

WIFE ABUSE
A WORKSHOP GUIDE

**NATIONAL COMMISSION
ON THE OBSERVANCE OF
INTERNATIONAL WOMEN'S YEAR**



Members, National Commission on the Observance of International Women's Year, 1977

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Presiding Officer, National Commission on the Observance of International Women's Year

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Founder and Former Chair, National Women's Political Caucus

Congressional Advisor to the U.S. Delegation to the UN World Conference on IWY in Mexico City, July 1975

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Executive Director, Women's Action Alliance.

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Poet; Actress; Playwright; Author.

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Professor of Law, University of Michigan Law School.

Rita Elway, of Seattle, Washington
Communications Researchers; Founder, Asian Pacific Women's Caucus; Board Member, Japanese American Citizen's League.

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Betty Ford, of Palm Springs, California
Former First Lady of the United States.

Bernice S. Frieder, of Lakewood, Ohio
Former National Officer, National Council of Jewish Women.

Martha Griffiths, of Romeo, Michigan
Member, Griffiths and Griffiths Law Firm; Member of Congress (D-MI), 1955-1975.

Dorothy Haener, of Detroit, Michigan
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Rhea Mojica Hammer, of Chicago, Illinois
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LaDonna Harris, of Albuquerque, New Mexico
President, Americans for Indian Opportunity; Member, Common Cause.

Lenore Hershey, of New York, New York
Editor-in-Chief, *Ladies' Home Journal*.

Koryne Horbal, of Minneapolis, Minnesota
U.S. Representative to the United Nations Commission on the Status of Women; Chair, Women's Caucus, Democratic National Committee.

Mildred Jeffrey, of Detroit, Michigan
Chair, National Women's Political Caucus; Board Member, Consumer Federation of America; Founder, Coalition of Labor Union Women.

Jeffalyn Johnson, of Arlington, Virginia
Management Consultant; Former Associate Director, Dean and Senior Professor, Federal Executive Institute.

Coretta Scott King, of Atlanta, Georgia
Civil Rights Worker; Founder, Martin Luther King, Jr., Memorial Center, Atlanta.

Mary Anne Krupsak, of Canajoharie, New York
Lieutenant Governor, State of New York.

Margaret J. Mealey, of Washington, D.C.
Executive Director, National Council of Catholic Women; Former Member, Citizen's Advisory Council on the Status of Women.

Jean O'Leary, of New York, New York
Co-Executive Director, National Gay Task Force; Member, Regional Advisory Committee to the New York State Human Rights Division.

Mildred E. Persinger, of Dobbs Ferry, New York
UN Representative of National Board, Young Women's Christian Association of the U.S.A.; Organizing Chair of the non-governmental Tribune of the UN World Conference on IWY in Mexico City, July 1975.

Connie Plunkett, of Carrollton, Georgia
Member, Affirmative Action Committee of the Democratic National Committee; Former City Councilwoman, Carrollton; Deputy Campaign Director, Campaign Staff, Carter-Mondale Campaign.

Ersa Poston, of Washington, D.C.
Member U.S. Civil Service Commission; Former Commissioner and Past President, New York Civil Service Commission.

Claire Randall, of New York, New York
General Secretary, National Council of Churches of Christ in the U.S.A.

Alice S. Rossi, of Amherst, Massachusetts
Professor of Sociology, University of Massachusetts; Chair, Board of Directors, Social Science Research Council, New York.

Gloria Scott, of Houston, Texas
National President, Girl Scouts of the U.S.A.; Professor of Higher Education, Texas Southern University; Member, Board of Directors, National Urban League.

Fleanor Smeal, of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania
President, National Organization for Women; Homemaker.

Jean Stapleton, of Los Angeles, California
Actress, two-time Emmy-winner for "All in the Family."

Gloria Steinem, of New York, New York
Editor, *MS* Magazine; Chair of the Board, Women's Action Alliance.

Ethel Taylor, of Bala-Cynwyd, Pennsylvania
National Coordinator, Women Strike for Peace.

Carmen Delgado Votaw, of Bethesda, Maryland
U.S. Delegate to the Inter American Commission on Women of the OAS, President, National Conference of Puerto Rican Women.

Gerridee Wheeler, of Bismark, North Dakota
Member, Republican National Committee; Past President, National Association for Mental Health.

Addie Wyatt, of Chicago, Illinois
Vice President, Coalition of Labor Union Women; Vice President, Amalgamated Meatcutters and Butcher Workmen of North America; Citizens for Day Care, Illinois.

Members of Congress:

Senator Birch Bayh, from Indiana.

Senator Charles Percy, from Illinois.

