

DOMESTIC VIOLENCE: PREVENTION AND SERVICES

HEARINGS
BEFORE THE
SUBCOMMITTEE ON SELECT EDUCATION
OF THE
COMMITTEE ON EDUCATION AND LABOR
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
NINETY-SIXTH CONGRESS
FIRST SESSION

HEARINGS HELD IN WASHINGTON, D.C., ON JULY 10, 11, 1979

Printed for the use of the Committee on Education and Labor



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DOMESTIC AND PERSONAL VIOLENCE



DOMESTIC AND PERSONAL VIOLENCE BOOKLET #2

PREFACE

"Domestic and Personal Violence" is the second in a series of guides for General Federation of Women's Club members providing an overview of problems and alternatives within a specific area of crime reduction and prevention. This booklet deals with "sensitive" crime, those in which crimes are perpetrated against those persons the criminal often knows well--spouse battering and child abuse--or whose act is devastatingly intimate--rape.

Project Implementation

The Federation has adapted a standard method of project implementation, familiar to many clubs across the nation that have used it in hundreds of community projects. Projects to reduce or prevent crime and to improve the criminal justice system involve the same procedures as for other types of projects. In this booklet, the Federation's Crime Reduction Division/HANDS UP offers special project ideas in the realm of child abuse, battered spouses, and sexual assault: in general, crimes against women and children. A potential project should be implemented through the following steps.

1) Study community needs and select a project

The Community Crime Profile included in the HANDS UP Process Guide can be used to identify problems of crime and needs. County Protective Service workers on child abuse and neglect (CAN), Status of Women commissions, rape crisis centers, etc., may also contribute valuable data. Recommendations made at a community summit on crime become active projects.

2) Gain community support

This is the work of the Alliances/Resources and Communications subcommittees set up to help organize a community summit or other type of meeting on crime (see HANDS UP Process Guide). Gaining support is a continuing activity; support will grow as a plan is developed and concrete activities take shape.

3) Develop a plan and mobilize resources

A written Plan for Documentation of a Project is concrete evidence of what is planned and for whom, and the assumptions on which a project is based. Not only does this help clarify things in an orderly way, but it is also invaluable as a starting point in marshaling human, material and economic resources. Mobilizing these resources from community support and identifying what is needed to make a project work grows from a well-considered written plan.

4) Carry out the action

The Action Plan, one element of a Plan for Documentation, is a schedule of activities or a step-by-step account of what will be done to advance the project. It is promoted in HANDS UP as necessary in avoiding a haphazard approach in accomplishing a project, emphasizing efficient allocation of resources.

5) Evaluate

In Crime Reduction/HANDS UP, special attention is paid to estimating the worth of a project by 1) examining basic beliefs about why it is being undertaken, and 2) identifying the qualities or actions which show achievement of objectives. Evaluation is important because weighing past experiences and asking questions helps in future project planning.

As you read this booklet, consider your function as a catalyst for action in your community. There are numerous agencies, organizations and individuals through which to implement your project. Bear in mind that your project may be ongoing in nature, requiring a sustained commitment by your coalition and support from the community. Plan well, so that you will meet with the greatest success possible.

THE VICTIMS OF DOMESTIC AND PERSONAL VIOLENCE

There are millions of them in the United States today: children who live in dread of their parents who abuse or neglect them . . . spouses who are beaten by those they have promised to love and honor . . . and thousands of others who suffer the trauma of sexual assault by those they trust or angry strangers.

They are all abused persons. It is only in the 1970's that the public has begun to learn how many there are, and what they suffer. Along with the realization of their problems has come the call to help them.

In a most timely fashion, the special project chosen by the Junior Clubs of the GFWC for the 1978-80 biennium is "Abused Persons." This HANDS UP booklet is intended for all clubs, to offer some insight into the problems, the causes and possible means of alleviating them in your communities.

CHILD ABUSE

One million children are physically abused or neglected annually in the United States according to best estimates. Many more are probably severely abused or neglected psychologically. According to the National Committee for Prevention of Child Abuse, approximately 2,000 of them die as a result of their mistreatment. If, as the Children's Defense Fund states, our national response to children is a test of our national decency, we must learn what causes child abuse and neglect and how to prevent it. The stakes are high: the children who survive abuse and neglect suffer physical and emotional handicaps which prevent them from maturing into self-reliant adults. They may wreak their revenge on society at large as criminals, on themselves as self-destructive adults, and eventually, on their own children by repeating the vicious cycle of abuse. The child victims suffer and society pays for their dependency later as adults.

Understanding Child Abuse

Child abuse is threatened or actual harm to a child's health or welfare by a person responsible for the child's welfare, through nonaccidental physical or mental injury, sexual abuse or maltreatment. Abuse can be physical, emotional, verbal or sexual, and neglect can be physical or emotional. Though the general public may regard abusive parents as "monsters," it is more accurate and productive to recognize abuse as a symptom that can be treated successfully. Most parents do not want to abuse their children, and most who do so are experiencing various kinds of family stress as well as immediate crisis. Punishment of the parents does not resolve the problem.

Much child abuse and neglect stems from ignorance. Young parents who are insecure about their role or ignorant of child behavior and normal stages of development may feel guilt and anger when they cannot cope successfully or have unrealistic expectations of children. Perhaps because the job is open to nearly everyone, we forget that successful parenting is a skill, and is learned, not inborn. Parents may have unrealistic expectations of their children, expecting them to behave like small adults, or provide the emotional warmth that is the parents' responsibility. Drug or alcohol problems may limit a parent's ability to care properly for a child. Social isolation may trigger abuse; a parent can become overwhelmed by the heavy demands of small children, and there may be no friends or family to help them cope.

Sexual molestation of children is particularly difficult for society to deal with, but it won't go away if it is ignored. The American Humane Association has found that 75 percent of victims know their attackers; in 27 percent of the cases, members of the household commit the act; and 72 percent of the time, parents are involved by acts of commission or omission. Contrary to what people may believe, sexually molested children are usually not violently attacked or hurt, and if the problem is handled with sensitivity and directness, long-term emotional harm can be greatly reduced.

Every parent has the potential to abuse a child at some time. Most abusive parents are neither mentally unbalanced nor criminal. However, child abuse is a vicious circle that cannot be broken without recognition of the problem and help for troubled parents and damaged children. Legislation has been enacted in states to require certain persons, such as doctors and law enforcement officials, to report suspected cases. In some states, every individual has a mandated responsibility to report abuse, and is given immunity to help assure cooperation.

Prevention is the key to solving the child abuse/neglect problem, and education plays a vital role in prevention. New parents need to be educated and prepared through classes, role models, parent aides, etc. Self-help groups such as Parents Anonymous can do much to change destructive behavior patterns, and their organizations should be encouraged. Identification of high-risk populations and the provision of resources to meet families' economic, health and housing needs as well as social services can help alleviate the crises which result in abuse.

Facilities such as crisis nurseries should be available for the parent in crisis. When violence does erupt, removing the child from the home and placing it in a foster home or long-term group facility should be considered only as a last resort. The aim is to keep families together by improving how the family unit functions. Many parents do not seek help because of society's stigma or fear that the child will be taken from them by authorities. The community must learn to consider child abuse as a treatable problem with the family unit kept intact.

General Information

The first step in dealing with your community's abuse problem is understanding it. An excellent introduction is the film "A Cry of Pain," a 15-minute, 16 mm color film available from Mass Media Ministries, 2116 N. Charles Street, Baltimore, MD 21218 (301/727-3270) (rental: \$25; sale: \$250). The film is endorsed by the consultant/media coordinator of the International Year of the Child, and presents its points without relying on visual shock.

"What Everyone Should Know About Child Abuse" is printed by the Channing Bete Co., Inc., 45 Federal St., Greenfield, MA 01301 (413/774-2301). Write or call for a copy to review, as well as prices on quantities for distribution.

The American Humane Association makes available a brochure, "Publications on Child Protection," with prices and order form enclosed. Some of the pamphlets include: "Plain Talk About Child Abuse," 40 cents each; "Child Abuse" (overview) 40 cents; "Community Cooperation for Better Child Protection," 25 cents; "The Court and Protective Services," 45 cents; and "Emotional Neglect of Children," 25 cents. Write the American Humane Association, 5351 Roslyn St., Englewood, CO 80110.

The National Center on Child Abuse and Neglect, which serves as the focal point for federal activities related to child abuse and neglect, has published "New Light On An Old Problem: 9 Questions and Answers About Child Abuse and Neglect," available from the Distribution Unit, Administration for Children, Youth and Families, P.O. Box 1182, Washington, D.C. 20013. Please specify DHRW Publication No. (OHDS) 78-31108, single copies free.

The National Committee for the Prevention of Child Abuse works to stimulate public awareness of problems, communicate with citizens about research, promote preventive programs where none exist, and establish cooperation between related organizations. It has established a national volunteer network which could be useful to clubs and coalitions that wish to combat child abuse. Write for the pamphlet "Prevent Child Abuse," and for a price list of publications. You may get further information from your state's chapter, or the national office, 111 E. Wacker Dr., Suite 510, Chicago, IL 60601 (312/565-1100).

The Child Welfare League of America has general information brochures available, as well as bibliographies. For the former, write Attn: Publications Dept.; for the latter, write Attn: Information Services, Child Welfare League, 67 Irving

Place, New York, NY 10003.

An informative booklet on early warning signals of abuse has been published by the Children's Aid Society, entitled "Preventing Child Maltreatment: Begin With the Parent." Send \$2.50 to Miss Ellen Campanaro, Children's Aid Society, 105 E. 22nd St., New York, NY 10010.

A Pocket Guide for Helping To Prevent Child Abuse and Neglect in Your Community is available from the Region V Child Abuse and Neglect Resource Center, Box 786, University of Wisconsin - Milwaukee, Milwaukee, WI 53201. Single copy free.

Helping Abusive Parents Help Themselves

Approximately 90 percent of abusive parents are ashamed of their destructive behavior, but do not know how to help themselves. Major hindrances to seeking help are the stigma of the abusive parent as inhuman, and the fear that authorities will remove their children from their custody. However, self-help groups can offer reassurance by protecting parents' anonymity, and publicizing the fact that the family unit is the context in which abusive parents are helped.

