: a national clearinghouse on domestic violence, research by the Director of NIMH, a review of the effectiveness of the grant program, and a study to review the effectiveness of state laws, practices and policies related to domestic violence.

(H.R. 2977, cont.)

for FY'81, and $30 million for FY'82.

The breakdown of the total sum for each of the 3 years is as follows:



75% of the total allocation will be used for grants to local programs (local public agencies and private nonprofit organizations) to "prevent incidents of domestic violence and to assist victims and dependents of victims of domestic violence". Not less than ¾ of the funds will go to the private non-profit organizations.

The 75% figure is composed of 2 smaller components —

(a) *50%* of the total allocation is for grants made from the Federal level (by the Secretary of HEW) to qualifying states for local projects within the state.

(b) *25%* is for grants from the federal level directly to the local groups.

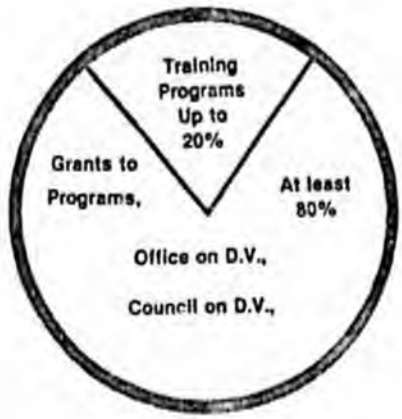
Any single grant to a local project cannot exceed $50,000 annually or 25% of the annual program budget, whichever is less (with specified exceptions to this limit).

15% of the total may be allocated to supplement the grants to states, where necessary, to cover the costs of administering the states' domestic violence programs.

10% will go for the operation of a national clearinghouse on domestic violence, a national media campaign, for a review of federal, state, and local domestic violence programs, and recommendations concerning the need for modification of Federal programs. A coordinator shall be appointed by the Secretary of HEW to oversee these and all other activities under this act.

(H.R. 3921, cont.)

fice on Domestic Violence, and a Council on Domestic Violence, to provide grants for the assistance of victims of domestic violence and for training programs, and for other purposes". The bill calls for a 5 year total appropriation of $125 million. This breaks down to: $15 million for FY'79, $20 million for FY '80, and $30 million for each of the 3 succeeding fiscal years (FY'81-'83).



Up to 20% of the total amount appropriated in any fiscal year may be used for grants for training programs "designed to provide personnel training and technical assistance training to individuals and organizations involved in establishing or maintaining community services for victims of domestic violence." The remaining 80% + would be used for grants to programs aiding victims, and for a federal Office and Council.

Grants to programs designed to prevent domestic violence and to provide aid to victims of domestic violence comprise the majority of the funds allocated under this act. Grants will be awarded to public agencies and private non-profit organizations providing shelter and services for victims of domestic violence.

Any one grant to a local program may not exceed $50,000 in any fiscal year or 25% of the annual program budget, whichever is less. No program shall receive funds for more than 3 fiscal years.

The Council on D. V., to be established within HEW, will make all grant determinations - those for training programs and for grants to programs.

The Office on D. V. will coordinate all federal d.v. programs, maintain a national clearinghouse, conduct a national media campaign, review existing federal, state, and local domestic violence programs, and make recommendations to Congress.

(federal legislation, cont.)

Meanwhile in the Senate . . . we have been informed that Senator Alan Cranston (D-CA) is planning to introduce domestic violence legislation there as soon as the House approves a domestic violence bill. Last August, near the end of the 95th Congressional Session, the Senate passed a domestic violence bill, S. 2759, but the House did not act in time on its bill and the session adjourned before all of the necessary steps to pass the legislation could take place. This year, Senator Cranston and the others are first waiting to see if the House will pass its version; when this happens they will move quickly to introduce legislation in the Senate. It is therefore important to get the House to act on the legislation as soon as possible there so that action can begin in the Senate.

In the legislative process, a bill is referred to a Committee and then to one of its subcommittees. Study, hearings, and revisions may take place in the subcommittee and if the bill is approved there it goes back to the full committee, where more hearings and revisions ('mark up') may occur. If approved in Committee, the bill is 'reported' out of Committee and its passage is recommended to the full House. Then the bill (this is for a House bill only) goes to the Rules Committee, where the bill is cleared for floor action - debate, amendments, and vote - and placed on the calendar. (For the next steps in the process of "How A Bill Becomes A Law", see SANEnews #5, page 3).

A bill can die in committee if no action is taken on it there. This is, in fact, what happens to most bills. Public input is particularly important at this stage; if concerned individuals express their support of legislation and let the members of the committee know that there is public interest in the bill, it can certainly help a bill's chance for passage. You can express your support for the domestic violence legislation by writing to the Committee and Subcommittee members, urging them to act on this legislation.

For a list of the names of the Committee and Subcommittee members, you can write to the Committee*. You might check the list to see if your Congressional Representatives are among the members. You can also contact your Congressional Representatives and ask for their support of the legislation. It might be particularly helpful to arrange for your Congressional Representatives to visit some of the shelters and other services for battered women in your state so that they can get a clearer picture of the situation, the overwhelming need for shelters, and of the difficulties that many existing battered women's groups face because of the lack of adequate financial assistance. Such a visit could give Representatives a real feeling for the plight of the battered woman and an idea of just how necessary this legislation is.

*Committee on Education and Labor, U. S. House of Representatives, Room 2181 Rayburn House Office Bldg., Washington, D.C. 20515; telephone (202) 225-4527.

Carl D. Perkins (D-KY), Committee Chairperson, Room 2328 Rayburn H.O.B.; telephone (202) 225-4935.

Subcommittee on Select Education, Judith L. Wagner, Staff Director, Room 320, Cannon House Office Bldg., U. S. House of Representatives, Washington, D.C. 20515; telephone (202) 225-5954.

Paul Simon (D-IL) Subcommittee Chairperson, Room 227, Cannon H.O.B.; telephone (202) 225-5201.

SOME SUGGESTIONS FOR KEEPING TRACK OF FEDERAL LEGISLATION

- Copies of bills (and of committee reports and public laws) can be obtained by writing to:
  (for Senate Bills) *The Senate Documents Room*, Capitol Building, Washington, D.C. 20515.
  (for House Bills) *The House Documents Room*, B-30 Capitol Building, Washington, D.C. 20515.
- For information on a bill's history and present status you can call *The Office of Legislative Information* for House bills, at (202) 225-1772. Their address is 3674 House Office Building, Annex 2, U. S. House of Representatives, Washington, D.C. The office can give you bills' numbers, sponsors' names, and important dates. This is an extremely useful resource for up-to-date information concerning legislation introduced in both houses.
- The *Congressional Record* is published for every day that Congress is in session, and it includes a complete transcript of all that went on in the Senate and House on that day.

  The Record is available at many libraries or by subscription (at $75/year) from the Superintendent of Documents, U. S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402. Your group might also want to check with your Congressional Representative to see about the possibility of obtaining a complimentary subscription.
- You can call the *Committee* or *Subcommittee* to which the bill was referred if you'd like specific information about upcoming hearings and other committee action. You can also ask to be placed on the Committee's mailing list.
- Your *Congressional Representatives*, the Congresspersons and Senators from your state, are another information source. Copies of and information concerning bills can be obtained from their offices. Some have toll-free numbers.
- Another source of information are the *Congressional Aides;* each of the key sponsors of the domestic violence legislation has one of their aides concentrating on domestic violence along with a few other issues. (See the list of these aides below). If you have any specific requests for information, you can contact the sponsoring legislators' offices and speak with the appropriate aide there. Also, if you're not on the *sponsoring legislators' mailing lists* on domestic violence, it would be a good idea to ask to be placed on them, since they do mail out updates periodically concerning the legislation.

Legislator	*Legislative Aide for Domestic Violence Issues*
Senator Cranston	Jack Wickes
Rep. Cotter	Susan Stipanski
Rep. Beard	John Dudinsky
Rep. Boggs	Mimi Griffith
Rep. Mikulski	Joanne Howes
Rep. Miller	Betty Gorski

The telephone number for the main switchboard of the Capitol is (202) 224-3121; they can connect you with any of the legislators' offices.

ACTION - Technical Assistance Program

CORRECTIONS:

In issue #5 of SANEnews, we announced the selection of the 10 Regional Technical Assistance Centers and we listed the names and addresses of each center. There have been a number of changes in names, addresses, and phone numbers since that time. If you don't have the correct address for the Center in your region, you can get it from the *National Technical Assistance Center*, at their new address: 202 East Huron St., Suite #101, Ann Arbor, Michigan 48107; telephone (313) 995-5460, 995-5444, or 995-5447.

AN UPDATE ON THE ACTIVITIES OF THE NATIONAL & REGIONAL CENTERS

Last year the ACTION agency allocated $300,000 for a Technical Assistance Program which established one National and ten Regional Technical Assistance Centers on Family Violence. The purpose of the program is to provide technical assistance (i.e., the sharing of skills, information, expertise, and knowledge) to service-providing groups. A wide range of activities aimed at providing technical assistance has been undertaken by both the National Center and the Regional Centers. Such activities include regional and national mailings, lending libraries, the publishing of new materials, volunteer training programs, workshops, conferences, and consultation to assist service-providing groups.

National Center

The National Center has been publishing a national newsletter, *The Monthly Memo*, which highlights some of the important activities of the Technical Assistance Centers and other news of interest to battered women's groups. They are also printing up technical assistance materials, including the Bibliography of Manuals and Educational Materials and a comprehensive volunteer training manual. The National Center has also been providing technical assistance upon request to the 10 Regional Centers and to local groups throughout the country.

Regional Centers

Regional conferences are being planned throughout the country, beginning in August, by the Regional Centers. Region IV will hold the first regional conference, August 2-4 (see Region IV profile for further details on that). You can contact the Center in your region to see if they have set a date as yet for their conference.

The Regional Centers are providing ongoing technical assistance to groups within their region. Additionally, each center has developed their own special projects. Part of the objective behind these innovative demonstration projects is to share the results of these projects with the rest of the concerned public so that they can learn and, hence, develop their own successful projects. To give you a more thorough understanding of what activities have been taking place at Regional Centers, we have focused on Region IV in the following section.

PROFILE OF THE REGION IV TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE CENTER

499 South Patterson, Memphis, TN 38111
Tele: (901) 324-3682, Gloria Pyne, Director

The Region IV Technical Assistance Center, located in Memphis, Tennessee, covers 8 states - Tennessee, Alabama, Georgia, Florida, North Carolina, South Carolina, Kentucky and Mississippi. The Center has been particularly involved in community education, information sharing/dissemination, and providing technical assistance to new service groups in the region. They have a regional newsletter, *The Green Light*, which reports on the Center's activities and important regional events of interest. If you'd like to be added to their mailing list, write to the editor, Gloria Pyne, at the Region IV T.A.C. The Center also has a regional lending library. You can write for a list of the publications that are available and for information about borrowing materials.

Region IV will hold the first Regional Conference/Training Session in Memphis, Tennessee this summer. It is tentatively scheduled for August 2nd through 4th at Memphis State University's Conference Center and it is open to the people in Region IV. For further details about the conference, contact the Center.

The Region IV Center has been developing a series of workshops aimed at prevention. The first in the series of these workshops is a 3-hour (half-day) workshop presentation entitled "And They Didn't Live Happily Ever After". It has already been presented at a number of places and has been requested by many others. The workshop is designed to increase sensitivity to victims, and increase awareness and understanding of the battering phenomenon as well as the social, cultural, and psychological factors that support women battering. Finally, the workshop provides resources to prevent battering. With its emphasis on prevention, this project is another example of the type of innovative demonstration project characteristic of the entire Technical Assistance Program.

Shelter Profile

The Park Slope Safe Homes Project
262 9th Street
Brooklyn, New York 11215
(212) 788-4800
Project Coordinator: Karen Wagner

One spring evening in 1976, a local minister accompanied a police officer on his nightly patrol of the Park Slope section of Brooklyn, New York, an economically, racially, and ethnicly mixed community of approximately 85,000 residents. Over 60% of the calls received by the police that night involved domestic violence. Yet there were very few local services that could provide immediate help to victims of domestic violence, especially battered women and their children. The minister described this unfortunate situation at the next meeting of the Park Slope Clergy Association (PSCA) and the decision was made to develop a program that would meet the needs of the battered women and their families living in Park Slope. The Safe Homes Project is a network of local, private homes that provide safe, temporary refuge for battered women and their children in times of crisis. The maximum stay in a Safe Home is three days and short-term crisis counseling is available to the battered woman, her children and the battering partner (if he is willing) for a maximum of eight weeks. If long-term counseling or housing is needed, appropriate referrals are made to the Greater New York City area. Referrals are also made for legal, social, medical and financial services when they are necessary.

The Safe Homes model was chosen because the group had very little money and this model required little financial outlay as compared to a permanent shelter, which can

(continued on page 7)

(HUD continued from page 2)

fice - Community Planning and Development Div., Dept. of HUD, 451 Seventh St. S.W., Washington, D.C. 20410.

The law provides for citizen input in the CDBG program. Each application submitted by a local government must include, by law, a written citizen participation plan showing that it has provided for adequate citizen participation by having provided information about the program to citizens, held at least 2 public hearings, and accepted comment by the public. Citizens, therefore, have an opportunity to participate in the development of the application and to submit their views and proposals. Each jurisdiction must, by law, hold at least 2 public hearings and these hearings are an excellent place to present your proposals - if you are interested, it is a good idea to find out the time and place that these hearings are to be held.

GRANTSWOMANSHIP:

FOUNDATIONS: State Directories

The Foundation Directory (reviewed in SANEnews, Issue #4) lists several thousand of the largest foundations in the country; but that figure only accounts for about 10% of all existing foundations. Many of the foundations which are too small to be listed in the Foundation Directory can be found in the state or area directories, which are important sources of foundation information because they include foundations which are not listed elsewhere.

There are directories for 33 states plus Washington, D.C. In some cases, there is more than one directory for a particular state, and some directories cover several states.

Because they are published by different sources (in most cases, private organizations), the directories vary quite a bit in content as well as in price. Each directory must be ordered from a different address. A list of all of the state or area directories, which includes information about addresses and prices, is available. This list is entitled "A Bibliography of Area Foundation Directories" and it was compiled by, and can be ordered from, the Foundation Center, 888 7th Avenue, New York, NY 10019.

If you'd like to just read (rather than buy) a directory for your state or region, you can check your local library or the Foundation Center regional collection nearest you. For the address of the Foundation Center regional collection in your state or region contact the Foundation Center's main library, located at 888 7th Avenue, New York, NY 10019.

FOUNDATIONS: Publications

There are several free or inexpensive publications of interest which are concerned with foundation funding. All can be ordered from the Foundation Center, 888 7th Avenue, New York, NY 10019. They are:

- *About Foundations: How to Find The Facts You Need To Get A Grant* by Judith B. Margolin (48 pages), (currently out of print - will be available in the Fall - probably at $5.00).
- *What Makes A Good Proposal:* (8 pages) - free-of-charge for up to 5 copies.
- *What Will A Foundation Look For When You Submit A Grant Proposal;* (8 pages) free-of-charge for up to 5 copies.

CETA UPDATE:

Proposed rules regarding procedures for waivers of time limitations on Public Service Employment (PSE) under CETA were published in the Federal Register on June 8th by the Dept. of Labor's Employment and Training Administration. Comment on the proposed rules is due by June 25, 1979, after which the final rules will be published.

The CETA Act of 1978 placed limitations on the length of time a person may participate in PSE and stipulated that a waiver of these time limitations may be granted under certain conditions. Under the law, individual participation in PSE is limited to 18 months -78 weeks - in a 5 year period, with provision for extension - for up to 12 months - of the time limit.

The new regulations further explain just what the conditions necessary for the time extension are, and outline the procedures for the application for, and the granting of, waivers.

The current fiscal year will end on September 30, 1979, and at that time - absent the granting of waivers -hundreds of thousands of PSE participants will reach the end of their participation period. The new regulations were promulgated as a response to pressure from local governments who expressed a need for more definitive guidance on the waiver procedures at this time so that they can plan for the upcoming fiscal year.

If you are interested in the content of the proposed rules, you might check your local library for a copy of the June 8th Federal Register or contact your CETA prime sponsor.

(Shelter profile continued from page 6)

be very costly to establish and maintain. This model also satisfied a desire to involve the community as much as possible; a representative from Children & Youth Development Services (C.Y.D.S.) took a leading role in coordinating early efforts which led to the development of the Project and its extensive volunteer network. All volunteers make a one year commitment before they are trained. This helps to insure the quality and reliability of the Project by cutting down on volunteer turn-over.

While the Project's main purpose is to provide emergency, short-term housing and crisis counseling to battered women and their families, the Project also provides a wide range of other services. A Hotline, located in a local hospital, oporates seven days a week from 9 a.m. to 9 p.m. Support groups are available to help battered women explore alternatives and solutions to their problems and realize that they are not alone.

A unique aspect of the Project is its relationship to the Park Slope Police Department where a C.Y.D.S. social worker *and* a Spanish-speaking paraprofessional are stationed. Their tasks include accepting and making referrals on all social services, expecially those dealing with domestic violence.

The Project is an innovative response to the overwhelming need for refuge for the victims of family violence. Thanks to this community's deep sense of caring and commitment, battered women and their families no longer have to suffer in silence.

Personal Profile



Erin Pizzey
Author, Filmmaker
Founder and Director of
Chiswick Women's Aid
369 Chiswick High Road
London, England

Violence in the home has always been an all-pervasive social problem, but, until recently, it has been a problem that has been all too well hidden from public concern. This, in addition to the fact that Erin Pizzey, herself, was a battered child, promoted her to assume a pioneering role in the battered women's movement in England.

In 1974, Ms. Pizzey wrote and published the first thorough work on the subject of battered women, *Scream Quietly or the Neighbors Will Hear*. Ms. Pizzey has also recently finished a book on battered children, *Infernal Child*, which has already sold out. She has also produced two films, "The Chiswick Experience" and "Chiswick". Ms. Pizzey's most important contribution to the battered women's movement, however, is Chiswick Women's Aid (CWA), which she, with the help of others, founded in 1971. CWA is unique in that it was the *very* first refuge for battered women and their children. Since then, Ms. Pizzey has established a network of refuges in England, all of which are always overcrowded with women and children, and are always struggling for cooperation from social services and government agencies.

The central focus of CWA is the development and maintenance of a strong sense of community among the women and children living there. House decisions, for example, are always the result of a group process. The staff at CWA has no right to ask anyone to leave the house, only the women who live there can vote anybody out of the house - they can even vote out staff members.

But refuges, however caring, cannot solve the whole problem. Ms. Pizzey realizes that some women leave CWA only to return to the same or another violent relationship. The problem is that violence is often the only experience battered women know. According to Ms. Pizzey, "Violence goes on from generation to generation. All the men who persistantly batter come from homes where they watched violence or experienced it themselves."

Violence from generation to generation is a pattern that Ms. Pizzey believes must be broken. This is why one of her major concerns is the effect battering has on children. "Children from violent families are *so used* to being beaten, uncomfortable, ill, and cold, that they don't even feel it. When pain thresholds get that high in a child, sometimes the only way they feel anything is in the middle of a violent act. Children can become addicted to violent relationships. We have to find an alternative to the lives these children lead that are so exciting. And their lives really are exciting; filled with passion and drama." When Ms. Pizzey returns to England, she plans to go to the country and open a shelter specifically for battered children.

Despite all her contributions to the battered women's movement, Ms. Pizzey still questions its future. Recently, Ms. Pizzey toured the U.S., stopping at 20 different states to give lecture/workshops, culminating in a final report to NIMH in Washington, D.C. At one of her lectures on the tour, Ms. Pizzey warned, "I have seen a number of battered women's shelters in the U.S. close down in the last few years due to lack of funding. If something key doesn't happen in government spending and legislation in the next 2 years, I fear the issue of battered women will all go under the carpet again. And that would be a tragedy." Ms. Pizzey's warning is grounded in the fact that in 1977, all government aid to CWA was cancelled, forcing them to become totally self-supporting. Ms. Pizzey concluded with the following claim: "Until all governments recognize the necessity of rescuing families from violence, we will never live in peace."

TO OUR READERS:

We are soliciting information for a new feature that we'll be adding to the newsletter, in which we will explore the role of volunteerism in the battered women's movement. We would like to hear from you about *your* experiences with volunteerism and any ideas or comments you might have on the subject, so that we can share this information with others working on the issue of battered women.

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Literature

New Books

Kiss Daddy Goodnight: A Speak-out on Incest, by Louise Armstrong, New York: Hawthorn Books, Inc., 1978, $9.95, and **Conspiracy of Silence: The Trauma of Incest,** by Sandra Butler, San Francisco: New Glide Publications, Inc., 1978, $10.00. These complementary volumes significantly increase the depth and breadth of knowledge about incest.

Armstrong's work consists largely of first-person accounts of individuals' experiences with incestuous relationships. The range of narratives varies from the author's own recounting of being chased around a hotel room, and caught, by her father at the age of 14, to reports from women whose memories of sexual assault by fathers and stepfathers date back to age three or four.

One of the most compelling testimonies in the book comes from Sara, whose father abused her, her older brother, and numerous foster children placed in his care over a period of many years. Sara's father told her when she was 12 that if he ever found out that she had had intercourse, "he was going to be next in line." While walking her dog through a park, Sara, then aged 15, was raped. She never told either of her parents about the rape because she was afraid that her father would carry out his threat.

There is much insight to be gleaned from the reports. Certainly, the young ages of many of the victims belie the common myth of the "seductive adolescent." Armstrong concludes, from the volume of responses to her newspaper ads requesting information, that the genuine taboo in America is not so much incest itself as it is talking about it. Armstrong's work is an important step toward breaking that barrier. The book concludes with a useful list of facilities that offer incest treatment programs.

While Sandra Butler's book also utilizes narrative accounts by victims, the bulk of *Conspiracy of Silence* is analytical in content and builds a framework for understanding and overcoming the problem in our society.

Butler begins by creating and defining her own terminology. She defines "incestuous assault" as "any manual, oral or genital contact or other explicit sexual behavior that an adult family member imposes on a child, who is unable to alter or understand the adult's behavior because of his or her powerlessness in the family and early stage of psychological development." Butler stresses the nonconsensual nature of such contact, which results from the child's lack of understanding of sexuality. Hence, the child is unable to make a free or fully conscious response to the adult's behavior.

The book's opening exposition of the scope of the problem and a lengthy chapter on the children affected bear eloquent testimony to Butler's assertion that "incest is relentlessly democratic." The complexities of the issue are aptly addressed in sections on the aggressors, the family, and the professionals.

One of the most intractable myths enshrouding incest is that of the "collusive" mother, usually portrayed as an invisible third partner in the sexual act between husband and child. Butler deftly avoids blaming the mothers. While acknowledging that incest often occurs in homes where the mothers are partially or totally physically handicapped, alcoholic, or have had histories of mental illness, she blames society and the professional community of service providers for the victimization of those women. Butler questions the number and kinds of choices that the mothers have had the opportunity to make and charges the professional community with responsibility for providing them support and strength.

Butler's book contains a list of questions that community groups can pose to themselves and their communities in developing an effective approach to the problem of incest.

Information Service on Criminal Justice

The National Criminal Justice Reference Service (NCJRS) is a national and international clearinghouse of information on law enforcement and criminal justice. Established in 1972 as a service of the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration's National Institute of Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice, NCJRS collects and disseminates selected documents to encourage an exchange of information that will increase understanding of crime, its causes, effects, and prevention, and of the operation of the criminal justice system.

The NCJRS services and its collection of nearly 40,000 documents are available to the public as well as justice professionals. The collection includes published and unpublished research studies; reports, plans, and project descriptions; books, films, and other audiovisual materials; abstracts and full translations of relevant foreign language documents; and indexes, LEAA grant files, and NCJRS publications. Shelter staffs, service providers, and others interested in domestic violence can obtain such items as a bibliography or a description of a shelter program funded by LEAA.

Through the Selective Notification of Information Service (SNI), individuals or organizations may receive, free of charge, monthly announcements of recent significant publications in all major criminal justice fields with citations organized by topic, and a calendar of events listing special activities and programs. SNI notices contain brief abstracts of documents and information on how to obtain them.

Another tool offered by NCJRS is the Reference Service. It uses the NCJRS computerized data base to provide citations, abstracts, or copies of documents available at NCJRS. Interested persons may consult by mail, telephone, or in person with a reference

specialist who will provide information or guide the inquirer to other sources.

Individuals may also borrow a limited number of documents through the Document Loan Program by arranging interlibrary loans with a public, academic, or other library.

Free microfiche copies of publications are listed in the NCJRS *Document Retrieval Index*. The index, which lists all materials in the NCJRS collection up to 1975, is available in microfiche free of charge, or may be purchased from the Superintendent of Documents, US Government Printing Office, Washington, DC 20402, for $12. A seven-volume up-date of the index, listing materials in the collection as of 1978 will be available in June 1979.

Among other NCJRS publications are bibliographies on selected topics, Current Awareness Materials, and State-of-the-Literature reviews which include brief bibliographies and descriptions of research and demonstration projects. They are announced by the SNI service.

For an SNI subscription form or additional information, write NCJRS, Box 6000, Rockville, MD 20850, or call 202/862-2900.

Resources

Understanding Sexual Child Abuse - Volume 1, by J. Gary May, MD, 1978. For order and price information, write to: Publications Department, National Committee for Prevention of Child Abuse, Suite 510, 111 East Wacker Drive, Chicago, IL 60601. Child psychiatrist Gary May describes in this booklet a range of sexual offenses of which a child can be victim. He differentiates between contact and noncontact offenses and the effect they may have on children. The booklet also contains a section on incest and sexual offender, as well as a list of references and a bibliography.

Dealing with Child Sexual Abuse - Volume 2, by Vincent Fontana, MD, Brian Fraser, JD, Jo Ensminger, ACSW, and Roland Summit, MD, 1978. For order and price information, write to: Publications Department, National Committee for Prevention of Child Abuse, Suite 510, 111 East Wacker Drive, Chicago, IL 60601. This booklet is a companion to *Understanding Sexual Child Abuse* - Volume 1, described above. It includes chapters on the medical and legal issues involved in sexual abuse of children, including the role of the medical professional, the lawyer, the social worker, and the psychotherapist. This publication seeks to answer some of the most often posed questions, such as where to obtain help for the child, whether the abuser can be treated, and what effect disclosure has on family, victim, and offender.

Battered Women: Issues of Public Policy, by the United States Commission on Civil Rights, 1978, free. Order from: Publications Management Division, Room 700, U.S. Commission on Civil Rights, 1121 Vermont Avenue, N.W., Washington, DC 20425. This is the publication of the Proceedings of the Consultation on Battered Women sponsored by the Commission on January 30-31, 1978. The purpose of the consultation was to identify existing research data on wife abuse and to consider research strategies to fill information gaps; to identify areas of state laws and law enforcement where reforms are needed; to present available short- and long-term resources for battered women; to discuss the federal responsibility and role in domestic violence issues; to bring together researchers, activists, policymakers, and others; and to inform the public. The Commission invited experts from a variety of fields to present papers which are published in their entirety in the proceedings. The publication also includes a directory of nationwide resources for battered women, including national, state, and local organizations as well as federal agencies serving abuse victims. The appendix lists newsletters and bibliographies on the subject of domestic violence.

The Bucks Start Here: How to Fund Social Service Projects, by Kathleen Fojtik, BA, BS, 1978, $5.00. Order from: Domestic Violence Project, Inc., 1917 Washtenaw Avenue, Ann Arbor, MI 48104. This booklet provides detailed, concise, and current information on initiating a community-based social service agency. Fojtik takes the reader from devising articles of incorporation through writing proposals and applying for federal and local government grants and foundation funds. The publication gives tips on a variety of approaches to applying for funds, and contains in the appendix examples of documents involved in the process. There is a bibliography on funds and fundraising, plus a list of state foundation directories and guides to proposal writing.

General Revenue Sharing: Influencing Local Budgets, by the Center for Community Change, 1978, $1.50. Order from: Publications, Center for Community Change, 1000 Wisconsin Avenue, N.W., Washington, DC 20007. This publication is one of a series of Citizen's Action Guides, informational booklets on legislative and policy measures that affect community organizations. The General Revenue Sharing program (GRS), or State and Local Fiscal Assistance Act, was amended in 1976 to include many provisions suggested by community and national social advocacy organizations. The guide seeks to help citizen groups become involved in the budget process by which GRS funds are distributed and used.

Funding Feminists is a coalition of women fundraisers sponsored by the San Francisco Women's Centers, 63 Brady Street, San Francisco, CA 94103. The coalition was formed in 1977 to organize and support the efforts of women seeking funds for women. The coalition meets in San Francisco every other week and provides low-cost technical assistance in fundraising. Membership is $5 for individuals and $10 for organizations.

Paper read at the
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Toronto, August 29, 1978

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THE SOCIAL CAUSES OF INTERPERSONAL VIOLENCE: THE EXAMPLE OF FAMILY VIOLENCE AND ODYSSEY HOUSE NON-VIOLENCE*

Murray A. Straus
University of New Hampshire

CONTRIBUTION OF RESEARCH ON FAMILY VIOLENCE TO A GENERAL THEORY OF VIOLENCE
- Why Study Violence In The Family
  - Family is Preeminant in Violence
  - A Known and Manageable Unit
  - The Family Teaches Violence
  - Generality of Principles

CONCEPTUAL PROBLEMS
- Concatenated and Hierarchical Theories
- Definitions
  - Aggression
  - Violence
  - Instrumental Violence
  - Legitimate Violence

CULTURAL NORMS AND VIOLENCE
- The Marriage License as a Hitting License
- Violence Between Siblings

SOCIAL ORGANIZATIONAL CAUSES OF VIOLENCE
- Social Organization
- Family Organizational Characteristics Producing Violence
  - Age and Sex Differences
  - Range of Activities and Interests
  - Intensity of Involvement
  - Right To Influence
  - Family Privacy

THE COMBINATION OF CULTURE, SOCIAL ORGANIZATION, AND SOCIAL LEARNING
- The Family Combination
- Application to Non-Family Violence: The Lesson of Odyssey House

For the past seven years I have directed a program of research focused on acts of aggression in the family--especially acts of physical violence. The broad aim of that research program is to unravel what I call "the paradox of family violence." The paradox I am referring to is the fact that the family is both the most loving and supportive of human groups and also by far the most physically violent group or institution, except for the police or the military during a war (Steinmetz and Straus, 1974).

CONTRIBUTION OF RESEARCH ON FAMILY VIOLENCE TO A GENERAL THEORY OF VIOLENCE

But although I will be drawing on our research on violence within the family, my purpose this morning is not to tell you about violence in the family. Rather, it is addressed to the broader aims of this symposium. Specifically I will try to contribute something to a general understanding of the causes of human aggression and violence.

Why Study Violence in The Family?

Violence within the family is particularly well suited to advancing a more general understanding of aggression and violence for a number of reasons.

Family Is Preeminent In Violence. First, as I have just indicated, violence in the home is a far more serious problem than violence in the streets, in the classroom, or anywhere else. The preeminance of the family in respect to physical violence applies to everything from slaps to torture and murder. This fact emerged from our earliest pilot study and was confirmed in a recently completed study of a nationally representative sample of 2,143 families (Straus, 1977; Straus, Gelles, and Steinmetz, 1979). The FBI Uniform Crime reports give data on assaults in rates per hundred thousand, whereas we found it more meaningful to describe serious assaults within the family in rates per hundred, not per hundred thousand, or even per thousand. So if one wants to know about violence in natural settings, the family is the area in which it can be observed and studied.

A Known and Manageable Unit. A second reason for studying violence in the family as a means of arriving at a general theoretical understanding of violence, is that we already know a great deal about the family. Furthermore, it is a group with a fairly limited range of organizational patterns. As a result, when one studies violence in the family, one is studying violence under somewhat more known, limited, and controlled conditions than is usually the case with natural setting studies of violence.

The Family Teaches Violence. Third, the family is not only preeminent in respect to the amount of violence, it is also preeminently the place where most of us learn to be violent. The basic training in violence provided by the family fits a social learning theory model. It takes place through physical punishment, by observing violence, and by generalizing from the rules that are implicit in the way others react to acts of violence (Straus, 1977; Straus, Gelles and Steinmetz, 1979: Chapter 5).

The lessons learned start in infancy, even before speech, and remain with most people for life. In modified form, it is carried over into life outside the family.

Generality of Principles. Finally, although there are some unique features to aggression and violence within the family (Gelles and Straus, 1978), for the most part the issues, problems, and theoretical principles covering violence in the family are the same as those which apply to all investigations of human aggression.

CONCEPTUAL PROBLEMS

One of the ways research on violence in the family is the same as research on violence outside the family is that both labor under the burden of many conceptual and methodological difficulties.

Concatenated and Hierarchical Theories

To begin with there is no standard definition of either of these phenomena. Second, even if we were to agree on the conceptual and operational definitions, research is bound to be difficult, and research results are bound to be confusing, because both aggression and violence are phenomena which can be brought about by a variety of causes. For this reason, the ultimate explanation for human aggression and violence will be in the form of what Kaplan (1964:298) calls a "concatenated" rather than a "hierarchical" theory.

A hierarchical theory is organized like "a deductive pyramid in which we rise to fewer and more general laws as we move from conclusions to premises which entail them." In contrast, a concatenated theory is one "whose component laws...typically...converge on some central point, each specifying one of the factors which plays a part in the phenomenon which the theory is to explain." The very diversity of the presentations at this symposium speaks eloquently to the need for the distinction between phenomena amenable to hierarchical as compared to concatenated explanations.

Defining Aggression and Violence

In the light of these problems, I will begin by stating the definitions of aggression and violence used in the various studies of the Family Violence Research Program at the University of New Hampshire.*1

Aggression is defined as an act carried out with the intention of, or perceived as having the intention of, hurting another person.

Violence is an act in which the intention or perceived intention is to cause physical pain or injury. "Violence," as I am using that term, is therefore synonomous with "physical aggression."

From here on my remarks will be focused on physical aggression or violence in the family because that has been the primary focus of my research. However, I assume that unless proven otherwise, what is true about physical aggression tends to also apply to other types of aggressive acts. That is, the same principles apply to aggressive acts in the form of cutting remarks, cutting with a knife, and cutting up someone's favorite suit or dress.

In line with what I just said, the "physical hurt" element of the definition of violence is not restricted to beatings up and murder. Rather it can range from slight pain, as in a slap, on. It is important to recognize that even mildly hurting acts are violent because the learning of violent behavior typically starts with such acts.

Instrumental Violence. Although I have given what I consider the basic definition of violence, this is not usually sufficient. Usually one must also take into account a number of other dimensions, such as whether the violent act is "instrumental" to some other purposes, or "expressive," i.e., an end in itself; and whether the act of violence is culturally permitted or required in the circumstances, versus one which runs counter to cultural norms. The latter is a dimension which can be called legitimate versus illegitimate violence.

The importance of the instrumental versus expressive dimension, and the legitimate versus illegitimate dimension, can be illustrated by typical acts of violence within the family. When "violence in the family" is mentioned, most people are likely to picture a husband beating up his wife for no good reason. That could be characterized as an example of expressive-illegitimate violence. If, however, the husband was (consciously or unconsciously) beating up his wife in order to, as one husband we interviewed put it, "show her who's who around here," then it would be an example of instrumental-illegitimate violence.

Legitimate Violence. Are there instances of violence within the family which fall on the "legitimate" side of the continuum? There are. In general, the rule in the family is that if someone is doing wrong, and "won't listen to reason" it is ok to hit. In the case of children, it is more than just ok. Most American parents see it as an obligation. And, as I have tried to show elsewhere (Straus, 1976; Straus and Hotaling, 1979) this carries over to the relationship between husbands and wives. A hint of that was given a moment ago. In describing the husband who beat up his wife, I used the phrase "for no good reason." The implication of this phrase is that there can be situations in which there is "a good reason" for a husband to hit his wife and visa versa. In fact, about one out of four Americans explicitly take that view (Stark and McEvoy, 1970) and my guess is that far more hold that view but do not realize it.

CULTURAL NORMS AND VIOLENCE

The Marriage Licence as a Hitting Licence

What is a good reason varies from couple to couple, and from subculture to subculture. But in general, there is a taken-for-granted (and therefore unperceived) rule or principle, which makes the marriage licence also a hitting licence. Of course, like a driving licence, there are certain restrictions. One cannot exceed the speed limit with a driver's licence, and one cannot inflict "excessive" injury with a marriage licence.

Just how much violence is "excessive" in marriage also varies with the individual couple and their subculture. Usually, however, there is a distinction (again, seldom perceived) between "ordinary" pushing, slapping, and throwing things and "real" violence. At one extreme are some couples for whom even one slap is taken in the same way as if one of us were to slap another member of our department. Such couples are rare.

At the other extreme, are couples for whom physical fights are a common occurrence. They are much more numerous--perhaps one out of five American couples, but certainly not less than one out of 10 (Gelles, 1974; Straus, Gelles and Steinmetz, 1979). That end of the continuum is also illustrated by the so-called "stitch rule" which used to (and may still) prevail in many cities. It is an informal understanding among the police that in cases of family fights, no arrest will be made unless there is a wound which requires more than a certain number of stitches.

What I have just said points to the first of the social causes of interpersonal violence. This is the fact that our society, like most if not all societies, has a set of

It is difficult to perceive the fact that there are cultural norms or rules which give permission for family members to hit each other. But I can illustrate it by some examples.

The first example is one I hope you experienced when, a moment ago, I asked you to compare a husband slapping a wife with the situation in which one person in your department slapped another. Most people apply different standards to the two situations. The phrase "different standards" is just another way of saying that there are different cultural norms applying to violence within the family as compared to outside the family. In other papers I have documented numerous examples showing the degree to which a marriage licence is a hitting licence. (Straus, 1976; Straus and Hotaling, 1979). So I will leave it at that and turn to another example of cultural norms permitting violence within the family.

Violence Between Siblings

This example refers to children, but it is not the example of physical punishment--important as that is--because you are already familiar with that. The example I hope will be sufficiently different from the usual way of thinking about things to make the point, concerns physical fights between children in the family.

Only a few parents feel that children should be left to fight things out among themselves. Most parents try to stop such fights and teach children not to hit their brothers and sisters. But even when that is the case, each fight between children in a family is an implicit but powerful lesson teaching the rule that violence within the family is just part of life, not necessarily a good part, but one that is to be expected.

The reason for this is that even in the very act of disapproving of a fight between their children, parents react differently than if it was someone else's child who had been punched or kicked by one of their children, or someone else's child who had done that to one of their children. If it is someone else's child, there would be cries of outrage, and possibly even legal action if the violence persisted. But between their own children, parents, in effect, tolerate such behavior for years. It is rationalized by thinking that children lack control. That is not the case. The data from our research show that the same children are far more violent to their own siblings than they are to other children. Moreover, this continues into the late teen ages. In one of our samples, 62% of the high school seniors hit a sibling during the year, but "only" 3% had hit someone outside the family during that

SOCIAL ORGANIZATIONAL CAUSES OF VIOLENCE

What accounts for the fact that the same children are much more violent within the family than they are outside the family. Since it is the same children, it cannot be such intrapsychic traits as character, personality, or psychopathology in general, nor such specific traits as aggressiveness. The difference between their behavior inside and outside the family is a result of, and illustrates, the social causes of violence.

One of these social causes is the cultural norms I have already referred to. The norms within the family are far more accepting of physical violence than are the rules governing behavior outside the family. The general point is that theories purporting to explain human violence must take into account cultural norms which specify the conditions under which violence is and is not appropriate, and the nature of the violent acts which are tolerated, permitted, or required.

But that is only part of the story. There are many conflicting and contradictory norms. Even when that is not the case, cultural norms are only rules. I need hardly say that rules are violated as well as followed. We all do some things we do not want to do, and fail to do some things we do want to do. So more than just cultural norms have to be considered.

Obviously, one of the things which needs to be considered are individual diffferences. Some people are more rule abiding than others. Granted the importance of individual differences, I maintain that our society is so individualistically oriented that we fail to see that deviation from the norms is also caused by the very nature of the society itself. In fact, my guess is that the primary cause of most deviance--including violence--is to be found in the organization of society.

Social Organization

The family provides a convenient and manageably small enough setting to let us see the way social organization causes violence. By social organization I mean the pattern of relationships between individuals and between groups--how the parts of society are related to each other and to the whole. Some aspects of social organization are dictated by the culture, but many are not. For example, bureaucracy is said to have been highly regarded in imperial Germany, but Americans regard it as an evil. Nevertheless, even though we despise bureaucracy and red tape, as a result of the complexity of a high technology society, they grow inexorably and are a major feature of American social organization. Irrespective of whether we like bureaucracy and red tape, this aspect of social organization has consequences, some good and some unwanted. The same is true of many aspects of family organization.

Family Organizational Characteristics Producing Violence

There are many aspects of the way American families are organized which tend to produce violence, even though that is no part of their intent. In a forthcoming book (Straus and Hotaling, 1979) and in a paper on theories of violence in the family (Gelles and Straus, 1978) many such characteristics are discussed. This morning I only have time to mention five of them.

Age and Sex Differences. I will start with the most fundamental aspect of family organization. This is the fact that the family consists of persons of diverse ages and both sexes. What does that have to do with violence? A lot, because a conflict of generations is inherent in the nature of industrial society. In addition, our society, like most societies, is the arena for "the battle of the sexes." Thus, despite the ideology of mutuality of interest, the fact is that the family is also the locus of intense conflict of interests; specifically, the differences between what children want and what parents want, and the conflict between what husbands want and what wives want.

Range of Activities and Interests. Conflict in the family is also high because, unlike special purpose groups (such as academic departments, universities, or factories), the activities and interests of a family cover just about everything. We even use the term "paternalistic" to indicate that other groups should not be involved in every aspect of a person's life in the way a family is. This means that in addition to the different perspectives and interests brought in by men and women, and by older and younger generations, there are simply more "events" over which a dispute can develop than is true for other groups.

Intensity of Involvement. Not only is there a wider range of events over which a dispute or dissatisfaction can occur, and not only does the mixture of ages and sexes further increase the potential for such conflicts, but in addition, the degree of injury felt in such conflicts is likely to be much greater than if the same issue were to arise in connection with someone outside the family. Love, paradoxically, gives the power to hurt.

Right to Influence. Membership in a family carries with it both a concern for other members and a right to influence their behavior. Consequently, the dissatisfaction over undesirable or impinging activities is further heightened by attempts to change the behavior of the other. If, for example, a colleague spells or eats incorrectly, that can be mildly annoying, or more likely, a subject for derision and jokes. But if the bad spelling or table manners are those of one's spouse, the pain can be excruciating. And if, in addition, one attempts to correct those table manners, dishes may fly.

Family Privacy. The rules of our society make what goes on in the family a private affair. This aspect of the family system insulates the family from both the social controls and assistance in coping with conflicts. Moreover, even after violence occurs, the rule of family privacy is so strong that it prevents the victims from seeking help. That is why Erin Pizzy called her book "Scream Quietly or the Neighbors Will Hear" (1974).

Few would say that the family should not consist of people of mixed age and sexes, that it should not encompass the whole of life, that family members should not be intensely involved and committed to the family, that family members should not have a right to influence other family members, or that there should be no family privacy. These are all desirable aspects of family organization: and they are also aspects which generate a high level of conflict.

THE INTERACTION OF CULTURE, SOCIAL ORGANIZATION, AND SOCIAL LEARNING

But it is not just the high level of conflict inherent in the organization of families which produces violence. There is also a high level of conflict in academic departments. Yet instances of physical violence are extremely rare in academic life. The worst that I can remember in 30 years and six different departments is a department meeting at which someone threw an eraser at the wall. Obviously, something in addition to a high level of conflict is needed to explain the frequency of physical violence in families.

The Family Combination

The explanation lies in the combined effect of the high level of conflict in families with two other things: The first is the link between love and violence established by physical punishment (Straus, 1977; Straus, Gelles, and Steinmetz, 1979). Second is the implicit cultural norm which gives family members the right to hit if someone is "doing wrong" and "won't listen to reason." That combination sets the stage for the fact that at some time or other, violence occurs in most families. This is because there are times when we are all wrongdoers and "do not listen to reason." Thus, even though some family violence can be traced to neurological and psychological disturbances, such factors are a miniscule part of the picture. Rather, almost all the violence which is endemic in American families is a product of the very nature of the family itself.

Application to Non-Family Violence: The Lesson of Odyssey House

Finally, although I have used violence in the family to illustrate the social causes of violence, the principles apply to violence in every sphere of life. I will illustrate this with some research that David King and I did at Odyssey House in New Hampshire (King, 1978). The New Hampshire Odyssey House serves an adolescent population. Most of the residents are there because the courts offered this as an alternative to jail. Many are there because of having committed a violent crime, and most come from backgrounds with a high rate of violence.

Early in my acquaintance with Odyssey House, the director mentioned that they do not have any violence. I took this with a grain of salt. But further investigation showed he was not exaggerating. How can one have a houseful of 40 teenagers whose history says "violence" and there be no violence? The answer involves the opposite pole of the same variables as I have just used to explain why, in families, violence is endemic.

First, there is the cultural norm aspect. It is one of the "cardinal rules" of Odyssey House, to which all residents must agree, that there shall be no violence. The important point is that this is just the opposite of the implicit rule which prevails in families.

But prohibitions against violence by themselves, are not sufficient. After all, when we amended the constitution to prohibit drinking, drinking did not stop. So something else is clearly needed. In the case of Odyssey House, we isolated several other factors.

In Odyssey House, as in the family and all other human groups, "wrongdoing" and conflict is inevitable. The difference which marks off Odyssey House from a family is that the social organization of Odyssey House provides a non-violent mechanism for securing justice--that is, a way to resolve conflicts and correct wrongdoers.

The mechanism I am referring to is called an "encounter group." The Odyssey House version of an encounter group, however, is different from what is usually thought of under that label because it is not just a vehicle for expressing emotions. The primary emphasis is on the use of reasoning and negotiation to resolve problems. In fact, although each party to the conflict is permitted and encouraged to say how angry they are, they are not permitted to engage in verbal aggression (as I defined it earlier). Instead, the gripe must be put in writing and the parties must stick to the facts and feelings of the situation.

From the time a person first enters Odyssey House, they are encouraged to write these "gripes" if they are upset or angry with [illegible]. A person has the right to ar

immediate encounter, or they can let the slips wait until a regular group meeting. All parties in such an encounter take on the obligation of correcting the wrong (if it is a wrong). This can range from a simple apology to a detailed behavioral plan to prevent further wrongs. In short, the organization of Odyssey House provides an alternative mechanism to violence as a means of securing justice and resolving conflicts. One staff member did in fact call it "a substitute for hitting."

There are additional features of the Odyssey House program which one must know to fully account for their success in eliminating violence. I wish I had time to describe them because each tells us a great deal about the social causes of violence. But even going this far, I hope it is clear that the two aspects of social structure which I have discussed--the norm of non-violence and the system of encounter groups which provide a non-violent method of securing justice--are important parts of the explanation.

More generally, the contrasting experience of the family and of Odyssey House shows the way in which social factors operate in one situation to produce an extremely high level of violence, and in the other situation eliminates physical violence as a mode of human relationships. The same applies to violence in any other situation. This is because violence is a form of social interaction. The same person who is violent in one situation, in a different interaction sequence, or in a setting which is organized differently, or interacting with a different person, will not necessarily be violent. This was illustrated with our data on violence by teenagers to members of their own families and to others. As Sandra Ball-Rokeach (1973) puts it, violence is inherently interpersonal rather than intrapersonal. The direct causes of violence are therefore variables which govern the nature of social interaction. Any attempt to explain human violence which ignores this is, by its very nature, inadequate.

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FOOTNOTES

*This paper is one of a series of publications of the Family Violence Research Program at the University of New Hampshire. The program is supported by the University of New Hampshire and by NIMH grants MH27557 and T32 MH15161. A program bibliography and list of available publications will be sent on request.

1. A detailed exposition of the concept of aggression and violence and other related concepts is given in Gelles and Straus, 1978.

S T A R

Standing Together Against Rape
P.O. Box 3356
Anchorage, Alaska 99510
(907) 277-2467

March 29, 1979

Mr. Michael Rubenstein
Alaska Judicial Council
303 K Street
Anchorage, AK 99501

Dear Mr. Rubenstein:

It has recently come to my attention that the Alaska Judicial Council may have an interest in researching how rape is investigated and prosecuted in Alaska. As this is an interest strongly shared by S.T.A.R., I urge you to devote the considerable expertise of the Judicial Council to this research.

Two issues are primary: the "unfounded" rate of rape cases, and screening practices by the District Attorney.

Law enforcement determines that approximately 17% of forcible rapes in Alaska are unfounded each year, or four times the usual 4% unfounded rate for all Part I offenses. As there are no clear guidelines for determining an unfounded case, the determination often seems spurious: dependent on a law enforcement officer's perception of the victim, her relationship with the offender, her occupation, etc. Any officer along the line, apparently, from the initial investigator, to the detective, to the person who fills out reports, can determine that a case is unfounded.

The cumulative effect of an unreasonable "unfounded" rate is that of reinforcing a stereotype which has plagued women for millenia, that women will "cry rape" for revenge or for a lark. Our own experience in counseling rape victims, most of whom do not report the incident to police, is that only a very few, mentally disturbed individuals will report a rape when none has occurred.

Police attitudes which precipitate a high unfounded rate may, in part, be responsible for the low rate of cases reported.

In a very cursory study of rapes reported to the Anchorage Police Department, I found that over half of the reported cases were Native women. It is my suspicion that cultural considerations militate <u>against</u> Native women reporting a rape, and thus that the rate of rape among Native women is even higher. Further, I would suspect that the "unfounded" rate is higher among Native victims than white.

I know that you are studying racism in the criminal justice system, and suggest that the treatment Native women receive as victims of either rape or domestic assault is a legitimate area of inquiry vis-a-vis racism.

The conviction rate for rape in Anchorage is very high, close to 90%, with only 10 - 12 cases tried each year. This would seem to indicate that only "sure" cases are accepted for prosecution, although once a case is accepted, the District Attorney's office does a credible job of trying it.

Our concern is that the screening criteria are not very clear, and it would be beneficial for the morale of police, for S.T.A.R. volunteers, and especially for witness/victims if they understood why a case is turned down when it is. S.T.A.R. would, naturally, like to see more cases prosecuted even if, in the short run, this means a lower conviction rate. We would like to know if rape cases are more finely screened than other felonies, and if so, why.

One last area you may be interested in investigating is that of judicial attitude: are grossly sexist statements admitted in court records where analagous racist statements are ruled out? Do judges' instructions to jurors prejudice the jury against the victim? (Cf. Cochrane trial, Judge Madsen).

I would be pleased to cooperate in whatever way possible with any research you decide to undertake. S.T.A.R. will probably have a full time researcher, beginning in May, who may be able to devote considerable time to helping if you need additional staff.

Sincerely,

Sema Lederman

Sema E. Lederman, Acting Director
S.T.A.R.

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Myths and Reality

The battering of women, like other crimes of violence against women, has been shrouded in myths. All of the myths have perpetuated the mistaken notion that the victim has precipitated her own assault. Some of them served as a protection against embarrassment. Others were created to protect rescuers from their own discouragement when they were unsuccessful in stopping the brutality. It is important to refute all the myths surrounding battered women in order to understand fully why battering happens, how it affects people, and how it can be stopped.

The battered woman is pictured by most people as a small, fragile, haggard person who might once have been pretty. She has several small children, no job skills, and is economically dependent on her husband. It is frequently assumed she is poor and from a minority group. She is accustomed to living in violence, and her fearfulness and passivity are emphasized above all. Although some battered women do fit this description, research proves it to be a false stereotype.

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a study by Levinger, 36.8 pe

income homes where the power of their wealth is in the hands of their husbands. Many of them are large women who could attempt to defend themselves physically. Not all of them have children; those who do do not necessarily have them in any particular age group. Although some battered women are jobless, many more are highly competent workers and successful career women. They include doctors, lawyers, corporation executives, nurses, secretaries, full-time homemakers, and others. Battered women are found in all age groups, races, ethnic and religious groups, educational levels, and socioeconomic groups. Who are the battered women? If you are a woman, there is a 50 percent chance it could be you!

MYTH NO. 1: THE BATTERED WOMAN SYNDROME AFFECTS ONLY A SMALL PERCENTAGE OF THE POPULATION.

Like rape, the battering of American women is a seriously underreported crime. Data on wife beating are difficult to obtain because battering generally occurs at night, in the home, without witnesses. The statistics on battered women are buried in the records of family domestic disturbance calls to police departments, in emergency room records in hospitals, and in the records of social service agencies, private psychologists, and counselors. The United States Commission on Civil Rights recently completed an investigation which supports the suspicion that police records on battered women are inaccurately low owing to poor police reporting techniques. My personal estimate is that only one in ten women report battering assaults.

Marjory Fields, a New York City attorney who specializes in battered women, reports that of 500 women represented in divorce actions in Brooklyn in 1976, 57.4 percent complained of physical assaults by their husbands. They had suffered these assaults for approximately four years prior to seeking the divorce. Of 600 divorcing wives in Cleveland, according to a study by Levinger, 36.8 percent reported physical abuse by

their husbands. The first epidemiological study of battered women undertaken in this country, by sociologists Murray Straus, Richard Gelles, and Susan Steinmetz, reported that a physical assault occurred in 28 percent of all American homes during 1976. This statistic, nearly one third of all families, is certainly evidence that the battered woman problem is a widespread one.

MYTH NO. 2: BATTERED WOMEN ARE MASOCHISTIC.

The prevailing belief has always been that only women who "liked it and deserved it" were beaten. In a study of battered wives as recently as twenty years ago, it was suggested that beatings are solicited by women who suffer from negative personality characteristics, including masochism. "Good wives" were taught that the way to stop assaults was to examine their behavior and try to change it to please men: to be less provocative, less aggressive, and less frigid. There was no suggestion that provocation might occur from other than masochistic reasons, that aggressiveness might be an attempt to ward off further assault, and that frigidity might be a very natural result of subjection to severe physical and psychological pain. The burden of guilt for battering has fallen on the woman, and the violent behavior of the male has been perpetuated. The myth of the masochistic woman is a favorite of all who endeavor to understand the battered woman. No matter how sympathetic people may be, they frequently come to the conclusion that the reason a battered woman remains in such a relationship is that she is masochistic. By masochism, it is meant that she experiences some pleasure, often akin to sexual pleasure, through being beaten by the man she loves. Because this has been such a prevailing stereotype, many battered women begin to wonder if they are indeed masochistic.

MYTH NO. 3: BATTERED WOMEN ARE CRAZY.

This myth is related to the masochism myth in that it places the blame for the battering on the woman's negative personal-

ity characteristics. Battered women's survival behaviors have often earned them the misdiagnosis of being crazy. Unusual actions which may help them to survive in the battering relationship have been taken out of context by unenlightened medical and mental health workers Several of the women in this sample reported being hospitalized for schizophrenia, paranoia, and severe depression. One woman who told of hearing voices which told her to kill her husband had received numerous electroshock therapy treatments. But just listening to her describe her husband's brutal treatment made her hallucination very understandable. Many women reported being given heavy doses of anti-psychotic medications by doctors who were responding to their overt symptoms rather than attempting to understand their family situations. It is not clear whether these women were overtly psychotic at the time of their reported diagnoses. As a clinical psychologist, I can state that at the time I interviewed these women, there was insufficient evidence of such disorders. One woman was interviewed shortly after being released from a state hospital. Arrangements had been made for her to go to a temporary shelter, legal assistance was provided to initiate divorce proceedings, and her batterer was refused knowledge of her whereabouts. Her mental health improved markedly within days. I wonder how many other women who have been mislabeled as mentally ill were really attempting to cope with a batterer. After listening to their stories, I can only applaud their strength in retaining their sanity.

MYTH NO. 4: MIDDLE-CLASS WOMEN DO NOT GET BATTERED AS FREQUENTLY OR AS VIOLENTLY AS DO POORER WOMEN.

Most previously recorded statistics of battering have come from lower-class families. However, lower-class women are more likely to come in contact with community agencies and so their problems are more visible. Middle- and upper-class

women do not want to make their batterings public. They fear social embarrassment and harming their husbands' careers. Many also believe the respect in which their husbands are held in the community will cast doubt upon the credibility of their battering stories. The recent public focus on battered women has brought many of these middle- and upper-class women out of hiding. The publicity being given the problem is creating a climate in which they think they will finally be believed. They report an overwhelming sense of relief once they have told their stories and find that others will now believe them.

