



# *Spouse Abuse*

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United States Department of Justice  
Law Enforcement Assistance Administration  
**National Institute of Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice**

# **SPOUSE ABUSE**

## **A Selected Bibliography**

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## INTRODUCTION

The problem of spouse abuse, with both wife and husband as victim, has come to be recognized as a serious problem for the criminal justice system. Because spouse abuse generally takes place in the home, most cases go unreported and, until recently, there has not been much literature available on this subject. With growing public awareness of the problem, the victimized spouse is more apt to seek help, thus more data are becoming available and more research is being done on this topic.

It is generally accepted that women are spouse abuse victims more often than men; one study established a 3:1 ratio. The literature is even more heavily weighted toward women as victims, with very few studies about the problem of husbands as victims of spouse abuse. Contrary to earlier notions, it is apparent that spouse abuse is not solely a problem of the lower socioeconomic strata: the emerging evidence indicates that this problem pervades all levels of society. In attempting to identify the underlying causes of spouse abuse, researchers take into account the social structure, cultural patterns, the economy, problems of stress, and the psychological makeup of both marital partners.

The criminal justice system's interaction with the problem of spouse abuse usually begins when a victim contacts the police. Police have been generally reluctant to intervene in spouse abuse situations for a variety of reasons, the foremost being their hesitance to become involved in domestic altercations. In 1976 a group of 71 New York City women, claiming that they had been beaten repeatedly by their husbands, filed suit against the police and the family court, in an attempt to make these agencies more responsive to reports of actual or threatened instances of wife beating. The case against the New York City Police Department was settled with a consent order on June 26, 1978, in which the police department agreed to treat instances of wife beating as it does other cases of assault and make arrests when the circumstances call for such action. In addition to the police reluctance to intervene in marital situations, there are other elements that contribute to the picture of noninvolvement by the criminal justice system; namely, the number of instances when victims do not press charges, the typical lack of impartial witnesses, and the need for evidence of severe physical harm.

When police do intervene, they do so at great risk: domestic violence has been cited as the cause for 22 percent of all police deaths and 28 percent of all assaults upon police. To improve the effectiveness of police intervention, many police departments have instituted special training programs in family crisis intervention (the subject of another NCJRS bibliography, entry no. 90).

The spouse abuse problem is difficult to trace through the courts because of the complicated question of appropriate jurisdiction. Depending on the State, cases involving spouse abuse may come under one or several of the following possible jurisdictions: civil, domestic relations, juvenile, family, criminal, and misdemeanor courts. Furthermore, the States' statutes vary considerably concerning rules of evidence and admissibility of testimony. There have been several recent manifestations of the courts' ability to intervene in instances of spouse abuse. For example, the Maryland Court of Appeals ruled, on July 19, 1978, that one spouse may file a civil suit against the other spouse when there has been an "intentional, outrageous" wrong.

The need to develop effective intervention strategies is borne out by the research finding that spouse abuse is rarely an isolated violent episode and usually follows a pattern in which unchecked attacks increase in both severity and frequency (see Stephens, D. W., entry no. 87). A Kansas City police study found that in 85 percent of the homicides or aggravated assault cases seen from 1972-73, the police had been called to the home once before. In almost 50 percent of those cases, they had previously been called five times or more.

This bibliography has been compiled to highlight the problem of spouse abuse and the various forms of intervention currently available. The citations are presented in two parts:

- \* Nature of the Problem. Descriptions of spouse abuse and violence in the family, analyses of the causes, and suggestions for change.
- Intervention. The role of the law enforcement system, options available to battered spouses, and examples of places of refuge.

Within each section, the citations are arranged alphabetically by author. All of the documents cited have been selected from the data base of the National Criminal Justice Reference Service. Information about how to obtain these documents may be found on page ix.

## **ACKNOWLEDGMENT**

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## HOW TO OBTAIN THESE DOCUMENTS

All of the documents in this bibliography are included in the collection of the National Criminal Justice Reference Service. The NCJRS Reading Room (Suite 211, 1015 20th Street, N.W., Washington, D.C.) is open to the public from 9 a.m. to 5 p.m. All of the documents cited are also available in at least one of the following three ways:

- Permanent, Personal Copies from Publishers and Other Sources  
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## **NATURE OF THE PROBLEM**

1. ABRAMSON, C. Spouse Abuse--An Annotated Bibliography. Washington, Center for Women Policy Studies, 1977, 20 p. (NCJ 51774)

An annotated bibliography, drawn from diverse sources, presents the perspectives of authors from a variety of disciplines on spouse abuse. The material cited has been written by sociologists, psychologists, feminists, police, lawyers, and crisis intervention personnel. Following the annotated section is a bibliographic list of additional citations which further support or restate the findings in the annotated citations. The sources from which the bibliography has been derived are listed. The following themes in the literature are noted: abuse is widespread in America; abuse crosses class boundaries; statistics demonstrate that there is no "typical" victim or abuser; abuse tends to move from the abused or witnessing child to the adult victim or abuser of the next generation; present criminal justice procedures are inadequate; more crisis intervention systems are needed; women's liberation threatens the traditional male/female roles, thereby precipitating threat and violent response; police officers who intervene in domestic conflicts are subjected to a high risk of death or injury; violence tends to intensify, not diminish, with frequency, and increases the probability of homicide; alcoholism and drug abuse positively correlate with household violence of all types; present social, economic, and family constraints inhibit attempts toward the prevention and treatment of violent families; and there is a pressing need for intensive additional research and valid statistics from which hypotheses can be formulated and practical solutions suggested.

2. ALLEN, M. and M. A. STRAUS. Resources, Power, and Husband-Wife Violence. National Council on Family Relations, v. 12:1-29. August 1975. (NCJ 37672)

This article reports on research conducted to test the idea that threats of physical violence underlie the existing family structure. The research was designed to explore two closely related issues concerning physical violence in marriage: the extent to which the use of physical force is associated with the maintenance of male dominance in the family, and the theory that husbands who lack certain valued personal traits and material possessions tend to substitute physical violence to maintain a position of superiority. Data were obtained from questionnaires in which university students were asked to describe the conflicts and modes of dealing with conflicts used by their parents during their senior year in high school. The resulting correlations were generally found to be low. Findings indicated that there is little or no relationship between the conjugal balance of power and the use of violence by either spouse, and that the greater the husband's resources, the less he is likely to use physical violence.

3. BARD, M. and J. ZACKER. Assaultiveness and Alcohol Use in Family Disputes--Police Perceptions. Criminology, v. 12, n. 3:281-292. November 1974. (NCJ 19257)

The common belief of police and social scientists, that family disputes are likely to involve assaults and that such behavior is typically caused by alcohol use, was not supported by this study. Family disputes managed by police officers trained in interpersonal conflict management yielded uniform observational data on 1,388 cases. Findings suggest that assaults do not usually precede the arrival of police, disputes are not usually influenced by alcohol use, and assaults are less common when alcohol has been used.

4. BECKER, J. V. and G. G. ABEL. Physical, Psychological, and Economic Victimization of Women. Quarterly Journal of Corrections, v. 1, n. 4: 18-24. Fall 1977. (NCJ 44903)

Presented is a discussion of the relationship between victimization of women by men and male supremacy in a sexist society. Discussions relating to the sexual harassment of women on the job, wife beating, sexual assault of children and adult women, and economic victimization of women are presented. Statistics and case examples are cited, and conclusions are also offered. Victimization of women by men is said to be directly related to society's support of male supremacy regardless of cost. Although eliminating victimization of women has proven difficult, progress has been made. Shelters for battered women and abused children, rape counseling services, and a rape prevention research center have been established. Legislation prohibiting victimization of women has been passed. The need to revise the male-dominated criminal justice system is pointed out. It is recommended that people who are sensitive to the basic issues involved in women's rights be given positions of authority so that they may influence policymaking. A list of references is included.

5. CARLSON, B. E. Battered Women and Their Assailants. Social Work, v. 22, n. 61:455-460. November 1977. (NCJ 44114)

Data on 101 battered women in Ann Arbor, Michigan, are examined in a study of the causes and consequences of domestic violence. The study subjects were clients of the Domestic Violence Project of the Ann Arbor chapter of the National Organization for Women. The project provided emergency housing, counseling, referral, financial assistance, and other services for battered women and their children. Among significant findings on the demographic and social characteristics of the victims and their assailants are the high level of unemployment for both; the relatively low level of education, particularly among assailants; and certain status inconsistencies between

husbands and wives. The findings support the hypothesis that male power is associated with violence when husbands are low in resources. The finding that financial and interpersonal stresses often were cited by victims as causes of domestic violence brings into question the view that such violence results from factors which respond to psychotherapy. Other observations relate to the uniformly low self-esteem of the victims, the victims' intense attachment to, and concern for, their children, and the role of alcohol abuse in domestic violence. It is concluded that, although improving the ability of both men and women to provide for their families is an important factor in eliminating domestic violence, the problem of battered women will continue as long as men believe that aggression and physical violence are acceptable responses to stress and frustration. Tabular data are included.

6. CHAPMAN, J. R. and M. GATES, Eds. Victimization of Women. Beverly Hills, California, Sage Publications, Inc., 1978. 282 p. (NCJ 51377)

This anthology considers aspects of violence, sex, and power as they relate to the physical, sexual, and psychological victimization of women. The selection of articles for this volume was guided by the premise that the abuse of women and female children in our society is the natural result of a sexist social order. Female victimization, treatment modalities, and prevention techniques are discussed by contributing practitioners, planners, and policy-oriented professionals concerned with discovering and destroying the causes of the various abuses. Manifestation of the male role in the victimization of women is examined. Aspects of rape are explored with respect to offenders, victims, counseling/advocacy services, and rape law. The sexual abuse of children is discussed, with attention to problems in defining and identifying abuse, the scope and dynamics of the problem, and the effect of both the abuse and society's reaction on the victim. Prescriptions for change are noted. Consideration of the problem of battered women includes historical attitudes toward women, the failure of the legal system, the inadequacies of social services, social bias, changing police attitudes, remedial legislation, and emergency shelter care. Treatment alternatives encompass those based on interdependence and safety considerations, the English model for refuges and shelters, examples of American refuges, and the limitations of safehouses. The criminal justice system's failure to effectively support protection of battered women is underscored. Following a discussion of the prostitute as victim, the noncriminal victimization of women is examined, emphasizing on-the-job sexual harassment and the side effects of sexual bias, especially in terms of the quality of, and access to, health care. Finally, the economics of women's victimization are assessed with respect to factors of dependence in family violence and sexual abuse, harassment and medical exploitation, the profits derived from sexual exploitation in advertising and por-

nography, economic assistance for victims, and the social costs of female victimization.

7. FARRINGTON, K. Toward a General Stress Theory of Intra-Family Violence. Durham, New Hampshire, 1975. 49 p. MICROFICHE (NCJ 35777)

This paper, presented at the annual meeting of the National Council on Family Relations, suggests that much family violence and aggression can be explained as a response to, or as the result of, stress experienced by individual family members or by family units as a whole. A conceptual framework for the analysis of stress including its components, objective and subjective demands, response capabilities, and indicators of magnitude is presented. The resultant general model is then applied to families. Norms and alternative responses are examined within this context. A series of propositions are generated. In addition, various applications of the stress model to intrafamily violence within the context of specified socioeconomic statuses are suggested.

8. FIELDS, M. D. Wife Beating: The Hidden Offense. New York Law Journal, v. 175, n. 83:1-7. April 1976. (NCJ 49759)

The scope and characteristics of wife beating are underscored, as they relate to court, police, and service agency statistics. The inadequacy of reporting seriously undermines attempts to document statistically the age, race, and class of wife beating victims and offenders. Research experience supports the contention that wife beating is a phenomenon common to all ages, races, classes, and economic groups. The scope of the problem is made apparent by statistics generated by the Family Court of the State of New York. Under article 8 of the Family Court Act, the court has jurisdiction over assaults between husband and wife: in the period from July 1, 1973, to June 30, 1974, 4,803 family assault petitions were filed. It has been estimated by instructors at the New York City Police Academy that 40 percent of all calls for police assistance involve husband-wife disputes. A study conducted in 1976 estimated that in Chicago more police calls involved family conflict than criminal incidents. Statistics generated by social service agencies, such as the Matrimonial Unit of the Brooklyn Legal Service Corporation and the English organization, Women's Aid, emphasize the increasingly vulnerable position of wives in crisis situations. Of the 700 women represented by the Brooklyn-based group in divorce actions during July 1974, to November 1975, 41.5 percent complained of physical assaults by their husbands. On the average, these women had suffered physical abuse for about 4 years prior to seeking a divorce. Women's Aid has encountered approximately 5,500 physically abused wives in 2.5 years. In 270 cases detailed records were maintained. These

records revealed that wife abuse was accompanied by child abuse in nearly 25 percent of the cases. Studies also highlight the singular absence of service support for battered wives. Battered wives often have no alternative but to live with their abusing husbands while complaints are pending. This makes it impossible to protect the women from physical attacks and pressures to withdraw complaints. Women's Aid operates four shelters in London filled with battered women and their children, and it is believed they could fill still more shelters. These shelters are run by residents themselves; the only paid staff is for child care, a national coordinator, a secretary, a lawyer, and an accountant. Shelters have been opened throughout England in response to an increasing demand for aid. Similar shelters are in operation in the U.S., including such locales as St. Paul, Minn., Boston, Mass., and Pittsburgh, Pa. References are provided.

9. FLYNN, J. P. Recent Findings Related to Wife Abuse. Social Casework, January 1977. p. 13-20. (NCJ 39739)

This article, based on the finding of a research project undertaken by a team of graduate students at Western Michigan University, traces the incidence of spouse abuse in Kalamazoo, Michigan, and examines the factors bearing on it. The study found that 10 percent of families in the area had experienced some form of conjugal violence. Wife beating was found to occur primarily at home, most frequently at night, and over weekends. Assault rates ranged from daily to twice a year. Wife beating was found at all socioeconomic and educational levels. In some instances assaulters had previous criminal records: two-fifths of assaulters had been abused as children. Researchers recommended the formation of a community task force and resource services to deal with the problem.