Parents Anonymous

Parents Anonymous, Inc. was founded by an abusive parent who felt the need to meet and talk with other abusive parents. The national organization promotes parenting skills to prevent abuse and neglect, and provides immediate help for those who need to share their emotions and defuse potentially violent situations. Parents whose negative feelings have erupted into abusive behavior, or those who have that fear, can find emotional support in a non-judgmental atmosphere. Unlike some other self-help groups, each PA chapter provides for a professional to meet with them.

Parents Anonymous has hundreds of chapters in the United States in cities of all sizes. A chapter may be started by a parent with an abuse problem, a professional, or an interested service organization. Volunteers play an important role in helping organize and insure the success of both proposed and established chapters. Responsibilities include child care during meetings, publicizing chapter meeting places and times, member transportation and fund-raising. New Parents Anonymous chapters also may need meeting sites, and local clubs with private meeting places can make them available or assist in finding churches, public schools, YMCA or YWCA facilities. Volunteers are also useful as crisis relief volunteers--those who are psychologically able and willing to go to members' homes at short notice to assume care of the children while a parent is in crisis. Individuals may serve as "P.A. Buddies", persons who commit their time to being a supportive friend to a troubled parent on a very personal, one-to-one basis. (It is important to recognize that if a parent, or other person responsible for child care, is unable to benefit through use of Parents Anonymous, they should be referred to other protective services, the court, etc.)

Investigate whether there is a Parents Anonymous chapter in your community, or if there is a need for additional chapters in large metropolitan areas. You may wish to form a coalition of concerned citizens to help start a new or additional chapter, coordinate volunteers from high school students in family life classes to concerned citizens with sympathetic attitudes or serve as volunteers as needed.

Special projects in conjunction with a Parents Anonymous chapter can include fund-raising for chapter expenses or a P.A. crisis hotline, coordination of city-wide publicity and general typing services.

For more information about Parents Anonymous, write to Parents Anonymous, Inc., 22330 Hawthorne Blvd., Suite 208, Torrance, CA 90905. Or, call toll-free, 1/800-421-0353 (outside California) or 1/800-352-0386 (California residents).

Children of abusive parents should share their problems, too. Both Alanon and Alateen deal with the problem of abuse as it relates to an alcoholic parent. Check and see what opportunities there are in your community, if any, for older children to learn to understand their parents, and help heal themselves. Church, civic, and other social groups may desire to establish or sponsor "rap" sessions for children of abusive parents in situations where the parents are in treatment or P.A. and where the parents approve of such sessions.

One-to-one: Parent Aide/Lay Therapist

The one-to-one relationship between a trained volunteer and an abusive parent can help the latter cope with crisis problems and learn from a role model. Parent aides and lay therapists are extensions of service agencies: trained volunteers can be organized to regularly visit troubled parents' homes, teach basic infant and child care, and discuss the parents' frustrations and reasonable expectations of child behavior.

Overwhelming frustration, unrealistic expectations, and extreme isolation may result in abuse. Wonders can be worked from a one-to-one relationship which is based on trust and the assumption--usually justified--that a parent doesn't want to abuse a child. With patient guidance, a parent can learn proper child care, and abuse or neglect can cease. A parent can learn basic infant/child development, which will help ease frustration at not meeting standards that are unrealistic. Just as important, a parent can benefit from someone who has had the experience of child-raising.

The lay therapist plays a similar role to the parent aide, and may be specially trained to monitor potential abuse and neglect in addition. This calls for careful screening and specialized indoctrination. The lay therapist may be trained by a psychologist or a psychotherapist, associated with a social service agency.

The Suspected Child Abuse and Neglect (SCAN) Services, Inc. Little Rock, Arkansas

SCAN started as a pioneer program and has expanded to a staff of 50 and 300 volunteers. A lay therapist, cooperating with a community task force, started recruiting other lay therapists to be trained by professionals and volunteers when the value of this type of counseling was recognized in the early 1970's. The main service offered by the Arkansas project is treatment by the therapists in the client's home. Referrals are through agencies, anonymous calls and self-referral. For a complete description of the program, which became a NCCAN demonstration project, write for Planning and Implementing Child Abuse and Neglect Service Programs: The Experience of Eleven Demonstration Projects, DHEW Publication No. (OHD) 77-30093. The book is available from the Distribution Unit, Administration for Children, Youth and Families, P.O. Box 1182, Washington, DC 20013. The book also contains profiles of the Family Center in Adams, Colorado; Pro-Child in Arlington, Virginia; and the Family Resource Center in St. Louis, Missouri, all of which utilize volunteers in their varying organizational structures.

The Schenectady (New York) County Lay Therapy Program was profiled in Women's Day magazine in the November 20, 1978

issue, is one of the first of its kind in the nation. The article also includes general guidelines on how to start such support services in your own community. Write to GFMC/HANDS UP for a copy of the article.

Volunteer aides and lay therapists have varying degrees of ties with local social service agencies; such ties are essential. These programs began as a practical means of extending services. The advantage a volunteer aide has over a staff person is the intangible element of caring without compensation.

Study how child protective services attempt to reduce the incidence of abuse and neglect. For detailed information about child protective services within the courts, which incorporate homemaker services through community agencies, write the American Humane Association at 5351 Roslyn St., Englewood, CO 80110 for a copy of "Family Life Education and Protective Services," 45 cents. Investigate the effectiveness of protective services in your community with a coalition of interested groups such as federated clubs, the Junior League, Red Cross, home economists, etc., and discuss how volunteer aides can augment the functions of the paid staff.

A valuable source of information is "Volunteers in Child Abuse and Neglect Programs," a list of services that utilize volunteers in such programs in the United States. It is available from the National Center on Child Abuse and Neglect upon request. Write the Distribution Unit, Administration for Children, Youth and Families, P.O. Box 1182, Washington, DC 20013. Be sure to specify DHEW Publication No. (OHD) 78-30151. The document can give you information about how a multitude of services are organized, and the varied roles that volunteers can play.

Although parent aides and lay therapists are typically considered to be mothers working with troubled mothers, investigate the roles that male volunteers can assume to increase fathers' effectiveness. Ask members of Big Brothers and Big Sisters in your community if they would like to participate in a volunteer effort, creating role models.

Other Facilities to Help Reduce Abuse

Hotlines to Prevent and Report Abuse

In dealing with any type of abuse, it is imperative that the victims have a means of summoning help. In the case of child abuse, the victims cannot help themselves, but the potentially abusive parent who senses he or she is losing control should have a hotline available. Parents Anonymous recognizes the value of listening and understanding when a parent is in crisis, as it encourages its members to call each other, and promotes hotlines. A well-publicized community-wide hotline should be established and staffed by competent, trained volunteers.

Is there a hotline in your community? If so, it is probable that its effectiveness can be enhanced by further volunteer assistance on the phone, publicizing it, or fund-raising to meet operational costs. If not, organize a coalition of concerned citizens to start and publicize one.

A crisis-oriented hotline may deal with domestic problems as part of a comprehensive emergency service which aids people in any kind of crisis from potential child abuse to possible suicides. Troubled persons share many of the same problems and life experiences.

Just as important as a hotline focused on the needs of parents is a means for others to report suspected abuse. Like most of the states, the New York State Department of Social Services maintains a statewide Central Register of reports made pursuant to the state's Child Protective Services Act. (See page 7). There is a toll-free number to call to report suspected cases of abuse and neglect which accepts oral and electronic reports around the clock. The system can immediately identify prior reports with current complaints. Reports are relayed immediately to the appropriate local child protection service. Study the feasibility of coordinating your community services with a statewide hotline established by your state department of social services. Hotlines that serve the function of reporting, required by statute, use paid personnel from social service agencies.

A hotline which helps prevent crisis situations as well as diffusing them is the Parent Phone-in Service, a part of the Belcrest Children's Centre in Toronto. Trained volunteers answer questions on child care and behavior problems, and on normal post-natal changes in the mother's behavior. This information service is confidential.

The National Center on Child Abuse and Neglect publishes a brief description of hotlines across the nation, and existing facilities, by federal region. For a copy of "Child Abuse and Neglect Hotlines," DHEW Publication No. (OHD) 78-30133, write Distribution Unit, Administration for Children, Youth and Families, P.O. Box 1182, Washington, DC 20013.

Central Hospital Registry

It is an advantage to child protective service professionals to have a complete record of a parent's history of prior abuse. Work with medical personnel to organize a central hospital registry so that abusers cannot escape detection by taking their children to various hospitals and clinics each time they need medical attention. With a centralized source of information, abusers can be more easily identified and helped.

The Crisis Nursery

The "trapped mother syndrome" is a major problem contributing to the magnitude of child abuse. The crisis nursery is a natural outgrowth of the need for parents to spend time away from their children--some mothers do not have the means or opportunity to do so. To avert a crisis, these mothers benefit from a facility open around the clock, that will accept a child for a short period of time. Crisis nurseries are supplemental services, and must be integrated into the community system of social services. These nurseries offer a relatively non-threatening alternative for parents who feel they are in crisis and may lose control.

There are two types of crisis nurseries: those which offer minimal care for short-term parental relief, functioning as emergency shelters, and those which offer broader services for parents and children. They may be residential treatment centers, with a wide range of social assistance. The booklet "I Love My Child But I Need Help..." explains the different types of facilities, and details how to establish a crisis nursery in your community. The booklet is available from the Distribution Unit, Administration for Children, Youth and Families, P.O. Box 1182, Washington, DC 20013. Please specify DHEW Publication No. (OHD) 78-30142. Single copies free.

The National Center for Prevention and Treatment of Child Abuse and Neglect (NCPPT-CAN)

The National Center in Denver, Colorado operates one of the oldest known 24-hour crisis nurseries and is fore-

runner of this type of treatment for abusive and neglectful parents. It is primarily funded by private sources. The nursery limits stays to 72 hours, and its aim is to provide relief and enable parents to interact freely with their children. Two full-time staff in the daytime and one in the evening serve a maximum of seven children aged 0-5 years. The average number of the children in the facility is five, and 90 percent arrive during the dinner hour and leave the following day.

