

VOLUNTEER JOB DESCRIPTION

Linda Kay Macklin
September 1, 1980

JOB TITLE:

Volunteer Caseworker for the Domestic Violence Intervention Services, Inc., Stillwater, Oklahoma.

APPOINTED BY:

The Volunteer is appointed by the Volunteer Director and Executive Director, with the approval of the volunteer training team.

REPORTS TO:

The Volunteer reports to the Volunteer Director and the Executive Director.

JOB DESCRIPTION:

To act as a facilitator of change for the victim and offender in cases of domestic violence.

TRAINING REQUIRED:

The Volunteer is required to complete a twenty hour orientation and training program with emphasis on:

1. Reflective listening skills
2. Role playing
3. Legal rights of clients
4. Stillwater's social service network
5. Battered women's emotional problems

In addition, the Volunteer must attend monthly in-service training sessions. Also, the Volunteer should attend relevant workshops and conferences.

DUTIES:

1. Listen objectively
2. Be supportive
3. Offer alternatives
4. Act as an advocate in dealing with the "system"
5. Provide services of the agency to clients directly and indirectly
6. Maintain written records on clients
7. Attend monthly in-service training sessions

PLACE:

The Volunteer is on duty for four-hour shifts within her own home where an answering service puts through calls. However, the Volunteer must be prepared to meet the client upon the client's request.

TIME:

The Volunteer is required to be committed to at least two four-hour shifts per week. The shifts can be of the Volunteer's own choosing.

QUALIFICATIONS:

Volunteer Caseworkers should be men and women who are committed to helping adults who are experiencing violent relationships with their

mates. Volunteer Caseworkers must be emotionally healthy, have time to devote to a client in a long-term supportive role, and be willing to maintain written records. All personal information given by clients is strictly confidential.

DOMESTIC VIOLENCE

Del Martin, author of Battered Wives, and speaker at the conference on "Violence in the Family" in Tulsa in 1978, views wife beating as a crime and as a social issue. She believes that shelters for battered women are the only direct and immediate solutions to a battered woman's problem. She advocates shelters for women to escape the battering, allow time to recuperate, time to assess their problem and particular situation, and to develop some determination of actions to be taken.¹

Research shows that between one-fourth and one-fifth of adults surveyed feel it is acceptable for spouses to hit each other under certain circumstances. Also, thirty percent of these families use physical aggression to resolve marital conflicts.²

William Goode's study of force and violence within the family recognizes the family as a power system. Exchanges are constantly going on within families, but when a family member begins to feel a continuing imbalance, resulting discontent can promote conflict. This conflict can develop into violence. Goode believes that the amount of force used in various areas of family life in general is neither necessary nor desirable. Family members in such situations frequently have fewer alternatives to help them solve the balance of exchanges.³

James Boudouris' analysis of 6,389 homicides which occurred in the city of Detroit during 1926 through 1968 showed fifty percent involved family members and close friends. The research found that although a quarrel may have ended in the death of one or more persons in the family, it was proven there had been a long period of maladjustment and discord prior to the actual homicide. The resulting murder often just missed being only an assault. The study proposed that homicides involving family members represent problems in

family interaction and maladjustment, and that proper training of persons in family counseling and crisis intervention may help reduce the homicide rate.⁴

Suzanne Steinmetz suggest dealing with family violence through short-term crisis intervention such as 24-hour emergency shelters for women and children who need to leave a violent home. Community-based support groups can help alleviate isolation, and help people understand the violence they are experiencing from family members.⁵

Langley and Levy have noted that it is up to the battered woman to initiate action that will end her abuse. Studies have shown that husbands will not change on their own. Many husbands believe they are doing nothing wrong. If a change is to occur in a violent family, the wife must begin the action.⁶

VOLUNTEER CASEWORKER

I plan to work as a Volunteer Caseworker with the Domestic Violence Intervention Services, Inc., Stillwater, Oklahoma, for at least two semesters, fall and spring, 1980-1981. I will attend a twenty-hour training and orientation session during September, 1980, and monthly in-service training sessions. I plan to be on duty for three, four-hour shifts per week, depending on how many clients I may begin working with which might require an extensive, and long-term supportive role. Upon request of the clients, I will meet with them in person. I will provide transportation to any of the shelters in Tulsa, Enid, Lawton, Norman, and Oklahoma City, if a client decides to enter one of these shelters. I will provide local transportation as needed. I will maintain written records on clients as required. I will act as an advocate for the client in dealing with other agencies, such as the

Police Department, the District Attorney's office, the Court, and also community resources which might provide needed services to the client.

I feel I can be of service to this organization as I have over ten years of experience as a social worker, including work in crisis intervention in child abuse and neglect in the Division of Child Welfare. I have experience in working with the District Attorney's office, the Court, and the judges in Payne County. I believe my background in Family Relations and Child Development will be of great benefit in understanding and helping clients deal with their current crisis within the family. In addition, I have attended workshops such as the conference on "Violence in the Family," in Tulsa in 1978, and a two-day "Interviewing Workshop", and a one-day "Effective Witness" workshop given by the Department of Human Services. I feel these workshops have provided me with helpful information to use in providing services to these clients.

At this time I am tentatively planning to prepare a bibliography of educational, supportive literature for the clients. Another or other services I can provide to the organization may develop as I become involved.

I have been referring and will continue to refer clients and contacts of the Department of Human Services to the Domestic Violence Intervention Services. The Department of Human Services does not address or specifically provide services to the abused wife. Due to the growing recognition of the problem of domestic violence, I believe the Department of Human Services will eventually incorporate services for battered women. I hope to have the background and experience to be instrumental in establishing a service program within the Department of Human Services.

I currently train and supervise workers in the Division of Services to Adults and Families. I feel my involvement with the Domestic Violence

Intervention Services will provide me at this time with first-hand knowledge of the very prevalent problem of family violence, and help me in training workers to recognize and deal with this problem within their caseload.

Although I believe in long-term prevention of family violence involving re-educating our society, I feel the services of this organization and shelters are important to make crisis intervention effective at this stage of crisis within the family.

I will prepare a report by the end of the semester on my involvement with the Domestic Violence Intervention Services. I plan to do extensive reading of journal articles and books on domestic violence, and prepare a bibliography. I will spend a minimum of 150 hours on this creative component project.

REFERENCES

1. Martin, Del. Battered Wives. San Francisco, Glide Publications, 1976, pp 197-254.
2. Steinmetz, Suzanne K. "The Use of Force for Resolving Family Conflict: The Training Ground for Abuse." The Family Coordinator, Vol. 26, No. 1: pp19-25. January, 1977.
3. Goode, William J. "Force and Violence in the Family." Journal of Marriage and the Family, Vol. 33, No. 4: pp 624-635. November, 1971.
4. Boudouris, James. "Homicide and the Family." Journal of Marriage and the Family, Vol. 33, No. 4: pp 667-676. November, 1971.
5. Steinmetz, Suzanne K. "Investigating Family Violence." Journal of Home Economics, pp 32-36. Summer, 1980.
6. Langley, Roger and Richard C. Levy. Wife Beating: The Silent Crisis. New York, E. P. Dutton, 1977, pp 198-229.

The Battered Woman

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FRCD 5810: Creative Component

Oklahoma State University

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Table of Contents

Introduction - The Battered Woman.....	1
History of Violence and Subordination of Women.....	1
Extent of the Wife Beating Problem.....	2
The Batterer - What Kind of Man Beats His Wife?.....	3
The Battered Wife - Why Does She Stay?.....	5
The Battered Husband.....	8
Summary and Conclusions.....	8
Volunteer Casework.....	10
References.....	20
Annotations.....	
Appendix 1 - Volunteer Training Material.....	
Appendix 2 - Bylaws of the Oklahoma Coalition on Domestic Violence and Principles of Unity and Goals and Objectives.....	
Appendix 3 - List of Readings Prepared for SDVS and Checkout List for Readings.....	
Appendix 4 - Bibliography.....	
Appendix 5 - Time Sheet.....	

Introduction - The Battered Woman

Wife beating has come to represent a serious social problem. Because spouse abuse takes place in the home, most cases go unreported, and until recently, there has not been much research or literature available on the subject. As public awareness of the problem increases, the abused spouse is more likely to seek help, therefore, more information is available and more research is being done. The increased awareness and interest in spouse abuse has paralleled the growth of the women's movement. Schuyler (1976) reviews Herbert Blumer's theory that a situation must be considered as problematic by powerful groups in society before the issue can emerge as a social problem. Several disciplines are studying various aspects of wife abuse: the behavioral sciences (anthropology, psychology, sociology, social work); criminal justice (police, courts); medicine (gynecology, psychiatry); and, feminism (women's groups). Wife abuse is not new to society, but its existence is now being recognized and identified by various groups in society.

History of Violence and Subordination of Women

Most writers on the topic of battered wives explore the age old tradition of wife beating and subordination of women. Del Martin (1976) comments on the different ways devised to keep women subordinate to men in patriarchal societies. Footbinding was used by the Chinese to cripple women for over 1,000 years. The practice of secluding women from men outside the family, practically making women prisoners in their own home, is still extensive in the Muslim populations. Clitorectomy (removal of the clitoris) is still practiced on pre-puberty girls in Egypt, Iraq, Sudan, and many other countries in this area of the world. Walker (1979) notes that since Biblical times women have had to trade freedom for security by mating with one man

to protect themselves against the assault of many men. Men consider it their duty to protect women, but also believe their wife is their property, and they have a right to discipline her. As early as in the nineteenth century English and American courts considered wife beating as a husband's right. The attitudes of these laws still prevail. Most batterers feel it is their right to beat their wives. Most battered wives have been socialized to also feel their husband has the right to discipline them. Straus and Hotelling (1980) note the marriage license is often a hitting license, an attitude shared by both husbands and wives, and the legal system. The concept that a "man's home is his castle" prevails today, and there is still the belief that what happens in the home is no one else's business, including the legal establishment (Langley & Levy, 1977).

Extent of the Wife Beating Problem

Accurate determination of wife beating is impossible at this time due to many factors. It is a crime well hidden by women within the home. Wife beating is not an official category on records maintained by the police, courts, emergency hospital admittances, or doctor's office visits. Steinmetz's study (1977) of how 78 persons resolved family conflict revealed 30 percent used physical aggression to resolve marital conflicts. Gelles' study (1976) of 80 families, 40 violent prone and 40 control families, revealed that 55 percent of the violent prone families engaged in spouse assault. Twenty-one percent beat their wife regularly. Gelles' unexpected finding was that one-third of the control, non-violent families engaged in spouse assault. Estimated on the total population, this percentage would indicate 15 million wives in the United States are battered by their husbands. Estimates of 50 percent of all American wives as battered is not uncommon.