MYTH NO. 5: MINORITY-GROUP WOMEN ARE BATTERED MORE FREQUENTLY THAN ANGLOS.

The battered women interviewed in this study were Hispanic, native American, black, Asian, and Pacific American, as well as Anglo. Although each grew up in a culture with different values and different attitudes about male and female roles, none of them was able to make any impact on the kind of violence she experienced. Anglo and minority women alike told similar battering stories and experienced similar embarrassment, guilt, and the inability to halt their men's assaults. Minority women, however, spoke of having even fewer resources than Anglos to turn to for assistance.

MYTH NO. 6: RELIGIOUS BELIEFS WILL PREVENT BATTERING.

The Catholic, Protestant, Mormon, Jewish, Eastern, and other religious women in this study all indicated that their religious beliefs did not protect them from their assaultive men. Most of the women in my study held religious beliefs. For some, belief in a deity helped them endure their suffering, offering comfort and solace. Sometimes attending services was the only safe outside contact they had. However, other women indicated they no longer practiced their religion,

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because giving it up eliminated a point of conflict with their batterer. Still others gave up their religion in disillusionment, feeling that a just and merciful God would not have let them suffer so. Others reported losing faith after having unsuccessfully sought help from a religious or spiritual leader.

Some women told stories in which their religious adviser suggested they pray for guidance, become better women, and go home and help their husbands "become more spiritual and find the Lord." Needless to say, these women did not have time to wait for their husbands to "find the Lord" while they continued to receive brutal beatings. Other women joyfully told of humane religious advisers who understood their problems and helped them break out of their disastrous relationships.

MYTH NO. 7: BATTERED WOMEN ARE UNEDUCATED AND HAVE FEW JOB SKILLS

The education level of the women interviewed ranged from fifth grade through completion of professional and doctoral degrees. They were homemakers, teachers, real estate agents, lawyers, psychologists, nurses, physicians, businesswomen, politicians, and successful corporation executives. Some did well at their jobs and some performed poorly. Although many were successful career women, they stated they would give up their careers if it would eliminate the battering in their relationships. Most had tried changing jobs or staying home without any effect on their husbands' behavior. Those women who chose to be homemakers tried heroically to keep their lives from falling apart: they struggled to make financial ends meet, kept family chaos at a minimum, and tried to smooth life for their batterer. Most of them sought status in their home lives rather than in their careers. Thus, their self-esteem was dependent on their ability to be good wives and homemakers and was not well integrated with their successful professional activities.

MYTH NO. 8: BATTERERS ARE VIOLENT IN ALL THEIR RELATIONSHIPS.

Based on the women in my study, I estimate that only about 20 percent of battered women live with men who are violent not only to them but also to anyone else who gets in their way. Unfortunately, this violent group of men has been the most studied. They tend to be poorer and to live outside the mainstream of society's norms. They often have fewer resources or skills with which to cope with the world. Most street crime is committed by such men. They also have the most contact with society's institutions and seem always to be in trouble with the police. They often subsist on welfare payments; their children have behavioral and learning problems in school; they use hospital clinics. Courts send them to treatment facilities in lieu of jail sentences. Because so much of our resources is spent in dealing with these people, it often seems that they are representative of all of the violence in our culture. When it comes to battered women, this is simply not true. Most men who batter their wives are generally not violent in other aspects of their lives.

MYTH NO. 9: BATTERERS ARE UNSUCCESSFUL AND LACK RESOURCES TO COPE WITH THE WORLD.

It has been suggested that men who feel less capable than their women resort to violence. Contrary findings were reported in England, where physicians, service professionals, and police had the highest incidence of wife beating. Most of the professionally successful volunteers in this study have similarly successful husbands. Among the affluent batterers were physicians, attorneys, public officials, corporation executives, scientists, college professors, and salesmen. Many of these men donated a good deal of time and energy to community activities. Often they would be unable to maintain their high

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productivity level were it not for the support of their wives. In one town, the mayor's wife, whose layers of make-up concealed the serious bruises he had inflicted upon her, regularly assisted him with all his official duties. In some cases, previously successful men lost their effectiveness because of alcohol or emotional problems. Many men were reported as erratic in performance by the women. As a group, however, the batterers in this sample would be indistinguishable from any other group of men in terms of capability.

MYTH NO. 10: DRINKING CAUSES BATTERING BEHAVIOR.

Over half the battered women in this sample indicated a relationship between alcohol use and battering. Many tended to blame the battering incidents on their men's drinking. Upon further questioning, however, it became clear that the men beat them whether or not they had been drinking. But some association between drinking and battering cannot be denied. Exactly what it is is still not known. It does seem reasonable, however, to suggest that in many cases alcohol is blamed as the precipitating factor, whereas it is only a component in the battering relationship. But it is psychologically easier for the battered woman to blame the violence on the batterer's drunkenness. Often the men in this study drank as a way of calming their anxieties. Drinking seemed to give them a sense of power. Many of the women felt that if they could only get their men to stop drinking, the battering would cease. Unfortunately, it just did not happen.

The most violent physical abuse *was* suffered by women whose men were consistent drinkers. Much work still needs to be done on the association between drinking and battering. I strongly suspect that there are specific blood chemistry changes that occur under a generalized stress reaction such as battering. Furthermore, these may be the same chemicals that are found in the blood of alcoholics. It is entirely possible that fundamental changes in brain chemistry cause both cycles. It

is hoped that as our scientific technology becomes more precise, we will be able to measure these chemical changes with more accuracy.

MYTH NO. 11: BATTERERS ARE PSYCHOPATHIC PERSONALITIES.

If batterers could be considered antisocial and psychopathic personalities, then individual psychopathology could be used to differentiate batterers from normal men. Unfortunately, it is not that simple. The batterers in this sample were reported to have many kinds of personality disturbances other than just being psychopathic. One trait they *do* have in common with diagnosed psychopaths is their extraordinary ability to use charm as a manipulative technique.

The women interviewed all described their batterers as having a dual personality, much like Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde. The batterer can be either very, very good or very, very horrid. Furthermore, he can swing back and forth between the two characters with the smoothness of a con artist. But, unlike the psychopath, the batterer feels a sense of guilt and shame at his uncontrollable actions. If he were able to cease his violence, he would.

MYTH NO. 12: POLICE CAN PROTECT THE BATTERED WOMEN.

The women in this study manifestly do not believe this to be true. Only 10 percent ever called the police for help. Of these, most stated that the police were ineffective: when the police left, the assault was renewed with added vigor.

Sociologist Murray Straus, in his studies on violence in the family, labeled such assaults a crime and declared that were the violence to occur in any setting other than the home, it would warrant prosecution. He cit studies indicating that somewhere between 25 and 67 percent of all homicides occur within the family in all societies.

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A recently completed study in Kansas City and Detroit indicates that in 80 percent of all homicides in those cities, the police had intervened from one to five times previously. Thus, homicide between man and woman is not a "crime of passion," but rather the end result of unchecked, long-standing violence.

MYTH NO. 13: THE BATTERER IS NOT A LOVING PARTNER.

This myth has spawned others, most particularly that of the masochistic wife. Women have been accused of loving the batterers' brutality rather than their kindness because it has been difficult for society to comprehend the loving behavior of batterers. But batterers are often described by their victims as fun-loving little boys when they are not being coercive. They are playful, attentive, sensitive, exciting, and affectionate to their women. The cycle theory of battering described later on explains how the batterers' loving behavior keeps these women in the battering relationship.

MYTH NO. 14: A WIFE BATTERER ALSO BEATS HIS CHILDREN.

This myth has some foundation in fact. In my sample, approximately one third of the batterers beat their children. These men were also suspected of seductive sexual behavior toward their daughters. In another third of the cases, battered women beat their children. Although the children of the final third were not physically abused, they suffered a more insidious form of child abuse because of living in a home where the fathers battered the mothers. Those women in my sample who had seen their fathers beat their mothers report psychological scars which never healed. Children whom I encountered while doing this study seemed to be undergoing similar traumas. The National Center for Child Abuse and Neglect has reported a higher percentage of men in battering relationships who also beat their children than those who do not. Their data

show that when there is concurrent child abuse in these families, 70 percent is committed by the violent man.

MYTH NO. 15: ONCE A BATTERED WOMAN, ALWAYS A BATTERED WOMAN.

This myth is the reason why many people have not encouraged women to leave their battering relationships. They think she will only seek out another violent man. Though several of the women in this sample had a series of violent relationships, this pattern did not hold true for most of those interviewed. While they wanted another intimate relationship with a man, they were extremely careful not to choose another violent one. There was a low rate of remarriage for older women who had left battering relationships. Most of them had left a marriage by going against the advice of their families and friends. They preferred being single rather than trying to make the male-female relationship work again. Women who had received some beneficial intervention rarely remarried another batterer.

MYTH NO. 16: ONCE A BATTERER, ALWAYS A BATTERER.

If the psychosocial-learning theory of violent behavior is accurate, then batterers can be taught to relearn their aggressive responses. Assertion rather than aggression, negotiation rather than coercion, is the goal. My theoretical perspective, then, indicates that this myth of once a batterer, always a batterer is just that. The data have not yet been analyzed to prove it false.

MYTH NO. 17: LONG-STANDING BATTERING RELATIONSHIPS CAN CHANGE FOR THE BETTER.

Although everyone who believes in the positive nature of behavior change wants to believe this myth, my research has

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not shown it to be true. Relationships that have been maintained by the man having power over the woman are stubbornly resistant to an equal power-sharing arrangement. Thus, even with the best help available, these relationships do not become battering free. At best, the violent assaults are reduced in frequency and severity. Unassisted, they simply escalate to homicidal and suicidal proportions. The best hope for such couples is to terminate the relationship. There is a better chance that with another partner they can reorder the power structure and as equals can live in a nonviolent relationship.

MYTH NO. 18: BATTERED WOMEN DESERVE TO GET BEATEN.

The myth that battered women provoke their beatings by pushing their men beyond the breaking point is a popular one. Everyone can recount a story where the woman seemed to deserve what she got: she was too bossy, too insulting, too sloppy, too uppity, too angry, too obnoxious, too provocative, or too something else. In a culture where everyone takes sides between winners and losers, women who continuously get beaten are thought to deserve it. It is assumed that if only they would change their behavior, the batterer could regain his self-control. The stories of the women in this study indicate that batterers lose self-control because of their own internal reasons, not because of what the women did or did not do. Furthermore, philosophically this myth robs the men of responsibility for their own actions. No one could deserve the kind of brutality reported in these pages.

MYTH NO. 19: BATTERED WOMEN CAN ALWAYS LEAVE HOME.

In a society where women are culturally indoctrinated to believe that love and marriage are their true fulfillment, nothing is lost by pretending that they are free to leave home whenever the violence becomes too great. In truth, battered

women do not have the freedom to leave after being assaulted. Their psychological inability to do so is described in detail in the next chapter. Part II deals with the stark realities of having no place to go and no means of survival. A battered woman is not free to end her victimization without assistance.

MYTH NO. 20: BATTERERS WILL CEASE THEIR VIOLENCE "WHEN WE GET MARRIED."

A small number of women in this sample reported violence in their premarital relationships. They thought that their men would cease their abuse once they were married, because the men would then feel more secure and more confident of the women's exclusive love for them. In every case, the expected marital bliss did not happen. Rather, the batterer's suspiciousness and possessiveness increased along with his escalating rate of violence.

MYTH NO. 21: CHILDREN NEED THEIR FATHER EVEN IF HE IS VIOLENT—OR, "I'M ONLY STAYING FOR THE SAKE OF THE CHILDREN."

This myth shatters faster than some of the others when confronted with the data on the high number of children who are physically and sexually abused in homes where there is such domestic violence. There is no doubt that the ideal family includes both a mother and a father for their children. However, children of abusive parents, compared with children of single parents, all say they would choose to live with just one parent. The enormous relief in living with a single parent expressed by children who formerly lived in violent homes is universal. In this sample, young children from homes where the father beat the mother had severe emotional and educational problems. The women in this sample remained with their batterers long after the children left home, putting to rest the myth that they were staying because it was better for

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Who, then, are the battered women?

COMMON CHARACTERISTICS OF BATTERED WOMEN

As indicated earlier, the battered women interviewed for this book were a mixed group, representing all ages, races, religions (including no religion), educational levels, cultures, and socioeconomic groups. The youngest was seventeen years old, and the oldest was seventy-six years old. The shortest battering relationship was two months and the longest lasted fifty-three years, when the batterer died from natural causes.

The battered woman in this study commonly:

1. Has low self-esteem.
2. Believes all the myths about battering relationships.
3. Is a traditionalist about the home, strongly believes in family unity and the prescribed feminine sex-role stereotype.
4. Accepts responsibility for the batterer's actions.
5. Suffers from guilt, yet denies the terror and anger she feels.
6. Presents a passive face to the world but has the strength to manipulate her environment enough to prevent further violence and being killed.
7. Has severe stress reactions, with psychophysiological complaints.
8. Uses sex as a way to establish intimacy.
9. Believes that no one will be able to help her resolve her predicament except herself.

Although a few of the women were unmarried and not living with their batterers, most either lived with their batterers or had been legally married to them. Many women

represented all ages, races, religions (including no religion), educational levels, cultures, and socioeconomic groups. The youngest was described as sixteen years old and the oldest was seventy-six. They were unrecognizable to the uninformed observer and not distinguished by demographic data.

The batterer, according to the women in this sample, commonly:

1. Has low self-esteem.
2. Believes all the myths about battering relationships.
3. Is a traditionalist believing in male supremacy and the stereotyped masculine sex role in the family.
4. Blames others for his actions.
5. Is pathologically jealous.
6. Presents a dual personality.
7. Has severe stress reactions, during which he uses drinking and wife battering to cope.
8. Frequently uses sex as an act of aggression to enhance self-esteem in view of waning virility. May be bisexual.
9. Does not believe his violent behavior should have negative consequences.

The first three characteristics of the batterers are strikingly similar to those of the battered women. Batterers typically deny that they have a problem, although they are aware of it; and they become enraged if their women should reveal the true situation. These men do not want to discuss the problem, and attempts to learn more about batterers have not been successful. When these men do agree to be interviewed, often as a favor to their women during their contrite and loving phase, they cannot describe the details of an acute battering incident. They evade questions or claim not to remember very much of what did occur. Thus, the knowledge we have of these men comes from the battered women themselves and our few meager observations.

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PROFILE OF ASSAILANTS

(by Carolla S. Serum, Ph.D)

Information on assailants in domestic violence cases is difficult to obtain. These individuals are less visible than victims because they are less likely to seek help. The following observations are based on clinical case data gathered in individual and marital therapy contacts with a small sample of ten men who have assaulted women in conjugal relationships.

A major characteristic of assailants in domestic violence cases is their capacity for self-deception and deception of others. They are masters in the art of finding ways to blame other people and external events for their inappropriate behavior. A life-long pattern of avoiding consequences for their own behavior effectively limits their sense of personal responsibility for their actions and limits their motivation for change. While some assailants have a number of ostensibly positive social relationships in which they "relate" politely and charmingly, these relationships are maintained with distance and control.

Some assailants are assaultive outside their homes; others assault only their conjugal partners and appear well adjusted to the casual observer. Their primary, if not exclusive, emotional investment is with a conjugal partner, and the assailant experiences an intense desire to control this partner. The partner plays an important role in the assailant's ability to externalize conflict and avoid internal distress. When the partner is unavailable, the assailant is likely to experience agitation, guilt, and depression. The partner represents a powerful source of gratification for avoiding this emotional pain and for maintaining self-deception. The assailant is likely to become most violent if the partner threatens or attempts to leave.

It is useful to examine how the personality style of the assailant

interacts with characteristics the conjugal partner develops as a result of victimization. It is particularly instructive to understand how the victim's efforts to adapt to or minimize the violence and conflict, and maintain the relationship, may paradoxically and inadvertently also maintain the violence. While the assailant wishes to project blame on the partner in order to avoid the pain accompanying personal responsibility for assaultive behavior, the victim may accept this blame for reasons related to her own survival. The most powerful enticement for the victims to blame themselves is the fantasy that, if they provoked or elicited the beating, they can consequently control or eliminate the assault simply by being "good". Ironically, though the shift of responsibility may meet some immediate desires for reassurance of both assailant and victim, this shift enhances the likelihood of further assaults. As long as the assailant blames the victim for his own problems, he is likely to continue beating her. In actual fact, the assaults are a product of the assailant's personality structure, and have little relationship to external events such as victim behavior. Once this shift of responsibility occurs, the problem of violent interactions is irresolvable; unless the assailant takes responsibility for his own behavior, the violence will continue unchecked.

Another area in which the effects of victimization of the conjugal partner interact with the personality of the assailant lies in the responses to separation from the relationship. When severe beatings and threats of murdering the partner and/or children or other loved ones have failed to prevent the conjugal partner from leaving, the assailant may become severely depressed. His feelings of guilt, loss, and anxiety may interfere with his ability to function effectively in any area of his life. This is frequently perceived by assailants, victims, and others as indicative of his deep "love"

for the victim and his remorse over his violent actions. The attachment of the assailant to the victim is a powerful bond; far from love, however, it represents a pathological dependency upon the partner. In a very real sense, he needs her--he needs her in a sense that would be emotionally destructive for both of them even if the violence were not occurring. He needs her, and their conflictual interactions, to help him avoid experiencing the intense internal distress which would accompany his recognition of his own responsibility for himself, his behavior, and his predicament. In response, the victim, whose self-esteem has been severely shaken by the assaults, is poignantly vulnerable to the pleadings of the assailant that he desperately needs her; it bolsters her shattered sense of worth. While one of my victim-clients, who understood all the implications of this need, was once moved to remark that she wished he would go need someone else for a change, many victims are repeatedly persuaded to return to a relationship by an assailant who is severely depressed, guilty, and/or suicidal. Far from being masochistic, the victim's motivations include: compassion for the assailant's distress, a need to be needed, and the belief that his extreme distress reduces or eliminates the likelihood of further violence. Unfortunately, the last assumption is opposite of what is most likely true: While there may be a "honeymoon" or "euphoria" phase immediately after an assault, the greater his distress, the greater is his pathological dependency; hence, the higher is the risk of repeated assaults. The assailant's pain is real; however, he uses it to manipulate and control the victim, rather than as a motivation for change. When this manipulation fails, he rapidly reverts to further attempts at intimidation or assaults, or re-establishes this same pathological relationship with another conjugal partner.

Assaultive behavior has enormous pay-offs for the assailant. An

aggressive person generally receives less negative (and, I might add, less realistic) feedback about his or her actions--one simply does not tell the truth to someone who is literally or figuratively holding a gun. The immediate consequences of aggressive behavior are gratifying for the assailant. His partner becomes submissive, attempting in any way to minimize frustration for him in order to avoid being beaten by him. While the victim's accommodating behavior is motivated by a desire to reduce the frequency of assaultive behavior, it instead serves as a powerful pay-off for maintaining it. Victim defiance, on the other hand, does result in a beating. Therein lies the dilemma for the victim--accommodation of the assailant maintains the violence and the relationship, but at a lower level than efforts on her part to defy his wishes or separate from the relationship.

Within the assailant's environment, there is little possibility for external controls which could provide the motivation needed to alter behavior other than action by society. In order to re-establish the relationship on a healthy basis, the victim must stop accommodating the assailant. However, doing so without effective and efficient support from society is self-destructive. Her only option is to attempt to terminate the relationship, which is also risky for her. If she is successful, the assailant re-establishes the same pathological relationship with another woman. Society could provide a basis for forcing the assailant to change by implementing punitive consequences which would make his assaultive behavior less rewarding.

One of the key pathological aspects of assaultive relationships is the shift in responsibility for assault from the assailant to the victim. Our society fosters this sickness by blaming the victim and by failing to hold the assailant responsible for criminal behavior. We call the victim masochistic

or provocative and ignore the assailant. These attitudes, and institutional practices which are representative of these attitudes, contribute to the violence. Effective intervention by society must impact on the assailant if this assailant is ever to be forced into a position where he or she will change. Societal interventions must deliver the clear and unambiguous message that the assailant is personally responsible for assaultive behavior. There is is only one legal justification for hitting another person: self-defense. There can be no other excuse in domestic violence cases. If we are to effect change we must say clearly that a person who is dissatisfied with a partner has every right to leave, but no right ever to brutalize that partner.

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INTRODUCTION TO LISTING

The idea of refuges for women in intolerable living situations is not a new one. Even before the incredible growth of sanctuaries for battered wives in England started, proving the tremendous need for such places, refuges of sorts have existed for hundreds of years. The refuges that have been established in the past, though, have certain significant, all-important differences from the ones being established today. Shelters of the past hardly had women flocking to their doors--women from all strata of life--filling them to capacity as the refuges of today in Britain do. Neither did past refuges address (let alone try to solve) the problem of battered women as a flaw in the social fabric that highlighted the generally brutal and degrading treatment women received.

Most sanctuaries for women in the past were affiliated with religious bodies, charitable organizations or community governmental groups. Some of these refuges still exist today. Often convents, hospitals, asylums, charitable institutions, poor houses, etc., offered women in extreme crisis a place to go temporarily or permanently. These refuges functioned to serve the needs of the family unit, the community, the governments and the status quo, rather than the long term well-being of the women who sought shelter there. In this respect, they served as a safety valve for the social institutions with which women were in conflict. They bound a woman's immediate wounds, gave her advice on how to adjust and cope with her situation and sent her back or kept her forever within their confines.

During the Middle Ages, many women entered convents to escape from the harsh realities of feminine life: constant childbearing, drudgery, poverty and male violence. Many women in crisis, though, were loath to enter the strict confines of these sanctuaries, whether convents, hospitals or charities. Others felt they would receive no real understanding or sympathy there. For many women the streets became their refuge, and even brothels their sanctuary from the family or community. Indeed, most refuges for women weren't refuges at all, but were merely forced to serve as such for lack of better alternatives.

Many of the refuges that are being established now are crucially different from those of the past in that they unequivocally put the interests of the women who use them in the forefront. In contrast, traditional refuges upheld the tenet that when the interests of men, the family or community were in conflict with women's needs, social priorities decreed that women's interests be run counter to or remain unmet. As an illustration of this we might look at the experience of some women in Amsterdam who are trying to aid women in crisis.

> In January, 1974, six women in Amsterdam, all of whom worked in welfare work, got together. We knew from our own personal experience that women were not taken seriously; we knew from our professional experience that the "helping" services do not take the abuse of women seriously. Welfare work never begins with the woman herself, but with her relationship with a man. Abuse of women, as such, is thus never discussed in welfare work; it is a complaint that is first "translated" and then unfolds as a "relational problem", "marriage difficulties", "communication disturbance". The "solution" is thus regularly seen as the "rebuilding" of the "relationship" in the sense of bringing the partners together again. A woman tells about her experience with "relational therapy": "When I said that I was so afraid of my husband because he had tried to strangle me the night before, the

therapist answered: 'But ma'am, do you ever think how terrible it is for your husband that you're so afraid of him?'"

A survey of a number of Dutch refuge-centers for women showed in fact that they denied that abuse was a problem. The women were there because of "marriage difficulties". In response to our questions as to what those marriage difficulties were, we got evasive answers. Abuse occurred only rarely, and it often seemed that the woman had "just concocted a story." Sometimes the staff even called up the man behind the woman's back. He then came to talk, and the staff got the impression that he was friendly, gentle, and helpful. After that, a "confrontation" was arranged between the man and the woman, and they often went back home together. In the folder of one house, intended only for service to women and children, it was said that services were offered "which the client can use to work out his own objectives." Only one house is specifically aimed at women who are physically abused. There is room for ten women. This house wants to offer concrete help to victims of existing abuses. The possibility of change is not considered, however: "It's always been that way (that men beat up women) and it will always be that way." (A man speaking). A variant of this viewpoint was sent to us from this same institution when we opened our house. "Our objection has to do with the poster in your window (one which says YOU CAN LEAVE IF YOU WANT TO). There are women who see in this a chance to flee from their marraiges for a little while, when in fact there are no real problems that justify this."

The Council for the Protection of Children also represents itself as "neutral", and thus too does not consider the actual power relationships. They tell the man the address of the woman and children. That is an unwritten rule: the father has, after all, "the right to know where his children are", doesn't he? Even in a case in which a social worker had helped a woman to leave ("It was irresponsible toward the children to stay there any longer"), the next day they gave the man the address without any hesitation. The man went to the address immediately and stood crying in front of the door for two hours. He would "improve his ways" and was "so terribly sorry", etc. The staff of the house found him so likeable that they pressured the woman into "trying just one more time". Once she had gotten home, she got beaten up again. A week later she left again, this time without asking for the social worker's help.

There appeared to be no house that took its stand unambiguously in support of women and based its work on them and not on relationships or marriage. Because of these conditions, we decided to open a house in which abused women could be safe and could calmly take the time to decide what they would do further. We decided against a "scientific" study of the extent of the problem, and we asked for no subsidies or grants.....Nowadays, we occupy a big house that the city has made available to us, and that big house is already full. In the past six months there have been 121 women and 210 children here. In the past few weeks the numbers have been getting greater, we think because of the greater familiarity with the problem and with the possibility of refuge. (Excerpted from an article on the "Stay Away From My Body" Institute in Amsterdam by Elizabeth Kobus, translated by Janice Weiss. See publications listing.)

In France, feminists of the League of Rights of Women, have also recently set up a refuge for abused women called S.O.S.--Women's Alternatives. In a November, 1975 article in the French newspaper "Le Monde", by Bruno Frappat, the contrast between traditional attitudes and feminist perspectives on wife abuse are again brought to light.

> All the organizations are not discovering the problem with the generosity of a neophyte. Five years ago, for example, Catholic Aid opened in L'Essonne, in a beautifully wooded area of 114 hectares, a shelter for women in difficulty and their children of less than 12 years of age. . . "Constantly," wrote the former director of the Center, "women and children arrive here in casts, burned, covered with scars and dressings." According to the present director, Mlle. Martineau, "it's necessary to save what's left of the family."
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> Mlle. Trentesaux, secretary general of the Association of shelters or "welcome" centers for women alone, directed from 1962 to 1972 a center at Seine-et-Marne, where victims of this violence, among others, came. She considers it "ridiculous" to want to create a structure specialized for battered women: "The problem is not so simple. Violence is an element of the discord within the home. It's necessary to know the two points of view. Many women are beaten as soon as they raise their arms to defend themselves. It's somewhat the same as dogs who attack only those people who are afraid of them. There's a mutual exasperation. Some husbands defend themselves against this exasperation by slamming the door and going out for a drink. Others by beating their wives. There are also, it's necessary to say, some women who adore being beaten. It's like a vice."
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> These diverse arguments do not discourage the militants of the League of the Rights of Women. For them, the victims of violence--from rape to marital aggressions--have need of a specific refuge, "where they will take themselves in charge. In the shelters that exist now," said one of the activists from S.O.S.- Women's Alternatives, "the residents are taken under guardianship, treated as boarders and minors. They are continuously reminded that they are in a situation of failure. Our focus, to the contrary, is to break the vicious circle of violence and dependence, and not to encourage passivity. This is why we want to create a flexible structure."
>
> To fight against the violence, perhaps first of all, is to shake up the fatalistic apathy of the victims. But also to denounce several ideas such as those expressed recently by Mme. A. Schultz, a delegate for the condition of women in Alsace. When the League of the Rights of Women attracted her attention to the case of a woman thrown out a window by her husband last August who died from her injuries, Mme. Schultz responded: "My medical experience has taught me that many mental and even physical cruelties with respect to the marital partner were the fault. . . of the weaker partner." (Translated by Lisa Leghorn).

From these attitudes we can see that those who purported to give aid to women, often compounded and perpetuated her unjustified victimization. It does seem to make all the difference when a shelter is being set up for women with a feminist consciousness. That's why it's important that no matter what area of wife abuse we're working on, whether it's the legal aspects, social work, research, public

education or setting up refuges, we can learn from the lessons of the past. To insure that our efforts will be put to the best use in terms of real benefits for women we must break with sexist traditions and view and treat abused women as worthy of regard and aid in their own right.

Frequently, when violence towards women momentarily does catch the public's attention, it's the assailant, rapist or someone other than the women who is the object of sympathy or concern. Often you hear how the poor wife beater was under the stress of unemployment, in th grip of alcoholism, victim of neurosis or psychosis, a battered child or under stress at work, etc. And how many times have we heard of rapists being the victims of vengeful women or being mistakenly misidentified?

In reaction to feminist efforts to aid rape victims and secure them more sympathetic treatment, there has been a backlash by men who decry that the rights of rapists are being infringed on. In response to recent efforts on behalf of battered women, articles by men have appeared like, "Battered Husbands - Victims of the 'Angry Woman Syndrome'". On reading this article, you might find that a miniscule proportion of husbands are "emotionally battered" by their wives. Only when the violence of wife beating is portrayed as a symptom of a man's problem, or when it spills out to disturb others in the community is some concern over the problem shown.

An old Pennsylvania law stating that it's illegal to beat your wife after 10:00 P.M. or on Sundays, testifies that the peace of the community is the important consideration. The police have recently expressed concern over how the problem of "domestic disputes" is being dealt with. Does this evidence a long-delayed realization of the plight of battered women? No. "Domestic trouble calls (are) the assignment that most policemen fear and despise above all others. According to the F.B.I. thirty policemen were killed last year breaking up personal disturbances, more than in any other area of law enforcement." (Newsweek) So, the policemen, we find, are concerned with their own safety and thus impelled to cite domestic disputes as an area for their concern. The new courses training police in crisis intervention were spurred by an effort to protect the police.

The rights and safety of men, the social stresses that they sometimes encounter, no matter how infrequently, are the first issues that evoke concern. While wife beating has occurred in epidemic proportions for centuries, it has hardly caused a ripple in the law enforcement apparatus, the judiciary, the medical establishment, social agencies or the psychiatric community.

Women's Advocates, who founded a refuge for abused women in the United States, tell about one of the first meetings they had with the police to secure better treatment and some protection or even response for women being beaten.

> We tried to elaborate our specific demands point by point, and in the process of defining our needs, we got really sidetracked in the husband's and men's rights issue. The Chief was very concerned about the legal rights of men who wished access to their wives and children. He seemed to doubt that we had the right to deny physical contact at Women's Advocates (house) between women housed and their men.
>
> I was beginning to despair that the real aim was going to be lost in this issue, which seemed to loom in the minds of many police personnel, and was being reflected by the concern of the Chief." (from Women's Advocates Newsletter, Vol. XXIII, see publications in listing.)

In this country, a groundswell of feminist concern that refuges be established, is being felt. This concern is sometimes of a very different character and even at odds with traditional concepts of what the structure, purpose and philosophy of shelters for abused women should be. The clashes between these differences make it clear that compromise will not work when the integrity, physical safety, and interests of women are at stake. In the United States, as well as in such diverse places as Holland and France, these differences of philosophy and practice are being manifested.

Many feminists have put months and even years of intense effort and labor into bringing the problem of battered women to public attention and focussing energy into viable solutions. The groundwork was painstakingly laid, the need clearly defined, the solutions formulated and fought for.

Finally, the fact that millions of battered women exist is being reluctantly acknowledged by the institutions, professions and governments that seek to control and define our lives. It was in spite of these very institutions that profess to be our benefactors that the issue of battered women has begun to receive some public attention.

The attitude toward this issue, and the understanding of it by professionals and bureaucrats administering these traditional institutions, leaves much to be desired. Increasingly, I believe, the issue is being seen by them as merely a new way to obtain funding and jobs, a new area to exploit for profit and sinecures.

I have heard from groups and individual women in many parts of the country, who, on the brink of establishing their programs for battered women, or having just received funding, find their work coming to a standstill through the interference of traditional institutions, governmental agencies or professionals. Though these agencies have shown little or no concern for the battered woman in the past, the smell of money is an overpowering incentive for them. Often they step in after all the hardest work is done and attempt to place their people in positions of control.

Another tactic is to obtain thousands of dollars in funding to do a "study" to see if the problem exists or a shelter is needed. If this money was simply used for a refuge, evidence of the need would be quickly demonstrated through use of the facility. (See Majority Report, Oct. 16-29, 1976, 74 Grove St., NYC 10014. Also Battered Wives, by Del Martin, pp. 219-222.)

Much like the Poverty Programs of a decade ago, the movement in behalf of battered women is vulnerable to exploitation by well-off professionals and bureaucrats who fund themselves with the money obtained, rather than letting it benefit the people whom it was secured for.

In other areas, opportunism is also evident. A number of men are in the process of writing sensationalized books on battered women for various publishers who believe that the time is right for cashing in on the issue. Closer to home, the listing, "Working on Wife Abuse" has been used many times by well-paid journalists, T.V. people, etc., as their main resource, for no fee.

As the movement in behalf of battered women gains ground, we must remain aware of the real and long-standing interests of various agencies and charities who proffer

their "help". The issue of battered women may be a powerful money-raising tool for them, but we have no reason to expect or hope that traditional organizations will suddenly renounce their long-held attitudes and policies.

These attitudes and policies have co-existed with, contributed to, or reinforced women's oppression and are still strong and widespread today. They have meant that, always, in cases of conflicting interest with other members of the human community, women's well-being has been put at the bottom of the list. It will take years to redress the balance, and tragically, for many women, aid will be too late in coming. Reparations for this criminal neglect and denied support are long overdue.

Betsy Warrior



WHY REFUGES?

Many people feel resentment at the compounded injustice refuges for battered women represent. They believe that it is the perpetrators of the assaults, the men, who should be driven from their homes, community, and friends - not the women who have already been victimized by the batterer's behavior. There have been suggestions for refuges for battering men which, on the surface, seems to be a more just and reasonable solution than inflicting further trauma on the battered woman by removing her and her children from their home to unfamiliar surroundings.

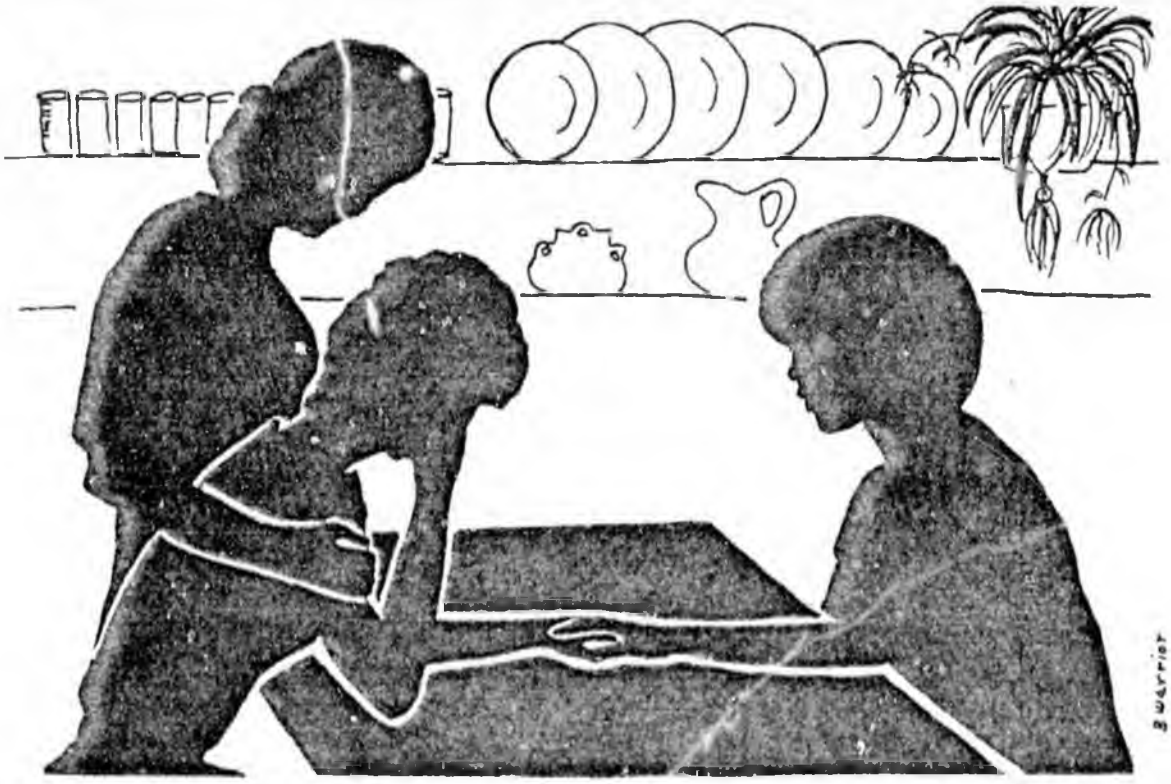
The law implies that there are already places where people who commit assaults can be sent. Though jails may be thought of as "refuges" for people who commit violent assaults on others, they have seldom been used to restrain a man who physically attacks his wife or girlfriend. Although a man is seldom penalized for assault on "his" woman, when he is, his major fault in the eyes of the court usually lies in his being too poor to afford a good lawyer or belonging to an unfavored minority. Any wholesale demand to use these "refuges" for men would also be likely to result in compounding an injustice. There is a long history of evidence to indicate that prisons don't serve to rehabilitate, but rather foster a feeling of revenge toward the former victim and accuser. Short of the force already supposedly provided by the law to remove a batterer from the home, there seems little motivation for the man to seek out help to free his victim from abuse. In fact, most batterers refuse even the simple step of seeing a counselor.

The greatest weakness in the argument against the injustice of refuges for battered women, though, lies in the fact that we are not dealing with a just or equitable society, but a society in which millions of women are being abused daily. The question then is one more urgent than that of justice; it is a question of women's survival.

Unfortunately, women can seldom even make the choice of having their attacker removed from the home by a "vacate order" or a more amicable verbal agreement. To remain in the home means that the attacker knows his victim's whereabouts and can strike again at any time - when she's sleeping, when she steps out her door, at any vulnerable moment. Under these conditions, a woman is forced to live in constant fear that the attacks and threats will resume at every ring of the phone, every sound at the door, ...

Besides these negative factors that drive a woman from her home, there are positive factors that can attract a woman to a shelter for the benefits it can provide. Foremost among the benefits of a shelter is the environment of safety, understanding, solidarity, and support it has the potential of offering. These qualities can't be elicited or set down in any list of rules or guidelines the shelter adheres to, but arise out of a subtle combination of concern, cooperation, and encouragement the residents and staffers are able to create. Just as shelters are the result of feminist initiative and perspectives, the atmosphere or inter-actions within the shelter should be a reflection of the basic feminist principles and concern that brought them into existence in the first place. The effectiveness of this environment will vary from shelter to shelter and time to time, depending on the interactions between residents and between staffers and will also be affected by the resources available and the support of the community.

The only real experts on battered women are battered women themselves. The traditional "experts" and professionals have been one of the battered woman's greatest problems. The myths and justifications they have fabricated perpet-



uate a social climate in which such abuses of women as economic discrimination, rape, and battering are taken for granted. Although shelters have the potential to serve battered women in urgent, decisive ways very positively, their services are geared to only one of the symptoms of one of the many aspects of woman abuse. Therefore, the underlying business of a shelter must be aimed at putting itself out of business. This can only happen if shelters are seen as part of a widespread movement to create a society that no longer tolerates the abuse of power in any area or at any level. Working to ultimately put your project out of existence could, unfortunately, be a goal not all people would be willing to work for. Those who acquire academic status or well paying jobs dependent on the existence of battered women might be reluctant indeed to attack the root causes of woman abuse if that would eventually deprive them of a comfortable niche.

A shelter should deliberately put limitations on the services it is willing to provide. Instead of allowing communities to shift the burden of providing medical, legal, economic assistance, and housing onto the meager resources of shelters, communities should be expected to provide these services for all who need them. Since everyone in the community has need for these services, the local government should be responsible for their widespread availability and financing. A woman shouldn't have to wait until she is battered before being able to utilize a good welfare program, legal aid service, etc. There would be far fewer women in need of shelter if these services were adequately provided for all. When a shelter tries to provide these services, money that could have gone more directly to battered women through the shelter channels starts being given to doctors, lawyers, and other professionals. Also, shelters have more than enough work to do in keeping the house, hotline and support groups functioning without taking on "professional" services. A group in Minnesota have pointed out the need to utilize and broaden the services provided by the communities, and were successful in demanding that their housing authority provide them with housing for a shelter.

Although shelters can only partially address the needs of one segment of abused women, the services they do provide are so desperately needed that if they weren't provided, survival, never mind justice, would hang in the balance for many women.

GUIDELINES
SUPPORT GROUP FOR BATTERED WOMEN

For battered women only. No observers.

This is a support group. People should not criticize or be disapproving of how a woman has handled her situation, but offer support and suggestions for alternatives that will be more constructive and helpful in the long run.

Keep the atmosphere as informal and spontaneous as possible.

Give everyone a chance to speak if they want to without going around the room in a formal way. Be aware of who hasn't spoken yet, so that when they do start to speak they'll get a chance to discuss their situation or finish what they want to say.

Allow women in immediate crisis situations the most chance to talk - if they want to.

Define the problem. Don't get bogged down in individual details too long without relating it back to other women in a social context - how all women are socialized and battered (or discriminated against in different ways), how we can deal with this more effectively or change the situation. Each woman must know that she individually is not to blame for her battering, but instead understand the circumstances that are making it hard for her to struggle against it.

Keep to the subject of what we are at the support group for.

Don't single out shy women to speak. Wait until they are ready and then encourage them and try to make them feel comfortable. If they look like they'd like to say something, ask them how their week was, instead of saying something like, "Do you want to talk now?" or "Tell us something about yourself?". This way they can offer as little or as much information as they want without feeling pressured. Sometimes a shy woman will speak up at first only when everyone else is talking at once because then all the attention isn't focused on her. At this time try to allow her some space to be heard and finish what she's saying. Otherwise:

Try to keep everyone from speaking at once and separate conversations from going on at the same time so everyone will have a chance to know what's going on.

Try to keep people from interrupting or monopolizing all the time.

Keep the group small so people can get to know and trust each other and have plenty of time to talk (about six people).

Support group participants must remember that what is discussed within the group is confidential. When relationships between participants in the group develop outside the group, these confidences should never be abused.

cont'd next page

SUPPORT GROUP GUIDELINES
(Page 2)

If a woman in the group shows a lot of hostility, aggression, or manipulativeness towards the other women, or is disruptive, consistently unsupportive, or doesn't seem to understand what the group is for, she should be asked to leave.

The support group isn't equipped to handle women with heavy alcohol, drug, or emotional problems. They should be referred to other source of help.

Support group facilitators should be contacted through the shelter hotline or the Women's Center and should not give out their home phone numbers.

The group can't lend money or provide transportation.



Often women start out thinking that their situation is unique and that their mate is exceptional in his brutality and craziness, or in his kindness and understanding when he's not beating her. Unless a woman begins to see that a lot of other women also feel exceptional in these ways, she will feel isolated and feel that the support and information being shared can't possibly apply to her own situation. Not getting bogged down for too long in individual detail is very important, not only to point out how much all women have in common, and thus give us more ease in relating to one another, but even more pressingly, this guideline is necessary to shift the weight of guilt and self-blame that society imposes on battered women. This self-blame is often a strong factor in immobilizing a woman from taking action in her own behalf. When the interactions in the support group are going well, the participants spontaneously and automatically help each other by emphasizing how irrational and unprovoked the beatings are and finding many similarities in their predicaments.

The decision not to give out the home phone numbers of the facilitators was arrived at after receiving many harassing, threatening, and obscene calls from men who had discovered the phone numbers in their wives' possession.

This group is action-oriented and relatively short term (from a few weeks to a few months for each participant). Its work is geared to women who are seriously thinking of leaving their situation or who have already decided to. In this type of group a high turnover rate must be expected - as with a shelter. Also the number of participants attending fluctuates greatly because women are more reluctant to change their situation when they've just enrolled their children in school or when holidays are coming up, etc. One should not get discouraged if no one shows up some weeks or other weeks only a few attend. Some women coming to the group will leave their situations and find their own apartments; others will have their mates removed; some will come to the shelter if there is one; and still others will remain in their situation.

Occasionally, a woman who was battered 5 or 10 years ago will attend the group wanting to discuss the unresolved feelings this experience has left with her. This has been found to be frustrating by the other participants who are anxious to attend to the needs of an immediate crisis situation. Some thought is being given to starting a support group especially for women who have been battered in the past. For now, though, they are being referred to feminist counselors. The former solution, however, would seem to be the best as many battered and ex-battered women express the need to discuss their experience with others who've been through the same situation.

If women continue to come to the group for a long time after their dilemma has been resolved or continue to come many times without getting any closer to a solution, it often has a stagnating effect on the dynamics of the group as a whole. The women who have resolved their situation should instead be encouraged to help facilitate the support group, staff at the hot-line or refuge, or do advocacy with the other women. If there is no shelter in your area, they might be interested in forming a task force to start one.

Although the support group facilitators freely give out information, encouragement, support and sometimes provide advocacy, none play the role of a psychologist or counselor. The emphasis is placed on self-help, on developing the strengths and potential that each woman possesses and allowing all participants to relate on a woman-to-woman basis.

- Betsy Warrior

Feiffer


I GO TO A BAR. I TALK. EVERYBODY LISTENS. I FEEL SMART.
UNTIL SOME FATHEAD DISAGREES WITH ME.
AND I CAN'T COME UP WITH AN ANSWER FOR HIM.
AND I FEEL DUMB.
I COME HOME. YOU SAY "HI!" I DON'T LIKE THE SOUND OF YOUR VOICE.
I PUT MY FIST IN YOUR MOUTH.
AND I'M ALL BETTER.
DON'T LEAVE ME, EMILY!

ALABAMA

Shelters

Penelope House, Inc.
P.O. Box 6871
Mobile, AL 36606
(205) 471-1771 - Crisis
(205) 471-1795 - Office
Services: Legal aid, (court costs only) counseling, referral, hotline (24 hrs., 7 days/wk.), housing (max. capacity 15-20 people, limit 3 weeks, will take children), childcare
Funding: CETA, community fundraising, have applied for LEAA grant

Domestic Abuse Shelter, Inc.
P.O. Box 4752
Montgomery, AL 36101
Services are being planned
Funding: donations

ALASKA

Shelters

AWAIC, Inc.
417 W. 8th St.
Anchorage, AK 99501
(907) 274-4561
Services: Legal aid, counseling, referral, hotline (24 hrs.), housing, childcare, transportation
Funding: State, community

Aiding Women in Abuse and Rape Emergency
P.O. Box 809
Juneau, AK 99802
(907) 586-6624
Services: Legal aid, counseling, referral, hotline (24 hrs.), housing, childcare, transportation
Funding: State, community

Bering Sea Women's Coalition
P.O. Box 1596
Nome, AK 99762
(907) 443-5259
Services: Legal aid, counseling, referral, hotline (24 hrs.), housing, childcare, transportation
Funding: LEAA, state, community

Iliuliuk Family and Health Services
Unalaska, AK 99685
Services: Legal aid, counseling, referral, hotline (24 hrs.), housing, childcare, transportation
Funding: State, community

ALASKA

Shelters

Tundra Women's Coalition
P.O. Box 1034
Bethel, AK 99559
(907) 543-3455
Services: Legal aid, counseling, referral, hotline (24 hrs.), housing, childcare, transportation
Funding: LEAA, state, community

Women In Crisis Counseling Assistence
331 Fifth Avenue
Fairbanks, AK 99701
(907) 452-2293 - Shelter & Counseling
(907) 452-6770 - Rape
Services: Legal aid, counseling, referral, hotline (24 hrs.), housing, childcare, transportation
Funding: State, community

Other Services

Kenai Women's Resource Center
P.O. Box 2464
Seldotna, AK 99669
(907) 262-9760
Services: Counseling, referral, transportation, housing (safe homes)
Funding: State, community

Kodiak Women's Resource Center
Kodiak, AK 99615
(907) 486-3625
Services: Crisis counseling, referral, hotline housing (in safe homes)

Women in Safe Homes
P.O. Box 6552
Ketchikan, AK 99901
(907) 225-2730
Services: Counseling, referral, hotline, housing (in safe homes)
Funding: LEAA, state, community

ARIZONA

Shelters

Rainbow Retreat, Inc.
4332 N. 12th Street
Phoeniz, AZ 85014
(602) 263-1113
Services: Counseling, referral, hotline, childcare, housing
Funding: LEAA

Sojourner Center
P.O. Box 2649
Phoeniz, AZ 85602
(602) 258-5344
Services: Counseling, referral, hotline, housing (max capacity 25, limit 7 days, will take children)
Funding: City of Phoenix (CETA); Maricopa County (META); Maricopa County Probation Department, State of Arizona Department of Corrections; Title XX; individual and corporate benefactors

Twenty-eight percent of the murders involved relatives, twenty percent friends, twenty-one percent acquaintances, and fourteen percent strangers. Seventeen percent were committed by an unknown person or persons.

TABLE 25

MURDER
Victim/offender Relationship
1978

	Number of Offenses	Percent Distribution
Husband	2	4%
Wife	7	14
Father	1	2
Brother	2	4
Son	1	2
Uncle	1	2
Common Law Husband	1	2
Common Law Wife	1	2
Girlfriend	3	6
Ex Boyfriend	3	6
Friend	2	4
Acquaintance	11	21
Stranger	7	14
Unknown	9	17
TOTALS	51	100%

Thirty-three percent occurred during family or lover's quarrels, ten percent while a robbery was being committed and fourteen percent during arguments or street fights. The circumstances were unknown in nineteen percent of the murders.

Domestic Violence

_____ statewide programs

_____ Compton's Decision

_____ Seattle conference

_____ Report for states on Women commission ? / Hearings on D.V. Lynn Woods 6th floor

_____ support from D.A.'s ? police ?

_____ trouble getting funding ?

_____ "male attitude" defensive ?

_____ training S.E. Ak. Police/health aides

_____ Tony Mander - Northwest (NEAT) Ed. & Art therapy

_____ "Working on Wife Abuse" Betsy Warrior

_____ AWAIC - Anch

_____ Joan Katz Anch

_____ Tlatlan Sound Health Cap. Nome

_____ Women in Crisis / Maureen Way - Kobe

_____ support groups - for those not wanting / ready to leave

Federal legislation

Facts:

from SANE news
1-1979 & 6-1979

Helen Sisku - Al. Womens Resource Center - 278-9047

Current Alaskan Pending Legislation
HB 130 HB 392

Facts: of 2,000 families surveyed - nearly 1/3 experienced violence between husband & wife (pushing, slapping, beating, stabbing, shooting)

4 out of 100 severely beaten by husbands in the past year

article - Dr. Murray Straus

rape - Native women unreported judicial council?

fact sheet by Beh

profile of assailants

"the Battered Woman"
Lenore Walker - Clinical Psychologist

estimates 50% of all women will be battered women at some point in their lives -

120 detailed stories
fragments of 300 more

Battering Cycle - at least twice

physical / psychological
sexual / economically

Why do women stay in these situations?

beaten then blamed for not leaving by society

leave the family & blamed for breaking up the family

after leaving, equal pay for equal work is <u>hard</u> to find

encouraged to express feelings, they are beaten when anger is expressed

Myths -

questionnaires / hearing coordination
meeting with people / sending for info.
"read-condense"
tell you where I'm at - where I'm going
feedback from committee

Domestic Violence

HB 392 in our committee
prescribes police response
victim's rights
permits probable cause misdemeanor arrests
simplifies getting a TRO
strengthens penalties for violating a TRO

"The Battered Women" by Lenore Walker
Clinical Psychologist 420 stories
1979 copyright

Profile of Assailants
Camella Serum, Clinical Psychologist
provided by Caren Robinson of AWARE

Working on Wife Abuse
"Betsy" Warias - Dec. 1978

Programs Providing Services to Battered Women
June 1979 Center for Women Policy Studies

Crime in Alaska 1978 O.T.P.A.
Murder 1978

Domestic & Sexual Assault
Programs in Alaska

Tony Mendes w/ Northwest Education & Arts
Therapy - Juneau
working with offenders -

Commission on Status of Women
public hearing Oct. 5
Anch. 3-5:00 p.m.
rm. 402 - Court Bldg. on
Violence Against Women

Judicial Council
considering look at the treatment of
women as victims (rape & domestic
violence) this week -

Sema Lederman - coordinator Alaska Family
Violence Program -

got report yesterday, haven't had
time to digest but says

Anch. Police received & responded to 1,554
requests for assistance involving
"family disturbances" in 1978

5 goals of Family Violence Program

1) increase public awareness of the nature & degree of family violence in Alaska

2) save lives & assist victims & individuals in finding alternatives to violence

3) effect attitudinal & behavioral changes in victims, offenders & other family members

4) implement changes in criminal justice system which will insure the safety and dignity of victims and that offenders are tried with just recognition of the seriousness of their crimes.

5) maintain & strengthen network of domestic & sexual assault programs throughout Alaska

funding

fed. FEAA	217,500
state	92,580
total	310,080

James Bannon - in Alaska Oct 8-12
policeman - leading spokesperson on
domestic assault in nation
in Detroit he revamped police procedures
handling domestic assault cases and in
the past 3 years no police have been
hurt - will be training police in
Alaska - Sitka - 8th
Juneau 9th
Abks 10th
Kenai 11th
Anch 12th

The Criminal Justice Center will
hold a "Justice Innovations" conference
the 11-13 October - ~~[redacted]~~

~~[redacted]~~

Judge Compton's action
will be in Judge's newsletter

Federal Legislation - coming

questionnaire →

On Plea Bargaining Study -
less sentenced if charged
" " disturbing peace - misdemeanor assault
" " victim a relative

questionnaire D.V.

general public

out of ~~600~~ sent

61 returned

for → 𝍸 𝍸 𝍸 𝍸 𝍸 𝍸 𝍸 𝍸 || (37)

against → 𝍸 𝍸 (10)

no
comment → |||| (4)

---

serious → 𝍸 𝍸 𝍸 𝍸 𝍸 𝍸 𝍸 𝍸 𝍸 𝍸 |
problem

(41)

alcohol related
shelters for men
concerned of cost
really bad in bush

questionnaire - D.V.

Law Enforcement.

out of 54 returned
400 were sent

for → 36 ||||-||||-||||-||||-||||-||||-||||-|

against → 4 ||||

no comment → 14 ||||-||||-||||

14
4
36
54

alternative for males -
up to the D.A.
"Pretrial Intervention Project"
group counseling
some self referrals
some court referrals

---

of 2,000 families surveyed,
1/3 experienced violence between
husband & wife (pushing, beating, shooting)
(Research by Straus, Gelles, Steinmetz)

---

conclusion to date:

high rate of domestic violence
needs to be treated more
seriously in the justice system

CATEGORY: SOCIAL SERVICES
AGENCY: DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH & SOCIAL SERVICES
PROGRAM: PROGRAM SERVICES
SUB-PROGRAM: ADULT SUPPORTIVE SERVICES

**** F.C.C. ANALYSIS ****

GOVERNORS REC $175.0

OBJECT GROUP	VARIATION		DESCRIPTION: F.C.C. VERSUS GOVERNOR
04 COMMODITIES	-175.0	-100.0%	
07 GRANTS, CLMS	892.3	100.0%	ADDITIONAL GRANTS.
** TOTAL	717.3	409.9%	

F.C.C. FIGURE $892.3

LEGISLATIVE INTENT:
THE ALLOCATION FOR ADULT SUPPORTIVE SERVICES INCLUDES GRANTS OF $307,400 TO AWAIC IN ANCHORAGE, $65,700 TO AWARE, INC. IN JUNEAU, $52,000 TO TWC IN BETHEL, $52,000 TO BSWC IN NOME, AND $63,200 TO WIC-CA IN FAIRBANKS FOR WOMEN'S SHELTERS. THE TOTAL OF $540,300 FOR WOMEN'S SHELTERS SHALL BE REDISTRIBUTED WHERE DETERMINED NECESSARY BY THE SHELTER DIRECTORS BY UNANIMOUS CONSENT; AND

LEGISLATIVE INTENT:
THE ALLOCATION INCLUDES A GRANT OF $242,000 FOR THE STUDIO CLUB OF WHICH $40,000 IS TO BE USED TO REPAY THE MUNICIPALITY OF ANCHORAGE AND A GRANT OF $110,000 FOR THE HERITAGE HOUSE, BOTH OF WHICH ARE TO BE ADMINISTERED ON A QUARTERLY BASIS WITH EACH PAYMENT TO BE MADE NO LATER THAN TWO WEEKS AFTER THE BEGINNING OF EACH QUARTER.

**** HOUSE ANALYSIS ****

GOVERNORS REC $175.0

OBJECT GROUP	VARIATION		DESCRIPTION: HOUSE VERSUS GOVERNOR
04 COMMODITIES	-175.0	-100.0%	
** TOTAL	-175.0	-100.0%	

HOUSE FIGURE $0.0
GOVERNOR'S AMENDMENT #14.

