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INTERIM FILES, DOMESTIC VIOLENCE

HB 130 will establish a Council on Domestic and Sexual Assault which receives and administers all relevant funds and sets standards for facilities which provide services. The Council members would be representative of each region of the State, and responsible to the Commissioner of Health and Social Services.

HB 439 will exempt shelters for battered women from regulations established by the Dept. of Health and Social Services for dependent adults.

Network:

The Network of Domestic and Sexual Assault Programs was first conceived two years ago, and has been reinforced and expanded by the Alaska Family Violence Program. In addition to those projects participating in the LEAA grant, it includes STAR (Standing Together Against Rape), Anchorage, and the Women's Resource Center, Anchorage, and is open to any group which addresses the concerns of rape and battering.

In the first year of the LEAA project, the Network has met four times (see Program Description). A fifth meeting is planned for October, with the following tentative agenda: training by National Evaluators in data collection, scheduling for contracts in second year, information on purchasing facilities through limited partnership, and setting up parent profit-making corporations, a discussion of policy and strategy regarding child stealing, and a consideration of legislation being introduced in other States on domestic assault.

Network members develop funding strategies collectively to eliminate competition and augment sharing. They provide public support for individual projects in need of endorsement as a group and individually. By-laws for the network have been developed over the last year in anticipation of incorporation, and it is anticipated that these will be ratified at the next meeting. (See Appendix). Network members with special skills and expertise often provided on-site technical assistance to other projects, frequently travelling at their own expense.

Conference

On June 6-8, 1979, a state-wide conference on domestic assault was sponsored by AWAIC with considerable input by all of the Alaska Family Violence Program projects. Approximately 225 persons attended the conference, including prosecuting attorneys, police, social workers, military personnel, and clergy members. (See AWAIC Accomplishments).

Technical assistance, available through the LEAA grant, included the Harborview Sexual Assault Center and the Prevention of Sexual Violence Project, Seattle, and the Center for Women's Policy Studies, Washington, D.C.

Clergy

On June 4-6, 1979, twenty clergy members, representing every community involved in the Alaska Family Violence Program was brought to Anchorage for two and one-half days of intensive training in battering, rape, and incest. The scheduling permitted those clergy members who came to Anchorage for the workshop to remain for the above mentioned conference.

The workshop was conducted by the Prevention of Sexual Violence Project, Seattle, and was enthusiastically praised by those who attended. As a result of this workshop, the two trainers have been invited back in August to provide training to officers and enlisted personnel at Ft. Greely, Ft. Wainwright (including personnel at Bassett Army Hospital), and Eielson AFB in Fairbanks (see Appendix), and on Ft. Richardson and Elmendorf AFB in Anchorage, and to the Coast Guard Base and civilian community in Kodiak, in October.

Commission on Status of Women

The Alaska Commission on the Status of Women was created by the State Legislature in 1978. Under its enabling legislation, the Alaska Commission on the Status of Women has the principal responsibility to research the status of women and make recommendations to State Government.

The Program Coordinator and project staff have assisted in data collection and research undertaken by the Commission on battered women.

The Coordinator has cooperated and met with the Commission's Task Force on Violence Against Native Women.

Following the Coordinator's presentation to the Commission on battered women and the need for more extensive research into sexism in the criminal justice system, based on the findings of the Alaska Judicial Council's plea bargaining study (see Problem Statement), the Commission made a formal proposal to the Alaska Judicial Council and the Governor's Commission on the Administration of Justice that sexism, regarding victims and offenders, be included in a planned in-depth study of racism in the criminal justice system.

The Coordinator is now assisting in identifying areas appropriate for research.

Evaluation

Through the LEAA grant, the Criminal Justice Center, University of Alaska, Anchorage, was contracted to develop and implement an intensive evaluation of three Alaska Family Violence Program sites: Anchorage, Bethel, and Kodiak. Data collection instruments were designed to be as consistent as possible with the forms of the National Evaluation. These were critiqued by project staff, revised as appropriate, and distributed to each project. (See Appendix).

Advisory Committee

The Governor's Commission on the Administration of Justice is identified as the Advisory Committee to the Alaska Family Violence Program. Two presentations have been made before the Commission, and at the last meeting, a committee was appointed to provide more intense attention to the Program.

The Committee is made up of representatives of the Executive Director of the Court System, the Commissioner of Health & Social Services, the Commissioner of Public Safety, the Attorney General, and the Chief of the Anchorage Police Department.

Technical Assistance, Police Training

Additional technical assistance has been requested of the Center for Women's Policy Studies and tentative approval has been received. If formally approved, the Alaska Family Violence Program will bring; James Bannon, Executive Deputy Chief, Detroit Police Department, and Susan Mills Peak, former

Chairperson, Detroit Police Commission, to address the following groups in October: training sessions, Municipal Police Academy and Village Police Academy, Sitka; the meeting of the Police Chiefs Association; and a joint training program for police from Anchorage, Palmer, Cordova, Fairbanks, Kenai Peninsula and other jurisdictions, State Troopers and Fish & Wildlife officers.

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

The Alaska Family Violence Program has five general goals. These are:

- 1) To increase awareness by the public, policy makers, and service providers of the nature and degree of family violence in Alaska.

In the course of the coming year, the Alaska Family Violence Program will continue providing public education through the media, at meetings of professional, civic, church, Native and village organizations, and in schools and colleges to raise the general awareness of family violence, to open it for a subject for discussion, to inform the public of available services, and to assist those communities which now have no services for violent families in planning and development.

A slightly different emphasis for the second year of the program has evolved as we have become more aware of the problems in our State. There is a much stronger emphasis on village outreach and education, as we begin to recognize how deep the problem of family violence lays in rural Alaska, the extent to which it is still a taboo subject and thus largely tolerated, how few options are available to families struggling with violent situations in the Bush, and how inadequate the criminal justice system is in providing residents of Bush Alaska with protection or legal redress.

Based on the expressed need from individuals in Bush Alaska, and building on the experience of WIC-CA's (Fairbanks) first year Rural Education Project, we hope to develop training and service models which are sensitive to the cultural setting of rural villages. In the Ketchikan area, for example,

there are three distinct Native groups, Haidas, Tsimshians and Tlingits, each of which have attempted to maintain their culture by resisting interference of strangers. Unfortunately, this has also sustained and nourished an acceptance of intra-family violence.

The treatment of family violence, and particularly wife battering, as a subject of public discussion and collective concern is a relatively new phenomenon. Traditionally, violence in the home has been considered a personal or private matter. The Alaska Family Violence Program intends to continue to raise family violence as a public issue, one which cannot be separated from the generally accepted high level of violence in the U.S., and particularly in Alaska, and from rigid sex role stereotypes which have legitimized women, especially wives, as the appropriate victims of violence.

Objections which surface most often are the "implied" consent of the victim who remains in a battering situation, the proper role of the State in "family matters," and the effects on children of "breaking up families."

In the first year of this grant, serious public debate has ensued. and will continue, until the people of Alaska fully appreciate that family violence is a prodigious problem in the "last frontier," that if alternatives are available the cyclical pattern of family violence can be interrupted, and that they have a responsibility to provide those alternatives.

Alaskans, it appears, have more opportunity to input public policy than in most other areas of the U.S. On an informal level, our population is so small that it is common to meet high level policy makers at the market, at a meeting, or at a party. We either know who "they" are, when "they" make a decision, or we can find out within an hour.

Our legislature serves part-time. When they are not in Juneau, they live in our communities as lawyers, surveyors, business people, bush pilots, fishermen, or homesteaders. Judges, district attorneys, public defenders, and police chiefs are also our neighbors and their children attend school with our children.

Through informal discussion, formal presentations, and literature, we have and will continue to make policy makers aware of our objectives and concerns. We will also continue to initiate and support legislation and policies which will help reduce family violence in Alaska.

A number of training and informational opportunities for service providers have been carried out through this program. Target populations include social workers, police and State Troopers, prosecuting attorneys, health professionals, and clergy. In the coming year, these will be expanded, frequently through the indirect effects of this program, e.g., a clergy member who attends one of our training sessions may in turn provide training to other clergy.

The Advisory Committee will be providing suggestions for training as well as assisting where possible in scheduling and organizing.

Training and information for the judiciary will be an important addition to this goal, especially in Anchorage where there is now an alternative to incarceration for offenders.

- 2) To save lives and assist families and individuals in finding alternatives to violent homes.

In each of the nine communities participating in this Program, there is now either a safe home project, a shelter, or, in the case of Barrow, a crisis line and transportation to a shelter. Although these aspects of a community's efforts to reduce family violence may now receive State or other funding, they remain the bottom line of the Alaska Family Violence Program. In most communities (except for Anchorage, Fairbanks, and Juneau), initial funding was provided by LEAA. It is impossible to know how many lives have been saved by providing a safe place or safe transport, nor how many will be saved in the future.

It appears that shelters for people in crisis, may be the most important service our society can provide. They give people an opportunity to regain their strength, re-assess their goals, and make clear decisions without the debilitating effects of long term dependency. For battered women, who generally have been made economically and psychologically dependent on an abusing male, who have come to believe in their own inadequacy, and who have frequently been isolated from all contact outside of her spouse, it may be the first time they have control over their lives and their first exposure to strong, supportive women. For the children of these women, the safe home or shelter experience is a respite from the violence they have come to accept as the norm.

The outreach some projects are now endeavoring to provide is not unrelated to this goal. In a State as large and isolated as Alaska, many victims of battering do not yet know that alternatives exist.

- 3) To effect attitudinal and behavioral changes in victims, offenders and other family members which will lead to a reduction in the level of family violence.

Of the assumptions made about the causes or factors effecting family violence, one which has been verified in every study is that people who are either abused as children or observe abuse between their parents tend to become victims or abusers themselves. Participants in the Alaska Family Violence Program believe that this pattern is linked to the low status roles assigned women and children, and reinforced by malignant neglect on the part of those charged by their official roles with the protection of the rights and safety of all citizens.

Through self help groups, counseling, and para-counseling for victims and offenders, offered directly by Alaska Family Violence Projects, or by referrals, and by forcing, if necessary, police, prosecutors, judges, pastors, doctors, and other authority figures to take stands which reflect strong condemnation of spousal battering, we hope to reduce family violence.

Data which will indicate success include client populations, an increase in the numbers of arrests and prosecutions, longer or more thoughtful sentences for conviction, referrals from medical facilities, and religious communities,

material support from churches, and support from the pulpit.

We have begun to make inroads into the military, and hope to see more referrals and communication with that community, which will hopefully result in comparable programs for violent families on military installations.

- 4) To implement changes in the criminal justice system which will insure that victims of family violence proceed with safety and dignity and offenders tried with just recognition of the seriousness of their crimes.

Change in the criminal justice system comes very slowly. We have found that while we may convince and even make upper or middle level management allies of our projects, improving the response of the police officer on patrol, the district attorney in a small, isolated community, or the magistrate in that community will require vigilant monitoring and training.

We have begun to track cases of reported domestic assault through the criminal justice system, and believe that our research may, at some future date, provide the basis for precedent-setting appeals and law suits. We are observing and publicizing court cases involving domestic and sexual assault. We have urged that a major study be undertaken to determine the effect and extent of sexism in the criminal justice system and will cooperate with that effort. We are providing training to law enforcement officers in crisis intervention and victim sensitivity, though some of this is being paid out of funds other than the Alaska Family Violence Program, e.g., the Criminal Justice Planning Agency and the State Trooper Academy. Through the Alaska Family Violence Program grant, we take advantage of LEAA-funded technical assistance for training.

Most, if not all changes we may effect in the criminal justice system, we now recognize, will apply to urban Alaska or major population areas. This is a regretful conclusion, but the conditions which now exist in the Bush would seem to negate the possibility of dramatic change beyond awakening public awareness and offering services for victims. We are cooperating with the Commission on the Status of Women and their Task Force on Violence Against Native Women whose major concern is the number of unexplained deaths of Native women over the last year.

- 5) To maintain and strengthen the established network of domestic and sexual assault programs throughout Alaska.

One result of the establishment of the Alaska Family Violence Program was the reinforcement of a state-wide coalition of projects which serve, while trying to reduce the number of, victims of rape and spousal battering. Unlike more populated areas of the U.S., there are not separate groups addressing rape and family violence in Alaska communities, with the exception of Anchorage.

Since the beginning of the grant year, the network has met four times to discuss strategy and funding, to share ideas and information for training in management and stress resolution, to write and support legislation, and to develop uniform data collection instruments. As a state-wide body, this group has no peer in Alaska, and possibly in the U.S.

The goals of the second year for the network include developing sustaining funding sources and to continue to act in coalition. Indices of success will be maintenance of service levels with decreasing federal funds, positive legislation becoming law, and the formalization of the network as a policy-making body.

PROJECT PLAN
Administration

The Alaska Family Violence Program is administered by the Division of Social Services, Department of Health & Social Services, under contractual agreement with the Criminal Justice Planning Agency. Projects in individual communities are carried out by non-profit corporations, who are independent contractors with the Dept. of Health & Social Services.

The Program Coordinator, whose office is in Anchorage, is responsible for the fiscal and programmatic administration of the grant, with administrative support from the Division of Social Services in Juneau. One clerk/typist assists the Coordinator.

The responsibilities of the Coordinator include negotiating contracts and contract amendments, fiscal and programmatic quarterly reports, coordination between projects, providing or arranging technical assistance, assisting in the design and implementation of evaluation, disseminating information, acting as liaison between the projects and the Advisory Committee, and grant preparation.

In the second year, the Coordinator will serve these functions through the following:

- 1) Project site visits, which include meetings with project staff and board members, reviewing project progress, reviewing book-keeping and budgets, talking to relevant individuals outside the project, such as the district attorney, judges, police, social service or mental health providers, and discussion with clients as possible. Site visits are followed by a site visit report, sent to the project director. (Performance target: 1st - 4th quarters).

- 2) Monthly reports, submitted to the Director, Adult Protective Services, Social Services, Juneau, on the basis of all of the Coordinator's activities for the prior month. (Performance target: 1st - 4th quarters).
- 3) Upgrading and improving project monthly report forms, as needed.
- 4) Collecting, summarizing and reporting quarterly to LEAA on fiscal and programmatic activity and progress.
- 5) On-going maintenance of communication and coordination to and between projects by regular telephone contact, frequent memos which often contain funding information, prints of relevant articles, and ideas for project improvement, and by sending each project copies of completed quarterly reports.
- 6) Organizing meetings of project representatives on LEAA-related business and business relevant to family violence issues, as necessary and possible.
- 7) Developing Dept. of Health & Social Services position papers on pending legislation relating to family violence, as requested.
- 8) Organize and facilitate meetings of the Advisory Committee, and disseminate their recommendations to relevant parties, including projects. (Performance target: quarterly).
- 9) Assist as possible and necessary in design of data collection instruments and data collection. (Performance target: 1st - 4th quarters).
- 10) Maintain communication with Center for Women's Policy Studies and other LEAA technical assistance providers, arrange technical assistance based on expressed need of projects, the Advisory Committee, and/or criminal justice agencies. (Performance target: 1st - 4th quarters).
- 11) Address conferences, commissions, legislature and news media on family violence and the Alaska Family Violence Program, as necessary and possible.
- 12) Negotiation of contracts for provision of services under the Alaska Family Violence Program. (Performance target: 1st quarter).
- 13) Amendment of contracts to reflect adjustments in projects' activities and budgets, as necessary.