Homicide statistics are better documented than those on wife beating. In an analysis of 6,389 homicides by Boudouris (1971) during 1926 through

1968, fifty percent involved family members and close friends. A research of statistics by Martin (1976) revealed almost one-third of all female homicide victims in California in 1971 were murdered by their husbands. According to the 1973 FBI records, one-fourth of all murders nationwide occurred within the family, and one-half of these were husband-wife killings. Domestic violence also accounts for about one-fifth of the deaths of police officers, and many officers are injured while intervening in a family fight. Almost all areas of family life have been studied by the different disciplines. It seems reasonable that any activity within the family involving so many Americans, as cited above, is worthy of study.

The Batterer: What Kind of Man Beats His Wife?

Much of what is known about the wife-beater has been learned from the wife. Battering husbands (Martin, 1976) are described by their victims as angry, resentful, suspicious, moody, and tense. Even though they terrify their wives, they have an aura of helplessness, inadequacy, and insecurity. They are likely to be a "loser" in some way. O'Brien's study (1971) showed the violent husbands in divorce prone families were either underachieving in the work/earner role, or identified as a real or potential underachiever relative to other family members, particularly his wife. The study revealed his occupation/education status was often lower than his wife's father. One interpretation was that his violent behavior represents an effort to reaffirm his superior ascribed sex-role status. O'Brien proposes that family violence often represents a response to certain status imbalances in the social structure, as with violence in the larger society.

Langley and Levy (1977) could find no definitive characteristics of the wife-beater. They are of all ages, communities, income levels, races, religions, and employment situations. The authors cite Gelles' study of

80 families which showed an inverse relationship between both income, education, and violence. The lower the income, the higher the violence. Also, the less schooling, the greater the violence. Gelles also noted that violence is more likely to occur if the husband's education and occupation status are lower than his wife's. A number of studies (Gelles, 1976; Steinmetz, 1977) have shown that people who saw their own parents use physical violence were more likely to use it themselves as adults. Flynn's study (1977) showed two-fifths of the wife-beaters had been abused as children. Over half had parents involved in physical assaults.

Research has not proven that the batterer is more likely to come from the lower income families. These family altercations are more likely to become police matters. Middle and upper class families have more privacy for their quarrels, more often have friends and family to use as refuge, and are more likely to seek professional counseling.

Langley and Levy (1977) note that inadequate and unsure males are more likely to abuse their wives than psychologically stable men, but any man is likely to be a wife-beater. Indeed, some wife-beaters are psychotic, but evidence shows most do not suffer severe emotional disturbances.

A closely related question to what kind of man beats his wife, is why does he beat her? Langley and Levy's (1977) research revealed that wife abusers are generally obsessional men who have learned to trigger themselves emotionally. This seems like a valid assumption according to Martin (1976). In her interviews with battered women, however the abuser justifies his actions never seems warranted by the actual event which triggered the beating. One woman reported being beaten because she broke the egg yolk while cooking breakfast. Another wife was beaten because she mentioned she did not like the pattern in the wallpaper. Martin notes in J. J. Gayford's study of

British battered wives, 77 percent reported the beatings were not preceded by verbal arguments. Langley and Levy note there are many causes or related factors in wife abuse which include mental illness, alcohol, drugs, public acceptance of violence, lack of communication, frustration, and poor self-image, to name a few.

Much research is warranted in the area of what kind of man beats his wife, and the reasons why he beats her, in order to fully understand the batterer. Our society expects a great deal out of men. Men are programmed and expected to be aggressive on one hand, and responsive, tender husbands on the other. Perhaps too much is expected, and requirements of men are too conflicting. It is likely that nothing but enormous social changes, involving attitudes and values, will help correct this situation.

The Battered Wife: Why Does She Stay?

Understanding battered wives is much more complex than the simple question of why do they stay with an abusive spouse. Lenore Walker (1979) presents an interesting theory of "learned helplessness" based on Martin Seligman's study with dogs. "Learned helplessness" is defined as a psychological condition which is caused by learning that you are helpless in controlling parts of your life that you should be able to control. The perception of no control becomes a reality for the battered woman, and she becomes passive, submissive, and helpless. Battered women learn to believe that they are powerless against their husbands. It distorts their feelings, beliefs, and behavior so that they react as though they do not have the ability to control what happens to them. Repeated batterings, like electrical shocks to the dogs, diminish the woman's motivation to respond. She becomes passive, then her cognitive ability to perceive success is changed. She then allows things that appear to be out of her control actually to get

out of her control. The dogs in Seligman's experiments were taught to respond and escape only with repeated dragging of the dogs to the exit. Once the dogs learned they could make a voluntary response, the "learned helplessness" disappeared. Likewise, this "dragging" of battered wives may require some outside help.

Walker also presents a theory of the cyclical nature of the battering situation. This cycle also helps explain how they fall into the "learned helplessness" behavior, and even why they stay with the abusing spouse. The battering cycle has three distinct phases: (a) The tension building phase. (b) The explosive or acute battering phase. and, (c) The calm, loving respite. These phases vary in time and intensity in each couple, and from couple to couple. The acute battering phase is not usually triggered by the woman, but is usually an external event or the internal state of the man. However, at times she might trigger the event to get it over with, as she cannot stand the anxiety any longer. Due to her "learned helplessness," she does not feel she can prevent the battering. Walker states the third phase is welcomed by both parties. He is contrite, loving, and kind. This is the man she loves. He begs forgiveness and says he will never do it again. This is the phase that their bonding in the relationship is laid down. They are also usually dependent on one another. Her victimization becomes complete during this phase.

Gelles' studies (1976) also focus on why a battered wife stays with her batterer. He found four major factors which affected the abused spouse in seeking outside intervention, divorce, or the decision to remain with a spouse. The first deals with the severity and frequency of violence. The more severe and frequent the violence, the more likely a spouse would seek divorce or outside intervention. The second consideration deals with her

experience and exposure to violence as a child. His study revealed that the more a person is exposed to violence as a child, the more the individual is violent as an adult and accepts violence as a norm. Experience with violence provides a role model not just for the abuser, but for the victim as well. If a wife was struck as a child by her parents, she is more likely to remain with her abusive spouse. Third, Gelles' study also showed that women with fewer resources, therefore less power, are more likely to stay with the abuser. Women who had jobs more readily sought outside intervention or divorce. Also, the older the children, the more likely the woman was to seek divorce. Sometimes an older child would begin to get involved in the marital violence. Often the need became one of protecting the children. Education nor number of children seemed to be a factor in staying or leaving their spouses. Fourth, external constraints were a factor in a wife's decision to seek divorce or intervention. The social agencies and legal community are not prepared to provide meaningful assistance to abused women. The courts and society have an official acceptance of violence between "consenting adults," and that it is a private affair. Moreover, the abused woman is under social pressure to maintain the myth of a peaceful family life.

Star, Clark, Goetz, and O'Malia (1971) present a psychosocial profile of the battered wife. Their study of 57 women who had left their batterers and were living in shelters revealed traits of low self-esteem, a lack of self-confidence, and a tendency to withdraw. They entered marriage with high and unrealistic expectations that it would solve all their problems. They maintained very traditional ideas about marriage. They believed the husband should be head of the household, and that her greatest joy and fulfillment was to be a wife and mother. The women as a group were immature and lacked clear self-identities.

Pfouts (1978) attempts to explain women's decision to remain with their spouse through the exchange theory of Thibaut and Kelly. This theory states that behavioral outcome depends on the interaction of the level of satisfaction in the current situation, and the level of satisfaction in the available alternative. The abused wife first rates her overall satisfaction with the marriage. She measures the costs of pain and emotional trauma of physical abuse with payoffs of security, social approval, and good times. She then compares this with the level of satisfaction with the best possible alternative available.

The buried problem of wife-beating must continue to surface if society is going to be able to make the necessary changes to improve her plight. She, along with society, is going to have to understand her problem, be willing to not accept her situation, and take part in the change of attitudes and values necessary to eradicate the problem.

The Battered Husband

The battered husband, and he does exist, cannot go unmentioned. And to go a step further, it is the battered man that is really the most unreported crime. This is not surprising since men are supposed to be bigger, brighter, and physically superior. Society's image of masculinity discourages men from reporting their abuse. O'Brien's study (1971) revealed 16 percent of divorcing applicants complaining of spouse attacks were men. Steinmetz (1980) notes that research indicates over a quarter million men likely face severe abuse from their wives. Both battered men and battered women are a part of the same problem, and should be dealt with not in terms of sex, but in terms of one person battering another person.

Summary and Conclusions

More questions are probably raised than answered by a review of the literature on the problem of wife-battering. Is violence against women

increasing, or is it just coming out of hiding? What are the causes of abuse against women? What kinds of men beat their wives? Do they have common characteristics that will predict their behavior? Who is the abused wife, and what factors contribute to her acceptance of abuse? What factors in our history and culture have permitted the acceptance of violence that now exists? What can be done to help the abused wife, and change the environmental factors that appear to be root causes? Are the roots of this form of violence solely in the inequality of men and women?

Straus and Hotaling (1980) from their sociological perspective on wife-beating identify six characteristics of our social structure that contribute to the high rate of husband-wife violence. For each factor they discuss policy implications to help reduce the level of violence, and bring about changes in values and attitudes which have contributed to the acceptance of violence in our society. The six factors will be briefly mentioned.

1. Cultural norms have permitted and legitimized wife-beating.
2. Wife-beating is a reflection of societal violence.
3. The family is the primary setting in which violence is learned.
4. The inevitability of conflict in the family must be recognized as normal.
5. Sexually stereotyped roles and sexism in the family and the society have been the norm.
6. Frustrations are built into our economic system.

There must be a move for societal changes based on the above, however, the current plight of the abused wife cannot be ignored. Each person can begin in whatever area he or she is in to assist in the vast undertaking of helping the battered wife. The legislators, courts, police, human service agencies, and community groups must coordinate their efforts to assist the abused wife.

Volunteer Casework

There are few options open to the abused wife in time of crisis. The police and courts do not respond in a manner that provides her or her children protection. The police, if and when they answer her call, usually do not remove the batterer. If they do, she fears his return the same night or the next day. The prosecutor is usually reluctant to file charges. Often the victim does not follow through in court for various reasons (The Silent Victims, 1977). Friends and relatives, if available, do not want to become involved, or attitudes dictate that the victim's place is with her husband. Sometimes they have tired of helping her, only to see her repeatedly return to her abuser. Martin (1976) states that the only direct, immediate, and satisfactory solution to the problem of the abused wife is the creation of shelters. For many women entrance into a shelter is the only time they have ever encountered the psychological and emotional support they need. Shelters provide an environment where the battered woman can recuperate, regain her sense of self, and re-evaluate her situation. All of this is necessary before she can begin to consider changing her situation. Shelters aid in the facilitation of change. It has been noted (Martin, 1976; Davidson, 1978; & Langley & Levy, 1977) that whenever a new shelter is opened, it is filled to capacity almost immediately, and remains full even though the turnover of occupants is rapid.