**** SENATE ANALYSIS ****

GOVERNORS REC $175.0

OBJECT GROUP	VARIATION		DESCRIPTION: SENATE VERSUS GOVERNOR
04 COMMODITIES	-175.0	-100.0%	
** TOTAL	-175.0	-100.0%	

SENATE FIGURE $0.0
GOVERNOR'S AMENDMENT #14.

CATEGORY: SOCIAL SERVICES
AGENCY: DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH & SOCIAL SERVICES

PROGRAM: SOCIAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION
SUB-PROGRAM: CENTRAL OFFICE

• • • • F.C.C. ANALYSIS • • • •

GOVERNORS REC $977.4

OBJECT GROUP	VARIATION		DESCRIPTION: F.C.C. VERSUS GOVERNOR
01 PERS. SERV.	-101.2	-15.0%	DELETE UNAUTHORIZED POSITION (20.3), DELETE PCN 3001, DIRECTOR (64.4), INCREASE V/T TO 7% (16.5).
02 TRAVEL	-14.0	-29.2%	75% OF FY 79.
03 CONTRACTUAL	-53.6	-21.9%	REDUCE TO DP CHARGES 72.9 PLUS VAR. COSTS AT 85% OF FY 79.
04 COMMODITIES	-2.0	-19.0%	85% OF FY 79.
** TOTAL	-170.8	-17.5%	

F.C.C. FIGURE $806.6

NO NEW POSITIONS AUTHORIZED.

LEGISLATIVE INTENT:
THE DELETION OF PCN 3001, DIRECTOR OF SOCIAL SERVICES AND $64,400 IN SALARIES AND BENEFITS SHALL NOT RESULT IN THE TERMINATION OR TRANSFER OF ANY PERSON CURRENTLY EMPLOYED BY THE DEPARTMENT UNDER THE CLASSIFIED SERVICE.

• • • • HOUSE ANALYSIS • • • •

GOVERNORS REC $977.4

OBJECT GROUP	VARIATION		DESCRIPTION: HOUSE VERSUS GOVERNOR
01 PERS. SERV.	-33.7	-5.0%	5% REDUCTION.
02 TRAVEL	-14.0	-29.2%	75% OF FY 79.
03 CONTRACTUAL	-53.6	-21.9%	REDUCE TO DP CHARGES 72.9 PLUS VAR. COSTS AT 85% OF FY 79.
04 COMMODITIES	-2.0	-19.0%	85% OF FY 79.
07 GRANTS, CLMS	503.5	100.0%	TRANSFER IN WOMEN'S SHELTER GRANTS OF 503.5 FROM COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE.
** TOTAL	400.2	40.9%	

HOUSE FIGURE $1,377.6

NO NEW POSITIONS AUTHORIZED.

LEGISLATIVE INTENT:
THE APPROPRIATION FOR THE CENTRAL OFFICE INCLUDES GRANTS OF $307,400 TO AWAIC IN ANCHORAGE, $65,700 TO JCAAW IN JUNEAU, $34,300 TO TWC IN BETHEL, $32,900 TO BSWC IN NOME, AND $63,200 TO WIC-CA IN FAIRBANKS.

• • • • SENATE ANALYSIS • • • •

GOVERNORS REC $977.4

OBJECT GROUP	VARIATION		DESCRIPTION: SENATE VERSUS GOVERNOR
01 PERS. SERV.	-71.5	-10.6%	DELETE SOC SVCS FIELD ADMINISTRATOR (PCN 3009), DELETE DIRECTOR (PCN 3001), TRANSFER IN CT III FROM STAFF DEVELOPMENT.
02 TRAVEL	99.2	208.6%	GENERAL REDUCTION (10.3), TRANSFER IN FROM STAFF DEVELOPMENT 110.2.
03 CONTRACTUAL	132.9	54.3%	GENERAL REDUCTION (15.0), TRANSFER IN FROM STAFF DEVELOPMENT 147.9.
04 COMMODITIES	3.7	36.6%	TRANSFER IN FROM STAFF DEVELOPMENT.
** TOTAL	165.0	16.9%	

SENATE FIGURE $1,142.4

CLERICAL

Claudette Curtis
Mary Jean Reeves
Artemis Bona Dea
Carolyn Thibodeau
Sally Leithead

ALASKA STATE CORRECTIONAL CENTERS

ANCHORAGE - ANNEX

Vernon Caulkins, Superintendent
Phillip Briggs, Asst. Superintendent

Post Office Box 2100
6th & C Streets
Anchorage, Alaska 99510
(907) 277-7651 Inst.
272-3611 Office

ANCHORAGE - 3RD AVENUE

Charles G. Moses, Superintendent
Tom Davey, Asst. Superintendent

Post Office Box 439
Third Avenue
Anchorage, Alaska 99510
(907) 277-.790

ANCHORAGE - RIDGEVIEW

William R. Green,
Asst. Superintendent

6505 Old Seward Highway
Anchorage, Alaska 99502
(907) 344-5614
349-4685

ANCHORAGE CENTRAL OFFICE

MacKay Building, Rm 205
(907) 274-7573

EAGLE RIVER

N. Steven Krause, Superintendent
Russ Moody, Asst. Superintendent

Post Office Box 600
(Highland Road)
Eagle River, Alaska 99577
(907) 694-9511

PALMER

Stanley Zaborac, Superintendent
Dave Cooper, Asst. Superintendent

Post Office Box 919
Mile 58 Glenn Highway
Palmer, Alaska 99645
(907) 745-4262

MCLAUGHLIN YOUTH CENTER

David E. Arnold, Superintendent
Gerald Jackowski, Asst. Superintendent

2600 Providence Avenue
Anchorage, Alaska 99504
(907) 277-7541

ALASKA STATE CORRECTIONAL CENTERS (Continued)

FAIRBANKS	Post Office Box 317 (Wilbur & Eagan)
Lawrence Calderone, Superintendent Phillip Briggs, Asst. Superintendent	Fairbanks, Alaska 99701 (907) ~~277-7651~~ 452-3125
NOME	Post Office Box 63 Front Street
Robert Van Winkle, Asst. Superintendent	Nome, Alaska 99762 (907) 443-2241
JUNEAU	Post Office Box 309 6 Mile Glacier Highway
Bill Houston Frank Sauser, Superintendent Duane Buell, Asst. Superintendent	Juneau, Alaska 99802 (907) 586-6070
KETCHIKAN	Post Office Box 8880 1229 Park
Richard Pearson, Asst. Superintendent	Ketchikan, Alaska 99901 (907) 225-2828/detention home 225-4130/jail

ALASKA STATE PROBATION/PAROLE OFFICES

ANCHORAGE	MacKay Building, Room 222 338 Denali Street
Ed Coleman, Regional Administrator	Anchorage, Alaska 99501 (907) 274-1534
BETHEL	Post Office Box 157 Bethel, Alaska 99599
Steve Widmer, Probation Officer III	(907) 543-2075
KENAI	Post Office Box 3811 Kenai, Alaska 99611
Stan Wells, Probation Officer III	(907) 283-3125
KODIAK	Post Office Box 665 Kodiak, Alaska 99615
Frank Byerly, Probation Officer III	(907) 486-5785
MAT-SU VALLEY	Post Office Box 1065 Palmer, Alaska 99645
Wayne Pinquoch, Probation Officer III	(907) 745-5249

ALASKA STATE PROBATION/PAROLE OFFICES (Continued)

FAIRBANKS	604 Barnette Street Room 202
John Cain, Regional Administrator	Fairbanks, Alaska 99701 (907) 452-1581

FAIRBANKS ADULT PAROLE/PROBATION OFFICE

Curtis Masingill Joe Anderson Donald Allen Stephen Korenek Ronald Murray	315 Barnett Street Post Office Box 73878 Fairbanks, Alaska 99707 (907) 456-2001

KOTZEBUE	Post Office Box 30 Kotzebue, Alaska 99752
Ida Hadley, Program Service Aide III	(907) 442-3148

NOME	Post Office Box 478 Nome, Alaska 99762
Gene Shafer, Probation Officer III	(907) 772-3877

JUNEAU	Post Office Box 1224 Court Building, Main Street
Keith Stell, Regional Administrator	Juneau, Alaska 99802 (907) 465-3180

HAINES	Post Office Box 518 Haines, Alaska 99827
Neal King, Probation Officer III	(907) 766-2592

KETCHIKAN	415 Main Street, Room 207 Ketchikan, Alaska 99901
Barton Penny, Probation Officer III	(907) 225-3179

PETERSBURG	Post Office Box 1002 Petersburg, Alaska 99833
Robert E. Hubby, Probation Officer III	(907) 772-3877

ALASKA STATE PROBATION/PAROLE OFFICES (Continued)

SITKA

Linda Zaugg, Probation Officer III
Robert Wild, Probation Officer II

Post Office Box 1027
Sitka, Alaska 99762
(907) 747-6641

CORRECTIONS ACADEMY

Harrison Robinson, Training Officer II
Ron Epperson, Training Officer III

Post Office Box 2380
Sitka, Alaska 99835
(907) 747-5284

STATE OF ALASKA
THE LEGISLATURE

POUCH Y STATE CAPITOL
JUNEAU ALASKA 9[illegible]
907 46[illegible]

LEGISLATIVE AFFAIRS AGENCY

M E M O R A N D U M October 11, 1979

SUBJECT: Domestic Violence (Work Order Number 7414)

TO: House Judiciary Committee
Attn: Peggy Berke, A.A.
Rocky Plotnick, A.A.

FROM: Kenneth E. Vassar
Legislative Counsel

This is to modify a statement I made to Rocky in a discussion relating to the authority of peace officers to make arrests without warrants in domestic violence situations. I stated that a peace officer may only make an arrest without a warrant for a misdemeanor under AS 12.25.030 when the misdemeanor is committed in the officer's presence. This is generally true under AS 12.25.030(a); however, as Peggy has correctly brought to my attention, AS 12.25.030(b) provides an exception to this general rule. That subsection allows an arrest without a warrant if the misdemeanor is assult in the third degree under AS 11.41.230(a)(1) against a member of the assailant's household. Thus, if the assailant "intentionally or recklessly causes physical injury" to a member of his household, the police may arrest him without obtaining an arrest warrant. This provision is specifically included in House Bill 392 at page 2 line 6.

I am sorry for any confusion my earlier statement may have cause Rocky, Peggy or the committee.

KEV:ljb

STATE OF ALASKA
THE LEGISLATURE

POUCH Y STATE CAPITOL
JUNEAU ALASKA 99811
907 465 3800

LEGISLATIVE AFFAIRS AGENCY

MEMORANDUM October 8, 1979

SUBJECT: Domestic Violence (Work Order Number 7414)

TO: House Judiciary Committee
Attn: Rocky Plotnick

FROM: Kenneth E. Vassar
Legislative Counsel

You have requested a response to the following questions pertaining to House Bill 392, an Act relating to domestic violence:

(1) What are the conditions of arrest in domestic violence situations?

(2) "Assault in the third degree" is mentioned in both AS 12.25.030(b) and 11.41.230(a)(1). What does it mean?

(3) What is "reasonable cause for believing"?

(4) What additional authority to arrest does this bill give police?

1. CONDITIONS OF ARREST

The conditions which must exist, under this bill, before a police officer may make an arrest are listed in sec. 09.55.-650(a)(5)(A) - (C) on page 2, lines 1 - 6, of the bill. These are essentially the same grounds which are provided in AS 12.25.030 for arrests by peace officers or private persons without a warrant.

2. ASSAULT IN THE THIRD DEGREE

The second Alaska statute you referred to in your question is the definition of assault in the third degree. So, a person commits assault in the third degree if

(1) he intentionally or recklessly causes physical injury to another person; (2) with criminal negligence he causes physical injury to another person by means of

a dangerous instrument; or (3) by words or conduct he intentionally places another person in fear of imminent physical injury.

Assault in the third degree is classified as a class misdemeanor which means that a conviction could result in imprisonment for one year (AS 12.55.135; effective January 1, 1980) and a fine of $5,000 (AS 12.55.035; effective January 1, 1980). The terms "intentionally", "recklessly", and "criminal negligence" are defined in AS 11.81.-900(a).

3. REASONABLE CAUSE

"Reasonable cause" is synonymous with "probable cause"; each is a term which has special legal meaning. In order to establish probable cause or reasonable cause, there must exist facts and circumstances known to the officer which would warrant a prudent person in believing that an offense has been or is being committed. City of Nome v. Ailak, 570 P.2d 162 (1977). The facts and circumstances may become known to the officer through his own observations or from a trustworthy informant. Probable cause cannot be established solely on the basis of a good faith belief on the part of the officer that there is probable cause to arrest.

4. ADDITIONAL AUTHORITY TO ARREST

I have found no other provision in this bill which directly grants additional authority to police officers to make arrests.

KEV:ljb

WORK ORDER REQUEST FORM

7414

KEYWORDS: crime/criminal procedure

ASSIGNED TO Vansar

REQUEST FOR: BILL ☐ RESOLUTION ☐ RESEARCH ☐ OTHER ☒ Analysis

SUBJECT Domestic Violence - HB 392

REQUESTED FOR House Judiciary BY Rocky Plotnick EXT.

* DELIVER TO Rocky Plotnick TAKEN BY Noah

INSTRUCTIONS, EXPLANATIONS Analysis of arrest procedure in HB 392. See attached memo for specifics.

OBTAIN

SPECIAL DRAFTING INSTRUCTIONS ATTACHED ☐

AUTHORIZED TO CONFER WITH

RETURN

TO REQUESTER

APPROVED: BGB Director, Legal Services

Director, Research

REVIEWED

IN 10/* DUE 1/15

TYPED - Draft DATE

Final DATE

PROOFED DELIVERED

SPECIAL INSTRUCTIONS TO TYPIST/PROOFREADER

DRAFT ☐ FINAL ☐

LA-L 10

AN INTRODUCTION TO

THE ALASKA COMMISSION ON THE STATUS OF WOMEN



In order to address the problems and needs of Alaska's women in the 80s, and to recognize their contributions, the Alaska State Legislature in 1978 created the Commission on the Status of Women in the Office of the Governor.

Recognizing the need for action to guarantee the fullest possible involvement of women in the life of Alaska, the Legislature gave the Commission five years, until June 30, 1983, in which to accomplish some specific tasks.



WHAT THE LAW SAYS

The law states "the purpose of the Commission is to implement the recommendations contained in the preliminary study on the status of women in Alaska . . . and improve the status of women in Alaska by conducting further research and by making and implementing additional recommendations on the opportunities, needs, problems and contributions of women in Alaska including, but not limited to,

(1) education,
(2) homemaking,
(3) civil and legal rights,
(4) labor and employment."

To help the Commission fulfill its purpose, the law gives administrative guidelines and further states that the Commission may

- Review Alaska laws, regulations and guidelines with respect to equal protection for women,
- Cooperate with public and private agencies to study and resolve problems relating to the status of women in Alaska,
- Recommend legislative and administrative action on equal treatment for women;
- Encourage women to assume leadership roles,
- Act as a clearinghouse for information relating to the status of women,
- Disseminate the results of research

RESEARCH, ACTION, ACHIEVEMENT...

As you can see, the Commission is unique. Its activities do not duplicate the work of any other commission or governmental body. Unlike some commissions, for example, it has no regulatory or law enforcement authority, nor does it deal directly with complaints from individuals of alleged discrimination (these complaints are investigated by the Alaska Human Rights Commission). Instead, the Commission on the Status of Women is a new resource for the people of Alaska, and the results of its research projects will be used to inform and advise the Office of the Governor, the Legislature, state agencies and others on changes needed to improve the status of women in Alaska.

The Work Has Begun

Initial meetings of the Commission on the Status of Women were held in 1978, and the Commission established its office in January 1979. Staff has been hired, and the Commission has started its first year program.

Some of the first year activities include updating the recommendations in the preliminary study, asking village and community groups to express their concerns and assisting policy-makers in a variety of areas. Also, the Commission is establishing a clearinghouse for information about women's issues.

With a clear mandate from the Legislature, the Commission on the Status of Women is action oriented. Its goal is to compile and use research data for the basis of recommendations for action to Alaska's policymakers. With this analytical approach, the Commission intends to foster achievements which will guarantee equal treatment under the law to each of Alaska's men, women and children, achievements which will help assure every person in Alaska an equal opportunity to reach his or her full potential.



WE NEED YOUR HELP

The Commission needs your help. It needs to know what you think, what your concerns are, if you've encountered some problems which you think might affect other women, too. So, please, let the Commission know of your concerns and needs, keep the Commission informed of your organization's activities or, if you live in a village or community where there is no women's organization, let the Commission know what women in your area are doing and how they plan to proceed to deal with their issues.

The Alaska Commission on the Status of Women • Office of the Governor • 338 Denali Street Suite 850 • Anchorage, Alaska 99501

DISCRIMINATED AGAINST?

If you have a complaint about discrimination, please contact the Alaska Human Rights Commission which has offices in the following cities

Anchorage	274-4692
Fairbanks	452-1584
Juneau	465-3560

◆ ◆ ◆

Want to Know More?

For more information, or to arrange for a speaker about the Commission, please contact the Commission office at 338 Denali Street, Suite 850, Anchorage, Alaska 99501. The telephone number is (907) 276-3003.

The Alaska Commission on the Status of Women
Office of the Governor
338 Denali Street, Suite 850
Anchorage, Alaska 99501

To:

Alaska State Legislature

House of Representatives

Committee on Judiciary
1016 West 6th Ave., Suite 201
Anchorage, Alaska 99501
277-7540 or 277-7549

Pouch V
State Capitol
Juneau, Alaska 99811

Official Business

October 16, 1979

Dr. Tony Mander
326 Fourth Street
Suite 209
Juneau, Alaska 99801

Dear Dr. Mander:

I am researching domestic violence for the House Judiciary Committee and Barbara Bondi from AWARE has referred me to you.

I understand that you are working with sexual offenders. Does this include batterers? To be more specific, I am trying to find out what kinds of treatment for batterers exist in Alaska, besides jail sentences. I do know of the "Male Awareness Project" in Anchorage, but that is it.

During the 1979 session the Judiciary Committee held one hearing on House Bill 392: "An Act relating to domestic violence". A copy is enclosed. This bill would permit police to make probable cause misdemeanor arrests without a warrant. What do you think this would do to the batterer? HB 392 puts an emphasis on women as victims, but it has been suggested that batterers are also victims.

I am very interested on your feelings on this subject and would like to have a chance to talk with you. I will be in Juneau November 6, 7, and 8. Please send me a note or call collect (277-7540) so we can set up a meeting. I have tried calling, but you are usually with a client. My report is due the first week in January, so I hope we can meet in November.

Sincerely,

Rocky Plotnick, Admin. Asst.
House Judiciary Committee

enclosure

April 18, 1979

Representative Charlie Parr
Chairman, House Judiciary Committee
Pouch V
Juneau, Alaska 99811

Dear Sir:

I am the coordinator for a women's crisis group in Ketchikan, but am writing as a private citizen to voice support for House Bill 392, concerning domestic violence.

It is imperative that the laws involving domestic violence and sexual assault be changed. They are archaic, riddled with predjudice and socially damaging. It is important when considering domestic assault that it be differentiated from ordinary assault. As a volunteer organization we are receiving approximately 12 calls a month from women in domestic crisis. However, we are not available 24 hours a day and it is impossible to ascertain the number of family assaults taking place daily in Ketchikan because the police presently do not differentiate domestic from all other assaults. Other assaults are not perpetrated by a family member in your own home, behind "sacred" closed doors, by someone who holds you emotionally, physically and financially dependent and isolated. Most victims of domestic assault are women. Women who don't want their children to grow up without fathers, women who often have few job skills or none, women who have traditionally been taught to respect their husbands, regardless if he batters them and/or their children to death.

With present laws, women are the victims of discrimination, but so are men and children. Everyone in society suffers from these laws that allow people to suffer alone with no intervention or support. Everyone suffers when children grow up with the knowledge that brutalizing your family members is acceptable in this society.

Although the Ketchikan women's group now operates a safe home network for women in crisis, the increasing need is forcing us to examine the possibility of a future shelter facility. We are working closely with the law enforcement, legal services and social service agencies in town to alleviate the problems of domestic violence. Unless the laws are changed to reflect a more humane system, our work can never be successful. We will continue to be a temporary shelter in a continuing storm.

I hope I can expect your support in passage of House Bill 392.

Thank you for your consideration.

Sincerely yours,

Aline Barrett

Aline Cole Barrett

Col Representative Terry Gardiner

LAW OFFICES OF
ALASKA LEGAL SERVICES CORPORATION
615 SOUTH FRANKLIN STREET
JUNEAU, ALASKA 99801
TELEPHONE 586-6425

MEMORANDUM

TO: House Judiciary Committee

FROM: Don Clocksin DC

SUBJECT: HB 392 - Do DC Violence

DATE: March 15, 1979

I. The Problem

Victims of physical attacks by household members are in an unique position. Police often refuse to view these attacks as criminal conduct. The victim is often unaware of what options he or she has and continues to accept beatings as unavoidable. (While the bill applies to both men and women, women are usually the victims.) The economic dependence of battered wives and the fear of injury create a loss of self-respect. The social acceptance of wife-beating and the irrationality of most attacks make the woman feel she is to blame. It is this syndrome which makes spousal abuse an unique and particularly serious problem.

According to the study on The Status Of Women In Alaska, Anchorage had an estimated 3.3 reported wife beatings each day. Alaska Legal Services Corporation reports that 70 to 75 percent of women seeking legal assistance have been beaten by their husbands. Another study indicates inter-spousal murders accounted for 12 percent of all murders in the United States in 1975.

II. The Solution

There is no immediate solution to the problem until people learn to solve their problems without the use of violence. Particularly, society must recognize spousal attacks as unacceptable conduct.

This bill seeks only to inform the victim of the available options and to protect the victim from attack. It is an "intervent on" bill which does not try to solve the social problem but only to protect the victim from serious injury.

III. Section By Section Analysis

1. Section 1:

a. Sec. 09.55.650: Requires a police officer called to the scene of a domestic attack to advise the victim of his or her rights and provide assistance as the circumstances require. Arrest of the attacker under existing criminal laws would be mandatory in some situations.

b. Sec. 09.55.660: Allows the victim to obtain an emergency Order for Relief from a judge for up to ten days. After a hearing, such an Order may be issued for 45 days. The Order is to protect the victim from future attacks.

c. Sec. 09.55.665: Requires the court system to prepare forms and instructions so the victim may file for this Order for Relief without the need for a lawyer.

d. Sec. 09.55.670: The Order for Relief must be provided to the police, and procedures must be established to assure all officers know of the Order.

e. Sec. 09.55.680: Law enforcement agencies must include in their training programs information on how to handle domestic violence.

f. Sec. 09.55.690: Violation of the Order for Relief is a misdemeanor. A second violation (i.e. the third attack) means three days in jail. Arrest is mandatory for a violation of the Order for Relief.

g. Sec. 09.55.700: "Domestic violence" is defined. It includes assault or battery on the victim or the victim's child, and includes sexual abuse. The term is limited to such acts against relatives, household members and present or former spouses. Programs providing alternative, temporary shelter to victims are defined.

2. Section 2:

Provides alternative housing for victims of domestic violence by granting a preference for ASHA housing, if otherwise eligible.

3. Section 3:

Allows magistrates and district judges to issue emergency ten-day Orders for Relief.

4. Section 4:

Amends certain Court Rules relating to filing of legal papers and issuance of injunctions.

DC/jf

Sec. 12.15.040. Prosecution of one compounding or concealing crime.

Repealed by § 21 ch 166 SLA 1978, effective January 1, 1980.

Chapter 25. Arrest.

Section
30. Grounds for arrest by private person or peace officer without warrant
33. Grounds for arrest by peace officer without warrant
130. [Repealed]
150. Rights of prisoner after arrest
180. When peace officer has option to take person before judge or magistrate
190. When person to be given five-day notice to appear in court
200. Form for citations
210. Disposition and records of citations
220. When copy of citation considered a lawful complaint
230. Failure to obey citation

Sec. 12.25.030. Grounds for arrest by private person or peace officer without warrant [Effective January 1, 1980]. (a) A private person or a peace officer without a warrant may arrest a person

(1) for a crime committed or attempted in his presence;

(2) when the person has committed a felony, although not in his presence;

(3) when a felony has in fact been committed, and he has reasonable cause for believing the person to have committed it.

(b) In addition to the authority granted under (a) of this section, a peace officer without a warrant may arrest a person when he has reasonable cause for believing that the person has committed assault in the third degree under AS 11.41.230(a)(1) against a member of the person's household.

(c) As used in this section "household" means the social unit comprised of those living together in the same dwelling. (§ 2.04 ch 34 SLA 1962; am § 11 ch 166 SLA 1978)

Effect of amendment. — The 1978 amendment, effective January 1, 1980, added subsections (b) and (c).

Editor's note. — Section 23, ch. 166, SLA 1978, effective January 1, 1980, provides in subsection (f): "Sections 1—12 of this Act do not apply to or govern the construction of and punishment for any offense committed before the effective date of this Act or the construction or application of any defense to a prosecution for the offense. An offense shall be construed and punished according to the law existing at the time of the commission of the offense in the same manner as if this Act had not become law."

Common law breach-of-the-peace requirement discarded. — Although at common law a police officer was authorized to arrest without a warrant anyone who had committed a misdemeanor in his presence amounting to a breach of the peace, over the years most states, including Alaska, have dropped the breach-of-the-peace requirement, retaining the in-the-presence. Howes v. State, Sup. Ct. Op. No. 846 (File No. 1443), 503 P.2d 1055 (1972).

The rule, state and federal, etc.

In accord with 2nd paragraph in original. See Howes v. State, Sup. Ct. Op. No. 846 (File No. 1443), 503 P.2d 1055 (1972).

Officer's presence essential for arrest of person for misdemeanor violation. — Under this section a peace officer may not arrest a person for a misdemeanor violation unless the crime was actually committed or attempted in the officer's presence. Layland v. State, Sup. Ct. Op. No. 1150 (File No. 2264), 535 P.2d 1043 (1975).

The Alaska legislature has classified both reckless driving and operating or

driving an automobile under the influence of intoxicating liquor as misdemeanors. Thus, a state trooper who arrived at an accident scene could not arrest a driver without a warrant for either reckless driving or drunk driving since neither of these offenses was committed or attempted in his presence. Layland v. State, Sup. Ct. Op. No. 1150 (File No. 2264), 535 P.2d 1043 (1975).

Two elements are involved in the term "presence": (1) The officer must observe acts which are indicative of the commission of an offense; (2) The officer must be aware that he is in fact seeing an offense being committed. Howes v. State, Sup. Ct. Op. No. 846 (File No. 1443), 503 P.2d 1055 (1972).

Presence requirement met by officer witnessing one segment of continuing offense. — The presence requirement of this section may be met by the officer witnessing one segment of a continuing offense or of an offense that spans a considerable period of time. Howes v. State, Sup. Ct. Op. No. 846 (File No. 1443), 503 P.2d 1055 (1972).

An officer may rely on information and observations reported by other officers helping in the investigation to establish probable cause for his belief that the arrestee has committed, or attempted to commit, an offense in his presence. Howes v. State, Sup. Ct. Op. No. 846 (File No. 1443), 503 P.2d 1055 (1972).

Paragraph (3) must be given, etc. —

In accord with original. See City of Nome v. Ailak, Sup. Ct. Op. No. 1498 (File No. 3137), 570 P.2d 162 (1977).

And lawfulness of arrest without warrant, etc. —

In accord with 4th paragraph in original. See City of Nome v. Ailak, Sup. Ct. Op. No. 1498 (File No. 3137), 570 P.2d 162 (1977).

Facts and circumstances necessary to establish probable cause. — Probable cause cannot be established solely on the basis of a good faith belief on the part of the officer that there is probable cause to arrest. In order to establish probable cause, there must exist facts and circumstances known to the officer which would warrant a prudent person in believing that an offense has been or is being committed. City of Nome v. Ailak, Sup. Ct. Op. No. 1498 (File No. 3137), 570 P.2d 162 (1977).

Probable cause may rest on reasonably trustworthy information from an informant. City of Nome v. Ailak, Sup. Ct. Op. No. 1498 (File No. 3137), 570 P.2d 162 (1977).

If the informant is a cooperative citizen rather than informant from the criminal milieu, his or her reliability need not be established before the arrest. However, some of the details of the information given by the informant must be verified before the arrest. City of Nome v. Ailak, Sup. Ct. Op. No. 1498 (File No. 3137), 570 P.2d 162 (1977).

Where there were no disputes of fact relevant to the determination of whether the officers had probable cause to arrest, the trial court should have made that determination as a legal matter. City of Nome v. Ailak, Sup. Ct. Op. No. 1498 (File No. 3137), 570 P.2d 162 (1977).

Sufficiency of evidence. — It was not necessary that the police officer have evidence sufficient to prove defendant's perpetration of the crime beyond a reasonable doubt. It was necessary only that there be evidence which would cause a reasonably prudent person to reach the conclusion that the person arrested was, in all probability, the one who committed the crime. Richardson v. State, Sup. Ct. Op. No. 1416 (File No. 2826), 563 P.2d 266 (1977).

Arrest held lawful. — Where the facts which were observed by a police officer, together with his prior knowledge of the physical characteristics of a certain package and its illegal contents, were sufficient to lead a reasonable person to believe that the defendants had committed an offense in his presence, arrest was lawful. Howes v. State, Sup. Ct. Op. No. 846 (File No. 1443), 503 P.2d 1055 (1972).

Applied in Jacobson v. State, Sup. Ct. Op. No. 1282 (File No. 2478), 551 P.2d 935 (1976).

Sec. 12.25.033. Grounds for arrest by peace officer without warrant. A peace officer may arrest a person without a warrant, whether or not the offense is committed in the presence of the officer, when the officer has probable cause to believe that the person to be arrested has committed the crime of operating a motor vehicle in violation of AS 28.35.030 or a similar city or borough ordinance, if the

(Effective January 1, 1980)

28 C.J.S., Dueling, §§ 1 to 3; 40 C.J.S., Homicide, §§ 17, 48; 72 C.J.S., Poisons, § 9.

Sec. 11.41.210. Assault in the second degree. (a) A person commits the crime of assault in the second degree if

(1) with intent to cause physical injury to another person, he causes serious physical injury to any person;

(2) he intentionally places another person in fear of imminent serious physical injury by means of a dangerous instrument; or

(3) he recklessly causes serious physical injury to another person by means of a dangerous instrument.

(b) Assault in the second degree is a class B felony. (§ 3 ch 166 SLA 1978)

As to former law, see note to AS 11.41.200.

Sec. 11.41.230. Assault in the third degree. (a) A person commits the crime of assault in the third degree if

(1) he intentionally or recklessly causes physical injury to another person;

(2) with criminal negligence he causes physical injury to another person by means of a dangerous instrument; or

(3) by words or other conduct he intentionally places another person in fear of imminent physical injury.

(b) Assault in the third degree is a class A misdemeanor. (§ 3 ch 166 SLA 1978)

As to former law, see note to AS 11.41.200.

Sec. 11.41.250. Reckless endangerment. (a) A person commits the crime of reckless endangerment if he recklessly engages in conduct which creates a substantial risk of serious physical injury to another person.

(b) Reckless endangerment is a class A misdemeanor. (§ 3 ch 166 SLA 1978)

Article 3. Kidnapping and Custodial Interference.

Section
300. Kidnapping
320. Custodial interference in the first degree
330. Custodial interference in the second degree
370. Definitions

Sec. 11.41.300. Kidnapping. (a) A person commits the crime of kidnapping if

(1) he restrains another person with intent to

PLEASE NOTE

THE ORGINAL FILE CONTAINS AN OVERSIZED DOCUMENT THAT IS UNSUITABLE FOR FILMING. PLEASE REFER TO THE ALASKA STATE ARCHIVES TO VIEW THE ORIGINAL.

SourceLine

alaska's feminist newspaper

VOL. V, NO. 4 AUGUST-SEPTEMBER 602 W. 10th AVE. ANCHORAGE, AK. 99501

Weber decision leaves questions unanswered

The U.S. Supreme Court decision in the Brian Weber reverse discrimination case might turn out to be a landmark decision in support of affirmative action programs. In its conclusion of June 27, 1979, the Court held that the affirmative action plan implemented by Kaiser Aluminum and Chemical Corp. to increase its ratio of black skilled craft workers was not in violation of Title VII of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 by accepting blacks with less seniority than Weber into a training program which Weber himself was not selected for. This affirmative action plan was one condition of a nationwide collective bargaining agreement Kaiser entered into with the United Steelworkers of America, and it was engineered to effect racial balance in the company's almost entirely white craft work forces.

At the plantin Gramercy, La., where Brian Weber works, 1.83% of the skilled craft workers were black, although the work force in Gramercy was approximately 39% black. Prior to the program, skilled craft

verse discrimination suits, as did Kaiser Aluminum. Conversely, if they failed to adopt such plans, they could expect to find themselves enbroiled in discrimination suits by minority and women employees or in the position of losing federal contracts.

This confusion was inherent in Title VII, which in wording denied what its inception intended. At face value, the law's meaning supported Weber's case, in providing:

> "It shall be an unlawful employment practice for any employer, labor organization, or joint labor-management committee controlling apprenticeship or other training or retraining, including on-the-job training programs to discriminate against any individual because of his race, color, religion, sex, or national origin in admission to, or employment in, any program established to provide apprenticeship or other training."--Section 703(d)

The two justices dissenting in this case (Burger and Rehnquist)

the purpose of the bill was to prohibit preferential treatment of any race for any reason, on the premiss that discrimination by any other name (affirmative action?) would not smell sweet at all. As Justice Rehnquist stated "...I find a prohibition on all preferential treatment based on race as elementary and fundamental as the principle that two wrongs do not make a right."

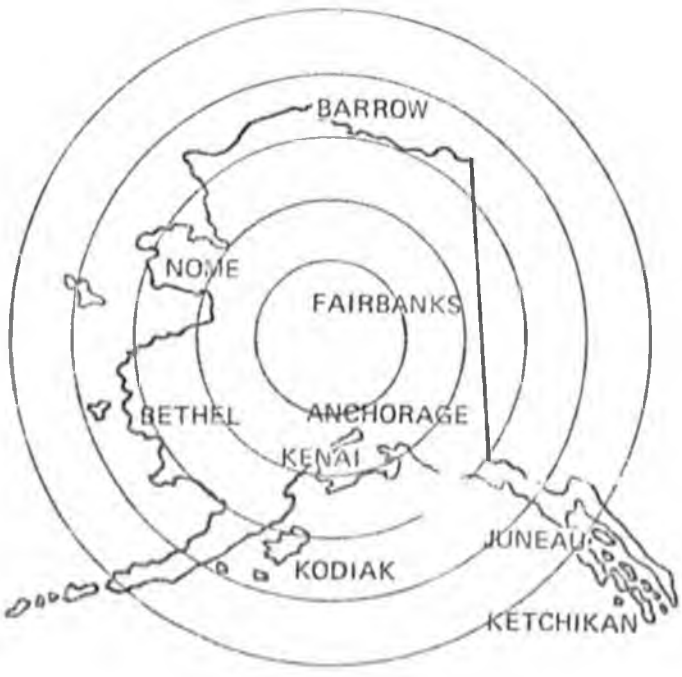
The five justices that overturned Weber's claim (Brennan, Stewart, White, Marshall, and Blackmun) chose to look beyond the wording of the statute in an analysis of its true intent. They considered in their decision the courts' pre-established recognition that "a thing may be within the letter of the statute and yet not within the statute, because not within its spirit, nor within the intention of its makers." In their appraisal of the act's legislative history and historical context, they deemed that Congress' main concern in enacting Title VII's prohibition against racial discrimination was to award the disadvant-

in Title VII, Section 703 (j), which provides that nothing in the statute "shall be interpreted to require any employer...to grant preferential treatment...to any group because of the race...of such group...The statute in no way forbids voluntary affirmative action plans, which are designed to redress past violations.

In reviewing the two differing judicial opinions in this case, it appears that there is some disagreement over the meaning of the word discrimination and its long term implications. To the dissenting judges, it appears to be an almost mathematical concept of the immediate tense, which a law of prohibition for all people will effectively solve. The other, and fortunately prevailing, school of thought admits that measures to correct past injustices by hastening the assimilation of minorities and women into job and career opportunities they've been denied access to are a necessary prerequisite to the simple enforcement of non-discrimination [illegible] Real employment

ALASKA FAMILY VIOLENCE PROGRAM

SECOND YEAR GRANT



Plotnick

OMB Approval No. 29-R0215

FEDERAL ASSISTANCE

1. TYPE OF ACTION (Mark appropriate box)
- ☐ PREAPPLICATION
- ☒ APPLICATION
- ☐ NOTIFICATION OF INTENT (Opt.)
- ☐ REPORT OF FEDERAL ACTION

2. APPLICANT'S APPLICATION
a. NUMBER:
b. DATE (Year month day): 19 79 9 1

3. STATE APPLICATION IDENTIFIER
a. NUMBER:
b. DATE ASSIGNED (Year month day): 19

Leave Blank

4. LEGAL APPLICANT/RECIPIENT
a. Applicant Name: Criminal Justice Planning Agency
b. Organization Unit:
c. Street/P.O. Box: Pouch AJ
d. City: Juneau
e. County:
f. State: Alaska
g. ZIP Code: 99811
h. Contact Person (Name & telephone No.): Sema E. Lederman (907)276-1024

5. FEDERAL EMPLOYER IDENTIFICATION NO.
926001185

6. PROGRAM (From Federal Catalog)
a. NUMBER: 16.501
b. TITLE: Law Enforcement Assistance Discretionary Grants

7. TITLE AND DESCRIPTION OF APPLICANT'S PROJECT
Alaska Family Violence Program: Addresses domestic assault through projects in eight(8) communities, providing transportation, shelter, crisis intervention, & advocacy for victims & their children, offender alternatives to prosecution & incarceration, public education, & criminal justice personnel training, with central administration & coordination of a Statewide network of domestic assault projects.

8. TYPE OF APPLICANT/RECIPIENT
A-State; B-Interstate; C-Substate District; D-County; E-City; F-School District; G-Special Purpose District; H-Community Action Agency; I-Higher Educational Institution; J-Indian Tribe; K-Other (Specify):
Enter appropriate letter: A

9. TYPE OF ASSISTANCE
A-Basic Grant; B-Supplemental Grant; C-Loan; D-Insurance; E-Other
Enter appropriate letter(s): A

10. AREA OF PROJECT IMPACT (Names of cities, counties, States, etc.)
State of Alaska

11. ESTIMATED NUMBER OF PERSONS BENEFITING
400,000

12. TYPE OF APPLICATION
A-New; B-Renewal; C-Revision; D-Continuation; E-Augmentation
Enter appropriate letter: B

13. PROPOSED FUNDING

a. FEDERAL	$ 217,500 .00
b. APPLICANT	.00
c. STATE	.00
d. LOCAL	92,580 .00
e. OTHER	.00
f. TOTAL	$ 310,080 .00

14. CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS OF:
a. APPLICANT: Alaska CJPA
b. PROJECT: Statewide

15. TYPE OF CHANGE (For 11c or 11e)
A-Increase Dollars; B-Decrease Dollars; C-Increase Duration; D-Decrease Duration; E-Cancellation; F-Other (Specify): N.A.
Enter appropriate letter(s):

16. PROJECT START DATE (Year month day): 19 80 1 1

17. PROJECT DURATION: 12 Months

18. ESTIMATED DATE TO BE SUBMITTED TO FEDERAL AGENCY (Year month day): 19 79 9 1

19. EXISTING FEDERAL IDENTIFICATION NUMBER
N.A.

20. FEDERAL AGENCY TO RECEIVE REQUEST (Name, City, State, ZIP code)
Special Programs Div.,Off. of C.J. Programs, LEAA, Wash.D.C.20531

21. REMARKS ADDED
☐ Yes ☒ No

22. THE APPLICANT CERTIFIES THAT:
a. To the best of my knowledge and belief, data in this preapplication/application are true and correct, the document has been duly authorized by the governing body of the applicant and the applicant will comply with the attached assurances if the assistance is approved.

b. If required by OMB Circular A-95 this application was submitted, pursuant to instructions therein, to appropriate clearinghouses and all responses are attached:

	No response	Response attached
(1)	☐	☐
(2) Application submitted to A-95 Office	☐	☐
(3)	☐	☐

23. CERTIFYING REPRESENTATIVE
a. TYPED NAME AND TITLE: Charles Adams, Executive Director
b. SIGNATURE:
c. DATE SIGNED (Year month day): 19

24. AGENCY NAME

25. APPLICATION RECEIVED (Year month day): 19

26. ORGANIZATIONAL UNIT

27. ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICE

28. FEDERAL APPLICATION IDENTIFICATION

29. ADDRESS

30. FEDERAL GRANT IDENTIFICATION

31. ACTION TAKEN
- ☐ a. AWARDED
- ☐ b. REJECTED
- ☐ c. RETURNED FOR AMENDMENT
- ☐ d. DEFERRED
- ☐ e. WITHDRAWN

32. FUNDING

a. FEDERAL	$ .00
b. APPLICANT	.00
c. STATE	.00
d. LOCAL	.00
e. OTHER	.00
f. TOTAL	$ .00

33. ACTION DATE (Year month day): 19

34. STARTING DATE (Year month day): 19

35. CONTACT FOR ADDITIONAL INFORMATION (Name and telephone number)

36. ENDING DATE (Year month day): 19

37. REMARKS ADDED
☐ Yes ☐ No

38. FEDERAL AGENCY A-95 ACTION
a. In taking above action, any comments received from clearinghouses were considered. If agency response is due under provisions of Part I, OMB Circular A-95, it has been or is being made.

b. FEDERAL AGENCY A-95 OFFICIAL (Name and telephone no.)
Jerry Budden (907) 465-3577

SECTION I—APPLICANT/RECIPIENT DATA
SECTION II—CERTIFICATION
SECTION III—FEDERAL AGENCY ACTION

PROBLEM STATEMENT

> "There was a saying among hunters in his territory (National Moose Range on Alaska's Kenai Peninsula): 'If you're going to shoot your wife, make sure you don't miss her and hit a moose.'"
> Henry Hurt, "He got me bad ... but I'll make it," Readers Digest, July, 1979.

ALASKA

Alaska is a land of extremes in climate and geography. These extremes have greatly affected human settlement and continue to have an important influence on the life-style of Alaskans.

The land area is vast. Alaska sprawls over 586,000 square miles or one-fifth the area of the entire United States, stretching across four time zones. The state has 33,000 miles of coastline (twice the continental U.S.), and is divided by four major mountain ranges and twelve major river systems.

Nearly one-fourth of the State is above the Arctic Circle. Permafrost locks two-thirds of the land in perpetual ice and is an important land use factor. Only along the southcentral coast and the southeastern portions of the State does the soil completely thaw during the summer months.

The geographic features have a significant effect on the climatic extremes. Along the Alaskan Panhandle, precipitation amounts to over 200 inches and would be considered a desert if the moisture were not trapped at the surface by underlying permafrost.

The isolated Aleutian Islands which extend 500 miles from the mainland have mountainous terrain and narrow passes which stretch across the North Pacific storm tract and are constantly buffeted by storms with winds often in excess of 100 miles per hour. Occasional storms originate in the Bering and Arctic Seas and blow inland across the low coastal plains. Strong winds in areas of extreme cold create hazardous working and living conditions by reducing the wind chill factors to minus 150 degrees fahrenheit and below.

Temperatures vary enormously. The central and eastern portions of the interior experience the greatest seasonal contrasts; summer days have twenty-four hours of daylight and 70-80 degree temperatures, but winter days pass in total darkness with temperatures that plunge to minus 50 degrees or below. In the southeast, the climate is much more moderate and winter temperatures frequently remain above 32 degrees. The arctic seasons are cool with temperatures above freezing for only three weeks of the year.

Conventional transportation is limited to the areas surrounding Anchorage and Fairbanks where two paved roads and the federally owned Alaska Railway connect the cities. Juneau, the State Capital, and other southeastern towns are accessible only by boat or airplane. Air travel is the only connection between Bush villages and the populated areas. The harsh climate and vast distances create frequent delays and extended stop-overs, making travel expensive and time consuming.

These geophysical attributes cannot be isolated from the fact of violence in Alaskan families; they are not only contributing factors but present considerable obstacles to effective systemic response to that violence.

Even Anchorage, the largest population area of the State with 213,000 residents, where winters may be comparable in severity to the Midwest, the length of winter -- from October through early May -- and the limited sunlight contributes to family malfunction.

Stress

The cold and darkness result in a syndrome of depression and psychological strain that has been given its own name, Cabin Fever. By its very nature, the effects of Cabin Fever fall directly on the family unit. Unlike the summer crisis typical of metropolitan centers in other parts of the U.S., the syndrome of frustration and depression in Alaska tends to turn inward and is manifest as violence in the home.

Distances between settled communities, their inaccessibility, and the distance between Alaska and the Continental U.S. make travel and communication difficult, sometimes impossible. Isolation and alienation place tremendous strain on nuclear families as there may be minimal contact with family or friends, either in the Lower 48 or in other parts of Alaska. When violence threatens the stability, indeed the safety of family members, alternatives are few. In all of Alaska, which, if super-imposed on a map of the Continental U.S. would stretch from Virginia to California, there are only 2,157 miles of paved road.

The community of Bethel, located on the banks of the Kuskokwim River in western Alaska, is some 420 miles from Anchorage, and serves as the hub for fifty-six villages in a 60,000 square mile area. Characteristically, these villages may not have much communication with each other, both because

of distance and climate (approximately eighty-eight percent of rural Alaska communities do not have roadways to even one other community), and because they differ significantly in racial, language, religious, and geographically - determined subsistence factors, e.g., fishing, hunting, gathering, and/or trapping economies.

Programs which hope to address intra-family violence in Alaska, within or outside the criminal justice system, must recognize unique problems of distance and culture if they are to have an impact. There are at least seven distinct racial/language groups native to Alaska (at least forty-four percent of Native communities rely predominately on Native dialects*), and each represents an individual challenge in terms of public education and acceptable remedies. Natives of the Bering Straits Region, of which Nome is the center, speak a distinct dialect from the Natives of the North Slope Borough, for example, and some Native groups are historically more prone to violence than others.

Income levels between Native and non-Native vary widely: in 1970, Natives of the Norton Sound Region had a median income of $3,198 with 8.3 percent earning over $15,000, while non-Natives earned a medium yearly income of $13,631, with forty percent earning over $15,000.

The frustration of being pushed into a cash economy for which Natives are ill prepared, the dwindling of identified roles and status associated with subsistence, and increasing reliance on welfare may all be factors to

*Alaska Village Justice, Criminal Justice Center, University of Alaska, Anchorage. John Angell

RP - Natives traditionally are peaceful, so is alcohol the culprit for rural family violence?

which a high suicide rate and high accident and injury rates may be attributable. With a lower than average proportion of older people in rural Alaska -- fifty-three percent are estimated to be below the age of nineteen -- there is increasingly less social influence to stem intra-family violence.

Dad:

In urban Alaska, too, economics seem to have considerable impact on the incidence and severity of family violence. As the hub of Alaska, Anchorage has represented the progressive edge of modern America, and at the same time fallen heir to inevitable pressures which beset any community making the quantum leap from the "last frontier" to a technological society.

The oil pipeline turned the focus of world attention on Alaska, and forced the State to update its institutions to accommodate the most highly sophisticated industry in the world. The pipline construction boom also brought with it the tremendous influx of workers from the Lower 48, and from around the world. As pipeline work diminished and the construction boom terminated with the completion of the line, the anticipated emigration of non-resident workers did not occur.

In the three years 'since the pipeline' the social agencies and institutions have been under increasing strain to handle the impact of post pipeline econom, and unemployment.

Fairbanks has received the brunt of the economic and social strain. The cost of living in Fairbanks, while considerably lower than rural Alaska, is far higher than other U.S. cities and current unemployment rates are running close to seventeen percent.

RP - Could a program for rural batterers include interaction w/ rural St. Cit. Centers?

In 1978, the Anchorage Police Department had jurisdiction over seventy-eight square miles of the Municipality of Anchorage. Within their jurisdiction resided 107,883 residents. The Anchorage Police Department received and responded to 1,554 requests for assistance involving cases of "family disturbances" during fiscal 1978. During the same time period in 1976, the Anchorage Police Department averaged 3.3 intra-family violence calls per day. The 1978 rate represents an increase to 4.2 responses per day.

Alaska's population grew by forty-one percent between 1970 and 1975, yet the support services and resources available in Anchorage to victims and perpetrators of domestic violence remains at a minimal level. There is only one mental health hot line available during non-working hours. Public mental health services average a three week waiting list for counseling appointments. The police are not and do not want to be "social workers," yet they are the agency/personnel who actually do the intervening in cases of domestic disturbance and family violence.

The image of Alaska as the "Last Frontier," where the sturdy of heart and brawn can "carve" out an existence in the wilderness, shoot the great Brown Bear and subsistence hunt and fish, has motivated many individuals to pack up and head North. Arriving in Alaska, often with little money, the modern day pioneer finds that the cost of living is extremely high, there is little or no land available to private ownership, and the fishing industry is strictly limited.

Informal conclusions about the nature and causes for the high level of family violence in Anchorage have been formulated from data collected at

RP Should Alaskan family Violence be divided into rural and urban? Are factors similar?
This re-emphasizes the "traditional family".

the Abused Women's Aid in Crisis (AWAIC) shelter. From August, 1977 to date, 622 women and 768 children have sought refuge at the shelter. Ninety percent of the women were married, over seventy percent had children or were pregnant.

The women seldom have close family ties or long time friends who can express concern or support. They are often geographically isolated, living beyond buslines or taxi routes, often on roads impassable except by snow machine. Even in families with more than one car, the woman will often have no keys or permission to operate an auto.

Economic dependency is significant. Even when women work in Alaska, they earn sixty percent less than the working man.

In the first year and one-half of shelter services, four client-related deaths occurred: two women were murdered by their husbands, and two men committed suicide.

Other indices attest to the psycho-social strain of the Alaskan environment. According to the National Council on Alcoholism, one of every ten adults who drink will become alcoholics. In Alaska, the same study shows that one person in every nine (adults and children) will become alcoholic. Every Alaskan community identifies alcohol abuse as a primary social and health problem. The town of Ketchikan, population 11,300, has thirty-two liquor establishments. There are 663 licensed establishments in the Third Judicial District (Anchorage, Valdez). The City of Bethel, which voted itself dry a few years ago, has an active bootlegging business, and in one year, the Bethel Alcohol Treatment Center (BATC), a sleep-off center,

RP. Talk to Bob Cole.

served clientele equal to one-third of the total City population, this despite the fact that the BAT? does not take juvenile clients.

The specific relation of alcohol abuse to family violence has as yet to be established, but the staggering rate of alcoholism in Alaska, must, perforce, affect family relations already strained by geographical and social isolation, inclement weather and light conditions, and the double-edged sword of a boom economy. The State Office on Alcoholism links alcohol to sixty-four percent of homicides and thirty-four percent of rapes. Informal estimates by law enforcement officials are much higher for all crime categories.

The criminal justice system throughout Alaska has been ill prepared, and perhaps ill disposed, to provide swift, sure, or just response to violent incidents between family members. The Alaska Criminal Code prevents police from making probable cause misdemeanor arrests, thus victims of domestic assault have the considerable burden of signing a citizen's arrest, knowing that the attacker will be out on bail or own recognizance (OR) within hours.*

*Alaska Rules of Criminal Procedure provide in part as follows:
Appearance Before Judge or Magistrate.

> Except when person arrested is issued a citation for a misdemeanor and immediately thereafter released, the arrested person shall be taken before the nearest available Judge or Magistrate without unnecessary delay. Unnecessary delay within the meaning of this section is defined as a period not to exceed twenty-four hours after arrest, including Sundays and holidays.

In 1978, there were fifty-six murders reported in Alaska, an increase of eighteen percent over 1977, with an increase of forty-two percent in Anchorage, one hundred fifty percent in Fairbanks, two hundred percent in Juneau, and one hundred percent in Ketchikan. Twenty-eight percent of the murders involved relatives, twenty percent friends, twenty-one percent acquaintances, fourteen percent strangers, and seventeen percent were committed by an unknown person(s). Thirty-three percent occurred during family or lovers' quarrels. (Crime In Alaska, 1979, Criminal Justice Planning Agency.)

During 1978, two hundred and twelve law enforcement officers were assaulted in Alaska, an increase of thirteen percent over 1977. As the following table from Crime In Alaska shows, seventy-four, or thirty-five percent of these assaults occurred when officers responded to disturbance calls, i.e., family quarrels, etc.

In a 1977 study by the Alaska Judicial Council, The Anchorage Citizen Dispute Center: A Needs Assessment and Feasibility Report, pp. A3-A23, data was collected on every assault and battery, disorderly conduct, and family disturbance incident reported to Anchorage Police in 1976. (See following pages).

An interpretation of this data may legitimately infer inadequate police response. One factor not revealed in this study is the wide discrimination afforded police, and later prosecutors in labelling an assault a misdemeanor or a felony. Only in a minority of those cases which involve permanent loss of a limb or organ are offenders who assault family members charged with felonies.

Comprehensive and relatively reliable data on police response to calls involving family violence will be available for twenty-six Alaskan communities beginning in March, 1980, through the State's Criminal Justice Planning Agency's SAC-JCR Project. Prior to the full implementation of that project, base line data for incidence of family violence is almost impossible to obtain.

It is fair to say that discrimination against the victim of family violence permeates Alaska's criminal justice system, beginning with the law enforcement officer's inability or refusal to make an arrest, the prosecuting attorney's reluctance or refusal to prosecute, and the judiciary's tendency to impose light sentences in those rare cases where a conviction or guilty plea results.

Under Alaska law the sentencing authority of judges is vast. The Judicial Council's study of the effects of the Attorney's General's prohibition

refusal to arrest
refusal to prosecute
light sentences

of plea bargaining revealed some startling disparities in sentencing practices. In cases where the specific offense of conviction was disorderly conduct or assault and battery, both misdemeanors, the charges were found to be factors estimated to reduce sentence length by ninety-six percent and seventy-five percent respectively. If the defendant was separated or divorced, sentence length was estimated to increase by one hundred forty-five percent. In cases where victim-offender relationship was that of spouse, relative, acquaintance, employee or employer, sentence length was estimated to be reduced by fifty-one percent.

Based on these findings, a married defendant convicted of assault and battery on a spouse would yield a considerably lower sentence than a single defendant convicted of a comparable misdemeanor committed against a stranger. Except in Anchorage, where through AWAIC, a specially adapted pre-trial diversion program for batterers is offered, and this is sometimes used as a sentencing alternative to incarceration, there are no pre-or-post trial programs of rehabilitation for domestic assault. One judge used an innovative sentencing approach in Juneau (see following page), but as an exception, it proves the rule. Most commonly, a convicted batterer can expect a light or suspended sentence.

The state of justice in Bush Alaska is so removed from normal expectations of other U.S. citizens as to be beyond their comprehension. Bush communities surveyed by the Criminal Justice Center have the slowest police response to emergency calls in the United States. Forty-seven percent of calls for police service from outside the community, primarily to the

need to check out

State Troopers, required one to three days to complete, ten percent required over one week.

Almost half of the villages do not have facilities in which to detain disorderly persons. People who are a threat to themselves or others may be handcuffed to a bed, frequently in the village police officer's home, until State Troopers arrive.

The report cites the following incidence as indicative of the inadequacies of Bush justice:

> For example, one village police officer, over a period of a year, had written several letters to a higher level of government elsewhere in the State requesting bullets, and claiming that without them he could do nothing about an increasingly dangerous dog situation in his village. The bullets were not sent, and shortly after his last letter, a five-year-old boy was attacked by a pack of roving dogs, dragged under a building, severely mauled and nearly scalped. Fortunately, the incident was spotted in time for adults to save the boy. But, the child was evacuated to a hospital in Anchorage where he underwent several weeks of treatment.
>
> Bullets are so inexpensive and readily available in most communities that it's difficult for someone who is not familiar with the Native villages to appreciate why a police officer would be so concerned as to repeatedly write letters simply to obtain them.

About seventy-five percent of the villages have at least a part-time person considered the police department, and that person is the sole representative of the justice system except in emergency situations when the State Troopers are called. It is not uncommon for a rampaging drunk to keep an entire village in terror for hours or even days until help arrives.