Representative Margaret Heckler, from Massachusetts.

Representative Elizabeth Holtzman, from New York.

NATIONAL COMMISSION ON THE OBSERVANCE
OF INTERNATIONAL WOMEN'S YEAR

Department of State, Room 1004
Washington, D.C. 20520

WORKSHOP GUIDELINE ON

* WIFE ABUSE *
* * *

The purpose of this guideline is to assist you in setting up a workshop on wife abuse. We have tried to provide as much factual information as possible upon which you may draw. Included is a fact sheet containing national data on the subject which is suitable for duplication and distribution to workshop participants. The fact sheet outlines what is presently known about the problem of wife abuse.*

Appended to the fact sheet are separate lists of resources organized under the headings Refugees, Speakers, Films, and Publications. These resources may complement or substitute for local experts and material on wife abuse.

When setting up a workshop, keep in mind the following:

GOALS:

- 1) to acquaint participants with the problems of abused women;
- 2) to review pertinent State law and current and past efforts to revise the law on abuse;
- 3) to present the facts about organizational activity in major population centers aimed at addressing the problem of wife abuse: e.g., the existence of coalitions, study groups, task forces, refuges, etc.;

*The State Coordinating Committee may put its heading at the top of page one of the fact sheet, or the heading of the National Commission may be used. Additional State-related material may be added to the fact sheet prior to its distribution.

- 4) to present information about how to set up a refuge;
- 5) to arrive at specific, action-oriented recommendations for easing the plight of abused women.

Goal #1 could be met in a variety of ways: presentations could be made by an abused woman who has obtained a divorce; or a member of a study group, a State lawyer specializing in domestic relations, a social worker who has dealt with family violence; a person who has worked in a refuge; a policeman who has answered calls from abused women; or a representative of the district attorney's office could be asked to speak.

In each case, the person making the presentation should be asked ahead of time to have available specific information. For example, a police officer might be asked for data on the number of calls received each year on domestic violence, the number of deaths resulting from domestic violence each year (by sex of victim); the number of arrests made for domestic assault, what written or oral instructions the police receive for handling cases of spouse abuse; what assistance is offered to the victim, etc.

A panel discussion could be organized. Or, a film could be shown. In addition to local resources, such as a lawyer or police officer from your State, an out of State speaker could be selected from the list provided here.

Without doubt, many of the workshop participants will be very knowledgeable about this topic and will contribute factual information about wife abuse. In many cases, panel members will serve as resources whose expertise will complement the discussion among workshop participants.

Goal #2 could be achieved by means of a presentation from an experienced and knowledgeable lawyer from your State who is active on behalf of abused women. Or, a member of an organization which is lobbying for change (such as a local chapter of the National Organization for Women) could be invited to speak. Or, a handout containing information on the State law could be given to workshop participants. Perhaps the State Commission

on the Status of Women would prepare a brief review of pertinent State and case law.

Goal #3 could be fulfilled by soliciting information from the Status of Women Commission, the office of mayors and city managers, the police department of major metropolitan areas, the city or district attorney's office; the YWCA, local chapter of NOW, or the Legal Aid Society. If there is a major university with a law school, the Dean of the law school may know of student activities on behalf of abused women.

Goal #4 could best be met by a presentation from a person who participated actively in establishing a refuge. If no refuges exist in your State, you may contact someone from one of the refuges listed in the fact sheet and ask one of the founders to attend the workshop. In many cases, leaders in refuges might assist you in locating abused women who would be able to speak in the workshop.

Goals #1-4 could be met by a panel with knowledgeable people speaking on each topic.

Goal #5: Recommendations

Very likely, workshop participants will suggest recommendations on the basis of their own experience and the dynamic discussion among participants and resource people. The following recommendations are suggested for workshop consideration in addition to those which emerge from the workshop.

Recommendation I

The Women's Meeting recommends that the (Status of Women Commission), (the Governor's office), (the legislative counsel of the State legislature), or (any group with special interest in the subject), draft and support amendments in the law to provide maximum legal protection for abused spouses through removal of inter-spousal tort immunity to permit assaulted spouses to sue their assailant for civil damages;

and granting an abused spouse the right to obtain an enforceable injunction and restraining order barring the abusive spouse from the family home or assaulting the victim.

COMMENTS:

The New York State law of 1937 may be a model for other States in removing spousal tort immunity. It states:¹

Right of action by or against married women, and by husband and wife against each other for torts.

A married woman has a right of action against her husband for his wrongful or tortious acts resulting to her in any personal injury..., or resulting in injury to her property, as if they were unmarried, and she is liable to her husband for her wrongful or tortious acts resulting in any such personal injury to her husband or his property, as if they were unmarried.