- 14) Develop brochures and informational pieces for publication, as necessary and possible.
- 15) Develop third year grant proposal based on individual project planning. (Performance target: 3rd quarter).
- 16) Assist projects in development of alternative funding sources. (Performance target: 1st - 4th quarters).

CRISIS INTERVENTION:

A COURSE OF ACTION FOR
PRIMARY POLICE INTERVENTION

PRESENTED BY

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INTRODUCTION

THE DEVELOPMENT OF CRISIS INTERVENTION SKILLS IS ESSENTIAL TO THE POLICE OFFICER FOR THREE BASIC REASONS: FIRST, NO OTHER SOCIAL AGENCY HAS EQUAL CAPACITY IN TERMS OF MOBILITY, AVAILABILITY, AND AUTHORITY TO INTERVENE IN SUCH CRISIS AND RESTORE ORDER. SECOND, FOR THE POLICE OFFICER THE DOMESTIC VIOLENCE DISPUTE IS DANGEROUS. NATURALLY, MORE POLICE OFFICERS HAVE BEEN KILLED IN DISPUTE SITUATIONS THAN IN ANY OTHER SINGLE TYPE OF CALL. THE THIRD REASON FOR GIVING SERIOUS TRAINING ATTENTION TO DOMESTIC DISPUTES IS IT'S INCENDIARY NATURE, AND HIGH POTENTIAL TO DEVELOP INTO "CRITICAL INCIDENTS". MORE CITIZEN COMPLAINTS ARE LIKELY TO DEVELOP FROM DOMESTIC DISPUTES THAN FROM ANY OTHER CALL.

CONSEQUENTLY, AS A RESULT OF PARTICIPATING IN THIS WORKSHOP YOU WILL BE ABLE TO:

1. IDENTIFY THE STAGES OF CRISIS INTERVENTION
2. IDENTIFY SKILLS ESSENTIAL TO CRISIS INTERVENTION
3. IDENTIFY ATTITUDES ESSENTIAL TO CRISIS INTERVENTION
4. CHOOSE TO DEVELOP CO-OPERATIVE RELATIONSHIPS WITH OTHER AGENCIES (LEGAL, SOCIAL) TO ASSIST IN PREVENTING REPETITION OF CRISIS SITUATIONS.

PHASE I: ARRIVAL AND INITIAL ASSESSMENT

THE MANNER IN WHICH YOU APPROACH A DOMESTIC CRISIS SITUATION IS CRITICAL TO THE OVERALL RESOLUTION OF THE CONFLICT. IT SETS THE TONE FOR ALL OF THE EVENTS THAT ARE TO FOLLOW.

THE APPROACH SHOULD BE MADE IN AS INCONSPICUOUS MANNER AS POSSIBLE. CERTAIN SAFETY RULES SHOULD BE STRICTLY ADHERED TO:

1. DO NOT ANNOUNCE YOUR ARRIVAL WITH SIRENS OR FLASHING LIGHTS
2. CRUISE PAST THE DWELLING THEN RETURN
3. DO NOT PARK DIRECTLY IN FRONT OF THE DWELLING, A GROUP OF PEOPLE, NOR A STREET LIGHT
4. PARK SO THAT YOU WILL NOT BE HINDERED IN LEAVING
5. APPROACH RESIDENCE CAUTIOUSLY. ONE OFFICER SHOULD BE BEHIND AND TO THE SIDE OF THE OTHER. AT NIGHT IT IS PREFERABLE THAT ONLY ONE OFFICER USES HIS FLASHLIGHT AND KEEP IT LOW. TAKE ADVANTAGE OF SHADOWS.
6. CHECK FOR THE POSSIBILITY OF SNIPERS LOOK UP AS WELL AS AROUND

THE ENTRANCE SHOULD BE CALM, CONTROLLED, AND CONCERNED. THE FIRST WORDS THAT YOU SAY TO THE DISPUTANTS ARE CRUCIAL. A COURTEOUS GREETING AND INTRODUCTION; AND EXPLANATION OF WHY YOU ARE THERE; AND A REQUEST FOR ADMISSION INTO THE RESIDENCE IS MOST EFFECTIVE IN GAINING ADMISSION.

EXAMPLE: "I'M OFFICER _____ AND THIS IS MY PARTNER OFFICER _____ . WE ARE HERE TO INVESTIGATE A COMPLAINT MADE BY YOUR NEIGHBORS. MAY WE COME IN AND DISCUSS THIS WITH YOU?"

IF ADMISSION IS DENIED, AGAIN STATE YOUR PURPOSE AND REQUEST ADMISSION. FORCED ENTRY SHOULD BE USED ONLY AS A LAST RESORT AND SHOULD OCCUR ONLY WHEN YOU HAVE PROBABLE CAUSE THAT A FELONY HAS BEEN COMMITTED.

ONCE INSIDE THE HOME, ALLOW TIME FOR YOUR EYES TO ADJUST TO DIFFERENCE IN INTENSITIES OF INSIDE AND OUTSIDE LIGHTS. VISUALLY CHECK THE HOME FOR DISPLAYED AND CONCEALED WEAPONS. ASK IF ANY WEAPONS ARE IN THE HOME. REMEMBER, THAT ANY OBJECT IS A POTENTIAL WEAPON, EITHER AS A CLUB, MISSILE, OR KNIFE. EXAMPLES ARE ASHTRAYS, ART OBJECTS, LETTER OPENERS. INQUIRE ABOUT THE NUMBER OF PEOPLE IN THE RESIDENCE AND THEIR LOCATION. THOSE PEOPLE NOT PRESENT IN THE ROOM SHOULD BE CALLED. IT IS IMPORTANT THAT YOU DO NOT GO TO GET THEM YOURSELF NOR HAVE ANY OF THE OTHER RESIDENTS DO SO UNLESS ACCOMPANIED BY ONE OF YOU. INQUIRE ABOUT THE PRESENCE OF PETS AND HAVE THEM SECURED IN ANOTHER PART OF THE HOUSE. AVOID THE KITCHEN AREA BECAUSE OF THE ABUNDANCE OF POTENTIAL WEAPONS AVAILABLE THERE.

KEEP AS MUCH DISTANCE BETWEEN THE DISPUTANTS AS POSSIBLE. POSITION YOURSELF IN THE ROOM SO THAT YOU CAN KEEP VISUAL CONTACT WITH BOTH PARTIES. AS A TWO MAN TEAM, IT WOULD BE HELPFUL IF EACH OF YOU ASSIGNED YOURSELF A POSITION IN CLOSE PROXIMITY TO EACH DISPUTANT. AVOID PHYSICAL CONTACT WITH OR CROWDING SOMEONE WHO IS ALREADY HOSTILE UNLESS YOU MUST PHYSICALLY RESTRAIN THEM. STAY OUT OF ARMS REACH. GUARD YOUR GUN AGAINST THE POSSIBILITY THAT IT IS

GRABBED FROM YOUR HOLSTER WHILE YOU ARE LEANING OVER OR STANDING TOO CLOSE TO THE DISPUTANT.

THIS PHASE OF CRISIS INTERVENTION PRESENTS THE GREATEST HAZARDS TO YOUR SAFETY. YOU MAY BE PERCEIVED AS INTRUDERS BY ONE OR BOTH PARTIES, CAUSING THEM TO ABANDON THEIR FIGHT AND UNITE TO FIGHT YOU. LOOK FOR SIGNS OF POTENTIAL VIOLENCE AND BE PREPARED TO CALL FOR BACK-UP IF THE SITUATION BECOMES EXPLOSIVE.

DISCUSSION:

WHAT ACTIONS WOULD BE INDICATED IN EACH OF THE FOLLOWING SITUATIONS:

1. THERE IS NO RESPONSE TO THE DOORBELL...HOWEVER, LOUD YELLING AND THE SOUND OF OBJECTS BEING THROWN COME FROM WITHIN THE HOME?
2. A WOMAN ANSWERS THE DOOR, REFUSES YOU ADMISSION, INSISTING THERE IS NOTHING WRONG. YOU NOTICE WHAT APPEARS TO BE BRUISES ON HER FACE, HER SHIRT IS TORN, AND HER GENERAL APPEARANCE IS DISHEAVELED?

PHASE II: RESTORATION OF CALM

IN A DOMESTIC VIOLENCE SITUATION NOTHING POSITIVE CAN OCCUR UNTIL ORDER HAS BEEN RESTORED. AT THIS POINT, YOU MUST INFLUENCE THE DISPUTANTS TO STOP YELLING, CRYING, THREATENING AND TO BEGIN BEHAVING IN A COHERENT MANNER.

OBSTRUCT THE VISUAL AND VERBAL CONTACT BETWEEN THE PEOPLE INVOLVED. REDIRECT THEIR ATTENTION FROM EACH OTHER AND ONTO YOU. TELL THEM WHAT YOU WANT THEM TO DO IN A DIRECT AND SPECIFIC MANNER. BE SURE THAT YOU ARE HEARD, BUT DON'T YELL. BE AUTHORITATIVE BUT NOT HOSTILE. BE ASSERTIVE BUT NOT AGGRESSIVE. AVOID SOUNDING ANGRY, HOSTILE, OR SARCASTIC. YOU SHOULD CONVEY VERBALLY AND NON-VERBALLY A CALM, NEUTRAL, YET CONCERNED DEMEANOR.

DIRECT THE DISPUTANTS TO OPPOSITE LOCATIONS IN THE ROOM. REQUEST THAT THEY BE SEATED AND POSITION YOURSELF, AGAIN, IN SUCH A MANNER AS TO HINDER THEIR VISUAL CONTACT. DIRECTING INDIVIDUALS TO SEPARATE ROOMS SHOULD BE DONE ONLY IF THERE ARE TWO OFFICERS PRESENT AND IF IT CAN BE ACCOMPLISHED WITHOUT BREAKING EYE CONTACT BETWEEN YOU.

DISTRACT THE DISPUTANTS IN ORDER TO GET THEIR ATTENTION AWAY FROM ONE ANOTHER AND THE DISPUTE ITSELF. TECHNIQUES TO ACCOMPLISH THIS MAY INCLUDE:

1. ASKING FOR INFORMATION NOT DIRECTLY CONCERNED WITH THE DISPUTE ITSELF.
2. ASKING FOR A FAVOR

3. PURPOSELY MISINTERPRETING THE SOURCE OF THE DISPUTE SO THAT THE DISPUTANTS WILL HAVE TO EXPLAIN RATHER THAN CONTINUE THEIR FIGHT.
4. ALLOW SOME SAFE LATITUDES FOR VENTILLATION OF FEELINGS.
5. MAKE APPEALS TO THE DISPUTANTS' INTELLIGENCE AND JUDGEMENTAL ABILITIES IN ORDER TO PROMPT BETTER BEHAVIOR.

THE TECHNIQUES USED SHOULD BEGIN WITH THE MOST PEACEFUL AND BUILD TO THE MOST AGGRESSIVE IN RESTORING ORDER. USE WHATEVER MAKES YOU FEEL COMFORTABLE AND MOST EFFECTIVE. HAVE A PLAN FOR THE NEXT STAGE OF EVENTS ONCE ORDER IS RESTORED. ABOVE ALL, BE PREPARED FOR THINGS "NOT" TO GO AS PLANNED.

PHASE III: FACT FINDING

ONCE THE DISPUTANTS HAVE THEIR BEHAVIOR UNDER CONTROL AND ARE ABLE TO COMMUNICATE COHERENTLY, FACT FINDING CAN BEGIN.

THE PRIMARY PURPOSE OF THIS FACT FINDING IS TO ARRIVE AT THE SOURCE OF THIS PARTICULAR CONFLICT. YOU WANT TO OBTAIN A CLEAR DESCRIPTION OF THE EVENTS THAT LED TO THE DISPUTE.

IF THE DISPUTANTS ARE RELUCTANT TO TALK, YOU CAN INITIATE DISCUSSION WITH A SERIES OF QUESTIONS. PHRASE THESE QUESTIONS SO THAT THEY ARE OPEN-ENDED. QUESTIONS THAT REQUIRE MORE THAN "YES" OR "NO" --- INCLUDE: "THAT HAPPENED HERE?" "WHAT DID YOUR SPOUSE DO?" "HOW DID YOU RESPOND?"

ALLOW EACH DISPUTANT TO TELL HIS/HER VERSION OF WHAT OCCURRED. ATTEMPT TO ELICIT AN AGREEMENT THAT EACH PERSON WILL SPEAK WITHOUT INTERRUPTION. ALLOW EACH DISPUTANT TO HEAR WHAT THE OTHER HAS SAID, BUT DON'T ASK ONE DISPUTANT TO AGREE OR DISAGREE WITH THE OTHER'S VERSION. DON'T ALLOW ONE DISPUTANT TO SPEAK FOR THE OTHER.

CONVEY SIGNALS THAT LET THE DISPUTANTS KNOW THAT YOU ARE INTERESTED. A NOD OF THE HEAD AT THE APPROPRIATE TIME; WELL PLACED QUESTIONS; NEUTRAL REMARKS; EYE CONTACT, ALL SERVE TO DEMONSTRATE YOUR CONCERN AND ENCOURAGES COOPERATION IN PROVIDING INFORMATION.

THINGS THAT YOU SHOULD AVOID AT THIS STAGE INCLUDE:

1. DON'T MAKE CONCLUSIONS OR ASSUMPTIONS ABOUT THE INCIDENT THAT HAVE NOT COME OUT IN THE DISPUTANTS' ACCOUNTS OR THAT ARE NOT OBVIOUS VISUALLY.

2. AVOID TAKING (OR EVEN GIVING THE APPEARANCE OF TAKING) SIDES IN A DISPUTE. YOU CAN AGREE THAT IT IS A PARTICULARLY DISTRESSING SITUATION, BUT NOT WHOSE FAULT IT IS.
3. AVOID ARGUING OR DISAGREEING WITH THE DISPUTANT.
4. AVOID DISCUSSING PERSONAL FEELINGS AND REVEALING PRIVATE INFORMATION.
5. AVOID MAKING THREATS OR PROMISES THAT CANNOT BE KEPT.

SUMMARIZE THE STATEMENTS OF EACH PARTY AND REFLECT THEIR OPINIONS AND FEELINGS IN ORDER TO CONVEY TO THEM THAT YOU HAVE BEEN LISTENING AND UNDERSTOOD. CLOSE BY ASKING FOR CONFIRMATION OF THE CORRECTNESS OF YOUR SUMMATION AND INQUIRE ABOUT ADDITIONS.

THESE TECHNIQUES CONVEY TO THE DISPUTANTS THAT YOU ARE THERE NEITHER TO JUDGE NOR DIRECT THEIR FEELINGS AND ACTIONS. YOU ARE THERE AS AN ARBITRATOR, A NEUTRAL THIRD PARTY WHOSE ROLE IS TO ASSIST THEM IN REACHING AGREEMENT AND RESTORING ORDER.

DISCUSSION:

WHAT ACTIONS ARE INDICATED IF DURING THE INTERVIEW THE DISPUTANT BECOMES VERBALLY ABUSIVE: TAUNTINGLY PUTTING DOWN ALL POLICE IN GENERAL AND YOU IN PARTICULAR?

PHASE IV: RESOLUTION OF THE SITUATION

THE RESOLUTION OF THE SITUATION OCCURS ONCE YOU FEEL THAT YOU HAVE A GOOD UNDERSTANDING OF THE PROBLEM THAT DIRECTLY LED TO THE DISPUTE. RESOLUTION MAY RESULT IN YOUR EMPLOYING ONE OF FOUR OPTIONS: MEDIATION, REFERRAL, TEMPORARY SEPARATION, ARREST.