The Stillwater Domestic Violence Services, Inc. began operation in August, 1979. SDVS has served fifty clients since that time, and is currently working with twenty-three clients. SDVS provides 24-hour crisis telephone service to victims of domestic violence, both women and men. Temporary shelter is provided to victims in Stillwater, and long-term shelter is provided in the shelters established throughout the state. Transportation is provided both

locally and to the out-of-town shelters. SDVS assists clients in obtaining available community services such as medical services, legal aid, counseling, and social services.

I became a volunteer with SDVS in September, 1980. On September 20-21, I attended ten hours of training sessions to prepare for the role of volunteer. The next ten hours of training are supervised work with clients. I have attached (Appendix 1) some of the information presented to the volunteers in this training meeting. The training sessions included a presentation by Gary Swimley, Legal Aid of Western Oklahoma, Inc., of legal services available through their agency. Melissa DeLacerda, also of Legal Aid of Western Oklahoma, Inc., presented information on laws and the legal procedures in domestic violence incidences. Ms. DeLacerda is also available to SDVS for legal information when needed for a client. Peggy Heath, OSU graduate student in Counseling, presented information on suicide and dealing with potential suicide victims. The battered woman is usually isolated, withdrawn, depressed, and feels she has no control over her situation. She sometimes views suicide as her only option. The volunteer must be able to recognize the symptoms in order to assist in obtaining the appropriate help for her.

The volunteer's primary job is to act as a facilitator of change to the victim and the offender. At the time of crisis intervention the volunteer is sometimes more directive in her approach, as the client often does not know what she should do if injured, or what is available in the community to meet her needs. She often requires medical attention, police protection, legal advise, and shelter and clothing all at the same time. However, in general, the volunteer provides emotional and psychological support, and referral services, based on the client's needs and decisions that she makes

about what she wants to do. The client is never encouraged to return to an abusive spouse, but if she chooses to return, she is accepted and supported in this decision. She will be helped again in the future when the need arises, as it will. Unless her spouse seeks counseling with her, her situation will not change except when she chooses to change it. The victim who returns to her abuser has not yet learned this.

The volunteers attend monthly in-service training meetings, which is an opportunity for the volunteers to provide support to one another, discuss problems, and hear guest speakers. The agenda includes a visit soon to the Stillwater Police Department for training on how to handle and unload guns.

The SDVS is a member of the Oklahoma Coalition on Domestic Violence. On October 10, 1980, I attended a State Coalition Meeting with others from SDVS at the YWCA in Oklahoma City. Members from the different Oklahoma Coalitions on Domestic Violence were present. Each of the Coalitions have different responsibilities in working for the organization as a whole. They formulate, discuss, and report on their goals and objectives. The State Coalition meetings provide an opportunity to learn what is being done on state and national levels. I obtained the Bylaws of the Oklahoma Coalition on Domestic Violence and the Principles of Unity and Goals and Objectives at this meeting (Appendix 2).

I have attended two SDVS Board Meetings, on October 15, and November 19, 1980. I hope to become an official member of the SDVS Board in the near future. The SDVS Board includes a representative of interested community professionals. The SDVS Board deals with issues of management, finances, fund-raising, and community awareness. Mary Lee Warren, Director of SDVS, presents monthly reports on activities including public relations, speeches, workshops, fund-raising, financial report, and client services.

As a volunteer I have been on duty for three and four or five, four-hour shifts on the crisis telephone service each week. I have maintained written records on client-contacts as required. I provided transportation to a client from the Stillwater Medical Center to her residence in Edmond. I prepared twenty journal articles and readings set up in separate file folders, with a separate folder for a check-out list (Appendix 3). The volunteers will probably make use of these readings more at this time. However, when a shelter is established in Stillwater, the clients occupying the shelter will have the readings available. These readings will aid them in understanding their problem. I have also prepared a bibliography (Appendix 4) for SDVS. I have kept a time book to note dates, activities, and time while working with SDVS (Appendix 5). To date I have completed approximately 175 hours involved with SDVS and study in the area of domestic violence. This does not include the time spent on duty on the crisis telephone service, unless I was directly involved in a client activity.

I plan to continue working with SDVS, and I am anxious for the establishment of a shelter in Stillwater. A shelter will be available in Stillwater in July, 1984. Funding for this is being made available through the Department of Mental Health.

My involvement with SDVS has made me much more aware of the prevalent problem of the abused woman in our society. Since the Department of Human Services does not specifically address the problem of the abused woman, it must become the responsibility of the employees to be aware of and knowledgeable of the problem. I am attempting to help in identifying the abused wife within our agency caseload, and see that she is informed of SDVS and other community services. I have requested workers in the office to be sensitive to clients who might be victims of abuse. Although the client

must initiate contact with SDVS, I have requested workers refer clients to me if they are in the office, or inform the clients of SDVS's services, and provide them with the telephone number. The Department of Human Services does not provide all needed services to clients, and we cannot afford to fit a client's situation to our services, thereby assuming we are meeting the client's needs. We must be aware of the network of community services available, and reduce obstacles to the client in having these needs met. In addition, follow-up is desirable on referrals to be sure the client has succeeded in making contact. When I am in contact with other community agencies, I inform them of my involvement with SDVS and the services provided.

I cannot conclude without citing some case studies of victims SDVS has been involved with or is currently working with.

The second time I was on call on the 24-hour crisis telephone service I received a call from Patricia at 11:15 p.m. Patricia had escaped from her home a short time earlier, after her husband had stabbed her in the lower back with a kitchen knife. He had been drinking. She made her initial telephone call from a stranger's home, but had to leave and find a phone booth. She was on the highway between Perkins and Cushing. She saw her husband driving by, looking for her, but her car was hidden behind the truck-stop. She was sure he would be more furious if he found her at this time. Patricia felt sure her injury was not serious as the bleeding had stopped. She refused medical attention, fearing her husband would get in trouble, even though she was assured he would not if she chose not to pursue the matter. Patricia has been married three years. They have no children. Her husband works in a garage. She was laid off from her job about a month ago. They live in rural Payne County, near her mother-in-law. Patricia feels

her's and Bob's fights are precipitated by Bob becoming angry with his mother. He takes his anger out on Patricia. Patricia states she has urged marriage counseling, but Bob's mother becomes very upset that anyone would suggest her son needs counseling. Bob is the youngest child with three older sisters. Patricia states he is very spoiled. After being urged not to spend the night in her car, and told we could provide shelter, Patricia said she could stay with friends who live nearby, but she would have to leave in the morning. She said she would probably go back home in the morning. She was encouraged to call SDVS the next day, even if she returned to Bob. To date Patricia has not called SDVS, but we feel we will hear from her in the future.

Tina is 20 years old, and has been married to Delbert for two years. They have an eight month old son. Delbert is an OSU student. He has a drug problem. He uses cocaine, LSD, marijuana, alcohol, and "downers" prescribed by a doctor. She came to SDVS wanting to leave Delbert due to physical abuse, and he recently attempted to force cocaine on her and their son. She and the baby were escorted to the shelter in Norman, where she stayed only four hours. It is believed she went to her parents' home in Oklahoma City, but by the next day had returned home to Delbert. We feel we will hear from Tina again in the future.

Allen is a friend of one of the SDVS volunteers. He was referred for a few days shelter, as he needed time away from his wife, Brenda, to assess their situation. Allen is an American Indian graduate student at OSU. During the past year Brenda has threatened to kill him several times. She has attacked him with various weapons such as a hammer and knives. He was provided shelter for three days in order to allow him to get some much needed rest and make some decisions. He was assisted in arrangements for counseling,

and a message being delivered to Brenda in regard to counseling services. Allen and Brenda have reconciled, and are in weekly counseling services.

Judy was referred to SDVS by her attorney. Even though she was in the process of divorcing David, he continued to terrorize her. She was first assisted by SDVS at the hospital emergency room due to being beaten by David. The trunk of her car contained several loaded rifles. She had a handgun in her purse, not knowing if it was loaded or if the safety catch was on or off. These weapons were taken to the Police Station to be unloaded, then placed with the Sheriff's office for safe-keeping. Judy is 40 years old, and has two years of college education. She and David have two grown children, a girl and a boy. David's job has kept him away from home months at a time during their marriage. His job has provided the family a very good living. Judy has been a homemaker until just recently. She relates that the battering in their relationship has been going on for several years. He has beat on her for hours at a time, locking her in the bathroom while he rests, and makes her tell him she is sorry. Then he lets her out and starts over again. He has driven around their rural home shooting a gun out the window. Judy filed for a divorce in Payne County, but had to drop proceedings here because she had to go into hiding from David. She was escorted by SDVS to the Enid Shelter. She then moved to Oklahoma City, got a clerical job, and filed for a divorce there. She cannot live in the apartment they maintain in Oklahoma City, as she must remain in hiding from David. Her daughter, who lives in Stillwater, had sheltered her many times, but Judy understood this finally had to cease. Her son, who is now out of highschool, continues to live in the family rural home, alone, except when David is home from a job. One wonders if Judy will ever be able to live without fear. It was shocking to me to open the case on Judy and David, because I have known Judy and her children for 15 years, and never suspected Judy was a battered wife.

One evening shortly after returning home from work I was called to the hospital emergency room by the Director, Mary Lee Warren. Ann, a college girl from Edmond, needed transportation back to her dormitory. She had been treated for an injured arm, which had a bloodclot due to her ex-boyfriend beating on the arm. Ann had been dating Bob since high school. Both are college students at Edmond. She has broken off their dating relationship for quite some time, but seems compelled to relent and talk with him when he comes to her. He picked her up about 1:30 p.m. on this date to get a coke and talk. She soon realized it was a mistake as he kept driving, and would not take her back to her room. He has been forbidden entrance to the dormitory due to a previous incident. Ann had a date that evening, and a roommate she knew would be worried about her. Bob drove for quite a while on Interstate 35, began beating on Ann's arm, until even he feared he had broken her arm. He drove her to the nearest hospital, which was in Stillwater. He left her at the hospital. After another volunteer and I left with Ann to return her to Edmond, Bob entered the hospital and approached Mary Lee, asking about Ann's injury. Mary Lee suggested to Bob he needs counseling. Bob wondered if his violent behavior indicated he might one day abuse his children. He was told it was possible. It is hoped that Bob will seek counseling. Ann was given information about the shelter in Oklahoma City if needed for future use. It is also hoped that Ann will seek counseling to gain better understanding of herself, and to help prevent her from becoming involved in an old or new battering relationship.