One common objection to the removal of inter-spousal tort immunity is that it might give rise to collusion between husband and wife in order to collect insurance payments. To prevent just such collusion, the New York State legislature enacted a law providing that no policy of insurance could cover liabilities of the insured because of death or injury to his spouse.²

Also, the objection that such a legal change would produce a flood of trivial suits has been dismissed by the judges in several States who have permitted suits between spouses.³

Finally, the argument that such suits would undermine marriage has been dismissed as ridiculous by several judges who argue that women should not be denied their right of redress.⁴

The State of Massachusetts permits a woman to obtain a vacate order in conjunction with an action for divorce or separate maintenance.⁵ If necessary, a victim can obtain the order within twenty-four hours. Violation of the court order is considered a trespass and is enforced by

the police. The order is in effect for ninety days and it can be renewed. A similar procedure may be recommended for your State. The essential features of such an injunction are that it can be obtained, if necessary, very quickly and that it have strong enforcement provisions.

Recommendation II

The Women's Meeting recommends that women concerned about the treatment of abused wives organize task forces in local communities where such task forces do not exist. Task forces should include representatives from the police, social welfare agencies, and the prosecutor's office, if possible. Such task forces may: review the law, police practices, available alternatives for victims of abuse, and procedures in prosecutors' offices; recommend changes as needed, mobilize public support for change; and establish shelters for abused wives.

Prepared by: Shelah G. Leader

September 1976

FOOTNOTES

1. General Obligations Law Section 3-313, (New York).
2. Insurance Law Section 167(3) (New York).
3. Klein v. Klein, 376 P 2d 70; Flores v. Flores, 506 P 2d 345 (1973) at 347; Richard v. Richard, 300 A 2d 637 (1973) 641; Freehe v. Freehe, 500 P 2d 771 (1972).
4. Flores v. Flores; Richard v. Richard.
5. Massachusetts General Law, Chapter 28, Sec.34b (1970, amended 1975).

FACT SHEET

* WIFE ABUSE *
* * *

THE PROBLEM

Until recently, a man had a legal right to "correct his wife for her misbehavior."¹ It is clear that wife beating still occurs.

While there are no nationwide statistics on wife assault, we do have data from pilot projects. For example, in Kalamazoo county, Michigan, there were 5-600 cases of assault a year in a county with 40,000 families.²

In Montgomery county, Maryland, the police intervened in 285 cases of assault in 1974.³

Wife assault cases comprise 35% of all of the assault cases reported to the Washtenaw county, Michigan, police departments.⁴

In another study of forty families known to be violent, the researcher found that over one-third of the forty neighboring families also reported spousal assault.⁵

And, spouse assault is a common cause of divorce. A 1966 study of divorce applicants found that 36.8% listed abuse as a complaint.⁶ Another study of 150 divorce prone couples found that 17% said that violence occurred in their marriage.⁷

Public opinion condones a degree of spouse assault. The National Commission on the Causes and Prevention of Violence found that 25% of the men and 16% of the women surveyed approved of slapping a spouse under some circumstances.⁸

The law also condones spouse abuse. The typical police practice in situations of domestic violence is to avoid arresting the assailant while emphasizing the physical safety of the police officers. This practice is usually justified by asserting that family disputes cause more police deaths than any other type of crime. However, this assertion is unproven. FBI statistics on police deaths are available only for the broad category of "disturbance" calls. Domestic violence is only one of many components of this category. Thus, there are no nation-wide data on the number of police killed while responding to domestic violence calls. Now, the police do not make the safety of the victims their primary concern. In addition, District Attorneys rarely prosecute those who assault their spouses.⁹ Many women don't prosecute for fear of reprisal.

The reluctance of law enforcement agencies to intervene on behalf of the victims of spouse assault has grave consequences. Such violence tends to be chronic, vicious, and often homicidal in intent. The Kansas City police department found that in 85% of the family homicides, the police had been called to intervene at least once; and in 50% of these cases, the police had been called upon at least five times. And, women were the most frequent victims of family assault and homicide.¹⁰

What alternatives are available to abused women? While the legal remedies available to victims of spouse abuse vary greatly from State to State, the following options are being explored by women concerned about this problem. First, since the police rarely arrest the assailant, a victim may tell the police that she wishes to make a citizen's arrest. However, most people are not aware that they may do so, and the police rarely inform victims of this right.

In some States, efforts to change the law are aimed at broadening police powers of arrest. Washington State law permits the police to arrest a person believed to have committed a misdemeanor. In Florida, a bill was introduced which would permit the police to arrest without a warrant a person who is reasonably believed to have assaulted a spouse (HR3474, 1976). However, it is not clear that the police would exercise their power of arrest, since most training manuals used by local police forces follow the advice of the International Association of Police Chiefs to avoid arrest, restore the peace, and leave.