MEDIATION

THE OBJECTIVE OF MEDIATION IS TO ASSIST THE DISPUTANTS IN AGREEING TO SOME COURSE OF ACTION. MEDIATION IS MOST FEASIBLE WHEN THE PROBLEM IS NEITHER LONG-LASTING NOR ENDEMIC TO THE DISPUTANTS' RELATIONSHIP. THE DISPUTANTS ARE CALM AND CAN REASONABLY DISCUSS THEIR PROBLEM; UNDERSTAND EACH OTHER'S POINT OF VIEW; AND REACH COMPROMISES NECESSARY FOR RESOLUTION.

YOUR ROLE IN MEDIATION IS TO PLACE THE RESPONSIBILITY FOR SOLUTION ON THE DISPUTANTS. ONCE SETTLEMENT HAS BEEN REACHED INSURE THAT BOTH PARTIES UNDERSTAND AND AGREE TO ABIDE BY THE TERMS OF THE SETTLEMENT. THIS CAN BEST BE ACHIEVED BY SUMMARIZING THE CONCESSIONS MADE BY EACH PARTY AND OBTAINING CONFIRMATION OF ITS ACCURACY.

DO NOT GO INTO THE UNDERLYING PROBLEMS OF THE MARRIAGE, AS YOU LACK BOTH THE TIME AND TRAINING. DO NOT SUGGEST NOR DIRECT THEM TO A SPECIFIC COURSE OF ACTION.

REFERRAL

THE PURPOSE OF REFERRAL IS TO TACTFULLY GUIDE DISCUSSION TO CONSIDERATION OF SOME TYPE OF PROFESSIONAL COUNSELING WHEN IT

BECOMES APPARENT THAT THE DISPUTANTS CANNOT RESOLVE THEIR CONFLICT. (REFERRALS MAY ALSO BE MADE IF YOU ASSESS THAT A COMPLAINANT MAY NEED ASSISTANCE IN ADDITION TO THE ARREST).

WHEN INITIATING THE SUBJECT OF REFERRAL A SUGGESTION QUESTION LIKE "HAVE YOU CONSIDERED DISCUSSING THE PROBLEM WITH SOMEONE ELSE? DO YOU KNOW SOMEONE?" IS APPROPRIATE. IF A REQUEST FOR REFERRAL IS MADE, YOU SHOULD SELECT THE MOST APPROPRIATE AGENCY BASED ON YOUR EVALUATION OF THE PROBLEM. DO NOT FORCE THE ISSUE IF REFERRAL IS UNACCEPTABLE TO THE DISPUTANTS.

TEMPORARY SEPARATION

TEMPORARY SEPARATION OCCURS WHEN THE POTENTIAL FOR VIOLENCE PERSISTS.

CONVINCE THE DISPUTANT TO LEAVE IN A MANNER THAT DOES NOT CHALLENGE HIS SELF CONCEPT NOR HIS RIGHT TO BE IN THE RESIDENCE. FOLLOW A SLOW ESCALATION IN AGGRESSIVENESS. KEEPING IN MIND THE DESIRE TO AVOID PHYSICAL CONTACT AND THAT THE DISPUTANTS WILL EVENTUALLY CO-HABIT AGAIN.

ARREST

ARREST IS AN OPTION OF LAST RESORT. IT OCCURS WHEN; REASONABLE CAUSE EXISTS THAT A CRIME HAS BEEN COMMITTED AND THAT THE DISPUTANT IS RESPONSIBLE FOR ITS COMMISSION. ONE OF THE DISPUTANTS WISHES TO FILE A COMPLAINT.

YOU SHOULD EXPLAIN THOROUGHLY THE IMPLICATIONS OF AN ARREST:

1. LEGAL PROCEDURES AND COURT APPEARANCES
2. COSTLINESS OF THE ARREST IN TERMS OF POSTING BAIL -
LOSING DAYS AT WORK
3. EXACERBATION OF THE FAMILY CRISIS

TRY TO AVOID FORCE IN MAKING THE ARREST.

AFTER THE CRISIS SITUATION HAS BEEN RESOLVED PREPARE TO LEAVE IN A CAUTIOUS MANNER. CHECK TO SEE IF POSSIBLE HINDERANCES EXIST THAT BLOCK YOUR DEPARTURE (CROWDS, BLOCKED CAR). ONE OF YOU SHOULD FACE THE DISPUTANTS UNTIL THE OTHER IS OUTSIDE. WAIT A MOMENT OUTSIDE WITHOUT THE DISPUTANTS BEING AWARE YOU ARE DOING SO IN CASE THE DISPUTE RESUMES. LEAVE THE AREA INCONSPICUOUSLY.

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8-11-78

TT 8614

THIS TELETYPE RESCINDS TELETYPE NBR 7457 AND IS TO FURTHER INFORM MEMBERS AS TO THE PROCEDURES TO BE FOLLOWED PURSUANT TO THE NEW "SPOUSE ABUSE" STATUTE.

THE STATUTE PROVIDES THAT A PEACE OFFICER MAY ARREST A PERSON WITHOUT A WARRANT IRRESPECTIVE OF WHETHER THE VIOLATION WAS COMMITTED IN THE PRESENCE OF THE OFFICER OR NOT WHEN HE HAS:

1. REASONABLE CAUSE TO BELIEVE THAT AN ASSAULT AND BATTERY OR AGGRAVATED ASSAULT HAS TAKEN PLACE OR IS TAKING PLACE; AND
2. THAT THE VIOLATOR IS THE;

A. SPOUSE OR FORMER SPOUSE OF THE VICTIM OR BY A PERSON OF THE OPPOSITE SEX RESIDING OR HAVING RESIDED IN THE SAME HOUSEHOLD AS THE VICTIM
THE STATUTE FURTHER PROVIDES THAT A PEACE OFFICER MAY ARREST A PERSON WITHOUT A WARRANT WHEN THE OFFICER HAS REASONABLE CAUSE TO BELIEVE THAT ALL OF THE FOLLOWING EXIST:

1. A PRELIMINARY INJUNCTION HAS BEEN ISSUED PURSUANT TO THE INSTITUTION OF A DIVORCE ACTION AND
2. A CERTIFIED COPY OF THE INJUNCTION AND PROOF OF SERVICE ON THAT PERSON IS FILED WITH THE NOTIFICATION AND CONTROL CENTER AND
3. THE INJUNCTION STATES ON ITS FACE THAT A VIOLATION OF ITS TERMS SUBJECTS THAT PERSON TO CRIMINAL CONTEMPT AND THAT IF FOUND GUILTY THE VIOLATOR SHALL BE IMPRISONED FOR NOT MORE THAN 90 DAYS AND FINED NOT MORE THAN \$500.00 AND
4. THAT THE PERSON IS ACTING IN VIOLATION OF THE INJUNCTION BY EITHER

A. ENTERING THE PREMISES

B. ASSAULTING BEATING MOLESTING OR WOUNDING THE PROTECTED PERSON OR

C. REMOVING MINOR CHILDREN FROM THE SPOUSE HAVING LEGAL CUSTODY IN VIOLATION OF THE CUSTODY AND VISITATION ORDER OF THE COURT.

END PAGE ONE

PAGE TWO
NEW SPOUSE ABUSE LAW

IN OTHER WORDS NOT EVERY VIOLATION OF AN INJUNCTION WILL ALLOW AN ARREST ONLY THOSE WHERE A, B, C ABOVE OCCUR.

WHILE IT'S THE POLICY OF THE DEPARTMENT TO ENFORCE THE ACT TO ITS FULLEST EXTENT IN PROTECTING AN ABUSED PARTY.

IN ADDITION THE STATUTE PROVIDES THAT A PEACE OFFICER MAY ARREST ~~ARREST~~ A PERSON WITHOUT A WARRANT WHEN THE OFFICER HAS REASONABLE CAUSE TO BELIEVE THAT ALL OF THE FOLLOWING EXIST:

1. AN ORDER FOR A PEACE BOND HAS BEEN ISSUED PURSUANT TO STATUTE AND
2. A CERTIFIED COPY OF THE ORDER IS FILED WITH THE DEPARTMENT AND
3. THE PERSON IS ACTING IN VIOLATION OF THE ORDER.

THE PEACE BOND REFERRED TO IN THIS SECTION IS A STATUTORY PEACE BOND ISSUED BY A JUDGE AND IS NOT TO BE CONFUSED WITH THE INFORMAL PEACE BOND ISSUED BY THE PROSECUTOR'S OFFICE OR THE POLICE DEPARTMENT.

WHEN AN ARREST IS MADE UNDER THIS STATUTE FOR AN ASSAULT OR AGGRAVATED ASSAULT EITHER BASED ON PROBABLE CAUSE OR BECAUSE IT WAS COMMITTED IN THE PRESENCE OF THE OFFICER OR FOR ANY OTHER CHARGE AND THERE IS ALSO A VIOLATION OF A PRELIMINARY INJUNCTION AS OUTLINED ABOVE THEN THE DEFENDANT ~~XX~~ SHALL BE REGISTERED ON ONE ARREST TICKET THE ARREST TICKET SHALL INDICATE THAT THE PRISONER IS BEING HELD FOR A PRELIMINARY CHARGE OF ASSAULT (FA AGGRAVATED ETC) WITH A HOLD FOR VIOLATION OF INJUNCTION. THE NAME OF THE JUDGE ISSUING THE INJUNCTION SHALL BE ENTERED INTO THE SPACE MARKED "OTHER OFFICERS INVOLVED" IF NO ASSAULT WARRANT IS REQUESTED OR OBTAINED THE PRISONER SHOULD BE REGISTERED ON A FINAL CHARGE OF VIOLATION OF INJUNCTION

THE PRISONER ALONG WITH THE ARREST TICKET (A COPY OF THE INJUNCTION AND PROOF OF SERVICE (THE LATTER TWO ARE OBTAINED FROM THE CONTROL CENTER) IS THEN TRANSFERRED TO THE WAYNE CO JAIL.

END PAGE TWO

MARTIN

15:48

DETROIT POLICE DEPARTMENT
NOTIFICATION AND CONTROL SECTION
HEADQUARTERS BUREAU

September 1, 1978

REFER TT 8674

REFER TO TELETYPE 8674 COVERING THE PROCEDURES TO BE FOLLOWED PURSUANT TO THE NEW SPOUSE ABUSE LAW:

Based on several instances, it is apparent that many officers and supervisors are not familiar with the procedures to be followed as set forth in Teletype 8674. Note that one of the enforcement provisions is that a certified copy of the injunctive order and proof of service must be filed with the local law enforcement agency before the terms of the injunction can be enforced. The Notification and Control Section are maintaining the file on both the injunctive orders and the proofs of service for the Detroit Police Department, therefore, before an arrest is made, solely for a Violation of the Injunctive Order, the Notification and Control Section must be contacted to determine:

1. If a proof of service is on file with the department
2. If the alleged violation falls within the limitations imposed by the new law

Also note that when an arrest is made, solely for a valid violation of the injunction order, the prisoner is to be transferred to the Wayne County Jail, with a certified copy of the injunctive order and a copy of the proof of service, both of which may be obtained at the Notification and Control Section. The Wayne County Jail will not accept prisoners unless the aforementioned documents are presented with the prisoner.

Commanding officers will ensure that all members of their command are familiar with the elements of the new statute and the procedures for enforcement.

WILLIAM L. HART
Chief of Police

**LAW ENFORCEMENT PROBLEMS WITH
INTRA-FAMILY VIOLENCE**

**JAMES BANNON Ph.D.
COMMANDER
DETROIT POLICE DEPARTMENT**

AS PRESENTED TO THE AMERICAN BAR ASSOCIATION CONVENTION, AUGUST 12, 1975.

I HAVE BEEN ASKED TO SPEAK TO YOU TODAY ON THE ISSUE OF "LAW ENFORCEMENT PROBLEMS" WITH INTRA-FAMILY VIOLENCE. I PREFER, HOWEVER, TO VIEW THE ISSUE AS THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEMS CONTRIBUTION TO INTER-PERSONAL VIOLENCE.

THE LEGAL PROFESSION HAS LONG BEEN ENAMORED WITH MENTALISTIC EXPLANATIONS OF VIOLENT BEHAVIOR. THESE INDIVIDUAL PATHOLOGIES NO MATTER HOW LEGITIMATE ARE NOT TERRIBLY HELPFUL IN DESIGNING STRATEGIES FOR DEALING WITH VIOLENT BEHAVIOR AT THE STREET LEVEL. THEIR INDIVIDUALITY VIRTUALLY GUARANTEES THAT TRAINED MEDICAL-PSYCHOLOGICAL PERSONNEL ARE REQUIRED TO INTERVENE IN THESE SITUATIONS.

TO ME THE MORE PROMISING, AND I BELIEVE MORE LEGITIMATE APPROACH TO AN UNDERSTANDING OF INTER-PERSONAL VIOLENCE IS OFFERED BY VIEWING VIOLENCE AS A SOCIAL PHENOMENA. I DO NOT QUESTION THE VALIDITY OF PSYCHIATRIC-PSYCHOLOGICAL APPROACHES BUT MERELY FEEL THAT AT A PREVENTION-INTERVENTION LEVEL OF LAW ENFORCEMENT THEY ARE BEYOND OUR PRESENT CAPACITIES.

IT HAS BEEN SAID OFTEN AND BETTER THAT VIOLENCE IS AS "AMERICAN AS APPLE PIE." AND SURELY WE CAN NO LONGER VIEW AS DEBATABLE THE REMARKABLY AMERICAN EMPHASIS ON INDIVIDUALITY. TAKEN TOGETHER WITH THE VIEW OF WOMAN AS PROPERTY WE VIRTUALLY GUARANTEE THE WIDE SPREAD EXISTENCE OF A PHENOMENA NOW BEING DUBBED THE "BATTERED WIFE SYNDROME."

THOSE OF US IN LAW ENFORCEMENT, WHO ARE THE FIRST OFFICIAL REPRESENTATIVES OF GOVERNMENT TO RESPOND TO VIOLENCE IN THE HOME, ARE SOCIALIZED IN PRECISELY THE SAME MANNER AS THE CITIZENS WE ARE EXPECTED

TO PROTECT.

POLICEMEN, AS ARE MOST MALES, ARE TAUGHT SELF RELIANCE, "FIGHT YOUR OWN BATTLES," PHILOSOPHY FROM THE CRADLE. SIMILARLY WE ARE SOCIALIZED INTO THE CONSCIOUS PERCEPTIONS OF MASCULINE-FEMININE ROLES. IN OUR SOCIETY THIS PROCESS TRANSLATES INTO DOMINANCE-SUBMISSION TERMS. THE MAN IS THE BOSS, THE OWNER, THE FEMALE THE SUBORDINATE.

MOST FREQUENTLY, IT IS WHEN THESE ROLE PERCEPTIONS ARE NOT OBSERVED THAT VIOLENCE OCCURS BETWEEN MARRIED DYADS. OR THOSE WHO ARE INVOLVED IN RELATIONSHIPS WHICH APPROACH OUR DEFINITION OF MARRIAGE. THAT IS, ECONOMIC DEPENDENCE OR INTER-DEPENDENCE AND SEXUAL ACCESS.

