

1031 HJ INTERIM FILES, DOMESTIC VIOLENCE

1 an defined in section 2, chapter 103, Laws of 1979 1st ex.
2 sess., committed by one cohabitant against another.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

30 NEW SECTION. Sec. 4. Minimum standards established by
31 the department under section 3 of this act shall ensure that
32 shelters receiving grants under this chapter provide services
33 meeting basic survival needs, where not provided by other means,
34 such as, but not limited to, food, clothing, housing, safety,
35 security, client advocacy, and counseling. These services shall
36 be problem-oriented and designed to provide necessary assistance

1 to the victims of domestic violence and their children.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

29 (1) Data reflecting the geographic incidence of domestic
30 violence in the state, indicating the number of cases officially
31 reported as well as an assessment of the degree of unreported
32 cases;

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

36 (3) A listing of potential and feasible prevention

1 efforts, the estimated cost of providing the prevention
2 services, and the projected benefits of providing the services.

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

5 NEW SECTION. Sec. 7. Shelters receiving state funds
6 under this chapter shall:

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

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

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

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

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

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

24 NEW SECTION. Sec. 9. The department is authorized,
25 under this chapter and the rules adopted to effectuate its
26 purposes, to make available grants awarded on a contract basis
27 to public or private nonprofit agencies, organizations, or
28 individuals providing shelter services meeting minimum standards
29 established by the department. Consideration as to need,
30 geographic location, population region, and the extent of
31 existing services shall be made in the award of grants. The
32 department shall provide technical assistance to any nonprofit
33 organization desiring to apply for the contracts if the
34 organization does not possess the resources and expertise
35 necessary to develop and transmit an application without
36 assistance.

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

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

13 NEW SECTION. Sec. 11. General assistance or aid to
14 families with dependant children parents shall be made to
15 otherwise eligible individuals who are residing in a secure
16 shelter, a housing network or other shelter facility which
17 provides shelter services to persons who are victims of domestic
18 violence. Provisions shall be made by the department for the
19 confidentiality of the shelter addresses where victims are
20 residing.

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

24 NEW SECTION. Sec. 13. There is appropriated from the
25 general fund to the department of mental and health services for
26 the 1973-1974 biennium the sum of one million dollars, or so
27 much as may be necessary, to carry out the purposes of this act.
28 Seven hundred thousand dollars of that amount appropriated shall
29 be used for grants to shelters under section 9 of this act. The
30 remaining three hundred thousand dollars shall be used to fund
31 sections 3, 5, and 6 of this act.

32 NEW SECTION. Sec. 14. Sections 2 through 12 of this act
33 shall constitute a new chapter in title 26.

34 NEW SECTION. Sec. 15. If any provision of this act or
35 its application to any person or circumstance is held invalid,
36 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.

Democrat
Democratic Speaker of the House.

Democrat
Republican Speaker of the House.

FILED

JUN 15 1979

SEAL OF THE
STATE OF WASHINGTON

4:18 PM

Passed the Senate May 31, 1979.

John A. Cherberg
President of the Senate.

Approved June 15, 1979

W. A. H. ...
Governor of the State of Washington

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 Neys 0

Passed the Senate April 11 1979
as amended

Yeas 48 Neys 0

April 19, 1979

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

Yeas 98 Neys 0

CERTIFICATE

We Dean R. Foster and Van T. Church, Chief Clerks
of the House of Representatives of the State of Wash-
ington, do hereby certify that the attached is entitled
Substitute House Bill No. 438 as passed by
the House of Representatives and the Senate on the
dates herein set forth.

Dean R. Foster
Dean R. Foster Chief Clerk

Van T. Church
Van T. Church Chief Clerk

1 cohabiting with a person as husband and wife at the present time
2 or at some time in the past. Any person who has one or more
3 children in common with another person, regardless of whether
4 they have been married or lived together at any time, shall be
5 treated as a cohabitant.