Mary and her husband Bruce have a nine year old son. She worked in an office on campus, until she decided she could no longer tolerate her battering situation. With the help of SDVS and the help from members of her church, she decided to leave. One day when she and her husband came home for lunch,

the Sheriff was waiting to serve divorce papers on her husband. Because she feared her husband's reaction after the Sheriff left, she went in the front door, and out the back, leaving in the car. That night she packed a U-Haul truck with the help of church members. Her son was staying with a friend. Another volunteer and I collected boxes around town, took them to her, and helped to finish packing. She had agreed to be out of the house by 10:00 p.m. She and her son were sheltered by SDVS in Stillwater overnight. The next day she moved to a relative's home in Kansas. When she returned to Payne County for her divorce hearing, a volunteer went with her to provide support. Without supportive services and proper referrals at the time she decided to leave, Mary and her son might still be living in an abusive situation.

Thelma came to the Department of Human Services seeking help with shelter, as she needed to get away from the man she was living with. For various reasons, Thelma was not eligible for any types of assistance except emergency food stamps. She was referred to me, and after learning that the man she was living with was being at least emotionally abusive to her, through emotionally abusing her three sons, ages 7, 9, and 13, she was referred to the Community Action Program for possible help with housing and to SDVS. As CAP does not have funds to assist with housing, they took Thelma to Mary Lee, SDVS, to assess her situation. Thelma had already checked on an apartment, low-income housing, but did not have the money to pay at the moment. Her job would begin again in a couple of days on campus, and she would be paid for one of the three weeks off during the semester break. Thelma is currently under psychiatric care, and had been hospitalized in the fall. The man she was living with had hidden her medication, and she seemed on the verge of losing control. Mary Lee assisted Thelma in obtaining a prescription through

Salvation Army. She talked with the apartment manager to secure the arrangement for the apartment. Salvation Army would be assisting with furniture for the apartment, and clothing badly needed for the boys. Thelma's parents were contacted, and they were going to go to the home where she had been living to collect her belongings, and would help her move into the apartment. She and the boys were sheltered by SDVS in Stillwater until she could move into the apartment. She returned to the Department of Human Services the following day to complete an application for emergency food stamps. Needed counseling for one of her son's was discussed. An application for these services will possibly be taken soon, or a referral made to OSU Counseling Services if she is eligible. Thelma followed through with a list of things for her to do made out by Mary Lee. Thelma was very proud of being able to complete the tasks, stating this was the first time in her life she has been able to do something like this for herself, instead of her parents or someone else having to do everything while she remained helpless. In the meantime, the man she had been living with was calling all their friends and relatives, trying to locate her, and driving around searching for her. She is determined to have nothing further to do with him.

The case histories vary and each is unique. The common ground is the abuse of one individual toward another. The battered person must not be judged, but aided in changing or leaving the abusive situation. In addition to the safety provided, a shelter is the first, and perhaps the only place, where the battered woman can become fully aware of all the possibilities open to her. She is then aided in these possibilities becoming reality. The work and problems of establishing and operating 24-hour crisis telephone services and shelters are worth it when one sees battered women and children escape their tragic, abusive situations.

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Annotations

Ball, Margaret. "Issues of Violence in Family Casework." Social Casework, 1977, 58, 3-12.

This article examines the involvement over the past few years of the Family Service of Detroit and Wayne County in their efforts to understand and work with the violent client. Case examples are given of clients who sought help. Their cases were essentially the same as other cases, but they tended to require more services. Also, they frequently contacted the agency themselves as opposed to a referral from another agency. Casework intervention techniques are discussed. Intervention is focused on counteracting the feelings and situations which lead up to a violent incident. The rational aspect of the functioning adult is reinforced. Also, optimistic but realistic expectations are presented. The goal is to help the client gain understanding and control over his behavior. The agency worked more with violent clients than with victims. The study did not include child abuse cases or families working with Parents Anonymous.

Psychological aspects included violence in early childhood, strict, punitive parents, or loss of parents in childhood. Feelings of abused women included low self-esteem, inadequacy, and a sense of helplessness. The feelings of the abuser were also low self-esteem, inadequacy, feeling demeaned or ridiculed, a sense of impotence or helplessness, and a fear of losses, such as a job, health, a person, or finances, to name a few.

Bass, David, & Rice, Janet. "Agency Responses to the Abused Wife."
Social Casework, 1979, 338-342.

This article discusses the many factors which influence the decision of the abused wife to leave or remain in an abusive situation. Studies have shown some women leave a violent marriage only after a history of repeatedly leaving and reconciling. She finally loses hope that the husband will change. Another study has shown women are more likely to stay if the abuse is less frequent, thereby making it easier to explain the violence or "normalize" it. Frequently alcohol is blamed. Other reasons to explain her staying in the relationship include traditional ideology, lack of resources, and institutional responses. This paper considers institutional responses as the police, the legal system, and social service agencies. For the purpose of this study, the focus is on the response of the social service agencies to the problems of the abused wives.

The results of this study, an interview with counselors and case-workers who do family counseling in nine different agencies, show they were not aware of other community resources which might help the abused wife. In addition, they all tend to deal with the abused wife in the same manner as other family problems, and not recognize her special needs that other agencies might better meet. They managed to fit the abused wife's problem within the area of services they offered rather than what they did not offer. Also, there was found to be competition among agencies to keep clients to help justify their need in a community, and for funding purposes. The authors' view of the abused wife problem is that she would best be served if there was an integration between all agencies and persons who could possibly help.

Boudouris, James. "Homicide and the Family." Journal of Marriage and the Family, 1971, 33, 667-676.

Boudouris presents an analysis of 6,389 homicides in the city of Detroit during 1926 - 1968. The article deals with the largest category of homicides according to social classification, which is family relations. The category of family relations include husband-wife interaction and/or their relatives. For the entire period for 1926 - 1968, homicides involving family friends and close friends total 57.7 percent. Those involving family relations alone total 29.5 percent. Records showed that in situations where homicides had occurred, members of the family had had a long period of maladjustment and discord prior to the homicide. It is noted that sometimes a murder missed being an assault by an inch.

In a study of assaults it was found that 52.3 percent involved family relations. The murder-suicides totaled 78 percent during the 1926 - 1968 time period.

The study showed nonwhite males have the highest rate of homicide. White men have higher rates of homicide than white women. Nonwhite women had a high rate of homicide, and it was shown their actions were usually the result of defense when attacked by her spouse.

Boudouris' general conclusion is that the phenomenon of homicide is not the result of an individual whim and random variation, but is the product of specific social determinants. He proposes the training of field workers on family crisis intervention without endangering themselves. It has been shown that the community will seek out this help and accept it. This might help to reduce the homicide rate in family relations.

Davidson, Terry. Conjugal Crime - Understanding and Changing the Wife-Beating Pattern. New York: Hawthorn Books, 1978.

Terry Davidson discusses the historical precedents, and the socially sanctioned views of the family and husband-wife relationships that contribute to wife beating. She presents a profile of both the abused wife and the wife-batterer. She discusses the effect of family violence on children. She tells her own very poignant childhood story, as the child of a middle-class clergyman who beat his wife and terrorized the family. She creates a very real understanding of the helplessness, with no resort to any source of outside intervention. She gives a graphic account of a week in a shelter for battered women. She presents guidelines for women attempting to remain in the situation, and to those ready to escape the situation. Guidelines are given to the wife-batterer, the children, family, and friends. Future trends in community support programs and legislation are surveyed. An appendix of shelters, telephone numbers, recommended publications, and legal procedures to take when attacked is included.

Field, Martha H., & Field, Henry F. "Marital Violence and the Criminal Process: Neither Justice nor Peace." Social Service Review, 1973, 47, 221-240.

Field and Field report that marital crises comprise a large proportion of violent crimes. In 1965, killings within the family comprised 31 percent of all murders in the United States, and over 50 percent of these were committed by one spouse upon another. In 1969, over 20 percent of all murders in the United States were committed by one spouse upon another, or were the result of romantic triangles.

This article states that the social policy makers and those in the helping professions have avoided the need for intelligent policies and services to deal with the problems of marital violence. They dismiss the problems of marital violence as criminal and do not recognize that its causes and nature set it apart from traditionally labeled criminal behavior. The criminal-justice system is not designed or equipped to cope with most of the domestic violence incidents. The article describes the problems and shortcomings of the police, the prosecution, and the court in dealing with domestic violence. The authors suggest some alternatives to the criminal law in dealing with domestic violence. Inexpensive divorces should be made available to help remove the economic barriers to low income families. Also, police should be trained in being more responsive to the human problems involved in domestic violence, and make referrals to helping agencies. Marital assaults could also first come before the courts on a noncriminal basis, and if this did not help alleviate the situation, could go before the court on a criminal basis. Last, there is a need for a coordinated approach to domestic violence among the legal system and the professionals who are capable of dealing

with the problem of domestic violence. These professionals can employ the techniques and insights of the social professions.

Flynn, John P. "Recent Findings Related to Wife Abuse." Social Casework, 1977, 58, 13-20.

This article is a report of a study of the problem of spouse assault in general, conducted in Kalamazoo, Michigan, during May and June, 1975. The project focused on determining the extent and characteristics of the problem of spouse abuse in the community. In addition, they planned to make some recommendations toward policies and programs that could provide services to the abused spouse. The sample included 33 victims.

The incidence of wife beating in this community of 47,000 families was reasonably estimated at ten percent. There were 2,000 complaints and 600 visits for emergency medical care annually due to wife beating.

The location of wife abuse is usually within the home, occurring most frequently at night, and over the weekend. The assaults usually occur over a period of time, and with regularity ranging from daily to twice a year. Weapons are often used, and the women often fear for their lives. However, statistics show that women are as likely to kill their spouses as the husbands are to kill them. When these women resort to violence, they usually use a weapon which frequently leads to fatalities.