TAKEN TOGETHER WITH OUR VIEWS ON THE SANCTITY OF THE HOME, THE ABOVE SOCIAL FACTORS GUARANTEE THAT POLICE WILL BE LESS THAN ENTHUSIASTIC IN BECOMING INVOLVED IN FAMILY DISPUTES.

AS IT TURNS OUT WE REJECT THE RULE OF LAW WHICH MAKES IT A CRIME TO ASSAULT ANOTHER PERSON REGARDLESS OF OUR RELATIONSHIP TO THEM OR DEGREE OF INJURY. WE SUBSTITUTE IN ITS STEAD AN ARBITRARY DETERMINATION USUALLY BASED ON IRRELEVANT FACTORS. MOST FREQUENTLY THE FACTOR WHICH WILL CAUSE POLICE INTERVENTION IS A FAMILY FIGHT WHICH DISRUPTS THE PEACE AND TRANQUILITY OF THE NEIGHBORHOOD. NEXT MOST FREQUENTLY THE USE OF A DEADLY WEAPON AND THIRDLY THE DEGREE OF INJURY INVOLVED. ALL OF COURSE IRRELEVANT TO THE SUBSTANTIVE CHARGE OF ASSAULT.

IN MY VIEW THE POLICE ATTITUDE, WHICH SEEMS TO SAY THAT WHAT HAPPENS BETWEEN MAN AND WIFE IN THEIR OWN HOME IS BEYOND THE AUTHORITY OR ABILITY OF THE POLICE TO CONTROL, IS A "COP OUT." THE REAL REASON

THAT POLICE AVOID DOMESTIC VIOLENCE SITUATIONS TO THE GREATEST EXTENT POSSIBLE IS BECAUSE WE DO NOT KNOW HOW TO COPE WITH THEM. AND BESIDES WE SHARE SOCIETIES VIEW THAT DOMESTIC VIOLENCE IS AN INDIVIDUAL PROBLEM AND NOT A PUBLIC ISSUE.

ONLY WHEN SOCIETY IN GENERAL IS MADE AWARE OF THE EXTREME SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC COSTS OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE WILL SUFFICIENT INTEREST BE GENERATED TO FORCE LAW ENFORCEMENT AND THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM TO FIND SOLUTIONS TO THESE PROBLEMS.

THE ABUSE OF VICTIMS OF CRIME IN OUR CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM ARE A NATIONAL DISGRACE. LEADING THAT PROCESSION OF SHAME ARE THE WIVES OF THOSE VIOLENT MEN WHO ARE TAUGHT THAT THEY HAVE A RIGHT, INDEED AN OBLIGATION, TO MANAGE THEIR PERSONAL AFFAIRS, TO REDRESS PRESUMED INSULTS, TO FORCE COMPLIANCE TO THEIR ORDERS AT THE END OF THEIR HANDS.

IT IS AMAZING TO ME THAT WE ARE SEEMINGLY UNAWARE OF THE EXTREME PARADOX OF DELEGATING TO POLICE OFFICERS THE ROLE OF ARBITERS OF FAMILY DISPUTES. OF ALL THE NON-ATHLETIC OCCUPATIONS NONE IS SO ABSORBED WITH THE USE OF PHYSICAL COERCIVE FORCE AS THAT OF POLICE OFFICER. NOR ARE ANY MORE THOROUGHLY SOCIALIZED IN THEIR MASCULINE ROLE IMAGES.

THIS PARADOX SUGGESTS TO ME THAT TRADITIONALLY TRAINED AND SOCIALIZED POLICEMEN ARE THE WORST POSSIBLE CHOICE TO ATTEMPT TO INTERVENE IN DOMESTIC VIOLENCE. THE KNOWN PHYSICAL PROPENSITIES MAY IN FACT REINFORCE THE PERCIEVED LEGITIMACY OF THE USE OF VIOLENCE.

WHILE POLICE BECAUSE OF THEIR OMNISCIENCE MUST PLAY A ROLE IN INTERVENTION STRATEGIES, THEY PERHAPS NEED ONLY BE UTILIZED AS IDENTIFIED OF PROBLEMATIC DYADS.

IT IS MY VIEW THAT POLICE AND LATER PROSECUTORS AND COURTS CONTRIBUTE TO DOMESTIC VIOLENCE BY THEIR LAISSEZ-FAIRE ATTITUDES TOWARD WHAT THEY VIEW AS ESSENTIALLY A PERSONAL PROBLEM. FURTHER THAT THIS VIEW IS HELD BECAUSE POLICE ARE SOCIALIZED TO REGARD FEMALES IN GENERAL AS SUBORDINATE. THE SUPERORDINACY OF THE MALE COUPLED WITH HIS SOCIALLY MANDATED SELF RELIANCE ON VIOLENCE TO RESOLVE PERSONAL PROBLEMS WITHOUT OUTSIDE ASSISTANCE ASSURES US THAT WIVES WILL CONTINUE TO BE BATTERED IN RECORD NUMBERS.

IT IS CLEAR FROM OUR RESEARCH THAT IN VIRTUALLY EVERY CASE OF HOMICIDE OF THE SOCIAL CONFLICT VARIETY THERE HAS BEEN A LONG HISTORY OF VIOLENCE WITH THE DYAD. IT IS POSSIBLE TO PREDICT A HOMICIDE IF ONLY WE RECORDED THIS VIOLENCE. HOWEVER, IT IS NOT POSSIBLE TO PREDICT WHO WILL BE THE PERPETRATOR AND WHO THE DECEASED. BECAUSE IN THE FINAL RESOLUTION OF THE CONFLICT SITUATION IT IS FREQUENTLY THE FORMER VICTIM OF ALL THOSE ASSAULTS WHO RESOLVES THE PROBLEM SOCIETY HAS IGNORED AND KILLS HER TORMENTOR. THUS, SHE AGAIN VALIDATES THE USE OF VIOLENCE TO RESOLVE HER PROBLEM. ONE THAT SOCIETY IS UNABLE OR UNWILLING TO EVEN RECOGNIZE AS A PUBLIC ISSUE LET ALONE REDRESS.

IN DETROIT, AS IN MANY OTHER CITIES, THE TREATMENT OF FEMALE VICTIMS OF ASSAULT OF THE DOMESTIC VARIETY COULD CHARITABLY BE TERMED CAVALIER. NOT SO CHARITABLY BUT PERHAPS MORE ACCURATE WOULD BE AN

ALLEGATION OF MISFEASANCE.

THE ATTRITION RATE IN DOMESTIC VIOLENCE CASES IS UNBELIEVABLE. IN 1972 FOR INSTANCE, THERE WERE 4900 ASSAULTS OF THIS KIND WHICH HAD SURVIVED THE SCREENING PROCESS LONG ENOUGH TO AT LEAST HAVE A REQUEST FOR WARRANT PREPARED AND THE COMPLAINANT REFERRED TO THE ASSAULT AND BATTERY SQUAD. THROUGH THE PROCESS OF CONCILIATION, COMPLAINANT HARASSMENT AND PROSECUTOR DISCRETION FEWER THAN 300 OF THESE CASES WERE ULTIMATELY TRIED BY A COURT OF LAW. AND IN MOST OF THOSE THE COURT USED THE JUDICIAL PROCESS TO ATTEMPT TO CONCILIATE RATHER THAN ADJUDICATE.

IF YOU BEAR IN MIND THAT THESE CASES HAD BEEN CULLED OVER SEVERAL TIMES SO THAT ONLY WHERE THE INJURY WAS EXTREME OR THE OFFENSE REPEATED WOULD A WARRANT HAVE BEEN ISSUED, YOU CAN READILY UNDERSTAND WHY THE WOMEN ULTIMATELY TAKE THE LAW INTO THEIR OWN HANDS OR DISPAIR OF FINDING RELIEF AT ALL. OR WHY THE MALE FEELS PROTECTED BY THE SYSTEM IN HIS USE OF VIOLENCE.

AS AN EXAMPLE OF THE NOVEL WAYS POLICE DEPARTMENTS SEEK TO AVOID BECOMING INVOLVED I WOULD LIKE TO RELATE TWO STRATEGIES UTILIZED BY THE DETROIT DEPARTMENT. THE FIRST IS EUPHEMISTICALLY CALLED A "PEACE BOND." NOTE THAT THE SPELLING IS WITH AN "A" NOT AN "I"

THIS NON-DOCUMENT WAS ISSUED TO THE PERPETRATOR BY AN ASSISTANT PROSECUTOR AND ADMONISHED HIM TO CEASE AND DESIST BEATING HIS WIFE ON PAIN OF BEING PROSECUTED IF HE SHOULD REPEAT THE OFFENSE DURING THE

TIME LIMITS ON THE FACE OF THE INSTRUMENT. SURPRISINGLY, THIS WAS A FAIRLY EFFECTIVE DEVICE. IT WAS EFFECTIVE BECAUSE THE PROSECUTOR WOULD FOLLOW THROUGH ON HIS COMMITMENT WHEN THE ASSAULT WAS LATER REPEATED.

SO WELL ACCEPTED WAS THIS STRATEGY THAT WIVES WOULD COME IN SEEKING A PEACE BOND. IT HAD THE ADVANTAGE OF RESTRAINING THE VIOLENT HUSBAND WHILE NOT ADVERSELY EFFECTING THE FAMILY'S ECONOMY BY PLACING HIM IN JAIL. OF COURSE I BELIEVE THAT IT MERELY GAVE HIM AN OPPORTUNITY TO SAVE FACE FOR NOT LIVING UP TO HIS SOCIALLY REQUIRED DUTIES OF THE MALE DOMINANCE ROLE. "I CAN'T BEAT HER EVEN THOUGH SHE DESERVES IT BECAUSE I'M ON A PEACE BOND."

LATER THE PROSECUTOR WITHDREW FROM THIS ROLE AND THE POLICE TOOK OVER ISSUING THE PEACE BOND. HOWEVER, IT HAS LOST WHATEVER EFFECTIVENESS IT ONCE HAD BECAUSE THE PROSECUTOR HAS NO COMMITMENT TO FOLLOW THROUGH IF THE OFFENDER REPEATS.

THE SECOND EXAMPLE OF A NOT ATYPICAL STRATEGY IS WHAT HAS BECOME KNOWN AS "CALL SCREENING." SOME YEARS BACK CALLS FOR POLICE SERVICE EXCEEDED THE DEPARTMENT'S ABILITY TO RESPOND. THE DECISION WAS MADE NOT TO RESPOND TO CERTAIN TYPES OF CALLS. WOULDN'T YOU KNOW THAT THE FIRST CALLS SCREENED OUT WERE FAMILY TROUBLES. ALTHOUGH THE LADIES FOUND A CONVENIENT OVERRIDE WHICH WOULD ASSURE A POLICE RESPONSE IT HAS DIMINISHED IN EFFECTIVENESS BY OVERUSE. THEY MERELY ALLEGED THAT THEIR TORMENTOR HAD A GUN. EVEN THOUGH HE DID NOT.

THIS HAD LIMITED VALUE BECAUSE THE POLICEMEN ARRIVING AT THE HOME AND DISCOVERING THE RUSE LEFT AFTER AN ANGRY OUTBURST AND DIDN T EVEN MAKE A REPORT. HIS DISPLAY OF NON-INTEREST COULD BE EXPECTED TO INSTILL IN THE AGRESSOR A FEELING OF PERMISSABLE THOUGH LIMITED VIOLENCE.

CALL SCREENING HAS HAD THE EFFECT OF MASKING THE TRUE DIMENSIONS OF THE PROBLEM. WHILE IT IS POSSIBLE TO COUNT THE NUMBER OF CALLS FOR POLICE SERVICE IN DOMESTIC SITUATIONS EVEN WHEN POLICE DO NOT RESPOND IT IS IMPOSSIBLE TO EVEN ESTIMATE THE NUMBER OF WOMEN WHO DO NOT CALL THE POLICE. THEY, EITHER DIRECTLY OR INDIRECTLY HAVE BECOME AWARE THAT THE POLICE ARE LESS THAN ENTHUSIASTIC ABOUT INTERVENING IN THEIR PROBLEMS.

EXPLICITLY OR IMPLICITLY THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM SAYS TO THE CITIZEN. "LOOK WE CAN T SOLVE YOUR PERSONAL PROBLEMS." IT SEEMS THAT POLICE AGENCIES ARE INEPT IN THEIR EFFORTS TO SUCCESSFULLY INTERVENE IN SOCIAL CONFLICT SITUATIONS -- THEY ARE ADEPT HOWEVER AT HOMICIDE INVESTIGATIONS. IF OUR PRESENT ATTITUDES CONTINUE, WE WILL BECOME INCREASINGLY GOOD AT HOMICIDE RESOLUTION.

SUCH EXTREME PESSIMISM MAY, HOWEVER, BE UNWARRANTED. DR. WILT AND I, IN OUR STUDY, HAVE MADE SEVERAL RECOMMENDATIONS WHICH MAY CONTRIBUTE TO A DECREASE IN THE INCIDENCE OF "BATTERED WIVES."

FIRST OF ALL THERE NEEDS TO BE A TURNABOUT IN THE THINKING OF POLICE ADMINISTRATORS. WE MUST CEASE VIEWING DOMESTIC VIOLENCE AS BEYOND THE PALE OF THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM. SUCH A REORIENTATION WOULD REQUIRE IMMEDIATE STEPS TO TRAIN POLICE OFFICERS IN CONFLICT

INTERVENTION TECHNIQUES. SUCH TRAINING SHOULD NOT BE DESIGNED TO MAKE THERAPISTS OF POLICE OFFICERS, BUT RATHER TO ASSIST THEM IN DE-ESCALATING DOMESTIC VIOLENCE AS A SHORT RANGE GOAL. MINIMALLY THEY SHOULD BE RENDERED COMPETENT ENOUGH THAT THEY DO NOT EXACERBATE AN ALREADY TENSE SITUATION.

SECONDLY WE NEED TO COMMIT OURSELVES TO FULL RESPONSE RATHER THAN SCREENING OUT THOSE CALLS FOR SERVICE WHICH WE ARE NOT VERY ADEPT AT RESOLVING. ONCE WE RESPOND WE SHOULD MAKE FULL REPORTS OF THE INCIDENT. CREATING FROM THESE REPORTS A HISTORY OF CONFLICT THAT CAN BE UTILIZED BY ACTION AGENCIES.

WE SHOULD CREATE A DIAGNOSTIC FACILITY STAFFED WITH THE FULL RANGE OF EXPERTISE FROM MEDICAL AND LEGAL, TO BUDGET PLANNING. THESE EXPERTS WOULD ANALYZE THE CONFLICT SITUATION OF THE BATTLING PAIRS AND AFFIRMATIVELY REFER THEM TO THE APPROPRIATE EXISTING SOCIAL SERVICE AGENCIES. SUCH A FACILITY STAFFED BY PUBLIC AND PRIVATE SECTOR EXPERTS WOULD ASSURE THAT THE APPROPRIATE SERVICE WAS RENDERED RATHER THAN MERELY DUMPING THESE PERSONS INTO BROAD SOCIAL SERVICE PROGRAMS. IN ORDER TO INITIATE THIS DIAGNOSTIC-INTERVENTION STRATEGY THE POLICE WOULD PLAY THE LIMITED ROLE OF IDENTIFYING THE PARTIES AND SITUATIONS IN WHICH INTERVENTION WAS NEEDED.