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

- 9 (a) Assault in the first degree (RCW 9A.36.010);
10 (b) Assault in the second degree (RCW 9A.36.020);
11 (c) Simple assault (RCW 9A.36.030);
12 (d) Reckless endangerment (RCW 9A.36.050);
13 (e) Coercion (RCW 9A.36.070);
14 (f) Burglary in the first degree (RCW 9A.52.020);
15 (g) Burglary in the second degree (RCW 9A.52.030);
16 (h) Criminal trespass in the first degree (RC
17 9A.52.070);
18 (i) Criminal trespass in the second degree (RCW
19 9A.52.080);
20 (j) Malicious mischief in the first degree (RCW
21 9A.48.070);
22 (k) Malicious mischief in the second degree (RCW
23 9A.48.080);
24 (l) Malicious mischief in the third degree (RCW
25 9A.48.090);
26 (m) Kidnapping in the first degree (RCW 9A.40.020);
27 (n) Kidnapping in the second degree (RCW 9A.40.030); and
28 (o) Unlawful imprisonment (RCW 9A.40.040).
29 (3) "Victim" means a cohabitant who has been subjected
30 to domestic violence.

31 NEW SECTION. Sec. 3. (1) Training relating to the
32 handling of domestic violence complaints by law enforcement
33 officers shall stress enforcement of criminal law in domestic
34 situations, availability of community resources, and protection
35 of the victim. Law enforcement agencies and community
36 organizations with expertise in the issue of domestic violence

1 shall cooperate in all aspects of such training.

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

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

14 (b) A peace officer responding to a domestic violence
15 call shall take a complete offense report including the
16 officer's description of the case.

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

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

24 (5) Each law enforcement agency shall make as soon as
25 practicable a written record and shall maintain records of all
26 incidents of domestic violence reported to it.

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

30 NEW SECTION. Sec. 1. (1) Because of the serious nature
31 of domestic violence, the court in domestic violence actions:

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

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

1 (c) Shall waive any requirement that the victim's
2 location be disclosed to any person, other than the attorney of
3 a criminal defendant, upon a showing that there is a possibility
4 of further violence: PROVIDED, That the court may order a
5 criminal defense attorney not to disclose to his client the
6 victim's location; and

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

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

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

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

35 NEW SECTION. Sec. 7. A peace officer shall not be held
36 liable in any civil action for an arrest based on probable

1 cause, enforcement in good faith of a court order, or any other
2 action or omission in good faith under this chapter arising from
3 an alleged incident of domestic violence brought by any party to
4 the incident.

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

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

Passed the House April 19, 1979.

Tom Baggett
Democratic Speaker of the House.

FILED

APR 30 1979

2:46 PM

Don Bird
Republican Speaker of the House.

Passed the Senate April 11, 1979.

John A. Chierberg
President of the Senate.

Approved April 30, 1979

Richard L. Daley
Governor of the State of Washington



ABUSED WOMEN'S NETWORK

4747 12th Avenue N.E.

Seattle, Washington 98105

523-2187

Project Director:

Ginny McCarthy Crow

Advisory Council:

Pam Axtell

Kathy Cado

Nancy Carlin

Susan Crane

Jane Kleasen

Holly Moss

Karen Norris

Jules Rosanoff

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.

A.W.N. Friends:

Patricia Benavidez

Marilyn Bentz

Vivian Caver

Ide Chambliss

Thelma Conroy

Leslie Cossett

Sue Davidson

Ann Fetter

Kay Frank

Lisa Hicks

Walter Hundley

Kate Hunter

Lynne Iglitzin

Sue-Ellen Jacobs

Jennifer James

Ann Johnson

Joan Klyn

Jane Knickerbocker

An Kurase

Judy Lam

Susan Lane

Nick Lucata

Kimiko Majewski

Louise McKinney

Marcia A Melling

Wansan Moore

Rozanne Part

Alice C. Paine

Roseella Petella

Carol Pelozo

Marye Scherer

Dorothy Schroeter

Lee Somarstein

James A. Vasquez

Karen West

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 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 loneliness, 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.