The common view held that wife assault occurs more among the lower socio-economic levels is not based on fact. The lower the income, the more likely one's behavior will become a matter of public record. Wife beating is found at all socio-economic and educational levels, with it being more prevalent where the wife has more education than the husband. It occurs between couples of all ages and in all sizes of families. Two-thirds of the couples studied had at one time separated from their spouse, and almost one-half were divorced or in the process of divorcing. A court

worker who assisted families with children in divorce estimated 50 percent of these divorces involved some incident of wife abuse. In many cases the assaulters had previous criminal records. Over half had parents who were involved in assaultive situations. Two-fifths had been abused as children. Another fact this study confirmed was the assaulter often also abuses the children in the family, and the abused wife often displaces feelings which result in her abusing the children. It was also found that children who witnessed parents' assaultive behavior were often victim's themselves as adults.

Reasons the women interviewed gave for the beating included mental disturbance, alcohol, and extreme jealousy. Many reported stresses such as finances, health or employment problems, or conflicts over handling children, and problems within the marital relationship. Often assaults took place in front of the children, but not in the presence of other people.

The victims in this study did not fit the popular role of not wanting help. Almost all of them had sought help. Two-thirds received marriage counseling, but few with their husbands. Most had called the police for physical protection. Two-thirds had at times used family and friends for emotional support and emergency shelter.

Findings from this study resulted in two recommendations. First, a community task force could establish social indicators for obtaining more precise reports of the incidence of wife beating to enable better planning. They could help improve better linkages between existing structures. Secondly, a direct resource service could coordinate existing

resources for the victim's seeking help. Another function of the resource service would be a community education campaign about the problem of family violence and the effect upon family members.

Gelles, Richard J. "Abused Wives: Why Do They Stay." Journal of Marriage and the Family, 1976, 38, 659-668.

Gelles' paper focuses on the question of why a woman who has been physically abused by her husband stays with him. The sample of 41 women included women seeking help from private social agencies, those who called the police, and an equal number of families who had no contact with agencies or the police. The sample also included families ranging from the lowest to middle class socioeconomic status, with college educations and family income in excess of \$25,000.

The subject showed four major factors affected the actions of an abused spouse in seeking outside intervention, divorce, or the decision to remain with a spouse.

1. Severity and Frequency of Violence. It was found that the more severe the violence, such as being shot at, choked, or hit with hard objects, the woman was more likely to seek a divorce or outside intervention. Also, the more frequent the incidence of abuse the more likely a woman will seek divorce or outside intervention. The study also showed that women hit weekly or more often are most likely to call the police, whereas women hit monthly are more inclined to seek a divorce.

2. Experience with and Exposure to Violence as a Child. Gelles states that studies show that the more a person is exposed to violence as a child, the more the individual is violent as an adult. Experience with violence provides a role model for both the abuser and the victim. It was found that women who observed spousal violence in their family of orientation were more likely to be victim's of their spouse. However, women who had seen their parents physically fight were slightly more

likely to obtain outside intervention after being hit by their husbands, and were more likely to seek separation. On the other hand, women who did not experience violence as a child were likely to consider the current violence more as a deviation from the norm, and likewise seek intervention. Gelles study did show that the more a woman was hit by her parents, the more likely she was to be struck by her spouse, and to remain with him.

3. Education, Occupation, Number and Age of Children. The study showed that the more resources a woman has, such as being employed, the more likely a woman will seek outside intervention or divorce. Also, the older the children the more likely the woman will seek divorce. Often this is to protect the children, because as they get older they tend to become more involved in the violence. Education nor number of children seemed to be a factor in women staying or leaving their spouses.

4. External Constraints. Another factor which influences a wife's decision to leave or remain with her husband is external constraints such as the agencies and legal organizations not being prepared to provide meaningful assistance to women who have been abused. Social agencies are unable to provide realistic answers due to limited knowledge and resources available. The courts and society have an official acceptance of violence between "consenting adults," and that this is a private affair. Moreover, the abused women are under pressure to maintain the myth of a peaceful family life.

Goode, William J. "Force and Violence in the Family." Journal of Marriage and the Family, 1971, 33, 624-636.

Goode contends that like all other social systems, the family is a power system, using force or the threat of force. He relates that force or its threat is one of the four major sets of resources that people can move others to serve their ends. The other three are economic variables, prestige or respect, and likability, friendship, or love. Goode discusses the role of force in the socialization process of individuals. He lists several conclusions from studies in regard to family relations and the use of force in the socialization of children. Goode discusses violence in the family, and the role of people engaged in the violent action is viewed from an exchange perspective. He notes that man does not willingly escape or submit. His emotional investments in these relations is great, and the costs of leaving is high. From time to time pleasurable exchanges do occur, and hope is kindled that the other person will alter his behavior.

Hanks, Susan E., & Rosenbaum, C. Peter. "Battered Women: A Study of Women Who Live with Violent Alcohol-Abusing Men." American Journal of Orthopsychiatry, 1977, 47, 291-306.

This is a study of 22 women living with violent, alcohol-abusing men. Three distinct types of family of origin of the women are identified: 1) the Subtly Controlling Mother/Figurehead Father family, 2) the Submissive Mother/Dictatorial Father family, and 3) the Disturbed Mother/Multiple Fathers family. The study found that the women carry the conditions of their early family situations into marriage. The findings of this study also show some common traits of all the couples. For instance, the women saw the problems as their husband's problem, and had no insight of how the marital roles they modeled played in their behavior in the current situation. In most cases the women described the violent incident, and accepted the spouse's "black out." He in turn accepted her account of the incident without challenge. In most cases the couples were socially isolated. The findings have implications for the treatment of battered women. A woman who wishes to terminate the relationship must have an understanding of how her early life influences her current behavior. This insight, in addition to other supportive services, is essential in preventing her from reestablishing the abusive relationship or moving to another abusive relationship.

Langley, Roger, & Levy, Richard C. Wife Beating: The Silent Crisis.
New York: E. P. Dutton & Company, 1977.

Langley and Levy review research and crime statistics on the most underreported crime in society - wife beating. They discuss the social and legal history of wife beating, and point out the lack of appropriate responses to the abused wife by the legal and social agencies. They present a sociopsychological profile of both the battered wife and the abuser. Langley and Levy attempt to answer the question of why a woman stays with an abusive man. The various motivations for a husband assaulting his wife are explored, and case histories are presented. The authors devote a chapter to the battered husband, and note that it is not the opposite side of the coin of battered wives, but should be viewed from the perspective of one person battering another. Langley and Levy propose community task forces and shelters to aid battered women. The police need to be trained to deal with domestic violence, be aware of the law so as not to misinform the wife and husband, and be able to make helpful referrals. The authors recognize that it is going to take many years to change the traditions established by centuries of legal, social, and religious customs which have defined woman's place in society.

Martin, Del. Battered Wives. San Francisco: Glide Publications, 1976.

Del Martin is considered a leading authority on the problem of battered women. She is Co-Chairman of the NOW Task Force on Battered Women. Her book attempts to show the extent and seriousness of wife-battering in this country, in spite of the lack of accurate data. The problems of wife battering has long been ignored. Martin explores the act of wife beating from deeply rooted historical attitudes toward women, the institution of marriage, the economy, the criminal and civil law, and the social service system. The causes of marital violence are not easily identified or blame easily fixed. The trivial "reasons" which lead to an outbreak of violence are almost unbelievable - breaking the egg yolk while cooking breakfast, a child offered a piece of birthday cake to a guest first instead of the husband, the husband's drivers license was expired, a woman fixed a casserole instead of fresh meat for dinner. Surprisingly, in most cases verbal arguments do not precede the attacks. Martin brings up the question of why women stay in a battering relationship. The woman usually feels she has little choice - unemployment, perceived helplessness, fear of reprisal, hope that this is the last beating, that the husband will change, and failure of the legal and social service systems to provide alternatives. A profile of the wife-batterer is presented, primarily formed from descriptions from the battered wives. Martin presents several solutions to the problem of battered wives. Consciousness-raising groups to inform the public and bring women out of isolation is necessary. She advocates survival tactics for women. Remedial legislation prohibiting wife abuse would also help to change social attitudes regarding the acceptance of violence in the

home. Martin also discusses gun control, equal rights, and marriage contract legislation. The establishment of shelters for battered women is the only direct, immediate, and satisfactory solution to the problem, and she must be guaranteed safety and refuge at the moment she seeks it out.

McShane, Claudette. "Community Services for Battered Women." Social Work, 1979, 24, 34-39.

McShane reviews the emerging social problem of wife-beating, and credits the current women's movements for its recognition. Despite statistics on family violence and homicide, the public has been reluctant to recognize that wife beating is a common household occurrence. A review of the content of the Journal of Marriage and the Family from 1939 to 1969, revealed no article having the word "violence" in its title.

The author discusses the shortcomings of the law enforcement services, the legal and judicial services, and medical services which the battered woman turns to for help. In addition, the available social services do not meet their needs. There is no emergency financial assistance, counseling services often lack understanding of the dynamics of wife abuse, and there is a shortage or lack of emergency shelters available to women. A further analysis of the problem of social service delivery to women has identified four general problems which are fragmentation, discontinuity, inaccessibility, and nonaccountability.

McShane suggest the first step to improve the delivery of services to the battered wife may involve the consciousness-raising of professionals. One way to achieve this is through workshops designed for the professionals who come in contact with the abused wife. In addition, establishment of coordinated linkages among community services in regard to access and continuity should help improve delivery of available services. Close coordination between women's groups and law enforcement and medical services would be beneficial. Hot lines should be available 24 hours a day, as many women fear social embarrassment or reprisal by their husbands.

These first attempts to get help can be crucial in making changes. Case integration or the coordination of services for battered women is essential. The battered woman often needs a multitude of services that requires many service delivery systems. She may need police protection, medical services, legal advice, emergency shelter, and temporary financial assistance on a sequential or concurrent basis. Each woman's situation must be assessed individually, and assurance that each step of service delivery is followed through.

Nichols, Beverly B. "The Abused Wife Problem." Social Casework, 1976, 57, 27-32.

This article discusses the problem of wife abuse in relation to casework intervention. The author feels this intervention has been largely ineffective due to concepts which help to maintain the pattern of abuse, rather than to treat it. Some caseworkers have a difficult time linking physical abusiveness to the developmental theories they have studied. In addition, they have had little experience with the reality of abuse. Therefore, they tend to believe the woman has provoked it, or they react with embarrassment. Due to patriarchy social systems, they are inclined to accept male dominance and aggressiveness. There is still much acceptance of Freud's three essential traits of femininity: narcissism, passivity, and masochism. In addition, social caseworkers feel bound philosophically to the preservation of "the family", which results in being hesitant to be a true advocate for the abused wife.

Social casework treatment will continue to be primarily on a one-to-one basis. However, the abused client can be referred to a local consciousness-raising group and to an assertiveness training group if available. Women's groups are not so bound by stereotypes as professional counselors are, and are freer to see and try other options. The establishment of shelters are increasing, and can provide protection and help in a changing situation. Social caseworkers have a responsibility to become more assertive and involved in designing and implementing other types of intervention for the abused wife.