10. GAQUIN, D. A. Spouse Abuse--Data From the National Crime Survey. Victimology, v. 2, n. 3: 632-643. 1977-1978. (NCJ 47375)

Data obtained from the National Crime Survey (NCS), were assessed to characterize the victims of spouse abuse and examine the nature of spouse abuse assaults. The NCS involves a sample of 72,000 selected households yielding approximately 60,000 actual interviews. Data are obtained on a rotational basis every 6 months; those collected from 1973-1975 were used in the study. Data pertain to both reported and nonreported victimizations and contain household, person, and incident information. The study defined spouse abuse as assault without theft in which the offender was the victim's spouse or ex-spouse. While men have a far greater risk of being assaulted in general than do women, they have almost no risk of being assaulted by their wives. In contrast, almost 15 percent of all assaults against women

in the United States are perpetrated by their husbands or ex-husbands. Husbands or ex-husbands are responsible for 25 percent of all assaults of ever-married women, 15.6 percent of assaults on married women, 54.6 percent on separated women, and 27.9 percent of assaults on divorced women. There is no difference in rates of assault or rates of spouse abuse between black and white ever-married women. Spouse abuse appears most likely to occur in households with less than \$3,000 annual income. While rates of spouse abuse were lower in households with \$3,000 to \$7,499 than in those with under \$3,000, the incidence of assault in these households was higher than in all households with incomes over \$7,500 combined. On the average, spouse abuse victims experienced 2.4 assaults. Slightly less than half of the female spouse abuse victims were employed at the time of at least one abuse incident, although 87 percent of these victims had been employed at some time in their lives. In general, spouse abuse incidents occurred in the home of the victim and at night. In most cases, the offender had a right to be in the home. Spouse abuse is more likely than other assaults to involve an actual attack rather than just threat. It is also more likely to result in injury requiring medical attention and/or loss of work time. Spouse abuse victims resisted their assailants to about the same degree as victims of other types of assaults. More than half of the spouse abuse victimizations had been reported. Nonreporters cited their belief that the abuse was a personal matter as the primary reason for failure to report. Despite methodological problems affecting the reliability of the NCS self-report data, findings suggest that spouse abuse is a component of violent crime in the U.S. which should not be ignored. Tabular survey data are provided.

11. GAYFORD, J. J. Battered Wives. Medicine, Science and the Law, v. 15, n. 4:237-245. October 1975. (NCJ 29862)

Some of the details of a survey of 100 battered wives are presented, including the types of injuries seen and the backgrounds to the cases. A woman who is repeatedly assaulted by her marital partner can experience considerable difficulty in finding a safe place to go with her upset children. Unless she can find sanctuary, the law can be circumvented by further violence from her husband. A woman can easily enter into a second violent relationship, not because she chooses a violent partner, but because such men are readily available in her subculture. Since children generally model their behavior after their parents, it stands to reason that violent parents will pass this trait onto their children.

12. GELLES, R. J. No Place To Go--The Social Dynamics of Marital Violence. In Roy, M., Ed., Battered Women--A Psychosociological Study of Domestic Violence. (NCJ 45266). New York, Van Nostrand Reinhold, 1977. 18 p. (NCJ 45269)

Based on interviews with 80 families, violent situations within families are examined, including under what conditions they occur, what precipitates them, and their aftermath. These in-depth unstructured interviews were conducted in two cities in New Hampshire with 20 families suspected of using violence (chosen from the files of a private social service agency), 20 families selected by examination of police blotters (calls for breaking up a violent dispute), and 40 families neighboring each "agency" or "police" family. It is acknowledged that the sample was not representative of any larger population due to the method of selection. The interviews located 44 families in which violence between spouses had occurred in the marriage. Information was collected regarding place of beatings; time of day, week, and year of the beatings; presence of other people; events precipitating violence; role of the victim; reaction of the offender; why women stay; severity and frequency of beatings; experience with violence as a child; resources of the victim; and external constraints. The survey showed that battered women realize they have few places to go and few resources to aid them in their flight. Temporary shelters and counseling for battered women are two initial steps which might ease the burden of beatings, but changes of a broader scope, e.g., changes in legal statutes, police training, and social attitudes are necessary. Tabular statistics and references are included.

13. \_\_\_\_\_ . Violence and Pregnancy--A Note on the Extent of the Problem and Needed Services. Family Coordinator, January 1975, p. 81-86. (NCJ 34252)

This reprint examines the phenomenon of violence toward pregnant wives and suggests that violence in pregnancy is common enough to be considered an important empirical issue by researchers. The author proposes that there are five major factors which contribute to pregnant wives being assaulted by their husbands: sexual frustration; family transition, stress, and strain; biochemical changes in the wife; prenatal child abuse; and defenselessness of the wife. Suggested strategies for dealing with violence and pregnancy are discussed including planned parenthood, preparation for parenthood, family crisis centers, and the fulfillment of basic needs. In terms of providing family services and for developing policies of intervention in families where violence occurs, the author feels that it is important to realize that the crises and transitions of parenthood begin during the pregnancy.



14. Violent Home--A Study of Physical Aggression Between Husbands and Wives. Beverly Hills, California, Sage Publications, Inc., 1972. 230 p. (NCJ 18611)

A study of the types, incidence, and causes of violent attacks between family members, especially husbands and wives, is based on data gathered through informal, unstructured interviews of a focused sample of 40 families where known incidents of violence had taken place. A group of 40 nonviolent neighboring families were used for comparison purposes. Available descriptive data on the nature and extent of family violence is reviewed. A discussion of the types of situations which lead to violence focuses on temporal and spatial patterns. The presence or absence of other people, the association of alcohol and violence, an analysis of the violent family's location in the social structure, and the structure of the violent family suggest that certain positions produce stress that can lead to incidents or patterns of intrafamily violence. The interaction between victim and offender that leads to an attack is discussed. The theory that families are a "training ground for violence" is proposed. The author contends that role models for family violence presented in early childhood are translated into actual violence in later family life. An extensive list of references is provided along with subject and author indexes. An appendix contains a demographic profile of the total sample of respondents and their families.

15. GOODE, W. J. Force and Violence in the Family. In Susman, J., Ed., Crime and Justice, 1971-1972--An AMS Anthology. (NCJ 28615). New York, AMS Press, Inc., 1974. 18 p. (NCJ 28623)

An examination is presented of both legitimate and illegitimate applications of force in the family and the more subtle elements of family structure where force plays a role though no overt use of force is actually visible. This paper focuses on three main aspects of this power: force embodied in continuing family roles and structures which is rarely rejected or challenged; both invisible and overt physical force used in the molding of children during the socialization process; and overt, but illegitimate force--violence within the family appearing as assault, murder, or child abuse. References are included.

16. GREGORY, M. Battered Wives. In Borland, M., Ed., Violence in the Family New York, Humanities Press, 1976. 22 p. (NCJ 38703)

This article presents information on the occurrence of wife beating in the United Kingdom, the problems faced by women who wish to escape from such a situation, and recommendations to improve services for them. Composite offender and victim characteristics are drawn from

various surveys. It is estimated that about 30 lives could be saved each year simply by recognizing the problem. Barriers that must be overcome by women who wish to better their situation are formidable. The law holds that a man's home is his castle and the police are hesitant to intervene. Emergency housing is scarce, and the funds necessary to support children in the absence of the husband are often scarcer. Recommendations regarding improvements in the law, financial support, medical services, social services, and housing are suggested.

17. HOTALING, G. T. Facilitating Violence--Why Intimates Attribute Aggression. Minneapolis, Minnesota, National Council on Family Relations, 1975. 27 p. MICROFICHE (NCJ 35579)

This paper maintains that the perception of an act as intentional or unintentional harm-doing is considered an important mediating step in the occurrence of interpersonal violence between intimate acquaintances. The violation of family rules, which are designed to protect the identities of participants in intimate relationships, can initiate a process wherein the validity of the rule is negotiated and attempts to reduce the harm-doing of the violations are begun. Four characteristics of rule violations which enhance their being perceived as aggressive are presented. The family as an intimate group, especially the husband-wife relationship, can have certain structural features which increase the probability that rule violations will enhance the attribution of aggression. Attribution processes are used to demonstrate how interpersonal violence can predispose one to perceive subsequent rule violations as aggressive and lead to further interpersonal violence by lowering the tolerance level of intimates. Numerous studies are cited in support of these propositions.

18. LANGLEY, R. and R. C. LEVEY. Wife Beating--The Silent Crisis. New York, E. P. Dutton and Company, 1977. 252 p. (NCJ 40795)

This book examines the pervasive but neglected subject of wife beating: statistics concerning the extent of intramarital violence indicate that one-third of all married people engage in spouse assault. The authors review research and reported crime data on the amount of wife beating in the U.S. and conclude that although most cases go unreported, between 26 and 30 million spouses are abused annually. The social and legal history of wife beating, a sociopsychological profile of a wife beater, various motivations for intramarital assault, and reasons why battered women tolerate the abuse are supported with actual case studies. Legal and criminal justice responses to cases of wife beating, the liberation of the battered wife, and the phenomenon of battered men are also discussed.

19. LYSTAD, M. H. Violence at Home--A Review of the Literature. American Journal of Orthopsychiatry, v. 45, n. 3:328-345. April 1975.  
(NCJ 19304)

Over 160 theoretical and incidence studies are reviewed for trends and cited in this bibliography. Researchers studying family violence have analyzed the phenomenon from psychological, social, and cultural perspectives. A literature review shows that the available evidence is not contradictory, leading to the conclusion that a comprehensive theory of violence at home must take into account factors at these several levels, placing individual functioning within the social group and within the cultural norms by which the group operates. A theory of violence at home and suggestions for further research are offered.

20. MARTIN, D. Battered Wives. San Francisco, California, Glide Publications, 1976. 286 p.  
(NCJ 36347)

Wife beating is a complex problem that involves much more than the act itself or the personal interaction between a husband and his wife--this book examines the causes of, reactions to, and remedies for this crime. The act of wife beating is deeply rooted in historical attitudes toward women, the institution of marriage, the economy, the intricacies of criminal and civil law, and the delivery system of social service agencies. Blame is not easily fixed, nor are the causes of marital violence easily identified. The trivial nature of incidents which can lead to an outbreak of violent abuse is pathetic. Wives have been beaten for wearing the wrong perfume, for preparing casseroles instead of fresh meat, or for having the misfortune to be married to a man whose driver's license has been suspended. Incidents such as these may seem trite, but their consequences are often criminal. After the beatings, why does the victim stay? In many cases the victim has little choice. Unemployability, perceived helplessness, fear of reprisal, the possibility that the beatings will not be resumed, or, and this may be the most tragic, the failure of the legal system and the social services to provide viable alternatives to the victim--all can conspire to keep a victim home. Too often the courts look lightly on the problem, relying on the misguided belief that things will return to normal after the heat of the incident is dissipated. Social service agencies often seem to share the society's view that wife beating is something that would be better ignored. What, then, is the answer? Survival tactics, remedial legislation, and refuges (a number of which are described) for battered women seem to hold some promise.

21. MARX, E. Social Content of Violent Behavior--A Social Anthropological Study in an Israeli Immigrant Town. London, England, Routledge and Kegan Paul Ltd., 1976. 145 p. (NCJ 40584)

Presented are study findings which indicate that violence is purposeful behavior that occurs in specific situations, and that the violent person is cognizant of the dramatic nature of his acts. These conclusions are based on findings of 2 years' anthropological fieldwork in a community of Moroccan immigrants in an Israeli new town. Focusing on the most common kinds of personal violence observed during that time, the author examines incidents of wife and child beating, threats, assaults, shopwrecking, and attempted suicides. Comments on the general social background of violence and theories of violent behavior are also included. The author shows that there are different kinds of violence, and that frustration/aggression theories can explain only a limited range of violence. He contends that there is a marked correlation between the situation and the type of violence which it produces, and from this observation forms a general social-anthropological theory about the connection between types of violent behavior and their social relationships.

22. MILLER, N. Battered Spouses. London, England, G. Bell and Sons, Ltd., 1975. 69 p. (NCJ 34011)

The problem of the battered spouse is examined in a social and historical context: the responses of the public and agencies to the needs of these women, as well as the future of provisions for battered wives, are discussed.

23. NEW MEXICO COMMISSION ON THE STATUS OF WOMEN. Report on Battered Women and Children Conference. By R. Knox. Albuquerque, New Mexico, 1977. 11 p. MICROFICHE (NCJ 45478)

The problems considered in a 1977 New Mexico Conference on the abuse of women and children are discussed, along with recommendations made by participants. The conference was held at the request of two Navajo women and consisted of presentations by experts on domestic violence and a panel of local, State, Federal, and tribal officials. The conference's main objectives were to identify services and procedures addressing problems related to domestic violence, identify the national and local needs of victims of domestic violence, and stimulate the coordination of existing resources while identifying gaps in service for domestic violence victims. Problems associated with correcting and preventing child and woman abuse are discussed, and patterns of abuse involving socioeconomic status of the family, education, profession, and other factors are described. Difficul-

ties which have been encountered in seeking legal solutions to the problem include the legal requirement to prove intentional battering of a child, a high rate of charges being dropped by victims of woman abuse, the loss of financial support of the family if a wage-earning battered spouse is jailed, and reluctance of many women to press charges against their husband. Several key problem areas in which significant change is necessary are identified and discussed--research, social policy, emergency services, and the criminal justice system. Recommendations resulting from conference discussions call for additional research, development of mental service networks, increased public education, establishment of a 24-hour crisis intervention shelter care service, closer coordination between concerned agencies, revision and expansion of protective legislation, and inclusion in tribal codes of provisions outlining the rights of women and children.

24. NOBLE, J. P. Women as the Victims of Crime. Woden, Australia, Australian Institute of Criminology, 1975. 18 p. (NCJ 34178)

Presented is a summary of the principal topics and issues presented and raised by speakers and participants at a seminar conducted by the Australian Institute of Criminology in April of 1975. The seminar participants repeatedly raised societal questions related to the role definitions of men and women. Society rewards aggressive behavior in men, but expects women to be passive and submissive; this type of role definition was considered to be conducive to rape. It was considered appropriate in the short-term to seek legislative changes with respect to these two groups and to request the provision of specialized services to assist them. Changes and services required are outlined both in the report and in the summary of resolutions included in an appendix.