Another option which has attracted much interest of late is for the victim to seek temporary refuge in a shelter for battered wives. Volunteer groups of women, acting either alone or in conjunction with government and private agencies, have created at least twenty-nine such shelters across the country and many more groups of women are attempting to create additional refuges. These shelters are valuable in that they provide the victim with physical security and supportive counseling services which encourage her to take positive steps to reorganize her life away from her assailant.

The drawback to the reliance upon a shelter is that it disrupts the life of the victim and her children, while leaving her assailant in full possession of the family home. In some cases, the woman might be charged with desertion and she may jeopardize her rights in a subsequent divorce settlement. Therefore, one alternative to leaving the family home would be obtaining an injunction or temporary restraining order which bars the assailant from the family home and from further assaults upon the wife. New York and Massachusetts permit the issuing of such orders, while Maryland and Pennsylvania have proposed similar laws.

A final option is for the victim to sue her assailant to recover damages. The threat to sue might act as a deterrent and an award of damages could provide a woman victim some financial security as she begins a new life without her spouse. At present, only New York has a law permitting a spouse to sue the other spouse for intentional damage to person or property. Four States, Illinois, Louisiana, Hawaii, and Pennsylvania have laws which prohibit such suits. Laws in Pennsylvania and Maryland have been proposed to correct this condition by removing "interspousal tort immunity".

Courts in eighteen additional States have reinterpreted common law to permit, in some circumstances, such suits by victims of abuse. However, the courts have not followed a uniform standard here. In Minnesota, the court required, "substantial evidence... (of) excessive or... gross abuse...."¹¹ The Virginia courts have only applied this right to sue to cases arising from automobile accidents.¹²

However, twenty-three States still follow the common law rule which denies an assault victim the right to sue a spouse. Thus many women are effectively denied recourse for justice unless the legal authorities are willing to file criminal charges against the abusive husband. This rarely happens.

Although counseling services should be available to the couple who jointly want to resolve the problem of abuse and preserve their marriage, abusive behavior is difficult to reform. Professionals working with abused spouses suggest that divorce is often the only real solution. However, for many women--especially those without job skills and experience -- divorce may mean a sharp drop in their standard of living. Very few women collect alimony and only about a quarter of the women having child custody regularly collect child support.¹³ Thus, if women are to have a real alternative to remaining with an abusive spouse, the laws affecting property settlements at divorce must be reformed.

WHAT OTHERS HAVE DONE

In many States, women have formed Task Forces or coalitions to deal with the problem of wife abuse. They first seek to document the existence and extent of wife abuse in their community by reviewing police files and asking law enforcement agents to keep separate statistics on the problem.

Second, they determine what the law permits in their State and find out how the police normally respond to abuse cases.

Thirdly, they create, where none are available, emergency shelters for women. The goal is usually to publicize the problem and the existence of the shelter, open a telephone hot line, and provide 24 hour service with back up counseling and legal service to the victim.

In some States, women have prevailed on legislators to introduce bills to change State law to permit interspousal suits and the issuance of injunctions barring the spouse from the home and from personal contact with the victim.

Many local television stations have produced film documentaries in which local activists and battered women have been interviewed. These shows have aroused public interest in the problem and have encouraged many abused women to seek help. One such program, produced in Baltimore, Maryland has been so successful that it has been shown free at two major city fairs which attract thousands of visitors.

Some women's groups, such as the Ann Arbor-Washtenaw county NOW chapter and the Women's Law Center in Baltimore, Maryland, have written booklets on women's legal rights concerning abuse and divorce, as well as manuals for counseling abused women.

Finally, women's coalitions have been formed at the neighborhood or city level to mobilize all of the concerned governmental, social, cultural, and religious organizations into a cooperative effort to publicize and respond to the problem of wife abuse.