FOURTH WE NEED TO EXAMINE A FULL RANGE OF NON-CRIMINAL REMEDIES FOR SOCIAL CONFLICT. ONE SUCH STRATEGY COULD BE THE CIVIL PROCESS DISARMAMENT OF CONFLICT PRONE HOUSEHOLDS. ANOTHER MIGHT WELL BE THE JUDICIALLY DECREED SEPARATION OF VIOLENCE PRONE PAIRS. I REALIZE THAT

THE LATTER SUGGESTION IS UNPALATABLE TO MANY, HOWEVER, THERE COMES A POINT WHEN SOCIETY MUST INTERVENE ON THE BEHALF OF THOSE PERSONS NOT WILLING TO INITIATE THE ACTION NECESSARY TO PRESERVE THEIR OWN LIVES.

FINALLY, AS I HAVE SAID BEFORE WE MUST BEGIN TO VIEW DOMESTIC VIOLENCE AS A "PUBLIC ISSUE" RATHER THAN A "PRIVATE PROBLEM." WE MUST RECOGNIZE THE TREMENDOUS COSTS IN BLOOD AND MONEY OF OUR FAILURE TO PROTECT THOSE PEOPLE WHO ARE DAILY BRUTALIZED BY THEIR CONJUGAL PARTNERS. AS DISTASTEFUL AS IT MAY SEEM TO MOST, SOCIETY MUST RECOGNIZE THE ROLE IT HAS PLAYED IN CREATING AN IDEAL OF THE SANCTITY OF THE HOME BEYOND WHOSE DOORS ANYTHING GOES.

THE POTENTIAL FOR PROGRESS IN THIS VITAL AREA IS DIM AND REMAINS SO AS LONG AS WE CONTINUE TO VIEW WOMEN AS PROPERTY RATHER THAN AS FULLY VESTED, INDEPENDENT MEMBERS OF SOCIETY. THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM AFFIRMATIVELY RESPONDED TO THE BRUTALIZATION OF CHILDREN WHO SHARED THE FEMALES PROPERTY CLASSIFICATION. IT MUST NOW MOVE TO ASSURE THE SAME SAFE GUARDS FOR WOMEN. AT LEAST FOR THE LENGTH OF TIME IT WOULD REQUIRE TO RESOCIALIZE OUR SOCIETY IN ITS MALE-FEMALE ROLE CONCEPTS.

IT IS NO ACCIDENT THAT WOMEN ARE NOT THE SUBJECT OF EXPRESS CONCERN IN THE CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES. THAT DOCUMENT AS HAS THE LAW WHICH FOLLOWS FROM IT REFLECTS THE STANDARD SOCIALIZATION OF ITS FRAMERS. WOMEN WERE NOT SECOND CLASS CITIZENS BUT IN FACT WERE NON-CITIZENS. AS SUCH THEY WERE NOT ENTITLED TO THE PROTECTIONS EXTENDED TO FULLY VESTED MALE CITIZENS.

* 19. DOMESTIC VIOLENCE

19.1 General. When a member encounters a disturbance involving domestic violence, he may arrest a person without a warrant whether or not the violation was committed in his presence provided that : 1) the member has reasonable cause to believe that an assault and battery or aggravated assault has taken or is taking place; and 2) the violator is the spouse or former spouse of the victim, or a person of the opposite sex residing or having resided in the same household as the victim.

19.2 Violation of Civil Law. Pursuant to the issuance of a court injunction, a member may arrest a person in violation of said injunction provided that: 1) a preliminary injunction has been issued pursuant to the institution of a divorce action; and 2) a certified copy of the injunction and proof of service on that person has been filed with the department; and 3) the injunction states on its face that a violation of its terms subjects that person to criminal contempt and that if found guilty the violator shall be imprisoned for not more than 90 days and fined not more than \$500.00; and 4) the person is acting in violation of the injunction by entering the premises; or assaulting, beating, molesting, or wounding the protected person; or removing minor children from the spouse having legal custody in violation of the custody and visitation order of the court.

A member may also arrest a person without a warrant when he has reasonable cause to believe that: 1) an order for a peace bond has been issued pursuant to statute; and 2) a certified copy of the order is filed with the department; and 3) the person is acting in violation of the order.

A member encountering a violation of the above-mentioned injunction or peace bond shall contact the Notification and Control Section to determine if a certified copy of the injunction or peace bond and any proof of service is on file with the department.

19.3 Failure to Pay Child Support. When a person violates a civil court order by refusing to pay child support and/or alimony, he may be arrested in the following circumstances:

- a. The person fails to pay as ordered and is held in civil contempt and a bench warrant or writ of attachment for his arrest is issued; or
- b. When a warrant for non-support has been issued by a criminal court.

EVERGREEN LEGAL SERVICES
PIONEER SQUARE OFFICE
618 SECOND AVENUE
SEATTLE, WASHINGTON 98104
(206) 464-5811

GREGORY R. DALLAIRE
DIRECTOR

December 14, 1979

Ms. Rochelle Plotnick
Administrative Assistant
1016 West 6th Avenue
Suite 201
Anchorage, Alaska 99501

Dear Rochelle:

Well, I have finally had a chance to look over the Domestic Violence Legislation you left me.

It looks very complete and detailed. I would like to mention a few areas that we had trouble with. I have no way of knowing if they would be for you too, so I'll just bring them up.

First, the section defining domestic violence sounds to me like it covers all members of families, including parents and children. I think it's really good to do that, but it would never have flown here. Also in that section you are making spousal rape a crime. I agree that it should be. Is our legislature ready for that? We deliberately excluded that, feeling it would really hurt the whole bill.

Finally, you are directing the bill to police and to Civil Courts as well. We at one time thought about doing that but didn't, again, to keep things simple. That way if part was unacceptable, we didn't lose the whole thing.

I want to repeat, those issues were all problems because of our legislature. I don't know if they are concerns for you too.

I really like the sound of the bill. I hope you will get it through as is! Good luck.

Very truly yours,

Kay

Kay Frank, Coordinator
Abused Women Project

KF/k1b

Domestic Violence: Victim Alternatives

Physical abuse by one person against another is a crime. In King County and the City of Seattle, there are several programs which specialize in the problems of abused women. These programs offer both legal and social service assistance.

Emergency

If you are physically threatened or physically abused, call 911 for assaults occurring in the City of Seattle, or 344-4080 for assaults occurring in King County. Be sure to give your name, address and phone number. If you need medical assistance, say so.

When the police arrive:

- The police will try to calm the situation, and if the situation justifies an arrest, they may make an arrest.
- If the police make an arrest, you may be required to give a statement to them at that time, and you will be expected to testify against that person in court if the case results in a trial.
- If no arrest is made, you may still have charges pressed against the person. If the police or sheriff are called and you think you may want to file charges later, ask them to take a report at the scene.

(a) In the city of Seattle: A police report taken at the scene can strengthen your case. However, if no report is taken, you may make a report to In-Person complaints, Third floor, Public Safety Building, or at your local precinct.

(b) In King County: You must go to your local district court to press charges if no arrest was made and the assault was not severe. A report taken by the sheriff deputy at the scene can help your case.

- If the police make an arrest, or take a report if a complaint is filed, you will be expected to testify against the person if the case comes to trial.

Shelter Care

For referral to shelter care, call Open Door Clinic at 524-7404, 24 hours a day, 7 days a week.

Legal Remedies

If you are an abused woman and wish to press charges or follow through after the police have taken a report in the city of Seattle, call either the **Abused Women's Project** at Evergreen Legal Services at 464-5911 or the **Battered Women's Advocate** at the Seattle City Attorney's Office at 625-2119. If the assault took place in the County, call Evergreen Legal Services at 464-5911.

Types of Criminal Charges:*

Assault: One person injures another intentionally or recklessly.

Menacing: By physical action, one person intentionally places or attempts to place another in fear of imminent serious bodily injury or death. (Outside Seattle, this is considered assault.)

Trespass: Occurs when a person enters another person's home without permission, or remains in another person's home after the owner or person renting asks him/her to leave.

*See state law or city code for exact language and additional possible criminal charges.

Types of Civil Actions:

Restraining Order: You do not need a restraining order to press criminal charges against the person who assaults or menaces you even if that person is your husband or wife. You may need a restraining order if you are married and want to keep your spouse out of your home. Police may enforce a restraining order only when the order states on its face that violation of the order is a criminal offense.

Dissolution (Divorce) or Legal Separation: A person who is legally married may file a petition for dissolution (divorce) or legal separation.

Child Custody: A person with a child may file a petition for custody if she/he is not married to the parent of the child.

For legal assistance, call the Abused Women's Project at Evergreen Legal Services, 464-5911, 9:00 a.m. to 4:30 p.m. weekdays.

Social Service Options

Assistance in legal matters, family counseling, treatment of alcoholism, mental health counseling, specialized counseling for persons who want to stop being violent, shelters for women and children, home visits for discussion of community resources and mediation, and other services are available. The organizations listed on the next page can provide services in their respective areas, and each will be able to refer you to other relevant services.

Community Service Officer Section, Seattle Police Department

Ask For: Domestic Assault Project
Hours: 8:00 a.m. to **Midnight** weekdays;
call 911 after hours
Phone: 625-4661 (They can come to your
home when necessary)

Evergreen Legal Services

Ask For: Abused Women's Project
Hours: 9:00 a.m. to 4:30 p.m. weekdays
Phone: 464-5911

The Abused Women's Support Network

Ask For: Karen or Ginny
Hours: 8:30 a.m. to 5:00 p.m. weekdays
Phone: 522-7039

Crisis Clinic

Hours: 24 hours a day, seven days a week
Phone: 325-5550

Open Door Clinic (Shelter Referral)

Ask For: Abused Women's Shelter Referral
Hours: 24 hours a day, seven days a week
Phone: 524-7404

Seattle City Attorney's Office

Ask For: Battered Women's Advocate
Hours: 8:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m. weekdays
Phone: 625-2119

The preparation of this brochure was aided in part by a grant from the U. S. Department of Justice, Law Enforcement Assistance Administration, and the Washington State Law and Justice Planning Office, pursuant to Title I of Public Law 90-351. Views stated in this document do not necessarily represent the official position or policies of the Department of Justice.

EVERGREEN LEGAL SERVICES
PIONEER SQUARE OFFICE
618 SECOND AVENUE
SEATTLE, WASHINGTON 98104
(206) 464-5911

GREGORY R. DALLAIRE
DIRECTOR

October 18, 1979

Rachelle Plotnick
House Judiciary Committee
1016 West 6th Ave.
Anchorage, Alaska 99501

Hi,

Enclosed is the brochure developed in King County which we hope police distribute to victims of domestic violence.

Please do not hesitate to call if there is anything I might be able to help you with.

Sincerely,

Kay Frank

Kay Frank, Coordinator
Abused Womens Project

KF/klb

Enclosure

Arnold sentencing is postponed

The sentencing of William Arnold, convicted in August of killing his wife, Sue, was postponed Tuesday.

Superior Court Judge Mark Rowland granted the defense's motion for a continuance; sentencing is being rescheduled for after Oct. 29.

Arnold's attorney, John Murtagh, requested the continuance to allow more time to study Arnold's pre-sentencing report, reportedly completed on Monday. Both the defense and the prosecution attorneys use the comprehensive report — which includes information on Arnold's background and mental state — to prepare their arguments regarding his proposed sentence.

Under Alaska law, a second-degree murder conviction carries a maximum penalty of life in prison, or a minimum penalty of 15 years.

Arnold was convicted of second-degree murder in August after he told jurors he had hoped for a reconciliation with his estranged wife on the morning of the killing. Arnold shot his wife, Sue, six times at close range on Oct. 11, 1978 shortly after she arrived at the parking lot of her newly-found job.

Arnold testified that he waited for his wife at the parking lot that morning to ask her to come home with their four children, but that she refused, telling him he would never see the children again. "... I just went off," he testified.

According to expert testimony during the trial, Arnold was "psychologically out of control" at the time of the shooting, desperate to regain control over his wife, who was living at the Abused Women's Aid In Crisis shelter at the time she was killed.

A21 1812 12.31 JA01 0025 12.31 04/06/79

TO: REP. PARR

FROM: HUGH CONNELLY, PRESIDENT, TANANA VALLEY BAR ASSOCIATION LEGISLATIVE
COMMITTEE, 604 BARNETTE, FBKS., AK 99701, 452-1541

RE: HOUSE BILL 392

MESSAGE: THE TVBA LEGISLATIVE COMMITTEE HAS REVIEWED HB 392. THE COMMITTEE VOTED TO SUPPORT THE BILL IN PRINCIPLE. WE LIKE THE PROVISION THAT THERE IS NO REQUIREMENT OF AN UNDERLYING DIVORCE ACTION TO SEEK ORDERS FOR VICTIMS OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE, THE EMERGENCY DISTRICT COURT JURISDICTION, THE AVAILABILITY OF FORMS FOR PERSONS TO PROCEED WITHOUT ATTORNEYS, THE OBLIGATION OF POLICE OFFICERS TO RESPOND TO DOMESTIC VIOLENCE CALLS AND THE REQUIREMENT THAT THE COURT MUST NOTIFY LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCIES OF ORDERS ISSUED. HOWEVER, WE HAVE CONCERNS ABOUT MANY SECTIONS OF THE BILL AND THEIR EFFECTS ON EXISTING LAWS AND PROCEDURES AS WELL AS THEIR PRACTICALITY. WE HAVE INVITED OTHER PERSONS TO JOIN US IN WORKING ON AMENDING THIS BILL TO MAKE IT MORE WORKABLE. WE HAVE A CITY POLICEMAN, A DISTRICT COURT JUDGE, A MEMBER OF THE ATTORNEY GENERALS OFFICE, A MEMBER OF THE PUBLIC DEFENDERS OFFICE, AN ALASKA LEGAL SERVICES ATTORNEY, AND PRIVATE ATTORNEYS WHO ALL PLAN TO WORK ON THE BILL IN AN EFFORT TO DRAFT AMENDMENTS THAT ARE ACTUALLY WORKABLE IN DOMESTIC VIOLENCE SITUATIONS BASED UPON OUR EXPERIENCE. WE URGE THE COMMITTEE TO HOLD THE BILL FOR ONE YEAR AND CONSIDER OUR EFFORTS NEXT YEAR TO PROVIDE A MORE ACCEPTABLE BILL THAT MEETS THE INTENT OF THE LEGISLATION TO MAKE THE COURTS MORE AVAILABLE TO VICTIMS OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE.

FBKS LIO/AW/EOM

PROFILE OF ASSAILANTS

(by Carolla S. Serum, Ph.D)

Information on assailants in domestic violence cases is difficult to obtain. These individuals are less visible than victims because they are less likely to seek help. The following observations are based on clinical case data gathered in individual and marital therapy contacts with a small sample of ten men who have assaulted women in conjugal relationships.

A major characteristic of assailants in domestic violence cases is their capacity for self-deception and deception of others. They are masters in the art of finding ways to blame other people and external events for their inappropriate behavior. A life-long pattern of avoiding consequences for their own behavior effectively limits their sense of personal responsibility for their actions and limits their motivation for change. While some assailants have a number of ostensibly positive social relationships in which they "relate" politely and charmingly, these relationships are maintained with distance and control.

Some assailants are assaultive outside their homes; others assault only their conjugal partners and appear well adjusted to the casual observer. Their primary, if not exclusive, emotional investment is with a conjugal partner, and the assailant experiences an intense desire to control this partner. The partner plays an important role in the assailant's ability to externalize conflict and avoid internal distress. When the partner is unavailable, the assailant is likely to experience agitation, guilt, and depression. The partner represents a powerful source of gratification for avoiding this emotional pain and for maintaining self-deception. The assailant is likely to become most violent if the partner threatens or attempts to leave.