25. PAGELOW, M. D. Battered Women--A New Perspective. University of California, 1977. 34 p. (NCJ 44559)

This paper, presented at the International Sociological Association Seminar on Sex Roles, Deviance, and Agents of Social Control, outlines a three-part theoretical perspective on wife beating containing suggestions about its causes, initial responses of victims, and the continuing, by some women, of relationships in which they are battered. As used here, "battered women" refers to adult women who have been intentionally, physically abused in ways which caused pain or injury, or who were forced into involuntary action or restrained by force from voluntary action, by adult men with whom they have or had established relationships, whether or not within a legally married state. The term does not include sadomasochistic sex play or mutual combat. There are three major components of the theoretic-

cal schema: Model I--causation, Model II--primary battering, and Model III--secondary battering. Model II explains the characteristics of the interacting female and male which determine if battering might occur, and if it does, how the female might respond. Causative factors of woman battering are manifested in traditional ideology which encompasses a broad range of internalized beliefs in acceptance of the "rightness" of the patriarchal-hierarchical order of the social structure. Primary battering is the first single incidence of battering; secondary battering is a phenomenon of systematic, repeated batterings. Each phase involves a different set of explanatory variables. Four major propositions are presented concerning why battering begins and why it continues: (1) the greater the acceptance by the weaker partner of battering as a proper response to stress and the more intense the traditional ideology, the greater the likelihood that battering will occur; (2) the greater the willingness to invest in conjugal relationships and the more intense the traditional ideology, the greater the likelihood that battering will not result in retaliation or termination of a conjugal relationship; (3) the more one partner responds to stressful situations by battering, the greater the willingness of the other to invest in conjugal relationships, and the more intense the traditional ideology of both, the more likely battering will occur; and (4) the less likely retaliation due to battering, the more likely the batterer will continue; the longer the battering continues, the more frequently it occurs and the greater its intensity. Little data have been gathered in support of these propositions: they are based on observations from a pilot study. References are provided.

26. Blaming the Victim--Parallels in Crimes Against Women--Rape and Battering. University of California, 1977. 34 p.  
MICROFICHE (NCJ 45500)

This paper, prepared for presentation at the annual meeting of the Society for the Study of Social Problems, draws parallels between the crimes of rape and wife beating in social response to the crime, cultural stereotypes of the victims, reactions of victims, and their treatment by law enforcement officials. The most obvious common points of rape and battering are that both are physical acts of violence against the person; in the vast majority of cases they are perpetrated by men against women; both are extremely underreported to law enforcement agencies; both are heavily screened out of the judicial system; and the very small proportion which do reach adjudication result in low rates of conviction. Perpetrators of these crimes are most likely to be recidivists; only the crimes of burglary, robbery, and motor vehicle theft show higher recidivism rates. Five frequently cited myths about rape and battering are considered: psychopathology of the victim, provocation by the victim, hidden reasons for reporting the crime, lack of real desire to see the offender prosecuted, and restriction of the problem to the lower classes.

Writers, researchers, and even social workers frequently operate on the underlying assumption of a woman's basic masochism--the stereotype that "a lot of them like it." This concept affects the way victims view their own situation and the way they are viewed by the persons to whom they may turn for help. Emerging concepts of victim precipitation are a reflection of society's tendency to blame the female victim of rape or battering. In prosecuting assaults, a woman is required to prove herself a "worthy victim," that is, she must prove that she did nothing to provoke the assault. No such proof is required of a robbery victim. One byproduct of this attitude is that many women assume the culturally assigned guilt and feel remorse for the crime of which they were the victim. Often, when a woman reports an assault, her credibility is called into question. Authorities seek hidden reasons for her report--she consented but was later ashamed, she got pregnant, she wanted revenge on the accused. Law enforcement officials often blame the victim for the low conviction rate for rape and battering, although women face systemic, built-in bias from the very beginning of legal processing. The stereotypical view of rape and battering as lower class crimes is refuted by many studies showing a high incidence of such assaults among middle and upper class families: lower class violence is simply more visible. Notes and references are provided.

27. \_\_\_\_\_ . Secondary Battering--Breaking the Cycle of Domestic Violence. University of California, 1977. 37 p. (NCJ 45492)

This report, presented at the annual meeting of the Sociologists for Women in Society section of the American Sociological Association, explores reasons behind the willingness of some women to remain in relationships involving physical abuse by their mates. This discussion draws on data gathered in a study of 20 battered women who sought the services of the Women's Transitional Living Center in Orange County, California. The study also incorporated interviews with medical personnel, lawyers, a judge, social workers, clergymen, and law enforcement officers who come into contact with battered women. A number of theories and perspectives pertaining to violence in general and to the physical abuse of women by men in particular are cited. The discussion touches on causes of battering and the initial response of victims, but focuses on the continued exposure of some victims to the battering situation. It is hypothesized that battered women with fewer resources, negative institutional response, and more traditional ideologies are more likely to remain in relationships with batterers and are less likely to take actions that significantly alter their situation. A list of references is included.

28. PRESCOTT, S. and C. LETKO. Battered Women--A Social Psychological Perspective. In Roy, M., Ed., Battered Women--A Psychosociological Study of Domestic Violence. (NCJ 45266). New York, Van Nostrand Reinhold, 1977. 25 p. (NCJ 45271)

Wife beating is explored on the basis of questionnaires completed by 40 self-identified battered wives: effects of social stress, resource limitations, and sex roles of women are shown. The 40 battered women responded to 53 questions concerning marital violence, employment, age, education, and family background. The women had responded to a classified advertisement in Ms. magazine, and therefore represent the relatively young, liberal, well-educated, more frequently employed readership of that magazine. Statistics were compiled on groups or agents women contacted regarding their partners' violence, the relationship between husband's employment and level of violence experienced by the wife, and husband's job satisfaction and conflict over sex role expectations. Experiences relating to different types of help sought by the women are recounted: many unpleasant or negative experiences were reported when women contacted someone outside the family for assistance. Greater understanding of the causes of marital violence and its effect on women and their children is called for, and it is pointed out that research on the psychosocial aspects of wife abuse can be helpful, particularly when combined with a careful examination of legislatures, courts, police, and segments of society that have aided in keeping women trapped in their marriages. References are provided.

29. REDDINGTON, J. Battered Wife Syndrome--and Examination of Violence Within Marriage. Police College Magazine, v. 13, n. 3:30-34. undated. (NCJ 27580)

Presented is an analysis of the battered wife syndrome as a social problem in Great Britain and suggestions for treatment by social, police, and medical services. The inadequacies of existing legislation and social services dealing with women assaulted by their husbands are also reviewed.

30. ROYAL COLLEGE OF PSYCHIATRISTS. Memorandum on Battered Wives. London, England, Chandos House, 1974. 22 p. (NCJ 19416)

An overview is presented of the problems and incidence of wife battering, as well as a discussion of its various social, psychological, and psychiatric causal factors and its relationship to child battering and wife killing. Using case histories to describe varied patterns of wife battering, the authors demonstrate the complexity of home and marital factors involved in this condition which is regarded as a failure in adaptation or a failure to acquire adequate



social learning. They find that classification is both possible and necessary, and that many battered wives make use of help when it is available. Child battering by both parents is found frequently in homes where the wife is also assaulted. Police protection is recognized as effective in only the mildest cases. Recommended protective measures include the need for more descriptive research, the promotion of a close liaison between appropriate governmental and voluntary service agencies, the creation of a 24-hour advisory service, the creation of more short-term accommodation projects for battered wives and children, and a continuing program of local and national education, particularly in schools.

31. SCHUYLER, M. Battered Wives--An Emerging Social Problem. Social Work, v. 21, n. 6:488-491. November 1976. (NCJ 37967)

Cultural, economic, and environmental forces relating to wife abuse are examined, and a strategy to expand and improve social welfare policies affecting battered wives is outlined. Although wife abuse has been a relatively common phenomenon throughout history, it has only recently been considered a social problem. Many variables affect the distribution and underreporting of this crime. Cultural forces--the tradition of male subjugation of females, women's status in society, and the "macho" image of masculinity--partially account for the phenomenon of wife abuse. Cultural and social factors also affect women's endurance of wife abuse. Such violence may be tolerated because of the woman's need for security, need for social approval, and fear of reprisal. Social agents such as police, social service agencies, or the courts often provide inadequate support and aid to the abused wife. The author notes that greater attention should be given to the problem of wife abuse. This would bring increased identification of the issues related to wife abuse and greater intervention in the social, cultural, and economic variables that relate to the abuse of wives. Among the improvements which could be instituted are amendment of social services, creation of new services, sponsoring of improvement of the attitudes with legal recourse, improvement of the attitudes of workers dealing with abused wives, and creation of programs of coordinated services for battered wives.

32. SCOTT, P. D. Battered Wives. British Journal of Psychiatry, v. 125, n. 11:433. November 1974. (NCJ 49761)

Social and psychological aspects of wife abuse are reviewed, focusing on the characteristics of abuse, cultural factors, psychopathology, reporting, and police protection factors. A battered wife is a woman who has suffered serious or repeated physical injury at the hands of her husband. Although the intensity and extent of battering can

be graded, the incidence of such abuse is not yet known. Many battered wives will take advantage of help if it is available. However, battering is not a clinical entity; rather it is one possible result of a variety of social, psychological, and psychiatric factors and is best treated as a failure of adaptation or as a failure to acquire adequate social learning and not as a disease. Classification of this diverse condition is essential, and most of the classifications of deviant behavior and criminality can be applied. A variety of psychological conditions underlie the battering problem, including immature personalities; other personality disorders, notably the dependent and aggressive types; jealousy reactions, which range from intolerance of competition to delusional jealousy; certain addictions (i.e., alcohol, drugs) which probably more often coexist with battering rather than cause it; and practically all the psychiatric illnesses. The frequently observed return to home of a battered spouse suggests sadomasochism, but this is probably less common than is supposed, because other conditions often stimulate a return, especially dependency, fear of loneliness, and ignorance of any alternative relationships. In psychiatric practice, it is common to find battering families as opposed to a battering husband or father. A battering husband is often a battering father, and he may well be the recipient of a great deal of aggression himself. The battered wife is quite likely a battering mother as well. Police protection, like all other demonstrations of power, is more effective in theory than in practice. A great deal more needs to be known about the battering problem; the greatest need is for sociological and epidemiological data indicating the scope of the problem and the attitudes of those involved toward social agency assistance. Because of the variety of the factors involved, it is essential to promote a close liaison between competent agencies (i.e., the police, the church, hospitals, housing authorities). Other much needed programs include a centrally placed 24-hour advisory service, short-term shelter facilities for wives and children, and a continuing program of local and national education. Tabular data and references are provided.

33. SHAINESS, N. Psychological Aspects of Wifebeating. In Roy, M., Ed., Battered Women--Psychosociological Study of Domestic Violence. (NCJ-45266). New York, Van Nostrand Reinhold, 1977. 9 p. (NCJ 45272)

Personality traits of the battered wife and of the wife batterer are examined, and the question of what to do about wife beating is addressed. A brief overview of historical attitudes toward women introduces a discussion of cultural trends which have contributed to the rise in wife battering--the "sexual revolution," a general lowering of social goals, and the loss of serious interest in parenthood. Personality characteristics of wife batterers are discussed, including those of the "passive-aggressive" male, the "obsessive-compulsive" male, the paranoid male, and the sadistic male. These emotional problems are compounded when addiction to alcohol or narcotics is present. Jeal-

ousy also plays an important role in creating a situation of danger for the wife, although endocrinology and enzymology might also be responsible for triggering violence. The fact that the wife almost inevitably plays a part in her own assault, although she is not in any way to blame for it, is pointed out in an examination of personality problems of the battered woman. In most marriages the partners are psychologically or emotionally on the "same level," and each usually adopts some characteristic posture of domination or submission. Once an assault does occur, the wife must ask herself whether she wishes to continue in the marriage, seek help, or press charges. Regarding addictions, where the wife wishes to continue in the relationship, it is vital that she stay away from her husband during his drinking bouts or periods of drug-craving. Victims are urged to take court action when assaulted. Help can be obtained from women's consciousness-raising groups and such organizations as New York City's Abused Women's Aid in Crisis, and through psychotherapy, if needed.

34. STEINMETZ, S. K. Cycle of Violence--Assertive, Aggressive, and Abusive Family Interaction. New York, Praeger Publishers, 1977. 210 p.  
(NCJ 45921)  
Stock No. HQ536.5752

A survey of 57 Delaware families was conducted to obtain an accurate view of how members of normal American families resolve intrafamilial conflicts. A stratified quota sample of normal American families, composed of husband, wife, and 2 or more children between 3 and 18 years of age, was chosen by a public opinion polling and market research company from a panel of New Castle, Delaware, residents. Of 217 families which qualified for the study, 57 were interviewed. Quantitative data on the modes of conflict resolution between husband and wife, parent and child, and sibling and sibling were obtained through questionnaires, while qualitative data on intrafamilial conflict resolution were collected from semistructured interviews. A diary approach to systematic recording of all family conflicts, the source of conflict, methods used for resolving it, and the perceived success of each interaction over a 1-week period was also employed to help eliminate problems of retrospective data collection. Findings showed that sibling conflicts decrease as children move from young to adolescent to teenage stage in the life cycle, and the conflicts are different in origin. Considerably more use of physical means is made to resolve conflicts among younger groups of siblings, while adolescent groups resort more often to verbal modes. Mother-child conflicts are more prevalent than father-child conflicts; power struggles between parent and child seem to be the basis for parent-child conflicts. Discussion and verbal aggression were nearly universally used to some degree to resolve marital conflict. Physical aggression was used by 60 percent of the families with little difference shown between husbands and wives in the type

of physical aggression used. Over 65 percent of the marital conflicts were perceived to be resolved successfully. A typology of family conflict resolution modes identified four distinct types--screaming sluggers, silent attackers, threateners, and pacifists. The conflict-resolution methods used by husbands and wives to resolve marital conflict were found to be similar to the methods these individuals use when disciplining their children. The cycle continues when children mature and marry and pass on this method to their children. Theory and policy implications and alternative modes of interaction are suggested. Appendixes present the research instruments and a demographic profile of New Castle County. Supporting statistics, references, bibliographies on various types of domestic violence, a subject index, and a name index are provided.

35. \_\_\_\_\_ . The Battered Husband Syndrome. Victimology, v.2, n. 3-4: 499-509. 1977. (NCJ 46165)

This article, using historical data, comic strips as a reflection of popular values, and data derived from several empirical studies, examines the phenomenon of husband battering. Husband battering has probably taken place just as long as wife battering, although husbands fail to report the crime in most cases. Regarding domestic-type comic strips, statistics revealed that in 73 percent of the strips women were more aggressive, in 10 percent husband and wife were equal, and in 17 percent the male was more aggressive. Comic strips had a surprisingly large following--56 percent of both male and female readers ranked them as most commonly read. The author suggests that comic strips reflect family life and lifestyles and reinforcing family-related behavior. This allows one to believe that men are always battered. Statistics show that many husbands are battered and that wives often employ more violence than males. The question of why husband battering has been ignored can be answered in several ways: it is embarrassing for both husband and wife; there is no terminology to deal with the problem; there is a lack of information on the subject; and husband beating is less obvious physically than wife beating. Studies show that women are just as apt as men to use violence and are more likely to be child abusers. Husbands will not leave their wives because the men will still be financially responsible for the family, the battering and abusing wife might get custody of the children, and the husbands will lose the comforts of home. Men will usually not retaliate because of the social stigma associated with hitting a woman, but will counter the beatings of their wives by trying to make them feel guilty. The author concludes that the importance of providing services to the wife should be deemphasized, and the awareness of all forms of family violence should be increased. References are included.