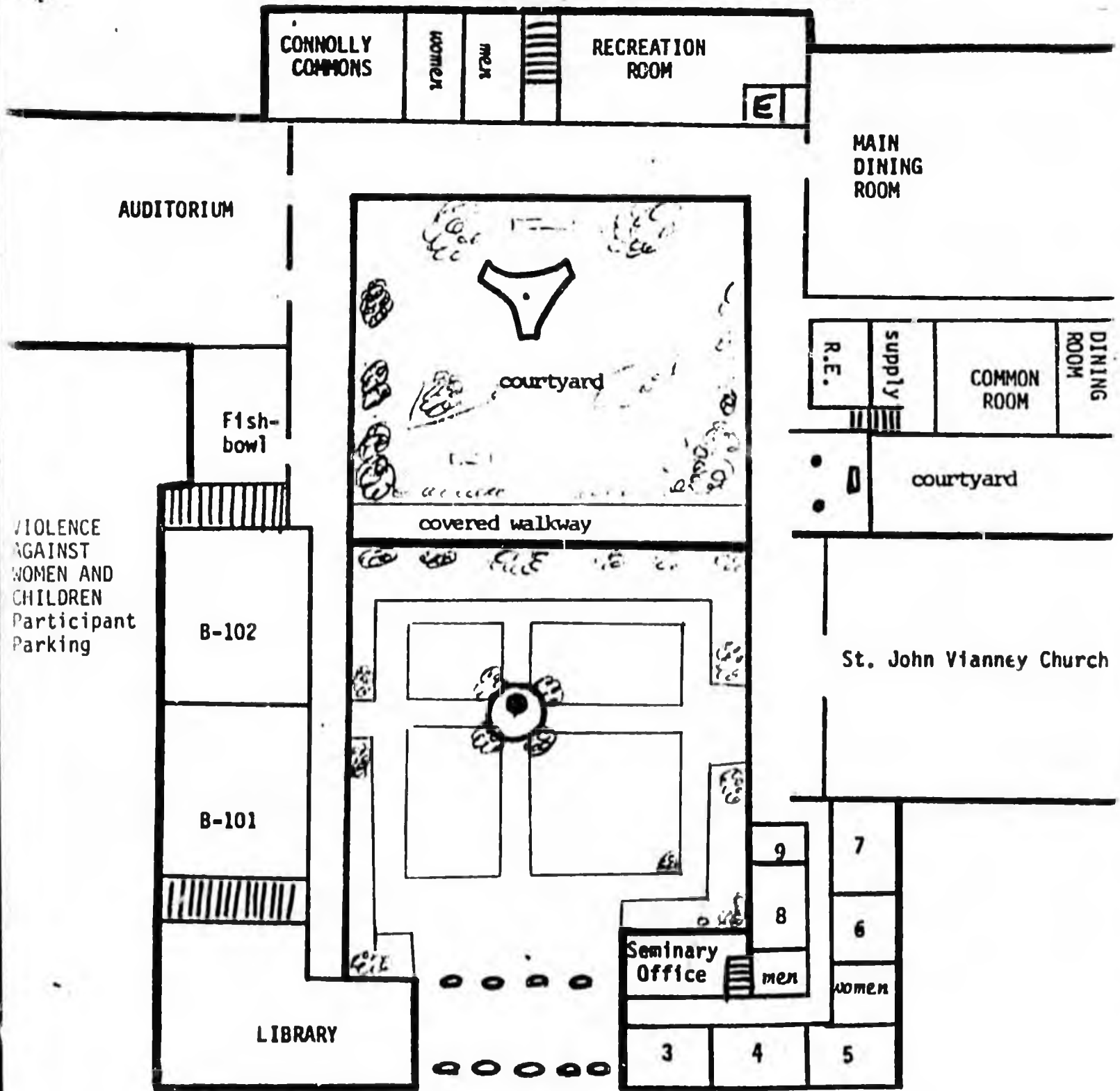
A PROJECT OF THE WOMEN'S INSTITUTE

Directors: Ginny Crow Naomi Gottlieb Cheryl Richey

Saint Thomas Seminary



Kenmore, Washington 98028



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.





**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 CONDUCTED 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
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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.

CENTER FOR WOMEN POLICY STUDIES

2000 P STREET, N.W., SUITE 508

WASHINGTON, D. C. 20036

(202) 878-1770

A COMPREHENSIVE BIBLIOGRAPHY

Part I - Domestic Violence

**Center for Women Policy Studies
2000 P Street, NW, Suite 508
Washington, DC 20036**

Part II - Crisis Intervention

**Domestic Violence Research Project
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January 1977

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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.