The Family Learning Center

The 24-hour crisis nursery in Westminster, Colorado operates a full-service program including research and direct treatment for the children. The Center has been federally funded by the Dept. of HEW's Office of Child Development. The essence of the program is to help the family reunite, and children may remain as long as 60 days. Volunteer professionals fully test children, and two house parents supervise child care. Due to their extreme needs, the intake of the nursery is limited to six children up to 12 years. The overall function of the center is to see to the needs of the parent and child through treatment and referral. An essential part of the child's treatment is frequent visits by the parents.

Other Shelters

In addition to crisis nurseries, provisions for long-term care are necessary. Although an aim of child abuse prevention is to make the family a functioning unit, there are times when it is advisable for a child to be removed from the home. For instance, a parent, by refusing help, may be sent to prison for crimes which may be connected to the abuse, or may constitute a clear and serious threat to the child.

Investigate whether your community has adequate foster care and other facilities for children who must be removed from their home. Even if it is for the child's protection, the separation will be traumatic. Volunteers can take these children on special outings, transport their parents to visit them, if possible, and act as liaison between an absent parent (perhaps imprisoned) and a child.

Talk to local authorities and determine the number of abused children who have to be institutionalized when they cannot remain at home, or provisions cannot be made for foster care. Consider integrating help for these children with assistance for others in the institutions which accept children as a result of various misfortunes. Monitor the institution to assure that staff do not abuse or neglect children. Find out if abused children who must be taken from their homes are placed in institutions which also house delinquents, and work to separate them. (See CPWC/HANDS UP Booklet #6, "Justice for Juveniles" for more detailed information about institutional care and alternatives.)

Several federated clubs have helped organize shelters for abused children as a means of addressing their communities' child abuse problems. The following are good examples: The Shades Mt. Jr. Women's Club in Birmingham, AL helped establish a children's shelter when the local Department of Pensions and Security was required to separate abused children from delinquents, and other sources lacked sufficient funding. By an extensive citizen awareness program, newspaper exposure and a speaker's bureau, the Club raised enough over its \$30,000 goal to also establish a fund for clothes for children going into foster homes. In Florida, the Southside Jr. Women's Club of Jacksonville established a shelter, leasing a house from a local hospital and obtaining donated services of carpenters, plumbers, etc. Involvement in shelters ranges from major fund-raising to maintaining "clothes closets" and preparing personal hygiene kits. For further information about these projects, write:

Ms. Carol Morton President, Southside JWC 6467 Ferber Rd. Jacksonville, FL 32211	Mrs. Gayle Sullivan Alabama PWC Jr. Director (former president, Shades Mt. JWC) 206 Shenandoah Dr. Birmingham, AL 35226
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A useful manual for groups that are interested in facilities to combat child abuse is "Innocent Victims: National Council of Jewish Women's Manual on Child Abuse and Neglect." The manual provides an overview of the problem, legislation, public awareness techniques, and the "how to's" of establishing such facilities as hotlines and local Parents Anonymous groups. It also has an extensive bibliography and resource section which lists additional materials. The manual is available pre-paid for \$2.50 from: NCFW, 15 E. 26th St., New York, NY 10010.

When it becomes necessary for a child to be placed in a foster home with adoptive parents, it is useful for the prospective guardians to attend classes and receive special training in the care of children who have been abused. The twin traumas of being separated from a parent and of having been abused, will make the child especially susceptible to emotional problems at any stage of development. Check to see whether prospective foster or adoptive parents receive special training, and push for the appropriate social service agency to organize classes and make them mandatory. Also, since problems have been discovered with some foster parents whose motive is to receive the money allotted for care, make it a point to learn whether the local authorities adequately check these parents and the level of care the children receive. Find out how often the social worker visits the home to help the family.

Foster and adoptive parents may wish to meet to discuss problems peculiar to their charges. Determine whether such a need exists in your community, and offer to help them locate a meeting place, organize transportation, and arrange for guest speakers who can further educate them as to their children's special needs. Organize a series of seminars through a local college or university if there is a demand for information.

Education: The Key to Prevention

A recent survey showed that 70 percent of parents in the United States feel that they need more information on how to rear and educate their children. Much abuse and neglect can be prevented through parent information programs. Through special classes, literature and group meetings, parents can learn child care and development, and how to cope more effectively with their children. The information process should begin in the schools. Does your public school system have a mandatory course in family life, with enough emphasis on child care? Meet with PTA groups and educators to investigate the curricula and make a study of how effective available courses are. They should not be limited to female students.

Parenting courses should be available through local community colleges, the YWCA and YMCA, or through organized groups of concerned citizens. Churches and schools can provide space for daytime or evening classes, and volunteers can provide babysitting services. Knowledgeable persons can be enlisted to teach expectant, new, or generally unprepared parents about proper infant/child care, including hygiene, nutrition and emotional needs. In these classes, the topic of child abuse and its causes should be frankly discussed. Volunteers can organize transportation for those who wish to attend but have no means of getting there, although evening classes scheduled in several vicinities should help solve this problem.

A major challenge is to get the word to the people who need it most, by radio, television, posters in grocery stores...

whatever means are appropriate to the prospective audience. The messages may be tied to a comprehensive social service hotline, so that television viewers can immediately have a number to call for information. Better still, put the parent education program on TV.

Join forces with the community Red Cross and local hospitals to conduct child care courses for new mothers. The hospitals may be interested in cooperating in distributing literature about basic child care, with numbers to call if problems arise, if the institutions do not provide materials. Also, community health clinics, especially those in low-income neighborhoods, might welcome printed material to distribute to their clients.

As identified by professionals, risk populations should get the attention of social service agencies so that better assistance can be provided, possibly alleviating prime precipitators of violence: misuse of alcohol and drugs, unemployment and emotional problems.

Another interesting project is a local survey of hospital practices in maternity wards. Preliminary studies have indicated that "maternity bonding," the practice of allowing intimate proximity between mother and child from the moment of birth helps reduce the incidence of later mistreatment by reinforcing positive emotional ties. Study whether maternity bonding can be structured into the hospitals' routines, and encourage its practice by new mothers.

Educators--teachers, school nurses and doctors, and principals--have a special obligation to be cognizant of signs of abuse. The teacher may be the only adult who is in regular contact with the child aside from the parents, and must be alert to signs of abuse, molestation and neglect. The teacher must walk the thin line between being on guard for signs of abuse, and mistaking typical children's cuts and bruises for abuse. Signs of neglect may be easier to interpret, after a certain period elapses, but the only outward sign of molestation may be the reluctance to be with a parent.

The community's role in assuring that educators are themselves educated and sensitive to the position of detecting and reporting abuse entails meeting with educators, as concerned citizens and parents, and learning how much attention is paid to the problem in special teachers' seminars and training sessions. It may be advisable to run a survey of local schools, especially elementary schools, to determine whether or not teachers feel they should receive additional training. The survey could also tie in incidence of types of abuse discovered by the school system. This idea might find support in a citywide coalition of PTA officers and school principals.

A good fund-raising project might be to join the PTA in a bake sale, rummage sale, raffle, or other project for educational films for teachers. This would help offset costs of special instructional seminars. Or, promote the idea to members of the school board, perhaps as part of a community public awareness effort.

Consider studying the correlation between corporal punishment and child behavior. A Dallas, Texas study revealed that schools that had such punishment generally had more violence and disruptive behavior. This could be seen as one more element which contributes to the escalation of violence in our society, especially among families. Local school boards could be lobbied to prohibit corporal punishment where it exists and to substitute appropriate discipline.

Child Abuse and the Law

The remarkable pervasiveness of child abuse has come before the public in the past decade. In 1974, the U.S. Congress responded by enacting the Child Abuse Prevention and Treatment Act, which provides for studies to be conducted on child abuse and neglect, awards demonstrations and research grants to find new ways to diagnose the problem, and grants to states to improve child protective services.

The states themselves vary in their child protection laws and statutes. A strong thrust has been the strengthening of laws to encourage reporting cases of suspected abuse, not only by health officials, law enforcement officers and educators, but also by private citizens. The trend is toward laws which presume that reports are made in good faith, and individuals and professionals who make reports are given immunity to insure their protection.

For states to be awarded grants under the act, their existing laws must have certain provisions for immunity, facilities for reporting, promise of prompt investigation and other operational standards. Not all states have qualified for grants, which are made under the National Center on Child Abuse and Neglect. NCCAN's "Model Child Protection Act With Commentary," August 1977, is available from the Distribution Unit, Administration for Children, Youth and Families, P.O. Box 1182, Washington, D.C. 20013. The draft is a tool to help states improve their laws and practices to meet eligibility requirements and is useful to anyone who is interested in aspects of improved legislation.

Study your state's existing laws, and learn whether your state--and community--qualified for federal assistance, or provides clearly delineated rules for reporting suspected cases of abuse. If your state mandates that citizens make reports, make sure this information is well publicized by the media.

The State of New York passed its Child Protective Services Act in 1973. Largely as a result of the improved delineations for reporting in that state, statistics rose from 416 cases reported in 1966 to 4,050 in 1974, an increase of over 1000 percent. The Select Committee on Child Abuse has published a useful booklet which defines the state's law in lay terms. For a copy of "A Guide to New York's Child Protection System," send \$1.00 to the NY State Assembly, Select Committee on Child Abuse, 270 Broadway, New York, NY 10007.

A great need exists for simplified information on how to identify and report suspected cases of abuse and neglect. This information must be made available to health professionals, teachers, law enforcement officials, and the community-at-large. Professionals who must make reports have various problems. They may feel they can deal with the problem privately, may wish to give an abusive parent the benefit of the doubt, or may counsel the entire family in a social services setting, and feel that their effectiveness will be jeopardized if they make a report. How effectively does the local medical society keep its members aware of the law and their responsibilities under it? Do agencies emphasize the need to report to their caseworkers? Take up the question tactfully with the appropriate officials and authorities.

Head Start has developed a policy on identification and reporting of child abuse and neglect. A Head Start worker is in a unique position to recognize families--and children--in trouble. Agencies or delegate agencies must report suspected abuse or neglect in compliance with state or local law. Head Start can offer advice to coalitions about proposed projects, particularly so since it cooperates with local child protection agencies and emphasizes preventive measures. Talk with local officials, or write for Head Start's informative "Self-Instructional Test for Head Start Personnel" DHEW Publication No. (OHDS) 78-31103, from the Distribution Unit, Administration for Children, Youth and Families, P.O. Box 1182, Washington, DC 20013. Learn how other agencies prepare their staffs for dealing with the abuse/neglect problem.