As a final historical note, there is some evidence that women in the past adopted vigilante methods to combat wife abuse. A recently published history of women in New Jersey during the American revolution notes that groups of women went, "...in the Evening to the houses of such as are reported to beat their Wives; where one of them entering in first seizes the Delinquent, while the rest follow, strip him, turn up his Posteriors, and flog him with Rods most severely, crying out all the Time, Wo to the Men that beat their Wives." 14

FOOTNOTES

1. Blackstone's Commentaries, 442-445 (1765).
2. "Spouse Assault: Its Dimensions and Characteristics in Kalamazoo County, Michigan", Field Studies in Research and Practice, School of Social Work, Western Michigan University, Kalamazoo, Michigan, (June 1975) 8.
3. "A Report by the Task Force to Study a Haven for Physically Abused Persons, "prepared for the County Council, Montgomery county, Maryland, (November 1, 1975) 1.
4. Kathleen Fojtik, "Wife Beating" prepared for the Ann Arbor Washtenaw county NOW Wife Assault Task Force, (1917 Washtenaw Avenue, Ann Arbor, Michigan) 1975, 21.
5. Richard J. Gelles, The Violent Home, (California: Sage Publications) 1972, 49.
6. George Levinger, "Physical Abuse Among Applicants for Divorce", in Steinmetz, S.K. and Straus, M.S., eds., Violence in the Family, (New York: Dodd, Mead and Co.) 1974, 86.
7. John E. O'Brien, "Violence in Divorce Prone Families", In Steinmetz and Straus, (1974) 69.
8. National Commission on the Causes and Prevention of Violence, (1970) 54.
9. Susan Jackson, "In Search of Equal Protection for Battered Wives", unpublished, (1975).
10. Ibid., 2.
11. Beaudette v. Frana, 173 NW 2d (1969) 420.
12. Suratt v. Thompson, 183 SE 2d 200 (1971) 202.
13. "...To Form a More Perfect Union...", Justice for American Women, Report of the National Commission on the Observance of International Women's Year, 1976 (Washington, D.C.: Government Printing Office), 102.
14. Linda Grant DePauw, Fortunes of War: New Jersey Women and the American Revolution (Trenton, New Jersey: New Jersey Historical Commission, 1975) 9.

* FILMS *

Clare Crawford TV Show,
One on One, interview
with Stewart Oneglia

Half hour show, videotape cassette
(SONY), purchase price is \$85, may
be bought from Betsy Stewart, WRC
TV, 4001 Nebraska Avenue, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20016, 202-
686-4236

or

May be borrowed from the IWY
Commission, Room 1004, State
Department Building, Washington,
D.C. 20520, 202-632-9701

Donna Tabor documentary
WIIC TV, Pittsburgh, Pa.
412-321-8700

Half hour television documentary
shown September 1976. Available
for purchase as a SONY cassette.

"Battered Women"
Mrs. Aviva Adir or
Mr. Tillett
School of Social Work
University of Maryland
525 West Redwood Street
Baltimore, Maryland 21201

One hour documentary film in-
cluding interesting interviews
with a lawyer specializing in
abuse cases and three battered
wives. Interview with male thera-
pist who is an "expert" in the
field who continually blames the
woman victim for "provoking"
abuse. This will infuriate view-
ers. 3/4" SONY video cassette or
reel to reel tape. Minimal rental
fee. 301-528-5055.

"Battered Wives"
Amanda Arnold, WBAL TV
3800 Hooper Avenue
Baltimore, Maryland 21211
301-467-3000

Twenty-five minute documentary,
on SONY cassette or reel to reel.
301-467-3000. Excellent.

"9 in the Morning"
TV show on wife abuse

Interview with Del Martin; two
formerly beaten wives and the
husband who beat his wife. May
be borrowed from the IWY
Commission, Room 1004, Department
of State Building, Washington,
D.C. 20520. 202-632-9701

* SPEAKERS *

Mary Burg
Elgin Crisis Center
600 Margaret Place
Elgin, Illinois 60120
312-697-2380

Available for expenses. Can speak on how to set up a women's refuge, and how to obtain funding.

Marjory D. Fields and
Rioghan Kirchner
South Brooklyn Legal Services
152 Court Street
Brooklyn, N.Y. 55102
212-855-8029

Fields is a lawyer and Kirchner is a para-legal assistant. Both specialize in abuse cases, may be available for expenses. Fields may request a fee in addition to her expenses.

Nancy Kirk-Gormley
7 Aloha Drive
Pittsburgh, Pa. 15239
412-327-5077

Co-Chair of NOW's Task Force on Battered Wives. A divorcee who was abused. Will speak for expenses and child care.

Del Martin
651 Duncan Street
San Francisco, Ca. 94131
415-928-2480

Chair, San Francisco Commission on the Status of Women, Co-Chair of NOW's Task Force on Battered Wives, author of Battered Wives (Glide Publications) normal fee for speaking is \$200, may be willing to speak for expenses.

Stewart Oneglia
7100 Baltimore Blvd.
College Park, Md. 20740
301-779-9082

Lawyer specializing in abuse cases. An excellent speaker on the topic. Will speak for expenses.