It would be impossible to begin to understand the exigencies of Bush justice without an historical context of unique cultural and economic

conditions, but it may be significant to the issue of family violence that in Native communities, the "Village" calls the police, whereas in urban areas, a victim calls the police. Commonly, State Troopers are only requested when an individual poses a threat to the village as a whole, and then repeatedly and over a prolonged period of time.

The Criminal Justice Center survey of village police workloads (see following table), identified family fights as accounting for eight percent of their time. Seventy-three percent of their reported activities are basically non-criminal. In a summary of village police perceptions of problems of their jobs, they identified "handling family problems" as a concern, along with alcohol and marriage counseling, arresting relatives, and others.

Clearly, the victim of domestic violence in Bush Alaska, unless the assailant is also threatening to injure or has injured numerous other residents and has resisted the counsel of village councils or other traditional forms of dispute resolution, cannot expect any response by State authorities. If the Bush situation, believed by most to be largely accepting of high levels of intra-family violence, is to be altered, it must be approached cautiously and sensitively.

The vast size of Alaska, combined with a sparse population (estimated 417,000) have made it necessary and practical to develop a program for violent families with a State-wide approach. Each of the local projects operate with extremely limited resources and, except for the development of a network of domestic and sexual assault projects across Alaska, have little

I wonder if I could get a grant to do research on batterers? What common characteristics are there, if any? Perhaps do a study on alcohol as a key factor ??

If I could get the cooperation of the Shelter Network, maybe I could 1) interview batterers
2) interview victims
3) " both

Work w/ "Male Awareness" Project

How about a grant from:
1) Booze Industry
2) Legislature
3) Bell Cole
4) Oil Co's?
5) Mary A
6) LEAA?

contact with similar efforts outside of their communities.

As fledging, primarily volunteer organizations, these groups have had to counter adverse public reaction to their purpose, continuous doubt and setbacks in funding, seasons when all but the most committed go fishing or hunting, unreasonable landlords, lack of information and experience, fears that Social Services, the Legislature, or other official agencies may attempt to over-regulate, control, or otherwise coopt their programs, and the personal challenges of working with traumatised victims of violent crimes while, for many, trying to maintain healthy relationships with their own spouses and/or children. Through it all, project staff and volunteers, whether operating one of five regional shelters, crisis lines, safe homes, public education projects, or counseling projects, have resisted the tendency toward territorial chauvinism, and begun to develop alternate modes of joint decision-making, resource allocation, and cooperation.

What about the idea of $ for T.V.?
An intense media campaign-
"if you violate a TRO it's 3 days (twice) in jail"

ON TV
Radio
posters
newspapers

Is this the tip of the ice berg? Is it a sign of those who cannot handle stress? Unfortunately, the women are hurt (in terms of "species survival of the fittest") not the men!

ACCOMPLISHMENTS TO DATE

On December 26, 1978, a Coordinator of the Alaska Family Violence Program was hired by the Dept. of Health and Social Services to provide fiscal and programmatic management of the LEAA grant, technical assistance and coordination between projects, and to oversee data collection and evaluation. On April 1, 1979, the administration of the Program was transferred from the Office of the Commissioner to the Division of Social Services.

Many of the accomplishments of the Alaska Family Violence Program have been the result of concerted effort of all the projects, or the responsibility of the Program Coordinator. These are described in this section. Accomplishments by individual project follow.

Legislation:

Three bills (see Appendix) were introduced into the State Legislature which have direct bearing on the criminal justice system response to family assaults and management and control of the grass roots projects involved in the Alaska Family Violence Program.

HB 392 prescribes the police response to domestic assault reports, requiring that victims be informed of their rights and transported to a safe place or medical facility. It alters the Criminal Code to permit probable cause misdemeanor arrests. The process for obtaining temporary restraining orders is simplified and the penalties for violating a temporary restraining order are strengthened.

Also, HB 392 will give victims of domestic assault priority in securing low cost State housing.

HB 130 will establish a Council on Domestic and Sexual Assault which receives and administers all relevant funds and sets standards for facilities which provide services. The Council members would be representative of each region of the State, and responsible to the Commissioner of Health and Social Services.

HB 439 will exempt shelters for battered women from regulations established by the Dept. of Health and Social Services for dependent adults.

Network:

The Network of Domestic and Sexual Assault Programs was first conceived two years ago, and has been reinforced and expanded by the Alaska Family Violence Program. In addition to those projects participating in the LEAA grant, it includes STAR (Standing Together Against Rape), Anchorage, and the Women's Resource Center, Anchorage, and is open to any group which addresses the concerns of rape and battering.

In the first year of the LEAA project, the Network has met four times (see Program Description). A fifth meeting is planned for October, with the following tentative agenda: training by National Evaluators in data collection, scheduling for contracts in second year, information on purchasing facilities through limited partnership, and setting up parent profit-making corporations, a discussion of policy and strategy regarding child stealing, and a consideration of legislation being introduced in other States on domestic assault.

Network members develop funding strategies collectively to eliminate competition and augment sharing. They provide public support for individual projects in need of endorsement as a group and individually. By-laws for the network have been developed over the last year in anticipation of incorporation, and it is anticipated that these will be ratified at the next meeting. (See Appendix). Network members with special skills and expertise often provided on-site technical assistance to other projects, frequently travelling at their own expense.

Conference

On June 6-8, 1979, a state-wide conference on domestic assault was sponsored by AWAIC with considerable input by all of the Alaska Family Violence Program projects. Approximately 225 persons attended the conference, including prosecuting attorneys, police, social workers, military personnel, and clergy members. (See AWAIC Accomplishments).

Technical assistance, available through the LEAA grant, included the Harborview Sexual Assault Center and the Prevention of Sexual Violence Project, Seattle, and the Center for Women's Policy Studies, Washington, D.C.

Clergy

On June 4-6, 1979, twenty clergy members, representing every community involved in the Alaska Family Violence Program was brought to Anchorage for two and one-half days of intensive training in battering, rape, and incest. The scheduling permitted those clergy members who came to Anchorage for the workshop to remain for the above mentioned conference.

The workshop was conducted by the Prevention of Sexual Violence Project, Seattle, and was enthusiastically praised by those who attended. As a result of this workshop, the two trainers have been invited back in August to provide training to officers and enlisted personnel at Ft. Greely, Ft. Wainwright (including personnel at Bassett Army Hospital), and Eielson AFB in Fairbanks (see Appendix), and on Ft. Richardson and Elmendorf AFB in Anchorage, and to the Coast Guard Base and civilian community in Kodiak, in October.

Commission on Status of Women

The Alaska Commission on the Status of Women was created by the State Legislature in 1978. Under its enabling legislation, the Alaska Commission on the Status of Women has the principal responsibility to research the status of women and make recommendations to State Government.

The Program Coordinator and project staff have assisted in data collection and research undertaken by the Commission on battered women.

The Coordinator has cooperated and met with the Commission's Task Force on Violence Against Native Women.

Following the Coordinator's presentation to the Commission on battered women and the need for more extensive research into sexism in the criminal justice system, based on the findings of the Alaska Judicial Council's plea bargaining study (see Problem Statement), the Commission made a formal proposal to the Alaska Judicial Council and the Governor's Commission on the Administration of Justice that sexism, regarding victims and offenders, be included in a planned in-depth study of racism in the criminal justice system.

The Coordinator is now assisting in identifying areas appropriate for research.

Evaluation

Through the LEAA grant, the Criminal Justice Center, University of Alaska, Anchorage, was contracted to develop and implement an intensive evaluation of three Alaska Family Violence Program sites: Anchorage, Bethel, and Kodiak. Data collection instruments were designed to be as consistent as possible with the forms of the National Evaluation. These were critiqued by project staff, revised as appropriate, and distributed to each project. (See Appendix).

Advisory Committee

The Governor's Commission on the Administration of Justice is identified as the Advisory Committee to the Alaska Family Violence Program. Two presentations have been made before the Commission, and at the last meeting, a committee was appointed to provide more intense attention to the Program.

The Committee is made up of representatives of the Executive Director of the Court System, the Commissioner of Health & Social Services, the Commissioner of Public Safety, the Attorney General, and the Chief of the Anchorage Police Department.

Technical Assistance, Police Training

Additional technical assistance has been requested of the Center for Women's Policy Studies and tentative approval has been received. If formally approved, the Alaska Family Violence Program will bring James Bannon, Executive Deputy Chief, Detroit Police Department, and Susan Mills Peak, former

Chairperson, Detroit Police Commission, to address the following groups in October: training sessions, Municipal Police Academy and Village Police Academy, Sitka; the meeting of the Police Chiefs Association; and a joint training program for police from Anchorage, Palmer, Cordova, Fairbanks, Kenai Peninsula and other jurisdictions, State Troopers and Fish & Wildlife officers.

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

The Alaska Family Violence Program has five general goals. These are:

1) To increase awareness by the public, policy makers, and service providers of the nature and degree of family violence in Alaska.

In the course of the coming year, the Alaska Family Violence Program will continue providing public education through the media, at meetings of professional, civic, church, Native and village organizations, and in schools and colleges to raise the general awareness of family violence, to open it for a subject for discussion, to inform the public of available services, and to assist those communities which now have no services for violent families in planning and development.

A slightly different emphasis for the second year of the program has evolved as we have become more aware of the problems in our State. There is a much stronger emphasis on village outreach and education, as we begin to recognize how deep the problem of family violence lays in rural Alaska, the extent to which it is still a taboo subject and thus largely tolerated, how few options are available to families struggling with violent situations in the Bush, and how inadequate the criminal justice system is in providing residents of Bush Alaska with protection or legal redress.

Based on the expressed need from individuals in Bush Alaska, and building on the experience of WIC-CA's (Fairbanks) first year Rural Education Project, we hope to develop training and service models which are sensitive to the cultural setting of rural villages. In the Ketchikan area, for example,

there are three distinct Native groups, Haidas, Tsimshians and Tlingits, each of which have attempted to maintain their culture by resisting interference of strangers. Unfortunately, this has also sustained and nourished an acceptance of intra-family violence.

The treatment of family violence, and particularly wife battering, as a subject of public discussion and collective concern is a relatively new phenomenon. Traditionally, violence in the home has been considered a personal or private matter. The Alaska Family Violence Program intends to continue to raise family violence as a public issue, one which cannot be separated from the generally accepted high level of violence in the U.S., and particularly in Alaska, and from rigid sex role stereotypes which have legitimatized women, especially wives, as the appropriate victims of violence.

Objections which surface most often are the "implied"consent" of the victim who remains in a battering situation, the proper role of the State in "family matters," and the effects on children of "breaking up families."

In the first year of this grant, serious public debate has ensued. and will continue, until the people of Alaska fully appreciate that family violence is a prodigious problem in the "last frontier," that if alternatives are available the cyclical pattern of family violence can be interrupted, and that they have a responsibility to provide those alternatives.

Alaskans, it appears, have more opportunity to input public policy than in most other areas of the U.S. On an informal level, our population is so small that it is common to meet high level policy makers at the market, at a meeting, or at a party. We either know who "they" are, when "they" make a decision, or we can find out within an hour.

Our legislature serves part-time. When they are not in Juneau, they live in our communities as lawyers, surveyors, business people, bush pilots, fishermen, or homesteaders. Judges, district attorneys, public defenders, and police chiefs are also our neighbors and their children attend school with our children.

Through informal discussion, formal presentations, and literature, we have and will continue to make policy makers aware of our objectives and concerns. We will also continue to initiate and support legislation and policies which will help reduce family violence in Alaska.

A number of training and informational opportunities for service providers have been carried out through this program. Target populations include social workers, police and State Troopers, prosecuting attorneys, health professionals, and clergy. In the coming year, these will be expanded, frequently through the indirect effects of this program, e.g., a clergy member who attends one of our training sessions may in turn provide training to other clergy.

The Advisory Committee will be providing suggestions for training as well as assisting where possible in scheduling and organizing.

Training and information for the judiciary will be an important addition to this goal, especially in Anchorage where there is now an alternative to incarceration for offenders.

2) To save lives and assist families and individuals in finding alternatives to violent homes.

In each of the nine communities participating in this Program, there is now either a safe home project, a shelter, or, in the case of Barrow, a crisis line and transportation to a shelter. Although these aspects of a community's efforts to reduce family violence may now receive State or other funding, they remain the bottom line of the Alaska Family Violence Program. In most communities (except for Anchorage, Fairbanks, and Juneau), initial funding was provided by LEAA. It is impossible to know how many lives have been saved by providing a safe place or safe transport, nor how many will be saved in the future.

It appears that shelters for people in crisis, may be the most important service our society can provide. They give people an opportunity to regain their strength, re-assess their goals, and make clear decisions without the debilitating effects of long term dependency. For battered women, who generally have been made economically and ppsychically dependent on an abusing male, who have come to believe in their own inadequacy, and who have frequently been isolated from all contact outside of her spouse, it may be the first time they have control over their lives and their first exposure to strong, supportive women. For the children of these women, the safe home or shelter experience is a respite from the violence they have come to accept as the norm.

The outreach some projects are now endeavoring to provide is not unrelated to this goal. In a State as large and isolated as Alaska, many victims of battering do not yet know that alternatives exist.

3) To effect attitudinal and behavioral changes in victims, offenders and other family members which will lead to a reduction in the level of family violence.

Of the assumptions made about the causes or factors effecting family violence, one which has been verified in every study is that people who are either abused as children or observe abuse between their parents tend to become victims or abusers themselves. Participants in the Alaska Family Violence Program believe that this pattern is linked to the low status roles assigned women and children, and reinforced by malignant neglect on the part of those charged by their official roles with the protection of the rights and safety of all citizens.

Through self help groups, counseling, and para-counseling for victims and offenders, offered directly by Alaska Family Violence Projects, or by referrals, and by forcing, if necessary, police, prosecutors, judges, pastors, doctors, and other authority figures to take stands which reflect strong condemnation of spousal battering, we hope to reduce family violence.

Data which will indicate success include client populations, an increase in the numbers of arrests and prosecutions, longer or more thoughtful sentences for conviction, referrals from medical facilities, and religious communities,

material support from churches, and support from the pulpit.

We have begun to make inroads into the military, and hope to see more referrals and communication with that community, which will hopefully result in comparable programs for violent families on military installations.

4) To implement changes in the criminal justice system which will insure that victims of family violence proceed with safety and dignity and offenders tried with just recognition of the seriousness of their crimes.

Change in the criminal justice system comes very slowly. We have found that while we may convince and even make upper or middle level management allies of our projects, improving the response of the police officer on patrol, the district attorney in a small, isolated community, or the magistrate in that community will require vigilant monitoring and training.

We have begun to track cases of reported domestic assault through the criminal justice system, and believe that our research may, at some future date, provide the basis for precedent-setting appeals and law suits. We are observing and publicizing court cases involving domestic and sexual assault. We have urged that a major study be undertaken to determine the effect and extent of sexism in the criminal justice system and will cooperate with that effort. We are providing training to law enforcement officers in crisis intervention and victim sensitivity, though some of this is being paid out of funds other than the Alaska Family Violence Program, e.g., the Criminal Justice Planning Agency and the State Trooper Academy. Through the Alaska Family Violence Program grant, we take advantage of LEAA-funded technical assistance for training.

Most, if not all changes we may effect in the criminal justice system, we now recognize, will apply to urban Alaska or major population areas. This is a regretful conclusion, but the conditions which now exist in the Bush would seem to negate the possibility of dramatic change beyond awakening public awareness and offering services for victims. We are cooperating with the Commission on the Status of Women and their Task Force on Violence Against Native Women whose major concern is the number of unexplained deaths of Native women over the last year.

5) To maintain and strengthen the established network of domestic and sexual assault programs throughout Alaska.

One result of the establishment of the Alaska Family Violence Program was the reinforcement of a state-wide coalition of projects which serve, while trying to reduce the number of, victims of rape and spousal battering. Unlike more populated areas of the U.S., there are not separate groups addressing rape and family violence in Alaska communities, with the exception of Anchorage.

Since the beginning of the grant year, the network has met four times to discuss strategy and funding, to share ideas and information for training in management and stress resolution, to write and support legislation, and to develop uniform data collection instruments. As a state-wide body, this group has no peer in Alaska, and possibly in the U.S.

The goals of the second year for the network include developing sustaining funding sources and to continue to act in coalition. Indices of success will be maintenance of service levels with decreasing federal funds, positive legislation becoming law, and the formalization of the network as a policy-making body.

PROJECT PLAN
Administration

The Alaska Family Violence Program is administered by the Division of Social Services, Department of Health & Social Services, under contractual agreement with the Criminal Justice Planning Agency. Projects in individual communities are carried out by non-profit corporations, who are independent contractors with the Dept. of Health & Social Services.

The Program Coordinator, whose office is in Anchorage, is responsible for the fiscal and programmatic administration of the grant, with administrative support from the Division of Social Services in Juneau. One clerk/typist assists the Coordinator.

The responsibilities of the Coordinator include negotiating contracts and contract amendments, fiscal and programmatic quarterly reports, coordination between projects, providing or arranging technical assistance, assisting in the design and implementation of evaluation, disseminating information, acting as liaison between the projects and the Advisory Committee, and grant preparation.

In the second year, the Coordinator will serve these functions through the following:

1) Project site visits, which include meetings with project staff and board members, reviewing project progress, reviewing bookkeeping and budgets, talking to relevant individuals outside the project, such as the district attorney, judges, police, social service or mental health providers, and discussion with clients as possible. Site visits are followed by a site visit report, sent to the project director. (Performance target: 1st - 4th quarters).

2) Monthly reports, submitted to the Director, Adult Protective Services, Social Services, Juneau, on the basis of all of the Coordinator's activities for the prior month. (Performance target: 1st - 4th quarters).

3) Upgrading and improving project monthly report forms, as needed.

4) Collecting, summarizing and reporting quarterly to LEAA on fiscal and programmatic activity and progress.

5) On-going maintenance of communication and coordination to and between projects by regular telephone contact, frequent memos which often contain funding information, prints of relevant articles, and ideas for project improvement, and by sending each project copies of completed quarterly reports.

6) Organizing meetings of project representatives on LEAA-related business and business relevant to family violence issues, as necessary and possible.

7) Developing Dept. of Health & Social Services position papers on pending legislation relating to family violence, as requested.

8) Organize and facilitate meetings of the Advisory Committee, and disseminate their recommendations to relevant parties, including projects. (Performance target: quarterly).

9) Assist as possible and necessary in design of data collection instruments and data collection. (Performance target: 1st - 4th quarters).

10) Maintain communication with Center for Women's Policy Studies and other LEAA technical assistance providers arrange technical assistance based on expressed need of projects, the Advisory Committee, and/or criminal justice agencies. (Performance target: 1st - 4th quarters).

11) Address conferences, commissions, legislature and news media on family violence and the Alaska Family Violence Program, as necessary and possible.

12) Negotiation of contracts for provision of services under the Alaska Family Violence Program. (Performance target: 1st quarter).

13) Amendment of contracts to reflect adjustments in projects' activities and budgets, as necessary.

14) Develop brochures and informational pieces for publication, as necessary and possible.

15) Develop third year grant proposal based on individual project planning. (Performance target: 3rd quarter).

16) Assist projects in development of alternative funding sources. (Performance target: 1st - 4th quarters).

CRISIS INTERVENTION:

A COURSE OF ACTION FOR

PRIMARY POLICE INTERVENTION

PRESENTED BY

EXECUTIVE DEPUTY CHIEF JAMES BANNON, PH.D.
SUSAN MILLS PEEK COMMISSIONER RET. DETROIT POLICE DEPARTMENT

Prepared by:

Susan Mills Peek
Lilondo Ann Gaines

INTRODUCTION

THE DEVELOPMENT OF CRISIS INTERVENTION SKILLS IS ESSENTIAL TO THE POLICE OFFICER FOR THREE BASIC REASONS: FIRST, NO OTHER SOCIAL AGENCY HAS EQUAL CAPACITY IN TERMS OF MOBILITY, AVAILABILITY, AND AUTHORITY TO INTERVENE IN SUCH CRISIS AND RESTORE ORDER. SECOND, FOR THE POLICE OFFICER THE DOMESTIC VIOLENCE DISPUTE IS DANGEROUS. NATURALLY, MORE POLICE OFFICERS HAVE BEEN KILLED IN DISPUTE SITUATIONS THAN IN ANY OTHER SINGLE TYPE OF CALL. THE THIRD REASON FOR GIVING SERIOUS TRAINING ATTENTION TO DOMESTIC DISPUTES IS IT'S INCENDIARY NATURE, AND HIGH POTENTIAL TO DEVELOP INTO "CRITICAL INCIDENTS". MORE CITIZEN COMPLAINTS ARE LIKELY TO DEVELOP FROM DOMESTIC DISPUTES THAN FROM ANY OTHER CALL.

CONSEQUENTLY, AS A RESULT OF PARTICIPATING IN THIS WORKSHOP YOU WILL BE ABLE TO:

1. IDENTIFY THE STAGES OF CRISIS INTERVENTION
2. IDENTIFY SKILLS ESSENTIAL TO CRISIS INTERVENTION
3. IDENTIFY ATTITUDES ESSENTIAL TO CRISIS INTERVENTION
4. CHOOSE TO DEVELOP CO-OPERATIVE RELATIONSHIPS WITH OTHER AGENCIES (LEGAL, SOCIAL) TO ASSIST IN PREVENTING REPETITION OF CRISIS SITUATIONS.

PHASE I: ARRIVAL AND INITIAL ASSESSMENT

THE MANNER IN WHICH YOU APPROACH A DOMESTIC CRISIS SITUATION IS CRITICAL TO THE OVERALL RESOLUTION OF THE CONFLICT. IT SETS THE TONE FOR ALL OF THE EVENTS THAT ARE TO FOLLOW.

THE APPROACH SHOULD BE MADE IN AS INCONSPICUOUS MANNER AS POSSIBLE. CERTAIN SAFETY RULES SHOULD BE STRICTLY ADHERED TO:

1. DO NOT ANNOUNCE YOUR ARRIVAL WITH SIRENS OR FLASHING LIGHTS
2. CRUISE PAST THE DWELLING THEN RETURN
3. DO NOT PARK DIRECTLY IN FRONT OF THE DWELLLING, A GROUP OF PEOPLE, NOR A STREET LIGHT
4. PARK SO THAT YOU WILL NOT BE HINDERED IN LEAVING
5. APPROACH RESIDENCE CAUTIOUSLY. ONE OFFICER SHOULD BE BEHIND AND TO THE SIDE OF THE OTHER. AT NIGHT IT IS PREFERABLE THAT ONLY ONE OFFICER USES HIS FLASHLIGHT AND KEEP IT LOW. TAKE ADVANTAGE OF SHADOWS.
6. CHECK FOR THE POSSIBILITY OF SNIPERS LOOK UP AS WELL AS AROUND

THE ENTRANCE SHOULD BE CALM, CONTROLLED, AND CONCERNED. THE FIRST WORDS THAT YOU SAY TO THE DISPUTANTS ARE CRUCIAL. A COURTEOUS GREETING AND INTRODUCTION; AND EXPLANATION OF WHY YOU ARE THERE; AND A REQUEST FOR ADMISSION INTO THE RESIDENCE IS MOST EFFECTIVE IN GAINING ADMISSION.

EXAMPLE: "I'M OFFICER _____ AND THIS IS MY PARTNER OFFICER _____. WE ARE HERE TO INVESTIGATE A COMPLAINT MADE BY YOUR NEIGHBORS. MAY WE COME IN AND DISCUSS THIS WITH YOU?"

IF ADMISSION IS DENIED, AGAIN STATE YOUR PURPOSE AND REQUEST ADMISSION. FORCED ENTRY SHOULD BE USED ONLY AS A LAST RESORT AND SHOULD OCCUR ONLY WHEN YOU HAVE PROBABLE CAUSE THAT A FELONY HAS BEEN COMMITTED.

ONCE INSIDE THE HOME, ALLOW TIME FOR YOUR EYES TO ADJUST TO DIFFERENCE IN INTENSITIES OF INSIDE AND OUTSIDE LIGHTS. VISUALLY CHECK THE HOME FOR DISPLAYED AND CONCEALED WEAPONS. ASK IF ANY WEAPONS ARE IN THE HOME. REMEMBER, THAT ANY OBJECT IS A POTENTIAL WEAPON, EITHER AS A CLUB, MISSLE, OR KNIFE. EXAMPLES ARE ASHTRAYS, ART OBJECTS, LETTER OPENERS. INQUIRE ABOUT THE NUMBER OF PEOPLE IN THE RESIDENCE AND THEIR LOCATION. THOSE PEOPLE NOT PRESENT IN THE ROOM SHOULD BE CALLED. IT IS IMPORTANT THAT YOU DO NOT GO TO GET THEM YOURSELF NOR HAVE ANY OF THE OTHER RESIDENTS DO SO UNLESS ACCOMPANIED BY ONE OF YOU. INQUIRE ABOUT THE PRESENCE OF PETS AND HAVE THEM SECURED IN ANOTHER PART OF THE HOUSE. AVOID THE KITCHEN AREA BECAUSE OF THE ABUNDANCE OF POTENTIAL WEAPONS AVAILABLE THERE.

KEEP AS MUCH DISTANCE BETWEEN THE DISPUTANTS AS POSSIBLE. POSITION YOURSELF IN THE ROOM SO THAT YOU CAN KEEP VISUAL CONTACT WITH BOTH PARTIES. AS A TWO MAN TEAM, IT WOULD BE HELPFUL IF EACH OF YOU ASSIGNED YOURSELF A POSITION IN CLOSE PROXIMITY TO EACH DISPUTANT. AVOID PHYSICAL CONTACT WITH OR CROWDING SOMEONE WHO IS ALREADY HOSTILE UNLESS YOU MUST PHYSICALLY RESTRAIN THEM. STAY OUT OF ARMS REACH. GUARD YOUR GUN AGAINST THE POSSIBILITY THAT IT IS

GRABBED FROM YOUR HOLSTER WHILE YOU ARE LEANING OVER OR STANDING TOO CLOSE TO THE DISPUTANT.

THIS PHASE OF CRISIS INTERVENTION PRESENTS THE GREATEST HAZARDS TO YOUR SAFETY. YOU MAY BE PERCEIVED AS INTRUDERS BY ONE OR BOTH PARTIES, CAUSING THEM TO ABANDON THEIR FIGHT AND UNITE TO FIGHT YOU. LOOK FOR SIGNS OF POTENTIAL VIOLENCE AND BE PREPARED TO CALL FOR BACK-UP IF THE SITUATION BECOMES EXPLOSIVE.

DISCUSSION:

WHAT ACTIONS WOULD BE INDICATED IN EACH OF THE FOLLOWING SITUATIONS:

1. THERE IS NO RESPONSE TO THE DOORBELL...HOWEVER, LOUD YELLING AND THE SOUND OF OBJECTS BEING THROWN COME FROM WITHIN THE HOME?

2. A WOMAN ANSWERS THE DOOR, REFUSES YOU ADMISSION, INSISTING THERE IS NOTHING WRONG. YOU NOTICE WHAT APPEARS TO BE BRUISES ON HER FACE, HER SHIRT IS TORN, AND HER GENERAL APPEARANCE IS DISHEAVELED?

PHASE II: RESTORATION OF CALM

IN A DOMESTIC VIOLENCE SITUATION NOTHING POSITIVE CAN OCCUR UNTIL ORDER HAS BEEN RESTORED. AT THIS POINT, YOU MUST INFLUENCE THE DISPUTANTS TO STOP YELLING, CRYING, THREATENING AND TO BEGIN BEHAVING IN A COHERENT MANNER.

OBSTRUCT THE VISUAL AND VERBAL CONTACT BETWEEN THE PEOPLE INVOLVED. REDIRECT THEIR ATTENTION FROM EACH OTHER AND ONTO YOU. TELL THEM WHAT YOU WANT THEM TO DO IN A DIRECT AND SPECIFIC MANNER. BE SURE THAT YOU ARE HEARD, BUT DON'T YELL. BE AUTHORITATIVE BUT NOT HOSTILE. BE ASSERTIVE BUT NOT AGGRESSIVE. AVOID SOUNDING ANGRY, HOSTILE, OR SARCASTIC. YOU SHOULD CONVEY VERBALLY AND NON-VERBALLY A CALM, NEUTRAL, YET CONCERNED DEMEANOR.

DIRECT THE DISPUTANTS TO OPPOSITE LOCATIONS IN THE ROOM. REQUEST THAT THEY BE SEATED AND POSITION YOURSELF, AGAIN, IN SUCH A MANNER AS TO HINDER THEIR VISUAL CONTACT. DIRECTING INDIVIDUALS TO SEPARATE ROOMS SHOULD BE DONE ONLY IF THERE ARE TWO OFFICERS PRESENT AND IF IT CAN BE ACCOMPLISHED WITHOUT BREAKING EYE CONTACT BETWEEN YOU.

DISTRACT THE DISPUTANTS IN ORDER TO GET THEIR ATTENTION AWAY FROM ONE ANOTHER AND THE DISPUTE ITSELF. TECHNIQUES TO ACCOMPLISH THIS MAY INCLUDE:

1. ASKING FOR INFORMATION NOT DIRECTLY CONCERNED WITH THE DISPUTE ITSELF.
2. ASKING FOR A FAVOR

3. PURPOSELY MISINTERPRETING THE SOURCE OF THE DISPUTE SO THAT THE DISPUTANTS WILL HAVE TO EXPLAIN RATHER THAN CONTINUE THEIR FIGHT.
4. ALLOW SOME SAFE LATITUDES FOR VENTILLATION OF FEELINGS.
5. MAKE APPEALS TO THE DISPUTANTS' INTELLIGENCE AND JUDGEMENTAL ABILITIES IN ORDER TO PROMPT BETTER BEHAVIOR.

THE TECHNIQUES USED SHOULD BEGIN WITH THE MOST PEACEFUL AND BUILD TO THE MOST AGGRESSIVE IN RESTORING ORDER. USE WHATEVER MAKES YOU FEEL COMFORTABLE AND MOST EFFECTIVE. HAVE A PLAN FOR THE NEXT STAGE OF EVENTS ONCE ORDER IS RESTORED. ABOVE ALL, BE PREPARED FOR THINGS "NOT" TO GO AS PLANNED.

PHASE III: FACT FINDING

ONCE THE DISPUTANTS HAVE THEIR BEHAVIOR UNDER CONTROL AND ARE ABLE TO COMMUNICATE COHERENTLY, FACT FINDING CAN BEGIN.

THE PRIMARY PURPOSE OF THIS FACT FINDING IS TO ARRIVE AT THE SOURCE OF THIS PARTICULAR CONFLICT. YOU WANT TO OBTAIN A CLEAR DESCRIPTION OF THE EVENTS THAT LED TO THE DISPUTE.

IF THE DISPUTANTS ARE RELUCTANT TO TALK, YOU CAN INITIATE DISCUSSION WITH A SERIES OF QUESTIONS. PHRASE THESE QUESTIONS SO THAT THEY ARE OPEN-ENDED. QUESTIONS THAT REQUIRE MORE THAN "YES" OR "NO" --- INCLUDE: "THAT HAPPENED HERE?" "WHAT DID YOUR SPOUSE DO?" "HOW DID YOU RESPOND?"

ALLOW EACH DISPUTANT TO TELL HIS/HER VERSION OF WHAT OCCURRED. ATTEMPT TO ILLICIT AN AGREEMENT THAT EACH PERSON WILL SPEAK WITHOUT INTERRUPTION. ALLOW EACH DISPUTANT TO HEAR WHAT THE OTHER HAS SAID, BUT DON'T ASK ONE DISPUTANT TO AGREE OR DISAGREE WITH THE OTHER'S VERSION. DON'T ALLOW ONE DISPUTANT TO SPEAK FOR THE OTHER.

CONVEY SIGNALS THAT LET THE DISPUTANTS KNOW THAT YOU ARE INTERESTED. A NOD OF THE HEAD AT THE APPROPRIATE TIME; WELL PLACED QUESTIONS; NEUTRAL REMARKS; EYE CONTACT, ALL SERVE TO DEMONSTRATE YOUR CONCERN AND ENCOURAGES COOPERATION IN PROVIDING INFORMATION.

THINGS THAT YOU SHOULD AVOID AT THIS STAGE INCLUDE:

1. DON'T MAKE CONCLUSIONS OR ASSUMPTIONS ABOUT THE INCIDENT THAT HAVE NOT COME OUT IN THE DISPUTANTS' ACCOUNTS OR THAT ARE NOT OBVIOUS VISUALLY.

2. AVOID TAKING (OR EVEN GIVING THE APPEARANCE OF TAKING) SIDES IN A DISPUTE. YOU CAN AGREE THAT IT IS A PARTICULARLY DISTRESSING SITUATION, BUT NOT WHOSE FAULT IT IS.
3. AVOID ARGUING OR DISAGREEING WITH THE DISPUTANT.
4. AVOID DISCUSSING PERSONAL FEELINGS AND REVEALING PRIVATE INFORMATION.
5. AVOID MAKING THREATS OR PROMISES THAT CANNOT BE KEPT.

SUMMARIZE THE STATEMENTS OF EACH PARTY AND REFLECT THEIR OPINIONS AND FEELINGS IN ORDER TO CONVEY TO THEM THAT YOU HAVE BEEN LISTENING AND UNDERSTOOD. CLOSE BY ASKING FOR CONFIRMATION OF THE CORRECTNESS OF YOUR SUMMATION AND INQUIRE ABOUT ADDITIONS.

THESE TECHNIQUES CONVEY TO THE DISPUTANTS THAT YOU ARE THERE NEITHER TO JUDGE NOR DIRECT THEIR FEELINGS AND ACTIONS. YOU ARE THERE AS AN ARBITRATOR, A NEUTRAL THIRD PARTY WHOSE ROLE IS TO ASSIST THEM IN REACHING AGREEMENT AND RESTORING ORDER.

DISCUSSION:

WHAT ACTIONS ARE INDICATED IF DURING THE INTERVIEW THE DISPUTANT BECOMES VERBALLY ABUSIVE: TAUNTINGLY PUTTING DOWN ALL POLICE IN GENERAL AND YOU IN PARTICULAR?

PHASE IV: RESOLUTION OF THE SITUATION

THE RESOLUTION OF THE SITUATION OCCURS ONCE YOU FEEL THAT YOU HAVE A GOOD UNDERSTANDING OF THE PROBLEM THAT DIRECTLY LED TO THE DISPUTE. RESOLUTION MAY RESULT IN YOUR EMPLOYING ONE OF FOUR OPTIONS: MEDIATION, REFERRAL, TEMPORARY SEPARATION, ARREST.

MEDIATION

THE OBJECTIVE OF MEDIATION IS TO ASSIST THE DISPUTANTS IN AGREEING TO SOME COURSE OF ACTION. MEDIATION IS MOST FEASIBLE WHEN THE PROBLEM IS NEITHER LONG-LASTING NOR ENDEMIC TO THE DISPUTANTS' RELATIONSHIP. THE DISPUTANTS ARE CALM AND CAN REASONABLY DISCUSS THEIR PROBLEM; UNDERSTAND EACH OTHER'S POINT OF VIEW; AND REACH COMPROMISES NECESSARY FOR RESOLUTION.

YOUR ROLE IN MEDIATION IS TO PLACE THE RESPONSIBILITY FOR SOLUTION ON THE DISPUTANTS. ONCE SETTLEMENT HAS BEEN REACHED INSURE THAT BOTH PARTIES UNDERSTAND AND AGREE TO ABIDE BY THE TERMS OF THE SETTLEMENT. THIS CAN BEST BE ACHIEVED BY SUMMARIZING THE CONCESSIONS MADE BY EACH PARTY AND OBTAINING CONFIRMATION OF ITS ACCURACY.

DO NOT GO INTO THE UNDERLYING PROBLEMS OF THE MARRIAGE, AS YOU LACK BOTH THE TIME AND TRAINING. DO NOT SUGGEST NOR DIRECT THEM TO A SPECIFIC COURSE OF ACTION.

REFERRAL

THE PURPOSE OF REFERRAL IS TO TACTFULLY GUIDE DISCUSSION TO CONSIDERATION OF SOME TYPE OF PROFESSIONAL COUNSELING WHEN IT

BECOMES APPARENT THAT THE DISPUTANTS CANNOT RESOLVE THEIR CONFLICT. (REFERRALS MAY ALSO BE MADE IF YOU ASSESS THAT A COMPLAINANT MAY NEED ASSISTANCE IN ADDITION TO THE ARREST).

WHEN INITIATING THE SUBJECT OF REFERRAL A SUGGESTION QUESTION LIKE "HAVE YOU CONSIDERED DISCUSSING THE PROBLEM WITH SOMEONE ELSE? DO YOU KNOW SOMEONE?" IS APPROPRIATE. IF A REQUEST FOR REFERRAL IS MADE, YOU SHOULD SELECT THE MOST APPROPRIATE AGENCY BASED ON YOUR EVALUATION OF THE PROBLEM. DO NOT FORCE THE ISSUE IF REFERRAL IS UNACCEPTABLE TO THE DISPUTANTS.

TEMPORARY SEPARATION

TEMPORARY SEPARATION OCCURS WHEN THE POTENTIAL FOR VIOLENCE PERSISTS.

CONVINCE THE DISPUTANT TO LEAVE IN A MANNER THAT DOES NOT CHALLENGE HIS SELF CONCEPT NOR HIS RIGHT TO BE IN THE RESIDENCE. FOLLOW A SLOW ESCALATION IN AGGRESSIVENESS. KEEPING IN MIND THE DESIRE TO AVOID PHYSICAL CONTACT AND THAT THE DISPUTANTS WILL EVENTUALLY CO-HABIT AGAIN.

ARREST

ARREST IS AN OPTION OF LAST RESORT. IT OCCURS WHEN; REASONABLE CAUSE EXISTS THAT A CRIME HAS BEEN COMMITTED AND THAT THE DISPUTANT IS RESPONSIBLE FOR ITS COMMISSION. ONE OF THE DISPUTANTS WISHES TO FILE A COMPLAINT.

YOU SHOULD EXPLAIN THOROUGHLY THE IMPLICATIONS OF AN ARREST:

1. LEGAL PROCEDURES AND COURT APPEARANCES
2. COSTLINESS OF THE ARREST IN TERMS OF POSTING BAIL - LOSING DAYS AT WORK
3. EXACERBATION OF THE FAMILY CRISIS

TRY TO AVOID FORCE IN MAKING THE ARREST.

AFTER THE CRISIS SITUATION HAS BEEN RESOLVED PREPARE TO LEAVE IN A CAUTIOUS MANNER. CHECK TO SEE IF POSSIBLE HINDERANCES EXIST THAT BLOCK YOUR DEPARTURE (CROWDS, BLOCKED CAR). ONE OF YOU SHOULD FACE THE DISPUTANTS UNTIL THE OTHER IS OUTSIDE. WAIT A MOMENT OUTSIDE WITHOUT THE DISPUTANTS BEING AWARE YOU ARE DOING SO IN CASE THE DISPUTE RESUMES. LEAVE THE AREA INCONSPICUOUSLY.

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8-11-78 TT 861.4

THIS TELETYPE RESCINDS TELETYPE NBR 7457 AND IS TO FURTHER INFORM MEMBERS AS TO THE PROCEDURES TO BE FOLLOWED PURSUANT TO THE NEW "SPOUSE ABUSE" STATUTE.

THE STATUTE PROVIDES THAT A PEACE OFFICER MAY ARREST A PERSON WITHOUT A WARRANT IRRESPECTIVE OF WHETHER THE VIOLATION WAS COMMITTED IN THE PRESENCE OF THE OFFICER OR NOT WHEN HE HAS:
1. REASONABLE CAUSE TO BELIEVE THAT AN ASSAULT AND BATTERY OR AGGRAVATED ASSAULT HAS TAKEN PLACE OR IS TAKING PLACE; AND
2. THAT THE VIOLATOR IS THE;)
A. SPOUSE OR FORMER SPOUSE OF THE VICTIM OR
BM A PERSON OF THE OPPOSITE SEX RESIDING OR HAVING RESIDED IN THE SAME HOUSEHOLD AS THE VICTIM
THE STATUTE FURTHER PROVIDES THAT A PEACE OFFICER MAY ARREST A PERSON WITHOUT A WARRANT WHEN THE OFFICER HAS REASONABLE CAUSE TO BELIEVE THAT ALL OF THE FOLLOWING EXIST:

1. A PRELIMINARY INJUNCTION HAS BEEN ISSUED PURSUANT TO THE INSTITUTION OF A DIVORCE ACTION AND
2. A CERTIFIED COPY OF THE INJUNCTION AND PROOF OF SERVICE ON THAT PERSON IS FILED WITH THE NOTIFICATION AND CONTROL CENTER AND
3. THE INJUNCTION STATES ON ITS FACE THAT A VIOLATION OF ITS TERMS SUBJECTS THAT PERSON TO CRIMINAL CONTEMPT AND THAT IF FOUND GUILTY THE VIOLATOR SHALL BE IMPRISONED FOR NOT MORE THAN 90 DAYS AND FINED NOT MORE THAN $500.00 AND
4. THAT THE PERSON IS ACTING IN VIOLATION OF THE INJUNCTION BY EITHER

A. ENTERING THE PREMISES
B. ASSAULTING BEATING MOLESTING OR WOUNDING THE PROTECTED PERSON OR
C: REMOVING MINOR CHILDREN FROM THE SPOUSE HAVING LEGAL CUSTODY IN VIOLATION OF THE CUSTODY AND VISTATION ORDER OF THE COURT.

END PAGE ONE

IN OTHER WORDS NOT EVERY VIOLATION OF AN INJUNCTION WILL ALLOW AN ARREST ONLY THOSE WHERE A, B, C ABOVE OCCUR.
WHILE IT STILL POLICY OF THE DEPARTMENT TO ENFORCE THE ACT TO ITS FULLEST EXTENT IN PROTECTING AN ABUSED PARTY.

IN ADDITION THE STATUTE PROVIDES THAT A PEACE OFFICER MAY ARREST A PERSON WITHOUT A WARRANT WHEN THE OFFICER HAS REASONABLE CAUSE TO BELIEVE THAT ALL OF THE FOLLOWING EXIST:
1. AN ORDER FOR A PEACE BOND HAS BEEN ISSUED PURSUANT TO STATUTE AND
2. A CERTIFIED COPY OF THE ORDER IS FILED WITH THE DEPARTMENT AND
3. THE PERSON IS ACTING IN VIOLATION OF THE ORDER.

THE PEACE BOND REFERRED TO IN THIS SECTION IS A STATUTORY PEACE BOND

ISSUED BY A JUDGE AND IS NOT TO BE CONFUSED WITH THE INFORMAL PEACE

BOND ISSUED BY THE PROSECUTOR'S OFFICE OR THE POLICE DEPARTMENT.

WHEN AN ARREST IS MADE UNDER THIS STATUTE FOR AN ASSAULT OR AGGRAVATED ASSAULT EITHER BASED ON PROBABLE CAUSE OR BECAUSE IT WAS COMMITTED IN THE PRESENCE OF THE OFFICER OR FOR ANY OTHER CHARGE AND THERE IS ALSO A VIOLATION OF A PRELIMINARY INJUNCTION AS OUTLINED ABOVE THEN THE DEFENDANT SHALL BE REGISITERED ON ONE ARREST TICKET THE ARREST TICKET SHALL INDICATE THAT THE PRISONER IS BEING HELD FOR A PRELIMINARY CHARGE OF ASSAULT (FA AGGRAVATED ETC) WITH A HOLD FOR VIOLATION OF INJUNCTION. THE NAME OF THE JUDGE ISSUING THE INJUNCTION SHALL BE ENTERED INTO THE SPACE MARKED "OTHER OFFICERS INVOLVED" IF NO ASSAULT WARRANT IS REQUESTED OR OBTAINED THE PRISONER SHOULD BE BE REGISTERED ON A FINAL CHARGE OF VIOLATION OF INJUNCTION

THE PRISONER ALONG WITH THE ARREST TICKET A COPY OF THE INJUNCTION AND PROOF OF SERVICE(
THE LATTER TWO ARE OBTAINED FROM THE CONTROL CENTER) IS THEN TRANSFERRED TO THE WAYNE CO JAIL.

END PAGE TWO

MARTIN

15:48

DETROIT POLICE DEPARTMENT
NOTIFICATION AND CONTROL SECTION
HEADQUARTERS BUREAU

September 1, 1978

REFER TT 8674

REFER TO TELETYPE 8674 COVERING THE PROCEDURES TO BE FOLLOWED PURSUANT TO THE NEW SPOUSE ABUSE LAW:

Based on several instances, it is apparent that many officers and supervisors are not familiar with the procedures to be followed as set forth in Teletype 8674. Note that one of the enforcement provisions is that a certified copy of the injunctive order and proof of service must be filed with the local law enforcement agency before the terms of the injuction can be enforced. The Notification and Control Section are maintaining the file on both the injunctive orders and the proofs of service for the Detroit Police Department, therefore, before an arrest is made, solely for a Violation of the Injunctive Order, the Notification and Control Section must be contacted to determine:

1. If a proof of service is on file with the department

2. If the alleged violation falls within the limitations imposed by the new law

Also note that when an arrest is made, solely for a valid violation of the injunction order, the prisoner is to be transferred to the Wayne County Jail, with a certified copy of the injunctive order and a copy of the proof of service, both of which may be obtained at the Notification and Control Section The Wayne County Jail will not accept prisoners unless the aforementioned documents are presented with the prisoner.

Commanding officers will ensure that all members of their command are familiar with the elements of the new statute and the procedures for enforcement.

WILLIAM L. HART
Chief of Police

LAW ENFORCEMENT PROBLEMS WITH INTRA-FAMILY VIOLENCE

JAMES BANNON Ph.D.
COMMANDER
DETROIT POLICE DEPARTMENT

AS PRESENTED TO THE AMERICAN BAR ASSOCIATION CONVENTION, AUGUST 12, 1975.

I HAVE BEEN ASKED TO SPEAK TO YOU TODAY ON THE ISSUE OF "LAW ENFORCEMENT PROBLEMS" WITH INTRA-FAMILY VIOLENCE. I PREFER, HOWEVER, TO VIEW THE ISSUE AS THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEMS CONTRIBUTION TO INTER-PERSONAL VIOLENCE.

THE LEGAL PROFESSION HAS LONG BEEN ENAMORED WITH MENTALISTIC EXPLANATIONS OF VIOLENT BEHAVIOR. THESE INDIVIDUAL PATHOLOGIES NO MATTER HOW LEGITIMATE ARE NOT TERRIBLY HELPFUL IN DESIGNING STRATEGIES FOR DEALING WITH VIOLENT BEHAVIOR AT THE STREET LEVEL. THEIR INDIVIDUALITY VIRTUALLY GUARANTEES THAT TRAINED MEDICAL-PSYCHOLOGICAL PERSONNEL ARE REQUIRED TO INTERVENE IN THESE SITUATIONS.

TO ME THE MORE PROMISING, AND I BELIEVE MORE LEGITIMATE APPROACH TO AN UNDERSTANDING OF INTER-PERSONAL VIOLENCE IS OFFERED BY VIEWING VIOLENCE AS A SOCIAL PHENOMENA. I DO NOT QUESTION THE VALIDITY OF PSYCHIATRIC-PSYCHOLOGICAL APPROACHES BUT MERELY FEEL THAT AT A PREVENTION-INTERVENTION LEVEL OF LAW ENFORCEMENT THEY ARE BEYOND OUR PRESENT CAPACITIES.

IT HAS BEEN SAID OFTEN AND BETTER THAT VIOLENCE IS AS "AMERICAN AS APPLE PIE." AND SURELY WE CAN NO LONGER VIEW AS DEBATABLE THE REMARKABLY AMERICAN EMPHASIS ON INDIVIDUALITY. TAKEN TOGETHER WITH THE VIEW OF WOMAN AS PROPERTY WE VIRTUALLY GUARANTEE THE WIDE SPREAD EXISTENCE OF A PHENOMENA NOW BEING DUBBED THE "BATTERED WIFE SYNDROME."

THOSE OF US IN LAW ENFORCEMENT, WHO ARE THE FIRST OFFICIAL REPRESENTATIVES OF GOVERNMENT TO RESPOND TO VIOLENCE IN THE HOME, ARE SOCIALIZED IN PRECISELY THE SAME MANNER AS THE CITIZENS WE ARE EXPECTED

TO PROTECT.

POLICEMEN, AS ARE MOST MALES, ARE TAUGHT SELF RELIANCE, "FIGHT YOUR OWN BATTLES," PHILOSOPHY FROM THE CRADLE. SIMILARLY WE ARE SOCIALIZED INTO THE CONSCIOUS PERCEPTIONS OF MASCULINE-FEMININE ROLES. IN OUR SOCIETY THIS PROCESS TRANSLATES INTO DOMINENCE-SUBMISSION TERMS. THE MAN IS THE BOSS, THE OWNER, THE FEMALE THE SUBORDINATE.

MOST FREQUENTLY, IT IS WHEN THESE ROLE PERCEPTIONS ARE NOT OBSERVED THAT VIOLENCE OCCURS BETWEEN MARRIED DYADS. OR THOSE WHO ARE INVOLVED IN RELATIONSHIPS WHICH APPROACH OUR DEFINITION OF MARRIAGE. THAT IS, ECONOMIC DEPENDENCE OR INTER-DEPENDENCE AND SEXUAL ACCESS.

TAKEN TOGETHER WITH OUR VIEWS ON THE SANCTITY OF THE HOME, THE ABOVE SOCIAL FACTORS GUARANTEE THAT POLICE WILL BE LESS THAN ENTHUSIASTIC IN BECOMING INVOLVED IN FAMILY DISPUTES.

AS IT TURNS OUT WE REJECT THE RULE OF LAW WHICH MAKES IT A CRIME TO ASSAULT ANOTHER PERSON REGARDLESS OF OUR RELATIONSHIP TO THEM OR DEGREE OF INJURY. WE SUBSTITUTE IN ITS STEAD AN ARBITRARY DETERMINATION USUALLY BASED ON IRRELEVANT FACTORS. MOST FREQUENTLY THE FACTOR WHICH WILL CAUSE POLICE INTERVENTION IS A FAMILY FIGHT WHICH DISRUPTS THE PEACE AND TRANQUILITY OF THE NEIGHBORHOOD. NEXT MOST FREQUENTLY THE USE OF A DEADLY WEAPON AND THIRDLY THE DEGREE OF INJURY INVOLVED. ALL OF COURSE IRRELEVANT TO THE SUBSTANTIVE CHARGE OF ASSAULT.

IN MY VIEW THE POLICE ATTITUDE, WHICH SEEMS TO SAY THAT WHAT HAPPENS BETWEEN MAN AND WIFE IN THEIR OWN HOME IS BEYOND THE AUTHORITY OR ABILITY OF THE POLICE TO CONTROL, IS A "COP OUT." THE REAL REASON

THAT POLICE AVOID DOMESTIC VIOLENCE SITUATIONS TO THE GREATEST EXTENT POSSIBLE IS BECAUSE WE DO NOT KNOW HOW TO COPE WITH THEM. AND BESIDES WE SHARE SOCIETIES VIEW THAT DOMESTIC VIOLENCE IS AN INDIVIDUAL PROBLEM AND NOT A PUBLIC ISSUE.

ONLY WHEN SOCIETY IN GENERAL IS MADE AWARE OF THE EXTREME SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC COSTS OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE WILL SUFFICIENT INTEREST BE GENERATED TO FORCE LAW ENFORCEMENT AND THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM TO FIND SOLUTIONS TO THESE PROBLEMS.

THE ABUSE OF VICTIMS OF CRIME IN OUR CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM ARE A NATIONAL DISGRACE. LEADING THAT PROCESSION OF SHAME ARE THE WIVES OF THOSE VIOLENT MEN WHO ARE TAUGHT THAT THEY HAVE A RIGHT, INDEED AN OBLIGATION, TO MANAGE THEIR PERSONAL AFFAIRS, TO REDRESS PRESUMED INSULTS, TO FORCE COMPLIANCE TO THEIR ORDERS AT THE END OF THEIR HANDS.

IT IS AMAZING TO ME THAT WE ARE SEEMINGLY UNAWARE OF THE EXTREME PARADOX OF DELEGATING TO POLICE OFFICERS THE ROLE OF ARBITERS OF FAMILY DISPUTES. OF ALL THE NON-ATHLETIC OCCUPATIONS NONE IS SO ABSORBED WITH THE USE OF PHYSICAL COERCIVE FORCE AS THAT OF POLICE OFFICER. NOR ARE ANY MORE THOROUGHLY SOCIALIZED IN THEIR MASCULINE ROLE IMAGES.

THIS PARADOX SUGGESTS TO ME THAT TRADITIONALLY TRAINED AND SOCIALIZED POLICEMEN ARE THE WORST POSSIBLE CHOICE TO ATTEMPT TO INTERVENE IN DOMESTIC VIOLENCE. THE KNOWN PHYSICAL PROPENSITIES MAY IN FACT REINFORCE THE PERCIEVED LEGITIMACY OF THE USE OF VIOLENCE.

WHILE POLICE BECAUSE OF THEIR OMINISCIENCE MUST PLAY A ROLE IN INTERVENTION STRATEGIES, THEY PERHAPS NEED ONLY BE UTILIZED AS IDENTIFIED OF PROBLEMATIC DYADS.

IT IS MY VIEW THAT POLICE AND LATER PROSECUTORS AND COURTS CONTRIBUTE TO DOMESTIC VIOLENCE BY THEIR LAISSEZ-FAIRE ATTITUDES TOWARD WHAT THEY VIEW AS ESSENTIALLY A PERSONAL PROBLEM. FURTHER THAT THIS VIEW IS HELD BECAUSE POLICE ARE SOCIALIZED TO REGARD FEMALES IN GENERAL AS SUBORDINATE. THE SUPERORDINACY OF THE MALE COUPLED WITH HIS SOCIALLY MANDATED SELF RELIANCE ON VIOLENCE TO RESOLVE PERSONAL PROBLEMS WITHOUT OUTSIDE ASSISTANCE ASSURES US THAT WIVES WILL CONTINUE TO BE BATTERED IN RECORD NUMBERS.

IT IS CLEAR FROM OUR RESEARCH THAT IN VIRTUALLY EVERY CASE OF HOMICIDE OF THE SOCIAL CONFLICT VARIETY THERE HAS BEEN A LONG HISTORY OF VIOLENCE WITH THE DYAD. IT IS POSSIBLE TO PREDICT A HOMICIDE IF ONLY WE RECORDED THIS VIOLENCE. HOWEVER, IT IS NOT POSSIBLE TO PREDICT WHO WILL BE THE PERPETRATOR AND WHO THE DECEASED. BECAUSE IN THE FINAL RESOLUTION OF THE CONFLICT SITUATION IT IS FREQUENTLY THE FORMER VICTIM OF ALL THOSE ASSAULTS WHO RESOLVES THE PROBLEM SOCIETY HAS IGNORED AND KILLS HER TORMENTOR. THUS, SHE AGAIN VALIDATES THE USE OF VIOLENCE TO RESOLVE HER PROBLEM. ONE THAT SOCIETY IS UNABLE OR UNWILLING TO EVEN RECOGNIZE AS A PUBLIC ISSUE LET ALONE REDRESS.

IN DETROIT, AS IN MANY OTHER CITIES, THE TREATMENT OF FEMALE VICTIMS OF ASSAULT OF THE DOMESTIC VARIETY COULD CHARITABLY BE TERMED CAVALIER. NOT SO CHARITABLY BUT PERHAPS MORE ACCURATE WOULD BE AN

ALLEGATION OF MISFEASANCE.

THE ATTRITION RATE IN DOMESTIC VIOLENCE CASES IS UNBELIEVABLE. IN 1972 FOR INSTANCE, THERE WERE 4900 ASSAULTS OF THIS KIND WHICH HAD SURVIVED THE SCREENING PROCESS LONG ENOUGH TO AT LEAST HAVE A REQUEST FOR WARRANT PREPARED AND THE COMPLAINANT REFERRED TO THE ASSAULT AND BATTERY SQUAD. THROUGH THE PROCESS OF CONCILIATION, COMPLAINANT HARASSMENT AND PROSECUTOR DISCRETION FEWER THAN 300 OF THESE CASES WERE ULTIMATELY TRIED BY A COURT OF LAW. AND IN MOST OF THOSE THE COURT USED THE JUDICIAL PROCESS TO ATTEMPT TO CONCILIATE RATHER THAN ADJUDICATE.