A lack of a clear definition of abuse and neglect is a common problem with many state laws. In some states, there is no

legal difference. Organize a group of students at a law school to study the provisions of your state's existing law, and determine its strengths and weaknesses. With this information, reach out to your elected representatives and recommend changes in the laws as needed.

The American Humane Association has produced a report and analysis of child abuse laws through 1974 which records the status of laws in each state and discusses problem areas. Order *Child Abuse Legislation in the 1970's*, \$2.50 per copy, from the Association at 5351 S. Roslyn St., Englewood, CO 80110.

The issue of children's rights and how far they extend has only recently come under consideration. Rather than being regarded as parents' property, children are being recognized as having legal, medical, educational and property rights. The Children's Defense Fund is a child advocacy group which addresses all problems of children. Write for an information brochure at 1520 New Hampshire Ave., NW, Washington, DC 20036.

The National Center on Child Abuse and Neglect has established ten regional resource centers which may assist you. Contact the Center which serves your state as listed under Resources in the back of this booklet.

BATTERED SPOUSES

Domestic violence is a phenomenon that crosses all social, racial and educational lines, and recognizing its magnitude is a first step toward learning its causes and encouraging action. The results of a National Institute of Mental Health-funded study show that in any one year, about 1.6 million wives are beaten by their husbands. The FBI Crime Reports show that 20 percent of all murders in the U.S. in 1977 were intrafamilial, and that half of those were spouse killings.

Although it is difficult to get accurate statistics--domestic violence is underreported and some police reports and research studies describe assailants and victims in unspecific terms--the available statistics are staggering. We live in a violent world where violence permeates our personal lives. One study showed that of approximately 47 million couples living together in the U.S. in the mid-1970's, 1.7 million had faced a mate wielding a gun or a knife, over two million were beaten up, and 2.5 million had engaged in high-risk injury violence.

Wife Battering—Why?

Domestic violence can be defined as an act carried out with the intention of physically injuring one's spouse. Such violence may include those couples who live together, though unmarried, and boy- and girl-friends. Although battering is common to all classes, statistics indicate that victims with the means seek help privately and can more easily extricate themselves from destructive relationships.

While marital violence is not one-sided, indications are that most victims of battering are women. One New York City shelter assisted two husbands in the period it aided over 500 women. But when a husband is the victim, he may be one of a permanent nature. Studies have indicated that women are more likely to become violent in self-defense only, but will strike out with whatever weapon comes to hand. The result is likely to be serious injury or death. In 1977, the FBI reports that husband fatalities were only 1.0 percent lower than wife fatalities.

Most research on the causes of domestic violence has concentrated on external influences: job stress, financial problems and use of alcohol. However, some experts feel that these are rationalizations which serve to excuse the husband's behavior, and that more attention should be paid to the cultural influences which produce violence. Such advocates note that a certain degree of violence is tolerated within the marriage framework which would not be accepted in other relationships. In fact, one-fifth of Americans in a Harris poll approved of slapping one's spouse on "appropriate" occasions. This attitude can be seen as legitimizing a certain degree of violence.

Primitive women were held in high esteem by their clans, as the only discernible parents of children. However, in most societies women came to welcome the idea of one mate, largely as a protector, and men appreciated the status of becoming acknowledged parents. This relationship was to result in the subjugation of one sex to another, and through the ages, women came to be the property, not partners, of men. In our own country, a man was permitted to beat his wife as long as he didn't use a switch any thicker than his thumb. So, tolerance of domestic violence and unequal relationships are entrenched in our society.

Traditional roles place the man as the head of the household, with the attendant right to discipline his wife. Women's educational and employment opportunities have made it difficult for many to leave brutal relationships. In addition, many law enforcement officers consider arrest too drastic a solution to a domestic assault for various reasons and encourage both parties to cool off and calm down. Ironically, 22 percent of police deaths are the result of playing third-party mediator in domestic disputes.

In response to the needs of victims, women have developed many of the support systems currently available. On the grassroots level there are hotlines and emergency safe houses for battered women and their children. Most victims also need financial support, counseling and emotional support. In many cases, they need to learn how to function on their own . . . without their husbands, but with the assurance that it is not "woman's lot" to endure violence.

Men's Counseling on Domestic Violence

EMERGE, a non-profit organization based in Boston, offers group counseling to men with the objective of ending assaults against their mates. Alternatives for handling frustration and anger, legal issues and the social content of battering are considered. Workshops, classes and in-service training are part of Emerge's community education program. For information, write EMERGE, Room 206, 25 Huntington Ave., Boston, MA 02116.

General Information—for the Public and for Victims

The extent to which the general public is unaware of spouse battering merits close scrutiny. The degree to which spouses submit to this treatment without seeking help demands a large-scale program of consciousness-raising. An atmosphere of enlightenment and availability of support services will encourage more women to come forward for assistance.

The community should be aware of the extent of the problem on a local level, and speakers on radio and TV talk shows, guests at civic meetings, and special coverage by the media can affect a climate of concern. An eye-opening presentation to interested groups may include a brief talk explaining the extent of the problem and a film concerning statistics, causes and assistance. A discussion period should be planned for. One such film is "Battered Women: Violence Behind Closed Doors," for audiences ranging from law enforcement personnel to high school and college students. It is available in 16 mm or videotape from Motorola Teleprograms, Inc., 4825 N. Scott St., Schiller Park, IL 60176 (purchase: \$385; one-week rental: \$50). The film includes a discussion guide.

"Battered Wives: A Legacy of Violence," produced by Woman's Eye Productions (16 mm, 28½ minutes, color), explores the roots of wife abuse, and focuses on the problems that women face. Existing laws of the Commonwealth of Virginia, where the film was produced, are detailed. For example, a woman jeopardizes her support rights if she leaves her home. Order from: Woman's Eye Productions, 7909 Sycamore Dr., Falls Church, VA 22042 (purchase: \$325; rental: \$35).

(It is useful to read one or more of the definitive works written on spouse abuse in order to fully understand the scope

of the problem. The better educated a coalition is, the better equipped it is to mount a positive, objective public awareness campaign.)

Information for Victims

While the community must recognize the extent of the battered spouse problem and work to design appropriate services and publicize them, the persons being victimized must be made aware first, that they are victims of criminal acts, and second that they do have recourse. Information brochures which are directed to battered spouses are invaluable.

Information brochures should be brief yet comprehensive. They should contain the basic facts such as spouses need to know: immediate and long-term facilities, social services, the court system and the law and where they stand within it. These booklets can be distributed by hospitals, clinics, doctors, police and community centers . . . anywhere women congregate who might be in need. Also, the brochure can be publicized on radio and television, perhaps in conjunction with a helpline number which will accept requests for copies.

Consider the need in your community for a concise information brochure. A good example is "A Handbook for Women Who Are Beaten," published by the YMCA of Greater Pittsburgh, Fourth and Wood Streets, Pittsburgh, PA 15222 (single copies free). The Junior Women's Club of Golden Beach, Inc., has also produced a good brochure, "Battered Women: How To Find Help In St. Mary's County," copies available by writing Mrs. Florence Ballenger, State Junior Director, 16 Bruce Rd., Mechanicsville, MD 20659. Other guides may be suggested by the Center for Women Policy Studies, through its clearinghouse or newsletter.

Communities should have directories of available services to be distributed to battered spouses. "Resources for Battered Women" is a booklet which, although written for a particular county, was designed as a model for directories of other localities. It contains information on the family and criminal courts, legal aid, police assistance, child custody and public assistance. Check to see what your community offers as a comprehensive service guide, and consider publishing one. For a copy of this example, write the Rape Crisis Center, 66 Chenango St., Binghamton, NY 13901 (price: 50 cents).

Facilities for Battered Spouses

When a battered woman makes the decision to leave her husband, she may be in fear of her life. She commonly has nothing but the clothes on her back, and the children she is afraid to leave behind with a violent spouse. For many of these women, there is no place to go . . . except an emergency shelter.

Helplines and Hotlines

A crisis hotline is the link between a battered woman and a shelter. However, helplines may also be established as referrals for a variety of services, with assistance for victims of potential or actual violence.

Helplines can offer a range of services that include legal information, medical assistance, career/employment counseling referral, agencies to help resolve housing problems, crisis counseling and referral for long-term help, educational information and emergency assistance of whatever type. Some helplines operate a limited schedule, although it is desirable for crisis lines to be open 24 hours a day.

One important thing about a helpline is to get it publicized. Brief public service announcements on radio and television, posters in grocery stores, and flyers should be distributed everywhere they may be noticed. It is also important to publicize the services that are available through the helpline. If possible, arrange for the telephone company to designate a number that can be translated into a memorable code, such as 222-HELP.

A helpline needs funding for a place and equipment, trained volunteers to refer calls and a good working relationship with local law enforcement and social service agencies. Organize a group of representatives of various interests and discuss implementation. Study how crisis hotlines and helplines interface with agencies and shelters. In the process of organizing a shelter, for example, the Canoga Park Women's Club of Woodland Hills, California has already established a helpline which combines some counseling with telephone referral services.

Shelters

An emergency shelter is typically started by a local coalition of women who are concerned that battered spouses have no alternative to staying with a dangerous person. A shelter or safe house operates a hotline so that victims can contact the shelter for help, provides residential facilities for women and their children and organizes various counseling programs or referral arrangements. Opinions vary on whether a shelter's location should be kept secret. Some feel it is advisable for the woman's protection, while others consider it both unnecessary and impractical. Some shelters are free, others operate on a sliding fee scale for facilities and counseling.

Basically, there are two types of shelters: those which offer immediate refuge and help, and those where a woman can stay for a longer period while she learns new skills, finds a job and looks for permanent housing. Shelters are springing up across the nation in response to the need, and they fill up as soon as they open. In Washington, D.C., a shelter for the District's homeless and destitute women quickly overflowed with battered wives who had nowhere else to turn.