Carol Murray
U.S. Commission on Civil
Rights
1121 Vermont Avenue, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20005
202-254-6750

A lawyer who wrote one of the first law review articles on remedies available to battered women, she researched the possibility of filing suit against the San Francisco police and District Attorney for failure to arrest and prosecute wife beaters. Will speak for expenses.

Speakers

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Dr. Richard J. Gelles
Department of Sociology
University of Rhode Island
Kingston, Rhode Island 02881

Has extensively researched the problem of wife abuse and has written seminal pieces that are widely referred to.

Kathleen Friedman
Chair, Governor's Commission
to Study Implementation of
the ERA
Suite 306, 60 West Street
Annapolis, Md. 21401
301-267-1431 or 301-539-5340

A lawyer specializing in divorce and abuse cases whose research and practice have made her an expert in the field. She's interested in developing means to reach abused women.

Lois Mulder
Carruthers Mental Health
Center
112 East West Street
Baltimore, Md. 21230
301-383-2900

A social worker who has worked with her neighborhood's social service agencies to improve the treatment of battered women. She wrote a resource manual, started a self-help group, and is collecting data. Would speak for expenses.

Maria Roy
Abused Women's Aid in Crisis
P.O. Box 431
Cathedral Station
New York, New York 10025
212-473-8181

Social worker who created a center to provide counseling, free legal advice, and workshop training on the problem of abused women. Has a hot-line. Trying to raise funds for a shelter. She conducts workshops for \$100 a day or \$50 for a half day, plus expenses.

Merry Sue Haber, Ph.D.
Director, Psychological
Associates of Miami
326 Northeast 26th Street
Miami, Florida 33137
305-573-7373

Provides feminist group therapy for abused women, has found funds for an extensive program.

* PUBLICATIONS *
* *

Governor's Commission to
Study Implementation of the
Equal Rights Amendment
Suite 306, 60 West Street
Annapolis, Maryland 21401
301-267-1431

Memorandum on "The Common Law
Doctrine of Interspousal Tort
Immunity as Applied in the States,"
April 1976.

Journal of Marriage and the
Family
1219 University Avenue, S.E.
Minneapolis, Minn 55414

Special issue on "Violence and
the Family", vol. 33, #4, 1971
single copies are available for
\$3.50.

Esther P. Gelman
Montgomery County Council
County Office Building
Rockville, Maryland 20850
301-279-1231

"A Report by the Task Force to
Study a Haven for Physically
Abused Persons," no charge.

Suzanne Steinmetz and
Murray Straus, Editors

Violence in the Family, New York:
Dodd, Mead & Co. 1974, paper,
\$6.95

John Flynn
School of Social Work
Western Michigan University
Kalamazoo, Michigan
616-383-1600

"Spouse Assault: Its Dimensions
and Characteristics in Kalamazoo,
Michigan", June 1975, \$5.

"Battered Wives". Ms.
Magazine

August, 1976, overview, plus
resources.

Ann Arbor Washtenaw County
N.O.W. Wife Assault Task
Force
1917 Washtenaw Avenue
Ann Arbor, Mi. 48104
313-995-5444

"HOW TO DEVELOP A WIFE ASSAULT
TASK FORCE AND PROJECT" by Kathleen
Fojtic. Information on how to
gather statistics and confirm
need for services and shelter in
your area. \$1.50.

"

"A Guide for Assaulted Women",
\$0.50.

"

"Wife Beating: Counselor Train-
ing Manual #1", by Mindy Resnick,
\$2.00.

Publications

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The Women's Law Center
2225 N. Charles Street
Baltimore, Md. 21218
301-366-2232

"Battered Women: A Manual for
Survival", free.

"

"Legal Rights of Women in Marriage
and Divorce in Maryland",
\$1.00 contribution.

Sue Eisenberg and Patricia
Micklow

"The Assaulted Wife: "Catch 22"
Revisited", University of Michigan
Law School, 1974. A revised
version will be published in the
Fall, 1976, issue of the Women's
Rights Law Reporter, Rutgers
University School of Law, 180
University Avenue, Newark,
New Jersey 07102.

William J. Goode

"Violence Between Intimates" in
Explorations in Social Theory,
(New York: Oxford University
Press, 1973) pp. 145-197.

* REFUGES *

Jo Ann Rhoades
Rainbow House
513 W. Latham
Phoenix, Arizona 85003
602-993-6300
602-265-3957

Shelters up to 13 women and children of abusive alcoholic men for up to 6 weeks. Provides lectures, therapy, counseling. Also has an out-patient program.

Ann Yellott or Pat Johnson
Tucson's Women's Collective
646 S. 6th Avenue
Tucson, Arizona 85701
602-792-1929

House 10-15 women and children, CETA funds, city funds. Not only for abuse cases.