36. Wifebeating, Husbandbeating--A Comparison of the Use of Physical Violence Between Spouses To Resolve Marital Fights. In Roy, M., Ed., Battered Women--A Psychosociological Study of Domestic Violence. (NCJ 45266). New York, Van Nostrand Reinhold, 1977. 10 p. (NCJ 45270)

The frequency of husband beating and wife beating in New Castle County, Delaware, is examined, and possible explanations for differences in severity of abuse and discrepancies in reporting of abuse are offered. Findings of a study conducted in New Castle County indicated that only about 1 out of 270 incidents of wife beating are ever reported to police. This type of gross underreporting was also found to exist in cases of husband beating. Men are reluctant to report abuse suffered at the hands of their wives; the male-dominated nature of society expects men to be stronger, physically dominant, and more aggressive than women. A random sample of 57 intact families containing 2 or more children between the ages of 3 and 18 residing at home was selected, and data were collected from semistructured, in-depth interviews with a parent, a questionnaire administered to a parent and a child, and diaries in which all family conflicts, the participants involved, and the method of resolution were recorded for a 1-week period. Over 60 percent of the families surveyed experienced some form of marital violence during their marriage. Although the data suggest considerable similarity in the methods used by males and females to resolve marital conflicts, men tend to do more damage. The following traditional reasons are offered for this difference: women are taught better impulse control and stop aggressive behavior before any damage occurs; because women are more verbal than men, men resort to physical means to support their dominant position; because of their greater physical strength, men are capable of causing more damage to their wives. Data from the study, however, do not support the first two theories; the last theory is most plausible--the husband's greater strength, combined with the wife's concomitant inability to restrain him, results in considerably more damage. In terms of reducing spouse beating, a mechanism which will provide immediate protection from further abuse by the battering spouse is needed, as well as a long-term solution which involves the reeducation of family members, starting with young children, in how to deal with problems in a nonviolent manner. Tabular statistics and references are provided.

37. STEINMETZ, S. K. and M. A. STRAUS, Eds. Violence in the Family. New York, Dodd, Mead and Company, 1974. 346 p. (NCJ 14328)

This anthology reviews the extent, causes, and consequences of violence in the family and recommends steps to be taken in reducing high levels of violence in various family situations. This book consists of articles and reports that have appeared in the books, magazines, and scientific journals of many fields. Following an overview of violence in family situations, an elucidation of the dynamics of sexual

drives, social intimacy, and the intense interaction characteristic of families which can underlie violent behavior is presented. The power structure and patterns for rearing children as these affect the nourishment of aggressiveness are discussed. The anthology delves into the relationship between violence in the family and violent crime, social policy, social and political revolutions, and war. Each section of the book includes recommended steps for minimizing the cultivation of the dynamics of family violence.

38. STEINMETZ, S. K. and M. A. STRAUS. Family as a Cradle of Violence. Society, v. 10, n. 6: 50-56. September-October 1973. (NCJ 50467)

The prevalence of intrafamily violence may be the reason that some form of violence will occur in almost every family. The most universal type of physical violence is corporal punishment by parents. Studies in England and the U.S. show that between 84 and 97 percent of all parents use physical punishment at some point in their child's life. Moreover, such violence is not confined to early childhood. Data on students in three different regions of the U.S. show that half of the parents sampled either used or threatened their high school seniors with physical punishment. However, murder, though relatively rare, gets far more attention than less violent abuse. Still, relatives remain the single largest category of murder victim --about as many people were murdered by their relatives in a 6-month period in New York City as had been killed in over 3 years of fighting in Northern Ireland. Family violence is the leading cause of calls for police assistance, perhaps because of some of the underlying attitudes on marital conflict revealed by a survey conducted by the National Commission on the Causes and Prevention of Violence. The data showed that one out of four men and one out of six women approve of a husband striking a wife under certain circumstances. The survey also revealed that 26 percent of the men and 19 percent of the women approve of wives slapping their husbands. Sibling violence is also widespread and although most of the everyday sorts of intrafamily violence is carried out by normal Americans rather than deranged individuals, research on the phenomenon is contradictory. While surveys regarding class differences indicate no difference in attitudes toward corporal punishment, statistics reveal that less educated parents spank or slap their children more frequently than more educated parents. While there is little evidence to show a direct linkage between sexual repression and family violence, the role of compensatory violence--violent acts resulting from a lack of adequate resources and frustrating life experiences--is generally acknowledged. Finally, although there are negative evidences and theoretical criticisms about the catharsis myth, several factors, such as the prestige and influence of psychoanalytical theory and the confusion of immediate with long-term effects, seem to underlie its persistence. No references are cited.

39. STRAUS, M. A. Cultural and Social Organizational Influences on Violence Between Family Members. In Prince, R. and D. Barried, Eds., Configurations--Biological and Cultural Factors in Sexuality and Family Life, Lexington, Massachusetts, D. C. Heath and Company, 1974. 17 p. (NCJ 37670)

This article presents an examination of the discrepancies between the cultural norms concerning violence among family members and the actual structure of social relationships in the family. Family members are supposed to maintain benevolent and loving relationships. Yet family violence is so common it is almost universal. Cultural and social organizational factors affecting the family are not confined to those things directly concerned with the family. The pervasiveness of violence and the approval of violence as a means for achieving socially desirable ends unavoidably affects the family. Psychological, cultural, and social organization factors do not, by themselves, produce violence among family members; generally, it is a combination of these elements which incites such actions. For example, the number of children and the parents' social class influence parental use of physical punishment. Violence between husband and wife is influenced by the prestige and earning power of the husband's occupation and the relative power of the husband and wife in the family. References are provided.

40. \_\_\_\_\_ . General Systems Theory Approach to a Theory of Violence Between Family Members. Social Science Information, v. 12, n. 3:105-125. June 1973. (NCJ 37671)

A theory explaining the social processes which establish and maintain the use of violence as an element in family interactions is presented, with an application of the systems theory to the family as an adaptive system. This paper presents the stages used in one attempt to apply aspects of systems theory to formulate a preliminary theory accounting for the presence of violence as a continuing element in the nuclear family. The sequence starts with a rough block diagram to provide an inventory of possibly relevant variables and to crudely suggest their interrelationships and something of the causal flow. The next step consists of attempting to amalgamate relationships and assumptions in the form of a set of interlinked propositions which, together, seem to account for the stabilization of violence in the family system. Processes of labeling, secondary conflict, reinforcement, self-concept formation, and role expectations are identified as key aspects of this process. A flow chart is devised to make explicit the nature of the branching and feedback processes which provide the dynamic elements of the system. In the course of the flow chart analysis, the theory is amplified by the inclusion of morphogenic processes. The theory represented by the final flow chart is superior to the block diagram used initially because it represents the decision processes in relation to system goals and the learning processes which give the family the potential for being an adaptive system. A final section of the paper

outlines the implications of a systemic approach for research design and research technology.

41. Leveling, Civility, and Violence in the Family. Journal of Marriage and the Family, v. 36, n. 1:13-29. February 1974. (NCJ 49760)

The factual basis for therapy and family advice urging "leveling" in the sense of giving free expression to aggressive feelings is reviewed and the results of a study of 385 couples are presented. The idea of catharsis is a major element in the theories of aggression on which the "leveling" approach is based. Catharsis theories assume that human beings have a greater or lesser biologically based tendency toward aggression which cannot be repressed. Attempts to do so result in a more destructive explosion of the innate aggressive drive. However, the instinct theory underlying the idea of catharsis has long been discarded in social science. Modern social-psychological theories--social learning theory, symbolic interaction theory, and labeling theory--would all predict the opposite of catharsis thinking. Despite the negative empirical evidence and cogent theoretical arguments against the idea of catharsis, it continues to gain in popularity among the general public and among a vocal and influential minority of therapists. College-age children of the couples studied completed a questionnaire which included a section asking for the three most important conflicts or disagreements between the mother and father of the respondent during his or her last year of high school. The college students were queried regarding their parents' conflict resolution techniques, the use of physical force, and increasing degrees of expression of emotion, anger, and verbal and symbolic violence. The results of the survey do not support the catharsis theory. It was found that increased verbal aggression was accompanied by increased physical aggression. A similar analysis of the intellectualizing of marital conflicts found that such an approach is associated with low amounts of physical violence. These results apply most strongly for working-class couples. Historical and social trends which could account for the popularity of leveling approaches to marriage, despite considerable evidence suggesting the opposite, are discussed. Previous research and the results of this study indicate that much of the new therapy and advice literature, and especially much ongoing encounter group activity, is almost exactly counter to what the scientific evidence suggests is an appropriate approach to the reduction of physical aggression. A sample question from the survey instrument is included. References and tabular and graphic data are provided.



42. \_\_\_\_\_ . Sexual Inequality, Cultural Norms, and Wife-Beating. Victimology--An International Journal, v. 1, n. 1:54-70. Spring 1976. (NCJ 35519)

This article examines some of the factors accounting for the high degree to which wives are the victims of physical violence by husbands and suggests that they stem from family structures and societal attitudes. Examples of cultural norms legitimizing marital violence found in the legal system, literary works, and sociological and psychological experiments and surveys are discussed. The reasons why sexism contributes to the frequency of wife beating, including the use of violence to maintain power positions, antagonism engendered by sex role differentiation, the perceived inability of wives to escape from marriage to a violent husband, and the male-oriented organization of the criminal justice system which makes it difficult for women to secure legal protection from assaults by their husbands, are analyzed. It is concluded that liberation of both sexes is needed to effect a substantial reduction in wife beating.

43. \_\_\_\_\_ . Societal Morphogenesis and Intrafamily Violence in Cross-cultural Perspective. New York, New York Academy of Sciences, 1975. 30 p. MICROFICHE (NCJ 35580)

This paper, presented at the New York Academy of Sciences conference on Issues in Cross-Cultural Research, investigates whether intrafamily violence can be considered near universal and summarizes some of the cross-cultural research on the factors which make intrafamily aggression typical of most societies. Considered are research studies which explore husband/wife aggression as a cultural and structural pattern, as a family pattern, as a result of "protest masculinity" or "machismo," and as a response to the need for group survival (especially in primitive tribes). The author concludes by examining the ramifications of violence in the family and, specifically, the view that the level of intrafamily violence is related to the ecological conditions in which a society is operating and the society's "techno-economic" adaptation to these ecological realities and to changes in the subsistence patterns of the society. These relationships can be understood best from the perspective of general systems theory since it focuses on morphological changes in society as a mode of system maintenance. A 71-item reference list is provided along with a discussion of the author's views.

44. \_\_\_\_\_ . Wife Beating--How Common and Why? Victimology, v. 2, n.3-4: 443-458. 1977-1978. (NCJ 46161)

Findings of a nationwide survey, presented at the conference on "Battered Wives--Defining the Issues," Center for Research on Women, Stan-

ford University, of 2,143 couples are reviewed, and causes of spouse beating are examined and identified. Conflict resolution techniques (CRT) scales were used to gather data on how family members attempt to deal with conflicts among themselves. The physical violence index of the CRT describes the extent to which violent acts are carried out and the proportion of families in which they have occurred. The author is reasonably certain that the group of couples chosen for this survey was representative of all American couples. It was found that incidents of violence were underreported either because the couples did not feel that the specific incident was important or because the violence was too severe to discuss. Only couples living together were questioned because of the high rate of violence among divorced or separated couples. The main factors which lead to acts of violence against a spouse are as follows: the family as a social group is characterized by a high level of violence; the United States, as a general practice, has used violence to maintain the status quo or achieve changes; child-rearing practices tend to be violent; violence within the family is legitimized; the link between love and violence is established, and violence is built into the most fundamental levels of personality; male dominance and the use of physical force to show it are accepted; and the sexual inequalities inherent in all of our societal systems leave women locked in a brutal marriage. The higher level of conflict within families is explained in part by the amount of time family members spend together, the variety of activities they have to argue about, and the degree of emotional involvement among them. The family is where the first incidents of violence occur, are established, and receive their meaning and social context. The author concludes that acts of violence within the family begin as teaching lessons for the child, e.g., a slap on the hands, and then in many cases develop into cases of child abuse. References are provided.

45. STRAUS, M. A., R. J. GELLES, S. K. STEIN. Violence in the Family--An Assessment of Knowledge and Research Needs. Washington, American Association for the Advancement of Science, 1976. 51 p.  
MICROFICHE (NCJ 34135)

This document provides an overview of the existing and needed research on the frequency of family violence, the causal theories of family violence, violence against children and wives, and family violence factors. Research findings on the frequency of family violence indicate that the family is the social relationship and social setting within which the typical citizen is most likely to be the victim of a physical attack. After reviewing general theories of interpersonal violence, this paper examines research on the characteristics which distinguish families from other small groups and which seem to account for the higher levels of intrafamily violence. Research on child abuse and wife beating is also discussed. The paper identifies a series of 17 specific controversies concerning the nature and causes of intrafamily violence which urgently call for research.

46. UNITED WAY OF GREATER VANCOUVER. Wife Battering--A Review and Preliminary Enquiry into Local Incidence, Needs, and Resources--British Columbia, Canada. By J. Downey and J. Howell. Vancouver, Canada, United Way of Greater Vancouver, 1976. 146 p. (NCJ 44562)

A review of the literature on family violence, with specific attention to the physical abuse of wives, and a study of its incidence, needs, and resources in British Columbia are presented. This report reviews various theoretical positions and conceptualizations of violence and focuses on the complex interplay of social and psychological variables associated with violence in marital interaction. An incidence rate of physical abuse was determined by reviewing studies of homicide, divorce, and nonlethal assault statistics. Results from a survey of greater Vancouver agencies asked to estimate physical abuse incidence rates for a period of 6 months are reported and discussed. In addition, an attempt is made to explore the link between alcohol use and wife battering. A number of theories regarding this association are discussed, and studies of incidence rates relating alcohol to violence are reviewed and compared with local findings. The needs of the battered wife are identified from the perspective of both services requested by women and those offered and considered necessary by available resource agencies. Availability and utilization of service are discussed, as well as impediments to effective implementation of services. Broad solutions to problematic social attitudes and policies are offered, as well as specific suggestions on how needs could be more adequately met. Based on the findings from the literature review, the preliminary survey, and a discussion of research methodology, specific recommendations for future research and improvement of local services are made. An annotated bibliography of the papers and books referred to throughout the report is appended.