IF YOU BEAR IN MIND THAT THESE CASES HAD BEEN CULLED OVER SEVERAL TIMES SO THAT ONLY WHERE THE INJURY WAS EXTREME OR THE OFFENSE REPEATED WOULD A WARRANT HAVE BEEN ISSUED, YOU CAN READILY UNDERSTAND WHY THE WOMEN ULTIMATELY TAKE THE LAW INTO THEIR OWN HANDS OR DISPAIR OF FINDING RELIEF AT ALL. OR WHY THE MALE FEELS PROTECTED BY THE SYSTEM IN HIS USE OF VIOLENCE.

AS AN EXAMPLE OF THE NOVEL WAYS POLICE DEPARTMENTS SEEK TO AVOID BECOMING INVOLVED I WOULD LIKE TO RELATE TWO STRATEGIES UTILIZED BY THE DETROIT DEPARTMENT. THE FIRST IS EUPHEMISTICALLY CALLED A "PEACE BOND." NOTE THAT THE SPELLING IS WITH AN "A" NOT AN "I"

THIS NON-DOCUMENT WAS ISSUED TO THE PERPETRATOR BY AN ASSISTANT PROSECUTOR AND ADMONISHED HIM TO CEASE AND DESIST BEATING HIS WIFE ON PAIN OF BEING PROSECUTED IF HE SHOULD REPEAT THE OFFENSE DURING THE

TIME LIMITS ON THE FACE OF THE INSTRUMENT. SURPRISINGLY, THIS WAS A FAIRLY EFFECTIVE DEVICE. IT WAS EFFECTIVE BECAUSE THE PROSECUTOR WOULD FOLLOW THROUGH ON HIS COMMITMENT WHEN THE ASSAULT WAS LATER REPEATED.

SO WELL ACCEPTED WAS THIS STRATEGY THAT WIVES WOULD COME IN SEEKING A PEACE BOND. IT HAD THE ADVANTAGE OF RESTRAINING THE VIOLENT HUSBAND WHILE NOT ADVERSELY EFFECTING THE FAMILY S ECONOMY BY PLACING HIM IN JAIL. OF COURSE I BELIEVE THAT IT MERELY GAVE HIM AN PPORTUNITY TO SAVE FACE FOR NOT LIVING UP TO HIS SOCIALLY REQUIRED DUTIES OF THE MALE DOMINENCE ROLE. "I CAN T BEAT HER EVEN THOUGH SHE DESERVES IT BECAUSE I M ON A PEACE BOND."

LATER THE PROSECUTOR WITHDREW FROM THIS ROLE AND THE POLICE TOOK OVER ISSUING THE PEACE BOND. HOWEVER, IT HAS LOST WHATEVER EFFECTIVENESS IT ONCE HAD BECAUSE THE PROSECUTOR HAS NO COMMITMENT TO FOLLOW THROUGH IF THE OFFENDER REPEATS.

THE SECOND EXAMPLE OF A NOT ATYPICAL STRATEGY IS WHAT HAS BECOME KNOWN AS "CALL SCREENING." SOME YEARS BACK CALLS FOR POLICE SERVICE EXCEEDED THE DEPARTMENT S ABILITY TO RESPOND. THE DECISION WAS MADE NOT TO RESPOND TO CERTAIN TYPES OF CALLS. WOULDN T YOU KNOW THAT THE FIRST CALLS SCREENED OUT WERE FAMILY TROUBLES. ALTHOUGH THE LADIES FOUND A CONVENIENT OVERIDE WHICH WOULD ASSURE A POLICE RESPONSE IT HAS DIMINISHED IN EFFECTIVENESS BY OVERUSE. THEY MERELY ALLEGED THAT THEIR TORMENTOR HAD A GUN. EVEN THOUGH HE DID NOT.

THIS HAD LIMITED VALUE BECAUSE THE POLICEMEN ARRIVING AT THE HOME AND DISCOVERING THE RUSE LEFT AFTER AN ANGRY OUTBURST AND DIDN T EVEN MAKE A REPORT. HIS DISPLAY OF NON-INTEREST COULD BE EXPECTED TO INSTILL IN THE AGRESSOR A FEELING OF PERMISSABLE THOUGH LIMITED VIOLENCE.

CALL SCREENING HAS HAD THE EFFECT OF MASKING THE TRUE DIMENSIONS OF THE PROBLEM. WHILE IT IS POSSIBLE TO COUNT THE NUMBER OF CALLS FOR POLICE SERVICE IN DOMESTIC SITUATIONS EVEN WHEN POLICE DO NOT RESPOND IT IS IMPOSSIBLE TO EVEN ESTIMATE THE NUMBER OF WOMEN WHO DO NOT CALL THE POLICE. THEY, EITHER DIRECTLY OR INDIRECTLY HAVE BECOME AWARE THAT THE POLICE ARE LESS THAN ENTHUSIASTIC ABOUT INTERVENING IN THEIR PROBLEMS.

EXPLICITLY OR IMPLICITLY THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM SAYS TO THE CITIZEN. "LOOK WE CAN T SOLVE YOUR PERSONAL PROBLEMS." IT SEEMS THAT POLICE AGENCIES ARE INEPT IN THEIR EFFORTS TO SUCCESSFULLY INTERVENE IN SOCIAL CONFLICT SITUATIONS -- THEY ARE ADEPT HOWEVER AT HOMICIDE INVESTIGATIONS. IF OUR PRESENT ATTITUDES CONTINUE, WE WILL BECOME INCREASINGLY GOOD AT HOMICIDE RESOLUTION.

SUCH EXTREME PESSIMISM MAY, HOWEVER, BE UNWARRANTED. DR. WILT AND I, IN OUR STUDY, HAVE MADE SEVERAL RECOMMENDATIONS WHICH MAY CONTRIBUTE TO A DECREASE IN THE INCIDENCE OF "BATTERED WIVES."

FIRST OF ALL THERE NEEDS TO BE A TURNABOUT IN THE TH INKING OF POLICE ADMINISTRATORS. WE MUST CEASE VIEWING DOMESTIC VIOLENCE AS BEYOND THE PALE OF THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM. SUCH A REORIENTATION WOULD REQUIRE IMMEDIATE STEPS TO TRAIN POLICE OFF'CERS IN CONFLICT

INTERVENTION TECHNIQUES. SUCH TRAINING SHOULD NOT BE DESIGNED TO MAKE THERAPISTS OF POLICE OFFICERS, BUT RATHER TO ASSIST THEM IN DE-ESCALATING DOMESTIC VIOLENCE AS A SHORT RANGE GOAL. MINIMALLY THEY SHOULD BE RENDERED COMPETENT ENOUGH THAT THEY DO NOT EXACERBATE AN ALREADY TENSE SITUATION.

SECONDLY WE NEED TO COMMIT OURSELVES TO FULL RESPONSE RATHER THAN SCREENING OUT THOSE CALLS FOR SERVICE WHICH WE ARE NOT VERY ADEPT AT RESOLVING. ONCE WE RESPOND WE SHOULD MAKE FULL REPORTS OF THE INCIDENT. CREATING FROM THESE REPORTS A HISTORY OF CONFLICT THAT CAN BE UTILIZED BY ACTION AGENCIES.

WE SHOULD CREATE A DIAGNOSTIC FACILITY STAFFED WITH THE FULL RANGE OF EXPERTISE FROM MEDICAL AND LEGAL, TO BUDGET PLANNING. THESE EXPERTS WOULD ANALYZE THE CONFLICT SITUATION OF THE BATTLING PAIRS AND AFFIRMATIVELY REFER THEM TO THE APPROPRIATE EXISTING SOCIAL SERVICE AGENCIES. SUCH A FACILITY STAFFED BY PUBLIC AND PRIVATE SECTOR EXPERTS WOULD ASSURE THAT THE APPROPRIATE SERVICE WAS RENDERED RATHER THAN MERELY DUMPING THESE PERSONS INTO BROAD SOCIAL SERVICE PROGRAMS. IN ORDER TO INITIATE THIS DIAGNOSTIC-INTERVENTION STRATEGY THE POLICE WOULD PLAY THE LIMITED ROLE OF IDENTIFYING THE PARTIES AND SITUATIONS IN WHICH INTERVENTION WAS NEEDED.

FOURTH WE NEED TO EXAMINE A FULL RANGE OF NON-CRIMINAL REMEDIES FOR SOCIAL CONFLICT. ONE SUCH STRATEGY COULD BE THE CIVIL PROCESS DISARMAMENT OF CONFLICT PRONE HOUSEHOLDS. ANOTHER MIGHT WELL BE THE JUDICIALLY DECREED SEPARATION OF VIOLENCE PRONE PAIRS. I REALIZE THAT

THE LATTER SUGGESTION IS UNPALATABLE TO MANY, HOWEVER, THERE COMES A POINT WHEN SOCIETY MUST INTERVENE ON THE BEHALF OF THOSE PERSONS NOT WILLING TO INITIATE THE ACTION NECESSARY TO PRESERVE THEIR OWN LIVES.

FINALLY, AS I HAVE SAID BEFORE WE MUST BEGIN TO VIEW DOMESTIC VIOLENCE AS A "PUBLIC ISSUE" RATHER THAN A "PRIVATE PROBLEM." WE MUST RECOGNIZE THE TREMENDOUS COSTS IN BLOOD AND MONEY OF OUR FAILURE TO PROTECT THOSE PEOPLE WHO ARE DAILY BRUTALIZED BY THEIR CONJUGAL PARTNERS. AS DISTASTEFUL AS IT MAY SEEM TO MOST, SOCIETY MUST RECOGNIZE THE ROLE IT HAS PLAYED IN CREATING AN IDEAL OF THE SANCTITY OF THE HOME BEYOND WHOSE DOORS ANYTHING GOES.

THE POTENTIAL FOR PROGRESS IN THIS VITAL AREA IS DIM AND REMAINS SO AS LONG AS WE CONTINUE TO VIEW WOMEN AS PROPERTY RATHER THAN AS FULLY VESTED, INDEPENDENT MEMBERS OF SOCIETY. THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM AFFIRMATIVELY RESPONDED TO THE BRUTALIZATION OF CHILDREN WHO SHARED THE FEMALES PROPERTY CLASSIFICATION. IT MUST NOW MOVE TO ASSURE THE SAME SAFE GUARDS FOR WOMEN. AT LEAST FOR THE LENGTH OF TIME IT WOULD REQUIRE TO RESOCIALIZE OUR SOCIETY IN ITS MALE-FEMALE ROLE CONCEPTS.

IT IS NO ACCIDENT THAT WOMEN ARE NOT THE SUBJECT OF EXPRESS CONCERN IN THE CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES. THAT DOCUMENT AS HAS THE LAW WHICH FOLLOWS FROM IT REFLECTS THE STANDARD SOCIALIZATION OF ITS FRAMERS. WOMEN WERE NOT SECOND CLASS CITIZENS BUT IN FACT WERE NON-CITIZENS. AS SUCH THEY WERE NOT ENTITLED TO THE PROTECTIONS EXTENDED TO FULLY VESTED MALE CITIZENS.

Michigan

* 19. DOMESTIC VIOLENCE

19.1 General. When a member encounters a disturbance involving domestic violence, he may arrest a person without a warrant whether or not the violation was committed in his presence provided that : 1) the member has reasonable cause to believe that an assault and battery or aggravated assault has taken or is taking place; and 2) the violator is the spouse or former spouse of the victim, or a person of the opposite sex residing or having resided in the same household as the victim.

19.2 Violation of Civil Law. Pursuant to the issuance of a court injunction, a member may arrest a person in violation of said injunction provided that: 1) a preliminary injunction has been issued pursuant to the institution of a divorce action; and 2) a certified copy of the injunction and proof of service on that person has been filed with the department; and 3) the injunction states on its face that a violation of its terms subjects that person to criminal contempt and that if found guilty the violator shall be imprisoned for not more than 90 days and fined not more than $500.00; and 4) the person is acting in violation of the injunction by entering the premises; or assaulting, beating, molesting, or wounding the protected person; or removing minor children from the spouse having legal custody in violation of the custody and visitation order of the court.

A member may also arrest a person without a warrant when he has reasonable cause to believe that: 1) an order for a peace bond has been issued pursuant to statute; and 2) a certified copy of the order is filed with the department; and 3) the person is acting in violation of the order.

A member encountering a violation of the above-mentioned injunction or peace bond shall contact the Notification and Control Section to determine if a certified copy of the injunction or peace bond and any proof of service is on file with the department.

19.3 Failure to Pay Child Support. When a person violates a civil court order by refusing to pay child support and/or alimony, he may be arrested in the following circumstances:

a. The person fails to pay as ordered and is held in civil contempt and a bench warrant or writ of attachment for his arrest is issued; or

b. When a warrant for non-support has been issued by a criminal court.

EVERGREEN LEGAL SERVICES
PIONEER SQUARE OFFICE
618 SECOND AVENUE
SEATTLE, WASHINGTON 98104
(206) 464-5811

GREGORY R. DALLAIRE
DIRECTOR

December 14, 1979

Ms. Rochelle Plotnick
Administrative Assistant
1016 West 6th Avenue
Suite 201
Anchorage, Alaska 99501

Dear Rochelle:

Well, I have finally had a chance to look over the Domestic Violence Legislation you left me.

It looks very complete and detailed. I would like to mention a few areas that we had trouble with. I have no way of knowing if they would be for you too, so I'll just bring them up.

First, the section defining domestic violence sounds to me like it covers all members of families, including parents and children. I think it's really good to do that, but it would never have flown here. Also in that section you are making spousal rape a crime. I agree that it should be. Is your legislature ready for that? We deliberately excluded that, feeling it would really hurt the whole bill.

Finally, you are directing the bill to police and to Civil Courts as well. We at one time thought about doing that but didn't, again, to keep things simple. That way if part was in unacceptable, we didn't loose the whole thing.

I want to repeat, those issues were all problems because of our legislature. I don't know if they are concerns for you too.

I really like the sound of the bill. I hope you will get it through as is! Good luck.

Very truly yours,

Kay

Kay Frank, Coordinator
Abused Women Project

KF/klb

Domestic Violence: Victim Alternatives

Physical abuse by one person against another is a crime. In King County and the City of Seattle, there are several programs which specialize in the problems of abused women. These programs offer both legal and social service assistance.

Emergency

If you are physically threatened or physically abused, call 911 for assaults occurring in the City of Seattle, or 344-4080 for assaults occurring in King County. Be sure to give your name, address and phone number. If you need medical assistance, say so.

When the police arrive:

- The police will try to calm the situation, and if the situation justifies an arrest, they may make an arrest.
- If the police make an arrest, you may be required to give a statement to them at that time, and you will be expected to testify against that person in court if the case results in a trial.
- If no arrest is made, you may still have charges pressed against the person. If the police or sheriff are called and you think you may want to file charges later, ask them to take a report at the scene.

(a) In the city of Seattle: A police report taken at the scene can strengthen your case. However, if no report is taken, you may make a report to In-Person complaints, Third floor, Public Safety Building, or at your local precinct.

(b) In King County: You must go to your local district court to press charges if no arrest was made and the assault was not severe. A report taken by the sheriff deputy at the scene can help your case.

- If the police make an arrest, or take a report if a complaint is filed, you will be expected to testify against the person if the case comes to trial.

Shelter Care

For referral to shelter care, call Open Door Clinic at 524-7404, 24 hours a day, 7 days a week.

Legal Remedies

If you are an abused woman and wish to press charges or follow through after the police have taken a report in the city of Seattle, call either the **Abused Women's Project** at Evergreen Legal Services at 464-5911 or the **Battered Women's Advocate** at the Seattle City Attorney's Office at 625-2119. If the assault took place in the County, call Evergreen Legal Services at 464-5911.

Types of Criminal Charges:*

Assault: One person injures another intentionally or recklessly.

Menacing: By physical action, one person intentionally places or attempts to place another in fear of imminent serious bodily injury or death. (Outside Seattle, this is considered assault.)

Trespass: Occurs when a person enters another person's home without permission, or remains in another person's home after the owner or person renting asks him/her to leave.

*see state law or city code for exact language and additional possible criminal charges.

Types of Civil Actions:

Restraining Order: You do not need a restraining order to press criminal charges against the person who assaults or menaces you even if that person is your husband or wife. You may need a restraining order if you are married and want to keep your spouse out of your home. Police may enforce a restraining order only when the order states on its face that violation of the order is a criminal offense.

Dissolution (Divorce) or Legal Separation: A person who is legally married may file a petition for dissolution (divorce) or legal separation.

Child Custody: A person with a child may file a petition for custody if she/he is not married to the parent of the child.

For legal assistance, call the Abused Women's Project at Evergreen Legal Services, 464-5911, 9:00 a.m. to 4:30 p.m. weekdays.

Social Service Options

Assistance in legal matters, family counseling, treatment of alcoholism, mental health counseling, specialized counseling for persons who want to stop being violent, shelters for women and children, home visits for discussion of community resources and mediation, and other services are available. The organizations listed on the next page can provide services in their respective areas, and each will be able to refer you to other relevant services.

Community Service Officer Section, Seattle Police Department

Ask For:	Domestic Assault Project
Hours:	8:00 a.m. **to Midnight** weekdays; call 911 after hours
Phone:	625-4661 (They can come to your home when necessary)

Evergreen Legal Services

Ask For:	Abused Women's Project
Hours:	9:00 a.m. to 4:30 p.m. weekdays
Phone:	464-5911

The Abused Women's Support Network

Ask For:	Karen or Ginny
Hours:	9:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m. weekdays
Phone:	522-7039

Crisis Clinic

Hours:	24 hours a day, seven days a week
Phone:	325-5550

Open Door Clinic (Shelter Referral)

Ask For.	Abused Women's Shelter Referral
Hours:	24 hours a day, seven days a week
Phone:	524-7404

Seattle City Attorney's Office

Ask For:	Battered Women's Advocate
Hours:	8:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m. weekdays
Phone:	625-2119

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EVERGREEN LEGAL SERVICES
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618 SECOND AVENUE
SEATTLE, WASHINGTON 98104
(206) 464-5911

GREGORY R. DALLAIRE
DIRECTOR

October 18, 1979

Rachelle Plotnick
House Judiciary Committee
1016 West 6th Ave.
Anchorage, Alaska 99501

Hi,

Enclosed is the broochure developed in King County which we hope police distribute to victims of domestic violence.

Please do not hesitate to call if there is anything I might be able to help you with.

Sincerely,

Kay Frank

Kay Frank, Coordinator
Abused Womens Project

KF/klb

Enclosure

Arnold sentencing is postponed

The sentencing of William Arnold, convicted in August of killing his wife, Sue, was postponed Tuesday.

Superior Court Judge Mark Rowland granted the defense's motion for a continuance; sentencing is being rescheduled for after Oct. 29.

Arnold's attorney, John Murtagh, requested the continuance to allow more time to study Arnold's pre-sentencing report, reportedly completed on Monday. Both the defense and the prosecution attorneys use the comprehensive report — which includes information on Arnold's background and mental state — to prepare their arguments regarding his proposed sentence.

Under Alaska law, a second-degree murder conviction carries a maximum penalty of life in prison, or a minimum penalty of 15 years.

Arnold was convicted of second-degree murder in August after he told jurors he had hoped for a reconcilliation with his estranged wife on the morning of the killing. Arnold shot his wife, Sue, six times at close range on Oct. 11, 1978 shortly after she arrived at the parking lot of her newly-found job.

Arnold testified that he waited for his wife at the parking lot that morning to ask her to come home with their four children, but that she refused, telling him he would never see the children again. "... I just went off," he testified.

According to expert testimony during the trial, Arnold was "psychologically out of control" at the time of the shooting, desperate to regain control over his wife, who was living at the Abused Women's Aid In Crisis shelter at the time she was killed.

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TO: REP. PARR

FROM: HUGH CONNELLY, PRESIDENT, TANANA VALLEY BAR ASSOCIATION LEGISLATIVE COMMITTEE, 604 BARNETTE, FBKS., AK 99701, 452-1541

RE: HOUSE BILL 392

MESSAGE: THE TVBA LEGISLATIVE COMMITTEE HAS REVIEWED HB 392. THE COMMITTEE VOTED TO SUPPORT THE BILL IN PRINCIPLE. WE LIKE THE PROVISION THAT THERE IS NO REQUIREMENT OF AN UNDERLYING DIVORCE ACTION TO SEEK ORDERS FOR VICTIMS OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE, THE EMERGENCY DISTRICT COURT JURISDICTION, THE AVAILABILITY OF FORMS FOR PERSONS TO PROCEED WITHOUT ATTORNEYS, THE OBLIGATION OF POLICE OFFICERS TO RESPOND TO DOMESTIC VIOLENCE CALLS AND THE REQUIREMENT THAT THE COURT MUST NOTIFY LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCIES OF ORDERS ISSUED. HOWEVER, WE HAVE CONCERNS ABOUT MANY SECTIONS OF THE BILL AND THEIR EFFECTS ON EXISTING LAWS AND PROCEDURES AS WELL AS THEIR PRACTICALITY. WE HAVE INVITED OTHER PERSONS TO JOIN US IN WORKING ON AMENDING THIS BILL TO MAKE IT MORE WORKABLE. WE HAVE A CITY POLICEMAN, A DISTRICT COURT JUDGE, A MEMBER OF THE ATTORNEY GENERALS OFFICE, A MEMBER OF THE PUBLIC DEFENDERS OFFICE, AN ALASKA LEGAL SERVICES ATTORNEY, AND PRIVATE ATTORNEYS WHO ALL PLAN TO WORK ON THE BILL IN AN EFFORT TO DRAFT AMENDMENTS THAT ARE ACTUALLY WORKABLE IN DOMESTIC VIOLENCE SITUATIONS BASED UPON OUR EXPERIENCE. WE URGE THE COMMITTEE T.. HOLD THE BILL FOR ONE YEAR AND CONSIDER OUR EFFORTS NEXT YEAR TO PROVIDE A MORE ACCEPTABLE BILL THAT MEETS THE INTENT OF THE LEGISLATION TO MAKE THE COURTS MORE AVAILABLE TO VICTIMS OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE.

FBKS LIO/AW/EOM

PROFILE OF ASSAILANTS

(by Camella S. Serum, Ph.D)

Information on assailants in domestic violence cases is difficult to obtain. These individuals are less visible than victims because they are less likely to seek help. The following observations are based on clinical case data gathered in individual and marital therapy contacts with a small sample of ten men who have assaulted women in conjugal relationships.

A major characteristic of assailants in domestic violence cases is their capacity for self-deception and deception of others. They are masters in the art of finding ways to blame other people and external events for their inappropriate behavior. A life-long pattern of avoiding consequences for their own behavior effectively limits their sense of personal responsibility for their actions and limits their motivation for change. While some assailants have a number of ostensibly positive social relationships in which they "relate" politely and charmingly, these relationships are maintained with distance and control.

Some assailants are assaultive outside their homes; others assault only their conjugal partners and appear well adjusted to the casual observer. Their primary, if not exclusive, emotional investment is with a conjugal partner, and the assailant experiences an intense desire to control this partner. The partner plays an important role in the assailant's ability to externalize conflict and avoid internal distress. When the partner is unavailable, the assailant is likely to experience agitation, guilt, and depression. The partner represents a powerful source of gratification for avoiding this emotional pain and for maintaining self-deception. The assailant is likely to become most violent if the partner threatens or attempts to leave.

It is useful to examine how the personality style of the assailant

interacts with characteristics the conjugal partner develops as a result of victimization. It is particularly instructive to understand how the victim's efforts to adapt to or minimize the violence and conflict, and maintain the relationship, may paradoxically and inadvertently also maintain the violence. While the assailant wishes to project blame on the partner in order to avoid the pain accompanying personal responsibility for assaultive behavior, the victim may accept this blame for reasons related to her own survival. The most powerful enticement for the victims to blame themselves is the fantasy that, if they provoked or elicited the beating, they can consequently control or eliminate the assault simply by being "good". Ironically, though the shift of responsibility may meet some immediate desires for reassurance of both assailant and victim, this shift enhances the likelihood of further assaults. As long as the assailant blames the victim for his own problems, he is likely to continue beating her. In actual fact, the assaults are a product of the assailant's personality structure, and have little relationship to external events such as victim behavior. Once this shift of responsibility occurs, the problem of violent interactions is irresolvable; unless the assailant takes responsibility for his own behavior, the violence will continue unchecked.

Another area in which the effects of victimization of the conjugal partner interact with the personality of the assailant lies in the responses to separation from the relationship. When severe beatings and threats of murdering the partner and/or children or other loved ones have failed to prevent the conjugal partner from leaving, the assailant may become severely depressed. His feelings of guilt, loss, and anxiety may interfere with his ability to function effectively in any area of his life. This is frequently perceived by assailants, victims, and others as indicative of his deep "love"

for the victim and his remorse over his violent actions. The attachment of the assailant to the victim is a powerful bond; far from love, however, it represents a pathological dependency upon the partner. In a very real sense, he needs her--he needs her in a sense that would be emotionally destructive for both of them even if the violence were not occurring. He needs her, and their conflictual interactions, to help him avoid experiencing the intense internal distress which would accompany his recognition of his own responsibility for himself, his behavior, and his predicament. In response, the victim, whose self-esteem has been severely shaken by the assaults, is poignantly vulnerable to the pleadings of the assailant that he desperately needs her; it bolsters her shattered sense of worth. While one of my victim-clients, who understood all the implications of this need, was once moved to remark that she wished he would go need someone else for a change, many victims are repeatedly persuaded to return to a relationship by an assailant who is severely depressed, guilty, and/or suicidal. Far from being masochistic, the victim's motivations include: compassion for the assailant's distress, a need to be needed, and the belief that his extreme distress reduces or eliminates the likelihood of further violence. Unfortunately, the last assumption is opposite of what is most likely true: While there may be a "honeymoon" or "euphoria" phase immediately after an assault, the greater his distress, the greater is his pathological dependency; hence, the higher is the risk of repeated assaults. The assailant's pain is real; however, he uses it to manipulate and control the victim, rather than as a motivation for change. When this manipulation fails, he rapidly reverts to further attempts at intimidation or assaults, or re-establishes this same pathological relationship with another conjugal partner.

Assaultive behavior has enormous pay-offs for the assailant. An

aggressive person generally receives less negative (and, I might add, less realistic) feedback about his or her actions--one simply does not tell the truth to someone who is literally or figuratively holding a gun. The immediate consequences of aggressive behavior are gratifying for the assailant. His partner becomes submissive, attempting in any way to minimize frustration for him in order to avoid being beaten by him. While the victim's accommodating behavior is motivated by a desire to reduce the frequency of assaultive behavior, it instead serves as a powerful pay-off for maintaining it. Victim defiance, on the other hand, does result in a beating. Therein lies the dilemma for the victim--accommodation of the assailant maintains the violence and the relationship, but at a lower level than efforts on her part to defy his wishes or separate from the relationship.

Within the assailant's environment, there is little possibility for external controls which could provide the motivation needed to alter behavior other than action by society. In order to re-establish the relationhsip on a healthy basis, the victim must stop accommodating the assailant. However, doing so without effective and efficient support from society is self-destructive. Her only option is to attempt to terminate the relationship, which is also risky for her. If she is successful, the assailant re-establishes the same pathological relationship with another woman. Society could provide a basis for forcing the assailant to change by implementing punitive consequences which would make his assaultive behavior less rewarding.

One of the key pathological aspects of assaultive relationships is the shift in responsibility for assault from the assailant to the victim. Our society fosters this sickness by blaming the victim and by failing to hold the assailant responsible for criminal behavior. We call the victim masochistic

or provocative and ignore the assailant. These attitudes, and institutional practices which are representative of these attitudes, contribute to the violence. Effective intervention by society must impact on the assailant if this assailant is ever to be forced into a position where he or she will change. Societal interventions must deliver the clear and unambiguous message that the assailant is personally responsible for assaultive behavior. There is is only one legal justification for hitting another person: self-defense. There can be no other excuse in domestic violence cases. If we are to effect change we must say clearly that a person who is dissatisfied with a partner has every right to leave, but no right ever to brutalize that partner.

Camella S. Serum, Ph.D.,
Clinical Psychologist
Midland Mental Health Center,
Mich.

CSS:mdz

PROGRAMS PROVIDING SERVICES

TO BATTERED WOMEN

PROGRAMS PROVIDING SERVICES

TO BATTERED WOMEN

Compiled by: Susan Cohen
Susan Bancroft

Typed by: Lajoie Butler

This listing of programs was prepared by the Center for Women Policy Studies under Grant Number 78-TA-AX-0035 awarded by the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration, U.S. Department of Justice, under the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968, as amended. Points of view or opinions stated in this document are those of the authors and do not necessarily represent the official position or policies of the U.S. Department of Justice.

JUNE 1979

CENTER FOR WOMEN POLICY STUDIES

This information was gathered to verify and update our records of the location, program components and funding sources of groups providing services to battered women. The listing is being duplicated and mailed to the organizations who contributed information to it in appreciation of their cooperation. It is our hope that the material will be reproduced and utilized to facilitate the work of these groups.

The data were collected between April and June 1979. The final page is a form service providers can use to furnish the Center for Women Policy Studies with current information.

Diane Hamlin, Director of the
Resource Center

Jane Chapman, Project Director

ALABAMA

Shelters

Penelope House, Inc.
P.O. Box 6871
Mobile, AL 36606
(205) 471-1771 - Crisis
(205) 471-1795 - Office
Services: Legal aid, (court costs only) counseling, referral, hotline (24 hrs., 7 days/wk.), housing (max. capacity 15-20 people, limit 3 weeks, will take children), childcare
Funding: CETA, community fundraising, have applied for LEAA grant

Domestic Abuse Shelter, Inc.
P.O. Box 4752
Montgomery, AL 36101
Services are being planned
Funding: donations

ALASKA

Shelters

AWAIC, Inc.
417 W. 8th St.
Anchorage, AK 99501
(907) 274-4561
Services: Legal aid, counseling, referral, hotline (24 hrs.), housing, childcare, transportation
Funding: State, community

Aiding Women in Abuse and Rape Emergency
P.O. Box 809
Juneau, AK 99802
(907) 586-6624
Services: Legal aid, counseling, referral, hotline (24 hrs.), housing, childcare, transportation
Funding: State, community

Bering Sea Women's Coalition
P.O. Box 1596
Nome, AK 99762
(907) 443-5259
Services: Legal aid, counseling, referral, hotline (24 hrs.), housing, childcare, transportation
Funding: LEAA, state, community

Iliuliuk Family and Health Services
Unalaska, AK 99685
Services: Legal aid, counseling, referral, hotline (24 hrs.), housing, childcare, transportation
Funding: State, community

ALASKA

Shelters

Tundra Women's Coalition
P.O. Box 1034
Bethel, AK 99559
(907) 543-3455
Services: Legal aid, counseling, referral, hotline (24 hrs.), housing, childcare, transportation
Funding: LEAA, state, community

Women In Crisis Counseling Assistence
331 Fifth Avenue
Fairbanks, AK 99701
(907) 452-2293 - Shelter & Counseling
(907) 452-6770 - Rape
Services: Legal aid, counseling, referral, hotline (24 hrs.), housing, childcare, transportation
Funding: State, community

Other Services

Kenai Women's Resource Center
P.O. Box 2464
Seldotna, AK 99669
(907) 262-9760
Services: Counseling, referral, transportation, housing (safe homes)
Funding: State, community

Kodiak Women's Resource Center
Kodiak, AK 99615
(907) 486-3625
Services: Crisis counseling, referral, hotline housing (in safe homes)

Women in Safe Homes
P.O. Box 6552
Ketchikan, AK 99901
(907) 225-2730
Services: Counseling, referral, hotline, housing (in safe homes)
Funding: LEAA, state, community

ARIZONA

Shelters

Rainbow Retreat, Inc.
4332 N. 12th Street
Phoeniz, AZ 85014
(602) 263-1113
Services: Counseling, referral, hotline, childcare, housing
Funding: LEAA

Sojourner Center
P.O. Box 2649
Phoeniz, AZ 85602
(602) 258-5344
Services: Counseling, referral, hotline, housing (max capacity 25, limit 7 days, will take children)
Funding: City of Phoenix (CETA); Maricopa County (META); Maricopa County Probation Department, State of Arizona Department of Corrections; Title XX; individual and corporate benefactors

ARIZONA

Shelters

Friends-of-the-Family
6825 E. Osborne Road
Scottsdale, AZ 85251
(602) 949-7256
Services: Legal aid, counseling, referral, hotline, childcare, housing (max. capacity 12-15, limit 30-45 days, will take children, sliding scale fee)

Tucson Center for Women and Children
419 S. Stone Ave.
Tucson, AZ 85701
(612) 792-1929 - Crisis
(612) 792-1933 - Home
Services: Counseling, referral, hotline (24 hrs.), childcare, housing (sliding donation scale, max. 10 women, children welcome, time limit 1-2 weeks), nutrition program
Funding: City, CETA, donations, Presbyterian church, fundraising

Other Services

Citizen Participation and Support Project
7012 North 58th Drive
Glendale, AZ 85301
(602) 931-5593
Services: Counseling, referral, hotline (24 hrs.), childcare and housing purchased for client
Funding: City of Glendale

New Directions for Young Women
246 S. Scott
Tucson, AZ 85701
(602) 623-3677
Services: Counseling, referral, childcare (1-3 P.M.), advocacy groups, GED for all females 12-18 years of age
Funding: LEAA

Flagstaff Women's Resource, Inc.
3 N. Leroux Suite 201
Flagstaff, AZ 86001
(602) 774-2727 - Crisis
(602) 774-7353 - Office or 774-1008
Services: Counseling, referral, temporary immediate shelter in volunteer homes, hotline (8A.M. - 5P.M. M-F)
Funding: CETA, CSA, WEEA, expecting ACTION funding.

Southern Arizona Legal Aid, Inc.
Family Law Unit
155 E. Alameda
Tucson, AZ 85701
(602) 623-9461
Services: Legal aid, referral, no charge
Funding: Legal Services Corp., United Way, Bar Association, Titles IX, XIII, XX, CETA, ACTION, private donations

ARKANSAS

Shelters

Northwest Arkansas Project for Battered Women and their Families
P.O. Box 1168
Fayetteville, AR 72701
(501) 521-1394
Services: Referral, hotline (24 hrs.), housing, counseling
Funding: CETA, County Quorum Court, Washington County EOA, private donations

Other Services

Advocates for Battered Women
700 N. Polk
Little Rock, AR 72205
(501) 664-8834 - Crisis
(501) 664-8834 - Office
Services: Legal aid, counseling, referral, hotline (24 hrs.)
Funding: Volunteer at present time

CALIFORNIA

Shelters

La Casa de Las Madres
P.O. Box 15147
San Francisco, CA 94115
(415) 626-9343 - Crisis
(415) 626-7859 - Office
Services: Legal aid, counseling, referral, childcare, housing (Maximum 30, children welcome)
Funding: Vanguard, Colman Youth Services, San Francisco Foundation

Haven Hills, Inc.
P.O. Box 66
Canoga Park, CA 91305
(213) 887-6589 - Crisis
(213) 340-2632 - Office
Services: Legal aid, counseling (sliding scale), referral, hotline (24 hrs.), housing (max. 30 days, max. capacity 15, children welcome)
Funding: City Revenue Sharing, State Health Dept., community resources, private foundations, HUD

Rosasharon
P.O. Box 4583
North Hollywood, CA 91607
(213) 769-4237 - Crisis-781-2722
(213) 985-2006 - Office
Services: Counseling, referral, hotline (24 hrs.), childcare, housing (max. 30-45 days, Max. capacity 30-40, children welcome
Funding: City of Los Angeles, HUD

CALIFORNIA

Shelters

Emergency Shelter Program, Inc.
24518 Mission Boulevard
Hayward, CA 94544
(415) 881-1244 - Crisis
(415) 881-1246 - Office
Services: Counseling, referral, hotline (24 hrs.), housing (max. 10 days, max. capacity 23, children welcome, bilingual shelter)
Funding: Revenue sharing, private donations, ACAP

Sojourn c/o Ocean Park Community Center
245 Hill Street
Santa Monica, CA 90405
(213) 399-9228
Services: Counseling, referral, hotline (24 hrs.), childcare, housing (max. 30 days, max. capacity 4, children welcome)
Funding: Private donations

Berkeley Women's Refuge
2134 Allison Way
Berkeley, CA 94704
(415) 849-2314 - Crisis
(415) 845-9256 - Office
Services: Counseling, referral, hotline (24 hrs.), housing (max. 7-10 days, max. capacity 23, children welcome)
Funding: Revenue sharing city/county, ACAP, private donations

Harbor Area YWCA Refuge and Services for Victims of Domestic Violence
437 W. 9th Street
San Pedro, CA 90731
(213) 547-9343 - Crisis
(213) 547-0831 - Office
Services: Counseling, referral, hotline, housing (max. 14 days, max. capacity 10, children welcome)
Funding: YWCA, churches, CETA, individuals

Haven House, Inc.
P.O. Box 2007
Pasadena, CA 91107
(213) 681-2626
Services: Legal aid (sliding scale), counseling, referral, hotline (24 hrs.), childcare, housing (max. 30 days, max. capacity 35, children welcome)
Funding: L.A. County-General Revenue Sharing

Marin Abused Women's Services
P.O. Box 2924
San Rafael, CA 94901
(415) 924-6616 - Crisis
(415) 457-4413 - Office
Services: Legal aid, counseling, referral, hotline (24 hrs.), childcare (hours by arrangement), housing (max. 28 days, max. capacity 10, children welcome)
Funding: Private donations

CALIFORNIA

Shelters

Mother's Emergency Stress Service
2515 J Street
Sacramento, CA 95816
(916) 446-7811 - Crisis
(916) 446-2791 - Home
Services: Legal aid, counseling, referral, hotline (24 hrs.), housing (max. 60 days, max. capacity 15, children welcome), pre-child abuse and child abuse counseling
Funding: County (for crisis line only)

Coalition for Alternatives to Domestic Violence
P.O. Box 910
Riverside, CA 92502
(714) 686-HELP
Services: Legal advice (sliding scale), counseling, referral, hotline (24 hrs.), some childcare, housing (max. 14 days, fees: $1.00 for women, .50 for children, sliding scale)
Funding: Membership, contributions

Violence in the Family Project, Community Action Commission
735 State Street
Santa Barbara, CA 93102
(805) 968-2556 - Crisis
(805) 963-1526 - Office
Services: Legal aid (sliding scale), referral, hotline (24 hrs.), housing (client advocate, small demonstration shelter)
Funding: CETA, Title VI

Women's Resource Center, Inc.
4070 Mission Avenue, Room 220
San Luis Rey, CA 92068
(714) 757-3500 - Crisis
(714) 757-3500 - Office
Services: Counseling, referral, hotline, housing (max. 1 day, max. capacity 15, children welcome)
Funding: County Revenue Sharing, contribution, R.E.&C., and United Way

Women's Shelter
P.O. Box 4222
Long Beach, CA 90804
(213) 437-4663
Services: Counseling, referral, hotline, childcare (for residents), housing (max. 28 days, max. capacity 21, children welcome)
Funding: Long Beach, CETA, Second Community Service Fund, and private donations

San Francisco Women's Center
63 Brady Street
San Francisco, CA 94103
(415) 431-1180
Services: Legal aid, referral, housing
Funding: Grants, private donations, membership dues

CALIFORNIA

Shelters

Solano Center for Battered Women
P.O. Box 2051
Fairfield, CA 94533
(707) 429-HELP - Crisis
(707) 425-9768 - Home
Services: Counseling, referral, hotline (24 hrs.), housing (max. capacity 6, children welcome)
Funding: County and city monies, CETA

WOMA - The Women's Alliance
1509 E. Santa Clara Street
San Jose, CA 95116
(408) 251-6655
Services: Legal aid, counseling, referral, hotline, housing
Funding: CETA, State Health Dept., private foundations and private industry

Womanspace Shelter for Battered Women
P.O. Box 106994
Sacramento, CA 95816
(916) 446-7811 - Crisis
(916) 446-2791 - Office
Services: Legal aid, counseling, referral, hotline (24 hrs.), childcare, housing (max. 56 days, max. capacity 15, children welcome)
Funding: Community support

Women's Transitional Living Center, Inc.
P.O. Box 6103
Orange, CA 92667
(714) 992-1931
Services: Counseling (donation requested), referral, childcare, housing ($1.00 for women, .25 for children, max. 30 days, max. capacity 18)
Funding: Revenue sharing, private donations

Women United Against Battering
P.O. Box 893
Placerville, CA 95667
(916) 622-1235 - Crisis
(916) 626-0338 - Office
Services: Counseling, referral, hotline, childcare, housing (max. 5 days, children welcome)
Funding: County donation

YWCA Women Against Domestic Violence
P.O. Box 1362
Monterey, CA 93940
(408) 649-0834
Services: Referral, hotline (10 A.M. - 10 P.M.), housing (max. 14 days, max. capacity 30, children welcome, sliding scale)
Funding: Service clubs, donations, YWCA, Revenue sharing

CALIFORNIA

Shelters

A Safe Place
P.O. Box 275
Oakland, CA 94604
(415) 444-7233
Services: Legal aid, counseling, referral, hotline (24 hrs.), childcare, housing (max. capacity 30, time limit 6 weeks, will take children, adults $1.00, children .50
Funding: CETA, Title VI, grants, donations

Women Encouraging Enterprise & Development (WEED)
Station A, Box 111
Auburn, CA 95603
(916) 885-8406
Services: Legal aid, counseling, referral, hotline (24 hrs.), housing, children welcome

Mariposa House - Battered Women Shelter Project
P.O. Box 1123
Aptos, CA 95003
(408) 476-1489
Services: Legal aid, counseling, referral, hotline (24 hrs.), childcare, housing (max. capacity 15, limit 4-6 wks., will take children)
Funding: SB91, CETA, private foundations

Merced County Commission on the Status of Women/Friends of Battered Women
2150 M Street, Merced, CA 95340
P.O. Box 377, Merced, CA 95340
(209) 726-7549
Services: Referral, hotline (24 hrs.), housing (max. capacity 15, limit 6 wks., will take children)
Funding: CETA. private donations

San Mateo Women's Shelter
P.O. Box 652
San Mateo, CA 94401
(415) 342-0850
Services: Legal aid, counseling, referral, hotline, childcare, housing (limit 1 mo., will take children)
Funding: Foundations, churches, private contributions

Tri-Valley Haven for Women
P.O. Box 188
Livermore, CA 94550
(415) 443-1955
Services: Counseling groups, referral, hotline (24 hrs.), limited childcare, housing (max. capacity 10, limit 30-60 days, will take children)
Funding: CETA, HUD, ACAP grant, donations

CALIFORNIA

Other Services

The Battered Women's Project
2187 Ulric St., Suite D
San Diego, CA 92111
(714) 565-7197 - Crisis
(714) 565-7198 - Office
Services: Legal aid, counseling, referral, hotline (24 hrs.)
Funding: CETA

Legal Aid Foundation of Long Beach
4790 E. Pacific Coast Hwy.
Long Beach, CA 90804
(213) 434-7421
Services: Legal aid, counseling, referral
Funding: Legal Services Corporation

Santa Monica Hospital Medical Center
1225 Fifteenth Street
Santa Monica, CA 90404
(213) 451-1511
Services: Counseling, referral, medical care
Funding: Self supported

Mountain Sisters Collective
Box 426, Old Bank Mall
Angels Camp, CA 95222
(209) 736-2723 - Crisis
(209) 736-4801 - Office
Services: Counseling, referral, community education
Funding: Private funding

Women's Crisis Support
640 Capitola Road
Santa Cruz, CA 95062
(408) 425-2058
Services: Counseling, referral, hotline (24 hrs.)
Funding: CETA and County Revenue Sharing

Women's Litigation Unit - Neighborhood Legal Assistance
1095 Market Street
San Francisco, CA 94103
(415) 626-3819
Services: Legal aid (residence an_ _ow income requirement)
Funding: Legal Services Corporation

Cumings, Jordan, and Morgan
96 Jessie Street
San Francisco, CA 94105
(415) 495-4495
Services: Legal aid (charge involved)
Funding: Private law office

CALIFORNIA

Other Services

YWCA Women's Emergency Shelter
P.O. Box 3506
Santa Rosa, CA 95402
(707) 546-1234 - Crisis
(707) 546-1477 - Office
Services: Legal aid, counseling, referral, hotline, childcare
Funding: Revenue Sharing, State Health Dept., community fund raising, churches, private donations

Domestic Violence Unit
Community Legal Services of Santa Clara County
210 S. First Street - P.O. Box 267
San Jose, CA 95103
(408) 998-5200
Services: Legal aid, counseling, referral
Funding: CETA

Call/Battered Women's Alternatives
1035 Carol Lane
Lafayette, CA 94549
(415) 284-CARE - Crisis
(415) 837-6936 - Office
Services: Legal aid ($15.00 first consultation, variable fee), counseling, referral, hotline (24 hrs.), childcare (during support groups)
Funding: East Bay Community Foundation, Revenue Sharing, HUD, contributions

Pacific-Asian Rape Care-line
c/o Council of Asian/Pacific Organizations
1543 W. Olympic Boulevard, Room 323
Los Angeles, CA 90015
(213) 388-0446
Services: Counseling, referral, hotline (8:30-5:00p.m., M-F), housing (planned), multilingual staff preventior workshops
Funding: CETA VI

COLORADO

Shelters

Battered Women Services
12 N. Meade
Colorado Springs, CO 80907
(303) 633-4601 - Office
(303) 471-HELP - Evenings and weekends
Services: Counseling, referral, hotline (24 hrs.), housing (private homes, children welcome)
Funding: CETA, donations

COLORADO

Shelters

Battered Woman Project c/o Women's Resource Center
4th and Rood
Grand Junction, CO 81501
(303) 243-0190
Services: Counseling, referral, hotline (24 hrs.), housing (max. 14 days, max. capacity 4 women, sliding scale, children welcome)
Funding: Individual contributions

Battered Woman Project
205 N. 4th
Grand Junction, CO 81501
(303) 242-0190 - Crisis
Services: Counseling, referral, hotline (24 hrs.), childcare, housing (max. 14 days, children welcome)

Brandun Guest House
1260 Pennsylvania
Denver, CO 80203
(303) 832-7826
Services: Counseling, referral, hotline (24 hrs.), childcare, housing (max. 28 days, max. capacity 50, children welcome)
Funding: United Way and CETA

Columbine Center
1331 Columbine
Denver, CO 80206
(303) 399-0082 - Crisis
(303) 399-4554 - Office
Services: Legal aid (sliding scale), counseling (sliding scale), referral, hotline (24 hrs.), childcare, housing (max. 30 days, max. capacity 25-30, children welcome)

Women in Crisis
P.O. Box 1955
Evergreen, CO 80439
(303) 232-0996 - Crisis
(303) 674-5504, 234-1494 - Home
Services: Legal aid (sliding scale), counseling, referral, hotline (24 hrs.), childcare, housing (max. capacity 40, children welcome)
Funding: CETA, private foundations, Dept. of Social Services

Women in Crisis
1426 Pierce Street
Lakewood, CO 80214
(303) 232-0996 - Crisis
(303) 234-1494 - Office
Services: Legal aid, counseling, referral, hotline (24 hrs.), housing (sliding scale, max. 28 days, max. capacity 40, children welcome)
Funding: CETA, Piton Foundation

COLORADO

Shelters

Safe House
1264 Race Street
Denver, CO 80206
(303) 338-4703 - Crisis
(303) 388-4268 - Office
Services: Legal aid, counseling, referral, hotline (10-5), childcare, housing (max. 90 days, max. capacity 30, children welcome)
Funding: LEAA, Denver Dept. of Social Services, private donations, Denver Anti-Crime Council

York Street Center
1632 York Street
Denver, CO 80206
(303) 333-5626 - Crisis
(303) 321-8191 - Sexual Assault only
(303) 388-0834 - Office
Services: Legal aid, counseling, referral, hotline (24 hrs.), childcare (daytime only), housing (max. 14 days)
Funding: LEAA

Women's Assistance Services
P.O. Box 385
6571 Kearney
Commerce City, CO 80037
(303) 289-4441
Services: Counseling, referral, advocacy, housing (max. capacity 26, will take children, $1.75 per person/per day for food, $3.'0 per family per day for housing)
Funding: City, county, federal-LEAA, private

Other Services

Boulder County Women's Resource Center
1406 Pine Street
Boulder, CO 80302
(303) 447-9670
Services: Counseling, referral
Funding: CETA - P.S.E., city, county, United Way, private donations

CONNECTICUT

Shelters

New Haven Project for Battered Women
P.O. Box 1329
New Haven, CT 06505
(203) 789-8104
Services: Counseling, referral, hotline (9-5, and some evenings), childcare, emergency housing
Funding: City and state grants

CONNECTICUT

Shelters

Prudence Crandall Center for Women
37 Bassett Street
New Britain, CT 06051
(203) 225-6357, 229-6939
Services: Counseling, referral, childcare, housing (max. 60 days, max. capacity 10 women, children welcome)
Funding: CETA, CDA, various churches

Other Services

Catholic Family Services
90 Franklin Square
New Britain, CT 06051
(203) 225-3561
Services: Counseling (sliding scale), referral
Funding: United Way, fees, grants

New Haven Legal Assistance Association
399 Temple Street
New [illegible]n, CT 06511
(203 [illegible]6-8230
Services: Legal aid, counseling, referral
Funding: Legal Services Corporation, Title XX, United Way

Yale/New Haven Hospital Rape and Sexual Assault
Trauma Counseling Team
c/o Emergency Services, Yale New Haven Hospital
789 Howard Avenue
New Haven, CT 06510
(203) 436-1960
Services: Counseling, referral, medical treatment, emergency housing (in emergency room overnight)
Funding: Hospital

Stand, Inc.
246 Main Street
Derby, CT 06418
(203) 735-9553
Services: Counseling, referral
Funding: Dept. of Mental Health, United Way, TEAM, New Haven Foundation, CT Foundation for the Arts

YWCA of Greater Bridgeport
1862 East Main Street
Bridgeport, CT 06610
(203) 334-6154
Services: Legal aid, counseling (sliding scale), referral, hotline (24 hrs.)

DELAWARE

For information and referral concerning the State of Delaware's Family Violence Program, contact:
(302) 475-4111 - Newcastle County
(302) 422-8058 - Kent and Sussex Counties

Shelters

Families In Transition
121 S. Walnut
Milford, DE 19963
(302) 422-8058
Services: Legal aid, counseling, referral, hotline (24 hrs.), housing
Funding: LEAA

New Beginnings
Arden House
2210 Swiss Lane
Ardentown, DE 19810
(302) 475-8424
Services: Legal aid, counseling, referral, childcare, housing (max. 14 days, max. capacity 8, children welcome)

Other Services

YWCA Family Violence Program
908 King Street
Ardentown, DE
(302) 475-4111
Services: Legal aid, counseling, referral, hotline
Funding: LEAA

Child, Inc.
11th and Washington Streets
Wilmington, DE 19801
(302) 655-3311
Services: Counseling, referral
Funding: LEAA

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Shelters

House of Ruth
1215 New Jersey Ave., N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20001
(202) 347-9689
Services: Legal aid (emergency basis), counseling, referral, hotline (24 hrs.), housing (overnight stay, max. capacity 30, children welcome)
Funding: Community, churches, business groups, social organizations

House of Imagene
214 P Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20001
(202) 797-7460
Services: Counseling, referral, housing (max. 7 days, max. capacity 25, children not accepted)
Funding: Individual contributions

My Sisters' Place
P.O. Box 3035
Washington, DC 20010
(202) 529-5991
Services: Counseling, referral, hotline (24 hrs.), children's program,, housing (max. capacity 13 people and 2 babies limit 6 weeks, will take children)
Funding: Varied sources

Other Services

Citizen Complaint Center
Superior Court Building A
Fifth and F Street, N.W.
F Street entrance
Washington, DC
(202) 724-5750
Services: Remedies obtainable through the center are civil protection orders, prosecutors hearings, and occasionally, warrants. Crisis counseling and referral are also available. As of Oct. 79, Center will institute a mediation service using neighborhood and community volunteers. Complainant must know the respondent's full name and mailing address. No income guidelines for services, hours M-F, 8:30AM-9:30PM.
Funding: US Attorney's office, Office of Corporation Council, Social Services Division of the Superior Court, Center for Community Justice.

Women's Legal Defense Fund
1010 Vermont Ave., N.W.
Suite 210
Washington, DC
(202) 630-1123
Services: Legal counseling, referral

FLORIDA

Shelters

YWCA Domestic Assault Shelter
901 South Olive Avenue
West Palm Beach, FL 33401
(305) 833-2439
Services: Legal aid, counseling, referral, hotline (24 hrs.), child-care, housing (max. capacity 10-13, variable time limit)
Funding: Foundations, contributions, YWCA

Hubbard House
1231 Hubbard Street
Jacksonville, FL 32206
(904) 354-3114 - Crisis
(904) 354-3114 - Office
Services: Legal aid, counseling, referral, hotline (24 hrs.), child-care, housing ($1.00 per day, max. 21 days, max. capacity 25 women, children welcome)
Funding: Public contributions, private foundations, businesses, CETA

Spouse Abuse, Inc. c/o We Care, Inc.
112 Pasadena Place
Orlando, FL 32803
(305) 628-1227 (24 hrs.)
(305) 425-2624 (8 A.M. to midnight)
Services: Legal aid, counseling, referral, hotline (24 hrs.), child-care (referrals), housing (max. 21 days)
Funding: LEAA, Orange County donations, Community Mental Health Board, United Way

The Spring, Inc.
P.O. Box 11087
Tampa, FL 33610
(813) 835-4471 - Crisis
(813) 835-9481 - Office
Services: Legal aid, counseling, referral, hotline (24 hrs.), child-care (when available), housing (limit three weeks), will take children
Funding: Private donations, volunteers

Safespace: Battered Women's Shelter
P.O. Box 186
Miami, FL 33137
(305) 576-6161 - Crisis
(305) 579-2915 - Office
Services: Legal aid, counseling, referral, hotline (24 hrs.), housing ($1.25 per day, max. 21 days, max. capacity 30, children welcome)
Funding: LEAA, Dade County

YWCA of Jacksonville
325 E. Duval Street
Jacksonville, FL 32202
(904) 354-6681
Services: Counseling, referral, job training and placement, housing ($30.00 per week, max. 60 days, max. capacity 86, children welcome)
Funding: Manpower

FLORIDA

Other Services

Victim Advocate Program
Ft. Lauderdale Police Dept., 1300 W. Broward Blvd.
Fort Lauderdale, FL 33312
(305) 761-2143
Services: Counseling, referral, hotline (24 hrs.)
Funding: City of Fort Lauderdale

Citizen Dispute Settlement Center
1351 N.W. 12th Street
Miami, FL 33125
(305) 547-7062
Services: Referral, mediation (domestic and neighbor)
Funding: LEAA and Dade County

Domestic Assault Project
Pan. Am. Bldg., 307 N. Dixie Hwy.
West Palm Beach, FL 33402
(305) 588-1121 - Crisis
(305) 837-2418 - Office
Services: Counseling, referral, hotline (24 hrs.)
Funding: LEAA, state and county

Pensacola YWCA
1417 N. 12th Avenue
Pensacola, FL 32504
(904) 438-2171
Services: Referral
Funding: Self-supporting

GEORGIA

Shelters

Council on Battered Women
45 11th Street N.E.
Atlanta, GA 30309
(404) 572-2626 - Crisis
(404) 873-1766 - Office
Services: Legal aid, counseling, referral, hotline (weekends and after five), childcare, housing (max. 30 days, max. capacity 36, children welcome)
Funding: Contributions

YWCA Crisis Center
48 Henderson Street
Marietta, GA 30064
(404) 973-8890
Services: Referral, housing (max. 5 days, max. capacity 3 adults, children accepted, sliding scale of fees)
Funding: Donations from YWCA and community

GEORGIA

Shelters

Hospitality House for Women
216 South Broad Street
Rome, GA 30161
(912) 235-4673
Services: Legal aid, counseling, referral, childcare, housing (max. capacity 10, limit 5 days, will take children)
Funding: Private contributions

HAWAII

Shelters

Shelter for Abused Spouses and Children
1888 Owawa Street
Honolulu, HI 96819
(808) 841-0822 - Crisis
(808) 841-3275 - Office
Services: Counseling, referral, hotline (24 hrs.), housing (max. capacity 25, limit 5 working days, will take children)
Funding: United Way, state, churches

IDAHO

Shelters

The Woman's Advocates
454 North Garfield
Pocatello, ID 83201
(208) 232-HELP - Crisis
(208) 232-9169 - Answering Service
Services: Counseling, referral, hotline, childcare, housing (max. 3 days, max. capacity 1, children welcome)
Funding: YWCA, volunteers

Emergency Housing Services, Inc.
P.O. Box 286
815 N. 7th Street
Boise, ID 83701
(208) 343-7541
Services: Referral, housing (max. 14 days, max. capacity 18, children welcome)
Funding: Private donations

ILLINOIS

Shelters

Gospel League
955 W. Grand Avenue
Chicago, IL 60622
(312) 243-2480
Services: Legal aid, referral, hotline, childcare, housing (max. capacity 40, children welcome)
Funding: Individuals and groups

R. I. County Council on Alcoholism (New Hope League)
R.R. 2, P.O. Box 288, East Moline, IL 61244
(309) 797-4220 - Crisis
(309) 792-0292 - Office
Services: Counseling, referral, hotline (24 hrs.), childcare, housing, (max. capacity 18, children welcome)
Funding: State Dept. of Mental Health, R.I. County Mental Health Board, United Way, private contributions

Sojourn Women's Center, Inc.
915 N. 7th Street
Springfield, IL 62702
(217) 544-2484 - Crisis
(217) 525-0313 - Office
Services: Counseling, hotline (24 hrs.), housing (max. 14 days, max. capacity 8, children welcome)
Funding: Individual donations, private organizations, religious groups, City Revenue Sharing Funds, CETA

Salvation Army Emergency Lodge
800 West Lawrence Avenue
Chicago, IL 60640
(312) 275-9383 - Crisis and office
Services: Legal aid, counseling, referral, housing (max. days negotiable, children welcome, max. capacity 125)
Funding: United Way, Salvation Army

Women's Center
408 W. Freeman
Carbondale, IL 62901
(618) 457-0346
Services: Legal aid, counseling, referral, hotline (24 hrs.), housing
Funding: City, United Way, 708 Mental Health Board, individual contributions

Women's Crisis Service
1101 Main Street, #306
Peoria, IL 61606
(309) 674-4443 - Crisis
(309) 676-0200 - Office
Services: Counseling, referral, hotline, housing (max. 21 days, max. capacity 6, children welcome)
Funding: Human Service Center, CETA, private donations

ILLINOIS

Shelters

Coalition Opposed to a Violent Environment-C.O.V.E.
630 N. Church Street
Rockford, IL 61103
(815) 962-6102
Services: Counseling, referral, hotline planned, childcare, housing (max. capacity 15, will take children)
Funding: CETA

Tri-County Women Strength
301 N.E. Jefferson
Peoria, IL 61602
(309) 674-4443
Services: Peer counseling, referral, hotline (24 hrs.), childcare (24 hrs.), housing (max. capacity 14, limit 3 weeks-negotiable, will take children)
Funding: Title XX (IDPA), CETA, LEAA, Human Services Center of Peoria

A Woman's Place
505 W. Green
Urbana, IL 61801
(217) 384-4390 - Crisis
(217) 384-4390 - Office
Services: Counseling (peer), referral, hotline (24 hrs.), housing (sliding fee scale, max. 21 days, children welcome)
Funding: United Way, Champaign Cty. Mental Health Board, Revenue Sharing, Peoria Catholic Diocese, donations, fees

Community Crisis Center
600 Margaret Place
Elgin, IL 60120
(312) 697-1093
Services: Legal aid, counseling, referral, hotline (24 hrs.), childcare, housing (max. 21 days, max. capacity 10, children welcome)
Funding: CETA, Dept. of Children and Family Services, private foundation, Township Revenue Sharing

Other Services

Rape and Sexual Abuse Care Center
Box 154 - Southern Illinois University
Edwardsville, IL 62026
(618) 692-2197
Services: Legal aid, counseling, referral, hotline (24 hrs.)
Funding: Southern Illinois University-Edwardsville, Community Service Organizations, local government

Des Plaines Valley Community Center
612 S. Archer Road
Summit, IL 60501
(312) 458-6920
Services: Legal assistance, counseling, referral, hotline (9A.M.-9P.M.), childcare (sliding scale, 6A.M.-6P.M.)