Women's Transitional Living
P.O. Box 6103
Orange, California 92667
714-992-1931

Susan Naples, Director. Hold 18-21 women. Have revenue sharing funds.

Haven House, Inc.
644 S. Marengo Avenue
Pasadena, Ca. 91106
213-681-2626

Limited to families of alcoholic husbands. Stay three weeks.

La Casa De Las Madres
1800 Market St., Box 137
San Francisco, Ca. 94102
415-626-7859

Opened in January 1976. Co-chairpersons are Marta Segovia Ashley and Susan Jackson. For battered women and their children. Advocacy and counselling.

Refuges

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Mary Burg
Elgin Crisis Center
600 Margaret Place
Elgin, Illinois 60120
312-697-2380

Women must file charges with police before admission. May stay once only for up to three weeks. Staffed 24 hours a day. Holds 8-10 women and children at a time. Has Revenue Sharing and foundation support.

Linda Bollinger
Women's Crisis Center
915 N. 7th Street
Springfield, Illinois 62701
217-544-2484

Battered Wives Task Force
Evelyn Bata
5403 Queens Chapel Road
West Hyattsville, Md. 20782
202-WA7-5877

Fully funded shelter working with county representatives, police, and government agencies.

Columbia Point Alcoholism Program, Inc.
100 Montecello Avenue
Dorchester, Ma. 02125
617-282-2210 or 282-2211

Maude Hurd, Counselor. Program for women. De-tox center. Needs funding.

Abby Kelly Foster Fund
63 Wachusett St.
Worcester, Ma. 01609
617-757-8385

Provides temporary shelter for homeless women. Housed at the Y.W.C.A. now, but are hoping to move to larger quarters. Besides more space they need donations of money and time.

Elizabeth Stone House
128 Minden Street
Jamaica Plain, Ma. 02130
617-524-9827

Therapeutic community. Room for four women and two children under the age of six. Two week stay.

Transition House
c/o Cambridge Women's Center
46 Pleasant Street
Cambridge, Mass. 02139
617-661-7203

Has 24-hour hot-line and limited (20) accommodations. Referrals to resource people for public assistance, legal aid, medical and social services. Focus on low income women. Hoping to move to larger quarters and expand program. In need of funding and donations. Founded by and for women. Women with children welcomed.

Greater Lowell Y.W.C.A.
Avis Hooper
96 Rogers Street
Lowell, Ma. 01852
617-455-5405

Has limited accommodations on an emergency basis for battered wives.

Rosie's Place
23 Dartmouth Street
Boston, Ma. 02116
617-536-4652

A Catholic Worker exclusively for poor and/or homeless women. Offers free food, free clothes and free beds for 10 women. Stay six days. Women with children are welcome. Not specifically for battered women. Call between 5 and 9 P.M.

Casa Myrna Vazquez
136 W. Concord Street
Boston, Ma. 02129
617-536-5798

Kathleen Fojtik, N.O.W.
1917 Washtenaw Avenue
Ann Arbor, Mi. 48104
313-995-5444

Established a volunteer network of "safety havens" for emergency housing needs of battered women and their children, developed a follow-up counselling service for on-going support. Received funding through CETA for a full-time emergency housing coordinator. Has a community-wide advisory task force overseeing project. Hoping to expand program. Published booklet: "Wife Beating: How to Develop a Wife Assault Project and Task Force". See Publications in listing.

Refuges

Women's Emergency Housing
Program
340 5th Street, N.E.
Minneapolis, Minnesota 55413

Submitted a proposal (successfully) to the Housing Authority for a refuge. Sees the concept of forcing the local government to recognize the need for such a house as part of a city's basic housing need as a good alternative to competing for funding with other social service programs.

Women's Advocates House
584 Grand Avenue
St. Paul, Minnesota 55102
612-227-8284

Women's Advocates provides temporary emergency housing for women and children in crisis; support and advocacy in such areas as family law, public assistance, tenancy, discrimination and pro se name change; and a 24 hour information and referral service. There are no eligibility requirements other than need.

B.A. House
c/o A Woman's Place
1915 N.E. Everett
Portland, Oregon 97232
503-234-7044

Women's Center-South
Pittsburgh, Pa.
412-885-2888

Offers six days of food and shelter for women and children, plus referral to counseling, legal and health services, employment, housing. Open 24 hours.

Women in Crisis, Inc.
Harrisburg, Pa.
717-238-1068

Offers shelter and food and 24-hour security protection for women and children for up to 30 days. Information and referral to counseling, legal and health services, etc. Open 24 hours.