O'Brien, John E. "Violence in Divorce Prone Families." Journal of Marriage and the Family, 1971, 33, 692-697.

This report is a study of the kinds of family structural characteristics which are associated with the occurrence of violent behavior between family members. O'Brien states the family is a social system in which dominance patterns are based upon the social categories of age and sex. The adult is superior to the young, and the husband is superior to the wife. This was a study of 150 individuals interviewed who were involved in divorce action. Intrafamily violence was found in fifteen percent of the families. Overt violence was more often mentioned by respondents from spouses in the long-marriages group, 13 to 37 years, other than the short-marriages group, 0 to 5 years. Most of the reports of violence (84 percent) came from the women. The study further showed the husband who is either underachieving in the work/earner role or identified as a real or potential underachiever relative to other family members, particularly his wife, is more prone to use violence in family conflict. He is usually dissatisfied with his job, and often an educational dropout at high school or college level. His occupational status is often lower than his wife's father. One interpretation of the study in the use of violent behavior is that it represents the use of coercive, physical force by the husband in an effort to reaffirm his superior ascribed sex role status through the other family members. Family violence, as with violence in the larger society, often represents a response to certain status imbalances in the social structure.

Pfouts, Jane H. "Violent Families: Coping Responses of Abused Wives."
Child Welfare, 1978, 57, 101-110.

This article deals with the concern of the coping behaviors that battered wives exhibit in dealing with violence toward them by their spouses. Some wives remain permanently with their abuser, and others go from one abusive relationship to another. Others terminate the relationship early in the marriage, and some only after years of abuse. This paper categorizes the diverse responses of the abused wife in the hope that social workers can develop better treatment strategies.

Pfouts' theoretical schema is based on the exchange theory of Thilbaut and Kelly, which states that behavioral outcome depends on the interaction of the level of satisfaction in the current situation and the level of satisfaction in the available alternative. The abused wife first rates her overall satisfaction with the marriage. She measures the costs of pain and emotional trauma of physical abuse with payoffs of security, social approval, and good times. She then compares this with the level of satisfaction with the best possible alternative available.

There are four major coping responses; self-punishing, aggressive, early disengagement, and mid-life disengagement. A self-punishing wife has a strong dependency need, and fears to challenge her spouse. A social worker must be very supportive over a long period of time as the abused wife learns to cope and take control of her life. The aggressive wife uses violence sometimes against her husband but frequently against her children. She is the most difficult to treat, as she lives on a violence 'high' that makes adjustment to less dangerous and exciting situations difficult. Wives in the early disengagement response have

alternatives to the marriage, and either leave or force the husband to give up his abusive behavior. This wife needs an advocate to help her find a viable solution to her problem. There are many reluctant late disengagement wives who seek divorce after many years of abusive treatment. The husband did not change as they had hoped, or their children got older and began to intervene. The marital equilibrium that had been working for years is upset by a child, often a male. The social worker must offer prompt and positive services, or she may never again have the courage to attempt escape.

Schuyler, Marcella. "Battered Wives: An Emerging Social Problem."
Social Work, 1976, 21, 488-491.

The author begins this article by examining Herbert Blumer's theory that a situation must be perceived as problematic by powerful groups in society before an issue can emerge as a social problem. Although the problem of wife abuse is not new, its existence has been recognized and identified as a problem by various groups. Schuyler examines from a social perspective some of the reasons why a woman tolerates an abusive situation. For a woman who complies with the notion that marriage is the only valid lifestyle, she will submit to violence as a trade-off for social approval. She does not perceive any alternatives. Secondly, society does not make it easy for the abused wife to exercise her alternatives. She is discouraged in attempts to break free by the police, the social agencies, and her relatives and friends. Society's failure to help the battered wife results in her isolation. Schuyler proposes intervention strategies such as social workers working to raise the consciousness of the staff in their agencies. Public education and awareness campaigns should be started. Emergency grants should be made available to the abused wife. Services need to be coordinated among agencies. Shelters should be made available. The battered woman also needs emotional support at the time she decides to leave an abusive situation. She needs an advocate by her side to assist in representing her interest in dealing with police authorities and the court.

The Silent Victims: Denver's Battered Women - a report prepared by
the Colorado Advisory Committee for the U. S. Commission on Civil
Rights. Washington: U. S. Commission on Civil Rights, 1977.

A study of Denver's battered women included interviews of 80 persons; social service personnel, police, lawyers, others in the field such as health related personnel, and 19 battered women. Records of the court, police, and hospitals were examined, and a review of literature was completed. The review of literature revealed that 40 percent of 28,000 men surveyed had occasionally hit a woman. Also, a study revealed 90 percent of the homicides in Kansas City, Missouri, had been preceded by at least one domestic disturbance call. The victim and the incidence of assault on women are discussed. The Advisory Committee found that the main private counselling center in Denver lacked proper funding and staff, and there was no coordination of services for abused women. Few reports to the police ever resulted in criminal action. The police are not trained for domestic disturbance calls. They suffer injuries responding to these calls, and statistics show that one-fifth of all police deaths occur in domestic violence investigations. Lawyers hesitate to prosecute batterers, because victims usually will not testify or cooperate in prosecution. Detailed police records were not kept, nor are they required by law.

The Advisory Committee recommended more funds for battered women at the state and local level. There should be a 24 hour telephone service for battered women. Teams should be trained in crisis intervention, be available to the police and hospitals on a 24 hour basis, and be able to guide a battered woman through all the stages of the criminal process. Medical and police statistics should be kept, and all data compiled centrally.

Star, Barbara, Clark, Carol G., Goetz, Karen M., & O'Malia, Linda.
"Psychological Aspects of Wife Battering." Social Casework, 1979,
479-487.

The authors believe more needs to be known about the victims of battering. Their research focused on the personal and social traits of physically abused women. They present a psychosocial profile of the battered woman, and a therapeutic intervention process is described. The research used personality tests, questionnaires, and interviews of 57 voluntary women who were living in shelters located in California and Arizona. Some of the women were in outpatient programs in the surrounding areas. It must be noted that these sample women had left the battering situation, and are a small percentage of battered women. They had been in their battering relationships for at least 6 months to 31 years, with a mean of nine years.

The research discovered that about one-third of the sample was exposed to violence in their childhood family, both observing parents in physical fights and receiving severe punishment as a child. They had also been abused by men other than their current spouse, or experienced sexual assault before their current battering relationships. By the time they had been married three months, 40 percent had been battered, and 67 percent had been battered by the end of the first year. The battering occurred monthly or every few months. Even though the women ranked the severity of battering about mid-scale, they admitted to being afraid their spouse would lose control and kill them.

Psychosocial characteristics depict an overall profile of women with low self-esteem, a lack of self-confidence, and a tendency to withdraw. They differed from the norms on six personality traits. As a group they:

(a) indicate reserve and caution in emotional expression, (b) have low ego strength and a feeling of being unable to cope, (c) shyness and difficulty with self-expression, (d) low levels of self-sentiment, (e) tendency toward introspection, and (f) insecurity. On the clinical test three characteristics emerged: (a) They have a tendency to withdraw and avoid interpersonal contact. (b) They indicated a belief they were being mistreated or persecuted. (c) The third factor showed a tendency to retreat from reality and give way to sudden impulses. The shyness and reserve reflect traits developed in childhood due to poor early family relationships. The women also had trouble controlling anxiety and stress, probably largely due to lack of adult models while growing up to show them appropriate ways to deal with feelings and emotions. The women as a group are immature, lacking clear self-identities, and entered their marriage with very traditional ideas.

The authors' recommended treatment procedures focus on the women and the most effective intervention strategies. The first step is to assess the immediate danger and crisis of the situation. The potential of suicide should be assessed at this point as ^{the} women are usually overwhelmed, feel helpless, and are depressed. Next, an indepth history of the woman's marriage, her and her spouse's roles, her feelings, and her childhood are necessary for both client and therapist to understand her problem. The community resource network must be known and made available to the woman. The client also needs involvement in mutual goals and objectives. This can decrease anxiety by helping them learn they have mastery over their environment. Battered women need to learn to express their feelings,

focus on their problems, and quit worrying so much about their spouse's problems, behavior, and motivation. Therapists will continually have to deal with the battered woman's ambivalence about staying with the spouse or leaving. They often return, and if they do, they should not be deprived of the therapist's relationship. Last of all the therapist can provide a much needed trusting relationship. Shelters can provide a warm, supportive, family-like environment where the woman can feel safe and express herself. This meets an immediate need, but further counseling is required on a long term basis as the battered woman begins a process of personal and social change.

Steinmetz, Suzanne K. "The Use of Force for Resolving Family Conflict: The Training Ground for Abuse." The Family Coordinator, 1977, 26, 19-26.

This study found a relationship between the method of conflict resolution used by spouses to resolve marital conflict, and that which they used to resolve parent/child conflict. The findings suggest that children are very likely to use similar methods to resolve disagreements. The cycle continues, physical and verbal aggression, the "training ground for abuse." The article points out that normal families are not conflict-free, and that they use a great deal of both verbal and physical aggression. Verbal aggression was used in almost all of the families. Physical aggression was used in about seventy percent of the families to resolve parent/child and sibling conflict. Physical aggression was used in thirty percent of families to resolve husband/wife conflict. The author feels that one approach to help eliminate child abuse is removal of the sanction and general acceptance of physical punishment for disciplining children.

Steinmetz, Suzanne K. "Investigating Family Violence." Journal of Home Economics, 1980, 32-36.

This article focuses on the various forms of family violence, and the extensiveness of violence within the family. The frightening statistics on child abuse are reviewed, and a recent national survey revealed ninety-eight percent of all American children have experienced some form of physical punishment. The study also points out that one out of five American children engage in acts of violence toward their parents. The study suggests that the high levels of violence carried out by children against parents and siblings reflect role learning from being a victim of violence by the parents. Children are also abused by their siblings. Twenty out of 100 children were reported to have been beat up by a sibling. This form of family violence is readily acknowledged as normal within a family, and not considered a problem. This simply reinforces children's beliefs that it is acceptable to use physical violence to resolve conflict. The author quotes a study which indicated that sixty percent of families experience marital violence at some time during their marriage, and in 20 percent of these families, violence occurs regularly. The author discusses some causes of violence within the family. She believes long term prevention must focus on the value and belief that nonviolent interactions are desirable, and that education can and must prepare partners and parents for family roles.

Straus, Murray A. "Leveling, Civility, and Violence in the Family."
Journal of Marriage and the Family, 1974, 36, 13-29.