It is useful to examine how the personality style of the assailant

Profile of Assailants - continued

interacts with characteristics the conjugal partner develops as a result of victimization. It is particularly instructive to understand how the victim's efforts to adapt to or minimize the violence and conflict, and maintain the relationship, may paradoxically and inadvertently also maintain the violence. While the assailant wishes to project blame on the partner in order to avoid the pain accompanying personal responsibility for assaultive behavior, the victim may accept this blame for reasons related to her own survival. The most powerful enticement for the victims to blame themselves is the fantasy that, if they provoked or elicited the beating, they can consequently control or eliminate the assault simply by being "good". Ironically, though the shift of responsibility may meet some immediate desires for reassurance of both assailant and victim, this shift enhances the likelihood of further assaults. As long as the assailant blames the victim for his own problems, he is likely to continue beating her. In actual fact, the assaults are a product of the assailant's personality structure, and have little relationship to external events such as victim behavior. Once this shift of responsibility occurs, the problem of violent interactions is irresolvable; unless the assailant takes responsibility for his own behavior, the violence will continue unchecked.

Another area in which the effects of victimization of the conjugal partner interact with the personality of the assailant lies in the responses to separation from the relationship. When severe beatings and threats of murdering the partner and/or children or other loved ones have failed to prevent the conjugal partner from leaving, the assailant may become severely depressed. His feelings of guilt, loss, and anxiety may interfere with his ability to function effectively in any area of his life. This is frequently perceived by assailants, victims, and others as indicative of his deep "love"

Profile of Assailants - continued

for the victim and his remorse over his violent actions. The attachment of the assailant to the victim is a powerful bond; far from love, however, it represents a pathological dependency upon the partner. In a very real sense, he needs her--he needs her in a sense that would be emotionally destructive for both of them even if the violence were not occurring. He needs her, and their conflictual interactions, to help him avoid experiencing the intense internal distress which would accompany his recognition of his own responsibility for himself, his behavior, and his predicament. In response, the victim, whose self-esteem has been severely shaken by the assaults, is poignantly vulnerable to the pleadings of the assailant that he desperately needs her; it bolsters her shattered sense of worth. While one of my victim-clients, who understood all the implications of this need, was once moved to remark that she wished he would go need someone else for a change, many victims are repeatedly persuaded to return to a relationship by an assailant who is severely depressed, guilty, and/or suicidal. Far from being masochistic, the victim's motivations include: compassion for the assailant's distress, a need to be needed, and the belief that his extreme distress reduces or eliminates the likelihood of further violence. Unfortunately, the last assumption is opposite of what is most likely true: While there may be a "honeymoon" or "euphoria" phase immediately after an assault, the greater his distress, the greater is his pathological dependency; hence, the higher is the risk of repeated assaults. The assailant's pain is real; however, he uses it to manipulate and control the victim, rather than as a motivation for change. When this manipulation fails, he rapidly reverts to further attempts at intimidation or assaults, or re-establishes this same pathological relationship with another conjugal partner.

Assaultive behavior has enormous pay-offs for the assailant. An

Profile of Assailants - continued

aggressive person generally receives less negative (and, I might add, less realistic) feedback about his or her actions--one simply does not tell the truth to someone who is literally or figuratively holding a gun. The immediate consequences of aggressive behavior are gratifying for the assailant. His partner becomes submissive, attempting in any way to minimize frustration for him in order to avoid being beaten by him. While the victim's accommodating behavior is motivated by a desire to reduce the frequency of assaultive behavior, it instead serves as a powerful pay-off for maintaining it. Victim defiance, on the other hand, does result in a beating. Therein lies the dilemma for the victim--accommodation of the assailant maintains the violence and the relationship, but at a lower level than efforts on her part to defy his wishes or separate from the relationship.

Within the assailant's environment, there is little possibility for external controls which could provide the motivation needed to alter behavior other than action by society. In order to re-establish the relationship on a healthy basis, the victim must stop accommodating the assailant. However, doing so without effective and efficient support from society is self-destructive. Her only option is to attempt to terminate the relationship, which is also risky for her. If she is successful, the assailant re-establishes the same pathological relationship with another woman. Society could provide a basis for forcing the assailant to change by implementing punitive consequences which would make his assaultive behavior less rewarding.

One of the key pathological aspects of assaultive relationships is the shift in responsibility for assault from the assailant to the victim. Our society fosters this sickness by blaming the victim and by failing to hold the assailant responsible for criminal behavior. We call the victim masochistic

Profile of Assailants - continued

or provocative and ignore the assailant. These attitudes, and institutional practices which are representative of these attitudes, contribute to the violence. Effective intervention by society must impact on the assailant if this assailant is ever to be forced into a position where he or she will change. Societal interventions must deliver the clear and unambiguous message that the assailant is personally responsible for assaultive behavior. There is only one legal justification for hitting another person: self-defense. There can be no other excuse in domestic violence cases. If we are to effect change we must say clearly that a person who is dissatisfied with a partner has every right to leave, but no right ever to brutalize that partner.

Camella S. Serum, Ph.D.,
Clinical Psychologist
Midland Mental Health Center,
Mich.

CSS:mdz

PROGRAMS PROVIDING SERVICES
TO BATTERED WOMEN

PROGRAMS PROVIDING SERVICES
TO BATTERED WOMEN

Compiled by: Susan Cohen
Susan Bancroft

Typed by: Lajoie Butler

This listing of programs was prepared by the Center for Women Policy Studies under Grant Number 78-TA-AX-0035 awarded by the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration, U.S. Department of Justice, under the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968, as amended. Points of view or opinions stated in this document are those of the authors and do not necessarily represent the official position or policies of the U.S. Department of Justice.

JUNE 1979

CENTER FOR WOMEN POLICY STUDIES

This information was gathered to verify and update our records of the location, program components and funding sources of groups providing services to battered women. The listing is being duplicated and mailed to the organizations who contributed information to it in appreciation of their cooperation. It is our hope that the material will be reproduced and utilized to facilitate the work of these groups.

The data were collected between April and June 1979. The final page is a form service providers can use to furnish the Center for Women Policy Studies with current information.

Diane Hamlin, Director of the
Resource Center

Jane Chapman, Project Director

ALABAMA

Shelters

Penelope House, Inc.

P.O. Box 6871

Mobile, AL 36606

(205) 471-1771 - Crisis

(205) 471-1795 - Office

Services: Legal aid, (court costs only) counseling, referral,
hotline (24 hrs., 7 days/wk.), housing (max. capacity
15-20 people, limit 3 weeks, will take children), childcare

Funding: CETA, community fundraising, have applied for LEAA
grant

Domestic Abuse Shelter, Inc.

P.O. Box 4752

Montgomery, AL 36101

Services are being planned

Funding: donations

ALASKA

Shelters

AWAIC, Inc.

417 W. 8th St.

Anchorage, AK 99501

(907) 274-4561

Services: Legal aid, counseling, referral, hotline (24 hrs.), housing,
childcare, transportation

Funding: State, community

Aiding Women in Abuse and Rape Emergency

P.O. Box 809

Juneau, AK 99802

(907) 586-6624

Services: Legal aid, counseling, referral, hotline (24 hrs.), housing,
childcare, transportation

Funding: State, community

Bering Sea Women's Coalition

P.O. Box 1596

Nome, AK 99762

(907) 443-5259

Services: Legal aid, counseling, referral, hotline (24 hrs.), housing,
childcare, transportation

Funding: LEAA, state, community

Iliuliuk Family and Health Services

Unalaska, AK 99685

Services: Legal aid, counseling, referral, hotline (24 hrs.), housing,
childcare, transportation

Funding: State, community

Shelters

Tundra Women's Coalition

P.O. Box 1034

Bethel, AK 99559

(907) 543-3455

Services: Legal aid, counseling, referral, hotline (24 hrs.), housing, childcare, transportation

Funding: LEAA, state, community

Women In Crisis Counseling Assistance

331 Fifth Avenue

Fairbanks, AK 99701

(907) 452-2293 - Shelter & Counseling

(907) 452-6770 - Rape

Services: Legal aid, counseling, referral, hotline (24 hrs.), housing, childcare, transportation

Funding: State, community

Other Services

Kenai Women's Resource Center

P.O. Box 2464

Seldotna, AK 99669

(907) 262-9760

Services: Counseling, referral, transportation, housing (safe homes)

Funding: State, community

Kodiak Women's Resource Center

Kodiak, AK 99615

(907) 486-3625

Services: Crisis counseling, referral, hotline housing (in safe homes)

Women in Safe Homes

P.O. Box 6552

Ketchikan, AK 99901

(907) 225-2730

Services: Counseling, referral, hotline, housing (in safe homes)

Funding: LEAA, state, community

ARIZONA

Shelters

Rainbow Retreat, Inc.

4332 N. 12th Street

Phoenix, AZ 85014

(602) 263-1113

Services: Counseling, referral, hotline, childcare, housing

Funding: LEAA

Sojourner Center

P.O. Box 2649

Phoenix, AZ 85602

(602) 258-5344

Services: Counseling, referral, hotline, housing (max capacity 25, limit 7 days, will take children)

Funding: City of Phoenix (CETA); Maricopa County (META); Maricopa County Probation Department, State of Arizona Department of Corrections; Title XX; individual and corporate benefactors

ARIZONA

Shelters

Friends-of-the-Family
6825 E. Osborne Road
Scottsdale, AZ 85251
(602) 949-7256

Services: Legal aid, counseling, referral, hotline, childcare,
housing (max. capacity 12-15, limit 30-45 days, will
take children, sliding scale fee)

Tucson Center for Women and Children
419 S. Stone Ave.
Tucson, AZ 85701
(612) 792-1929 - Crisis
(612) 792-1933 - Home

Services: Counseling, referral, hotline (24 hrs.), childcare,
housing (sliding donation scale, max. 10 women,
children welcome, time limit 1-2 weeks), nutrition
program

Funding: City, CETA, donations, Presbyterian church, fundraising

Other Services

Citizen Participation and Support Project
7012 North 58th Drive
Glendale, AZ 85301
(602) 931-5593

Services: Counseling, referral, hotline (24 hrs.), childcare
and housing purchased for client

Funding: City of Glendale

New Directions for Young Women
246 S. Scott
Tucson, AZ 85701
(602) 623-3677

Services: Counseling, referral, childcare (1-3 P.M.), advocacy
groups, GED for all females 12-18 years of age

Funding: LEAA

Flagstaff Women's Resource, Inc.
3 N. Leroux Suite 201
Flagstaff, AZ 86001
(602) 774-2727 - Crisis
(602) 774-7353 - Office or 774-1008

Services: Counseling, referral, temporary immediate shelter in
volunteer homes, hotline (8A.M. - 5P.M. M-F)

Funding: CETA, CSA, WEEA, expecting ACTION funding.

Southern Arizona Legal Aid, Inc.
Family Law Unit
155 E. Alameda
Tucson, AZ 85701
(602) 623-9461

Services: Legal aid, referral, no charge

Funding: Legal Services Corp., United Way, Bar Association,
Titles IX, XIII, XX, CETA, ACTION, private donations

ARKANSAS

Shelters

Northwest Arkansas Project for Battered Women and their Families
P.O. Box 1168
Fayetteville, AR 72701
(501) 521-1394
Services: Referral, hotline (24 hrs.), housing, counseling
Funding: CETA, County Quorum Court, Washington County EOA,
private donations

Other Services

Advocates for Battered Women
700 N. Polk
Little Rock, AR 72205
(501) 664-8834 - Crisis
(501) 664-8834 - Office
Services: Legal aid, counseling, referral, hotline (24 hrs.)
Funding: Volunteer at present time

CALIFORNIA

Shelters

La Casa de Las Madres
P.O. Box 15147
San Francisco, CA 94115
(415) 626-9343 - Crisis
(415) 626-7859 - Office
Services: Legal aid, counseling, referral, childcare, housing
(Maximum 30, children welcome)
Funding: Vanguard, Colman Youth Services, San Francisco
Foundation

Haven Hills, Inc.
P.O. Box 66
Canoga Park, CA 91305
(213) 887-6589 - Crisis
(213) 340-2632 - Office
Services: Legal aid, counseling (sliding scale), referral,
hotline (24 hrs.), housing (max. 30 days, max.
capacity 15, children welcome)
Funding: City Revenue Sharing, State Health Dept., community
resources, private foundations, HUD

Rosasharon
P.O. Box 4583
North Hollywood, CA 91607
(213) 769-4237 - Crisis-781-2722
(213) 985-2006 - Office
Services: Counseling, referral, hotline (24 hrs.), childcare,
housing (max. 30-45 days, Max. capacity 30-40,
children welcome)
Funding: City of Los Angeles, HUD

CALIFORNIA

Shelters

Emergency Shelter Program, Inc.

24518 Mission Boulevard

Hayward, CA 94544

(415) 881-1244 - Crisis

(415) 881-1246 - Office

Services: Counseling, referral, hotline (24 hrs.), housing (max. 10 days, max. capacity 23, children welcome, bilingual shelter)

Funding: Revenue sharing, private donations, ACAP

Sojourn c/o Ocean Park Community Center

245 Hill Street

Santa Monica, CA 90405

(213) 399-9228

Services: Counseling, referral, hotline (24 hrs.), childcare, housing (max. 30 days, max. capacity 4, children welcome)

Funding: Private donations

Berkeley Women's Refuge

2134 Allison Way

Berkeley, CA 94704

(415) 849-2314 - Crisis

(415) 845-9256 - Office

Services: Counseling, referral, hotline (24 hrs.), housing (max. 7-10 days, max. capacity 23, children welcome)

Funding: Revenue sharing city/county, ACAP, private donations

Harbor Area YWCA Refuge and Services for Victims of Domestic Violence

437 W. 9th Street

San Pedro, CA 90731

(213) 547-9343 - Crisis

(213) 547-0831 - Office

Services: Counseling, referral, hotline, housing (max. 14 days, max. capacity 10, children welcome)

Funding: YWCA, churches, CETA, individuals

Haven House, Inc.

P.O. Box 2007

Paradena, CA 91107

(213) 681-2626

Services: Legal aid (sliding scale), counseling, referral, hotline (24 hrs.), childcare, housing (max. 30 days, max. capacity 35, children welcome)

Funding: L.A. County-General Revenue Sharing

Marin Abused Women's Services

P.O. Box 2924

San Rafael, CA 94901

(415) 924-6616 - Crisis

(415) 457-4413 - Office

Services: Legal aid, counseling, referral, hotline (24 hrs.), childcare (hours by arrangement), housing (max. 28 days, max. capacity 10, children welcome)

Funding: Private donations

CALIFORNIA

Shelters

Mother's Emergency Stress Service

2515 J Street

Sacramento, CA 95816

(916) 446-7811 - Crisis

(916) 446-2791 - Home

Services: Legal aid, counseling, referral, hotline (24 hrs.), housing (max. 60 days, max. capacity 15, children welcome), pre-child abuse and child abuse counseling

Funding: County (for crisis line only)

Coalition for Alternatives to Domestic Violence

P.O. Box 910

Riverside, CA 92502

(714) 686-HELP

Services: Legal advice (sliding scale), counseling, referral, hotline (24 hrs.), some childcare, housing (max. 14 days, fees: \$1.00 for women, .50 for children, sliding scale)

Funding: Membership, contributions

Violence in the Family Project, Community Action Commission

735 State Street

Santa Barbara, CA 93102

(805) 968-2556 - Crisis

(805) 963-1526 - Office

Services: Legal aid (sliding scale), referral, hotline (24 hrs.), housing (client advocate, small demonstration shelter)

Funding: CETA, Title VI

Women's Resource Center, Inc.