Does your community have adequate shelter for battered women? There may be shelters which are overcrowded or not providing adequate long-term support services for those in need. Starting a shelter requires enough funds to rent or purchase a house, furnishings and establishment of a hotline. A group or individual may have a home they are willing to lease for a nominal sum, and local contractors, repairmen, etc. may be prevailed upon to provide services. A volunteer coalition can raise funds to start the shelter and assist in its organization, and work to assure continued financial support once it is established.

An excellent guide to establishing a shelter for battered women is The Abused, which is available from the Pennsylvania Coalition Against Domestic Violence, 2405 N. Front St., Harrisburg, PA 17110. The national clearinghouse of the Center for Women Policy Studies recommends this guide to any group contemplating the organization of a shelter for battered women.

Following are several examples of successful shelters and their organizational structure:

Casa De Las Madres San Francisco

Casa De Las Madres was started in 1974 by a local coalition, and was adopted by the San Francisco Women's Centers as a project in 1975. The shelter was organized out of a house offered for rent by a coalition member. La Casa has four main components: a 24-hour crisis line, a program for residents, community outreach and a community group which advocates for the women. Location of the house is kept secret. Prospective residents meet a contact in a public place, agreed upon by phone. Most stay two weeks to four months. Volunteers assist La Casa, which has an all-female staff to provide role models for women unfamiliar with non-traditional women's role. Ex-residents are being trained to manage the shelter. La Casa's "ABLE" (Ablans, Blacks, Latinos, Etc.) task force works to continue funding, raise community consciousness and gain acceptance. La Casa cooperates with Big Brothers to provide male role models for children. For further information on La Casa, write P.O. Box 15147, San Francisco, CA 94115.

House of Ruth Washington, D.C.

The House of Ruth structure encompasses aid to the destitute, homeless and battered women and children. The battered women's shelter is a model program of the President's Commission on Mental Health, and prides itself upon being self-supporting in its own community. The House of Ruth philosophy is that the community must care for its own, and thrift shop proceeds, contributions from organizations, and individual donations provide operating funds. An emergency crisis center provides intake and crisis intervention counseling. Most women return to their homes the next day. The others proceed to a shelter for up to six weeks, although the time may be extended, and receive whatever counseling and aid they need to become self-supporting. The shelter's location is not kept secret. Although husbands may be violent in private, they do not come to the shelter to behave so. For further information about the House of Ruth, write 459 Massachusetts Ave., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20001.

There are many shelters for battered women with varying organizational structures, funding arrangements and agency affiliations. Ask local social service agencies for names of places to write in your state or area for practical advice. Several other successful shelters you may write for information include the Women's Transitional Living Center, Inc., P.O. Box 6103, Orange, CA 92667 (descriptive brochure), and Women's Advocates, 584 Grand Ave., St. Paul, MN 55103 (general information).

Women's clubs are spearheading coalitions to organize shelters in their communities. The problems they have encountered range from fund-raising to working with local zoning restrictions. It is well to point out that the community may fear and resist efforts to establish a shelter. The community must be made aware that a shelter is not an undesirable facility, but is a haven for victims of crime who desperately need community support.

The St. Mary's County, MD project, mentioned previously for its brochure, has organized and found workable temporary shelters in homes and motels as an alternative to building a permanent shelter.

The Role of Law Enforcement, the Courts and the Law

Although one in five deaths in police departments across the nation are connected to domestic assaults, many law enforcement officials refer to domestic problems as mere "spats". Many police departments have a policy of encouraging parties to reason together and not demand arrest, and judges sometimes ask women who prosecute what they did to provoke the attack. Many police departments do not treat domestic calls as a top priority, although they have proved to be deadly to all parties involved.

Law enforcement and criminal justice system procedures that reflect outmoded attitudes must be changed. Does your police department adequately train its officers to respond to domestic calls promptly and in accordance with special procedures? Form a task force and talk with officials. See that abused spouses are not encouraged to drop the complaint or are discouraged from demanding arrest. Assure that police are schooled in a procedure which includes photographing injuries, gathering statements from witnesses, and making arrests if the injured party desires it. Female officers, as well, should be trained and utilized.

One good reason for prosecuting abusers is that leniency may be seen as a reinforcement for their behavior. However, some police departments point out that if charges are pressed, the abuser may be set free on bail and return home to inflict additional damage. Study how your community's court system deals with spouse abusers. The police and the courts together may take steps to discourage vindictive behavior. Police protection should be offered if there is reason to believe a woman may suffer by insisting upon arrest and trial. The judge can make it clear to the abuser that he will suffer stiff penalties if he repeats his offenses.

Push for hearings within several days of the offense. When the case comes to court, the burden of proof is on the plaintiff. If several weeks have elapsed, physical evidence of abuse may have faded. So, careful police procedures as described--photographing the victim, gathering statements at the scene, etc.--are essential.

In response to the problem of how to deter batterers, communities are testing innovative approaches aimed at changing abusive behavior. A judge in Hammond, Indiana named a victim her husband's probation officer, on the theory that he might strike his wife, but not an officer of the court. In Milwaukee, Wisconsin, a first offender is required to either participate in a treatment program or face prosecution. Recurrence results in arrest and 24-hour protection when the wife is under threat of violence. Your community should investigate these and other ideas which have come to the attention of prosecutors and social service agencies, and determine if it is appropriate to try them on a trial basis.

Diversion can be an alternative means of dealing with spouse abuse cases. Parties may be referred for mediation of their problems by the court clerk after a hearing, through the district attorney's office, etc. The parties may come to a written agreement about resolving their differences, with the help of a third party. The goal is to get to the root of the problem which brought them to court. The Columbus Night Prosecutor's Program of Franklin County, Ohio is operated by the city attorney's office, having been cooperatively established by that office and the Capitol University Law School. Law students act as mediators for referrals from police and the prosecuting attorney's office, which has a screening staff to help determine candidates for whom mediation might work. To date, 98.6 percent of cases have been satisfactorily resolved through mediation. The program, now integrated into the city budget, got underway with a block grant from the Law Enforcement and Assistance Administration. For further information, write 67 N. Front St., Columbus, OH 43215.

Examine your community's court practices through court watching, and determine whether practices reflect fair treatment of all parties. Enlist a local high school or college class in a court watching project, and publicize the results. (For more information on court watching, see *GFMC/HANDS UP* Booklet #8, "Court-related Programs".)

Traditionally, laws governing domestic violence have been the province of state and local jurisdictions. Now, states are beginning to respond to public pressure to deter spouse abuse through stronger penalties. For example, in California any husband who willfully inflicts forceful injury resulting in a traumatic condition is guilty of a felony offense, punishable by 10 years in prison or minimum of one year in jail. The Texas Supreme Court has ruled that a wife can sue her husband and collect damages for deliberately inflicted injuries.

Unfortunately, many laws and statutes exist which do not provide equal control over joint assets, and equal protection in the event of divorce. In many states, the husband has legal control over family earnings, including the wife's, and can dissipate assets without her prior consent. Many violent fathers are able to obtain visitation rights after divorce so wives may be further intimidated. In some states, incompatibility is not grounds for divorce, but abuse is, which can mean extended suffering by the women.

Study your state's laws pertaining to domestic violence. You can learn about present laws and proposed changes from representatives of the criminal justice system. The Center for Women Policy Studies keeps a record of state laws and proposed Federal legislation which has been introduced in the 1979 session of Congress. For further information, write the Center at 2000 P St., N.W., Suite 508, Washington, D.C. 20036.

Special Programs for Battered Spouses

A battered woman must change her attitude about herself if she is to cease being a victim. Women who learn that abuse is not part of the marriage contract, and that punishment is not a husband's prerogative, can develop the courage to take constructive action. They may not be able to change their husbands, but they can change their own lives.

Both assertiveness training and consciousness-raising courses are becoming increasingly popular with women, whether or not they have abusive husbands. Also, the enlightening vision of women as equals of men can enable women to stand up for themselves. Your community YMCA, local colleges, or other women's organizations with meeting premises may be interested in cosponsoring such courses for a nominal fee. Special provisions for night courses for women who work, and baby-sitting for women who have small children should be made. Many of the women who need these courses the most are not very mobile, so arrange for classes to be held at convenient locations on mass transit routes.

Consider the need in your community for a battered women's counseling project, which could tie in with a shelter or a helpline referral service. For example, the YMCA Battered Women's Program in New Orleans provides short-term counseling, assistance in use of local resources, advocacy services, group counseling, 24-hour telephone counseling and community education. The project is operated by a Y consortium which involves representatives from municipal courts, city council, social service agencies, women's groups, religious organizations, and received funding from two federal programs, the Comprehensive Employment and Training Act (CETA) and Title IX. For further information about this project, write Jan Logan, Director, at 3433 Tulane Ave., New Orleans, LA 70119.

Women may need to support themselves. Consider the need in your community for orientation on today's job market, refreshing forgotten skills, counseling to determine present skills, advice on successful job interviewing and--most important--job training for women who have never worked. Check with Status of Women Commissions on what they have done in these areas.

Discuss job opportunities in your area with civic officials, social service agency representatives, union officials and major employers. Get a commitment from the latter to hire women without skills for on-the-job training. Learn where the potential for income is and help organize courses to train women so that they can earn a sufficient living to support themselves and their dependents. Develop opportunities among employers for women in nontraditional job roles, such as welders and plumbers. Remember that the women who are your greatest concern are those who probably have no job experience or skills, and should not be consigned to a low-paying position for life. The alternative to job training is longer welfare rolls.

For general information about job opportunities for women, write to the Women's Bureau, U.S. Dept. of Labor, Washington, D.C. 20210, and to the AFL-CIO Human Resources Development Institute, 815 16th St., Washington, D.C. 20006. An organization which supports placement of women in non-traditional jobs in its community is Wider Opportunities for Women (WOW). For information, write WOW, Attn: Susan Gilbert, Director, 755 8th St., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20001.

A highly constructive activity is the sensitizing of the community to the ways in which men and women are stereotyped in advertisements, entertainment and by society in general. Redefining traditional male-female roles can lighten the burden placed on men to always be strong, aggressive and directive. Cooperate with other community action groups to organize consciousness-raising groups and counseling for men who have problems controlling pent-up emotions, and for those who wish to enrich their marital relationships.