- F. National Center for State Courts
 - 1. elected judges
 - 2. appellate 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

B. penalties

**What is the Commission on the Status of Women doing?*

- 1. current law/ordinances
- 2. proposed changes

C. police

- 1. policy/training
- 2. use of shelters
- 3. cooperation with district attorneys
- 4. who?

Legal authority?

prosecution of D.V.

D. alcohol/drug related?

- 1. statistics
- 2. shelter staff

E. public awareness

- 1. office on drug abuse
- 2. shelters
- 3. women's groups

(Sensitivity training?)

Federal Legislation

publications:

- "Working on Wife Abuse"*
- "Programs Providing Services to Battered Women"*
- "Services to Battered Women: Program Dev. in the U.S."*

need to obtain

have! -> "The Battered Women"

Films!

*Caren Robinson
Kit Evans*



Alaska State Legislature

House of Representatives

Committee on Judiciary

Pouch V
State Capitol
Juneau, Alaska 99811

Official Business

MEMORANDUM

TO: Billy Berrier
FROM: *Rocky* 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

DEPT. OF HEALTH AND SOCIAL SERVICES

Division of Social Services
ALASKA FAMILY VIOLENCE PROGRAM

JAY S. HAMMOND, GOVERNOR

Room 222 MacKay Bldg.
338 Denali

~~1002AMR012 2ND FLOOR~~
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 E. Lederman, Program Coordinator
Alaska Family Violence Program

jf
Enc.

Proposed Amendment to ALSC Bill

page 1 Sec. 09.55.650 (5) amended 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:

15 * Sec. 11. AS 12.25.030 is amended by adding new subsections to read:

16 (b) In addition to the authority granted under (a) of this sec-
17 tion, a peace officer without a warrant may arrest a person when he has
18 reasonable cause for believing that the person has committed assault in
19 the third degree under AS 11.41.230(a)(1) against a member of the per-
20 son's household.

21 (c) As used in this section "household" means the social unit
22 comprised of those living together in the same dwelling.

2 Sec. 11.41.230. ASSAULT IN THE THIRD DEGREE. (a) A person com-
3 mits the crime of assault in the third degree if

4 (1) he intentionally or recklessly causes physical injury to
5 another person;

6 (2) with criminal negligence he causes physical injury to
7 another person by means of a dangerous instrument; or

8 (3) by words or other conduct he intentionally places another
9 person in fear of imminent physical injury.

10 (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

1 IN THE HOUSE

2 HOUSE BILL NO. 392

3 IN THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA

4 ELEVENTH LEGISLATURE - FIRST SESSION

5 A BILL

6 For an Act entitled: "An Act relating to domestic violence; and amending
7 Rules 3, 65, and 76, Rules of Civil Procedure."

8 BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA:

9 * Section 1. AS 09.55 is amended by adding new sections to read:

10 ARTICLE 9. DOMESTIC VIOLENCE.

11 Sec. 09.55.650. DUTIES OF PEACE OFFICERS. (a) If a peace officer
12 has reason to believe that an adult or an emancipated minor is a victim
13 of domestic violence, the officer shall use all reasonable means to
14 prevent further domestic violence and to assure the safety of the
15 victim, including

16 (1) remaining on the scene of the domestic violence as long
17 as there would be a danger to the physical safety of the victim without
18 the presence of the peace officer;

19 (2) assisting the victim in obtaining emergency medical
20 treatment if necessitated by an assault, including transportation to the
21 emergency room of the nearest hospital or to the nearest health
22 provider;

23 (3) assisting the victim in removing to a safe place nearby,
24 or to the nearest facility offering shelter to victims of domestic
25 violence;

26 (4) giving the victim immediate notice of rights provided
27 under this section and of the existence of the nearest facility offering
28 shelter to victims of domestic violence;

29 (5) arresting the assailant

1 (A) if the peace officer has reasonable cause to believe
2 that the assailant has committed domestic violence which is a
3 felony,

4 (B) if domestic violence which is a misdemeanor is
5 committed in his presence, or

6 (C) under the circumstances set out in AS 12.25.030(b).