ILLINOIS

Other Services

Cook County Legal Assistance Foundation, Inc.
19 S. LaSalle, Suite 1419
Chicago, IL 60603
(312) 263-2267
Services: Legal assistance, legal counseling, referral
Funding: Legal Services Corporation

Emergency Department/Illinois Masonic Medical Center
836 Wellington
Chicago, IL 60657
(312) 525-2300
Services: Counseling, referral
Funding: Hospital/Patient revenues

Women's Services Department/Loop YWCA
37 S. Wabash, 3rd floor
Chicago, IL 60603
(312) 372-6600
Services: Legal advice, consultation, referral (sliding scale)

INDIANA

Other Services

Women's Shelter Advisory Committee of YWCA
802 N. LaFayette Blvd.
South Bend, IN 46601
(219) 232-3344 - Crisis
(219) 233-9491 - Women's Center
Services: Legal aid, counseling, referral, hotline
Funding: Self-supporting

YWCA Shelter for Women Victims of Violence
P.O. Box 5338
Fort Wayne, IN 46805
(219) 424-2554 - Crisis
(219) 424-2621 - Office
Services: Counseling, referral, hotline (24 hrs.), childcare, housing (max. capacity 30, children welcome)
Funding: CETA, United Way

IOWA

Shelters

The Door Opener
215 North Federal Avenue
Mason City, IA 50401
(515) 424-9071

106 Moore Street
Algona, IA

Services: Legal aid (through referral only), counseling, childcare, housing (no time limit, no max. capacity, will take children)
Funding: Multi public/private

Gateway YWCA Women's Resource Center
317 7th Avenue South
Clinton, IA 52732
(319) 243-3611 - Crisis
(319) 242-2118 - Office
Services: Counseling, referral, hotline (24 hrs.), childcare, housing (max. capacity 8, will take children)
Funding: Iowa Department of Social Services until June 1979
LEAA (3 yrs.)

Helping Services for N.E. Iowa, Abused Women Program
Box 372
Decorah, IA 52101
(319) 382-2989 - Crisis
(319) 382-2980 - Office
Services: Legal aid, counseling, referral, hotline (24 hrs.), childcare (flexible hrs.), housing (max. capacity one woman and children, limit 3 days and nights)
Funding: Iowa Department of Social Services, County Board of Supervisors

YWCA Women's Emergency Shelter
c/o YWCA, 318 5th St., S.E.
Cedar Rapids, IA 52401
(319) 363-2093 - Shelter
(319) 365-1458 - YWCA
Services: In process of developing legal help system for those women not eligible for legal aid; counseling, referral, hotline (24 hrs.), childcare (hours negotiated), housing (max. capacity 13-15 people, limit 2 wks., will take children)
Funding: Iowa Department of Social Services, private foundation

IOWA

Other Services

Council on Sexual Assault and Domestic Violence
722 Nebraska Street
Sioux City, IA 51101
(800) 352-4929
Services: Legal aid (by referral only), counseling, referral, hotline (24 hrs.), housing (by referral only)
Funding: State Department of Social Services-Des Moines, Iowa

Legal Services Corporation
315 East Fifth
Des Moines, IA 50309
(515) 243-2151
Services: Legal aid
Funding: National Legal Services Corporation

Story County Sexual Assault Care Center
P.O. Box 1150, ISU Station
Ames, IA 50010
(515) 292-1101 - Crisis
(515) 292-2305 - Office
Services: Counseling, referral, hotline (24 hrs.), housing (3 days, children welcome) in community member homes
Funding: City, County Revenue Sharing, Iowa State University (Office of Student Affairs), private donations, fundraising

KANSAS

Shelters

Wichita Women's Crisis Center
1158 N. Waco
Wichita, KS 67203
(316) 263-9806 - Crisis
(316) 263-6520 - Office
Services: Legal advice, counseling, referral, hotline (24 hrs.), housing (max. 21 days, max. capacity 15, children welcome)
Funding: HUD, CETA

KANSAS

Shelters

Women's Transitional Care Services
P.O. Box 633
Lawrence, KS 66044
(316) 864-3506, 841-2345
Services: Legal aid, counseling, referral, hotline (24 hrs.), housing (max. 21 days, children welcome)
Funding: Church grants, community donations

Other Services

Margaret W. Jordan
2515 W. 91 st Street
Leawood, KS 66206
(913) 649-7691
Services: Legal aid, counseling, referral
Funding: Private attorney's office

Pawnee Mental Health Center
320 Sunset
Manhattan, KS 66502
(913) 539-5337
Services: Counseling (sliding scale), referral
Funding: HEW, County and State monies, fees

Wyandot Mental Health Center
Eaton at 36th Avenue
Kansas City, KS 66103
(913) 831-9500
Services: Counseling (fee), referral, hotline (24 hrs.)
Funding: County and State monies, fees

KENTUCKY

Shelters

Mission House
1305 W. Market Street
Louisville, KY 40203
(502) 584-4024
Services: Referral, housing (max. 5 days, max. capacity 8, children welcome)
Funding: Donations, agencies

Spouse Abuse Center
YWCA, 604 S. 3rd Street
Louisville, KY 40202
(502) 585-2331 - Crisis
(502) 585-2331 - Office
Services: Legal aid, counseling, referral, hotline (24 hrs.), child-care (Monday-Friday 9-5), housing (max. 30 days, max. capacity 15, children welcome), sliding scale, (1 mo. sub. to re.)
Funding: CETA

KENTUCKY

Shelters

Green River Comprehensive Care Center
P.O. Box 950
Owensboro, KY 42301
(800) 482-7972 - Crisis
(502) 683-0277 - Office
Services: Counseling (sliding scale), referral, hotline (24 hrs.), housing
Funding: Reimbursement for services provided

Social Work Service
U.S. Army Hospital
Ft. Campbell, KY 42223
(502) 798-2103 - Crisis
(502) 798-4187 - Office
Services: Counseling, referral, hotline (24 hrs., through emergency room), housing (max. capacity 4, limit 7 days, will take children), limited funds for transportation
Funding: U.S. Army-staffing, facilities, contributions-officers' wives club

Other Services

Battered Women's Unit of Legal Aid
317 S. 5th Street
Louisville, KY 40202
(502) 637-5301 - Crisis
(502) 637-5301 - Office
Services: Legal aid, referral
Funding: Legal Services Corporation

Northeast Kentucky Legal Services
P.O. Box 679
320 E. Main Street
Morehead, KY 40351
(606) 784-8921
Services: Legal aid, referral
Funding: Legal Services Corporation

LOUISIANA

Shelters

Women's Resource Center of the YWCA
710 Travis Street
Shreveport, LA 71101
(318) 222-0556 - Crisis
(318) 222-2116 - Office
Services: Legal aid, counseling, referral, hotline (24 hrs. 7 days), childcare (during counseling), housing (max. capacity 44, will take children in emergency)

LOUISIANA

Shelters

Crescent House
2929 S. Carrollton Avenue
New Orleans, LA 70118
(504) 866-7481
Services: Counseling, referral, housing (max. capacity 15, limit 4 weeks, will take children)
Funding: State of Louisiana, local fundraising

Other Services

YWCA Battered Women's Program
3433 Tulane Avenue
New Orleans, LA 70119
(504) 486-0377 - Crisis and office
Services: Counseling, referral, hotline (24 hrs.)
Funding: Title XX, donations

MAINE

Shelters

Abused Women's Advocacy Project
P.O. Box 713
Auburn, ME 04210
Services: Counseling, referral, housing (max. 14 days, max. capacity 6, children welcome)
Funding: Human Services, Haymarket, Maine Council of Churches

Caring Unlimited
P.O. Box 955
Biddeford, ME 04005
(207) 282-4435
Services: Legal aid, counseling, referral, hotline (24 hrs.), housing (max. capacity 12, no time limit, will take children)
Funding: Y.C.E.T.A.

Other Services

Spruce Run
44 Central Street
Bangor, ME 04401
(207) 947-0496 - Business hours
(207) 947-6143 - Evenings and weekends
Services: Legal referral, counseling, referral, hotline, child counseling
Funding: CETA, fundraising

Shelters

Battered Partners Program-Carroll County Department of Social Services
95 Carroll Street
Westminister, MD 21157
(301) 848-5060
Services: Counseling (sliding scale), referral, childcare (fee), housing (fee, max. 14 days, children welcome. Carroll County residents only)
Funding: Department of Social Services

Maryland's Children's Aid and Family Services Society
22 N. Court Street
Westminister, MD 21157
(301) 876-1233 - Office
(301) 848-3111 - Crisis referral
Services: Counseling, referral, housing (children welcome)

Good Neighbors Unlimited
208 Duke of Gloucester Street
Annapolis, MD 21401
Services: Legal aid, counseling, referral, childcare, housing (max. 10 days, max. capacity 12, children welcome. Must be referred through police department)
Funding: Private donations

House of Ruth, Baltimore
2402 N. Calvert Street
Baltimore, MD 21218
(301) 889-RUTH
Services: Counseling (sliding scale), referral, housing (max. capacity 15, children welcome)
Funding: Private contributions

Community Crisis Center
Abused Persons Program
4910 Auburn Ave.
Bethesda, MD 20014
(301) 656-9161 - Crisis
(301) 656-9526 - Office
Services: Legal aid, counseling (includes crisis intervention, self help groups), referral, hotline (24 hrs.), housing (max. 3 wks., children welcome)
Funding: Montgomery County Health Department

Family Abuse Program
c/o General Delivery
La Plata, MD 20646
(301) 645-0001 - Crisis
(301) 904-3556 - Office
Services: Counseling, referral, hotline (24 hrs.), childcare, housing (max. 3 days, children accepted)
Funding: CETA, County Commissioner's office, private donations

MARYLAND

Shelters

Women's Refuge
Seton Plaza, Suite 201
952 Seton Drive
Cumberland, MD 21502
(301) 777-1509
Services: Counseling, referral, housing (max. 6 days, children accepted)
Funding: CETA and community donations

YWCA Women's Center
167 Duke of Gloucester Road
Annapolis, MD 21401
(301) 268-4393
Services: Counseling, referral, childcare (at shelter), housing (max. 10 days, max. capacity 6)
Funding: Donations

CASA, Inc.
101 Summit Avenue
Hagerstown, MD 21740
(301) 739-6000 - Crisis
(301) 797-4161 - Office
Services: Legal aid, counseling, referral, employment aid, housing (will take children)
Funding: CETA and United Way

Citizens Against Spousal Assault (CASA)
P.O. Box 915
Columbia, MD 21044
(301) 997-CASA
Services: Legal aid, counseling, referral, hotline (24 hrs.), childcare (as needed), housing (max. capacity 7 adults, limit- less than one week, will take children)
Funding: Public contributions, Columbia Foundation funds to purchase specific items (hotline)

Assisi
P.O. Box 203
Upper Marlboro, MD 20870
(301) 529-0611 - Crisis
(301) 568-6385 - Office
Services: Counseling, referral, hotline (24 hrs.), childcare (flexible hours), housing (max. capacity 9, limit 30 days, will take children), court advocacy, transportation, support groups
Funding: Redskin Foundation, Mayer Foundation, CETA, private donations

MARYLAND

Other Services

Citizens Assisting and Sheltering the Abused (C.A.S.A. of Cecil County)
c/o Liisa V. Heverin
North East, MD 21901
(301) 287-5780
Services: Counseling, mutual support group (weekly), 24 hr. hotline (as of 9/79)
Funding: Local Civic Organizations

Sexual Assault/Spouse Abuse Resource Center
34 N. Philadelphia Blvd., Room 311
Aberdeen, MD 21001
(301) 272-7050
Services: Legal aid, counseling, referral, hotline
Funding: LEAA

Garrett County Mental Health and Addictions Services
Medical Building, Fourth Street
Oakland, MD 21550
(301) 334-8111
Services: Counseling (sliding scale fee), referral, housing (available through House of Hope, 4th St., Oakland, MD 21550-max. capacity 2 families)
Funding: State Department of NIMH

A Woman's Place
150 Maryland Avenue
Rockville, MD 20850
(301) 279-8346
Services: Legal aid, counseling, referral
Funding: County Funds

Violence Clinic/Department of Psychiatry
University of Maryland Hospital
645 West Redwood Street
Baltimore, MD 21201
(301) 528-6475
Services: Counseling (psychiatric evaluation), referral (fee)
Funding: Hospital revenues

MASSACHUSETTS

Shelters

Elizabeth Stone House
108 Brookside Avenue
Jamaica Plain, MA 02130
(413) 522-3417
Services: Counseling, housing (max. 180 days, max. capacity 6)

'ASSACHUSETTS

Shelters

Casa Myrna Vazquez c/o Pat Quintana
425 Shawnut Avenue
Boston, MA 02118
(617) 262-9581
Services: Legal aid, counseling, referral, hotline (24 hrs.), housing (max. capacity 25, children welcome, Spanish speaking)
Funding: Private donations

New England Learning Center for Women in Transition
310 Main Street
Greenfield, MA 01301
(413) 772-0125
Services: Legal aid, counseling referral, childcare (Monday-Friday 9-4), housing (max. 30 days, max. capacity 10, children welcome), support groups, transportation, advocacy, crisis intervention
Funding: CETA, Department of Mental Health, fundraising, donations

Respond
1 Summer Street
Sommerville, MA 02143
(617) 623-5900
Services: Legal aid, counseling, referral, childcare, housing (max. capacity 4, children welcome)
Funding: Community development, foundations

Transition House c/o Women's Center
46 Pleasant Street
Cambridge, MA 02138
(617) 661-7203 - Crisis
(617) 354-6394 - Office
Services: Legal aid, counseling, referral, hotline, childcare, housing ($1.50 per day, max. 28 days, children welcome)
Funding: CETA, donations, private foundations, Department of Mental Health

Women's Services Center of Berkshire County
33 Pearl Street
Pittsfield, MA 01201
(413) 443-0089 - Crisis
(413) 442-9458 - Office
Services: Counseling (sliding scale), referral, hotline (24 hrs.), childcare, housing (emergency shelters, children welcome)
Funding: Community Development Block Grant, Campaign for Human Development

YWCA Women Against Violence
Natick, MA 01760
(413) 872-6161, 369-6112 - Crisis
(413) 653-4464 - Office
Services: Legal aid, counseling, referral, hotline (24 hrs.), chil care, housing (pay for food)
Funding: Government grant

MASSACHUSETTS

Shelters

Daybreak, Inc.
93 Grand Street
Worcester, MA 01610
(617) 791-6562
(617) 755-5371
Services: Legal aid, counseling, (sliding scale), referral, hotline (24 hrs.), childcare (hours vary), housing (max. capacity 15-17, limit 6 weeks, will take children)
Funding: D.P.W., CETA, fundraising, private foundations and donations

The Cape Shelter, Inc.
54 Main Street
Hyannis, MA 02601
(617) 771-8564
Services: Legal aid, counseling referral, hotline (24 hrs.), childcare, housing (scattered sites at present, limit 1 week, will take children)

Other Services

Boston College Legal Assistance Bureau
21 Lexington Street
Waltham, MA 02154
(617) 893-4793
Services: Legal aid ($1.00 fee), referral
Funding: Boston College Law School, City of Waltham

Cambridge-Somerville Legal Services
24 Thorndike Street
East Cambridge, MA 02141
(617) 492-5520
Services: Legal aid, referral
Funding: Legal Services Corporation

Gardner Women's Center
175 Connors Street
Gardner, MA 01462
(617) 632-5150
Services: Legal aid, referral, counseling, hotline (9A.M.-4P.M.)
Funding: CETA

Lynn District Court Clinic
580 Essex Street
Lynn, MA 01907
(617) 598-5200
Services: Legal aid, counseling, referral, hotline (9A.M.-4P.M.)
Funding: Department of Mental Health

Social Service Department - St. Luke's Hospital
101 Page Street
New Bedford, MA 02740
(617) 997-1515, ex. 371 - Office
Services: Counseling, referral
Funding: Private, non-profit organization

MASSACHUSETTS

Other Services

Suffolk County District Attorney's Office
503 Washington Street
Dorchester, MA 02124
(617) 287-1195
Services: Legal aid, counseling, referral
Funding: LEAA

Women's Law Collective
678 Massachusetts Avenue
Box 125
Cambridge, MA 02139
(617) 492-5110
Services: Legal aid (sliding scale), referral
Funding: Self-supporting

Womanspace: Feminist Therapy Collective, Inc.
636 Beacon Street
Boston, MA 02215
(617) 267-7992
Services: Counseling (fee negotiable), referral
Funding: Contributions, fees, sale of bibliographies

MICHIGAN

Shelters

Assault Crisis Center
561 N. Hewitt
Ypsilanti, MI 48197
(313) 668-8888 - Crisis
(313) 434-9881 - Office
Services: Counseling, referral, hotline (24 hrs.), housing (max. 3 days, children welcome)
Funding: LEAA and local grant

Project Shelter
Women's Center/NMU
Marquette, MI 49855
(616) 227-2219
Services: Legal aid, counseling, referral, housing (max. 3 days, max. capacity 10, children welcome)
Funding: Volunteers

Rape/Spouse Assault Crisis Center
29 Strong Avenue
Muskegon, MI 49441
(616) 722-3333 - Crisis
(616) 726-4493 - Office
Services: Legal aid, counseling, referral, hotline (24 hrs.), childcare (8A.M.-6P.M.), housing (children welcome)
Funding: General Revenue Sharing, CETA

MICHIGAN

Shelters

Women's Crisis Center
211 S. Rose Street
Kalamazoo, MI 49006
(616) 343-9496
Services: Legal aid, counseling, referral, hotline (24 hrs.), childcare (daytime), housing (max. 21 days, max. capacity 10 families)
Funding: Kalamazoo Foundation

YWCA of Pontic/North Oakland Domestic Crisis Shelter
269 West Huron Street
Pontiac, MI 48053
(313) 332-HELP - Crisis
(313) 334-0973 - Office
Services: Counseling, referral, hotline (24 hrs.), childcare, housing (max. 21 days, max. capacity 11, children welcome)

Other Services

Domestic Violence/Victim Assistance Project
1917 Wastenaw Avenue
Ann Arbor, MI 48104
(313) 995-5444 - Crisis
(313) 995-5460 - Office
Services: Referral, hotline (24 hrs.)
Funding: HUD, CETA, VISTA, United Way, private foundations, donations

Washtenaw County Legal Aid Society
212 E. Huron
Ann Arbor, MI 48104
(313) 665-6181 - Office
Services: Legal aid, referral
Funding: Legal Services Croporation, City of Ann Arbor, AAA, CETA

Every Woman's Center
310 E. 3rd Street
Flint, MI 48503
(313) 238-7671
Services: Counseling (sliding scale), referral
Funding: Mott Foundation, Junior League

Sisters for Human Equality (S.H.E.)
1320 S. Washington
Lansing, MI 48910
(517) 374-0818 - Crisis
(517) 484-1905 - Office
Services: Legal aid, referral
Funding: Legal Services Corporation, City of Ann Arbor AAA, CETA

MICHIGAN

Other Services

Women's Justice Center
651 E. Jefierson
Detroit, MI 48226
(313) 961-7073
Services: Legal referral, counseling
Funding: UCS, private donations

Women's Survival Center
70 Whittemore
Pontiac, MI 48058
(313) 335-1520 - Crisis
(313) 335-2685 - Office
Services: Counseling, referral, hotline (9A.M.-5P.M.)
Funding: Churches, CETA

Women in Transition
218½ Washington Street
Grand Haven, MI 49417
(616) 842-7970, 842-6310
Services: Counseling, referral, public education

MINNESOTA

Shelters

Mid-Minnesota Women's Center, Inc.
Box 602
Brainerd, MN 56401
(218) 828-1216
Services: Counseling, referral, hotline (24 hrs.) housing (max. capacity 16, children welcome)

Community Action Council, Inc.
13760 Nicollet Avenue, South
Burnsville, MN 55337
(616) 894-2424 - Crisis
(616) 894-4212 - Office
Services: Counseling, referral, hotline, childcare, housing (approximate limit 30 days, will accept children)
Funding: Minnesota Dept. of Corrections, Per diem payment-Dakota County Welfare

Northeastern Coalition for Battered Women, Inc.
2 East Fifth Street
Duluth, MN 55805
(218) 722-0222 - Crisis and office
Services: Counseling, referral, hotline (24 hrs.), childcare, housing (max. capacity 12, children welcome)
Funding: State funds, private grants

MINNESOTA

Shelters

Southwest Women's Shelter
111 E. Main Street
Marshall, MN 56258
(507) 532-2350 - Crisis
(507) 532-4604 - Office
Services: Legal aid, counseling, referral, hotline (24 hrs.), childcare (24 hrs.), housing (flexible time limit, will accept children)
Funding: Minnesota Dept. of Corrections, CETA, Rural Development Commission

St. Joseph's House
2101 Portland Avenue
Minneapolis, MN 55404
(612) 874-8867
Services: Legal aid, referral, hotline (24 hrs.), housing (max. 30 days, max. capacity 15, children welcome)
Funding: Donations, churches, individuals

Harriet Tubman Shelter
30001 Oakland
Minneapolis, MN 55414
(612) 827-2841
Services: Legal aid, counseling, referral, hotline (24 hrs.), childcare (8A.M.-5P.M.), housing (max. capacity 30, children Welcome)
Funding: Private foundation, HUD, Minneapolis Housing Authority

Victim's Crisis Center/Freeborn Mowe Mental Health Center
908 N.W. 1 Drive
Austin, MN 55912
(507) 437-6680
Services: Legal aid, counseling, referral, hotline, childcare, housing (children welcome)
Funding: Minnesota Department of Corrections, Victim Services Division

Woman's Advocates
584 Grand Avenue
St. Paul, MN 55103
(612) 227-8284
Services: Legal aid, counseling, referral, hotline (24 hrs.), housing
Funding: State Welfare Department, County Mental Health Board, private foundation

Women's Shelter
Box 61
Rochester, MN 55901
(507) 285-1010
Services: Legal aid, counseling, referral, hotline (24 hrs.), childcare (limited hours), housing
Funding: Minnesota State Department of Corrections

MINNESOTA

Other Services

Anoka County Task Force for Battered Women, Inc.
Box 131
Anoka, MN 55303
(612) 780-1376
Services: Legal aid, counseling, referral, hotline, limited housing on the basis of need
Funding: American Lutheran Church, State of Minnesota, Dept. of Corrections, H.B. Fuller Corporation

Chrysalis Center for Women
2104 Stevens Avenue, South
Minneapolis, MN 55404
(612) 871-2603 - Crisis
(612) 871-0118 - Office
Services: Legal aid, counseling, referral, hotline (9 A.M.-8P.M., M-F)

Walk-In Counseling Center
2421 Chicago Avenue
Minneapolis, MN 55404
(612) 870-0565
Services: Counseling and referral
Funding: County Mental Health Board

Community Planning Organization
333 Sibley #503
St. Paul, MN 55101
(612) 291-8323
Services: Information and referral
Funding: Foundation grants, corporate grants, membership fees

South Suburban Family Service
633 S. Concord
South St. Paul, MN 55075
(612) 451-1434 - Crisis
(612) 451-1434 - Office
Services: Counseling (fee), referral
Funding: United Way

MISSISSIPPI

Shelters

Coalition Against Spouse Abuse
Box 9227 Southern Station
Hattiesburg, MS 39401
(601) 544-4357 - Crisis
(601) 266-7200 - Office
Services: Counseling, referral, hotline (24 hrs.), housing (max. capacity 5, will take children)
Funding: Volunteer and local donations

MISSISSIPPI

Shelters

Aid to Battered Women, Inc.-Project SAFE
P.O. Box 334 c/o Information Place
Tupelo, MS 38801
(601) 842-5222
Services: Counseling, referral, hotline, housing (max. capacity 10, will accept children)
Funding: Two grants pending, local support

MISSOURI

Shelters

Women's Center and Safe House
739 Themis
Cape Girardeau, MO 63701
(314) 334-7794
Services: Counseling, referral, hotline (24 hrs.), childcare (variable hours), housing (max. capacity 20, sliding scale fee-$7.00 day per adult, $1.00 day per child, max. limit 30 days, will take children)
Funding: State of Missouri, DMH

The Family Self-Help Center, Inc.
P.O. Box 1185
Joplin, MO 64801
(417) 782-1772
Services: Legal aid, counseling, referral, hotline (24 hrs.) childcare (24 hrs.), housing (max. capacity 25, will take children)
Funding: Various sources, mostly sponsored by community groups and individuals

Rose Brooks Center, Inc.
Box 27067
Kansas City, MO 64110
(816) 931-1653 - Crisis
(816) 931-3189 - Office
Services: Legal aid, counseling, referral, hotline (24 hrs.), housing (limit 6 weeks)
Funding: CETA, Civic Groups, churches

St. George's Home for Women
1600 E. 58th Street
Kansas City, MO 64110
(816) 444-4750
Services: Counseling, housing (max. 90 days, max. capacity 16, children welcome)
Funding: Churches, private foundations, state support

MISSOURI

Shelters

Raphael House of the Holy Order of Mans
3740 Grandel Square
St. Louis, MO 63108
(314) 533-1219
Services: Legal aid, counseling, referral, childcare (9-5 weekdays), housing (max. capacity 20, will take children)
Funding: Holy Order of Mans, private charitable foundations

Women's Self-Help Center
27 N. Newstead
St. Louis, MO 63108
(314) 531-2033, 534-7273 - Crisis
(314) 531-2003 - Office
Services: Legal aid, counseling, referral, hotline (24 hrs.), housing (approx. 7 days, max. capacity 30, children welcome, housing is in individual homes)
Funding: CETA, Manpower, private foundations, Legal Aid Society, United Way

Other Services

Sojourner Truth Center for Women
301 East Third/Box 164
Caruthersville, MO 63830
(314) 333-1254
Services: Legal aid (through referral), counseling, referral, transportation to housing
Funding: Private/State/Federal

Crisis Intervention, Inc.
P.O. Box 585
Joplin, MO 64801
(417) 623-8310
Services: Referral, hotline (24 hrs.)
Funding: Local contributions

Child Center of Our Lady of Grace
7900 Natural Bridge
St. Louis, MO 63121
(314) 383-0200
Services: Counseling (fee), childcare
Funding: United Way, client fees

Legal Services of Eastern Missouri, Inc.
607 N. Grand
St. Louis, MO 63103
(314) 533-3000
Services: Legal advice, counseling, referral
Funding: Legal Services Corporation, United Way

Women's Counseling Center
6808 Washington
St. Louis, MO 63130
(314) 725-9158
Services: Counseling (sliding scale), referral
Funding: Client fees, donations

MISSOURI

Other Services

Linda Cobb, Social Service Department
c/o Malcolm Bliss Mental Health Center
1420 Grattan
St. Louis, MO 63110
Services: Counseling, workshops for community organizations

Battered and Abuse Women's Program
624 South Clay
Springfield, MO 65806
(417) 865-1728
Services: Legal aid, counseling, referral, hotline (24 hrs.), housing (through private homes, on a temporary immediate basis)
Funding: Private donations, churches and civic organizations, Department of Human Resources

MONTANA

Shelters

Great Falls Mercy Home
P.O. Box 6183
Great Falls, MT 59406
(406) 453-6511 - Crisis
(406) 761-6538 - Office
Services: Counseling, referral, hotline (24 hrs.), housing (time limit flexible, max. capacity 13, children welcome)
Funding: Churches, social services groups, donations

Glendive Task Force Against Spouse Abuse
Hagenston Building
Glendive, MT 59330
(406) 365-2412 - Crisis
(406) 365-3364 - Office
Services: Counseling, referral, hotline, housing
Funding: CETA, Action for Eastern Montana

Community Resources
1937 Florida
Butte, MT 59701
(406) 792-2616 - Crisis
(406) 792-2616 - Office
Services: Legal aid (donation), counseling, referral, childcare, housing (max. capacity 8, children welcome)
Funding: Self-supporting

Other Services

Woman's Place
210 N. Higgins-Rm. 218
Missoula, MT 59801
(406) 543-7606
Services: Counseling, referral, hotline (24 hrs.)
Funding: Donations, grants

MONTANA

Other Services

Billings Rape Task Force
1245 N. 29th Street, Rm. 218
Billings, MT 59101
(406) 259-6506
Services: Counseling, referral, hotline (24 hrs.)
Funding: United Way, City Revenue Sharing Funds

Bozeman Help Center
323 S. Wall
Bozeman, MT 59715
(406) 586-3333 - Crisis
Services: Counseling, referral, hotline
Funding: Private contributions

NEBRASKA

Shelters

People's City Mission
124 S. 9th Street
Lincoln, NE 68508
(402) 432-5329
Services: Counseling, referral, housing (max. capacity 10 families, children welcome)
Funding: United Way, churches, fees, grants, donations

Family Rescue Shelter
309 North Main
Gordon, NE 69343
(308) 282-2492 - Crisis
(308) 282-2494 - Office
Services: Legal aid, counseling, referral, hotline (24 hrs.), housing (max. capacity 10-12 adults, 72 hrs.), childcare (when needed) children welcome

The Shelter-A Center for Victims of Family Violence
P.O. Box 14510
Omaha, NE 68124
(402) 496-3300
Services: Legal aid, (client fees: $4.00 adult, $2.00 child per day), counseling, referral, hotline (24 hrs.), childcare (during groups), housing (max. capacity 15, limit 10 weeks, will take children)
Funding: Churches, government, private

Salvation Army
511 N. 20th Street
Omaha, NE 68102
(402) 346-5155
Services: Referral, housing (max. 14 days, max. capacity 30, children welcome)
Funding: United Way, Douglas County Social Services

NEBRASKA

Shelters

Shiloh Youth Revival Center
1045 N. 34th Street
Omaha, NE 68131
(402) 553-3947
Services: Counseling, hotline, housing (max. 3 days, max. capacity 10, children not accepted)
Funding: Self-supporting

Siena House
804 N. 19th Street
Omaha, NE 68102
(402) 341-2642 - Crisis
(402) 341-1821 - Office
Services: Referral, childcare, housing (max. capacity 30, children welcome)
Funding: Private donations

Other Services

Community Social Services
303 W. 4th Street
Hastings, NE 68901
(402) 463-2112
Services: Counseling ($5.00 per visit), referral
Funding: United Way, Catholic Church

Rape/Spouse Abuse Crisis Center
Family Service Association
1133 H Street
Lincoln, NE 68508
(402) 475-7273 - Crisis
(402) 432-3327 - Office
Services: Counseling, referral, hotline (24 hrs.)
Funding: LEAA, United Way

Immanuel Medical Center
6901 North 72nd Street
Omaha, NE 68122
(402) 572-2225 - Crisis
(402) 572-2259 - Office
Services: Counseling, referral, hotline (24 hrs.)
Funding: Grants and hospital revenues

Operation Bridge, Inc.
3929 Harvey Street, Suite 124
Omaha, NE 68131
(402) 346-7102
Services: Counseling

Mayor's Commission on Women
1819 Farnam Street #501
Omaha, NE 68102
(402) 444-5032
Services: Legal advocacy, crisis intervention, referral
Funding: CETA

NEVADA

Shelters

Temporary Assistance for Women, Inc.
(Women's Crisis Shelter)
P.O. Box 43264
Las Vegas, NA 89109
(702) 382-4428 - Crisis
(702) 382-2509 - Office
Services: Counseling, referral, hotline (24 hrs.), housing (small rent fee based on income, max. capacity 12-16, limit 8 weeks, will take children)
Funding: LEAA (through EOB), BADA, WECAN, CETA (2 positions)

NEW JERSEY

Shelters

Atlantic County Women's Center
Box 84B, R.D. 3
W. Hickory Street
May's Landing, NJ 08330
(609) 653-8411
Services: Counseling, referral, hotline (24 hrs.), housing (max. 30 days, max. capacity 20, children welcome)
Funding: Donations

Bergen County Community Action Program
215 Union Street
Hackensack, NJ 07601
(201) 487-8484 - Crisis
(201) 487-8446 - Home
Services: Counseling, referral, hotline (24 hrs.), childcare, housing, (max. 28 days, max. capacity 12, children welcome, currently using motels and private residences)
Funding: CETA, Bergen County monies

Shelter our Sisters
133 Cedar Avenue
Hackensack, NJ 07601
(201) 342-1185
Services: Legal advice, counseling, referral, hotline (24 hrs.), childcare, housing (max. 90 days, children welcome)
Funding: Self-supporting

Hudson County Battered Women's Project
c/o YWCA - 111 Storms Avenue
Jersey City, NJ 07306
(201) 333-5700
Services: Legal aid, counseling, referral, hotline (24 hrs.), childcare (24 hrs.), housing (max capacity 28, limit 30 days, will take children)
Funding: Title XX, L.Y.F.S.

NEW JERSEY

Shelters

Women's Resource and Survival Center
57 W. Front Street
Keyport, NJ 07735
(201) 264-4111
Services: Legal aid, counseling, referral, hotline (24 hrs.), childcare, housing (3 day max.)
Funding: HEW, NIMH, County, State and local monies

ACWC-Abuse Center
Northfield, NJ 08225
(609) 646-6767
Services: Counseling, referral, hotline (24 hrs.), childcare (9-5 and selective other hours), housing (max. capacity 18, limit 30 days, will take children, $7.60 person per day for non-welfare)
Funding: Title XX, Title 4A Shelter Reimbursement, County of Atlantic, CETA

Other Services

Camden Regional Legal Services
11 W. Union Street
Burlington, NJ 08016
(609) 386-6660
Services: Legal aid, referral
Funding: Legal Services Corporation

SAFE (Shelter Abused Females)
1400 Morgan Avenue
Cinnaminson, NJ 08077
(609) 829-6771
Services: Referral

Women Helping Women
Edison YMCA
Plainfield Avenue
Edison, NJ 08817
(201) 572-5200
Services: Counseling, referral, hotline
Funding: HUD

NEW MEXICO

Shelters

Women's Community Association, Inc.
P.O. Box 6472
Albuquerque, NM 87197
(505) 247-4219 - Crisis
(505) 299-7845 - Office
Services: Counseling, referral, hotline (24 hrs.), housing (max. capacity 20, limit 2 weeks, will take children, $2.00 per day-sliding scale)
Funding: Title XX, CDA, LEAA, private contributions

NEW MEXICO

Shelters

San Juan Mental Health Service Center Against Sexual Assault
805 Maniapal Drive, Rm. 109
Farmington, NM 87401
(505) 327-9825
Services: Counseling, referral, hotline, housing
Funding: United Way, donations

Battered Families Project
211 South Main
Portales, NM 88130
(505) 356-4779 - Crisis
(505) 356-8320 - Office
Services: Counseling, referral, hotline (24 hrs. daily), childcare (as needed), housing (max. capacity 6 families, time limit as needed, will take children)
Funding: CETA Title VI, Title XX

Battered Women's Project
P.O. Box 5701
Santa Fe, NM 87501
(505) 988-9731
Services: Counseling, referral, hotline (24 hrs.), housing (max. capacity 17, no limit, will take children)
Funding: CETA, State Health and Social Services, local grants, donations (private)

Other Services

Information and Referral Resource Center
808 Spruce Street
Las Cruces, NM 88001
(505) 524-3594
Services: Referral (8:30-5:00 M-F)
Funding: New Mexico State University-Social Work Department

NEW YORK

Shelters

Aid to Women Victims of Violence
YWCA/14 Clayton Avenue
Cortland, NY 13045
(607) 756-6363
Services: Advocacy, referral, hotline, housing (max. 3 days, Children welcome, housed in private homes)
Funding: CETA, private donations

Long Island Women's Coalition, Inc.
P.O. Box 183
Islip Terrace, NY 11752
(516) 589-1658, 581-5170, 757-7797
Services: Legal aid, counseling, referral, hotline, housing (temp. in home, max. capacity 6 women with children)
Funding: Donations, private foundations, NOW

NEW YORK

Shelters

Victims Informations Bureau of Suffolk, Inc.
501 Rte. 111
Hauppauge, NY 11787
(516) 360-3606 - Crisis
(516) 360-3730 - Office
Services: Legal aid, counseling, referral, hotline (24 hrs.), childcare, housing (max. 30 days, max. capacity 20, children welcome)
Funding: LEAA, private contributions

Women's Survival Space
P.O. Box 279
Bay Ridge Station
Brooklyn, NY 11220
(212) 439-7281 - Crisis
(212) 439-4612 - Office
Services: Legal aid, counseling, referral, hotline (9A.M.-5P.M.), childcare, housing ($5.00 per day, sliding scale, max. 42 days, max. capacity 40, children welcome)
Funding: Self-supporting, grant

Outreach Women's Defense
665 Greene Avenue
Brooklyn, NY 11221
(212) 452-9835 - Crisis
(212) 237-7070 - Office - (212) 237-7071 (also)
Services: Legal aid, counseling, referral, hotline (24 hrs.), childcare (9A.M.-4P.M.), housing (max. capacity 100, limit one month, will take children)

Park Slope Safe Homes Project
c/o Children and Youth Development Services
262 9th Street
Brooklyn, NY 11215
(212) 449-2151 - Crisis
(212) 788-4800 - Office
Services: Legal aid, advocacy, counseling, referral, hotline (9AM-9PM), childcare (9AM-9PM), housing (temporary three day, will take children)
Funding: New York City Youth Board, New York State Department of Social Services (1 year)

Erie County Coalition for Victims of Domestic Violence-Haven House
P.O. Box 45, Niagara Square Station
Buffalo, NY 14201
Services: Counseling, referral, hotline, childcare, housing (max. capacity 38, will take children)
Funding: New York State Department of Social Services, Erie County Department of Social Services

Simple Gifts
80 Richmond Avenue
Buffalo, NY 14222
(716) 884-5330
Services: Legal advocacy, counseling, referral, hotline (24 hrs.) childcare, housing (max. capacity 10, limit 2 mos., will take children)
Funding: Private donations, grants

NEW YORK

Shelters

Women's Resource Center of the Jamestown Girls Club
532 E. 2nd Street
Jamestown, NY 14701
(716) 484-1820
Services: Counseling, legal information, referral, hotline (9A 5PM), housing (7 days max., max. capacity 5 families, children welcome)
Funding: CETA

Young Women's Christian Association of Binghamton
Hawley and Exchange Street
Binghamton, NY 13901
(607) 772-0340
Services: Counseling, referral, childcare (mornings only), housing (max. 3 days, max. capacity 3, children welcome)
Funding: Interfaith Action Council

YWCA of the Tonawandas
49 Tremont Street
Tonawanda, NY 14120
(716) 692-5643 - Crisis
(716) 692-5580 - Office
Services: Legal referral, counseling, referral, hotline (24 hrs.), childcare, housing (max. 1 day, max. capacity 2, children welcome)
Funding: United Methodist Women's Conference, YWCA

Other Services

Advocates Against Family Violence
c/o YWCA 1000 Cornelia Street
Utica, NY 13502
(315) 797-7740
(315) 736-0883
Services: Peer counseling, referral, hotline (through state agency, 24 hrs.), childcare (9-11AM), YWCA housing fund for motel (limit 3 days)

Cayuga County Action Program
60 Clark Street
Auburn, NY 13021
(315) 252-2024, 253-4057 - Crisis
(315) 255-1703 - Office
Services: Legal aid, counseling, referral, hotline, childcare (emergency only), housing (safe homes 1-5 days)
Funding: Donated services, CSA

Tompkins County Task Force for Battered Women
112 The Commons
Ithaca, NY 14850
(607) 272-1616 - Crisis
(607) 277-3203 - Office
Services: Legal aid, counseling, referral, hotline (24 hrs.), housing (in private volunteer homes, limit 3 days, children permissible)
Funding: Private donations, one anonymous grant of $5,000

NEW YORK

Shelters

S.O.S. Shelter, Inc.
Box 393
Endicott, NY 13760
Services: Counseling, referral, childcare, housing (max. capacity 13, limit 2 weeks, will take children)
Funding: New York State Department of Social Services, churches foundation, industry, private contributions

Women Incorporated
P.O. Box 44
Plattsburgh, NY 12901
(518) 563-6904
Services: Counseling, referral, hotline, housing (limit one night with children, four nights without)
Funding: Contributions, membership, 2 CETA positions

Women's Shelter and Personal Assistance Project
3 Chapel Street
Canton, NY 13617
(315) 386-4130
Services: Counseling, referral, hotline (24 hrs.), childcare (as needed), housing (max. capacity 7, limit 6 weeks, will take children)
Funding: CETA Title VI

YWCA
401 N. Main Street
Jamestown, NY 14701
(716) 485-1137
Services: Childcare (sliding scale 6:30AM-5:30PM), housing (max. capacity 20, no limit, will take children)
Funding: United Way, various for childcare

YWCA Services to Families in Violence
44 Washington Avenue
Schenectady, NY 12308
(518) 374-3394
Services: Legal aid, counseling, referral, hotline (24 hrs.), childcare (24 hrs.), housing (max. capacity 14, limit 28 days, will take children)
Funding: DGS

Coalition for Abused Women
Box 285 Nurses Residence
Nassau County Medical Center
East Meadow, NY 11534
(516) 542-2594 - Crisis
(516) 542-2597 - Office
Services: Legal aid, counseling, referral, hotline (24 hrs.), childcare (2 hrs. per week), housing (1 family, 2 days, will take children)
Funding: Private grants, county CETA project, donations

NEW YORK

Shelters

Family of Woodstock, Inc.
16 Rock City Road
Woodstock, NY 12498
(914) 338-2370
Services: Legal aid, counseling, referral, hotline (24 hrs.) childcare, housing (will take children)
Funding: United Way, DSAS, Ulster County Mental Health Services, Lutheran Synod, donations

Farnham Youth Development Center
145 E. Bridge Street
Oswego, NY 13126
(315) 342-4474
Services: Counseling, referral, hotline (24 hrs.), housing (max. capacity 2, limit 48 hrs., will take children)
Funding: NYS Division of Substance Abuse Service

Greene County Department of Social Services
465 Main Street
Catskill, NY 12414
(518) 943-3300 - Crisis (on call)
(518) 943-3200 - Office
Services: Counseling, referral, childcare, housing (emergency only, will take children)
Funding: Titles IVA and XX for this particular service program (ADC, EAF, EAA, HR, services)

Mercy House
12 St. Joseph Terrace
Albany, NY 12210
(518) 434-3531
Services: Counseling, referral, housing (max. capacity 9, limit according to temporary need, no children)
Funding: Voluntary donations, (campaign for Human Development)

The Jefferson County Women's Center, Inc.
50-52 Public Square
Watertown, NY 13601
(315) 782-1855
Services: Legal aid, counseling, referral, hotline, childcare (when needed), housing (max. capacity 12, limit open, will take children)
Funding: New York State

The Salvation Army
414 Lake Street, Box 459
Elmira, NY 14902
(607) 732-0314
Services: Counseling, referral, childcare, housing (max. capacity 8, will take children)
Funding: Department of Social Services

NEW YORK

Shelters

Project Reach, Inc.
18 South Lackawanna Street
Wayland, NY 14572
(716) 728-5010
Services: Legal aid, referral, housing (limit 3 days)
Funding: Rural New York Farm Worker Opportunity, Inc.

Rockland Family Shelter
P.O. Box 517
Nyack, NY 10960
Services: Legal aid, counseling, referral, hotline, housing (sliding scale fee, max. capacity 14, limit 6 weeks)
Funding: New York State Department of Social Services start-up grant and daily rate

Vera House, Inc.
P.O. Box 62
Syracuse, NY 13207
(315) 422-2271
Services: Counseling, referral, hotline (24 hrs.), housing (max. capacity 10, limit 3 mos.)
Funding: Private contributions from individuals, community and religious organizations members

Family Service Department-Salvation Army
749 South Warren Street
Syracuse, NY 13032
(315) 475-1688
Services: Counseling, referral, hotline (24 hrs.), childcare (daycare available $5./day, 7:30-5:00), housing (max. capacity 8, limit short term, will take children)
Funding: Private, United Way, state and local government grants

Project Green Hope: Services for Women, Inc.
448 E. 119th Street
New York City, NY 10035
(212) 369-5100
Services: Counseling, referral, housing (max. 6 months, no children), parenting education program
Funding: LEAA, CETA, corporate donations

Henry Street Settlement Program for Victims of Domestic Violence
265 Henry Street
New York, NY 10002
(212) 766-9300
Services: Legal aid, counseling, referral, childcare (planned), housing (max. capacity 18 families, limit 3 mos., will take children)
Funding: New York State

NEW YORK

Shelters

New York City Human Resources Administration/Battered Women's Shelter
250 Church Street, 13th floor
New York City, NY 10013
(212) 581-4911 - Crisis
Services: Legal aid, counseling, referral, hotline (9AM-5PM), childcare (9AM-5PM), housing (max. capacity 87, children welcome)
Funding: Municipal Agency

Yonkers Women's Task Force
38 Pallisades Avenue
Yonkers, NY 10701
(914) 968-4347
Services: Legal aid, counseling, referral, hotline (24 hrs.), childcare (24 hrs.), housing ($3/day, max. capacity 10, will take children)
Funding: New York State Division of Criminal Justice, LEAA, City of Yonkers

Yonkers Women's Task Force, Inc. (The Shelter)
P.O. Box 395, Main Post Office
Yonkers, NY 10702
(914) 968-4345 - Crisis
(914) 968-4347 - Office
Services: Legal aid. counseling, referral, hotline (24 hrs.), housing (max. capacity 8, limit 3 weeks, will take children)
Funding: LEAA and CETA

Other Services

Legal Aid Society-Domestic Violence Legal Unit
40 Steuben Street
Albany, NY 12207
(518) 462-6765
Services: Legal aid, referral
Funding: New York State Department of Social Services

Rape Crisis Center
66 Chenango Street
Binghamton, NY 13901
(607) 722-4256
Services: Counseling, referral, hotline (24 hrs.)
Funding: LEAA

Brooklyn Legal Services Corporation B
152 Court Street
Brooklyn, NY 11201
(212) 855-8029
Services: Legal aid, referral
Funding: Federal

NEW YORK

Other Services

Victim/Witness Assistance Project
50 Court Street
Brooklyn, NY 11201
(212) 834-7444 - Crisis
(212) 834-7450 - Office
Services: Counseling, referral, hotline, in-court assistance
Funding: LEAA

Children & Youth Development Services
262 9th Street
Brooklyn, NY 11215
(212) 788-4800
Services: Counseling, referral, hotline (M-F, 9AM-5PM)
Funding: Self-supporting

Community Action Organization of Erie County, Inc.
70 Harvard Place
Buffalo, NY 14209
(716) 881-5150 Ext. 215
Services: Legal aid, counseling, referral, hotline (9AM-5PM)
Funding: Self-supporting

Greene County Mental Health Center
P.O. Box P-Mountain Avenue
Cairo, NY 12413
(518) 943-6666 - Crisis
(518) 622-9163 - Office
Services: Counseling, referral, hotline (24 hrs.)
Funding: State and county

Coalition for Abused Women
P.O. Box 94
East Meadow NY 11554
(516) 542-2594 - Crisis
(516) 542-2846 - Office
Services: Legal aid, counseling, referral, hotline (24 hrs.), community education
Funding: CETA

Chemung County Task Force for Victims of Domestic Violence
c/o Chemung County Department of Social Services
203-209 William Street
Elmira, NY 14901
Services: Legal aid, counseling, referral, hotline
Funding: Department of Social Services, CETA

Family Counseling Service of the Finger Lakes, Inc.
91 Genesee Street
Geneva, NY 14456
(315) 789-2613
Services: Counseling, referral (sliding scale fee for all services)
Funding: Four Boards of Supervisors, Division for youth, Community Chest, United Way

NEW YORK

Other Services

Coalition Against Human Abuse in Columbia-Greene Counties
10 Orchard Drive
Kinderhook, NY 12106
(518) 758-9420
Services: Legal aid, counseling, referral
Funding: Private donations

Family Service Center
26 Grove Street
Kingston, NY 12401
(914) 331-1448
Services: Counseling, referral (charges on sliding scale)
Funding: United Way, Ulster County Youth Board, Children's Home of Kingston

Legal Aid of Oneida County, Inc.
53 West Street
Ilion, NY 13357
(315) 895-7789
Services: Legal aid, referral
Funding: Legal Services Corporation

Franklin County Community Mental Health Services
Main Office
16 Elm Street
Malone, NY 12953
(518) 483-3261
Services: Counseling, referral (sliding scale fees)
Funding: County/state

Domestic Violence Program
23 West Main Street
Middletown, NY 10940
(914) 343-3750
Services: Legal aid, counseling, referral, hotline
Funding: CETA, Title VI

Niagara County Legal Aid Society, Inc.
257 Portage Road, P.O. Box 844
Niagara Falls, NY 14302
Services: Legal aid, counseling, referral
Funding: Legal Services Corporation

Litigation Coalition for Battered Women
759 10th Avenue
New York City, NY 10019
(212) 581-2810
Services: Legal aid
Funding: Legal Services Corporation, New York Foundation, New York Community Trust

NEW YORK

Other Services

Eastern Women's Center
14 E. 60th Street, 8th floor
New York City, NY 10022
(212) 832-0099 - Crisis
(212) 832-0033 - Office
Services: Counseling, referral, hotline (24 hrs.)
Funding: Private donations

Family Abuse Project, Manhattan Family Court
60 LaFayette, Room 4E22
New York City, NY 10013
(212) 766-9588, 766-9587
Services: Legal aid, counseling, referral
Funding: LEAA

Hudson Guild Family Life Center
441 W. 26th Street
New York City, NY 10001
(212) 760-9844
Services: Counseling, referral
Funding: Title XX

Abused Women's Aid in Crisis, Inc.
P.O. Box 1690
New York City, NY 10001
(212) 686-1676 - Crisis
(212) 686-3628 - Office
Services: Referral, counseling, hotline
Funding: Private foundations, contributions

Jane Addams Center for Battered Women, Inc.
P.O. Box 848
New York, NY 10004
(212) 732-2627
Services: Advocacy, counseling, referral, hotline (M-F 9-5)
Funding: CETA Title VI, New York City Department of Social Services, foundations, donations, benefits

Outreach
41 Sussex
Port Jervis, NY 10940
(212) 856-5800
Services: Counseling, referral
Funding: Self-supporting

Battered Women's Law Project
2 Cannon Street, Room 308
Poughkeepsie, NY
(914) 473-4818
Services: Legal aid, referral, community education

NEW YORK

Other Services

Mid-Hudson Legal Services, Inc.
50 Market Street
Poughkeepsie, NY 12486
(914) 452-7911
Services: Legal aid, referral
Funding: Legal Services Corporation

Rape Crisis Service of Schenectady, Inc.
c/o YWCA 44 Washington Avenue
Schenectady, NY 12305
(518) 346-2266
Services: Legal aid, psychological and medical information, counseling, referral, hotline (24 hrs.)
Funding: Schenectady City-County Youth Bureau-matching fund basis

Family and Women's Advocates
44 Washington Avenue
Schenectady, NY 12305
(518) 572-5473 - Office
Services: Advocacy, decisional counseling, referral
Funding: Community donations, Schenectady County, city, Youth Bureau (New York State Division for youth)

Staten Island Women's Crisis Center
159 Richmond Avenue
Staten Island, NY 10302
(212) 727-1509
Services: Counseling, referral, hotline, advocacy, community education
Funding: CETA, private

Karen Delrow
116 Benedict Avenue
Syracuse, NY 13210
(315) 478-4910
Services: Legal advice, referral
Funding: Private law office

North County Legal Services, Inc.
Box 61
Upper Jay, NY 12987
Services: Legal aid
Funding: National Legal Services Corporation

Abused Spouse Assistance Services
29 Sterling Avenue
White Plains, NY 10606
(914) 949-6741 - Crisis
(914) 949-1741 - Office
Services: Legal aid, counseling, referral, hotline
Funding: CETA

NEW YORK

Other Services

Women's Center of Yonkers
2 Manoe House Square
Yonkers, NY 10701
(914) 969-5800
Services: Legal aid, counseling, referral, (childcare and housing by referral)
Funding: CETA

NORTH CAROLINA

Shelters

Rape, Child & Family Crisis Council of Salisbury
211 N. Church Street
Salisbury, NC 28144
(704) 636-9222
Services: Counseling, referral (fee), hotline (24 hrs.), housing (not always available, fee)
Funding: Donations

Switchboard-Battered Women's Project
312 Umstead Street
Durham, NC
(704) 688-1140
Services: Legal aid, counseling, referral, hotline (24 hrs.), housing

Battered Women's Crisis Line at Hasslehouse
1022 Urban Avenue
Durham, NC 27701
(919) 688-4353
Services: Legal aid, counseling, referral, hotline (24 hrs.), housing

Orange-Durham YWCA Coalition for Battered Women
809 Proctor Street
Durham, NC 27707
(919) 929-7177 - Crisis
(919) 688-9353 - Crisis
(919) 688-4396 - Office
Services: Legal aid, counseling, referral, hotline (24 hrs.), housing (temporary motels and boarding homes)
Funding: State

Women's Aid: Services for Abused Women
P.O. Box 1137
Greensboro, NC 27402
(919) 275-0896 - Crisis
(919) 379-5256 - Office
Services: Legal aid, counseling, referral, hotline (24 hrs.), childcare (various hours) housing (emergency, with private individuals, flexible capacity, will take children)
Funding: Title I of Higher Education Act for Administrative expenses

NORTH CAROLINA

Shelters

CARE (Citizens Aware and Responding to Emergencies) Center
108 Highland Avenue
Fayetteville, NC
(919) 323-4187
Services: Legal aid, counseling, referral, hotline, housing (limit 2 weeks, will accept children)
Funding: LEAA

Other Services

Greensboro Legal Aid Foundation
917 Southeastern Building
Greensboro, NC 27401
(919) 272-0148
Services: Legal aid (no charge for financially eligible clients), referral
Funding: Legal Services Corporation, United Way of Greater Greensboro, Inc.