47. U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE. Power, Sex, and Violence--The Case of Marital Rape. By R. J. Gelles. Rockville, Maryland, 1977. 21 p. (NCJ 39037)

This paper, presented at the Western Social Science Association meeting, examines the controversies surrounding the study of marital rape, reviews the literature on rape in order to summarize facts relating to marital rape, and presents results of two studies on marital rape. Although by most standards marital rape is not legally considered a crime, the author contends that forced sexual intercourse within a marriage is an aspect of family violence deserving scholarly and legal attention. Studies of marital rape have been hampered by the widely held social precept that the wife is a "property" of the husband and that the husband has a right to sexual access to his wife at all times. Theories of victim offender relationships in cases of rape are examined to show that rape in a marriage may be used by husbands as a method of asserting power and dominance in their families. To obtain preliminary indications of the extent and

nature of marital rape, the author presents results of two studies: one which surveyed rape crisis centers to obtain information on marital rape and one which studied physical violence between husbands and wives.

48. Validity of Husband, Wife, and Child Reports of Conjugal Violence and Power--Preliminary. By R. A. Bulcraft and M. A. Straus, Durham, New Hampshire, University of New Hampshire, 1975. 18 p.  
MICROFICHE (NCJ 35775)

A study is presented of the extent to which one can obtain valid data on husband-wife power and violence from interviews or questionnaires obtained from late-teenaged children who have recently lived at home. The specific instruments used were a Decision Power Index and the Physical Aggression Index from a Conflict Resolution Technique (CRT). The sample consisted of students enrolled in two sociology courses and their parents, each of whom responded to the power measure and to the CRT independently. A substantial degree of agreement was found between the child-report and the self-report data. Nevertheless, there was a consistent tendency for the student to report more violence by husbands than the husbands themselves reported and to report less violence by wives than the wives themselves reported.

49. Violence at Home--An Annotated Bibliography. M. Lystad, Ed., Washington, D. C., U.S. Government Printing Office, 1974. 102 p.  
MICROFICHE (NCJ 15281)  
Stock No. 017-024-00398-1

Presented is an annotated and cross-referenced listing of 190 scientific books and articles published since the mid-1960's, dealing with the nature and causes of violence in the family. A review of empirical research shows clearly that violence in the family is common in all societies. Homicide, the most extreme form of interpersonal violence, occurs in our culture more often among family members than it does among persons who are unrelated. This bibliography reviews studies raising theoretical issues related to violence in the family, studies dealing with the incidence of family violence, and studies of violence among particular family members--husband and wife, parent and child, and siblings. Studies concerned with violence and social structure, violence and socialization, and violence and social pathology are also discussed. Finally, those studies addressing the need for and effectiveness of social services to discordant families are reviewed. The varieties of professional help explored range from the neighborhood policeman to the emergency-ward physician.

50. Child Abuse--Family Violence--An Annotated Bibliography From the National Center on Child Abuse and Neglect. Washington, D.C., National Center on Child Abuse and Neglect, 1978. 39 p. (NCJ 49763)

Citations, abstracts, and research project descriptions are provided, indicating the many areas of family violence and child abuse being studied. This information was selected from the data bases of the following organizations: the National Center on Child Abuse and Neglect, the American Psychological Association, the Educational Resources Information Center, the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration, the National Clearinghouse for Mental Health Information, and Sociological Abstracts, Inc. Abstracts from a bibliography produced by the Center for Advanced Studies in Human Services, University of Wisconsin, were also used. The materials cover the entire spectrum of intrafamily violence, including wife beating, spouse abuse and neglect, child abuse and neglect, incest, and violence and pregnancy. The materials date from 1971 to 1978. Publication data (i.e., title, authorship, source, availability, and price) are provided, along with standard annotations. An excerpt is appended of testimony by the Director of the National Center on Child Abuse and Neglect before the U.S. House of Representatives' Committee on Science and Technology.

51. Abused Wives--Why Do They Stay. By R. J. Gelles. Journal of Marriage and the Family, v. 38; n. 4:659-668. November 1976.  
MICROFICHE (NCJ 34134)

Based on results of interviews with members of 41 families in which women had been beaten by their husbands, the issue of why a woman who has been beaten by her husband would remain with him is examined. Of the women interviewed, 9 had been divorced or separated from their husbands, 13 had called the police, 8 had sought counseling from a private social service agency, and 11 had sought no outside intervention. Three major factors influence the actions of abused wives: the less severe and less frequent the violence, the more a wife remains with her husband; the more a wife was struck as a child by her parents, the more likely she is to remain with her abusive husband; the fewer resources a wife has and the less power she has, the more likely she is to stay with her violent husband.

52. Wife-Employment, Marital Equality, and Husband-Wife Violence. By B. Brown. Durham, University of New Hampshire, 1975. 17 p.  
MICROFICHE (NCJ 35778)  
Stock No. VB2-8

This paper, presented at the annual meeting of the National Council on Family Relations, develops a theory relating husband-wife vio-

lence to the transition from dominant-submissive to egalitarian marital authority structures. This theory delineates the known and theoretical consequences of wife-employment and seeks to answer the question of whether one of the consequences of wife-employment is an increased likelihood of husband-wife conflict and violence. The theory begins with the employment of the wife and how this leads to an attempted transition toward an egalitarian authority structure within the marriage. This transition is seen as difficult, particularly for husbands. Four variables which influence the husband's acceptance or rejection of the egalitarian authority structure are compulsive masculinity, anticipatory socialization, role clarity, and congruence with the husband's other goals. The likelihood of husband-wife violence is seen as dependent on the husband accepting the new authority structure. The theory is summarized in propositional and flow chart form.

53. U. S. EXECUTIVE OFFICE. White House Meetings on Violence in the Family. By S. Zafren. Washington, Office of the Assistant to the President for Public Liaison, 1977. 51 p. (NCJ 49764)

Recommendations and proposals advanced by representatives of various government and private social service-oriented departments and organizations at a White House conference on Violence in the Family are presented. This conference was initiated at the request of the Center for the Elimination of Violence in the Family, the first New York State funded crisis shelter, in an effort to break ground for a comprehensive national approach to violence in the family. The Center requested that representatives of the following groups participate in this centralized effort: people who have directly experienced violence, specifically, battered women; individuals from the private sector who are working to deal with the problem of developing shelters, legislation, and social action; Federal and private agency representatives who are responding to the issue of intrafamily violence; and political leaders from local, State, and Federal governments working toward enacting legislation in the area of family violence. In July 1977, 55 people assembled at the White House, representing themselves and such departments and organizations as Women's Advocates, Inc., the Cambridge Women's Center, the Mexican American Legal Defense and Education Fund, the Task Force on Abused Women of the Women's Legal Defense Fund, the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, the Department of Housing and Urban Development, the Department of Justice, the Department of Labor, ACTION, and Legal Services Corporation. The conference participants generated a variety of recommendations and proposals regarding social service objectives and funding, legislation, public education, and the urgent need for shelter facilities for battered and abused wives and children. Recommendations and proposals relating to the purview of individual groups and agencies are provided. In addition, reports from various Federal agencies are appended, including material from LEAA, the Office of

Human Development, the National Center on Child Abuse and Neglect, the Center for Studies of Child and Family Mental Health, the Commission on Civil Rights, and the Community Services Administration. Reprints of selected journal articles are provided, as are copies of national legislation. The titles and sources of recommended family violence bibliographies are also provided.

54. VARMA, M. Battered Women--Battered Children. In Roy, M., Ed., Battered Women--A Psychosociological Study of Domestic Violence. (NCJ 45266). New York, Van Nostrand Reinhold, 1977. 15 p. (NCJ 45277)

Correlations between wife beating and child abuse, a review of the literature on child abuse, and warning signs of child abuse are presented. It is a statistical fact that most adults who abuse their children have not only themselves been battered by their fathers, but have also witnessed their siblings and mothers being battered. It appears that children who witness violence in their own families end up being abusive adults. Life patterns of aggression and violence which repeat themselves from generation to generation are often accompanied by the following psychologically stressful situations: unemployment of the husband, an unwanted pregnancy, a child conceived out of wedlock, and marriage partners of different religious faiths. Eight conditions of poor child care, as enumerated by the National Symposium on Child Abuse, are physical neglect, moral neglect, emotional neglect, medical neglect, educational neglect, physical abuse, sexual abuse, and community neglect. Intrafamilial violence cannot be eradicated by good police work, good psychotherapy, or even good legal assistance; it is the patriarchal nature of the nuclear family which guarantees that violence will be directed toward the more oppressed and less legally protected family members--women and children. A list of indicators of a child's need for protection, compiled by the Children's Division of the American Humane Association and directed toward teachers, school administrators, nurses, and counselors, is reproduced, and major works on child abuse are described. Suggestions from a human development point of view for solving the problem of battered children and battered wives include instruction for children and adults in Head Start preschool centers and day care centers, parent-oriented workshops and seminars, marriage and family courses, prenatal and postnatal education courses, and sex education courses. References are supplied.

55. VIANO, E. C., Spouse Abuse. Victimology, v. 2, n. 3-4:416-689, (1977-78). 1977. (NCJ 46159)

The problems and issues of spouse abuse and domestic violence throughout the world are discussed in this collection of articles. Many

countries still discriminate against women. The problem of marital violence is often minimized by the public because it is something which occurs in the home and is not made public except in violent cases of murder. The criminal justice system is the only authority which deals with these cases. Spouse abuse appears everywhere, but is only reported in industrialized societies; this fact makes statistical evidence hard to gather. The approaches in this work include abuse in both married and unmarried couples, and among different ideologies and cultures. The following topics are covered: (1) violence against women is a violation of human rights and should no longer be tolerated; (2) women should not wait for the institutions of society to solve this problem--they should put pressure on the male establishment to break this cycle of violence; and (3) women have gained strength, solidarity, and power by addressing the problem of wife battering. Individual articles include wife abuse and beating; wife abuse in West Germany, East and Central Africa, and Britain; legal rights of women; battered husbands; the powerlessness of women; and victim services. A review of literature and interviews with battered women are presented. The collection also includes letters to the editor on the topic of spouse abuse, research notes (including statistical summaries), book reviews, and general comments on the subject.



# **INTERVENTION**

56. BARD, M. Family Crisis Intervention--From Concept to Implementation. In Roy, M., Ed., Battered Women--A Psychosociological Study of Domestic Violence. (NCJ 45266). New York, Van Nostrand Reinhold, 1977. 20 p. MICROFICHE (NCJ 13282)

Concepts underlying crisis intervention training and organizational and operational considerations in implementing such programs are presented. In 1972, 13 percent of all policemen killed in the line of duty were responding to family disturbance complaints; almost 25 percent of all reported murders occurred between family members. Despite these dangers, techniques for dealing with such crises are rarely included in police recruit and inservice training programs. The intent of this monograph is to correct this situation by explaining the concepts underlying crisis intervention training and presenting organizational and operational considerations for implementing such programs. An initial discussion focuses on two areas of human behavior which relate to this police function: interpersonal conflict management and crisis intervention theory and practice. Events during which crisis intervention by officers would be helpful include crime victimization, natural disasters, notification of death or injuries, accidents, psychotic reactions, and attempted suicides. The authors review some of the subtle factors that may hinder efforts to implement a new approach in a traditional system and present recommendations which may be helpful in countering the destructive potential of ambivalence. Three models of implementation, based on the structure of police organizations, are presented. Family crisis intervention as a successful strategy requires intensive training and working relationships between the police and social service agencies.

57. \_\_\_\_\_ . Role of Law Enforcement in the Helping System. In Coffey, A. R., and V. E. Renner, Eds., Criminal Justice as a System--Readings. (NCJ 29171). Englewood Cliffs, New Jersey, Prentice-Hall, 1975. 11p. (NCJ 29176)

The effectiveness of a 21-month experimental police family crisis intervention program in the Harlem section of New York City is examined. This program involved training 18 police officers, 9 white and 9 black, as indigenous mental health personnel in the course of their regular duties, in recognition of the amount of time police officers spend in an order-maintenance (as opposed to law enforcement) capacity. Program results indicate that training police officers in family crisis intervention enhances both their traditional function and their value to the community.

58. BATTERED WIVES--FIRST REPORT FROM THE ENGLISH HOUSE OF COMMONS SELECT COMMITTEE ON VIOLENCE IN THE FAMILY. SESSION 1975-76. London, England, Her Majesty's Stationery Office, 1976. 36 p.  
MICROFICHE (NCJ 38911)

After summarizing activities of the British Select Committee on Violence in the Family, a series of appended memorandums and letters which describe progress of several women's aid groups are presented. Appendixes contain some statistics on the participants in various women's aid groups and centers, and describe implementation and operational problems of the centers designed to give temporary shelter and support to battered wives. Notes and memorandums from government agencies concerned with establishment and operations of the women's aid groups are included.

59. BRAKEL, S. J. Diversion From the Criminal Process--Informal Discretion, Motivation, and Formalization. Denver Law Journal, v. 48:211-238, 1971. (NCJ 09986)

Based on field research in the Midwest, a conceptual analysis of diversion and a discussion of the various attempts to formalize these practices are presented. Focusing on diversionary practices in the areas of white-collar crime, shoplifting, family disputes, and first offenses, this article presents some preliminary conclusions about the nature of diversionary practices, their motivations, and official attempts to formalize these practices. Data gathered during the course of the field work indicate that there are serious problems connected with, perhaps inherent in, the informality which characterizes many diversionary practices. Experiences with formalized diversion have, however, raised equally troublesome questions. The author discusses the four categories of offenses in terms of their rationales and suggests that informal diversion carries with it a substantial potential for discriminatory application; he then examines attempts at formalization which he concludes have failed.

60. BURNETT, B. B., et al. Police and Social Workers in a Community Outreach Program. Social Casework, v. 57, n. 1:41-49, January 1976. (NCJ 34873)

This reprint describes a Police Department-Social Agency Project in Pawtucket, Rhode Island, and evaluates its first months of operation. Police crisis teams, composed of a police officer and a social worker, counsel clients in their homes or in the police station immediately after police referral. Community acceptance of this concept is discussed. Different problems encountered by the teams are outlined and case examples given. The conclusion interprets the program's success.