7 (b) The notice required in (a)(4) of this section includes the
8 following written statement which the peace officer shall read and give
9 to the victim:

10 "As a victim of domestic violence you have the right
11 under law to demand that the officer present do the following
12 things:

- 13 (1) stay as long as needed to make sure that you are safe;
- 14 (2) take you to the nearest hospital or health provider
15 if you need medical care;
- 16 (3) take you to a place nearby where you will be safe if
17 you want to leave here; and
- 18 (4) tell you how to contact the nearest organization that
19 offers aid or shelter to victims of domestic violence.

20 You have the right to ask the court to issue an order to
21 do any or all of the following things:

- 22 (1) order your attacker to stop hurting or threatening
23 you or your children;
- 24 (2) order your attacker to get out of the house;
- 25 (3) order your attacker not to communicate with you
26 in any way;
- 27 (4) give you temporary custody of your children;
- 28 (5) order your attacker to pay for your costs which
29 result from the attack, including medical and moving costs,

Rachay -

I believe that Sema 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 officer's presence.

You should check with Barry Stern to confirm my interpretation or check with crim. code analysis.

Opps. I left that stuff in Juneau but should be in law library.

1 loss of earnings or support, or other costs for injuries you
2 or your children received.

3 If your attacker does not obey a court order to get out
4 of the house or to leave you alone, your attacker can be
5 arrested immediately. To get a court order contact the
6 superior court in (name of place) and they will help you.
7 You must do this within 10 days. To get an order quickly
8 in an emergency, you may also contact the district court
9 in (name of place) or (name of magistrate).

10 The court order is designed to protect you. You also
11 have the right to file a criminal complaint against your
12 attacker."

13 (c) If the victim does not understand English, the officer shall
14 make reasonable efforts to explain the rights provided in this section
15 in a language the victim understands.

16 Sec. 09.55.660. ORDER FOR RELIEF. (a) A victim of domestic
17 violence who is an adult or an emancipated minor may, within 10 days of
18 the act of domestic violence, petition a superior court or, if the
19 circumstances described in (c) of this section exist, petition a dis-
20 trict judge or magistrate under (c) of this section for an order

21 (1) restraining the assailant from subjecting the petitioner
22 to domestic violence;

23 (2) directing the assailant to vacate the home of the peti-
24 tioner;

25 (3) restraining the assailant from contacting the petitioner;

26 (4) directing the assailant to pay support for the petitioner
27 or for the minor children in the care of the petitioner if there is an
28 independent legal obligation of the assailant to support the petitioner
29 or the children;

1 (5) awarding temporary custody of a minor child to the peti-
2 tioner;

3 (6) directing the assailant to pay the petitioner for losses
4 suffered as a result of the domestic violence, including medical and
5 moving expenses, loss of earnings or support, and other out-of-pocket
6 losses resulting from injuries sustained.

7 (b) Upon receiving a petition under (a) of this section, the
8 superior court shall schedule a hearing and shall provide at least three
9 days notice to the respondent of the hearing and of the respondent's
10 right to appear and to be heard either in person or by attorney. If,
11 after the hearing, the superior court finds that the petitioner has been
12 subjected to domestic violence by the respondent, the superior court may
13 issue any of the orders for relief described in (a) of this section or
14 any other order the superior court determines to be necessary for the
15 protection of the health, safety and welfare of the petitioner or of a
16 minor child in the care of the petitioner.

17 (c) The superior court or a district judge or magistrate may issue
18 a temporary order without following the notice and hearing requirements
19 of (b) of this section if (1) the petitioner demonstrates a substantial
20 likelihood of immediate danger from the respondent to the health, safety
21 or welfare of the petitioner or of a minor child in the care of the
22 petitioner; and (2) the court or district judge or magistrate determines
23 that the order is necessary to protect the petitioner or a minor child
24 in the care of the petitioner. Immediately after issuing a temporary
25 order under this subsection or upon receiving notice of an order issued
26 by a district judge or magistrate under this subsection, the superior
27 court shall notify the respondent and give the respondent an opportunity
28 to be heard as soon as possible, but in no event later than 10 days,
29 after the order is issued on the question of continuing the temporary

1 order.

2 (d) Relief granted by a superior court under this section shall be
3 for a fixed period of time not to exceed 45 days; however, upon motion
4 by the petitioner and after hearing, the superior court may issue an
5 order for an additional period of time as it considers necessary to
6 protect the petitioner from domestic violence. The superior court may
7 modify its order at any time upon petition of either party.