Halifax County Mental Health Center
P.O. Box 757
Roanoke Rapids, NC 27870
(919) 537-2909 - Crisis
(919) 537-6174 - Office
Services: Counseling (charge involved), referral, hotline (24 hrs., 7 days/wk.)
Funding: State and county

Wake County Women's Aid: Services for Abused Women
YWCA, 1012 Oberlin Road
Raleigh, NC 27605
(919) 828-3205
Services: Referral

NORTH DAKOTA

Shelters

Fargo-Moorhead YWCA
411 Broadway
Fargo, ND 58102
(701) 232-2546
Services: Counseling, referral, housing (max. capacity 14, limit-temporary, will take children, $7.00/night, $35.00/week, $125/month plus tax)
Funding: Church groups, memberships, United Way

Women Abuse
Children's Village - Family Service
1721 South University Drive
Fargo, ND 58102
1-(800) 472-2911 - Crisis
1-(701) 235-6433 - Office
Services: Counseling, referral, hotline (7:00 PM-1AM), housing
Funding: CETA, United Way, Stein Foundation, private contributions

NORTH DAKOTA

Shelters

Women's Action Program, Inc. (Services for Battered Women)
P.O. Box 881 - 400 22nd Avenue, NW
Minot, ND 58701
(701) 857-2000 - Crisis
(701) 852-1251 - Office
Services: Counseling, referral, hotline (5:00PM-9:00AM, weekends, holidays), childcare (limited hours), housing (for emergency 1-3 days, will take children)
Funding: CETA position, private donations

Other Services

Abused Women's Resource Closet
219 North 7th Street
Bismarck, ND 58501
1-(800) 472-2911 - Crisis (toll free)
(701) 258-2240 - Office
Services: Support group, referral, hotline (24 hrs.), safe homes (will take children)
Funding: CETA, United Way, private donations

Legal Assistance of North Dakota
420 North 4th Street #324
Bismarck, ND 58501
(701) 258-4270
Services: Legal aid (just filing fees in certain cases)
Funding: Legal Services Corporation

OHIO

Shelters

My Sister's Place
P.O. Box 1158
Athens, OH 45701
(614) 593-3402
Services: Counseling, referral, hotline, childcare, housing (max. capacity 12, limit 1 month, children welcome)
Funding: Mental Health and Mental Retardation

Furnace Street Mission
P.O. Box 444
Akron, OH 44309
(216) 923-0174
Services: Counseling, referral, hotline (24 hrs.), housing (limit 7 days, will take children)
Funding: Donations

Akron Task Force on Battered Women
146 South High Street
Akron, OH 44305
Services: Legal aid, counseling, referral, hotline (10AM-6PM M-F), childcare (for weekly support group only), housing (max. capacity 3 women, limit varies as needed, will take children)
Funding: Pledges, donations, honorariums

OHIO

Shelters

Alice Paul House-YWCA Battered Women's Shelter
9th and Walnut Streets
Cincinnati, OH 45202
(513) 961-0680

Services: Legal aid, counseling, referral, hotline, housing (max. capacity 17, limit 30 days, will take children)
Funding: LEAA, CETA, Title XX, private foundation

Phoenix House for Battered Women
P.O. Box 8323
Columbus, OH 43201
(614) 294-3381 - Crisis
(614) 294-7876 - Office

Services: Legal aid, counseling, referral, hotline (24 hrs.), childcare (24 hrs.), housing (max. capacity 12 women, limit 4 weeks with possible extension, will take children)
Funding: Private foundations, CETA, Title XX, Mental Health System, donations, fees

Heidi House
P.O. Box 8053
Columbus, OH 43201
(614) 294-2720

Services: Legal aid, counseling, referral, childcare, housing (max. capacity 4, $1.50/day, limit 6 months, will take children)
Funding: Local individuals/churches, Revenue Sharing-City Council, local foundations

Butler County Woman's Crisis Shelter
5021 Fairfield Circle
Fairfield, OH 45014
(513) 874-3690

Services: Legal aid, counseling (sliding scale fee), referral, hotline (24 hrs., 7 days/week), housing (sliding scale fee, max. capacity 12, limit 3 to 5 days, no children)
Funding: Private donations

Richland County Task Force on Domestic Violence
P.O. Box 1524
Mansfield, OH 44901
(419) 526-4450

Services: Legal aid, counseling, referral, hotline, childcare, housing (max. capacity 16 people, limit 2 weeks, will take children)
Funding: AOJ and local

Family Service Association
122 West Church Street
Newark, OH 43055
(614) 345-HELP
(614) 345-4498

Services: Counseling, referral, hotline, housing (limit 3 nights, charges depend on financial situation)
Funding: CETA, private donations

OHIO

Shelters

Project Woman
22 E. Grand
Springfield, OH 45506
(513) 325-3707
Services: Counseling, referral, hotline (24 hrs.), housing (min. 7 days, place women in other facilities)
Funding: Memberships, local businesses and organizations, church organizations (national and state)

Greene County Crisis Center
53 North Collier Street
Xenia, OH 45385
(513) 376-2993 - Crisis
(513) 376-9471 - Office
Services: Counseling (sliding scale fee), referral, hotline (24 hrs., 7 days/week), housing (flexible capacity, limit 2 nights, will take children)
Funding: Greene-Clinton Mental Health and Mental Retardation Board

Women Together, Inc.
P.O. Box 6331
Cleveland, OH 44104
(216) 961-4422 - Crisis
(216) 631-3556 - Office
Services: Legal aid, counseling, referral, hotline (24 hrs.), childcare (9AM-4PM, 6PM-8PM), housing (max. capacity 8 women, 20 children, time limit varies, will take children)

Other Services

YWCA of Clermont County
55 South 4th Street
Batoria, OH 45103
(216) 732-0450
Services: Counseling, referral
Funding: CETA

Witness/Victim Service Center of Cuyahoga County
Justice Center - 1215 W. 3rd Street
Cleveland, OH 44113
(216) 623-7345
Services: Legal information, counseling, referral, childcare (8:30AM-4:30PM)
Funding: LEAA

Night Prosecutor's Program
City Hall Annex
67 North Front Street
Columbus, OH 43215
(614) 222-7483 - Crisis
Services: Counseling, referral, hotline (8AM-12 midnight), mediation
Funding: City budget

Shelters

Women's Resource Center/Norman, OK Task Force for Battered Women
P.O. Box 474 (Peters & Gray)
Norman, OK 73070
(405) 364-9424
Services: Counseling, referral, hotline, housing (max. 3 days, Children welcome)
Funding: CETA, County Mental Health Association

YWCA Women's Resource Center
3626 N. Western Avenue
Oklahoma City, OK 73118
(405) 528-5440
Services: Counseling, referral, hotline (daytime hours only), housing (max. 3 days, children welcome)
Funding: Self-supporting

Other Services

Legal Services of Eastern Oklahoma, Inc.
23 West 4th Street
Tulsa, OK 74103
(918) 584-3211
Services: Legal aid, referral
Funding: Legal Services Corporation, TAAA, EODD, TAUW

Tulsa Force for Battered Women, Inc.
524 S. Boulder, Rm. 206
Tulsa, OK 74103
(918) 622-2345 - Crisis
(918) 585-8917 - Office
Services: Counseling, referral, hotline (24 hrs.), childcare (limited)
Funding: General Revenue Sharing, donations

OREGON

Shelters

Bradley/Angle House
P.O. Box 40132
Portland, OR 97240
(503) 281-2442 - Crisis
(503) 281-8275 - Office
(503) 249-8117 - Child program
Services: Legal aid, counseling, referral, hotline (24 hrs.), childcare, housing (max. capacity 15, children welcome)
Funding: CETA, WIN, private foundations, donations, resident fees

Womanspace
P.O. Box 3030
Eugene, OR 97403
(503) 485-6513
Services: Counseling, referral, hotline, housing (sliding scale, children welcome)
Funding: CETA, donations, City/County Revenue Sharing

OREGON

Shelters

Women's Resource Center of Lincoln for Battered Women
908 SW Hurbert
Newport, OR 97365
(503) 265-2491 - Crisis
(503) 265-7551 - Office
Services: Counseling, referral, hotline (24 hrs.), housing ($1 per night, max. capacity 10, children welcome)
Funding: CETA, county monies

Women's Crisis Center
617 Cheme Keta
Box 851
Salem, OR 97301
(503) 399-7722 - Crisis
(503) 378-1572 - Office
Services: Counseling, referral, hotline (24 hrs.), housing (max. capacity 19, will take children)
Funding: United Way, City of Salem, Polk County

BEWARE
276 E. Main
Hillsboro, OR 97123
(503) 640-1171
Services: Counseling, referral, housing
Funding: CETA

Refuge House
920 S.E. Cass
Roseburg, OR 97470
(503) 673-0240
Services: Counseling, referral, housing (max. capacity 4 families including men, limit 2 weeks average, $5/day fee for 4 family members)
Funding: CETA

Jackson County
P.O. Box 369
Ashland, OR 97520
(503) 779-HELP
Services: Legal aid, counseling, referral, hotline, housing (max. capacity 4 women and children, limit 3 weeks)
Funding: County, foundations, individual, CHD

Raphael House
P.O. Box 10797
Portland, OR 97210
(503) 223-4544
Services: Legal aid, counseling (including support group), referral, housing (max. capacity 10, limit 8.56 days average, will take children)
Funding: CETA, private foundations, corporations, Jesuit Volunteer Corporation, donations

OREGON

Shelters

Volunteers of America
2000 SE 7th
Portland, OR
(503) 232-6562
Services: Counseling, referral, hotline (24 hrs.), housing (max. capacity 54, limit 30 days average, $5/day per person, will take children)
Funding: United Way, CSD, private contributions

Womenspace
P.O. Box 21167
Eugene, OR 97402
(503) 485-6513
Services: Legal aid, counseling (including support group), referral, hotline (24 hrs.), housing (max. capacity 18, limit 2-3 weeks, children welcome, sliding scale fees $2-5 or welfare per diem grant for services
Funding: LEAA, CETA, Revenue Sharing, foundation

Family Shelter
369 WY 99 N
Eugene, OR 97402
(503) 689-7156
Services: Legal aid, counseling (including support group), referral, housing (max. capacity 8+, limit 2-4 weeks, children welcome), $5-$10/week requested for services
Funding: LEAA, UYA

Other Services

Rape Relief Hotline
522 SW 5th, 6th floor
Portland, OR 97202
(503) 235-5333 - Crisis
(503) 224-7125 - Office
Services: Counseling, referral, hotline (24 hrs.)
Funding: CETA, foundations, private corporations

PENNSYLVANIA

Shelters

Women's Center
1000 S. Market Street, Box 221
Bloomsburg, PA 17815
(717) 784-6631
Services: Counseling, referral, hotline (24 hrs.), housing (max. 5 days, max. capacity 3, children welcome)
Funding: Donations and contributions

PENNSYLVANIA

Shelters

Women In Need
P.O. Box 25
Chambersburg, PA 17201
(717) 264-4444 - Crisis
(717) 264-3056 - Office
Services: Counseling, referral, hotline (24 hrs.), housing (limit 2 days, will take children)
Funding: CETA, United Way

Hospitality House
205 Myrtle Street
Erie, PA 16507
(814) 454-1963
Services: Counseling, referral, hotline (24 hrs.), housing (max. 5 days, children welcome)
Funding: State and private donations

Women in Crisis
4th and Market Streets
Harrisburg, PA 17101
(717) 238-1068
Services: Legal aid, counseling, referral, hotline (24 hrs.), child-care (daytimes hours only), housing ($2 per night, max. 30 days, max. capacity 7, children welcome)
Funding: Public Health Trust of PA, Tri-County United Way, payments

Women In Crisis
RD1 Box 314-A
Hummelstown, PA 17036
(717) 534-1101 - Crisis
(717) 534-1102 - Office
Services: Counseling, referral, hotline (24 hrs.), housing (max. capacity 8 families, limit 30 days, will take children)
Funding: Public Welfare, Drug & Alcohol, foundations, United Way

Lancaster Shelter for Abused Women
YWCA - P.O. Box 359
Lancaster, PA 17604
(717) 299-1240
(717) 299-1249
Services: Legal aid, counseling, referral, hotline (24 hrs.), child-care (7 days per week), housing (max. capacity 22, will take children)
Funding: Community Action Program, Title XX

Women's Services-Greenhouse
Box 637
Meadville, PA 16335
(814) 333-9766
Services: Referral, hotline (24 hrs.), housing (max. capacity 10, limit 7 days, $4 for adults, $2 for children, will take children)
Funding: United Way, National Episcopal Church Thank Offering-Lord donations

PENNSYLVANIA

Shelters

Women Against Abuse
P.O. Box 12233
Philadelphia, PA 19144
(215) 843-2905 - Crisis
(215) 843-2438 - Office
Services: Counseling, referral, hotline (8AM-6PM), childcare (mornings only), housing ($1 per day, max. 30 days, Max. capacity 30, children welcome)
Funding: Governor's Justice Commission (LEAA), Philadelphia Foundation, United Way

Women's Center and Shelter of Greater Pittsburgh
616 N. Highland Avenue
Pittsburgh, PA 15206
(412) 661-6066
Services: Counseling, referral, hotline (24 hrs.), childcare, housing (max. 6 days, max. capacity 19, children welcome, $2 per night)
Funding: Self-supporting

Women's Center of Beaver County
175 West Washington Street
Rochester, PA 15074
(412) 775-0131
Services: Counseling, referral, hotline (24 hrs.), childcare (9-12AM), housing (max. capacity 20, limit 7 days, $2 donation required, will take children)
Funding: United Way, DLA Commission

Elk City Crisis Line
c/o Ruth Arick-Patti Smith
316 W. Theresia Road
St. Mary's, PA 15857
(814) 834-1227
Services: Counseling, referral, hotline (24 hrs.), housing (max. capacity 10, limit 48-72 hours, will take children)
Funding: Governor's Justice, local clubs, organizations

A Woman's Place
108 Main Street
Sellersville, PA 18960
(215) 257-0788
Services: Counseling, referral, hotline (24 hrs.), housing (max. 14 days, $2.50 per day, max. capacity 6, children welcome)
Funding: Philadelphia, Douty Foundations

Women's Resource Center of Chester County
YWCA, 123 N. Church Street
West Chester, PA 19380
(215) 431-1430
Services: Referral, hotline (24 hrs.), counseling, childcare (daytime), housing (14 day max., children welcome)
Funding: YWCA, donations

PENNSYLVANIA

Shelters

Domestic Violence Service Center
Box 1662
Wilkes Barre, PA 18703
(717) 823-7312 - Crisis
(717) 823-5834 - Office
Services: Legal aid, counseling, referral, hotline, housing (max. capacity 17, will take children), public education
Funding: Donations

Wise Options for Women
YWCA 815 W. 4th
Williamsport, PA 11754
(717) 322-4714
Services: Counseling, referral, hotline (24 hrs.), childcare (daytime), housing (max. 30 days, max. capacity 8, children welcome)
Funding. CETA, United Way, Williamsport Foundation

Other Services

Women's Center of Montgomery County
1030 York Road
Abington, PA 19001
(215) 885-5020
Services: Counseling, referral, hotline (24 hrs.)
Funding: Membership dues $10 per year, private foundations, donations

Turning Point of Lehigh Valley
Box 5162
Bethlehem, PA 18015
(215) 437-3369
Services: Counseling, referral, hotline, referral to limited housing (6-10 beds, 3 nights maximum)

Women's Services of Westmoreland County
Bank and Trust Building
Greensburg, PA 15601
(412) 836-1122 - Crisis
(412) 837-9540 - Office
Services: Counseling, referral, hotline (24 hrs.)
Funding: CETA, Governor's Justice

Pennsylvania Coalition Against Domestic Violence
2405 N. Front Street
Harrisburg, PA 17110
(717) 233-6030
Services: Legal aid, counseling, referral, hotline
Funding: Department of Community Affairs, Pennsylvania Commission on Crime and Delinquency

Women's Aid Center, Inc.
67 N. Church Street, 3rd floor
Hazleton, PA 18201
(717) 455-9971
Services: Counseling, referral, hotline (9AM-Midnight)
Funding: CETA, United Church of Chris., AAUW

PENNSYLVANIA

Other Services

YWCA Women's Help Center
526 Somerset Street
Johnstown, PA 15901
(814) 536-5361
Services: Legal aid, counseling, referral, hotline (M-F 9AM-9PM)
Funding: CETA, YWCA provides free space and utilities

Hotline for Abused Women/Kensington
1340 Frankford Avenue
Kensington, PA 19124
(215) 739-9999
Services: Legal aid and court accompaniment, referral, hotline (9-5 M-F)
Funding: VISTA through Lutheran Settlement House Woman's Program

Women's Resource Network
4025 Chestnut Street
Philadelphia, PA 19104
(215) 387-0420
Services: Legal aid, counseling, referral
Funding: Local and national foundations

Women in Transition
4025 Chestnut St., Suite 303
Philadelphia, PA 19104
(215) 382-7016 - Crisis
(215) 382-7019 - Office
Services: Legal aid, counseling (sliding scale), referral, hotline (10AM-12 noon, 2PM-4PM)
Funding: CETA, Mental Health of County, Philadelphia Foundation

Women in Crisis/YWCA
8th and Washington Streets
Reading, PA
(717) 372-7273
Services: Legal aid, counseling hotline (24 hrs.)
Funding: Ms. Foundation, Levinson Foundation

Central Pennsylvania Legal Services
524 Washington Street
Reading, PA 19604
(215) 376-8656
Services: Legal advice, counseling, referral

Women's Resource Center, Inc.
407 Connell Building, North Washington Avenue
Scranton, PA 18503
(717) 346-4671
Services: Legal information, counseling, referral, hotline (24 hrs.)
Funding: LEAA, Lackawanna County Drug & Alcohol Commission

PENNSYLVANIA

Other Services

Centre County Women's Resource Center
Rape/Abuse Crisis Line
108 W. Beaver Avenue
State College, PA 16801
(814) 234-5050 - Crisis
(814) 234-5222 - Office
Services: Counseling, referral, hotline (24 hrs.), housing (in individual homes, limit 2-3 days, will take children)

Berks Women in Crisis
c/o Jacque Melton, 1045 Moss Street
Reading, PA 19604
(215) 372-7273
Services: Legal aid, counseling, referral, hotline
Funding: Local organizations, fundraising

Susquehanna Valley Women in Transition, Inc.
P.O. Box 502
Sunbury, PA 17801
(717) 379-9625
Services: Legal aid, counseling, referral, hotline
Funding: CETA

Fayette County Family Abuse Council
64 South Beeson Blvd.
Uniontown, PA 15401
(412) 785-7532 - Crisis
(412) 438-1470 - Office
Services: Legal aid, counseling, referral, hotline (day and evenings), childcare (limited-days), housing (in host homes)
Funding: Local and private

Marital Abuse Project of Delaware County, Inc.
P.O. Box 294
Wallingford, PA 19086
(215) 565-4590 - Crisis
(215) 565-6272 - Office
Services Counseling, referral, hotline
Funding: LEAA

Womencenter Domestic Violence Service Center
Box 621
Wilkes Barre, PA 18703
(717) 829-7868
Services: Legal aid, counseling, referral, hotline
Funding: CETA

Women's Center-Williamsport, Inc.
P.O. Box 1292
151 W. 4th Street
Williamsport, PA 17701
(717) 323-4529
Services: Counseling, referral, hotline (24 hrs.)
Funding: Methodist Social Concern Committee, contributions

PENNSYLVANIA

Other Services

Volunteers Against Abuse Center
Calvin United Presbytarian Church
Grandview Avenue
Zelienople, PA 16063
(412) 452-5710
Services: Legal aid, counseling, referral, hotline (6 hrs., 5 days-M-F)
Funding: Private donations

PUERTO RICO

Other Services

Ona Lara Porter, Consultanta
P.O. Box 74
Punta Borinquer
Puerto Rico 00604
(809) 891-1510, ex. 5141
Services: Counseling, referral
Funding: Self-supporting

RHODE ISLAND

Shelters

Women's Center of Rhode Island, Inc.
37 Congress Avenue
Providence, Rhode Island 02907
(401) 781-4080 - Crisis
(401) 781-4480 - Office
Services: Legal aid, counseling, referral, hotline (24 hrs.), child-care, housing (max. 14 days, max. capacity 20, children welcome)
Funding: United Way, CETA, R.I. Foundation, Providence Christian Center

Sojourner House, Inc.
P.O. Box 5667, Weybosset Hill Station
Providence, RI 02903
(401) 751-1262
Services: Legal aid and advocacy, counseling, referral, hotline (24 hrs.), housing ($1.50 per day, 35 day max., capacity 12, children welcome)
Funding: Contributions

Other Services

Rhode Island Legal Services, Inc.
77 Durance Street
Providence, RI 02903
(401) 274-3140
Services: Legal aid, referral
Funding: Legal Services Corporation

SOUTH CAROLINA

Other Services

Women in Crisis/Family Counseling Services
P.O. Box 10306
Greenville, SC 29603
(803) 271-0220 - Crisis
(803) 232-2434 - Office
Services: Legal aid, counseling (sliding scale)
Funding: United Way, local groups

SOUTH DAKOTA

Shelters

Brookings Women's Center
802 11th Avenue
Brookings, SD 57006
(605) 692-4359 - Crisis
(605) 688-4518 - Office
Services: Counseling, referral, housing ($4 per day, children welcome)
Funding: Donations, membership, grants

South Central Community Act Program
Box 6
Lake Andes, SD 57356
(605) 487-7634
Services: Legal aid, counseline, referral, hotline (24 hrs.), housing (max. capacity 14, children welcome)

TENNESSEE

Other Services

Victim Advocacy/District Attorney's Staff
107 Cumberland Avenue
Ashland City, TN 37015
(615) 292-9623 - Crisis
(615) 292-4404 - Office
Services: Legal aid, counseling, referral, hotline
Funding: LEAA

Wife Abuse Crisis Service
4995 Patterson
Memphis, TN 38111
(901) 458-1661 - Crisis
(901) 324-5969 - Office
Services: Counseling, referral, hotline (9AM-5PM), limited childcare
Funding: CETA, donations

Services for Women in Crisis, Inc.
Box 3240
Nashville, TN 37219
(615) 254-1168
Services: Job training, advocacy
Funding: CETA, Governor' discretionary funds

TEXAS

Shelters

Center for Battered Women
P.O. Box 5631
Austin, TX 78763
(512) 472-HURT - Crisis
(512) 472-4879 - Office
Services: Legal aid, counseling, referral, hotline (24 hrs.), childcare, housing (max. 28 days, max. capacity 14, children welcome)
Funding: Travis County, City of Austin, Hogg Foundation, Austin-Travis County Mental Health

Women's Shelter, Inc.
P.O. Box 3368
Corpus Christi, TX 78404
(713) 881-8888
Services: Counseling, referral, hotline (24 hrs.), childcare, housing (max. capacity 16, children welcome)
Funding: CETA, private gifts, County Commissioner's Court

Women's Services Project
P.O. Box 1322
Denton, TX 76201
(817) 387-4357 - Crisis
(817) 387-1612 - Office
Services: Legal aid (charge for service), counseling, referral, hotline (24 hrs.7 days), childcare (10 hrs. per week), housing (max. capacity 8, limit 30 days, will take children)
Funding: McMurray Foundation

Transitional Living Center, Inc.
P.O. Box 13265
El Paso, TX 79912
(915) 859-4156 - Crisis
(915) 859-4148 - Office
Services: Legal aid, counseling, referral, hotline (24 hrs.), childcare (24 hrs.), housing (max. capacity 36, limit 30 days, will take children)
Funding: Levi-Strauss Foundation, CETA, Gannett Foundation, local donations

Women's Haven, Inc.
P.O. Box 12180
Fort Worth, TX 76116
(214) 336-3355 - Crisis
(214) 336-1711 - Office
Services: Legal aid, counseling, referral, hotline (24 hrs.), childcare, housing (max. capacity 20, children welcome), job assistance
Funding: CETA, Capitol Cities Foundation, Sid Richardson Foundation, individual contributions, churches, organizations

TEXAS

Shelters

YWCA Women's Resource & Crisis Center
621 Moody
Galveston, TX 77550
(713) 763-5605 - Crisis
(713) 763-8505 - Office
Services: Legal aid, counseling, referral, hotline (24 hrs.), housing (sliding scale, max. capacity 50, limit 21 days, will take children)
Funding: YWCA, United Way, volunteer contributions, CETA position

Houston Area Women's Center, Inc.
P.O. Box 20186, Rm. E401
Houston, TX 77025
(713) 527-0718 - Crisis
(713) 792-4411 - Office
Services: Counseling, referral, hotline, childcare, housing (max. capacity 11, children welcome)
Funding: Local foundations, private sources

Anderson County Shelter
1504 W. Reagan
Palestine, TX 75801
(214) 729-6483
Services: Counseling, referral, housing (max. capacity 5 women, limit 3 mos., will take children)
Funding: Local contributions

Women's Shelter of Bexar County, Inc.
P.O. Box 10-393
San Antonio, TX 78210
(512) 532-7646
Services: Legal aid (sliding scale, court costs), counseling, referral, housing (max. capacity 50, limit 1 month, will take children)
Funding: Private donations, clubs, churches, individuals

Other Services

Women's Help, Inc.
P.O. Box 11449
Dallas, TX 75223
(214) 827-5260 - Crisis
(214) 827-5261 - Office
Services: Counseling, referral, hotline (24 hrs.)
Funding: Private donations

Mujeres Unidas/Women Together
1615 W. Kuhn Street
Edinburg, TX 78539
(512) 383-4950 - Crisis
(512) 383-4959 - Office
Services: Referral, hotline (9AM-9PM, M-F), housing (through referral-limit 3 days, will take children)
Funding: Private donations, H.E.B. Grocery and the Catholic Church, Diocese of Brownville

TEXAS

Other Services

TRIMS Attn: Mary Beth Holley
1300 Moursand
Texas Medical Center
Houston, TX 77030
(713) 797-1976
Services: Counseling, referral
Funding: Texas Department of Mental Health

UTAH

Shelters

Women's Crisis Center
YWCA
505-27th Street
Ogden, UT 84403
(801) 392-7273 - Crisis
(801) 394-9456 - Office
Services: Counseling, referral, community education, hotline (24 hrs.), housing (will take children)

Other Services

Rape Crisis Center, Inc.
776 W. 200 North
Salt Lake City, UT 84116
(801) 532-RAPE - Crisis
(801) 532-7286 - Office
Services: Legal aid, counseling, referral, hotline (24 hrs.)
Funding: Title XX, donations

VERMONT

Shelters

Women's Crisis Center
14 Green Street
Brattleboro, VT 05301
(802) 254-6954
Services: Legal advice, counseling, referral, hotline (24 hrs.), childcare, housing ($10 per week, max. 60 days, max. capacity 4, children welcome)
Funding: LEAA

Umbrella of St. Johnsbury, Inc.
79 Railroad Street
St. Johnsbury, VT 05819
(802) 748-8645
Services: Referral, hotline (daytime only), childcare (emergency), housing (max. 14 days, max. capacity 12, children welcome)
Funding: Community donations

VERMONT

Other Services

Vermont Legal Aid, Inc.
3 Summer Street
Springfield, VT 05156
(802) 885-5181
Services: Legal aid, referral
Funding: Legal Services Corporation, private contributions

VIRGINIA

Shelters

CEASE (Community Effort for Abused Spouses)
8119 Holland Road
Alexandria, VA 22306
(703) 360-6910
Services: Legal aid, counseling (fee), referral, hotline (24 hrs.), childcare, housing (motel, max. stay several days, children welcome)
Funding: LEAA

Women's Resource Center
203 Phlegar Street
Christiansburg, VA 24073
(703) 382-6553
Services: Counseling, referral, hotline (24 hrs.), childcare, housing (max. 7 days, max. capacity 8, children welcome)
Funding: CSA, CETA

Mahala, Inc.
7089 Crown Road
Roanoke, VA 24018
Services: Legal aid, counseling, referral, hotline, childcare, housing (max. 25 people, children welcome)
Funding: Self-supporting

Fairfax County Women's Shelter
P. O. Box 1174
Vienna, VA 22180
(703) 527-4077 - Hotline
(703) 827-0090 - Shelter
Services: Counseling, referral, hotline (24 hrs.), childcare (24 hrs.), housing (max. 14 days, max. capacity 8, children welcome)
Funding: CETA, Fairfax County, private donations

Other Services

Connections Social Services
2800 N. Pershing Drive
Arlington, VA 22201
(703) 528-2200
Services: Legal aid, counseling, referral, hotline (24 hrs.)

VIRGINIA

Other Services

Woman to Woman
420 E. Market Street
Harrisonburg, VA 22801
(703) 434-1231 - Crisis
(703) 434-1766 - Office
Services: Counseling, referral, hotline (12 noon-12 midnight)
Funding: Volunteers

WASHINGTON

Shelters

ALIVE (Alternatives to Living in Violence)
611 Highland
Bremerton, WA 98310
(206) 479-1980
Services: Counseling, referral, housing
Funding: CETA, private donations

Survival Center of Snohomish County
5205 S. 2nd
Everett, WA 98203
(206) 25A-BUSE - Crisis
(206) 258-3543 - Home
Services: Counseling, referral, hotline (24 hrs.), childcare, housing (children welcome)
Funding: CETA, revenue sharing, private foundations, donations

YWCA Women's Shelter Program
220 E. Union
Olympia, WA 98501
(206) 352-2211 - Crisis
(206) 352-0593 - Office
Services: Legal aid, counseling, referral, hotline (24 hrs.), limited childcare, housing (max. capacity 10, $3/day for woman, $1/day for child, limit two weeks-one month, will take children)
Funding: LEAA, CETA project, VISTA, IGHRAL (government revenue sharing), local donations

A Woman's Place
1440 Kimball
Richland, WA 99352
(509) 946-0329
Services: Legal aid, referral, counseling, hotline (24 hrs.), housing (max. 21 days, children welcome)
Funding: Community donations

New Beginnings
217 9th Avenue N.
Seattle, WA 98109
(206) 622-8194
Services: Counseling, referral, housing (sliding scale, max. 30 days, max. capacity 10, children welcome)
Funding: Self-supporting

WASHINGTON

Shelters

Catherine Booth House
The Salvation Army
925 N. Pike Street
Seattle, WA 98122
(206) 322-7959
Services: Counseling, referral, hotline (24 hrs.), housing (max. capacity 16, children welcome)
Funding: United Way, donations

Women's Resource Center/Seattle King County YWCA
1118 5th Avenue
Seattle, WA 98101
(206) 447-4882
Services: Counseling, referral, housing (max. 14 days, max. capacity 14, children not accepted)
Funding: United Way, Cooper Levy Foundation

YWCA Women's Support Shelter
405 Broadway
Tacoma, WA 98402
(206) 383-2593 - Crisis
(206) 272-4181 - Office
Services: Counseling, referral, hotline (24 hrs.), childcare, housing (max. 6 months, max. capacity 37 rooms, children welcome)
Funding: CETA, United Way, Revenue Sharing, Title XX, Title XIX, rent and counseling fees

YWCA Emergency House
1012 W. 12th
Vancouver, WA 98660
(206) 695-0501
Services: Counseling, referral, hotline, housing (sliding scale, max. 21 days, max. capacity 13, children welcome)

Dawson House
15 N. Naches Avenue
Yakima, WA 98902
(509) 248-7796
Services: Legal aid, counseling, referral, hotline (24 hrs.), childcare (daytime only), housing (max. 14 days, max. capacity 9, children welcome)
Funding: United Way, donations

Other Services

Women's Association of Self-Help
11100 NE 2nd Street
Bellevue, WA 98008
(206) 454-9274
Services: Counseling, referral
Funding: Donations

WASHINGTON

Other Services

YWCA/Pasada
1026 N. Forest
Bellingham, WA 98225
(206) 734-4820
Services: Counseling, referral
Funding: CETA

Whatcom County Crisis Services Domestic Violence Program
124 E. Holly
Bellingham, WA 98225
(206) 734-7271 - Crisis
(206) 671-5755 - Office
Services: Legal aid, counseling, referral, hotline (24 hrs.), housing (service has affiliation with shelter program, max. capacity 7, children welcome)
Funding: Revenue Sharing (City of Bellingham)

Inc Spot Counseling Center-Youth Services
P.O. Box 171
17516 Bothell Way, NE
Bothell, WA 98011
(206) 485-6541
Services: Counseling (initial $20 fee, free thereafter), referral, hotline
Funding: County Human Services/United Way

Evergreen Legal Services
1712½ Howitt
Everett, WA 98201
(206) 258-2681
Services: Legal aid, counseling, referral
Funding: Legal Services Corporation

Claham County Safe House Program
c/o Vicki Roth-Department of Social and Health Services
P.O. Box 2148
Port Angeles, WA 98362
(206) 452-8958
Services: Counseling, referral, hotline (24 hrs.), housing (20 houses, limit 48 hrs., will take children)

Abused Women's Network
4747 12th Avenue, NE
Seattle, WA 98105
(206) 523-2187
Services: Legal aid (referrals and advocacy), counseling (individual and group), referral
Funding: CETA Title II staff positions (3), direct appeals for funding

Community Service Officers Section - Seattle Police
1810 E. Yesler
Seattle, WA 98122
(206) 625-4661
Services: Counseling, referral
Funding: City General Fund, Unit of the Seattle Police Department

WASHINGTON

Other Services

Evergreen Legal Services
618 2nd Avenue
Seattle, WA 98104
(206) 464-5911, 464-5963
Services: Legal aid, counseling, referral
Funding: Soroptimists International, Seattle Metro Chapter

Women's Resource Center/YWCA
W. 829 Broadway
Spokane, WA 99201
(509) 838-4428 - Crisis, (evenings & weekends)
(509) 327-1508 - Office
Services: Counseling, referral, hotline
Funding: United Way, LEAA

Washington State Women's Council
15th & Columbia
Olympia, WA 98504
(206) 753-2870
Services: Information and educational services

Women's Shelter & Support Services Program
220 E. Union
Olympia, WA 98502
(206) 352-0593
Services: Counseling, referral
Funding: YWCA, Inter-Governmental Human Resources Advisory Council

People Assistance Team
P.O. Box 1995
Vancouver, WA 98663
(206) 696-8226 - Crisis
(206) 696-8292 - Office
Services: Counseling, referral
Funding: LEAA, local monies

Vancouver Women's Resource Center
602 W. Evergreen Blvd.
Vancouver, WA 98663
(206) 695-6386
Services: Counseling, referral
Funding: Donations

WEST VIRGINIA

Shelters

Rape Information Service, Inc.
221 Willey Street
Morgantown, WV 26505
(304) 292-2121 - Crisis
(304) 292-5015 - Office
Services: Counseling, referral, hotline, childcare, housing (max. 14 days, children welcome), transportation, advocacy
Funding: CETA

WEST VIRGINIA

Other Services

Domestic Violence Center
31 Hillcrest
Charleston, WV 25303
(304) 345-0848 - Crisis
(304) 346-9471, ex. 283 - Office
Services: Legal aid, counseling, referral
Funding: CETA

West Virginia Legal Services Plan
222 North College Street
Martinsburg, WV 25401
(304) 263-8871
Services: Legal aid, referral
Funding: Legal Services Corporation

Shenandoah Women's Center
P.O. Box 1083
410 W. Race Street
Martinsburg, WV 25401
(304) 263-8292 - Crisis
(304) 263-3522 - Office
Services: Counseling, referral, hotline, childcare and housing arranged
Funding: CETA, church groups, donations, civic organizations

WISCONSIN

Shelters

Refuge House
P.O. Box 482
Eau Claire, WI 54701
(715) 834-9578
Services: Counseling, referral, hotline (24 hrs.), childcare (24 hrs.), housing (max. capacity 15, limit per client basis, will take children)

Women's Service Center Domestic Violence Project
102 N. Monroe
Green Bay, WI 54301
(414) 432-4244
Services: Counseling (sliding scale), referral, hotline (24 hrs.), childcare, housing (max. 30 days, max. capacity 16, children welcome)
Funding: CETA, VISTA, local monies

Women's Horizons, Inc.
1630 56th Street
Kenosha, WI 53140
(414) 652-1846
Services: Legal referral, counseling, hotline (24 hrs.), childcare, housing
Funding: CETA, Kenosha Comprehensive Board

WISCONSIN

Shelters

Sojourner Truth House
P.O. Box 008110
Milwaukee, WI 53208
(414) 933-2722
Services: Counseling, referral, hotline (24 hrs.), housing (max. capacity 16, no time limit, will take children)
Funding: CDBG, Title XX, private foundations, donations

Women's Resource Center of the YWCA
740 College Avenue
Racine, WI 53403
(414) 633-3233 - Crisis
(414) 633-3233 - Office
Services: Counseling, referral, hotline (24 hrs.), housing (max. 14 days, children welcome)
Funding: United Way, private foundations, CETA, gifts from community groups and individuals

Task Force on Abused Women, Mental Health Association in Portage County
945 A Main Street
Stevens Point, WI 54481
(715) 344-5759
Services: Counseling, referral, housing (max. 2 days, max. capacity 3, children welcome)
Funding: Mental Health Association/United Way, donations

Waukesna County Battered Women's Task Force (Kathryn Espeseth, coordinator)
1303 Fleetfoot Drive
Waukesna, WI 53186
(414) 547-3388 - Crisis
(414) 691-3200 ex. 366 - Office
Services: Counseling, referral, hotline, housing (private)
Funding: Gratuities from speaker's bureau, Community of the Living Spirit

National Organization for Women, North Central WI Chapter
Box 793
Wausau, WI 54401
(715) 842-7636
Services: Counseling, referral, hotline, childcare, housing

Other Services

Womencenter, Inc.
P.O. Box 2352
Appleton, WI 54913
Services: Peer counseling, referral, hotline (24 hrs.), housing (voluntary homes, will take children, limit several days)
Funding: Donations from individual women and speakers

Turningpoint for Victims of Domestic Abuse, Inc.
Ellsworth, WI 54011
(715) 273-4438
Services: Counseling, referral, volunteer housing (limit 3 days)

WISCONSIN

Other Services

Hotline
P.O. Box 221
Green Bay, WI 54301
(414) 437-9008 - Crisis
(414) 468-3479 - Office
Services: Legal aid, counseling, referral, hotline (24 hrs.)
Funding: Unified Mental Health Board, CETA, private donations

Dane County Advocates for Battered Women
P.O. Box 1145
Madison, WI 57301
(608) 251-4445
Services: Counseling, referral, hotline (9AM-5PM, weekdays only), help in finding short term housing in some cases
Funding: Unified Mental Health Board, CETA, donations

Family Service
214 N. Hamilton Street
Madison, WI 53703
(414) 251-7611
Services: Counseling (fee), referral
Funding: United Way

Lakeshore Association for Abused Women
P.O. Box 398
Manitowoc, WI 54220
(414) 684-5770
Services: Counseling, referral, hotline
Funding: CETA

Sheboygan County Advocates for Battered Women
427 Bell Avenue
Sheboygan, WI 53081
(414) 457-7924 - Crisis
(414) 452-2213 - Office
Services: Counseling, referral, hotline (24 hrs.), housing (temporary-hotels and motels)
Funding: Non-applicable at present

Women's Resource Center
2101 A Main Street
Stevens Point, WI 54481
(715) 346-4851
Services: Referral, hotline (9AM-9PM)

Abused Women's Project
1100 Lake View Drive
Wausau, WI 54401
(715) 842-1636
Services: Counseling, referral, hotline (24 hrs.)
Funding: Marathon County Human Services Board

The Center for Women Policy Studies maintains its directory of services to battered women on file. If your organization provides assistance to victims of domestic violence, and would like to be included in our Directory, please complete this form and return it to us.

___Yes, we would like to be listed in Programs Providing Services to Battered Women.

___Our program is listed incorrectly in the Directory. Please make the changes indicated below.

___Please delete our program's listing from the Directory.

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

Organization/Program Title _____

_____

Street, City, State, Zip -- P.O. Box may be substituted for street address _____

_____

Crisis Phone Number ( ) _____

Office Phone Number ( ) _____

Contact Person _____

Services Offered:

___childcare - Hours:_____
___community education
___counseling (specify)
___crisis
___long-term
___peer support
___family
___other_____
___emergency medical treatment
___(emergency) transportation
___hotline/crisis _____hrs.
___info./referral
___legal aid
___liaison
___police
___medical
___other_____
___victim advocacy
___shelter/housing
max. capacity_____
time limit_____
charge (if any)_____
children permitted?___

Materials Available (Please send if possible): _____

_____

Funding Source: _____

_____

Additional Information: _____

_____

Signature: _____ Title: _____ Date: _____

_____

alaska
women's
resource
center

P.O.BOX 183
ANCHORAGE, ALASKA 99510
PHONE (907) 278-9047

19 April 1979

Representative Charles Parr
Pouch V
Juneau, AK 99811

Dear Representative Parr:

The membership, staff and administration of the Alaska Women's Resource Center wishes to be recorded as being in favor of House Bill 392. This Legislation could help break the vicious cycle of domestic violence which has reached frightening proportions in Alaska.

Our organization supports the social services legislation introduced in this Legislature because we are called on here at the Center to deal with the victims of social injustice--there is really little help or protection for the poor.

There is such a tremendous need for domestic protection, expanded health and education facilities, safe low-cost housing, pre-natal care, and good child care. Alaska has a long way to go before women are no longer victims.

Women must learn to be responsible for their own destiny, but they need your help.

Sincerely,

Helen Fisher

Helen Fisher
Director

Domestic Violence file

THE FAMILY CRISIS SHELTER, INC.

PU'UHONUA

2020 KINOOLE ST., HILO, HAWAI'I 96720

(808) 959-8400 or 959-9252

Alaska State Legislator
House Judiciary Committee Chairperson
State Capitol Bldg
Juneau, Alaska

Aloha:

I am doing research on State Legislation that deals with spouse abuse, child abuse, and on family violence.

I would like a copy of House Bill 130.

This research is being done to facilitate a Domestic Violence Bill in Hawaii.

Thank you for your time and help.

Yours in Community,

A. Perhaes

A. PERHAES, Administrator
AP:kd

Rocky sent
HB 130
HB 392
81-79

Invited Keynote Speakers

Flo Kennedy - Lecturer, lawyer, "freedom" fighter; a founder of the Feminist Party, member of the National Black Feminist Organization; author of "Abortion Rap" and "The Pathology of Oppression" (forthcoming); "infinitely quotable" – on the military, motherhood, oppression, employment, marriage, sex, power, the press, etc. – will have a few things to say about violence against women.

Del Martin – Author of "Battered Wives".

Robin Morgan – "I am an artist and a political being as well. My aim has been to forge these two concerns into an integrity which affirms language, art, craft, form, beauty, tragedy, and audacity with the needs of women, as part of a new culture which should enrich us all." Author of "Going Too Far: Personal Chronicle of a Feminist". Represented in anthologies including "Campfires of Resistance". Contributing editor, Ms. magazine.

Cathleen Schurr – Co-author of "Sexual Assault: Confronting Rape in America" with Nancy Gager.

Lenore E. Walker, Ed.D. – Chairperson and Associate Professor of Psychology at Colorado Women's College, Denver; lectures widely; has testified before Congress and the United States Commission on Civil Rights on the subject of battered women. She is also frequently called as an expert witness where a battered women has killed her batterer. She is currently Director of the Battered Women's Research Center at Colorado Women's College which is funded by the National Institute of Mental Health Also author of the "Battered Women"

Conference Coordinators

Pat Stodler: Director, Workshops, Institutes and Conferences, MSC
Carolyn Agosta: Director, Safe House for Battered Women
Lynn Murphy: Assistant to the Dean, Center for Community Services, MSC
Bobbie Culpepper: Workshops, Institutes and Conferences

Metropolitan State College

Graphics by [illegible]

Third Class

Women in Crisis -
Counseling and Assistance
331 Fifth Ave
Fairbanks AK 99701

21

Workshops, Institutes and Conferences
Metropolitan State College
1006 11th Street, Box 9
Denver, CO 80204

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Violence Against Women

National Conference
on
Violence Against Women
October 2-5, 1979
Executive Tower Inn
Denver, Colorado

National Conference on

Violence Against Women

October 2-5, 1979
Executive Tower Inn, Denver, Colorado

Sponsored by:
Workshops, Institutes and Conferences
one of the programs of the
Center for Community Services
Metropolitan State College
and
Safe House for Battered Women
Denver, Colorado

Conference Overview

For the first time a national conference will address acts of violence committed against women as a single social phenomenon. Sexual assault, battering, marital rape, sexual harassment on the job, incest, pornography, and rape by a trusted professional will be explored from the perspective of sex-role stereotyping, and socialization, and their contributions to perpetuating prejudice and discrimination.

Keynote speakers are nationally known for their activities in furthering understanding, programs, and legislation in support of victims of violent acts. Speakers and workshop leaders represent a broad spectrum of knowledge and experience from the standpoint of discipline, ethnicity, geography, and affiliation.

The major conference themes offer participants the opportunity to exchange information, ideas, and experiences.

- **Theory and Overview:** Provides a framework for identifying the relationships that exist among the various violent acts committed against women.
- **From Theory to Practice:** Brings together persons involved in a variety of victim services to discuss needs, programs and relationships.
- **Organize and Act:** Updates activities in the areas of research, legislation, and education and presents an operational approach to program development and linkage building.

The conference is designed for those whose positions, volunteer work or interests involve them in activities that relate to violence against women. People in social services, health care, shelter programs, crisis centers, police or medical intervention, therapy for victims, representing victims in criminal or civil court, and developing programs will find the conference of special value.

Schedule

Tuesday, October 2, 1979

4:00-7:00 p.m.	Registration
7:00-9:00 p.m.	Keynote Address, Flo Kennedy
9:00-	Get Acquainted (cash bar)

Wednesday, October 3
Theory and Overview: A Framework for the Relationship Among Acts of Violence Committed Against Women

8:00 a.m.	Breakfast
9:00-Noon	Panel, Flo Kennedy, *Del Martin, Cathleen Schurr
1:30-4:00 p.m.	Workshops: Workshops will be held on theories related to violence against women.

Thursday, October 4
From Theory to Practice

8:00 a.m.	Breakfast
9:00-1:00 a.m.	Keynote Address: *Diana Russell
10:15-Noon	Workshops: Intervention Techniques, Therapy Techniques, Legal Issues, Shelters
4:15-5:30 p.m.	Workshop Reports and Wrap-Up
7:00-	Cash Bar
8:00-	Banquet, Entertainment

Friday, October 5
Organize and Act

10:00-11:00 a.m.	Developing Community Programs – Robin Morgan
11:00	Coffee Break
11:30- 1:00 p.m.	Assemblies: Legislation, Victim Advocacy Services, Research, Community Awareness/Education, Community Liaisons
1:15- 2:00 p.m.	Conference Wrap-Up – Robin Morgan

*Not yet confirmed.

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A MATTER OF DOLLARS AND SENSE.



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HB 392 file

The Judith Group, Inc.
P.O. Box 2334
Soldotna, Alaska 99669
April 7, 1979

Representative Charles H. Parr
Chairman
House Judiciary Committee
Pouch V
Juneau, Alaska 99811

Dear Representative Parr,

Thank you for the copy of HB ?, Rules. There will be comment on that but right now we would like to address HB 392. It is always some time after everyone else has the Bill that we run into it; so, late or not, here are our feelings on it.

HB 392 - Domestic Violence

Our group has supplied "Safe Homes" for seven (7) victims or family members of victims of sexual assault in the approximately six months prior to this letter. This is part of what The Judith Group Advocacy program is all about. The disturbing part of these seven community members is that six (6) of these involved alleged incest attempts on two youngsters under sixteen. The seventh person was a former victim (alle J) of incest.

We are finding that should a accusation of incest be made by a minor, the family, if the non-offending adult is the mother, has almost no resources to remove her children. No money, no alternative place to live, no access to Legal Aid, they count the offenders income (if the father, step-father is the accused) as the mothers income, or in the case of the Kenai Peninsula, Legal Aid doesn't even come down here on a regular basis. Now we are informed, only emergency cases are being taken under consideration. Still, you must go into Anchorage to do that.

When a youngster tries to "move out" of the incest situation, physically staying with-in the home, but saying no to the sexual approaches, quite often the abuser will turn to harsh physical measures to maintain control and to attempt to continue the sexual harrassment. When this happens intra family violence may come to the attention of the police.

Statistics from our local youth shelter, The Kenai Care Center are as follows;

Physical Abuse	Males	75%	Females	25
Incest		no stats		20

These figures are approximate but are stable for the years 1977 and 1978.

The feeling of The Judith Group is that the incidence of violence that effects our youth is staggering. Any attempt by the non-offending family members, whether male or female, to change the situation, should receive full support from the law enforcement agencies. This can only be done if these agencies have the full weight of law behind them.

Intra-family violence is one of the most dangerous calls for the police. We appreciate that and are convinced that a Bill of this nature will do much to aid them. It will also serve to notify the offender, very quickly, that there are limits to what they can do with-in their families.

The non-offending members will for the first time have the full weight of law to protect them and the defusing of bad family situations will do much to have these families work out alternate ways of dealing with problems.

For those families that can not, or will not, work out alternatives, this Bill will guarentee the physical safety, as much as can be guarenteed, at the time that their safety is of prime concern.

Sec. 09.55.700: defination of Domestic Violence includes sexual abuse and we feel this must be included. It is a crucial need with-in our communities.

Thank you for your patience in listening to us. We appreciate it.

Sincerely,

Joan Bennett Schrader

Joan Bennett Schrader, Secty.
The Judith Group

We are enclosing our community hand-out sheet to familialize you with a portion of what we do.

cc: N.A. Anderson
F.E. Brown
T. Bucholdt
H. Malone
M.L. Barnes
T. Martin
P. M. O'Connell
A. Phillips

enclosure

RAPE IS THE FASTEST GROWING CRIME OF VIOLENCE IN THE COUNTRY.

INCEST IS THE CRIME MOST COMMUNITIES ARE LEAST PREPARED TO HANDLE.

THE JUDITH GROUP ARE CONCERNED COMMUNITY MEMBERS WHO ACT AS ADVOCATES TO THE VICTIMS, THEIR FAMILIES AND FRIENDS.

WE HAVE A TWO LEVEL AREA OF CONCERN.....IMMEDIATE AID TO THE VICTIM AND EDUCATION ON A COMMUNITY-WIDE BASIS.

OUR COUNSELORS HAVE RECEIVED BOTH CRISIS INTERVENTION AND RAPE COUNSELING TRAINING. THIS TRAINING IS A "ON GOING" PROCESS AND ALL MEMBERS OF THE JUDITH GROUP, WHETHER A ADVOCATE OR A GENERAL MEMBER MUST UNDERGO THE TRAINING, OR A PORTION OF IT.

WE WORK TO ALLEVIATE THE IMMEDIATE TRAUMA AS WELL AS THE LONG-TERM CONSEQUENCES OF RAPE/INCEST. CALLS MAY BE FROM PEOPLE WHO WERE ASSAULTED MONTHS OR YEARS AGO AS WELL AS THOSE WHO WANT IMMEDIATE HELP. WE SUPPLY LONG TERM SUPPORT FOR THOSE WHO WISH FURTHER COUNSELING, OR FOR THOSE WHO DECIDE TO PROSECUTE. VICTIMS WHO NEED PSYCHOLOGICAL OR LEGAL HELP BEYOND WHAT WE CAN PROVIDE WILL BE REFERRED TO PROFESSIONALS.

THE JUDITH GROUP IS AVAILABLE IF A RAPE/INCEST VICTIM IS IN NEED OF TRANSPORTATION TO THE HOSPITAL AND/OR WANTS A ADVOCATE AT THE EMERGENCY ROOM FOR HELP OR SUPPORT. WE WILL ALSO GIVE SUPPORT DURING THE TIME NECESSARY FOR THE PROSECUTION OF THE CASE IF THIS IS WHAT THE VICTIM WISHES.

THE SUCCESS OF THIS PROGRAM DEPENDS TO A LARGE DEGREE UPON COMMUNITY ACCEPTANCE. OUR ADVOCATES ENJOY A GOOD WORKING RELATIONSHIP WITH BOTH THE HOSPITAL AND THE VARIOUS POLICE DEPARTMENTS. WE WELCOME ANY CALLS UPON OUR SPEAKERS BUREAU FROM ANY ORGANIZATIONS OR COMMUNITY MEMBERS. THIS SERVICE IS FREE AND WE URGE YOU TO UTILIZE IT.

THE JUDITH GROUP IS IN THE PROCESS OF SETTING UP TRAINING WORKSHOPS ON A PENINSULA WIDE BASIS. ONE OF OUR GOALS IS TO HAVE A MEMBER IN ALL OF THE COMMUNITIES ON THE KENAI PENINSULA.

FOR INFORMATION ON THE ABOVE OR ANY PORTION CALL

DIANE DARLING, PREFECT
THE JUDITH GROUP
BOX 7136 NRB
KENAI, ALASKA 99611

PH: 283-4997

THE JUDITH GROUP, INC.
P.O. BOX 2334
SOLDOTNA, ALASKA 99669

PH: 262-9378

STATE OF ALASKA
THE LEGISLATURE

POUCH Y - STATE CAPITOL
JUNEAU, ALASKA 99811
907-465-3800

LEGISLATIVE AFFAIRS AGENCY

March 21, 1979

Family Violence Project
P.O. Box 53266
Fayetteville, N.C. 28305

Gentlepeople:

Women's shelters have received consistent legislative support in the State of Alaska. In 1977 the first shelter for battered women in Anchorage was funded in the sum of $216,000. In 1978 state funding was included in the operating budget to fund five shelters. This year the same funding has been requested with a 6% cost-of-living increase. The amounts are as follows:

	FY 79 Authorized	FY 80 Request
AWAIC/Anchorage	$290,000	$307,400
AWARE/Juneau	62,000	65,700
WIC-CA/Fairbanks	59,600	63,200
TWC/Bethel	32,400	34,300
BSWC/Nome	31,000	32,900
	$475,000	$503,500

Legislation has been introduced this year which would establish a State Council on Domestic and Sexual Assault to administer the grants and to regulate shelter programs. The Council is intended to improve accountability between the shelters and the state, and to ensure shelter representation and grass roots control in the allocation of grant money and the drafting of standards. A copy of the bill, SSHB 130, is enclosed.

A second piece of legislation, HB 392 has been introduced which would provide temporary orders for relief to protect victims of domestic violence and require certain kinds of police assistance to the victim. A summary of the bill and a copy of the bill are both enclosed.

If I can be of further assistance please let me know.

Yours truly,

Sharman Haley
Policy Analyst

SH:dh
Enclosures

ATTITUDES ON WIFE BATTERY

by

Dorothy M. Newman

Sociology Student, University of Alaska - Anchorage

May, 1979

Soc 473 Advanced Research Methods

Michael Baring-Gould, M.A., Instructor

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	Page
Acknowledgement	ii
Purpose	1
Background	1
Methods	5
Findings	8
Discussion	17
Summary	27
Appendix 1	30

Acknowledgements

I would like to acknowledge and thank Dr. Michael Baring-Gould, Professor of Sociology at the University of Alaska at Anchorage, who has been generous with his time and extremely patient with my many questions. He also took me in slow, measured steps toward that most terrifying instrument - the computer. His advice being to love the machine and in return it will try not to bite. I cannot say that I love it, but with his patient help, I have learned not to fear it and, in fact, have developed a certain facination for it.