61. CAYLEY, M. A. Conciliation Counseling in a Family Court. Federal Probation, v. 30, n. 4:27-34. December 1976. (NCJ 05964)

Conciliation counseling attempts to reeducate, motivate, and reduce levels of animosity between marital partners. Three specific goals of conciliation counseling are to bring about a return to something resembling the affectionate relationship which brought the couple together in the first place, to help the couple live up to their obligations in the home and the family, and to help the couple achieve the fulfillment of their own maturing personality structure and that of their children. Advice is given to the counselor on effective means of working with the patients.

62. COOPER, B. Wife-Beating--Counselor Training Manual No. 2--Crisis Intervention. Ann Arbor, Michigan, National Organization for Women Domestic Violence Project, Inc., 1976. 53 p. (NCJ 50549)

This manual, one of a three-part series developed by the National Organization for Women Wife Assault Project, is designed for the education and training of volunteers and professionals affiliated with violent domestic crisis intervention in Michigan. The crisis approach to therapeutic intervention in wife assaults is based on a broad range of human behavior theories. The following multiple factors influence the outcome of a crisis: environmental factors, current adaptive capacity, overall personality adjustment, and level of psychological maturity and problem-solving skills. Understanding precipitating events is essential to the process of crisis resolution. A general problem-solving model which is presented involves the following steps: input, filtering, cognition, production, and evaluation. References to this process as it relates to wife beating consider the damage, degree, and frequency of physical assaults. Societal pressure is viewed in the form of cultural norms, the sexist organization of society, and the family system. Attitudes and the socioeconomic framework supporting victimized women must be understood to facilitate effective intervention. Consideration should be given to the reasons victims stay in a crisis situation. A practical guide for the counselor stressing the importance of remaining calm, assessing the extent and severity of the problem, and making decisions for temporary and satisfactory alternatives is provided. Appendixes include a resource list (community and wife assault), organization chart, client activity flow chart, crisis call flow chart, oncall counselor guide, intake and interaction forms, and initial client contact file. A bibliography is provided.

63. DAVIDSON, T. Conjugal Crime--Understanding and Changing the Wifebeating Pattern. New York, Hawthorn Books, 1978. 282 p. (NCJ 46147)

A history of attitudes and legislation concerning wifebeating, the psychological patterns of the wife and the wife-beater, effects on the children, and guidelines for dealing with the problem are discussed. A history of socially sanctioned views of the sanctity of the family and the husband-wife relationship is traced to reveal a long-standing reluctance to deal with wife-beating as a social problem requiring legislation and concerted community action. Using data from case studies, interviews with therapists and other professionals in contact with the problem, and established research findings, in addition to personal experience from the author's family background, the psychological states and behavior of the wife-beater are detailed, as are those of the beaten wife. Institutional, legal, and social factors keeping a beaten wife in the marriage are delineated. The effects of violence in the family on children are also considered. The existence of wife-beating as a serious problem in middle-class, respectable families is particularly noted. Having grown up in a family where her father regularly beat her mother and threatened the children, the author gives personal testimony to the trauma of living in fear and frustration, with no resort to any source of outside intervention to change a destructive family environment. A chapter is devoted to the delineation of guidelines to secure help for battered wives, wife-beaters, and children, together with guidelines for friends and family, counselors, and clergy in providing help for the abused and the abuser. New legislation and community support programs present a hopeful future for victims of conjugal crime. Appendixes include a directory of more than 50 shelters for battered wives and their children, including hotline telephone numbers; recommended publications and useful addresses; and legal procedures to take immediately after or during wife-beating. An index is also included.

64. DELLAPA, F. Mediation and the Community Dispute Center. In Roy, M., Ed., Battered Women--A Psychosociological Study of Domestic Violence. (NCJ 45266). New York, Van Nostrand Reinhold, 1977. 11 p. (NCJ 45276)

The Miami-Dade County, Florida, Citizen Dispute Settlement Center, an innovative approach to resolving interpersonal conflicts and minor criminal cases, is described, and a typical case proceeding is examined. The Citizen Dispute Settlement Center (CDSC) provides a staff of professionally skilled, trained mediators to listen to complaints, counter-complaints, and defenses in an informal, unbiased setting. In the 6 months of operation following its inception in May 1975, this LEAA-funded CDSC based in Miami-Dade County handled 2,063 cases and successfully resolved 94.9 percent of them. The recidivism rate was 4.1 percent, and the wait time, from date of complaint to hearing,

was cut from 94.3 days through the criminal court system to 7.2 days through the CDSC. An estimated 42 percent of the county court crime division's misdemeanor penal caseload is absorbed by the CDSC, and its cost per case is only \$26.40 compared to the justice system's approximately \$250 per case. The traditional method of dealing with a complaint of battery (a husband is accused of wife beating) is outlined and contrasted with the way the same complaint would be handled in the CDSC: traditional police and prosecution methods discourage the wife from bringing her husband to trial, while a satisfactory resolution is arrived at with the CDSC through mediation hearings and written agreements between the principal parties.

65. DOBASH, R. E. and R. P. DOBASH. Love, Honour and Obey--Institutional Ideologies and the Struggle for Battered Women. Contemporary Crises, v. 1, n. 4:403-415. October 1971. (NCJ 44681)

This article attributes the plight of battered women to traditional social and structural ideologies that indirectly condone the oppression of women in marriage. Assistance for battered women in England is described. The "discovery" in England of the problem of battered wives, the inception of Women's Aid (WA) groups, and the institution of shelters and services for battered women as outgrowths of the women's movement are detailed. The maintenance of a hierarchical, patriarchal ideology provides a framework within which physical coercion is an appropriate means of controlling wives: the framework extends outside of the marriage and accounts for problems faced by women who struggle to curtail wife beating through interaction with the police, courts, and social service agencies. Examples of resistance encountered by Britain's WA's are cited. The contradiction of simultaneously protecting the sanctity of the home and family and protecting wives from being battered is explored. Notes and references are provided.

66. FIELDS, M. D. Representing Battered Wives, or What To Do Until the Police Arrive. Family Law Reporter, v. 3, n. 22:4025-4029. April 1977. (NCJ 42159)

This article describes the options available to the battered wife and what she can expect from the courts. Most judges tend to side with the husband in a wife-beating case. This creates special problems for the female victim. The author, a female attorney who has represented battered wives, describes how to interview battered women to get the most information from them for the court hearing. Problems of protecting the client from further attacks by the husband are examined, as well as enforcing a favorable judgment. In a final section, the author discusses failings of the legal system regarding battered wives.

67. FOJTIC, K. M. Wife Beating--How To Develop a Wife Assault Task Force and Project. Ann Arbor, Michigan, N.O.W. Domestic Violence and Spouse Abuse Fund, Inc., 1976. 41 p. (NCJ 49762)

Steps for organizing a wife assault task force are presented along with various supporting materials, including media articles, a wife assault questionnaire, and information on organizing emergency housing. These steps were developed through the experience of the Ann Arbor-Washtenaw County, Michigan, Chapter of the National Organization of Women (NOW). The first step in developing a wife assault task force can be a meeting of the local NOW chapter called to discuss the problem of battered wives. An alternative strategy is to contact representatives of police and social service agencies, women's centers, and the psychiatric profession to participate in panel discussions on wife abuse. Interest generated by such activities can be channeled into organizing a task force. Using volunteer homes, a system of emergency housing can be introduced to provide shelter and care for abused women and their children. A telephone survey of the social service agencies operating in the community is suggested to determine the scope of services available to battered women. The incidence of wife assault in the community should be documented because these data are necessary for effective service delivery. Counseling and followup services using lay volunteers should be organized and should involve the local community health agency. To secure funding for long-term and more comprehensive programs, grants should be solicited from local foundations and State and Federal agencies. Finally, court-and police-watching is encouraged. A bibliography is provided. Various materials are included in the extensive appendixes: legal definitions of assault, information on how to organize volunteer emergency housing for battered women and how to survey social service agencies, a wife assault mailing list, an overview of Washtenaw police data on 1974 cases of wife assault, court-watching procedures, and assorted newspaper articles on wife beating, crisis shelters, legal issues, and NOW's efforts relating to wife abuse.

68. GATES, M., K. KOJACK, and N. HUME. Women and Crime (1976 Congress of Cities Cassettes). Laurel, Maryland, Eastern Audio Associates, 1976. (NCJ 39992)

This 2-hour tape, produced by the National League of Cities Conference Panel, presents discussions on rape, wife beating, and child abuse. Panelists, attorneys, and women's rights advocates discuss each of the subjects. Presentations are aimed at encouraging public officials to adopt measures to ensure the safety of women and children against such crimes. Participants call for changes in the laws, public awareness, and victim advocate programs; in some instances they state that a new awareness on the part of police and criminal justice officials will help.

69. GILL, T. and A. COOTE. Battered Women--How To Use the Law. Rev. Ed.  
London, England, Cobden Trust, 1975. 25 p.  
MICROFICHE (NCJ 28498)

This booklet explains how the law can best be used to help women who are assaulted by the men they live with, regardless of whether they are married. Some of the most obvious defects in the legal system and suggestions for its improvement are reviewed. Different laws apply to married and single women; these differences are discussed.

70. GOODMAN, E. J. Legal Solutions--Equal Protection Under the Law. In Roy, M., Ed., Battered Women--A Psychosociological Study of Domestic Violence. (NCJ 45266). New York, Van Nostrand Reinhold, 1977. 25 p.  
(NCJ 45273)

The treatment of battered wives within the criminal justice system and legal recourse, or lack of it, for victims are examined. The legal system, as it relates to wife beating, supposedly acts in the interests of the family unit; unfortunately, this is accomplished at the expense of married women. The attitude of the legislature, police, and judges is that they are not dealing with a public crime, but with signs of a "troubled marriage." Special treatment for violence toward spouses reflects the social order and acceptance of male prerogatives. Before 1977 the family court in New York State had exclusive jurisdiction over husbandly assaults. Women now have the option in New York of bringing criminal charges against husbands who beat them. The purpose of the criminal court proceeding will be to punish the offender; the interest of the family court proceeding will be to keep the family together. The underlying cause of sexism, however, is not addressed by this new legislation; until radical social and legal changes are made in prevailing attitudes toward women, families, and marriages, the void might be filled with experiments in lay tribunals operating on principles of community control and peer-group justice.

71. INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF CHIEFS OF POLICE. Wife Beating--Training Key No. 245. Washington, D.C., 1976. 6 p.  
MICROFICHE (NCJ 38177)

This training key discusses some of the societal and psychological factors associated with the crime of wife beating. A police response should be devised whereby victims will not hesitate to prosecute due to police apathy or, even when they do refuse to prosecute, police will investigate all such reported assaults.



72. \_\_\_\_\_ . Investigation of Wife Beating--Training Key No. 246. Wash-  
ington, D.C., 1976. 6 p. MICROFICHE (NCJ 38179)

This training key outlines the duties of the police officer in responding to, investigating, and advising the victim when responding to wife assault calls. The officer's responsibilities and precautions to be taken when arriving at the scene; gaining entry; establishing control; protecting the victim; interviewing the victim, witnesses, and the assailant; gathering evidence; and explaining alternatives to police action as well as the victim's responsibility for her own safety are explained. Discussion questions and supplemental reading suggestions are appended.

73. JACOBSON, B. Battered Women--The Fight To End Wife-Beating. Civil Rights Digest, v. 9, n. 4:2-11, Summer 1977. (NCJ 43607)

The status of efforts to combat the problem of wife beating in New York State and elsewhere is assessed. Statistics from a 1969 government report show that women who commit murder are motivated by self-defense seven times as often as men. Of all female murder victims, approximately one-fourth are killed by their husbands. Only one-twelfth of all male murder victims are killed by their wives. Whereas assault and battery is a readily punished crime when it involves strangers, it is not so readily punished when it involves married couples. Experts cite historical, economic, psychological, social, legal, and legislative reasons for this discrepancy. Often fear plays a significant role in the battered wife syndrome, with women attempting to placate their husbands in order to avoid violence. Battered women who have come forth agree that there is no way of avoiding violence through placatory behavior because the factors that trigger violence are too diverse and unpredictable. The activities of an attorney with the Brooklyn Legal Services Corporation are described, including her efforts in client advocacy, publicity, and legislative reform. She is involved in a class action suit brought on behalf of battered wives against the New York Police Department for refusing to arrest abusive husbands and against family court officers for denying the women access to judges. The attorney is also involved in the movement to create shelters for abused women. Differences of opinion concerning the kind of legislation that is needed to protect battered women are noted, and the civil rights issue raised by the shelter movement is examined. The need for the criminal justice system to live up to its moral and legal obligation to help battered wives is cited. [The class action suit was settled with a consent order in June 1978--Ed.]

74. KEMP, M., B. KNIGHTLY, and M. NORTON. Battered Women and the Law. London, England, 1975. 31 p. (NCJ 34334)

This booklet outlines the options open to battered women under English law, provides a step-by-step guide to the use of these laws, and comments on the deficiencies in the legal system's protection of battered women. After describing a British project providing aid and services to battered women--Chiswick Women's Aid--the authors discuss why battered women resort to using the legal process. A step-by-step guide to use of the legal process is followed by a discussion of what can be achieved through the use of the law. Several possible areas of difficulty that may be encountered when resorting to the legal process are noted, including difficulty in obtaining legal counsel, the slow workings of the court, and problems in obtaining emergency legal aid.

75. KUTUN, B. and M. E. DUNN. Legislative Needs and Solutions. In Roy, M., Ed., Battered Women--A Psychosociological Study of Domestic Violence. (NCJ 45266). New York, Van Nostrand Reinhold, 1977. 11 p. (NCJ 45278)

Legislation proposed in Florida to address the problem of domestic violence is described, and provisions relating to prosecution of offenders and facilities for victims are outlined. A survey exploring the spouse abuse problem was distributed in November 1975 to the public defender, State's attorney, and chief circuit judge for each of Florida's judicial circuits. The questions covered incidents of spouse abuse and prosecution for that offense for the 5-year period preceding the survey and solicited recommendations and comments. It was found that no public office in Florida kept separate records on wife beating or spouse abuse, although nearly all respondents noted that the problem was far greater than had been reported to their offices. Under Florida law at the time of writing, criminal charges could be filed against a husband for beating his wife under normal criminal statutes covering assault, battery, and aggravated assault; police, however, could only arrest in misdemeanor cases when the crime was committed in their presence. Based on results of the survey, three areas to be considered specifically in remedial legislation were defined: (1) a statistical basis should be established to determine the severity and frequency of spouse abuse in Florida; (2) police officers should be provided the legal authority to make arrests on probable cause for a misdemeanor criminal charge, with particular reference to domestic violence; and (3) shelter, care, and counseling are necessary to provide a workable living alternative to those abused individuals who are subjected to severe, recurring violence. Legislation was proposed which provides that incidents of spouse abuse shall be reported to the Department of Health and Rehabilitative Services; that failure to do so is a second-degree misdemeanor; and that anyone reporting a case of spouse abuse, while

acting in good faith, shall be immune from any liability. The bill provides that the Department shall investigate cases of spouse abuse and, when appropriate, transmit the information to the State's attorney for further action. Additional legislation which would establish therapeutic or rehabilitative programs aimed at reaching both the abused and the abuser and which would require that the Department establish temporary placement facilities for the purpose of providing treatment and care of the abused spouse has also been proposed. The full texts of both pieces of legislation are included.