8 (e) Proceedings under this section do not preclude any other
9 available civil or criminal remedies.

10 Sec. 09.55.665. FORMS FOR FILING PETITION. The Alaska court
11 system, in cooperation with interested persons and organizations, shall
12 prepare forms and instructions for the use of persons seeking an order
13 for relief under AS 09.55.660, including forms for waiving filing fees
14 on the basis of indigency. The forms shall conform to the requirements
15 of AS 09.55.660 and the Alaska Rules of Civil Procedure, except that
16 information on the forms may be filled in by legible handwriting. The
17 office of the clerk of each superior court shall make the forms and
18 instructions available to the public.

19 Sec. 09.55.670. NOTIFICATION TO LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCIES. If a
20 superior court, district judge or magistrate issues an order described
21 in AS 09.55.660(a)(1), (2) or (3), the superior court, district judge or
22 magistrate shall transmit a copy of the order to the appropriate local
23 law enforcement agency. Law enforcement agencies shall establish pro-
24 cedures adequate to inform their peace officers of the existence and
25 terms of orders transmitted to the law enforcement agencies under this
26 section. Peace officers shall use every reasonable means to enforce the
27 orders.

28 Sec. 09.55.680. TRAINING OF PEACE OFFICERS. Law enforcement
29 agencies shall establish training procedures for peace officers, or

1 shall include training in existing training procedures for peace offi-
2 cers, which acquaint peace officers with the rights of the victim of
3 domestic violence, the types of orders which may be issued under AS 09.-
4 55.660, and techniques for handling incidents of domestic violence which
5 promote the safety of the victim and reduce the likelihood of recur-
6 rence.

7
8 Sec. 09.55.690. CRIMINAL PENALTIES. (a) Violation of an order
9 described in AS 09.55.660(a)(1), (2) or (3) is a misdemeanor punishable
10 by imprisonment for up to 60 days, or by a fine of up to \$500, or by
11 both. A second violation of an order described in AS 09.55.660(a)(1),
12 (2) or (3) is punishable by no less than three days imprisonment.

13 (b) A peace officer shall arrest and detain a person found by the
14 peace officer to be in violation of an order described in AS 09.55.660-
15 (a)(1), (2) or (3) if the order is in full force and effect.

16 Sec. 09.55.700. DEFINITIONS. For the purposes of AS 09.55.650 -
17 09.55.700,

18 (1) "domestic violence" means the intentional perpetration of
19 any of the following acts by a person against a household member, a
20 spouse, former spouse, or blood relative of the person:

21 (A) attempting to cause or causing physical harm to the
22 other person or to a minor child in the care of the other person;

23 (B) placing the other person or a minor child in the
24 care of the other person in fear of imminent serious physical harm;

25 (C) causing the other person to engage involuntarily in
26 sexual relations by force, threat of force or duress;

27 (2) "facility offering shelter to victims of domestic vio-
28 lence" includes facilities offering programs which provide emergency or
29 short-term lodging or housing for adults who are victims of domestic
30 violence and their children.

1 * Sec. 2. AS 18.55.330 is amended to read:

2 Sec. 18.55.330. PREFERENCE TO VETERANS AND TO VICTIMS OF DOMESTIC
3 VIOLENCE. (a) The authority shall initially offer 50 per cent of the
4 dwelling units in a housing project for rent or sale to veterans. The
5 offer shall be by publication of reasonable notice in a newspaper cir-
6 culated in the area in which the housing project is located. The autho-
7 rity shall set aside these units for rental or sale to veterans for at
8 least 30 days following first publication of the notice before making
9 them available to other residents. If, after an additional 30 days a
10 unit remains unassigned, the authority may rent or sell it to any person
11 in the state, provided that victims of domestic violence who move from
12 their homes to avoid further domestic violence [RESIDENTS] have first
13 preference and other residents have second preference.

14 (b) Victims of domestic violence who move from their homes to
15 avoid further domestic violence have first preference for dwelling units
16 in a housing project not set aside for veterans under (a) of this sec-
17 tion.