Hospitality House
Erie, Pa.
814-454-1963

Offers food and shelter for women and children for up to five days. Transportation provided, plus referral to counseling, health and legal services, employment, housing. Open 24 hours.

Women's Emergency Housing
Project
1012 W. 12th Street
Vancouver, Wash. 98660
206-695-0501 or 694-8366

Temporary housing, food, counsel-
ing, and referral for women and
children.

Veronica Maz
House of Ruth
459 Massachusetts Ave., N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20001
202-347-9689

Temporary shelter for all homeless
women, can accommodate about 23
women, is seeking funding.

Sources: Much of the information listed above is derived
from Betsy Warrior's, "Working on Wife Abuse" c/o
The Women's Center, 46 Pleasant St., Cambridge, Mass.
02139; Ms. magazine, August, 1976; and the Pennsylvania
Commission on the Status of Women.

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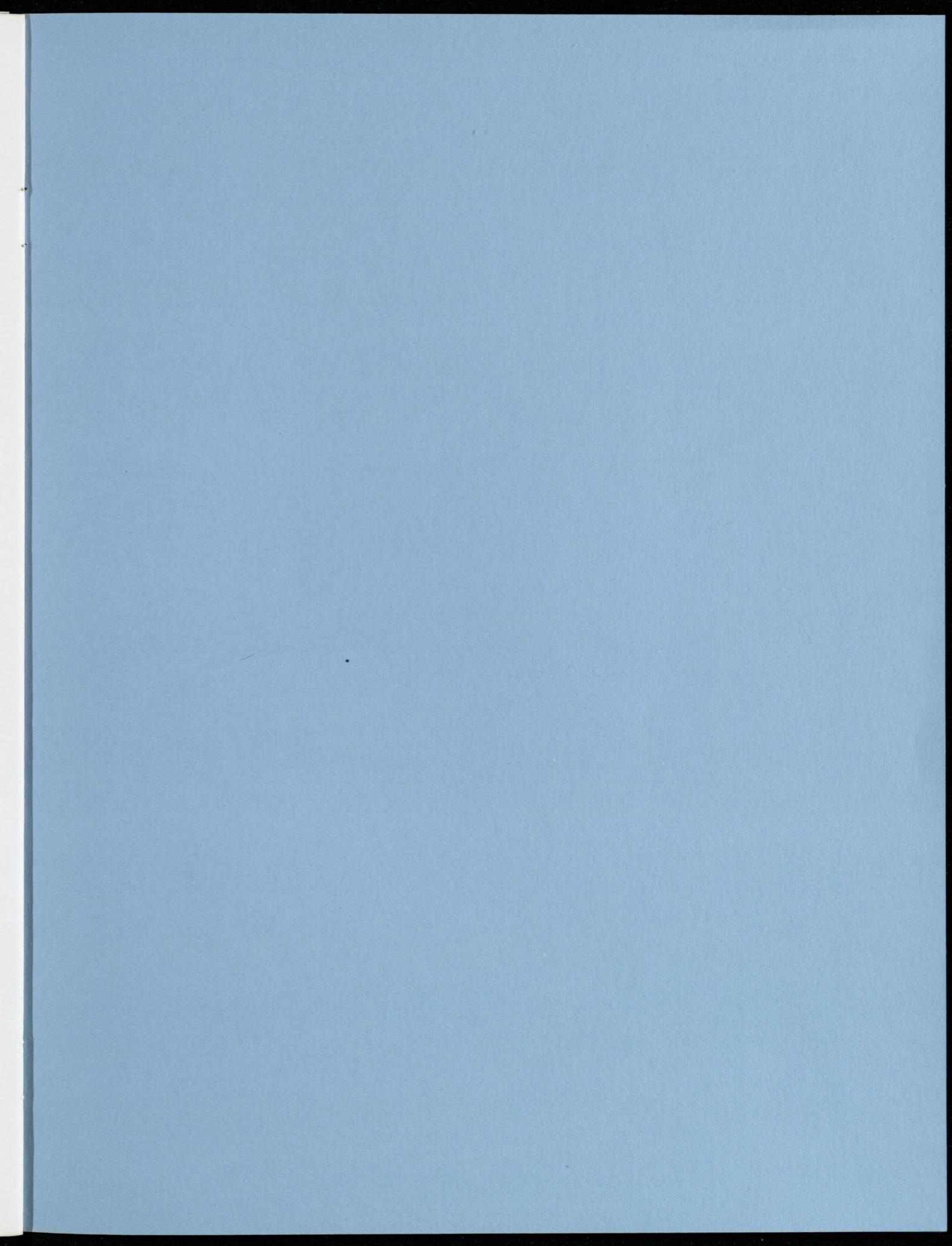
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