4070 Mission Avenue, Room 220

San Luis Rey, CA 92068

(714) 757-3500 - Crisis

(714) 757-3500 - Office

Services: Counseling, referral, hotline, housing (max. 1 day, max. capacity 15, children welcome)

Funding: County Revenue Sharing, contribution, R.E.&C., and United Way

Women's Shelter

P.O. Box 4222

Long Beach, CA 90804

(213) 437-4663

Services: Counseling, referral, hotline, childcare (for residents), housing (max. 28 days, max. capacity 21, children welcome)

Funding: Long Beach, CETA, Second Community Service Fund, and private donations

San Francisco Women's Center

63 Brady Street

San Francisco, CA 94103

(415) 431-1180

Services: Legal aid, referral, housing

Funding: Grants, private donations, membership dues

CALIFORNIA

Shelters

Solano Center for Battered Women
P.O. Box 2051
Fairfield, CA 94533
(707) 429-HELP - Crisis
(707) 425-9768 - Home
Services: Counseling, referral, hotline (24 hrs.), housing
(max. capacity 6, children welcome)
Funding: County and city monies, CETA

WOMA - The Women's Alliance
1509 E. Santa Clara Street
San Jose, CA 95116
(408) 251-6655
Services: Legal aid, counseling, referral, hotline, housing
Funding: CETA, State Health Dept., private foundations and
private industry

Womanspace Shelter for Battered Women
P.O. Box 106994
Sacramento, CA 95816
(916) 446-7811 - Crisis
(916) 446-2791 - Office
Services: Legal aid, counseling, referral, hotline (24 hrs.),
childcare, housing (max. 56 days, max. capacity 15,
children welcome)
Funding: Community support

Women's Transitional Living Center, Inc.
P.O. Box 6103
Orange, CA 92667
(714) 992-1931
Services: Counseling (donation requested), referral, childcare,
housing (\$1.00 for women, .25 for children, max. 30
days, max. capacity 18)
Funding: Revenue sharing, private donations

Women United Against Battering
P.O. Box 893
Placerville, CA 95667
(916) 622-1235 - Crisis
(916) 626-0338 - Office
Services: Counseling, referral, hotline, childcare, housing
(max. 5 days, children welcome)
Funding: County donation

YWCA Women Against Domestic Violence
P.O. Box 1362
Monterey, CA 93940
(408) 649-0834
Services: Referral, hotline (10 A.M. - 10 P.M.), housing
(max. 14 days, max. capacity 30, children welcome,
sliding scale)
Funding: Service clubs, donations, YWCA, Revenue sharing

CALIFORNIA

Shelters

A Safe Place

P.O. Box 275
Oakland, CA 94604
(415) 444-7233

Services: Legal aid, counseling, referral, hotline (24 hrs.),
childcare, housing (max. capacity 30, time limit 6
weeks, will take children, adults \$1.00, children .50
Funding: CETA, Title VI, grants, donations

Women Encouraging Enterprise & Development (WEED)

Station A, Box 111
Auburn, CA 95603
(916) 885-8406

Services: Legal aid, counseling, referral, hotline (24 hrs.),
housing, children welcome

Mariposa House - Battered Women Shelter Project

P.O. Box 1123
Aptos, CA 95003
(408) 476-1489

Services: Legal aid, counseling, referral, hotline (24 hrs.),
childcare, housing (max. capacity 15, limit 4-6 wks.,
will take children)
Funding: SB91, CETA, private foundations

Merced County Commission on the Status of Women/Friends of Battered
Women

2150 M Street, Merced, CA 95340
P.O. Box 377, Merced, CA 95340
(209) 726-7549

Services: Referral, hotline (24 hrs.), housing (max. capacity
15, limit 6 wks., will take children)
Funding: CETA, private donations

San Mateo Women's Shelter

P.O. Box 652
San Mateo, CA 94401
(415) 342-0850

Services: Legal aid, counseling, referral, hotline, childcare,
housing (limit 1 mo., will take children)
Funding: Foundations, churches, private contributions

Tri-Valley Haven for Women

P.O. Box 188
Livermore, CA 94550
(415) 443-1955

Services: Counseling groups, referral, hotline (24 hrs.), limited
childcare, housing (max. capacity 10, limit 30-60 days,
will take children)
Funding: CETA, HUD, ACAP grant, donations

CALIFORNIA

Other Services

The Battered Women's Project

2187 Ulric St., Suite D

San Diego, CA 92111

(714) 565-7197 - Crisis

(714) 565-7198 - Office

Services: Legal aid, counseling, referral, hotline (24 hrs.)

Funding: CETA

Legal Aid Foundation of Long Beach

4790 E. Pacific Coast Hwy.

Long Beach, CA 90804

(213) 434-7421

Services: Legal aid, counseling, referral

Funding: Legal Services Corporation

Santa Monica Hospital Medical Center

1225 Fifteenth Street

Santa Monica, CA 90404

(213) 451-1511

Services: Counseling, referral, medical care

Funding: Self supported

Mountain Sisters Collective

Box 426, Old Bank Mall

Angels Camp, CA 95222

(209) 736-2723 - Crisis

(209) 736-4801 - Office

Services: Counseling, referral, community education

Funding: Private funding

Women's Crisis Support

640 Capitola Road

Santa Cruz, CA 95062

(408) 425-2058

Services: Counseling, referral, hotline (24 hrs.)

Funding: CETA and County Revenue Sharing

Women's Litigation Unit - Neighborhood Legal Assistance

1095 Market Street

San Francisco, CA 94103

(415) 626-3819

Services: Legal aid (residence and low income requirement)

Funding: Legal Services Corporation

Cummings, Jordan, and Morgan

96 Jessie Street

San Francisco, CA 94105

(415) 495-4495

Services: Legal aid (charge involved)

Funding: Private law office

CALIFORNIA

Other Services

YWCA Women's Emergency Shelter

P.O. Box 3506

Santa Rosa, CA 95402

(707) 546-1234 - Crisis

(707) 546-1477 - Office

Services: Legal aid, counseling, referral, hotline, childcare

Funding: Revenue Sharing, State Health Dept., community fund raising, churches, private donations

Domestic Violence Unit

Community Legal Services of Santa Clara County

210 S. First Street - P.O. Box 267

San Jose, CA 95103

(408) 998-5200

Services: Legal aid, counseling, referral

Funding: CETA

Call/Battered Women's Alternatives

1035 Carol Lane

Lafayette, CA 94549

(415) 284-CARE - Crisis

(415) 837-6936 - Office

Services: Legal aid (\$15.00 first consultation, variable fee), counseling, referral, hotline (24 hrs.), childcare (during support groups)

Funding: East Bay Community Foundation, Revenue Sharing, HUD, contributions

Pacific-Asian Rape Care-line

c/o Council of Asian/Pacific Organizations

1543 W. Olympic Boulevard, Room 323

Los Angeles, CA 90015

(213) 388-0446

Services: Counseling, referral, hotline (8:30-5:00p.m., M-F), housing (planned), multilingual staff prevention workshops

Funding: CETA VI

COLORADO

Shelters

Battered Women Services

12 N. Meade

Colorado Springs, CO 80907

(303) 633-4601 - Office

(303) 471-HELP - Evenings and weekends

Services: Counseling, referral, hotline (24 hrs.), housing (private homes, children welcome)

Funding: CETA, donations

COLORADO

Shelters

Battered Woman Project c/o Women's Resource Center

4th and Rood

Grand Junction, CO 81501

(303) 243-0190

Services: Counseling, referral, hotline (24 hrs.), housing
(max. 14 days, max. capacity 4 women, sliding scale,
children welcome)

Funding: Individual contributions

Battered Woman Project

205 N. 4th

Grand Junction, CO 81501

(303) 242-0190 - Crisis

Services: Counseling, referral, hotline (24 hrs.), childcare,
housing (max. 14 days, children welcome)

Brandun Guest House

1260 Pennsylvania

Denver, CO 80203

(303) 832-7826

Services: Counseling, referral, hotline (24 hrs.), childcare,
housing (max. 28 days, max. capacity 50, children
welcome)

Funding: United Way and CETA

Columbine Center

1331 Columbine

Denver, CO 80206

(303) 399-0082 - Crisis

(303) 399-4554 - Office

Services: Legal aid (sliding scale), counseling (sliding scale),
referral, hotline (24 hrs.), childcare, housing (max.
30 days, max. capacity 25-30, children welcome)

Women in Crisis

P.O. Box 1955

Evergreen, CO 80439

(303) 232-0996 - Crisis

(303) 674-5504, 234-1494 - Home

Services: Legal aid (sliding scale), counseling, referral, hot-
line (24 hrs.), childcare, housing (max. capacity 40,
children welcome)

Funding: CETA, private foundations, Dept. of Social Services

Women in Crisis

1426 Pierce Street

Lakewood, CO 80214

(303) 232-0996 - Crisis

(303) 234-1494 - Office

Services: Legal aid, counseling, referral, hotline (24 hrs.),
housing (sliding scale, max. 28 days, max. capacity
40, children welcome)

Funding: CETA, Piton Foundation

COLORADO

Shelters

Safe House

1264 Race Street

Denver, CO 80206

(303) 338-4703 - Crisis

(303) 388-4268 - Office

Services: Legal aid, counseling, referral, hotline (10-5), childcare, housing (max. 90 days, max. capacity 30, children welcome)

Funding: LEAA, Denver Dept. of Social Services, private donations, Denver Anti-Crime Council

York Street Center

1632 York Street

Denver, CO 80206

(303) 333-5626 - Crisis

(303) 321-8191 - Sexual Assault only

(303) 388-0834 - Office

Services: Legal aid, counseling, referral, hotline (24 hrs.), childcare (daytime only), housing (max. 14 days)

Funding: LEAA

Women's Assistance Services

P.O. Box 385

6571 Kearney

Commerce City, CO 80037

(303) 289-4441

Services: Counseling, referral, advocacy, housing (max. capacity 26, will take children, \$1.75 per person/per day for food, \$3.00 per family per day for housing)

Funding: City, county, federal-LEAA, private

Other Services

Boulder County Women's Resource Center

1406 Pine Street

Boulder, CO 80302

(303) 447-9670

Services: Counseling, referral

Funding: CETA - P.S.E., city, county, United Way, private donations

CONNECTICUT

Shelters

New Haven Project for Battered Women

P.O. Box 1329

New Haven, CT 06505

(203) 789-8104

Services: Counseling, referral, hotline (9-5, and some evenings), childcare, emergency housing

Funding: City and state grants

CONNECTICUT

Shelters

Prudence Crandall Center for Women
37 Bassett Street
New Britain, CT 06051
(203) 225-6357, 229-6939
Services: Counseling, referral, childcare, housing (max. 60 days,
max. capacity 10 women, children welcome)
Funding: CETA, CDA, various churches

Other Services

Catholic Family Services
90 Franklin Square
New Britain, CT 06051
(203) 225-3561
Services: Counseling (sliding scale), referral
Funding: United Way, fees, grants

New Haven Legal Assistance Association
399 Temple Street
New " n, CT 06511
(203) 5-8230
Services: Legal aid, counseling, referral
Funding: Legal Services Corporation, Title XX, United Way

Yale/New Haven Hospital Rape and Sexual Assault
Trauma Counseling Team
c/o Emergency Services, Yale New Haven Hospital
789 Howard Avenue
New Haven, CT 06510
(203) 436-1960
Services: Counseling, referral, medical treatment, emergency
housing (in emergency room overnight)
Funding: Hospital

Stand, Inc.
246 Main Street
Derby, CT 06418
(203) 735-9553
Services: Counseling, referral
Funding: Dept. of Mental Health, United Way, TEAM, New Haven
Foundation, CT Foundation for the Arts

YWCA of Greater Bridgeport
1862 East Main Street
Bridgeport, CT 06610
(203) 334-6154
Services: Legal aid, counseling (sliding scale), referral, hot-
line (24 hrs.)

DELAWARE

For information and referral concerning the State of Delaware's Family Violence Program, contact:

(302) 475-4111 - Newcastle County

(302) 422-8058 - Kent and Sussex Counties

Shelters

Families In Transition

121 S. Walnut

Milford, DE 19963

(302) 422-8058

Services: Legal aid, counseling, referral, hotline (24 hrs.),
housing

Funding: LEAA

New Beginnings

Arden House

2210 Swiss Lane

Ardentown, DE 19810

(302) 475-8424

Services: Legal aid, counseling, referral, childcare, housing
(max. 14 days, max. capacity 8, children welcome)

Other Services

YWCA Family Violence Program

908 King Street

Ardentown, DE

(302) 475-4111

Services: Legal aid, counseling, referral, hotline

Funding: LEAA

Child, Inc.

11th and Washington Streets

Wilmington, DE 19801

(302) 655-3311

Services: Counseling, referral

Funding: LEAA

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Shelters

House of Ruth
1215 New Jersey Ave., N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20001
(202) 347-9689

Services: Legal aid (emergency basis), counseling, referral, hotline (24 hrs.), housing (overnight stay, max. capacity 30, children welcome)
Funding: Community, churches, business groups, social organizations

House of Imogene
214 P Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20001
(202) 797-7460

Services: Counseling, referral, housing (max. 7 days, max. capacity 25, children not accepted)
Funding: Individual contributions

My Sisters' Place
P.O. Box 3035
Washington, DC 20010
(202) 529-5991

Services: Counseling, referral, hotline (24 hrs.), children's program,, housing (max. capacity 13 people and 2 babies limit 6 weeks, will take children)
Funding: Varied sources

Other Services

Citizen Complaint Center
Superior Court Building A
Fifth and F Street, N.W.
F Street entrance
Washington, DC
(202) 724-5750

Services: Remedies obtainable through the center are civil protection orders, prosecutors hearings, and occasionally, warrants. Crisis counseling and referral are also available. As of Oct. 79, Center will institute a mediation service using neighborhood and community volunteers. Complainant must know the respondent's full name and mailing address. No income guidelines for services, hours M-F, 8:30AM-9:30PM.
Funding: US Attorney's office, Office of Corporation Council, Social Services Division of the Superior Court, Center for Community Justice.

Women's Legal Defense Fund
1010 Vermont Ave., N.W.
Suite 210
Washington, DC
(202) 630-1123

Services: Legal counseling, referral

FLORIDA

Shelters

YWCA Domestic Assault Shelter

901 South Olive Avenue
West Palm Beach, FL 33401
(305) 833-2439

Services: Legal aid, counseling, referral, hotline (24 hrs.), child-care, housing (max. capacity 10-13, variable time limit)
Funding: Foundations, contributions, YWCA

Hubbard House

1231 Hubbard Street
Jacksonville, FL 32206
(904) 354-3114 - Crisis
(904) 354-3114 - Office

Services: Legal aid, counseling, referral, hotline (24 hrs.), child-care, housing (\$1.00 per day, max. 21 days, max. capacity 25 women, children welcome)

Funding: Public contributions, private foundations, businesses, CETA

Spouse Abuse, Inc. c/o We Care, Inc.