76. LANGLEY, R. and R. C. LEVY. Wife Abuse and the Police Response. FBI Law Enforcement Bulletin, v. 47, n. 5:4-9. May 1978. (NCJ 47555)

The incidence of wife abuse is examined, together with the typical arrest-avoidance response of police. It is proposed that police intervention be based on a criminal law enforcement approach. Wife-beating is one of the most common and underreported forms of violent crime. Most estimates show that 50 percent of all American couples engage in some form of physical abuse. Both research field studies and actual events indicate a great unwillingness on the part of the public to intervene in violence between a man and a woman. This same unwillingness to intervene can be seen in the typical police response to wife-abuse. Although wife-battering is both a criminal and civil offense, standard police policy is to avoid arrest. For instance, training materials for police in Michigan and Connecticut expressly state that the officer make an arrest only as a last resort and that all efforts be made to dissuade filing of a formal complaint. It is suggested that this policy be reversed. Police are inadequately prepared to perform family crisis intervention services; it would make greater sense for police to concentrate on the criminal aspects of wife-abuse and leave counseling and other socio-psychological functions to the appropriate service agencies. While it might be helpful for officers to be able to supply victims with information on available medical and social/mental health services, their first duty should be protecting citizens and enforcing the law. It is argued that assault arrests in wife-battery cases would result in excessive paperwork and would not be productive because most victims later drop charges or refuse to testify. This suggests that such procedures may be in need of revision to increase efficiency and that the law enforcement system itself may be placing obstacles in the way of women wishing to prosecute. Moreover, such arguments fail to provide a legitimate rationale for nonenforcement of law. For law enforcement officials to assume that a woman is not serious in seeking a remedy for abuse presents a flagrant violation of the women's rights. This is not to say that significant social and psychological pressures do not play a great part in a woman's decision to remain with a battering mate. Changing deeply held attitudes on the part of law enforcement agencies and personnel, the public, and women may be required before the needs of victims of family vio-

lence may be adequately met. The addition of wife-battering to the uniform crime reporting system is also recommended.

77. LOWENBERG, D. A. Conjugal Assaults--The Incarcerated or Liberated Woman. Federal Probation, v. 41, n. 2:10-13. June 1977. (NCJ 43390)

Services provided by the Pima County, Arizona, attorney's office Victim Witness Advocate (VWA) program to women who have been physically abused by their mates are described. Many of the women encountered by the program have been beaten several times but remain hesitant to sign criminal complaints or end conjugal relationships. Most perceive themselves as unable to escape from their own households where they feel imprisoned by emotional, social, and financial ties. Four primary supportive services are rendered to battered women who wish to leave their homes immediately: meeting the women at their homes; transporting them to a hospital for medical care or to a friend's home for temporary housing; finding emergency housing if necessary, including VWA staff members' homes in some instances; and obtaining food for the women and their children. Secondary supportive services rendered to battered women who wish to end their conjugal relationships include legal aid, referral to public welfare programs, provision of moral support, and job placement. The VWA program cooperates with the court's pretrial release program by transmitting to judges the wishes of battered women with regard to the pretrial disposition of their mates. Most women have expressed the desire to see their mates receive treatment rather than punishment. The VWA staff also cooperates with local women's groups to educate the community about the plight of battered women.

78. NATIONAL CENTER FOR STATE COURTS. Evaluation of New Hampshire's Marital Master's Program. Washington, D.C., 1976. 32 p.  
MICROFICHE (NCJ 42828)

This report assesses several essential elements affecting the quality of justice in New Hampshire's Marital Master's Program. This program was developed to ease court caseloads by employing special court hearing officers to handle a variety of domestic relations cases. The evaluation concluded that the quality of service provided by Marital Masters has steadily improved since the program's inception. Masters generally devoted more time to deliberations and preparation of the final decree than did superior court judges or clerks under the previous system. Program participants feel that this additional time for deliberation has improved the quality of justice in domestic relations cases.

79. NATIONAL COMMISSION ON THE OBSERVANCE OF INTERNATIONAL WOMEN'S YEAR. Workshop Guideline on Wife Abuse. By S. G. Leader. Washington, U.S. Government Printing Office, 1977. 22 p.

MICROFICHE (NCJ 47785)  
Stock No. 052-003-00486-1

The Guideline provides recommendations on how to conduct an effective seminar and presents relevant national data for duplication and distribution to workshop participants. A fact sheet outlines all that is known about the problem of wife abuse up until International Women's Year (1977). The goals for establishing a workshop should include (1) acquainting participants with the problems of battered women; (2) reviewing pertinent State law and all past and present attempts to revise abuse laws; (3) presenting the facts about organizations in major urban centers aimed at addressing the problem, such as coalitions, task forces, and refuges; (4) presenting information on how to set up a refuge; and (5) arriving at specific, active recommendations for helping abused women. The use of guest speakers, panel discussions, and films is suggested to implement the various goals. A list of speakers, publications, and refuges is appended. At the time of writing, there were no nationwide statistics on wife assault, but information gathered in specific geographic locations such as Kalamazoo County, Mich., and Montgomery County, Md., are supplied.

80. NICHOLS, B. B. Abused Wife Problem. Social Casework, v. 57, n. 1:27-32. January 1976. (NCJ 36141)

This article examines social, psychological, and legal aspects of abusiveness toward wives which are pertinent to family caseworkers. The author considers concepts which tend to maintain patterns of abuse, rather than treat them. Problems and issues of treatment are discussed and the need for caseworker involvement in designing treatment innovations is emphasized.

81. OLSEN, A. J. Volunteers As Family Counselors. New York, Home Advisory and Service Council, 1972. 10 p. (NCJ 09578)

This paper, presented at the National Conference on Social Welfare, reviews the process by which volunteers are interviewed, assessed, selected, and trained for family counseling in a New York City service agency. Most police calls are in response to domestic problems. Social service and support agencies of all types are facing budget reductions and personnel shortages. One way of reducing the burden on both the police and social service agencies is to use members of the community as volunteers in family counseling. Volunteers As Family Counselors presents a history and describes the operations of the Home Advisory Council, a service agency designed to handle

cases in which there are allegations of assaults between family members. Understaffing and a decreased budget led the Council to recruit and train a corps of volunteers. The paper includes a description of a project designed to demonstrate the applicability of volunteer family counseling services in upstate New York as well as in other parts of the country. The author concludes by discussing some of the advantages, drawbacks, and ramifications of utilizing volunteers for family counseling.

82. PIZZEY, E. Scream Quietly or the Neighbours Will Hear. Middlesex, England, Penguin Books, Ltd., 1974. 143 p. (NCJ 18861)

An analysis of the plight of battered wives and their children, and a description of the refuge and supportive services provided to them by Women's Aid, a privately run social service agency founded in 1971, is presented. The author, a founder and leader of the Women's Aid movement in Great Britain, draws her material primarily from case histories and letters to her from battered wives. She points out inadequacies of the legal intervention process for battered women and describes the failure of such parties as the police, hospitals and doctors, social security, probation, marriage guidance, and health visitors to effectively provide them with aid, refuge, or treatment. She also explains the horribly adverse effects of wife battering on children of battered women. A final chapter looks at the future of Women's Aid.

83. ROCHESTER POLICE BUREAU. FACIT--Family Conflict Intervention Team Experiment--Experimental Action Program. Rochester, New York, University of Rochester, 1974. 33 p. MICROFICHE (NCJ 17898)

A description is presented of a planned police crisis intervention and referral program, including information on the project background, organization, personnel, training, and implementation timetable. Police statistics, showing that over 20,000 calls per year involve interpersonal disturbances, indicate a strong need for crisis intervention training. A substantial proportion of all homicides and assaults on police are related to this type of call. The proposed Family Conflict Intervention Team (FACIT) Experiment involves training police officers in special techniques for handling conflict situations, acquainting them with relevant programs and resources in the community, and establishing mechanisms for referral of conflict situation clients to appropriate programs and agencies. In one experimental area the trained police will be provided with the services of a multidisciplinary support team. The support team will provide a link between police identification of the problem and the subsequent followup and followthrough on referrals of family conflict cases to appropriate treatment agencies within the community. The experiment will be placed in a rigorous evaluation framework ena-

bling an assessment of its effects. Specific effects anticipated include a reduction in the rate of crisis recidivism among families coming to the attention of the police, the development among police officers of skills to intervene in conflict situations without the use of force and without eliciting violence against themselves, a decrease in the frequency of resorting to the use of force or to the arrest of parties in a conflict situation, and an improvement in the attitudes of police officers regarding their capacity to manage conflict situations.

84. ROY, M., Ed., Model for Services. In her Battered Women--A Psychosociological Study of Domestic Violence. (NCJ 45266). New York, Van Nostrand Reinhold, 1977. 11 p. (NCJ 45279)

Organizing, funding, staffing, and publicizing a victim service program based on New York City's Abused Women's Aid in Crisis (AWAIC), Inc. are described by its founder and executive director. Since its inception in 1975, AWAIC has worked to inform the public of the problem of abused women and provide services to victims. The program operates as a national clearinghouse by furnishing information and referrals, and receives requests for training workshops from both traditional agencies and collective-type women's groups. So that the AWAIC format can serve as a model for similar service groups, the article offers instructions on starting such an organization and offers plans for future programming. How to look for funds and keep them coming, how to recruit and train volunteers, and how to use the media and not be used by them are some of the questions answered. Gaining approval for a pilot project is also covered. Tables present job descriptions and a discussion of AWAIC's hotline. A suggested reading list and the AWAIC 1976-1977 progress report are appended.

85. SHICKLING, B. H. Relief for Victims of Intra-Family Assaults--The Pennsylvania Protection From Abuse Act. Dickinson Law Review, v. 81, n. 4:815-822. Summer 1977. (NCJ 42743)

Basic provisions of the Pennsylvania Protection From Abuse Act are examined and suggestions for improvement are proposed. This article discusses the Pennsylvania law which provides access to a civil proceeding for immediate protection from abuse by persons living in the same household and makes available various forms of relief.

86. SPITZNER, J. H. and D. H. MCGEE. Family-Crisis Intervention Training, Diversion, and the Prevention of Crimes of Violence. Police Chief, v. 42, n. 10:252-253. October 1975. MICROFICHE (NCJ 35761)

This article briefly describes the training program and the results of this training on participating police officers and families they dealt with as part of a family crisis unit in Columbus, Ohio. The

training was provided by the Family Crisis Unit of the Columbus area Community Mental Health Center. Techniques stressed in the training were mediation and referral. Police officers, although skeptical of this training prior to the program's inception, were highly satisfied and felt it aided them in their jobs.

87. STEPHENS, D. W. Domestic Assault--The Police Response. In Roy, M., Ed., Battered Women--A Psychosociological Study of Domestic Violence. (NCJ 45266). New York, Van Nostrand Reinhold, 1977. 9 p.

(NCJ 45274)

The traditional method of handling police domestic disturbance calls is outlined and criticized; an alternative is detailed, research on the problem is cited, and further improvements are suggested. Officers using a traditional approach to crisis intervention attempt to separate disputing parties, ascertain what happened, and arrive at either a formal (arrest) or informal (persuading one of the parties to leave, threatening to arrest someone, etc.) resolution to the problem. Neither of these options deals with the causes of the problem or provides any relief or assistance to the individuals involved. Police find themselves returning repeatedly to the same household to handle a violent dispute; they tend to feel that the problem should be in the hands of social workers rather than police, who have "more serious problems." Statistics show that 27.5 percent of the police officers assaulted in the U.S. were assaulted while responding to complaints of disturbances: it is clear that traditional police response falls short of the needs. An alternative to the traditional approach involved testing the impact of providing police officers with training on intervening in family disturbances and establishing referral mechanisms for the police to send families to social service agencies for continuing assistance in resolving family problems. The experiment, for which a family crisis intervention unit was created in New York City, suggested that police officers could improve the quality of such service and reduce the chances for personal injury. Research by the Kansas City Police Department to challenge the assumption that domestic homicides and assaults could not be prevented showed that a large percentage of homicides and aggravated assaults in Kansas City occurred in domestic disturbance situations, that police had made one or several calls to many of the residences involved within a 2-year period prior to the domestic assaults or homicides, and that many of the participants had been arrested during the same 2-year period for disturbance or assault. Research findings suggest that the potential for the occurrence of domestic homicides and assaults may be predictable. Adequate training in crisis intervention for police officers, formal alternatives other than arrest for dealing with such situations, 24-hour-a-day assistance for victims of domestic violence, and immediate help for victims provided by volunteer groups are among the measures recommended for improving the criminal justice system's response to domestic assault. References are provided.



88. STRAUS, M. A. Sociological Perspective on the Prevention and Treatment of Wifebeating. In Roy, M., Ed., Battered Women--A Psychosociological Study of Domestic Violence. (NCJ 45266). New York, Van Nostrand Reinhold, 1977. 46 p. (NCJ 45275)

Fundamental and specific causes of wife beating, preventive measures to deal with each of these cases, and treatment steps for handling existing cases of wife beating are discussed. The author refutes the traditional psychological/psychiatric view that physical violence between husband and wife is an outgrowth of pathological male aggressiveness or of female masochism. He shows that wife beating is largely a reflection of societal mores and of the sex roles and sex-typed personality traits characteristic of that system. The following social-structural causal factors are considered: cultural norms permit and legalize wife beating; wife beating reflects social violence; the family is the primary setting in which violence is learned; conflict in the family is inevitable; sexually stereotyped roles and sexism exist in the family and in society; and frustrations are built into the economic system. Social policies are delineated to combat each of these factors and thereby reduce the level of wife beating. These preventive steps are followed by an examination of treatment steps which address the immediate situation of millions of battered wives. The author suggests that battered wives get help from shelters for battered wives, hotlines, social workers, members of the clergy, or professional counselors; cancel the "hitting license" by making it clear that violence will not be tolerated; be prepared to leave; get a job; not wait until the second slap before acting; practice problem-focused assertiveness; or leave or take legal action. Police, lawyers, judges, and legislators can act to remove some of the many barriers which now prevent women from receiving adequate legal protection. A broad public awareness and commitment to change is necessary to reduce the incidence of wife beating. References are provided.