Leveling, or giving free expression to violent feelings, as advocated in marital therapy and encounter group activity, is thought to be good for its own sake as well as good for communication for people. Translating this idea into his research, Straus questions whether verbal aggression acts as a substitute for physical aggression, or whether it escalates into physical aggression. He states that there is no valid scientific evidence to support this kind of leveling or ventilation therapy for families, and some evidence points to opposite conclusions. A review of previously published research does not support the ventilation approach. Straus used a questionnaire for 583 first year college students dealing with family conflict during their last year of high school. The usable sample of 385 families reported sixteen percent of the couples used physical violence against one another. It was found that verbal aggression was not a substitute for physical aggression. Straus found that as the level of verbal aggression increased the level of physical aggression increased. It was also discovered in the study that intellectualization of conflict means less physical aggression. Straus discusses many of the factors which possibly account for the contradiction between the new therapy of leveling or ventilationism, and what scientific evidence suggests. He believes the belief in ventilationism denies an important aspect of human potential - the creative use of rational intelligence.

Straus, Murray A. & Hotaling, Gerald T. (Eds.) The Social Causes of Husband-Wife Violence. Minneapolis, Minnesota: University of Minnesota Press, 1980.

This book includes diverse chapters, but which are common in that they share the perspective that violence develops from the nature of social arrangements. The various chapters present, clarify, and consolidate theories. Evidence is presented which suggests that family members using violence are not mentally ill, but violence is the result of socially learned and socially patterned behavior. In the first two sections of the book, the authors convey that all family interaction, including conflict, are derived from social structures and cultural norms. The myth of family nonviolence is explored. There is a set of cultural norms which presents the image of the family as a place of love and gentleness. At the same time, there is a set of cultural norms that legitimates and encourages the use of violence within the family. This is an example of a cultural contradiction.

The last section of the book deals with the interplay of social structures and cultural norms. The book is summarized in a chapter by Straus. He identifies six characteristics of the American social structure that, combined, bring about the high level of husband-wife violence. For each of these factors there is a discussion of what can be done to change things to reduce violence in the family. He presents 21 different policy implications that would help reduce violence.

Walker, Lenore E. The Battered Woman. New York: Harper and Row, 1979.

Walker examines many of the myths about the battered wife and her spouse. She describes in detail the characteristics of the battered woman. Walker describes Martin Seligman's theory of "learned helplessness," and explains how this theory also applies to victims of wife-beating. The theory holds that once persons feel that they are helpless and unable to control events in their lives, it is difficult for them to believe they can ever control their own lives, even if a favorable experience indicates the opposite. The perception of no control becomes a reality for the woman, and she becomes passive, submissive, and helpless. This concept helps to explain the seemingly endless variety of barriers and difficulties that women experience in trying to escape from a violent relationship. Society reinforces these feelings of helplessness by failing to provide battered women with effective social services and legal services.

Walker presents a theory of a cyclical nature of the battering situation. She believes that the battering cycle has three distinct phases; the tension-building phase, the explosion or acute battering incident, and the calm, loving respite. The phases vary in time and intensity in each couple, and from couple to couple. Moving into phase two is usually not triggered by the woman, but is usually an external event or the internal state of the man. Occasionally the woman will provoke it to get it over with, as she cannot tolerate the terror, anger, or anxiety any longer.

Walker uses case studies to increase individual and professional understanding of the behavior of battered wives. Through these case studies she identifies the coercive techniques of the physical, sexual, economic, familial, and social battering. Her book ends with a section describing a multilevel, systematic approach to help the battered woman. Shelters, legal, medical, and psychotherapy for the battered woman are discussed.

Yahraes, Herbert. "Physical Violence in Families." Families Today - A Research Samples on Families and Children, NIMH Science Monograph. DHEW Publication No. (ADM) 79-815, 1979, 2, 553-576.

In order to determine the prevalence of physical violence in American families, Murray A. Straus and Richard J. Gelles (principal investigators), conducted a national survey of child abuse and spouse abuse. The Conflict Tactics Scale (CTS) questionnaire was used, in addition to over 2,000 interviews. The study revealed an estimated 1.7 million children are subjected to violent acts in the home, and 3 or 4 out of every 100 parents are estimated to be abusers. The more violent forms of abuse occur most often in low-income families. The research showed about 1.8 million wives are severely attacked by their husbands at least once a year, with one-fourth of the respondents agreeing that spouse abuse is sometimes permissible. Straus and Gelles state that the prevention of violence within families should center around changing the cultural norm that violence among family members is acceptable. Also, violence in the mass media should be reduced, physical punishment in childrearing should be eliminated, research sponsored in dealing with the causes of violence, recognition of the legitimacy of family conflict, and reduction of sexism. Straus and Gelles contend that violence is learned and need not be a part of normal family conflict.

Appendix 1
Volunteer Training Material

STILLWATER DOMESTIC VIOLENCE SERVICE, INCORPORATED
VOLUNTEER TRAINING MANUAL

The Stillwater Domestic Violence Service, Inc., wishes to
thank Peggy Heath for her efforts in writing this manual.

Because statistics show that an overwhelming majority of abused clients are female, we will refer to victims of domestic violence as women. However, the Stillwater Domestic Violence Service, Inc. serves both male and female clients, and does not discriminate because of sex.

STATISTICS

1. An estimated 40 - 60% of marriages are affected by abuse.
2. Over three million Americans have been touched by abuse.
3. Over half of the victims or offenders were abused or witnessed abuse as a child.
4. 25% of all murders in the United States were committed by family members. One-half of these were husband/wife murders.
5. 20% of all police officers killed in the line of duty are killed while responding to a domestic disturbance.
6. The most violent time of the day is between 8 and 11 PM, with weekends being the most dangerous.
7. 33 - 50% of divorces list physical abuse as the major reason for filing.

KELLY

(This is an actual case handled through the Stillwater Domestic Violence Service. The names have been changed.)

Kelly, age 16, was born in Germany and adopted at age two. Her natural father was arrested for the murder of a man, and while searching the house for the murder weapon, the police came across Kelly. She was suffering from abuse, malnutrition, pneumonia and mononucleosis. She was adopted by a family in Texas and kept on a respirator until age seven. Her adoptive family included three older brothers. At age twelve her mother wanted her out of the house so Kelly began hitch-hiking. Finally, at age fifteen, she was given the choice of Girls Town or marriage. She chose what seemed to be the lesser of the two evils - marriage.

Kelly's husband to be - Mike, 45 years old, just out of a marriage which had lasted 13 years. The reason for its break-up - physical abuse against his wife. Mike had been picked up by police for the abuse and for violating a peace bond. He is now working as a trucker and has also worked as a boxer. He comes from a Pennsylvania family in which child and parental abuse (by both parents) is common. Kelly says his parents often write in detail about their fights "like they are proud". Kelly tried to leave once before, but Mike found her in a large Florida city. While she was in Florida, she was a witness to a crime and, since she was under age and living in a home for battered women, she was assigned a social worker. When she returned to Oklahoma with her husband, another social worker was assigned to her case. During one visit while the husband was on a drinking spree, the social worker was threatened with physical harm.

Kelly knows her husband is capable of killing her because he has tried in the past. She has been held at gunpoint and has been hospitalized for three months because of rope burns from strangling, broken ribs, and a broken collar bone. She says he controls everything - her money and work. He gives her one dollar a week (sometimes), and picks up her paycheck from the crocheting she sells at the local store.

Kelly does have one thing in her favor - determination. She is determined not to go back and is sure there is something good in life for her. She has made future plans and is now on her way to making those plans a reality.

STILLWATER DOMESTIC VIOLENCE

In 1979 a needs assessment on domestic violence was done in Stillwater. It was found through the help of the police, clergy, lawyers and local community organizations that Stillwater could document 200 actual cases of abuse during the year of 1978. To get a more accurate view of the actual number of abuse cases, the FBI takes the number of documented cases and multiplies that number by ten. This approximates the number of domestic abuse cases in Stillwater at 2000 per year.

A profile of the abused person in the Stillwater area is common with that of the cases around the rest of the U.S. We have worked with housewives and business people, with no discrimination for race, income, or social status. There seems to be no common characteristics except that many of the victims and abusers were beaten or witnessed family abuse as a child. As broad as the actual characteristics of the abuser and victim, are the types of abuse used. Victims are choked, beaten, kicked, thrown and pushed with a variety of weapons, usually whatever is handy. The time of the abuse is also varied. It does seem to flair up more often on weekends and during the Spring. (The time of the year for love?)

Many times the abuse does not stop with the spouse but may carry on to the children or to anyone who gets in the way - neighbors, family members and volunteers. You may be seen as interfering with private property - that gives the abuser enough of an excuse to take whatever actions he wants to.

RECRUITMENT

Recruitment and publicity with the proper agencies and people is imparitive to the survival of the agency. Use not only civic and church groups but also ask private employers to encourage employees to get involved with this community organization.

One way to get the message out is to have members of SDVS speak to these groups. By using statistics, films and history of the program the speaker can relate to the community the importance of this group's survival. This will not only bring additional volunteers but monitary contributions as well. Another way of getting the information out to the community is to use the outreach of newspapers and newsletters in the community. The SDVS Board of Directors has committees which function in these areas.

Stillwater also has the added plus of having a university. Since some of our clients will be from this community it is important to keep the proper university authorities updated on our strengths and needs. Emotional, legal and medical aid are free of charge for university students and faculty -
USE THEM!

VOLUNTEER'S REQUIREMENTS

1. Awareness of community agencies
2. Rapport and listening skills
3. Commitment to the organization's policies
4. Attendance to training (20 hrs.) and inservice meetings
5. Statistical records on clients
6. Alternatives for the client

You are NOT a counselor. You are here to open the door to change for the client and the abuser. All information given by the client is confidential.

If a personal meeting is needed (transportation to agencies or shelters may warrant this) the volunteer is required to meet the client in a neutral place. NEVER PICK THEM UP AT HOME! The abuser is not afraid to use violence. He may see the victim as his property, and may not hesitate to use the same violence on someone else interfering in their business.

The client must feel that you are there to listen and to help wherever you can. But, she must not make a security blanket out of you. If she starts to rely on you too much and is not making decisions and taking action for herself, you must confront this. You must get the client to see that she is strong enough to make it on her own and to make her own decisions. Caution must be taken that you are not 'sucked in' - clients have, most likely, let someone else make the decisions for them - it was easier. As a volunteer you can laugh and cry with them, applaud them when they are successful, support them if they fail, help them again.

WHY DO THEY STAY?