18 (c) The authority shall adopt regulations in accordance with the
19 Administrative Procedure Act (AS 44.62) to implement the preference in
20 this section for victims of domestic violence. The regulations shall
21 include criteria for determining when a person is a victim of domestic
22 violence based upon the criteria in AS 09.55.650 - 09.55.700.

23 * Sec. 3. AS 22.15.100 is amended by adding a new paragraph to read:

24 (9) to issue a temporary order in domestic violence cases as
25 provided in AS 09.55.660(c); the district judge or magistrate shall
26 notify the superior court immediately upon issuance of the temporary
27 order.

28 * Sec. 4. Section 1 of this Act has the effect of amending Rule 3, Alaska
29 Rules of Civil Procedure, by allowing courts to proceed upon the filing of a

1 petition rather than a complaint, and Rule 76, Alaska Rules of Civil Pro-
2 cedure, by allowing the courts to accept for filing petitions which are hand-
3 written in part. Section 1 of this Act also has the effect of amending Rule
4 65, Alaska Rules of Civil Procedure, by establishing an alternate procedure
5 for obtaining orders for relief from domestic violence.

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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, *LWS* 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?);

Memorandum-Commissioners

August 28, 1979

Page 2

- 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

10:30 - 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!

I.W:bs

Enclosure

SANEnews

Spouse Abuse North East news

VOL. 1, No. 5

JANUARY 1979

95th Congress Fails to Pass Domestic Violence Legislation

No domestic violence legislation was passed this year in the 95th Congressional session, despite the fact that a number of bills concerned with domestic violence had been introduced in both houses. The proposed 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) H.R. 8948 - Rep. Mikulski	Referred to Select Education Subcommittee of the Committee on Education and Labor. Hearings on both House bills held by that Committee 3/16 & 17/78	No 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. 12499 - 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 2/3 majority vote in order to pass.

Mark Massoli
Administrator/Editor

Corn Jaffe, 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 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' low 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.

(grantswomansh.p c. (inued 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 Lets. *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 SANews reporter. Concerning her recent activities she said that

"I have been too busy to write another book. Since *Bat-*

tered 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 jeopordized 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) 935-5460.

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 non-profit 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 pre-trial 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 flexibility 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 the... 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.

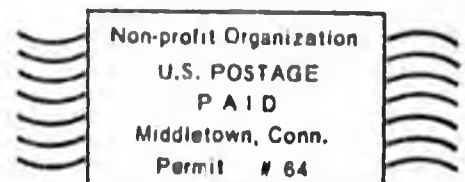
The publication includes 'how-to' articles, describing various techniques for securing funding. In addition, the following regular features appear in every issue: (1) news and information concerning funding (new grant programs, important legislation, etc); (2) deadlines for upcoming federal grant programs; 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 (1/3) 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.

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 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 permissible 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 Wo/men 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.

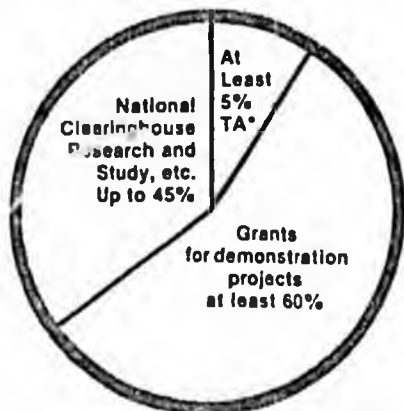
For further information about the project contact Ms. Callie Hutchinson, Director, Job Advocacy Project at 619 Stahlman Building, Nashville, Tenn. 37201, Tel.: (615) 254-1168.

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".

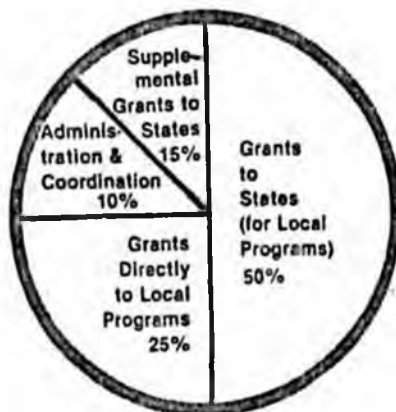
No grant to any program shall exceed \$50,000 or 25% of the annual program budget, whichever is less.

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 3/4 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.)