112 Pasadena Place
Orlando, FL 32803
(305) 628-1227 (24 hrs.)
(305) 425-2624 (8 A.M. to midnight)

Services: Legal aid, counseling, referral, hotline (24 hrs.), child-care (referrals), housing (max. 21 days)

Funding: LEAA, Orange County donations, Community Mental Health Board, United Way

The Spring, Inc.

P.O. Box 11087
Tampa, FL 33610
(813) 835-4471 - Crisis
(813) 835-9481 - Office

Services: Legal aid, counseling, referral, hotline (24 hrs.), child-care (when available), housing (limit three weeks), will take children

Funding: Private donations, volunteers

Safespace: Battered Women's Shelter

P.O. Box 186
Miami, FL 33137
(305) 576-6161 - Crisis
(305) 579-2915 - Office

Services: Legal aid, counseling, referral, hotline (24 hrs.), housing (\$1.25 per day, max. 21 days, max. capacity 30, children welcome)

Funding: LEAA, Dade County

YWCA of Jacksonville

325 E. Duval Street
Jacksonville, FL 32202
(904) 354-6681

Services: Counseling, referral, job training and placement, housing (\$30.00 per week, max. 60 days, max. capacity 86, children welcome)

Funding: Manpower

FLORIDA

Other Services

Victim Advocate Program
Ft. Lauderdale Police Dept., 1300 W. Broward Blvd.
Fort Lauderdale, FL 33312
(305) 761-2143
Services: Counseling, referral, hotline (24 hrs.)
Funding: City of Fort Lauderdale

Citizen Dispute Settlement Center
1351 N.W. 12th Street
Miami, FL 33125
(305) 547-7062
Services: Referral, mediation (domestic and neighbor)
Funding: LEAA and Dade County

Domestic Assault Project
Pan. Am. Bldg., 307 N. Dixie Hwy.
West Palm Beach, FL 33402
(305) 588-1121 - Crisis
(305) 837-2418 - Office
Services: Counseling, referral, hotline (24 hrs.)
Funding: LEAA, state and county

Pensacola YWCA
1417 N. 12th Avenue
Pensacola, FL 32504
(904) 438-2171
Services: Referral
Funding: Self-supporting

GEORGIA

Shelters

Council on Battered Women
45 11th Street N.E.
Atlanta, GA 30309
(404) 572-2626 - Crisis
(404) 873-1766 - Office
Services: Legal aid, counseling, referral, hotline (weekends and
after five), childcare, housing (max. 30 days, max.
capacity 36, children welcome)
Funding: Contributions

YWCA Crisis Center
48 Henderson Street
Marietta, GA 30064
(404) 973-8890
Services: Referral, housing (max. 5 days, max. capacity 3 adults,
children accepted, sliding scale of fees)
Funding: Donations from YWCA and community

GEORGIA

Shelters

Hospitality House for Women
216 South Broad Street
Rome, GA 30161
(912) 235-4673

Services: Legal aid, counseling, referral, childcare, housing
(max. capacity 10, limit 5 days, will take children)
Funding: Private contributions

HAWAII

Shelters

Shelter for Abused Spouses and Children
1888 Owawa Street
Honolulu, HI 96819

(808) 841-0822 - Crisis

(808) 841-3275 - Office

Services: Counseling, referral, hotline (24 hrs.), housing (max.
capacity 25, limit 5 working days, will take children)

Funding: United Way, state, churches

IDAHO

Shelters

The Woman's Advocates

454 North Garfield

Pocatello, ID 83201

(208) 232-HELP - Crisis

(208) 232-9169 - Answering Service

Services: Counseling, referral, hotline, childcare, housing
(max. 3 days, max. capacity 1, children welcome)

Funding: YWCA, volunteers

Emergency Housing Services, Inc.

P.O. Box 286

815 N. 7th Street

Boise, ID 83701

(208) 343-7541

Services: Referral, housing (max. 14 days, max. capacity 18,
children welcome)

Funding: Private donations

ILLINOIS

Shelters

Gospel League
955 W. Grand Avenue
Chicago, IL 60622
(312) 243-2480

Services: Legal aid, referral, hotline, childcare, housing (max. capacity 40, children welcome)
Funding: Individuals and groups

R. I. County Council on Alcoholism (New Hope League)
R.R. 2, P.O. Box 238, East Moline, IL 61244
(309) 797-4220 - Crisis
(309) 792-0292 - Office

Services: Counseling, referral, hotline (24 hrs.), childcare, housing, (max. capacity 18, children welcome)
Funding: State Dept. of Mental Health, R.I. County Mental Health Board, United Way, private contributions

Sojourn Women's Center, Inc.
915 N. 7th Street
Springfield, IL 62702
(217) 544-2484 - Crisis
(217) 525-0313 - Office

Services: Counseling, hotline (24 hrs.), housing (max. 14 days, max. capacity 8, children welcome)
Funding: Individual donations, private organizations, religious groups, City Revenue Sharing Funds, CETA

Salvation Army Emergency Lodge
800 West Lawrence Avenue
Chicago, IL 60640
(312) 275-9383 - Crisis and office

Services: Legal aid, counseling, referral, housing (max. days negotiable, children welcome, max. capacity 125)
Funding: United Way, Salvation Army

Women's Center
408 W. Freeman
Carbondale, IL 62901
(618) 457-0346

Services: Legal aid, counseling, referral, hotline (24 hrs.), housing
Funding: City, United Way, 708 Mental Health Board, individual contributions

Women's Crisis Service
1101 Main Street, #306
Peoria, IL 61606
(309) 674-4443 - Crisis
(309) 676-0200 - Office

Services: Counseling, referral, hotline, housing (max. 21 days, max. capacity 6, children welcome)
Funding: Human Service Center, CETA, private donations

ILLINOIS

Shelters

Coalition Opposed to a Violent Environment-C.O.V.E.
630 N. Church Street
Rockford, IL 61103
(815) 962-6102

Services: Counseling, referral, hotline planned, childcare, housing
(max. capacity 15, will take children)

Funding: CETA

Tri-County Women Strength
301 N.E. Jefferson
Peoria, IL 61602
(309) 674-4443

Services: Peer counseling, referral, hotline (24 hrs.), childcare
(24 hrs.), housing (max. capacity 14, limit 3 weeks-
negotiable, will take children)

Funding: Title XX (IDPA), CETA, LEAA, Human Services Center of
Peoria

A Woman's Place
505 W. Green
Urbana, IL 61801

(217) 384-4390 - Crisis

(217) 384-4390 - Office

Services: Counseling (peer), referral, hotline (24 hrs.), housing
(sliding fee scale, max. 21 days, children welcome)

Funding: United Way, Champaign Cty. Mental Health Board, Revenue
Sharing, Peoria Catholic Diocese, donations, fees

Community Crisis Center
600 Margaret Place
Elgin, IL 60120
(312) 697-1093

Services: Legal aid, counseling, referral, hotline (24 hrs.), child-
care, housing (max. 21 days, max. capacity 10, children
welcome)

Funding: CETA, Dept. of Children and Family Services, private founda-
tion, Township Revenue Sharing

Other Services

Rape and Sexual Abuse Care Center
Box 154 - Southern Illinois University
Edwardsville, IL 62026
(618) 692-2197

Services: Legal aid, counseling, referral, hotline (24 hrs.)

Funding: Southern Illinois University-Edwardsville, Community
Service Organizations, local government

Des Plaines Valley Community Center
612 S. Archer Road
Summit, IL 60501
(312) 458-6920

Services: Legal assistance, counseling, referral, hotline (9A.M.-
9P.M.), childcare (sliding scale, 6A.M.-6P.M.)

ILLINOIS

Other Services

Cook County Legal Assistance Foundation, Inc.
19 S. LaSalle, Suite 1419
Chicago, IL 60603
(312) 263-2267

Services: Legal assistance, legal counseling, referral
Funding: Legal Services Corporation

Emergency Department/Illinois Masonic Medical Center
836 Wellington
Chicago, IL 60657
(312) 525-2300

Services: Counseling, referral
Funding: Hospital/Patient revenues

Women's Services Department/Local YWCA
37 S. Wabash, 3rd floor
Chicago, IL 60603
(312) 372-6600

Services: Legal advice, consultation, referral (sliding scale)

INDIANA

Other Services

Women's Shelter Advisory Committee of YWCA
802 N. LaFayette Blvd.
South Bend, IN 46601
(219) 232-3344 - Crisis
(219) 233-9491 - Women's Center

Services: Legal aid, counseling, referral, hotline
Funding: Self-supporting

YWCA Shelter for Women Victims of Violence
P.O. Box 5338
Fort Wayne, IN 46805
(219) 424-2554 - Crisis
(219) 424-2621 - Office

Services: Counseling, referral, hotline (24 hrs.), childcare,
housing (max. capacity 30, children welcome)
Funding: CETA, United Way

IOWA

Shelters

The Door Opener

215 North Federal Avenue 106 Moore Street
Mason City, IA 50401 Algona, IA
(515) 424-9071

Services: Legal aid (through referral only), counseling, childcare,
housing (no time limit, no max. capacity, will take
children)

Funding: Multi public/private

Gateway YWCA Women's Resource Center

317 7th Avenue South
Clinton, IA 52732
(319) 243-3611 - Crisis
(319) 242-2118 - Office

Services: Counseling, referral, hotline (24 hrs.), childcare,
housing (max. capacity 8, will take children)

Funding: Iowa Department of Social Services until June 1979
LEAA (3 yrs.)

Helping Services for N.E. Iowa, Abused Women Program

Box 372
Decorah, IA 52101
(319) 382-2989 - Crisis
(319) 382-2980 - Office

Services: Legal aid, counseling, referral, hotline (24 hrs.),
childcare (flexible hrs.), housing (max. capacity
one woman and children, limit 3 days and nights)

Funding: Iowa Department of Social Services, County Board of
Supervisors

YWCA Women's Emergency Shelter

c/o YWCA, 318 5th St., S.E.
Cedar Rapids, IA 52401
(319) 363-2093 - Shelter
(319) 365-1458 - YWCA

Services: In process of developing legal help system for those
women not eligible for legal aid; counseling, referral,
hotline (24 hrs.), childcare (hours negotiated), housing
(max. capacity 13-15 people, limit 2 wks., will take
children)

Funding: Iowa Department of Social Services, private foundation

IOWA

Other Services

Council on Sexual Assault and Domestic Violence

722 Nebraska Street

Sioux City, IA 51101

(800) 352-4929

Services: Legal aid (by referral only), counseling, referral,
hotline (24 hrs.), housing (by referral only)

Funding: State Department of Social Services-Des Moines, Iowa

Legal Services Corporation

315 East Fifth

Des Moines, IA 50309

(515) 243-2151

Services: Legal aid

Funding: National Legal Services Corporation

Story County Sexual Assault Care Center

P.O. Box 1150, ISU Station

Ames, IA 50010

(515) 292-1101 - Crisis

(515) 292-2305 - Office

Services: Counseling, referral, hotline (24 hrs.), housing (3 days,
children welcome) in community member homes

Funding: City, County Revenue Sharing, Iowa State University (Office
of Student Affairs), private donations, fundraising

KANSAS

Shelters

Wichita Women's Crisis Center

1158 N. Waco

Wichita, KS 67203

(316) 263-9806 - Crisis

(316) 263-6520 - Office

Services: Legal advice, counseling, referral, hotline (24 hrs.),
housing (max. 21 days, max. capacity 15, children
welcome)

Funding: HUD, CETA

KANSAS

Shelters

Women's Transitional Care Services

P.O. Box 633

Lawrence, KS 66044

(316) 864-3506, 841-2345

Services: Legal aid, counseling, referral, hotline (24 hrs.),
housing (max. 21 days, children welcome)

Funding: Church grants, community donations

Other Services

Margaret W. Jordan

2515 W. 91 st Street

Leawood, KS 66206

(913) 649-7691

Services: Legal aid, counseling, referral

Funding: Private attorney's office

Pawnee Mental Health Center

320 Sunset

Manhattan, KS 66502

(913) 539-5337

Services: Counseling (sliding scale), referral

Funding: HEW, County and State monies, fees

Wyandot Mental Health Center

Eaton at 36th Avenue

Kansas City, KS 66103

(913) 831-9500

Services: Counseling (fee), referral, hotline (24 hrs.)

Funding: County and State monies, fees

KENTUCKY

Shelters

Mission House

1305 W. Market Street

Louisville, KY 40203

(502) 584-4024

Services: Referral, housing (max. 5 days, max. capacity 8, children
welcome)

Funding: Donations, agencies

Spouse Abuse Center

YWCA, 604 S. 3rd Street

Louisville, KY 40202

(502) 585-2331 - Crisis

(502) 585-2331 - Office

Services: Legal aid, counseling, referral, hotline (24 hrs.), child-
care (Monday-Friday 9-5), housing (max. 30 days, max.
capacity 15, children welcome), sliding scale, (1 mo. sub. to re.)

Funding: CETA

KENTUCKY

Shelters

Green River Comprehensive Care Center

P.O. Box 950

Owensboro, KY 42301

(800) 482-7972 - Crisis

(502) 683-0277 - Office

Services: Counseling (sliding scale), referral, hotline (24 hrs.),
housing

Funding: Reimbursement for services provided

Social Work Service

U.S. Army Hospital

Ft. Campbell, KY 42223

(502) 798-2103 - Crisis

(502) 798-4187 - Office

Services: Counseling, referral, hotline (24 hrs., through emergency
room), housing (max. capacity 4, limit 7 days, will take
children), limited funds for transportation

Funding: U.S. Army-staffing, facilities, contributions-officers'
wives club

Other Services

Battered Women's Unit of Legal Aid

317 S. 5th Street

Louisville, KY 40202

(502) 637-5301 - Crisis

(502) 637-5301 - Office

Services: Legal aid, referral

Funding: Legal Services Corporation

Northeast Kentucky Legal Services

P.O. Box 679

320 E. Main Street

Morehead, KY 40351

(606) 784-8921

Services: Legal aid, referral

Funding: Legal Services Corporation

LOUISIANA

Shelters

Women's Resource Center of the YWCA

710 Travis Street

Shreveport, LA 71101

(318) 222-0556 - Crisis

(318) 222-2116 - Office

Services: Legal aid, counseling, referral, hotline (24 hrs. 7 days),
childcare (during counseling), housing (max. capacity 44,
will take children in emergency)

LOUISIANA

Shelters

Crescent House
2929 S. Carrollton Avenue
New Orleans, LA 70118
(504) 866-7481

Services: Counseling, referral, housing (max. capacity 15, limit
4 weeks, will take children)

Funding: State of Louisiana, local fundraising

Other Services

YWCA Battered Women's Program
3433 Tulane Avenue
New Orleans, LA 70119
(504) 486-0377 - Crisis and office

Services: Counseling, referral, hotline (24 hrs.)

Funding: Title XX, donations

MAINE

Shelters

Abused Women's Advocacy Project
P.O. Box 713
Auburn, ME 04210

Services: Counseling, referral, housing (max. 14 days, max.
capacity 6, children welcome)

Funding: Human Services, Haymarket, Maine Council of Churches

Caring Unlimited
P.O. Box 955
Biddeford, ME 04005
(207) 282-4435

Services: Legal aid, counseling, referral, hotline (24 hrs.),
housing (max. capacity 12, no time limit, will take
children)

Funding: Y.C.E.T.A.

Other Services

Spruce Run
44 Central Street
Bangor, ME 04401
(207) 947-0496 - Business hours
(207) 947-6143 - Evenings and weekends

Services: Legal referral, counseling, referral, hotline, child
counseling

Funding: CETA, fundraising