Fight such destructive images as the "macho man," the "dumb blonde," and both sexes when they are exploited for commercial benefit. Organize a parent-student study group to determine how television and advertising demean male and female roles and relationships, and how this can relate to gratuitous violence in programming. Start a speaker's bureau to appear before PTA groups, community organizations, and high school and college students about sex stereotypes, exploitation and violence. Protest television programs which reinforce negative images of either sex by writing to sponsors and networks.

Women Against Violence Against Women opposes the spread of violence against women, and works specifically to eliminate the exploitation of images of violence as promotional techniques in the entertainment industry, especially in the music field. For more information, write the group at 1112 Crenshaw Blvd., Los Angeles, CA 90019.

The Center for Women Policy Studies has published a state-by-state compilation, "Programs Providing Services to Battered Women," up to April 1978. Clubs desiring information about existing services in their area, specific services or contacts, may request information from the Center at 2000 P St., N.W., Suite 508, Washington, D.C. 20036.

SEXUAL ASSAULT

Sexual assault is the most rapidly increasing violent crime in the nation. The FBI Crime Index Reports indicate that forcible rape rose 11 percent in 1977, although considered partly the result of increased reporting by victims. However, as few as three percent of cases are closed with convictions. Rape and other forms of sexual assault are especially traumatic for the victim. Despite all this, the response of the criminal justice system has been inadequate.

Treatment of victims has been sharply criticized. Police and prosecutors may be insensitive to the victims, medical examinations may be cursory, and the trial is almost always an ordeal. Consequently, many women fail to report the crime or to testify in court. These and other factors--such as unreasonably strict evidentiary requirements and the tendency of juries to assume provocation by the woman--result in few rapists being brought to trial, and even fewer being convicted.

Myths abound about rape. Contrary to dramatizations, the victim is not necessarily young and attractive. Nor does she provoke the attack. The belief that rape is an act that is perpetrated for sexual gratification has no basis in actual fact. Studies show that rapists are venting their feelings of hostility, aggression and inferiority. Rape more closely resembles aggravated assault than sexual relations between consenting adults. This is a fact that all potential victims, their families and prospective jurors should know.

In response to victims' needs, rape crisis centers have sprung up in cities across the nation. Police departments are being trained in specialized techniques dealing with a victim of a sexual offense, and hospitals are initiating medical examinations with special emphasis on the emotional impact of the crime and the proper intelligence-gathering procedures. Yet the old myths continue to haunt victims, adequate services cannot be found in many communities and the percentage of rapists convicted of their crimes remains abysmally low.

Public Information and Education

The community's awareness of the scope of the problem must be heightened, and citizens--almost all of whom can be directly or indirectly affected by the crime--must be better educated. A public awareness campaign should highlight local statistics, causes, preventive measures and self defense, and facilities for help and treatment.

An effective means of raising citizen consciousness is through information presentations to church, civic and social groups, as well as educational programs in local schools. A general presentation could include a film followed by a question-and-answer period and/or panel discussion. Organize knowledgeable persons as resources for a speakers' bureau or panels, and include representatives of local law enforcement and criminal justice agencies, social service agencies, and lay persons who have worked with rape victims.

A number of films are available for rent or purchase which can serve as a general introduction. MFI Telegrams, Inc. has produced a 20-minute dramatization of a rape investigation, "Investigation of Rape," (catalog #AE-09) one-week rental \$50; purchase \$150. "Rape: A Preventive Inquiry" was produced with the Sex Crimes Detail of the San Francisco Police Dept., and gives practical advice to women about rape prevention (catalog #AD-19), rental \$50; purchase \$120. Other films that may be useful include "Reality of Rape," recommended as a teaching tool; "Rape and the Rapist," helpful in police training; and two films that explore how victims can be discredited in court: "Question of Consent: Rape," and "Rape: A New Perspective." For a copy of MFI's Audio-Visual and Publications Catalog or information about film rental/purchase, write 4825 N. Scott St., Suite 23, Schiller Park, IL 60176.

The National Center for the Prevention and Control of Rape has made arrangements for free-loan distribution of a multimedia package designed to raise the consciousness of teenage and young adult audiences in an effort to reduce acquaintance rape. The package includes four films and collateral print materials. For more information, write the Center, Rm. 10C-03, Parklawn Bldg., 5600 Fishers Lane, Rockville, MD 20857.

Many communities publish public information brochures about sexual assault. Learn whether your community has such a booklet available, and if not, discuss the possibility of printing one with the local police department, the state criminal justice system, or in cooperation with other interested women's groups such as the Junior League. An example is "Sexual Assault," published by the Help Stop Crime Division of the Office of the Attorney General, The Capitol, Tallahassee, FL 32304. Single copies are free.

A basic safety guide for a female audience can outline preventive measures. The Women's Crusade Against Crime publishes "Lady Be Careful" which enumerates steps to take in an overall program of crime prevention, including sexual assault. For a copy, write Women's Crusade Against Crime, 1221 Locust St., St. Louis, MO 63103.

The D.C. Rape Crisis Center has published a Spanish/English booklet, "Rape Prevention Tactics," which has been used as a part of the curriculum in the D.C. public school system. For a copy of the brochure, send \$.75 to D.C. Rape Crisis Center, P.O. Box 21005, Kalorama St. Station, Washington, D.C. 20009. A free booklet on rape prevention tactics has been published by the Rape and Sexual Assault Center, c/o Neighborhood Involvement Center, 2617 Hennepin Ave., Minneapolis, MN 55408.

Women Organized Against Rape publishes numerous informational materials, including rape prevention and self defense information. Write the organization for a flyer about W.O.A.R. as well as specialized pamphlets, at 1220 Sansom St., Philadelphia, PA 19107. A packet of related materials is available for a suggested donation of \$3.00.

Rape victims should be provided with basic procedural information outlining what to expect when reporting the crime and receiving treatment. A brochure which summarizes police, medical, court and other legal procedures is "Procedures for Sexually Assaulted Persons," published by the Metropolitan Police Dept., Sex Offense Branch, Rm. 3053, 300 Indiana Ave., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20001.

A handbook designed to help the rape victim understand investigation and prosecution of the crime is Forcible Rape: Medical and Legal Information, published by the National Institute of Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice. The 18-page booklet includes a statement of victim rights, a glossary of medical and legal terms and an explanation of each contact the victim will have in the course of working with the system. The booklet is considered a good handout for victims, and can easily be adapted to include local information. For a copy, send \$1.20 to Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402 (specify GPO Stock No. 027-000-00537-3).

A valuable document for coalitions interested in victim assistance is "Rape: A Workshop Guide, 1977," prepared by the National Commission on the Observance of International Women's Year. The purpose of the manual's guidelines is to assist localities in setting up workshops on rape; provide factual information about rape; and disseminate resources, including key persons, rape crisis centers, rape task forces, and films. For a copy, send \$1.25 to the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402 (specify GPO Stock No. 052-003-00478-0).

The National Center for the Prevention and Control of Rape was established in 1975 under the National Institute of Mental Health, U.S. Dept. of Health, Education, and Welfare. Its National Rape Information Clearinghouse is part of its efforts to disseminate information about rape treatment and prevention. The Center has compiled a list of resources, "Resource Materials on Sexual Assault," which is available by writing the Clearinghouse at Rm. 10C-03, Parklawn Bldg., Rockville, MD 20857. Also, you may request further information about the Center's programs and activities.

Facilities for Rape Victims

Every community should have a 24-hour crisis hotline, preferably with a code number that can be easily publicized, such as 222-RAPE. A hotline can offer emergency advice, comfort and encouragement, and can be tied to support services including response to the victim's needs at the hospital, follow-up calls after release to determine emotional and medical needs and court advocacy if the victim decides to prosecute.

Rape crisis centers typically offer crisis hotline services, and secondary services including information on self defense, rap groups, speakers' bureaus and newsletters. Determine your community's emergency facilities for rape victims, and see how they can be improved and broadened. Work in concert with local law enforcement officials, hospitals and community service organizations to see that victims get the help they need.

Rape/Sexual Assault Care Center Des Moines, Iowa

The Des Moines Center has devised a single, comprehensive program to deal with difficulties for both victim and criminal justice system. A small staff--victim contact worker, project coordinator, secretary and special prosecutor--cooperates with a 70-member Board of Directors who represent local medical, social, governmental and law enforcement agencies. The Center's activities include: 24-hour telephone and personal contact service, including compassionate assistance to the victim during the medical examination and prosecutor's interview; referral services to a network of community agencies that can give specialized help to the victim; in-service training for medical and criminal justice professionals who deal with rape victims; and public education. The Center was designated an Exemplary Project by the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration in 1976. Informational material about the project is available from the National Criminal Justice Reference Service, P.O. Box 6000, Rockville, MD 20850.

The beneficiaries of such programs are not only the victims, but also the legal system, the medical community, law enforcement agencies and the general public. For instance, from the Des Moines Center's creation in 1974 to 1976, police clearance for rape cases rose from 50 to 69 percent, and charges filed in cases where the offender was identified rose from 33 to 75 percent. There was also a dramatic rise in convictions: 40 percent in the pre-project period, 65 percent in the first year of the project and 82 percent in the second year. Legislative changes in the state criminal code were initiated by the Center, and contributed to the rise in conviction rates.

A comprehensive guide which has been used extensively to launch rape crisis centers across the U.S. is "How to Start a Rape Crisis Center," revised edition, 83 pp., \$5.00 prepaid to the D.C. Rape Crisis Center. The guide includes information on program components, counseling, the advocacy role, community education, medical procedures, police and legal procedures and interaction with the community and governmental agencies. Write D.C. Rape Crisis Center, P.O. Box 21005, Kalorama St. Station, Washington, D.C. 20009.

Other programs you can write for start-up guidelines include: Marion County Victim Advocate Program, Inc., "How To Start A Program In Your Area," \$5.00, c/o 4602 Thornleigh Dr., Indianapolis, IN 46226; and Women's Crisis Center, "How To Organize A Woman's Crisis Service Center," \$2.00, c/o 2114 N. Fourth Ave., Ann Arbor, MI 48105. The Dallas County Rape Crisis Center is a comprehensive center which has materials available that describe its services, and can respond to questions about building services. Write P.O. Box 35728, Dallas, TX 75235.