Office 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 nonprofit 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 Dudlinsky
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 SANews, 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) 324-3862, 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 ethnically 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)

Office - 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, operates 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, especially 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 Pizzev

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 Pizzev, herself, was a battered child, promoted her to assume a pioneering role in the battered women's movement in England.

In 1974, Ms. Pizzev wrote and published the first thorough work on the subject of battered women, *Scream Quietly or the Neighbors Will Hear*. Ms. Pizzev has also recently finished a book on battered children, *Internal Child*, which has already sold out. She has also produced two films, "The Chiswick Experience" and "Chiswick". Ms. Pizzev'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. Pizzev 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. Pizzev 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. Pizzev, "Violence goes on from generation to generation. All the men who persistently batter come from homes where they watched violence or experienced it themselves."

Violence from generation to generation is a pattern that Ms. Pizzev 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. Pizzev 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. Pizzev still questions its future. Recently, Ms. Pizzev 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. Pizzev 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. Pizzev'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. Pizzev 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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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
American Psychological Association
Toronto, August 29, 1978

V21
20 August 1978

**THE SOCIAL CAUSES OF INTERPERSONAL VIOLENCE: THE EXAMPLE
OF FAMILY VIOLENCE AND ODISSEY 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 Preeminent 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 classrooms, or anywhere else. The preeminence 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 Teaching 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 synonymous 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 such 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 such a common occurrence--perhaps one out of five American couples, but certainly not less than one out of 10 (Gelles, 1974; Straus, Gelles and Strinsetz, 1979). That end of the continuum is also illustrated by the so-called "stitch rule" which used to (and say 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 cultural norms which give permission for family members to hit each other. But I can illustrate it by some examples.

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" 33% had hit someone outside the family during the

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 differences. 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 actuality 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 inspiring 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 a family member 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... A person has the right to ar...

immediate encounter, or they can let the slips wait until a regular group setting. 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

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1. A detailed exposition of the concept of aggression and violence and other related concepts is given in Gelles and Straus, 1978.

STAR

Standing Together Against Rape

P.O. Box 3956

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 against 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.

Michael Rubenstein
March 29, 1979
Page 2

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 E. Lederman, Acting Director
S.T.A.R.

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Rocky

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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.

Most battered women are from middle-class and higher-

Myths and

income homes where the power of their husbands. Many of them attempt to defend themselves and their children; those who do do not belong to any particular age group. Although many are jobless, many more are highly educated and successful career women. They include doctors, executives, nurses, secretaries, and others. Battered women come from all races, ethnic and religious groups, and all socioeconomic groups. Who are they? If you are a woman, there is a 50 per

MYTH NO. 1: THE BATTERED WOMAN IS ONLY A SMALL PERCENT

Like rape, the battering of women is an underreported crime. Data are hard to obtain because battering generally occurs at home, without witnesses. The crime is buried in the records of family courts, police departments, in emergency rooms, and in the records of social workers, psychiatrists, and counselors. The United States Supreme Court recently completed an investigation into the suspicion that police records of domestic violence are rarely low owing to poor police reporting. A personal estimate is that only 10 per cent of battering assaults are reported.

Marjory Fields, a New York City attorney who has helped many battered women, reports that 75 per cent of divorce actions in Brooklyn involve allegations of physical assaults by the husband. In these assaults for approximately 75 per cent of the divorce. Of 600 divorcing women, a study by Levinger, 36.8 per

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, 56.8 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-

My

ity characteristics. Battered women often earned them the medical and mental actions which may help relationship have been ta all this sample reported be paranoia, and severe de hearing voices which told numerous electroshock th to her describe her hus hallucination very under being given heavy doses doctors who were respon than attempting to unders clear whether these wome of their reported diagnose state that at the time I in insufficient evidence of interviewed shortly after b Arrangements had been n shelter, legal assistance w ceedings, and her battere whereabouts. Her mental days I wonder how ma mislaoeled as mentally ill v a batterer. After listening their strength in retaining

MYTH NO. 4: MIDDLE-CLASS WOMEN ARE AS FREQUENTLY OR AS VIOLENTLY BATTERED AS LOWER-CLASS WOMEN.

Most previously recorded from lower-class families. more likely to come in con so their problems are mor

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