I would also like to thank my husband, Donald, who helped me translate questionaire information into language that the computer could understand and digest. Also for his endurance of the clutter of books, papers and questionaires that a project such as this generates.

My thanks also go to Mike Pajot, Sociology Instructor, at the Anchorage Community College for allowing me to conduct my survey in some of his classes.

My special thanks go to each person who took the time to answer one of my questionaires. Without their help, there could have been no survey and no results.

PURPOSE

The purpose of this survey was to determine public attitudes about wife battery, knowledge of the problems regarding wife battery and to a small extent, measure the amount of violence within the lives of those surveyed.

BACKGROUND

The problem of wife battery[1] is not unique to Alaska, nor for that matter to the United States, nor is it of recent origin. It has existed since that point in history when women were first considered property, which is to say for a very long time. It has flourished unabated and unacknowledged up to the present time.

The general public has been greatly unaware of the problem of wife battery. Lack of information on the subject has been due, in large part, to the lack of acknowledgement of such abuse as a problem. Almost without exception, police departments, until recently, have not kept statistics on wife abuse. The first book on the subject was written in 1974, in England, by Erin Pizzey, but was not available in this country, except by special order. Battered wives were the "missing persons" of official statistics stated Langley and Levy in their book Wife Beating, The Silent Crisis, published in 1977. Battered Wives, by Del Martin, published in 1976 was actually the first book, in this country, to bring attention to the problem.

1. Wife battery is herein defined as violence ranging from an occasional slap to a severe beating, to homicide or rape, between husband and wife or man and woman living together.

Drs. Suzanne K. Steinmetz and Murray A. Straus, in the Preface to their anthology Violence in the Family note....."literature on violence and the family is nowhere well covered." John O'Brien, in his article "Violence in Divorce-Prone Families" wrote, "....in the Index for all editions of the Journal of Marriage and the Family, from its inception in 1939 through 1969, not a single article can be found which contains the word "violence" in the title. During that same period, discussions and studies of "conflict" in the family were quite common. But apparently violence, as such, was either assumed to be too touchy an issue for research or else thought to be so idiosyncratic as to be unimportant as a feature in "normal" families."[2]

A study on Standards and Goals for Criminal Justice in the State of Alaska, prepared by the Governor's Commission on the Administration of Justice in 1976 did not concern itself with wife battery simply because the subject was not recognized to be a problem. Homicide, forceble rape and aggravated assault were all recognized to be high fear crimes and rated high priorities for action. The Task Force did not realize that all of these crimes, homicide, forcible rape and aggravated assault exist, with great frequency, in the home, between family members. They did not realize that home can be hazardous to a woman's health.

Recognization of wife battery as a volatile problem in

2. John O'Brien, "Violence in Divorce-Prone Families", in Violence in the Family, ed. Suzanne K. Steinmetz and Murray A. Straus (New York: Harper & Row, 1974), p.65-66.

Alaska came into sharp focus with the preparation of a unique study on the Status of Women in Alaska which was prepared in late 1976 and published in January, 1977. Sociologist Dorothy M. Jones addressed the problem in her chapter, "Women and Mental Health". Ms. Joan Katz, attorney, had intended to include rape victims, women involved in divorce and women in prison for her chapters regarding women and the justice system. Her focus extended to wife battery, however, due to the inclusion of the subject by women who were responding to questions in the other areas. Ms. Katz stated in the Status of Women Study, "The subject of battered wives was not originally included in the justice system chapter of this study. Despite severe limitations on time and financial resources, however, the topic would simply not be ignored; it surfaced repeatedly in the literature acquired, the telephone calls and the interviews conducted for different parts of the study, and the concerns of local community groups."

An ad hoc committee was formed, in the late summer of 1976, the intention being to focus attention on wife abuse. A conference/workshop for the general public and any interested agencies was held in March, 1977. The committee formalized into Abused Women's Aid in Crisis (AWAIC) shortly thereafter. The attention and publicity brought the attention of the Alaska State Legislature to the problem and in May, 1977, the Legislature voted money to establish a shelter for abused women and their children. The shelter was opened in August, 1977 and is operated by AWAIC.

The purpose of this survey was to determine the general knowledge and perception of the problems of wife abuse. It is hoped that the results may help determine areas which need further publicity or educational programs. It should be stressed that many of the results show the public perception of the problem and may not necessarily reflect the actuality of the problem.

A small area of this survey included questions regarding the extent of violence within the personal life of the survey participant. This was included to attempt to gauge the extent of violence within the local community as compared to surveys in other areas.

One question was included which questioned the acceptability of slapping one's spouse. This was included so that the results might be compared with polls which were taken at earlier times (Harris Poll, 1968).

METHODS

This survey was conducted in Anchorage, Alaska during 1978, using a questionaire distributed to persons attending meetings or functions for purposes other than a specific interest in wife battery. In most cases, after the questionaires had been filled out, I addressed the group on the subject of wife battery, but these were groups who met on a regular basis or who were attending a workshop or conference for purposes other than a specific interest in wife battery. My purpose was to question people from the general public who had no specific previous knowledge of wife battery. These groups included two Sociology classes on The Family, a group of recovering alcoholics, women attending a Conference/Workshop on Alternatives in Work and Education, a Workshop on child abuse, wife abuse and alcoholism for junior, middle and executive management persons (the purpose being to better understand these problems of employees), an activity sign-up function for a local women's club and a monthly coffee for women whose husbands work together.

The N included 126 females and 49 males for a total of 175. They ranged in age from 18 to 58 years of age.

Educational levels included:

41	persons...High School.....	24%
62	persons...Some College.....	35%
44	persons...4 year Degree....	25%
17	persons...MA/PHD.....	10%
11	persons...Unkown.....	6%
175	persons	100%

Marital status included:	39 persons...Single.....	22%
	117 persons...Married.....	67%
	13 persons...Divorced....	7%
	5 persons...Separated....	3%
	1 person....Unknown.....	1%
	175 persons	100%

Occupational classifications included:

9 persons...	Professionals with graduate degrees..... (Doctors, dentists, lawyers, etc.)	5%
21 persons...	Professionals holding bachelor degrees... (Teachers, RN's, social workers, etc.)	12%
16 persons...	Managers, officials..... (Managers in business, public officials, etc.)	10%
14 persons...	Technical and protective service workers. (Special training without college degree: lab technicans, physicians assistants, therapists, etc.)	8%
31 persons...	Clerical, sales and kindred workers..... (Mail clerk, sales, cashier, gas station attend., baby sitter, day care teacher, waitress, cook, etc.)	18%
10 persons...	Craftsmen, foremen, etc..... (Automobile or other mechanichs)	5%
74 persons...	No designation.....	42%
175 persons		100%

I have decided to breakdown most of my findings by sex and education rather than by profession or income. Since this N includes a large percentage of women, I felt sex and education would give a truer picture of the findings. There were 74 people who did not designate their profession. Many of these were women who had a good level of education, but who were, at this point in time, remaining home as wives and mothers. Any attempt to record income would, therefore, reflect spouses income, rather than survey participant's income.

I had originally intended to break down my N by occupation and had designed my questionaire to reflect occupation and rank or title, civilian or military (see Appendix), but this design seemed to be confusing to people and was not too effective. It seems that many people are unsure of their job title and do not know where it fits in the management/labor scale. It is possible the design itself was confusing.

I have eliminated one group from the N on the questions regarding violence to spouse, violence of spouse and violence in parent's marriage. Despite the fact that the questionaires were deposited in a box by each participant, to assure anonymity, my presence as a member of the group, would appear to have contaminated the results of these three questions. Comparison of results of this group against the other groups would tend to confirm my conclusion. Either these results were contaminated or this group of women and their husbands are paragons of virtue and their marriages should be studied as models for the entire country.

	Group X	Balance of N
I <u>have</u> been violent toward my spouse (slapped, hit, pushed, beaten, etc.)	5.9%	28.4%
My spouse <u>has</u> been violent toward me	0.0%	35.7%
There <u>was</u> violence within my parent's marriage	5.9%	29.5%

I have allowed the answers, of this group, to be included on the other questions since they were general in nature and do not seem to have been affected.

FINDINGS

The results of this survey are presented below, by question, in table form. Questions with small differences are presented in frequency form only. Discussion and conclusions will be delayed until results of each question have been presented.

1. Wife battery occurs frequently/occasionally. (N=175)

	Absol.Freq.	Rel.Freq.Pct.
Frequently	133	76%
Occasionally	39	22%
No answer	3	2%

	Female	Male
Frequently	85%	58%
Occasionally	15%	42%

	High School	Some College	Degree	MA/PHD
Frequently	68%	82%	74%	77%
Occasionally	32%	18%	26%	23%

2. Wife battery occurs locally/nationally/world wide. (N=175)

Locally	4	2%
Nationally	9	5%
Locally, nationally & worldwide	161	92%
No answer	1	1%

3. Wife battery occurs in lower/middle/upper socioeconomic class. (N=175)

	Absol.Freq.	Rel.Freq.Pct.
Lower class	165	94%
Middle class	164	94%
Upper class	150	86%

	Female	Male
Lower class	98%	90%
Middle class	96%	92%
Upper class	91%	77%

	High School	Some College	Degree	MA/PHD
Lower class	90%	98%	96%	100%
Middle class	95%	92%	98%	100%
Upper class	74%	87%	93%	100%

4. Wife battery is usually reported/is seldom reported. (N=175)

	Absol.Freq.	Rel.Freq.Pct.
Usually reported	1	0.6%
Seldom reported	173	98.9%
No answer	1	0.6%

5. Wife battery is legal/is a crime. (N=175)

	Absol.Freq.	Rel.Freq.Pct.
Legal	21	12%
Crime	146	83%
No answer	8	5%

	Female	Male
Legal	14%	8%
Crime	86%	92%

	High School	Some College	Degree	MA/PHD
Legal	13%	10%	15%	25%
Crime	87%	90%	85%	75%

6. Domestic disturbance calls tend to be routine and safe for police/tend to be very dangerous for police. (N=175)

	Absol.Freq.	Rel.Freq.Pct.
Routine and safe	25	14%
Dangerous	143	82%
No answer	7	4%

7. Police can arrest/cannot arrest a battering husband if they have not witnessed the assault. (N=175)

	Absol.Freq.	Rel.Freq.Pct.
Can arrest	61	35%
Cannot arrest	102	58%
No answer	12	7%

	Female	Male
Can arrest	33%	50%
Cannot arrest	67%	50%

	High School	Some College	Degree	MA/PHD
Can arrest	41%	33%	31%	59%
Cannot arrest	59%	67%	69%	42%

8. Police can arrest/cannot arrest a battering husband if they have witnessed the assault. (N=175)

	Absol.Freq.	Rel.Freq.Pct.
Can arrest	148	85%
Cannot arrest	21	12%
No answer	6	3%

	Female	Male
Can arrest	85%	94%
Cannot arrest	15%	6%

	High School	Some College	Degree	MA/PHD
Can arrest	95%	85%	79%	94%
Cannot arrest	5%	15%	21%	6%

9. A wife man/may not file charges against her husband for assault. (N=175)

	Absol.Freq.	Rel.Freq.Pct.
May file charges	163	93%
May not file charges	5	3%
No answer	7	4%

10. If arrested, a husband can/cannot be released or bail quickly. (N=175)

	Absol.Freq.	Rel.Freq.Pct.
Can be released quickly	167	95.4%
Cannot be released quickly	4	2.3%
No answer	4	2.3%

11. Bail will usually be low ($25.00, $50.00)/high ($2,000.00, $5,000.00). (N=175)

	Absol.Freq.	Rel.Freq.Pct.
Low bail	153	87%
High bail	10	6%
No answer	12	7%

12. A husband released on bail may/may not legally and immediately return home. (N=175)

	Absol.Freq.	Rel.Freq.Pct.
May return home	156	89%
May not return home	9	5%
No answer	10	6%

13. Police are usually supportive/hostile to the battered wife. (N=175)

	Absol.Freq.	Rel.Freq.Pct.
Supportive	67	38.3%
Hostile	95	54.3%
No answer	13	7.4%

	Female	Male
Supportive	32%	67%
Hostile	68%	33%

	High School	Some College	Degree	MA/PHD
Supportive	68%	36%	24%	33%
Hostile	32%	64%	76%	67%

14. Police and prosecutors tend to encourage/discourage wives to file charges against battering husbands. (N=175)

	Absol.Freq.	Rel.Freq. Pct.
Encourage	55	31%
Discourage	110	63%
No answer	10	6%

	Female	Male
Encourage	29%	46%
Discourage	71%	54%

	High School	Some College	Degree	MA/PHD
Encourage	58%	34%	10%	13%
Discourage	42%	66%	90%	87%

15. Police tend to be supportive/critical of battering husbands. (N=175)

	Absol.Freq.	Rel.Freq.Pct.
Supportive	76	43%
Critical	77	44%
No answer	22	13%

	Female	Male
Supportive	60%	26%
Critical	40%	74%

	High School	Some College	Degree	MA/PHD
Supportive	26%	54%	63%	63%
Critical	74%	46%	37%	37%

16. Friends and families are critical/supportive of wives who leave battering husbands. (N=175)

	Absol.Freq.	Rel.Freq.Pct.
Critical	74	42.3%
Supportive	83	47.4%
No answer	18	10.3%

	Female	Male
Critical	50%	41%
Supportive	50%	59%

	High School	Some College	Degree	MA/PHD
Critical	24%	54%	51%	75%
Supportive	76%	46%	49%	25%

17. Friends and families are critical/supportive of wives who stay with battering husbands. (N=175)

	Absol.Freq.	Rel.Freq.Pct.
Critical	112	64%
Supportive	46	26%
No answer	17	10%

	Female	Male
Critical	73%	67%
Supportive	27%	33%

	High School	Some College	Degree	MA/PHD
Critical	78%	65%	71%	73%
Supportive	22%	35%	29%	27%

18. A woman stays with a man who beats her because: she enjoys it/ she loves him/ she is afraid of him/ she is stupid/ she is emotionally dependent upon him/ she is financially dependent upon him/ because of the children/ she has low self esteem/ she has no place to go/ she does not want her marriage to fail/ she feels helpless/ she hopes things will get better/ she is embarrassed. (Participants were told to check those statements they felt were true.) (N=175)

	Rel.Freq.Pct.	Absol. Freq
She enjoys it	21.1%	37
She loves him	59.4%	104
She is afraid of him	77.7%	136
She is stupid	22.9%	40
She is emotionally dependent upon him	77.7%	136
She is financially dependent upon him	90.9%	159
She stays because of the children	85.7%	150
She has low self esteem	66.9%	117
She has no place to go	82.3%	144
She does not want her marriage to fail	60.0%	105
She feels helpless	75.4%	132
She hopes things will get better	84.6%	148
She is embarrassed	69.7%	122

18. Continued - A woman stays because:

	Female	Male
She enjoys it	18%	29%
She loves him	57%	67%
She is afraid of him	79%	75%
She is stupid	17%	40%
Emotionally dependent upon him	81%	71%
Financially dependent upon him	95%	81%
Because of Children	85%	90%
Has low self esteem	71%	57%
No place to go	89%	67%
Does not want marriage to fail	54%	77%
Feels helpless	80%	65%
Hopes things will get better	84%	88%
She is embarrassed	71%	67%

	High School	Some College	4 yr. Degree	MA/ PHD
She enjoys it	13%	11%	39%	35%
She loves him	49%	55%	73%	65%
She is afraid of him	63%	82%	84%	88%
She is stupid	24%	8%	36%	35%
Emotionally dependent upon him	73%	69%	86%	94%
Financially dependent upon him	88%	90%	93%	100%
Because of children	81%	86%	89%	100%
Has low self esteem	49%	66%	79%	94%
No place to go	73%	82%	93%	94%
Does not want marriage to fail	56%	55%	64%	82%
Feels helpless	66%	76%	77%	100%
Hopes things will get better	83%	82%	89%	94%
She is embarrassed	54%	68%	82%	100%

19. A man beats a woman because;he is mentally ill/ he uses drugs or alcohol/ society accepts violence/ he can't communicate verbally/ sexual problems/ poor self-image/ frustration/ because of changes (pregnancy, wife working, move, etc.)/ because he has learned to use violence as a way to solve problems/ because he feels it is his right (she belongs to him)/ because he feels it is a safe (legally) outlet for anger. (N=175)

	Rel.Freq.	Pct.	Absol Fre
He is mentally ill	57%	100	
He uses drugs or alcohol	74%	129	
Society accepts violence	51%	89	
He can't communicate verbally	74%	130	
He has sexual problems	54%	95	
He has poor self-image	81%	141	
He is frustrated	90%	158	
Changes (pregnancy, wife working, move, etc.)	63%	111	
Has learned violence as way to solve problems	78%	136	
Feels it is his right (she belongs to him)	72%	126	
Feels it is safe outlet for anger (legally)	53%	93	

19. Continued - A man beats because:

	Female	Male
He is mentally ill	57%	62%
He uses drugs or alcohol	75%	75%
Society accepts violence	57%	40%
He can't communicate verbally	77%	71%
He has sexual problems	55%	60%
He has poor self-image	87%	67%
He is frustrated	91%	92%
Changes (pregnancy, wife working, move, etc)	66%	58%
Learned violence to solve problems	85%	63%
Feels it is his right	82%	50%
Feels it is safe outlet	58%	44%

	High School	Some College	4 yr. Degree	MA/ PHD
He is mentally ill	53%	52%	66%	71%
He uses drugs or alcohol	75%	67%	82%	82%
Society accepts violence	30%	46%	71%	71%
He can't communicate verbally	61%	74%	82%	88%
He has sexual problems	56%	47%	67%	65%
He has poor self-image	76%	75%	91%	100%
He is frustrated	93%	92%	91%	94%
Changes (wife working, move, etc.)	56%	54%	77%	88%
Learned violence to solve problems	66%	75%	93%	88%
Feels it is his right	61%	72%	82%	88%
Feels it is safe outlet	44%	47%	71%	53%

20. Men who beat their wives never/sometimes/always beat their children. (N=175

	Absol.Freq.	Rel.Freq.Pct.
Never	2	1%
Sometimes	154	88%
Always	12	7%
No answer	7	4%

21. A man has/does not have the right to control his wife and her actions. (N=175)

	Absol.Freq.	Rel.Freq.Pct.
Has right to control	23	13%
Does not have right to control	142	81%
No answer	10	6%

	Female	Male
Has right to control	7%	32%
Does not have right to control	93%	68%

	High School	Some College	4 yr. Degree	MA/ PHD
Has right to control	21%	14%	5%	12%
Does not have right to control	79%	86%	95%	88%

22. It is/is not acceptable to slap one's spouse on appropriate occasions. (N=175)

	Absol.Freq.	Rel.Freq.Pct.
Is acceptable to slap	19	11%
Is not acceptable to slap	150	86%
No answer	6	3%

	Female	Male
Is acceptable to slap	7%	24%
Is not acceptable to slap	93%	76%

	High School	Some College	4 yr. Degree	MA/ PHD
Is acceptable to slap	13%	8%	10%	18%
Is not acceptable to slap	87%	92%	90%	82%

23. Men beat their wives because they drink/drink because they want to beat their wives(an excuse). (N=175)

	Absol.Freq.	Rel.Freq.Pct.
Beat because they drink	124	71%
Drink because they want to beat	50	29%

	Female	Male
Beat because they drink	84%	93%
Drink because they want to beat	34%	39%

	High School	Some College	4 yr. Degree	MA/ PHD
Beat because they drink	91%	86%	92%	60%
Drink because they want to beat	32%	23%	46%	60%

24. I have/have never been violent toward my spouse (slapped, hit, pushed, beaten, etc.). (N=158)

	Absol.Freq.	Rel.Freq.Pct.
I have been violent to spouse	40	25%
I have not been violent to spouse	101	64%
No answer	17	11%

	Female	Male
I have been violent to spouse	25%	30%
I have not been violent to spouse	75%	70%

	High School	Some College	4 yr. Degree	MA/ PHD
I have been violent to spouse	27%	29%	15%	43%
I have not been violent to spouse	73%	71%	85%	57%

25. My spouse has/has never been violent toward me. (N=158)

	Absol.Freq.	Rel.Freq.Pct.
My spouse has been violent to me	49	31%
My spouse has not been violent to me	99	57%
No answer	19	12%

	Female	Male
My spouse has been violent to me	31%	35%
My spouse has not been violent to me	69%	65%

	High School	Some College	4 yr. Degree	MA/ PHD
Spouse has been violent to me	31%	38%	18%	47%
Spouse has not been violent to me	69%	62%	82%	53%

26. There was/was no violence within my parent's marriage.(N=158

	Absol.Freq.	Rel.Freq.Pct.
Was violence in parent's marriage	46	29%
Was no violence i parent's marriage	110	70%
No answer	2	1%

	Female	Male
Was violence in parent's marriage	23%	38%
Was no violence in parent's marriage	77%	62%

	High School	Some College	4 yr. Degree	MA/ PHD
Violence in parent's marriage	23%	34%	16%	35%
No violence in parent's marriage	77%	66%	84%	65%

27. There is/is no shelter for a battered wife and her children available in Anchorage, Alaska. (N=175)

	Absol.Freq.	Rel.Freq.Pct.
There is a shelter	154	88%
There is no shelter	13	7%
No answer	8	5%

	Female	Male
There is a shelter	91%	96%

DISCUSSION

The results of this survey have been both encouraging and discouraging. They are encouraging in that a reasonably large percentage of those surveyed seem to have a good understanding of the problems of wife battery and a fairly good knowledge of the problem. The discouraging aspect is that wife battery, as a problem, seems to be alive and well and the knowledge and understanding of the problem do not seem to have reduced the extent of the problem, within the population of this survey.

Seventy-six percent of the respondents of this survey acknowledged that wife battery occurs frequently, however, a larger percentage of women (85%) seemed to be aware of it than men (58%). Ninety-two percent realized that the problem exists locally, nationally and world wide. Ninety-four percent acknowledged that wife battery occurs in the lower and middle socioeconomic class, however, only 86% realized that it happens in the upper class too. Men and those who had only completed high school had more difficulty accepting wife battery within the upper socioeconomic class than women or those with more advanced education. The overall results, however, are very encouraging in view of the fact that as recently as 1976, wife battery was unacknowledged and rarely discussed in Anchorage as well as the rest of the country.

Eighty-three percent of the N realize that wife battery is a crime, but 99% realize that it is seldom reported. It is interesting to note that of those who felt that wife battery was legal, 25% hold graduate degrees, as compared with 13% with a high school education, 10% with some college and 15% with a four year degree. It is especially interesting since those with graduate degrees experienced the highest level of violence to spouse or violence by spouse on this survey.

Eighty-two percent of the N are aware that "domestic disturbance calls are dangerous for police. The 1974 FBI statistics showing that 22%, or one out of every five police officers, is killed while responding to a domestic disturbance call.

There is some confusion as to when and if a police officer may make an arrest for wife battery. A previous survey I conducted in 1977 showed similar results. That survey also indicated some confusion as to whether wife battery is a misdemeanor or a felony. This would seem to be an area where the public needs further information and/or education.

Other legalities seem to be well understood by the participants. A woman may file charges against her husband (93%), he can be released on bail quickly (95%), his bail will usually be low (87%) and he may legally return home immediately (89%).

Results regarding the questions as to whether the police are supportive or hostile to battered wives or to battering husbands are mixed. Thirty-eight percent feel police are supportive to battered wives and 43% feel police are supportive of battering husbands. Not surprisingly, men (67%) outnumbered women (32%) in feeling that police supported battered wives. Women (60%), on the other hand, outnumber men (26%) in feeling that police supported battering husbands. Hopefully, through training and workshops for police, the trend is changing, however, in the past, police have been generally supportive of husbands and hostile to battered wives. Commander James Bannon, Detroit Police Department wrote, "Those of us in law enforcement, who are the first official representatives of government to respond to violence in the home, are socialized in precisely the same manner as the citizens we are expected to protect. Policemen, as are most males, are taught self reliance, "fight your own battles," philosophy from the cradle. Similarly we are socialized into the conscious perceptions of masculine-feminine roles. In our society this process translates into dominence-submission terms. The man is boss, the owner, the female the supordinate."

"It is amazing to me that we are seemingly unaware of the extreme paradox of delegating to police officers the role of arbiters of family disputes. Of all the non-athletic occupations none is so absorbed with the use of physical coercive force as that of police officers. Nor are any

more thoroughly socialized in their masculine role images."

"This paradox suggests to me that traditionally trained and socialized policemen are the worst possible choice to attempt to intervene in domestic violence. The known physical propensities may in fact reinforce the perceived legitimacy of the use of violence." [1]

Only 63% of the N were aware that police and prosecutors have tended to discourage wives in their attempts to file charges against their husbands. Much of the socialized masculine-feminine, man boss, woman subordinate that Commander Bannon speaks of would apply in this area. Prosecutors would also cite the number of wives who withdraw their charges. Until recently, prosecutors have been oblivious to the fact that bail was quick and low and a husbands return home was an immediate fact. The wife was then faced with having to live with and depend upon, for food and shelter, a man whom she had brought criminal charges against. Little wonder that she soon dropped her charges.

Response was generally mixed as to whether friends and families were critical or supportive of wives who stayed and those wives who left. I don't know of any studies

1. James Bannon, Ph.D., "Law Enforcement Problems With Intra-Family Violence", paper presented to The American Bar Association Convention, August 12, 1975.

that have been done in this area, however, in interviews that I conducted with battered wives in 1976, I found the wives greatly relieved that the subject was being brought into the open. Their experience had been that they were not believed, friends and family had not wanted to get involved if they did believe, or they were told that wives had to expect such behavior from their husbands from time to time. Their experience was that friends were a little more willing to help them than families were. Families seemed to feel that keeping the marriage together, a "home" for the children, was more important than the safety of the woman. Hopefully the publicity that has been directed at this subject in the past three years has helped to change some attitudes. Fourty-two percent of the N felt that family and friends were critical of wives who left and 64% of the N felt that family and friends were critical of wives who stayed.

There was a generally good understanding of the reasons why a woman would stay with a man who beat her.

91%	She is financially dependent upon him.
86%	Because of the children.
85%	She hopes things will get better.
82%	She has no place to go.
78%	She is afraid of him.
78%	She is emotionally dependent upon him.
75%	She feels helpless.
70%	She is embarrassed.
67%	She has low self esteem.
60%	She does not want her marriage to fail.
59%	She loves him.
23%	She is stupid
21%	She enjoys it.

It isheartening to note that the old myth that "she enjoys it" has lost much of it's popular support. It should be noted, however, that the breakdown by sex follows the socialized trend of women's opinion of men and men's opinion of women.

I will submit the responses to why a man beats a woman with very little comment, mostly because there is practically no literature on the subject. Persons concerned with wife battery were concerned with safety for the women in the form of shelters or safe houses and also with generating publicity about the problem. It was a matter of priorities, and working with the batterer was down on the list. Those few researchers who did try to get information found that it was difficult because most of the men felt they were not doing anything wrong, did not have a problem and weren't about to be studied, interviewed or counseled. This past year has brought some changes and improvement in the situation, but the results are not in yet. Results of this survey were:

90%	Because of frustration.
81%	Because of poor self-image.
78%	He has learned violence as way to solve problems.
74%	Because of drugs and alcohol.
74%	Because he can't communicate verbally.
72%	Because he feels it is his right(she belongs to him)
63%	Because of changes(pregnancy, wife working, move,etc.)
57%	Because he is mentally ill.
54%	Because of sexual problems.
53%	Because he feels it is safe outlet for anger(legally).
51%	Because society accepts violence.

Again, the breakdown by sex follows the socialized trend of thinking of men about women and women about men.

Most of the respondents (88%) realized that men who beat their wives would sometimes beat their children, but there is no absolute answer for this question.

The majority of those surveyed (81%) did not feel that a man has the right to control his wife or her actions. Of the 13% who felt that a man does have that right, 7% were women and 32% were men. This question is significant because wife battery has it roots in the philosophy that women are property and can and should be controled by their owners - men. There was much vacillation of respondents while answering this question. I tend, therefore, to question whether the answers reflect actual feelings of respondents or views that they feel they should hold. A breakdown, by age, of those who feel a man has the right to control his wife is as follows:

18-23 years	19%
24-30 years	38%
31-39 years	14%
40-49 years	29%
50-58 years	0%

The survey I conducted in 1977 tended to show the same results and the same vacillation in answering. It is possible further exploration into this question could result in an interesting study.

In October, 1968, Louis Harris and Associates conducted a poll for the National Commission on the Causes and Prevention of Violence The poll consisted of 1,176 interviews with American adults. Results showed that one-fifth of the respondents approved of slapping one's spouse on "appropriate" occasions. Sixteen percent of those with eight years of schooling or less approved and 25% of college-educated people approved of a husband slapping his wife.[2]

2. Del Martin, Battered Wives, (San Francisco: Glide Publications, 1976, p. 19-20.

The results of the survey just completed indicates some inprovement in that only 11% of those surveyed approved of "slapping".

The Harris data was further analyzed and found that 25% of the males and 16% of the females interviewed approved of "slapping". The recent survey indicated that male attitudes had not changed much with 24% showing approval of "slapping". Female attitudes had changed considerably with only 7% of the recent survey indicating approval.

It would seem, however, that this question is rather academic, since some who indicated approval of "slapping" did not resort to violent behavior, or did not admit to violent behavior, and others who indicated disapproval of "slapping" indicated that they and/or their spouse had indulged in violent behavior.

The Harris Poll indicated that acceptance of "slapping" rose with the education level. My survey indicated that 13% of those with a high school education approved. The approval rate then dropped to 8% for those with some college, rose to 10% for those with a four year degree and peaked at 18% for those with graduate degrees.

Alcohol is often involved in wife battery and has long been

thought to be the cause of much of the violence. Many alcohol abusers are not wife abusers, however, and Dr. Richard Gelles believes, "One possible explanation is that cause and effect are the reverse of what is commonly supposed. Instead of men beating their wives because they've been drinking, they drink because they want to beat their wives.....Also, alcohol can serve as an excuse in retrospect; it's not that something is wrong in the family, it's 'demon rum' that's to blame."[3]

The participants in this survey still seem to believe that alcohol is the cause rather than the excuse for wife battery, 71% indicating that men beat their wives because they drink.

A recent (1976-77) survey was conducted by Professors Murray A. Straus (University of New Hampshire), Richard J. Gelles (University of Rhode Island) and Suzanne K. Steinmetz (University of Delaware) under a grant from the National Institute of Mental Health. The survey consisted of a national representative sample of 2,143 families. Results of the survey showed that slightly over one out of six couples - an estimated seven and a half million couples - had a violent episode during the survey year. Taking the entire duration of the marriage, the figure is over one quarter of all American couples (28%) or about 13 million couples. Professor Straus feels that there is a 95% chance that if the entire U.S. population had been interview, the figures for spousal violence would fall between 26 and 30 percent.

3. Susan Edmiston, "The Wife Beaters", Woman's Day, March 1976, p.110

Straus and Gelles both feel that underreporting occurred and so the figures could be considerably larger than those revealed by the survey or somewhere around 50 or 60 percent of all couples having hit each other at least once.[4]

The results of my survey tend to confirm the Straus,Gelles, Steinmetz survey. Twenty-five percent of the respondents indicated that they have been violent to their spouse, 31% indicated that their spouse had been violent to them, and 29% indicated that there had been violence within their parents marriage. Twenty-seven percent of the participants had experienced violence in only one of the above mentioned ways, 20% had experienced violence in two areas and 7% had experienced violence in all three areas (they were violent, their spouse was violent and their parents were violent).

The results indicate that persons most likely to escape family violence are those with a four year degree, however, those with graduate degrees experienced the highest incidence of violence.

	High School	Some College	4 yr. Degree	MA/ PhD
I have been violent to my spouse	27%	29%	15%	43%
My spouse has been violent to me	31%	38%	18%	47%

The answers to these questions generated other questions that I should have included such as whether the respondent initiated

4. Professors Murray A. Straus, Richard J. Gelles, Suzanne K. Steinmetz, "National Survey Finds High Level of Violence in American Families" January 25, 1977.

the violence or responded to it. Several of the questionaires had notes that the respondent had acted in self defense. It would seem that despite over two years of study regarding this problem, despite helping to establish a shelter and acting as a Board Member and despite many speaking engagements to inform the public about wife battery, it took the response to this survey, my survey, to convince me that when dealing with the general public, I am dealing with battered wives and should ask questions accordingly.

Respondents indicated that 29% of them had witnessed violence within their parent's marriage. Much has been written to indicate that violence in the family is intergenerational, however, the results of this survey indicate that only 11% of those who witnessed violence within their parents marriage had violence within their own lives. Twenty-three percent of those who experienced violence in their own lives had <u>not</u> experienced violence within their parents marriage.

The last question on the survey questionaire indicated that the majority (88%) of the respondents were aware that there is a shelter for battered wives and their children in Anchorage.

<u>SUMMARY</u>

The results of this survey indicated that the majority of respondents are aware that wife battery is an extensive problem in our country as well as throughout the world. They basically

understand the legalities of the problem, but were somewhat confused as to when and if a police officer could make an arrest for wife battery. There were also mixed feelings as to whether the police were supportive of battered wives or battering husbands. The same mixed feelings applied to friends and families.

There was a generally good understanding of the reasons why a woman would stay with a man who beat her. Some of the old myths (she enjoys it or she is stupid) seem to have lost much support.

Only 13% of those surveyed felt that a man has the right to control his wife. Seven percent of these were women and 32% were men.

Eleven percent of those surveyed felt that "slapping one's spouse on "appropriate" occasions was acceptable. This was some improvement over the one-fifth approval rate shown in a 1968 Harris Poll. The approval rate for men had not changed much, however, with the Harris Poll showing 25% approval and my survey showing 24% approval. The approval rate for women had changed considerably, however, the Harris Poll showing 16% approval for women and 7% approval for women in my survey.

A recent survey conducted by Professors Murray A. Straus, Richard J. Gelles and Suzanne K. Steinmetz showed that slightly over one out of six couples - an estimated seven and a half million couples - had a violent episode during the survey year.

Taking the entire duration of the marriage, the figure is over one quarter of all American couples (28%) or about 13 million couples. These figures do not consider the possibility of underreporting, which could send the figures higher.

My survey would tend to confirm the Straus, Gelles, Steinmetz survey. Twenty-five percent of the respondents indicated that they have been violent to their spouse, 31% indicated that their spouse had been violent to them and 29% indicated that there had been violence within their parents marriage.

Rocky

Accent

Erasing Myths and Helping Battered Women

It's a crime for men to beat up women.

So, in the first year of the Battered Women's Project in the City Attorney's office, charges were filed against 316 "batterers" in response to 871 police reports. There are 186 cases pending.

Sally Buckley, coordinator of the project, believes her office has helped many women who had been battered and, in the long run, may help the husbands or lovers who battered

Sally Raleigh



SALLY BUCKLEY COORDINATES A PROJECT TO HELP BATTERED WOMEN
She feels criminal charge will be biggest deterrent

them. The office was established last June.

Counseling is the name of the game. Her office counsels the victims, telling them their legal rights. It finds temporary shelters where they can live, refers them to agencies for long-term counseling and sometimes gets "no-contact" orders. These are comparable to restraining orders.

Prosecutors in the City Attorney's office rarely seek jail terms for the offenders. The man who is taken to court often is given a suspended or deferred sentence on the condition that he goes to counseling — to learn why he batters, to understand his problems or perhaps for alcoholism.

A major deterrent to prosecution always has been that victims — virtually all of them women — have had second thoughts and refused to testify, sometimes just by not showing up in court.

Buckley is pleased that, of those contacted and counseled by the project, 191 did prosecute successfully.

Yet, she says, the figures aren't everything.

"We are like a stairway. We need to be there for those women to let them know they have support. But the counseling, the learning to control their lives, is such a long process."

Buckley is one of many who believes "crime" should be the word up front, that criminal charges probably will be the biggest deterrent.

A domestic abuse case starts when the woman calls the police. Reports are screened and project aides follow up by contacting victims by telephone, by meeting them before the court hearing, attending the hearing with them and finally, by following through.

Buckley says, "We do some of the basics. We find out if they are safe, if they need another place to live, if they need medical care. We check out their physical and emotional conditions.

"We give them information and explain their legal rights. Many women still believe they have to get a divorce to prosecute the men. They don't.

"A lot of our work is throwing out myths about the law," says Buckley, who is a lawyer.

Buckley's tone of voice shows that she — like almost all those who work with battered women — doesn't believe what she knows to be true.

She says, "One of the phenomena of battered women is that they minimize, or don't recognize, what has happened to them. Many don't want to get the man in trouble. We have to challenge that dependency, the women protecting the men."

Buckley explains that the stereotype of the batterer is of a macho human. "But he is a man who doesn't have high self-esteem. He sees himself as a victim in the world. He can't deal with his stresses. Instead of relaxing, perhaps in physical exercise like the rest of us, he hits.

"Batterers come from all racial backgrounds, all ages and all economic groups. They are professional and working-class and so are the victims.

"The women victims also have low self-esteem, even though one may be a lawyer with professional self-esteem."

Joanne Pritchett, a project aide, adds, "Women say, 'He didn't really hurt me, I just have a black eye' because they're not in the hospital with broken bones. They also want to protect the men from the outside world. And they're afraid everything will get worse if the men find out they told someone."

Buckley says the women apologize for their men, explaining they've been abusive only three times in 10 years, or saying the men acted under stress. They say, "We're going to take a vacation and everything will be OK."

But battering isn't only a black eye or broken bones. Buckley explains there are three other types. One is psychological — name calling and using degrading terms. Or there may be actions to hurt or destroy the woman's property or anything dear to her. That could be children, an animal, even a plant. Sexual battering may be violent insistence on having sex, sometimes after a beating.

"The point of it is power," Buckley says. "He is showing that he has power over her. There probably are many more cases of sexual violence that we don't get reports on."

Often the woman is not the only victim. Buckley says Federal Bureau of Investigation figures show that more police officers are injured during domestic-violence calls than in any other crime.

Police often have been charged with indifference, even with not answering such calls.

Buckley says, "Seattle police, for the most part, have reacted favorably and responsively in the year I've been working with them. They don't give women verbal static or put them down for calling. But it does happen, sometimes. I have a couple of reports where police laughed at the victims.

"But it's the police, or community service officers, who take the women to shelters and hospitals. It's important that police everywhere open their minds to the fact that this is one more crime in the community. It affects families and children.

"If these women have support from the police and the prosecutors, if they get peace and safety, if they are treated as they would be in any other assault, things would change for the better. It can't all be left to the victim."

Increasingly, the victims in this community are getting more help and more people are caring.

Buckley lists the protection and counseling groups, such as Evergreen Legal Services, Salvation Army social services and its Catherine Booth House shelter, the Abused Women's Network and the domestic-violence project at Group Health Hospitals, among others. There are shelters and "safe homes" where victims can "hide out."

Buckley says her project can't go back to the causes of violent behavior. The alternative is to teach the batterer, by counseling or a jail term, that "society no longer will accept this behavior in the family. He must be taught how to handle his stress and anger.

"We are in the prosecutor's office and are in the role of adversary to the batterer. We also have a role in sentencing and probation. We can recommend help for him. And we work with psychiatrists and counselors to find out why people batter.

"Few recognize and do something about these problems. It is the goad of being taken to court that gets them to counseling. Then there's at least a year of consistent counseling and follow-through needed. It's hopeful but it's not easy or quick."

Buckley gets up-tight with policemen and judges who expect that women victims won't show up in court to testify against the men who battered them.

She counters, "When a woman calls the police, she recognizes what is happening and that no one has the right to do these things to her.

"People don't understand why a woman takes it but often the batterer makes sure she has no control of her environment. She doesn't have control of finances, of places to go, her meals and even her sleep may be interrupted.

"These women are not born losers. But they often see themselves as losers. 'No power, no self-esteem equals loser.' It's subtle."

Buckley doesn't have any figures on whether these cases of domestic violence are between married or unmarried couples.

Her staff is federally paid and includes Pritchett, Diane Priest and Barbara Daniels — plus volunteers.

Next to more shelters, more safe homes and more help for battered women, Buckley would like more volunteers.

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Unseen, violence occurs almost daily within Fairbanks families

Linda was married at 17. Her eldest child is five; the youngest less than a year. A third is somewhere in between. She and her husband split before the last baby was born. Hurting for money, she moved in with two other young women and took up with another man. She is now trying to make up for lost time. She is often out all night, leaving her children to fend for themselves. Linda is termed "marginally neglectful."

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Rita and her boyfriend argued when she announced that she wanted to go home. He didn't want her to leave Alaska. He lost his temper. They yelled. Finally he shoved her through a window. The next night it was worse. More yelling and fighting. He punched her. He beat her. He broke her nose. He threatened to scar her for life. A neighbor called police and they arrested him after Rita signed a citizen's arrest form. After three and a half months in jail awaiting trial, he pleaded guilty to assault.

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Jan had been threatened and was not comfortable home alone. Her son-in-law sometimes called her late at night, threatening to harm her. So she asked a friend to stay with her, to comfort and protect her. Three months ago, her son-in-law fulfilled his promise. He shot dead Jan and friend Bill, and then himself.



Domestic violence

First of a series

By DAVID RAMSEUR
Staff Writer

The names in the first two incidents are made up but all three situations are real. They are just a few examples of what many in Fairbanks agree is a deadly serious problem—domestic violence. And it's getting worse.

"It's a problem that's getting worse and will continue to get worse," says Fairbanks District Attorney Harry Davis, who sees nearly 30 assault cases a month. He says most of those involve domestic violence.

Fairbanks was shocked this spring when well-known artist Bill Berry and Jan Tedesco, a friend whom he was trying to protect, were shot dead on a city street. Reaction ranged from sorrow to rage. The shooting focused attention on Fairbanks' hidden issue of domestic violence.

Almost every day in the Fairbanks area, statistics show, an act of domestic violence is committed. It may be as comparatively mild as a children neglected by a mother or as serious as a fatal wife-beating.

Chances are it's something in between.

• In July alone, Women in Crisis-Counseling and Assistance, a part private, part public local social service and emergency shelter group, counseled 28 battered women. That's nearly one a day.

• A recent national study indicates that one-sixth of all American couples each year experience "a violent episode" ranging from an impulsive slap to homicide.

• The average child-abuse caseload of a state social worker in the Interior—Fairbanks and points north—was 61 in January. There are 13 case workers employed in Fairbanks by the state Department of Health and Social Services.

• There were about 2,000 child abuse and neglect cases in Alaska in 1973. Nationally, an estimated 1 million children are the subject of abuse and neglect each year.

Domestic violence is rarely the topic at cocktail parties, city council meetings or police conventions. Perhaps it should be, say experts who know the scope of the problem.

Domestic violence, unlike many other crimes and social ills, cuts across class lines. Several years ago, Fairbanks' city attorney was convicted and sentenced to six months in jail for beating his wife so severely she lay in a hospital bed for several months before regaining consciousness.

In North Carolina, the wife of a high state Republican party official was recently acquitted of killing her husband. Testimony during her trial indicated that he beat her regularly for years.

And everyone, it seems, has some personal knowledge of an act of domestic violence.

Domestic violence defies definition. To feminist groups that exist to battle it, it represents oppression of women. To police, it's a complex, elusive crime sometimes more easily ignored than faced.

To those who commit it, experts say, it's a way to show attention, frustration and superiority. And to the victim, it can be a painful, terrifying and emotion-wrenching experience.

"If you let it run its full course," WICCA Director Carla Slaughter says of wife beating, "you can end up dead."

Domestic violence is not unique to Alaska.

But there is something about Alaska, and specifically Fairbanks, that experts suggest contributes to a particular pattern of domestic violence unlike any other place in the country.

Alaska, asserts Slaughter, "attracts a lot of macho, he-man woodsmen types." They tend to express anger through violence and feel that they're justified in striking out at girlfriends and wives.

"The consequences of smacking the boss are too severe," she says, "but not your wife."

From the DA's office, Davis adds: "We live in a very violent community. It's a product of our western environment."

Frustrations build up in interior Alaska more quickly than Outside, says Jim Fox, regional social service manager with the state Department of Health and Social Services. His is the primary government agency for child abuse cases.

Fox says Alaska tends to attract a high percentage of individuals rather than families, he says, and the reliance on relatives elsewhere diminishes here.

"You can't ask grandma how she did it (raised children), so who do you turn to?" he says.

Winters that force isolation for long periods, especially in the more isolated Bush, also contribute to domestic violence. "Being trapped indoors with a bunch of young kids tends to drive you up the wall," says Fox.

Fox says Fairbanks has more than its share of social service agencies but they go unused. "They'll look down on you or take your kids away," he says is the typical reaction to his agency.

As has been the experience elsewhere such as West Virginia during periods of economic depression, crime rises as jobs run out.

According to chief State Trooper investigator C.R. McCoy, the number of thefts has risen dramatically since the pipeline peak in 1976. More unemployed workers mean more idle time. And more unemployed people mean more thefts, he says.

Though statistics are unavailable to prove the point, the theory apparently applies to crimes of domestic violence as well, says McCoy. More unemployed workers mean more domestic crime.

But all of those factors, the experts say, are relatively minor when compared to alcohol—the single most significant cause of domestic violence in the area.

The annual U.S. consumption rate of alcohol per person in 1975 was 2.9 gallons. In Alaska during the same period it was 4.5 gallons.

Fairbanks police Sgt. J.B. Carnahan estimates that 90 per cent of his department's domestic disturbance cases involve alcohol. The 1979 Health Systems Plan for Northern Alaska flatly states: "Children are frequently abused by adults with alcohol problems."

According to Ellen Ganley, program director for the Fairbanks Native Association's alcohol program, alcoholism in the area is "a big problem. Much bigger than your average Fairbanks citizen can imagine. That you see on Second Avenue is only 5 per cent. Tops."

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For Thursday: an interview with a victim of domestic violence.



TURMOIL AT HOME—Domestic violence has its effect on the children, who often feel unwanted and responsible for their parents' fighting. A recent study indicates that one-sixth of all American couples each year experience "a violent episode," ranging from an occasional slap to homicide. In Fairbanks, domestic violence is a serious problem and it's getting worse, experts say.

(Staff photo by Eric Muehling)

SAVE

Miner

...per"

UST 23, 1979 | 30¢ Per Copy in Fairbanks | 28 Pages

For the victim, the pain and anguish fade slowly

By DAVID RAMSEUR
Staff Writer

Domestic violence

Second of a series

We'll call her Susan. She's a Fairbanks housewife. Her husband works up north, returning home for visits every few weeks. She has friends in town and keeps busy while her husband is away.

Typical? Not quite:

Her husband beats her.

The most recent beating a few months ago resulted in four fractured ribs and a dislocated shoulder. She was flat on her back for several days recovering from the intense pain, and she still has nightmares.

She agreed to talk with the News-Miner anonymously. She said she hopes it will help other women "who are afraid to talk about it."

Susan, 39, was raised in Nome but resettled in Anchorage where she lived for nearly 20 years before moving to Fairbanks two years ago. She came here with her boyfriend, whom she later married, because they thought it would be easier to find work.

It wasn't.

"My husband had been out of work for six months. His relatives were pressuring him, and when they do that there is nobody for him to pick on besides me," she said of events leading up to the first beating.

When he finally landed a job, he expected her to be home when he got there.

One day late this May, he returned home from work and found the house empty. Susan was visiting relatives, helping them with their own family problems. In the past he had come home drunk after a few hours at the bars and she wanted to give him time to cool off.

"This is the second time I had run away because I don't like to be with him when he has been drinking," she said. "He just completely loses control of himself."

When she finally arrived home, the questioning began. Then yelling. He demanded to know where she had been. Her explanation didn't help.

"He started beating me," she said. "I begged him to stop it. He just kept beating me on my stomach."

It didn't stop until a passerby heard the screaming and called police. They took her to the hospital emergency room. After she signed a citizen's arrest form, her husband went to jail.

The police told Susan about Women in Crisis-Counseling and Assistance. She called them from the hospital. She spent the next month at the WICCA shelter for abused women.

That beating was not the first Susan has received from a husband. Her first husband was a fisherman in the Aleutians. At first, the marriage was good one, despite frustrations.

They moved to his home island where "it took me a while to get used to their way of living." When the fishing was good, there was money and they were happy. But the money also led to trouble: alcohol.

"They fished from May to October and he made enough money to stay drunk all winter long," she recalled. "Half the time I didn't know where he was at and I don't see him for two weeks because he don't come home."

The situation worsened.

Three years later, drinking led to arguments and finally, violence. "He beat me with anything. One time he even threw his father at me." He put her in the hospital three times.

Susan tried her best to tolerate it. "He kept telling me that he wouldn't do it again," she said, regret in her voice. "He did pretty good for a while. But fishermen get together and they have a big party and that goes on year after year. Before fishing and after fishing. They're celebrating all the time."

After a particularly severe beating Susan abruptly left. "We just pulled into a fishing port and I got out of the boat and went to Anchorage." That's the last she saw of him.

Like many other victims of domestic violence, Susan is confused and unsure of herself. Her current husband goes to court in a month on assault charges. But she's willing to forgive him. And like many other battered wives, she partly blames herself.

"Maybe sometimes I ask for it. I open my mouth at the wrong time," she said. She hopes to be more understanding, to let her husband's friends borrow her car, to not criticize. Slowly with the passage of time, the frightening memory of her beating fades.

Her husband calls her regularly from work now and sends money to pay for their Fairbanks apartment and her expenses. "He says he is sorry and he asked me to forgive him and I said I would. Because I think I have put him through some h—."

Wife-beating, Susan believes, is often tied to drinking, which itself can be the product of frustration. "They drink because they are bored. They get disgusted because they can't find a job."

She doesn't know the statistics showing that domestic violence is a growing problem in America. Nor does she know the statistics indicate one outbreak of domestic violence occurs, on the average, every day in Fairbanks.

She has only her own problems, confusion and uncertainty about the future to consider. There are no easy answers for her. But she does know one thing for sure: she was helped by WICCA.

"When I first went out there (to the WICCA shelter), I used to have nightmares," she said. "I would wake myself up screaming. But one of the counselors would come into my room and wake me up and if I wanted to sit up she would sit right there on the edge of the bed and talk with me."

The nightmares have passed. Life is back to a routine. She frequently visits the organization's office to talk with women in her same boat. "I just feel relaxed all over," she said. "I think WICCA is the greatest thing that ever happened."

Susan wants to continue her crusade. She plans to take counseling courses at the University this fall so she can deal more professionally with other women in similar situations.

Now, Susan says, she understands what battered women go through. Not only the pain but the frustrations, wondering and hope. And what they can do for themselves.

• • •

For Friday: Child abuse and neglect is a shockingly serious problem in Fairbanks.

Child abuse 'a big problem here'

By DAVID RAMSEUR
Staff Writer



Domestic violence

Third of a series

In one family, a father goes out to the backyard, pulls down a willow switch and swats his child until welts rise. In another, the child is restricted to the house. Different punishment for the same act.

That, says Jim Fox, regional social service manager for the state Department of Health and Social Services, is the thin line between child abuse and punishment.

Fox's agency, whose jurisdiction extends from Fairbanks north, handles an average 40 family crises a month. About 60 per cent involve child abuse and neglect.

Most of them, he says, "don't tend to be the real juicy ones." Like the mother in Nome who drinks too much, passes out and whose infant children freeze to death. Or the parents who lock their child in a closet for months at a time.



BLANCHE BRUNK
Alaska's isolation contributes to the child abuse problem

Those cases of extreme neglect constitute less than one per cent of the cases, he says. It's the less dramatic, the ones that don't get the headlines, that concern the social workers.

And they say there is plenty of reason for concern. National figures suggest that only one in five cases of child abuse and neglect are reported. Last year, more than a million cases were reported nationally. Of those, 2,000 involved deaths.

In the first six months of 1977, the most recent statistics available, 435 cases of child abuse and neglect were recorded in Alaska.. And Blanche Brunk, director of the Fairbanks Child Abuse Task Force, says the figures are rising.

Says Brunk, "It's a big problem here."

Child abuse and neglect, the experts say, is caused primarily by stress. Most of the Alaska's cases involve complete families in which the parents are driven to abuse or neglect. It can be whining infants, a blaring television or job pressures.

In Alaska, alcohol usually plays a role, too. According to the 1978 Proposed State Health Plan for Alaska, "The consumption of alcohol contributes significantly to the incidence of child abuse and neglect as it does to accidental injury and death."

Most parents have the capacity to be abusing parents, says Brunk. Less than 10 per cent are psychotic, she says, and the rest can be helped.

"As trite as it may sound," says Fox, "most abusing parents don't like to be abusing parents. They just reach the end of their limits."

The isolation of Alaska—what Brunk calls "rugged individualism" of Alaskans—the poor economy and the state's general distaste for government agencies apparently intensify the problem here.

In Fairbanks, the number of military families, which tend more toward strict discipline, also contributes to the regional problem, says Fox.

The Legislature deals with child abuse and neglect by charging Fox's agency with enforcing two statutes. One spells out the problem; the other gives the department powers to do something about it.

Child abuse and neglect cases come to the agency's attention through a variety of means. An emergency room doctor may notice—while treating a

(See VIOLENCE, page 5)

Here are the signs of child abuse or neglect

Child abuse and neglect aren't always burns and bruises, bloated stomachs and ragged clothing. Often they're more subtle.

Experts in the field generally divide child abuse and neglect into four categories: physical abuse; neglect, which can be physical or emotional; emotional abuse, which can be verbal; and sexual abuse.

Experts say these are signs of possible abuse in the appearance and behavior of children:

Child's appearance:

- Unusual bruises, welts, burns, fractures and bite marks or frequent injuries explained as "accidents."
- Often dirty, tired, without energy; clothes dirty, torn or wrong for the weather.
- Needs glasses or other medical care.
- Veneral disease; pain or itching in the genital area.

Child's behavior:

- Unpleasant, demanding, troublesome; frequently breaks things.
- Account of how an injury occured not plausible.
- Apt to accept affection from any adult.
- Comes to school late, is frequently absent or stays around after school is dismissed.
- Is behind for his or her age in school or in emotional and intellectual development.

Parent or caretaker's behavior:

- Has history of abuse as a child or a parent.
- Enforces harsh discipline which doesn't seem proper for the age or act of the child.
- Misuses alcohol or other drugs.
- Lives isolated and doesn't appear to get along well with others.
- Has long-term illnesses.
- Doesn't care about the child or withholds love and affection.

VIOLENCE . . .

(Continued from page 1)

child's broken leg—small, round burns on the child's buttocks. The doctor is required by law to report such an incident to the department.

Neighbors may hear loud screaming next door or see that parents have left their small children unattended. The neighbors may call the child abuse people. Or there are referals from other agencies, teachers or even children themselves.

When a call comes in, a social worker is dispatched to investigate. If interviews and physical examinations point to child abuse or neglect, the agency may take any of several steps.

The most extreme, says Fox, is to get a court order to have the child removed for 48 hours. If further inquiry reveals the need, the state can be granted custody of the child for 30 days. During that time he or she usually stays in a foster home.

Meanwhile, case workers try to counsel the parents, solve the problem and prepare for the return of the child. "Philosophically," says Fox, "we don't feel a child should be raised outside the family."

The ultimate final action is adoption, which the department supervises.

The most common type of abuse is excessive punishment, says Fox. For example, he says, a nine-month-old child has no concept of punishment and spanking a child that age is probably abusive.

More than half the families the agency deals with are in lower income brackets, primarily because the lack of money contributes to neglect, he says. Poor children are sometimes without proper clothing or shelter. But, Fox says, "Abuse is no respector of bank accounts."

Besides the initial physical and emotional scar abuse leaves on a child, there also is a lasting effect that can continue for generations. Recent studies show that 80 per cent of felons presently in jail were abused or neglected as children.

Fighting child abuse and neglect is expensive. This year, the Fairbanks division of the Department of Health and Social Services will spend more than $1 million in taxpayer's money treating the problem. And that figure does not include, among other expenses, payments to hospitals for treatment.

The job of the local child abuse agency is made more difficult because of it reputation, says Brunk, but she adds, "They don't go snatch kids as people think."

Part of her job is to make the state department look better. Her task force, which has roots in Fairbanks dating back to 1973, last month received $81,000 from the Legislature.

The group is charged with setting up an information and referral service, speakers bureau and library and with performing in-service training for professionals in the field. Brunk also wants to start a parent aid program in which "lay therapists" counsel abusing parents.

She considers herself a necessary jack-of-all-trades in a business of many evils. "Children," says Brunk, "are our immortality."

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For Saturday: There are no easy solutions.