The National Center for the Prevention and Control of Rape can assist groups that wish to strengthen local resources. However, it is advisable for coalitions to inquire about successful programs in their own areas (through law enforcement or social service agency representatives) which can advise them in mounting programs. Write the Center at Rm. 10C-03, Parklawn Bldg., 5600 Fishers Lane, Rockville, MD 20857.

An extensive list of crisis centers and related projects has been compiled by the Metropolitan Organization to Counter Sexual Assault, Inc., and reproduced by the Center for Women Policy Studies. For a copy of "Anti-Rape Projects/Rape Crisis Centers," write 2000 P St., N.W., Suite 508, Washington, DC 20036.

Improving Law Enforcement Procedures for Victims

According to the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration, rape is the most underreported crime in the U.S., and for good reason. Victims fear the treatment they will receive from police and prosecutors. The average police officer is given little training in the special problems of rape investigation, yet the victim's initial interview with police is the most important source of evidence for prosecution.

Law enforcement agencies are coming to realize, as myths about rape are dispelled, that rape victims need specially trained, empathetic officers to interview them. In addition, all police cadets need more factual information during their training period about the nature of the crime. Organize a citizen's coalition to meet with law enforcement officials and discuss how rape victims are interviewed, and if there is a special unit to deal with victims of sensitive crimes. If not, study how other communities have developed sex squads, and determine what can be done in your own area. For your research, check with your local police department for various issues of The Police Chief and the FBI Law Enforcement Journal, both of which deal with police training, investigation and victim interaction.

A series of documents about forcible rape has been produced by the National Institute of Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice which includes several of particular interest to police:

Forcible Rape: A National Survey of the Response by Police, GPO Stock No. 021-000-00456-4, \$1.80
Forcible Rape: A Manual for Patrol Officers, GPO Stock No. 027-000-00619-1, \$2.20
Forcible Rape: A Manual for Sex Crime Investigators, GPO Stock No. 027-000-00621-3, \$2.40
Forcible Rape: Police Administrative and Policy Issues, GPO Stock No. 027-000-00622-1, \$1.60.

Order prepaid from the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402.

A number of rape crisis centers publish information about the role of law enforcement in sensitive crimes. Write Seattle Rape Relief for a copy of "Rape Sensitivity for Police Departments," 34 pp., \$5.00 prepaid, c/o YWCA, University of Washington, 4224 University Way N.E., Seattle, WA 98105. Write the Rape and Sexual Assault Center for "Police Guidelines: Investigating A Sex Offense" and "Police Questioning," c/o Neighborhood Involvement Center, 2617 Hennepin Ave., Minneapolis, MN 55408.

Increasing the sensitivity of police to the needs of their victims through enlightened training and establishing effective interviewing procedures, may be accomplished within the framework of a comprehensive service program. In addition to other means of increasing police effectiveness, discuss the recruitment of more female officers who can be trained to deal with sensitive crimes. The Women's Crusade Against Crime in St. Louis spearheaded a drive to actively recruit women after a 17-year lapse, as part of its overall crime crusade.

The Kent, Washington Juniors, in conjunction with King County Rape Relief, planned a rape crisis seminar for personnel of 15 law enforcement agencies, the object of which was to train police to deal more sensitively with rape victims.

Improving Medical Procedures for Victims

The victim's medical examination can be as traumatic as an insensitive police interview. A raped person should have a private examining room, and is entitled to an examination by a gynecologist. Emergency room personnel should be sensitive to the problems of rape victims, and work to accommodate them during the examination and interrogation. Police and hospital personnel must cooperate to insure that all evidence is properly gathered; for example, labelling torn clothing.

After the examination, the victim should be informed of means of avoiding pregnancy, should have tests for venereal disease and should be informed of counseling services available. The victim should be given printed material which describes community services and legal procedures in the event she prosecutes. She should have both oral and written instructions regarding any follow-up medical procedures.

W.O.A.R. publishes a Medical Facts Sheet, including glossary, available from 1220 Sansom St., Philadelphia, PA 19107, included in a general packet, \$3.00 donation suggested. "Guidelines for the Treatment of Suspected Victims of Sexual Assault" is available from the Hospital Association of Pennsylvania, attention: Library, P.O. Box 608, Camp Hill, PA 17011. Materials on both medical information for victims and medical protocol for emergency room treatment are available from the Bay Area Women Against Rape, P.O. Box 240, Berkeley, CA 94701 (\$3.00 donation suggested for packet of materials).

Study protocol and be sure that local hospitals are treating rape victims with the care they deserve. Along with the preceding publications, study "Protocol for Examination Following Sexual Assault" from the Rape and Sexual Assault Center, c/o Neighborhood Involvement Center, 2617 Hennepin Ave., Minneapolis, MN 55408, single copy free.

Improving Criminal Justice Procedures

In 1978, the U.S. Congress passed the Rape Victims Privacy Act, which restricts testimony on a victim's prior sexual behavior to that "genuinely relevant" to the defense. When President Carter signed the bill, he echoed the sentiments of many: "Too often rape trials have been as humiliating as the sexual assault itself."

States are making progress in revising laws and statutes which make the trial less of an ordeal; however, testifying is never easy. Women who decide to prosecute should be made aware of what faces them. However, they must not be deterred from bringing an offender to justice if they wish to prosecute.

Study your state and local laws and determine whether they are fair, and recognize that women are victims of criminal acts. Perhaps a college class could undertake a study of existing laws as a project. In addition, court watching can reveal how victims who testify are treated by representatives of the system. (For further information about court watching see GFVC/HANDS UP Process Guide "Court-related Programs.")

Women who enter the criminal justice system need advocates--empathetic women who accompany them through the system, explaining how it operates, and to the court, to offer emotional support during the trial. Advocates can be part of a rape crisis program, or they can be part of a comprehensive victim-witness assistance program. Many of these have a special unit for sensitive crimes, assisting victims of rape and other non-consensual sex offenses. Since victim-witness assistance should play a major role in a comprehensive plan to aid victims of sex crimes, and is detailed in another HANDS UP Guide, you are urged to read "Court-related Programs" for complete information.

A national survey by the U.S. Dept. of Justice indicated that prosecutors desire more training on rape-related issues, more special rape units within prosecutive agencies and more female investigators. Talk with your prosecuting attorney's office and learn what innovations have been applied in your area. There are three publications available which are of special interest to prosecutors:

Forcible Rape: A National Study of the Response by Prosecutors, GPO Stock No. 027-000-00444-01, \$1.50
Forcible Rape: A Manual for Filing and Trial Prosecutors, GPO Stock No. 027-000-00618-3, \$2.40
Forcible Rape: Prosecutor Administrative and Policy Issues, GPO Stock No. 207-000-00620-5, \$3.00

Order these documents from the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402.

Related Programs on Sexual Assault

Many rape crisis centers emphasize, as preventive measure, learning self defense techniques, and publish tips. Rap sessions and seminars can be presented under the sponsorship of a center, or presentations made as part of a community education effort. Target audiences such as women's groups which hold regular meetings and female students should be reached. Special flyers can be printed and distributed through community, church and women's civic groups. Write for a copy of "Fighting Back: A Self Defense Handbook," 40 cents prepaid, from Women Against Rape, P.O. Box 02084, Columbus, OH 43202. The 16-page handbook is available at bulk rate discounts. W.O.A.R.'s "Rape Prevention Tactics and Self Defense Tips" can be obtained from 1220 Sanson St., Philadelphia, PA 19107, part of the W.O.A.R. package mentioned previously.

Counseling can play an integral role in helping victims overcome their trauma and return to a normal life. Counseling is not needed by all victims, but a good referral system with a mental health center or counselors in a crisis center should be established. (Often victims' relatives, e.g. spouses, a close sister, etc. need help, too.) In order to understand the role of counseling, talk with local mental health personnel. A resource to study is To Comfort and Relieve Them by Felicia Guest, prepaid \$5.75. Order from Reproductive Health Resources (Publications Unit), 1507 21st St., Suite 100, Sacramento, CA 95814.

FUNDING RESOURCES

In brief, there are as many means of funding for projects as there are ideas for them. Many of the facilities described in this guide started on a grassroots level, and were funded initially through such means as donations from local foundations, private fund-raising activities, by committed groups, and donations of cash and in-kind services by businesses and individuals. For instance, a radio station with a spare room donated the space to establish a crisis hotline . . . a coalition member rented a house to be used as a shelter for the sum of one dollar . . . and carpenters, plumbers, and artisans contributed their skills and talents without cost.

As facilities become established and broaden their scope, more substantial funding must be assured to maintain them. Often, facilities prove their worth on a shoestring, and become absorbed by a city or county and operating expenses become a part of the municipality's budget.

There are several possible sources of funding for facilities and projects through the federal government. The Administration for Children, Youth and Families maintains grant programs on child abuse and neglect. For information, write the National Center on Child Abuse and Neglect, Children's Bureau, ACYF, P.O. Box 1182, Washington, D.C. 20013. The Community Development Block Grant program within the Dept. of Housing and Urban Development encompasses shelters for battered women. For information, contact your local or regional representatives of federal housing programs. Also, the Comprehensive Employment and Training Act (CETA) is a possible source of funding for training workers in child abuse and neglect programs. Work through the appropriate local agency to tap this resource, and write for the booklet "A Guide to Seeking Funds From CETA," Women's Bureau, U.S. Dept. of Labor, Washington, D.C. 20210.

The National Center for the Prevention and Control of Rape has a booklet available, Federal Funding Resources: Sexual Assault/Domestic Violence, free by writing Room 10C-03, Parklawn Bldg., 5600 Fishers Lane, Rockville, MD 20857.

If you seek funds from private sources, explore all the possibilities, from local businesses to in-state foundations. Research the latter's special interests and learn which foundations have contributed to similar programs, or may be seeking to support projects for abused persons. You can obtain a list of foundations from your local library's Foundation Directory, and get specific information from their annual reports.

For tips on aspects of funding from writing proposals to new sources of money, get on the mailing list of Response, the newsletter of the Center for Woman Policy Studies, 2000 P St., N.W., Suite 508, Washington, D.C. 20036.

1. Deal with the stress in your life by:

- Knowing what situations heighten stress.
- Making adjustments to reduce stress.
- Sharing stressful feelings with spouse, relative, friend, counselor.