89. U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE. Law Enforcement Assistance Administration. Programs Providing Services to Battered Women. By S. Bancroft and D. Hamlin, Eds. Washington, Center for Women Policy Studies 1978. 67 p. MICROFICHE (NCJ 49274)

The location, program components, and funding sources of groups providing services to battered women are listed by State. Data for the list were collected between January and March 1978. Entries are presented alphabetically by State and are listed either as "shelters" or "other services". Each entry provides the program's name, address, and telephone number, as well as a list of the services it provides and its primary sources of funding. At least one program is listed for each State, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico, with the exception of Hawaii, Mississippi, Nevada, New Hampshire, and Wyoming. There are approximately 310 listings.

90. U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE. National Institute of Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice. National Criminal Justice Reference Service. Police Crisis Intervention: A Selected Bibliography. T. Ketterman and M. Kravitz, Eds., Washington, D.C. 1978. 42 p.

(NCJ 48005)

This annotated bibliography contains entries concerned with the problems involving police intervention in domestic crisis situations. The bibliography was compiled from documents in the NCJRS collection with the goal of focusing attention on the techniques and training for police intervention in family crisis situations. Domestic crises are dangerous for both police and disputants, and many police departments have implemented special training projects to prepare officers to intervene in domestic disturbances without exposing themselves to undue personal danger. The first section of the bibliography focuses on these training efforts, while the second deals with general considerations involved in police crisis intervention. Entries describe journal articles, project evaluation reports, pamphlets, and training films and other training materials dating from 1968 to 1977. An appendix lists sources for the cited materials. Information on how to obtain the documents is also provided.

91. WORKING ON WIFE ABUSE, 6th Ed. Cambridge, Massachusetts, Betsy Warrior, 1978. 118 p.

(NCJ 47078)

This directory lists individuals and organizations working to combat wife abuse, refuges available to battered women, and guidelines for the operation of shelters. An introduction to the directory provides an overview of some of the different types of shelters for battered wives which have been established worldwide. Many of the problems encountered in providing help for these women result from traditional attitudes and policies; husbands, counselors, lawmakers, the public in general, and sometimes the battered women themselves believe that the problem is either not serious, or that there is no problem at all. Shelters, services, and individuals are listed (including their addresses) by State in the U.S. or by country. The directory also includes organizations interested in helping and the services they provide, and lists individuals who are doing research, seeking to organize helping groups, working to pass needed legislation, and who are otherwise concerned with the problem. A catalog of relevant publications and films includes information on the availability of the material and is arranged by the State or country of the source. Funding information contains a list of foundations and other resources, as well as publications which describe how to obtain funding for shelters and other programs. Various other services for battered women, such as hotlines, legal information files, medical services, legal aid, and support groups, are described. The following information is also provided: guidelines for establishing and conducting support groups, practical suggestions for shelter pro-

cedures, a checklist for shelter staff to use in screening crisis calls, and a sample "welcome" sheet used by one shelter to introduce clients to its services and rules. Samples of this shelter's optional medical form for the client and her children, shelter budget sheet, and telephone log for information and crisis calls received at the shelter are also included. A supplemental section lists additional resource persons and organizations in the U.S. and Canada.

## APPENDIX A—LIST OF SOURCES

1. Center for Women Policy Studies  
2000 P Street, NW.  
Washington, DC 20036
2. National Council on Family Relations  
National Council on Family Relations  
1219 University Avenue, SE.  
Minneapolis, MN 55414
3. Criminology  
Sage Publications, Inc.  
275 South Beverly Drive  
Beverly Hills, CA 90212
4. Quarterly Journal of Corrections  
Hayden Book Company, Inc.  
50 Essex Street  
Rochelle Park, NJ 07662
5. Social Work  
National Association of Social Workers  
1425 H Street, NW.  
Washington, DC 20005
6. Sage Publications, Inc.  
275 South Beverly Drive  
Beverly Hills, CA 90212
7. University of New Hampshire  
Department of Sociology  
Durham, NH 03824
8. New York Law Journal  
233 Broadway  
New York, NY 10007
9. Social Casework  
Family Service Association of America  
44 East 23d Street  
New York, NY 10010
10. Visage Press, Inc  
3409 Wisconsin Avenue, NW.  
Washington, DC 20016
11. Medicine, Science, and the Law  
John Wright and Sons, Ltd.  
42-44 Triangle West  
Bristol BS8 1EX, England
12. Van Nostrand Reinhold  
450 West 33d Street  
New York, NY 10001
13. Family Coordinator  
Same as No. 2.
14. Same as No. 6.
15. AMS Press, Inc.  
56 East 13th Street  
New York, NY 10003
16. Humanities Press  
303 Park Avenue South  
New York, NY 10010
17. Same as No. 2.
18. E.P. Dutton and Company  
201 Park Avenue South  
New York, NY 10003
19. American Journal of Orthopsychiatry  
American Orthopsychiatric  
Association  
49 Sheridan Avenue  
Albany, NY 12210
20. Glide Publications  
330 Ellis Street  
San Francisco, CA 94102
21. Routledge and Kegan Paul, Ltd.  
Broadway House  
68-74 Carter Lane  
London, England
22. G. Bell and Sons, Ltd.  
Portugal Street  
London WC2, England

23. New Mexico Commission on  
the Status of Women  
Suite 811, Plaza del Sol  
600 2d, NW.  
Albuquerque, NM 87102
24. Australian Institute of Criminology  
P.O. Box 28  
Woden, Australia
25. Available only through NCJRS Document  
Loan Program
26. Same as No. 25.
27. Same as No. 25.
28. Same as No. 12.
29. Police College Magazine  
Bramshill Police College  
Bramshill House, Near Basingstoke  
Hampshire, England
30. Royal College of Psychiatrists  
Chandos House, 2 Queen Anne Street  
London, W.1, England
31. Same as No. 5.
32. British Journal of Psychiatry  
Headley Brothers, Ltd.  
Ashford, Kent TN24 8HH  
England
33. Same as No. 12.
34. Praeger Publishers  
111 Fourth Avenue  
New York, NY 10003
35. Victimology  
University of Delaware  
Department of Individual  
and Family Studies  
c/o Suzanne K. Steinmetz  
Newark, DE 19711
36. Same as No. 12.
37. Dodd, Mead and Company  
79 Madison Avenue  
New York, NY 10016
38. Society  
Transaction Periodicals  
Rutgers University  
New Brunswick, NJ 08983
39. D.C. Heath and Company  
125 Spring Street  
Lexington, MA 02173
40. Same as No. 25.
41. University Microfilms  
300 North Zeeb Road  
Ann Arbor, MI 48106
42. Same as No. 35.
43. New York Academy of Sciences  
2 East 63d Street  
New York, NY 10021
44. University of New Hampshire  
Department of Sociology  
c/o Murry A. Straus  
Durham, NH 03824
45. American Association for the  
Advancement of Science  
1515 Massachusetts Avenue, NW.  
Washington, DC 20005
46. United Way of Greater Vancouver  
Social Policy and Research  
Department  
1625 West 8th Avenue  
Vancouver, BC V6J 1T9, Canada
47. U.S. Department of Health,  
Education, and Welfare  
National Institute of Mental  
Health  
5600 Fishers Lane  
Rockville, MD 20852

48. University of New Hampshire  
Department of Sociology  
Durham, NH 03824
49. Superintendent of Documents  
U.S. Government Printing Office  
Washington, DC 20402
50. National Center on Child Abuse  
and Neglect  
400 6th Street, SW.  
Washington, DC 20024
51. Journal of Marriage and the Family  
Same as No. 47.
52. Same as No. 48.
53. U.S. Executive Office  
Office of the Assistant to the  
President for Public Liaison  
Old Executive Office Building  
White House  
Washington, DC 20500
54. Same as No. 12.
55. Victimology  
Same as No. 10.
56. Same as No. 12.
57. Prentice-Hall  
Englewood Cliffs, NJ 07632
58. Her Majesty's Stationery Office  
PO Box 569  
London, SE1, England
59. Denver Law Journal  
University of Denver  
2115 South University Boulevard  
Denver, CO 80210
60. Same as No. 9.
61. Administrative Office of the  
United States Courts  
Supreme Court Building  
Washington, DC 20544
62. National Organization for Women  
Domestic Violence Project, Inc  
1917 Washtenaw Avenue  
Ann Arbor, MI 48104
63. Hawthorn Books  
260 Madison Avenue  
New York, NY 10016
64. Same as No. 12.
65. Elsevier  
PO Box 211  
Amsterdam, The Netherlands
66. Family Law Reporter  
Bureau of National Affairs  
1231 25th Street, NW.  
Washington, DC 20037
67. Same as No. 62
68. Eastern Audio Associates  
150 Washington Boulevard  
Laurel, MD 20810
69. Cobden Trust  
186 Kings Cross Road  
London, WCLX 9DE, England
70. Same as No. 12.
71. International Association of  
Chiefs of Police  
11 Firstfield Road  
Gaithersburg, MD 20760
72. Same as No. 71.
73. Civil Rights Digest  
U.S. Commission on Civil Rights  
1121 Vermont Avenue, NW.  
Washington, DC 20425
74. Inter-Action Imprint  
14 Talacre Road  
London, England

75. Same as No. 12.
76. Federal Bureau of Investigation  
Washington, DC 20535
77. Same as No. 61.
78. National Center for State  
Courts  
Northeastern Regional Office  
209 Bay State Road  
Boston, MA 02215
79. Same as No. 49.
80. Same as No. 9.
81. Home Advisory and Service  
Council  
80 Lafayette Street  
New York, NY 10013
82. Penguin Books, Ltd.  
Harmondsworth  
Middlesex, England
83. Rochester Police Bureau  
Public Safety Building  
Rochester, NY 14614
84. Same as No. 12.
85. Dickinson Law Review  
Dickinson School of Law  
Carlisle, PA 17013
86. Police Chief  
Same as No. 71.
87. Same as No. 12.
88. Same as No. 12.
89. Same as No. 1.
90. Same as No. 25.
91. Betsy Warrior  
46 Pleasant Street  
Cambridge, MA 02139

## APPENDIX B—RESOURCE AGENCIES

This list identifies some of the agencies and organizations that are addressing the issue of spouse abuse.

Abused Women's Aid in Crisis  
AWAIC, Inc.  
G.P.O. Box 1699  
New York, NY 10001  
(Nationwide clearinghouse for  
information on battered women)

American Association for the  
Advancement of Science  
1515 Massachusetts Avenue, NW.  
Washington, DC 20005

American Humane Association  
5351 South Roslyn Street  
Englewood, CO 80110

Center for the Elimination of  
Violence in the Family  
P.O. Box 279  
Bay Ridge Station  
Brooklyn, NY 11220

Center for Women's Policy Studies  
Suite 508  
2000 P Street, NW.  
Washington, DC 20036

Community Services Administration  
Community Action Agencies (CAA)  
1200 19th Street, NW.  
Washington, DC 20506  
(Local CAA's should be contacted  
for information on service  
and referral centers)

Family Service Association of  
America  
44 East 23rd Street  
New York, NY 10010

Family Violence Research Program  
Sociology Department  
University of New Hampshire  
Durham, NH 03824

Marjory D. Fields  
South Brooklyn Legal Services  
152 Court Street  
Brooklyn, NY 11201  
(Divorce lawyer acting as a  
clearinghouse for material on  
battered women)

Legal Help for Battered Women  
c/o Women's Law Collective  
P.O. Box 125  
Cambridge, MA 02139  
(Compiles Handbook for Battered  
Women--How To Use the Law)

Betsy Warrior  
Massachusetts Coalition of Battered  
Women Service Groups  
46 Pleasant Street  
Cambridge, MA 02139  
(Collects and disseminates information  
about organizations and individuals  
working to combat wife abuse and  
assist women who are victims)

Mid-American Institute of Violence  
in Families  
Graduate School of Social Work  
University of Arkansas at Little  
Rock  
33rd Street and University Avenue  
Little Rock, AR 72204



National Center on Child Abuse  
and Neglect (NCCAN)  
Clearinghouse  
Post Office Box 1182  
Washington, DC 20013  
(Countrywide provision of  
various services to aid  
abused spouses via 20  
Demonstration Treatment  
Centers)

National Council on Family  
Relations  
1219 University Avenue, SE.  
Minneapolis, MN 55414

National Institute on Alcohol  
Abuse and Alcoholism  
Division of Special Treatment  
and Rehabilitation  
Room 11-05, Parklawn Building  
Rockville, MD 20852

National League of Cities  
1620 Eye Street, NW.  
Washington, DC 20006

National Center of Volunteers  
Against Violence  
NOW Domestic Violence Project  
1917 Washtenaw Avenue  
Ann Arbor, MI 48104

National Center for Voluntary  
Action  
1214 16th Street, NW.  
Washington, DC 20036

National Conference of Christians  
and Jews  
3580 Wilshire Building, Suite 1414  
Los Angeles, CA 90010

National District Attorneys  
Association  
Suite 1432  
666 Lake Shore Drive  
Chicago, IL 60611

National Rape Center  
Rm 10C 03  
3600 Fisher Lane  
Rockville, MD 20852

National Task Force on Household Violence  
and Battered Women  
National Organization for Women  
425 13th Street, NW.  
Washington, DC 20004

U.S. Department of Justice  
Law Enforcement Assistance  
Administration (LEAA)  
633 Indiana Avenue, NW.  
Washington, DC 20531  
(Various funds can be used for programs  
and services concerned with domestic  
violence. Requests for funds should  
be forwarded to your State Planning  
Agency)

U.S. Department of the Navy  
Bureau of Medicine and Surgery  
Family Advocacy Branch  
Human Resources Management Division  
Washington, DC 20372

Women's Equity Action League  
805 15th Street, NW., Suite 822  
Washington, DC 20005

Women's Legal Defense Fund  
1424 16th Street, NW.  
Washington, DC 20036

Women's Legal Defense Fund Task  
Force on Abused Women  
Suite 210  
1010 Vermont Street, NW.  
Washington, DC 20005

Women's Resource Network  
(National Resource in Response to  
Family Violence)  
1 University Place  
4025 Chestnut Street  
Philadelphia, PA 19104

Women's Rights Program Unit  
United States Commission  
On Civil Rights  
Room 410  
Washington, DC 20425

Women's Bureau  
U.S. Department of Labor  
Washington, DC 20210

**END**