2. Assure that your own needs are met by:

- Recognizing your needs.
- Building adult relationships to meet them, via spouse, friends, neighbors, relatives, caring groups such as parent groups, church groups.
- Doing something for yourself each day.

3. Set aside some adult time, apart from the children.

4. Explore your attitude toward:

- Violence, i.e. corporal punishment, criminal punishment, police tactics, institutional care.
- Children.
- Your parents.
- Yourself.

5. Understand the developmental stages of children by:

- Talking with other parents.
- Taking a parenting course.
- Observing other children.
- Working as a volunteer with children (before you decide to have your own children).

1. Develop activities that you enjoy doing with your children/family.

2. Do something each day to make your children/spouse feel good about themselves.

3. Communicate clearly the limit between acceptable and unacceptable behavior and be firm and consistent in maintaining limits.

4. Change negative situations to positive ones by:

- Monitoring your verbal interaction for a day.
- Monitoring your non-verbal interaction for a day.
- Replacing negative with positive.

DO SOMETHING

Can you do anything to stop child abuse and neglect (CAN)? YES. CAN is frequently the result of too many unmet needs, too much stress and too few supports, so BEST NEEDS - YOURS, YOUR FAMILY'S, YOUR FRIENDS', YOUR COMMUNITY'S - RELIEVE STRESS, OFFER SUPPORT.

1. Be a volunteer.

- Contact your local voluntary action bureau, county welfare child protective services, private family service organizations, or local church or community groups.
- Look for volunteer opportunities in programs which support families, i.e. Big Brothers, Parent Aide, lay therapists, surrogate parents, crisis helpline, crisis drop off centers, homemaker's, transportation services, Parents Anonymous.

2. Initiate a CAN awareness program within the organizations to which you belong.

3. Organize your community to develop needed child/family services/programs by:

- Finding out what exists and helping.
- Joining/organizing CAN task force.
- Conducting community needs assessment.
- Fund raising.
- Sponsoring a CAN program.

1. Help friends and neighbors by:

- Being mate of stressful, isolated times, i.e. working parents, single parents, new parents, parent at home with pre-schoolers, new family in neighborhood, unemployment, parents of handicapped children.
- Find ways to relieve stress, i.e. coffee clucking, baby sitting, car pooling, shared activities, clothes and toy exchange.

2. Build a neighborhood extended family by:

- Organizing a baby sitting co-op.
- Asking neighbors/friends to help you out in emergencies.

TO MAKE A DIFFERENCE

Prepared by:
 Region V Child Abuse and Neglect Resource Center
 UNH, School of Social Welfare
 P.O. Box 788
 Hillsboro, VT 55201
 This may be reproduced.

RESOURCES

"The Junior Project: Abused Persons",
Reprint from GFNC Club Woman,
December 1978

The Victim Advocate
A special Criminal Justice Improvement publication
of the National District Attorneys Association.
Report of a September 1978 conference on the role
of the prosecutor in spouse assault cases.
For a free copy, write NPDA,
666 North Lake Shore Drive, Suite 1432
Chicago, IL 60611, Attn: Nancy R. Freeman

"Mommy, Daddy & Us Kids"
Film on parent education
16 mm, 45-min. version: Purchase, \$500; rental 1 week, \$50
35-min. version: Purchase, \$325; rental 1 week, \$30
Cine VIP Co.
P.O. Box 2278
Orange, CA 92669

National Criminal Justice Reference Service (NCJRS)
Box 6000
Rockville, MD 20850
Centralized information resource for practitioners and
researchers. Write for publications list, ask about the
Selective Notification of Information (SNI) service based
on a profile of your information needs. NCJRS supported by
National Institute of Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice,
LEAA.

Child Abuse

The National Center on Child Abuse and Neglect.
U.S. Children's Bureau
HEW, Washington, D.C. 20013
Write for publications list and order form.
Also, a list of audio-visual materials available
from the National Audio-Visual Center (NAC).

National Center for Prevention and Treatment of
Child Abuse and Neglect
University of Colorado Medical Center
Denver, CO 80210

Books

Child Protective Services and the Law
Becker, Thomas T. 1968.

Child Abuse Legislation in the 1970's
DeFrancis and Luht, 1973, revised, from
the American Humane Association, Denver, CO
Somewhere a Child is Crying
Fontana, Vincent, 1973; Macmillan Co., N.Y.

Battered Child

Kempe and Helfer, 1968, Chicago University Press, Chicago

Child Neglect: Understanding and Reaching the Parents

Pojansky, DeSola, Sharien,
from Child Welfare League of America
67 Irving Place, New York 10003

Child Abuse: A Community Challenge

Thomson, NY 1971, from
Children's Aid Society for the
Prevention of Cruelty of Children
Buffalo, NY

Wednesday's Children

Young, 1964, McGraw Hill, N.Y.

The Throwaway Children

Richette, Dell, N.Y. (Paperback)

Children's Liberation

Gottlieb, Prentice-Hall, Inc. (Paperback)

"Before I Hurt My Child" and
"My Frightening Need to Punish My Child"
Dept. S-80, Redbook Magazine
230 Park Ave., New York, N.Y. 10017, 212/983-3200
12 copies - \$7.95; 24 copies - \$19.95 (June Issue, 1974)

Planning and Implementing Child Abuse and Neglect
Service Programs: The Experience of Eleven Demonstration Projects
Berkeley Planning Associates
Superintendent of Documents, GPO
Washington, D.C. 20402
\$3.00 per copy

Child Abuse, Information Pamphlet #8
Information Services
California Department of Justice
3580 Wilshire Blvd.
Los Angeles, CA 90010
Can be reprinted with credit

"Sexual Abuse of Children"
Rape Crisis Center
66 Chenango St.
Binghamton, N.Y. 13901
\$.50 per copy

"Families in Stress"
Consumer Information Service
Department 642G
Pueblo, CO 81009

"Raised in Anger"
One hour film documentary shown on
national television January 11, 1979.
Funded by 3-M Company and produced by
WQED-TV, Pittsburgh.
Order from Ruth Weber, International Sales
WQED-TV, 4802 Fifth Ave.
Pittsburgh, PA 15213
Videotape: purchase, \$150; rental first showing, \$55
16 mm: purchase, \$600; rental: first showing, \$60

"Children in Peril"
film, purchase: 16mm, \$350; 3/4" videotape, \$235
Xerox Films, P.O. Box 444
Columbus, OH 43216
rental: \$24, one showing; information on other
options, Xerox Films, 245 Long Hill Rd.
Middletown, CT 06457

Victimology, An International Journal
Special Issue on Child Abuse and Neglect
Vol.2, No.2, 250 pp., 1977., \$7.00, incl. postage/handling
Village Press, Inc.
3409 Wisconsin Ave., N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20016

Finding Federal Money for Children's Services:

Title XX and Other Programs
\$6.00, Order from:
Child Welfare League of America
67 Irving Place
New York, N.Y. 10003
First of four projected publications.
This handbook details how to tap Title XX
of the Social Security Act to finance
children's services.

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Athens, GA 30601
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Oakdale, IA 52319
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REGION VIII CHILD ABUSE & NEGLECT RESOURCE CENTER
National Center for the Prevention and Treatment
of Child Abuse and Neglect
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Denver, CO 80220
Donald Gross, Director

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South Dakota, Utah, Wyoming

REGION IX CHILD ABUSE & NEGLECT RESOURCE CENTER
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California State University
5151 State University Dr.
Los Angeles, CA 90032
Herschel Swinger, Director

Arizona, California, Hawaii, Nevada,
Guam, Pacific Trust Territories

REGION X CHILD ABUSE & NEGLECT RESOURCE CENTER
Western Federation for Human Services
157 Yesler Way, #208
Seattle, WA 98104
Yvonne Walker, Director

Alaska, Idaho, Oregon, Washington

Battered Spouses

National Center of Volunteers Against Violence (NCVAV)
A program of the Domestic Violence Project, Inc.
1917 Washtenaw Ave.
Ann Arbor, MI 48104

Technical assistance ID programs providing services for battered
women and victims of violence.

SANEnews
Box 1076, Middletown, CT 06457
Bi-monthly national newsletter
Free

Handbook for Battered, Abused Women
Darlene Duncan
34 pp., 1977, \$3.50, Order from:
CAN - DU Publications
6331 Hollywood Blvd., Suite 200
Hollywood, CA 90028

Victimology, An International Journal,
Spec. Issue on Spouse Abuse and Domestic Violence
Vol. 2, No. 3, 300 pp., 1977, \$7.00, incl. postage/handling
Visage Press, Inc.
3409 Wisconsin Ave., N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20016

Mahala, Inc. Project for Battered Spouses
Brambleton JWC
3320 Circle Brook Dr.
Roanoke, VA 24014
Attn: Mrs. Patti Smith

Sexual Assault

"What To Do About Rape"
Citizen Participation Advocacy Program
2412 So. Michigan Ave.
Chicago, IL 60616
Flyer on general information for victims

"Freeing Our Lives"
Women Against Rape
P.O. Box 02084
Columbus, OH 43202
Feminist Perspective of Rape Prevention
\$.85 per copy

Developing Consultation and Education Services for Sexual Assault

American Institutes for Research
P.O. Box 1113
Palo Alto, CA 94302
A monograph emphasizing role of community services
\$3.00 prepaid

Rape and Its Victims: A Report for Citizens, Health Facilities, and Criminal Justice Agencies

Stock #76-0-211-063/560
Superintendent of Documents, GPO
Washington, D.C. 20402
\$4.10 per copy

Guidelines for the Treatment of Suspected Rape Victims

Chicago Hospital Council
840 North Lake Shore Dr.
Chicago, IL 60611
\$5.00 prepaid

Treatment Programs for Sex Offenders: Prescriptive Package

Stock #027-000-00591-8
Superintendent of Documents, GPO
Washington, D.C. 20402

\$2.75 per copy
A survey report on 20 treatment programs (supported
by LEAA grant).

Rape: Reprint, Crime Prevention Unit, Aspen, Colorado
Police Department
Background information and suggestions on avoiding
"rape situation" or if attacked.
CFWC/HANDS UP Office
1728 N St., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036

END