At this point the usual question is why do they stay? What is stopping them from taking the children and leaving? Several reasons show up, most dealing with money, lack of perceived options and love.

As mentioned before, many of the men and women grew up in homes with abuse as part of their lives. Dependency and physical abuse in the marriage relationship is familiar with them. Many cannot assert their rights in the marriage because they are not aware that their role should be any different. Many have learned to be dependent on others to such a great extent they truly believe they cannot make it on their own. Many, even if they leave, find themselves in a similar situation of dependency later.

Low self-esteem and guilt are also barriers. Many of the partners feel that they are to blame for any problems that occur in the marriage, and a beating once-in-awhile is a small price to pay. Some have even stated that the beatings are a sign that there is still a relationship in their marriage. Others feel that a divorce or separation would be more embarrassing and damaging to them than the actual beating.

Lack of economic and psychological support are two of the biggest barriers the client wanting to leave will have to face. Without friends, family and money, most will not even try to leave.

RAPPORT

An important ingredient in working with people is rapport. Rapport is built by being 'like' your client in mannerism, speech, voice quality and tone. It also means staying with your client in what s/he says and feels. Empathy, not sympathy is an important key to remember. Being able to empathize is to stay in an 'as if' relationship('as if' you could feel the way they do.) Empathy is not to be confused with sympathy which is the actual feeling ("I know exactly how you feel.") Sympathy can be dangerous for the client's welfare and yours. If you are trying to live the client's situation then you are no longer listening or helping her. If you have been in a simular situation as that of the client and feel you can't handle it - refer.

Being empathetic does not mean that you have to support everything the client does and says. It may be important for you to be confrontive at times. Already mentioned is the pattern for dependency. This pattern may include you, and because you are so eager to help it may be hard for you to say no. But it is important for the client that you do. Confrontation does not mean being cruel and judging. It may mean giving constructive feedback on what you are hearing and feeling. (Ex. "sure, it is difficult and scary to make changes, but you said earlier that you've had it.")

SUICIDE

As mentioned earlier the client may feel she has run out of options. This is usually when she will call the service. She may feel her only way out of her situation is suicide. A telephone threat of suicide is a cry for help. People who call a telephone service are not 100% suicidal. But, it is imperative that you believe their threat and believe that they will carry it out. In talking with them you want to find out lethality, their address, if they are alone and what has happened recently. Let them know that you can help them and there are other options available to them. It will be to your advantage if you have worked with the person before and have established a good working relationship with them. This way they will talk easier and will give you more information. Also if you have kept your records you will have a lot of the information already.

While it is important for you to ask questions and get information from the client it is also important for you to let her talk. This is a serious moment for her and she must be listened to. If she does not come right out and say she is going to kill herself ("I can't live like this anymore.") ask her what she means. However, if during the conversation she keeps using euphemisms, be direct with your questioning. Find out lethality. Several questions you can ask are:

CHILDREN

Children of the victim can be hurt several ways other than being physically injured by the abuser. First, are the long term psychological effects. Again the statistics on abusive or abused parents show that as children many were abused or watched other family members being abused. These children many times see an aggressive, domineering parent paired with a submissive, passive one. These roles are familiar and later when the child is in a marital situation his/her early training may surface and the abusive cycle will continue.

Children also may be abused by the victim of spouse abuse. At this point the victim is being hurt and controlled by another person, and is feeling it. In turn the victim may view the child as a chance to feel in control of a situation and another person. As a volunteer it is very important for you to find out if children are involved and to give the victim the information concerning abuse of children. Also, you can make available professional services to the victim. If the case involves child abuse, it is your obligation to report it to the proper authorities. Current estimates show that nearly 3 million American's grew up in abusive homes.

Strategies for Working With Assaulted Women, Their Families,
and the Systems Around Them

Developed by Frances Woods and Miriam Habib, "Women Helping Women,"
Route 5, Fayetteville, Arkansas 72701, 1975

- I. Intervention With Women: In working with victims of wife assault the following are important:
1. Affirmation of the women is of primary importance. Her strengths, the efforts she has and will take to end her being assaulted are very important.
 2. A group approach-working with more than one woman at a time is useful for several reasons. It cuts down on the isolation that most women who have been assaulted feel, it provides concrete information that is accurate and sensitive to the women's needs-other women who have experienced the problem are the best experts on it.
 3. Recognize that women don't identify themselves as abused because to do so would make them susceptible to society's blaming, i.e., there is something wrong with me, if I put up with it, it's my fault, I must be stupid, etc.
 4. Sensitive listening is of utmost importance-we are just learning what this crime is all about, the usual experience of battered women is that no one listens to them or takes them seriously.
 5. Stress the fact that the woman is not all alone; stress the fact that you can help the woman.
 6. Where possible, give concrete information and aid, for instance have a lawyer available to give legal advice or better, representation. Be available for going to court with the woman, taking her to welfare, etc.
 7. Help the woman develop alternatives, where she can go to spend the night, what job training is available.
 8. Recognize and deal with the extreme mental and physical exhaustion.
 9. Recognize and deal with guilt and shame.
 10. Recognize and deal with the fear of being murdered or seriously hurt.
 11. Some women will want to try marriage counseling again or for the first time. Some women will recognize that their mates need help. In our experience, these approaches are successful only if both partners are sincerely interested. This means the male is willing to deal with the issue of his violence and is willing to work on his own problems, with some motive besides keeping the wife in the marriage.

12. Women tend to rationalize and feel sorry for the man since he is "mentally ill," drinks, etc. Help her to take care of herself first.
 13. Recent evidence about assaulted women point up that most women can end the abuse only by leaving the marriage. Discuss this in a straightforward manner which recognizes that it may take the woman some time to reach a decision. Let her know that you support her no matter where she is in her decision-making process.
 14. Recognize and point out to the woman the usual pattern of going in and out of the relationship until a final decision is made. This includes the woman's decision to try marriage counseling for the first time or again.
 15. Recognize and deal with all the societal pressures and role expectation on the woman for keeping her family together at all costs, i.e., "it's my duty to stay with him, the kids need a father", etc. Particularly important are the financial reasons for which a woman stays with her husband.
 16. Help women work out the particular responses which are most helpful to her, i.e., should she fight back, go to court, etc. Remember this is individualized.
 17. Work on developing all independence skills--education, jobs, assertiveness, love of self, self worth.
 18. A social-political perspective to this assault on the woman will help her combat her tendency to accept society's myth that she blame herself for being beaten.
- II. Working with Children: In working with the families of assaulted women, the following are important:
1. Recognize and deal with the child's fear of being in a home where violence may erupt. Such children feel very vulnerable, although this may be hidden by a tough facade.
 2. Many children learn from their parents that violence is a way to solve problems--fighting, hitting, brute aggression. These children often have not learned the skills of talking about their feelings so that they act them out aggressively. Help the mother, teacher, etc. to help these children talk about their feelings rather than act them out. It is especially useful with some mothers to teach them to model this behavior for kids.
 3. Some children react to violence in the home by withdrawing.
 4. Many children have a low tolerance for frustration, they are easily upset and thrown off balance.

TIPS AND TECHNIQUES FOR PHONE INTERVIEWS*

1. Ask Direct Questions

a. To assess danger:

- Are you in danger?
- When is he expected home?
- Is it likely that he will have a weapon?
- Is he drunk?

b. To assess safety options:

- What do you want to do?
- What do you think is possible?
- Do you have a family member or friend you can trust and go to?
- What have you done in the past?
- Did it work?
- Can you get to the neighbors -- possibly work out a signal system?
- Can you get out of the house? Can you drive?

c. To gather basic information:

- Tell me more about your situation.
- Do you have children?
- Do you work?
- Where does he (the assailant) work?
- Do you have money to pay for a motel room?

2. Confrontation Approaches

- It sounds like you feel ashamed to leave even though your life is in danger.
- If you don't believe that you have a right not to be beaten, neither will he.
- Sure, it is difficult and scary to make changes, but you said earlier that you've had it.
- You need to think about what is best for you, and for the children.

3. Empathy/Support Statements

- That must be hard for you.
- It's rough to make such important decisions (to prosecute, divorce, etc.).
- It's hard when there are children involved.
- That must make you angry (sad, scared, etc.).

*Cooper, Barbara. Wife Beating Counselor Training Manual #2. Ann Arbor, Michigan: NOW Domestic Violence Project, Inc., 1976, 28-29.

4. Softening

- You're being pretty hard on yourself - everybody has these doubts (feelings, reactions, etc.).
- Don't you think that you are expecting too much of yourself - it takes two to make a marriage.
- Is it really your fault that he can't or won't control his temper?

5. Improving Self-Esteem

- Sounds to me like you're not such a bad person - you're a good mother, you're conscientious, want to make the best decision, etc.
- You reached out for help when you needed it - that's pretty positive, though scary. It tells me you have courage.

6. Feedback/Verification of Information Received

- Let me see if I have the facts straight, you are saying...
- You want to do something, but you're not sure what...
- You see the situation as impossible, but you're not sure about prosecuting (filing for divorce, separation, etc.)
- You are ready to take these steps...

Appendix 2
Bylaws of the Oklahoma Coalition
on Domestic Violence
And
Principles of Unity and
Goals and Objectives

BYLAWS OF THE
OKLAHOMA COALITION ON DOMESTIC VIOLENCE

ARTICLE I

Name, Office

Section 1.01. Name of the Corporation. The name of the Corporation will be the OKLAHOMA COALITION ON DOMESTIC VIOLENCE.

Section 1.02. Principal Office. The principal office of the Oklahoma Coalition on Domestic Violence will be at 129 NW 5th, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma, 73102.

ARTICLE II

Purposes and Powers

Section 2.01. Purposes of the Corporation. The purposes for which this Corporation is formed are exclusively charitable, educational and scientific.

The specific and primary purposes are:

- A. To eliminate domestic abuse in the State of Oklahoma with primary focus on women and their dependent children.
- B. To provide services to the victims of domestic violence. Services to be provided by member organizations will include crisis telephone counseling, and/or temporary shelter for the victim and dependent children, and/or peer and professional counseling, and/or assistance in obtaining community resources, and/or help in acquiring employment skills, and/or work referral.
- C. To expose the roots of domestic violence.
- D. To provide quality services statewide and to expand service so that every victim of domestic violence in the state may obtain immediate, comprehensive service locally.
- E. To do any and all lawful activities which may aid in accomplishing the foregoing purposes, either alone or in conjunction or cooperation with others whether such others may be persons or organizations such as corporations, firms, associations, trusts, institutions, foundations, and governmental bureaus, departments, and agencies.

Section 2.02. Powers of the Corporation. To further the foregoing charitable, educational, and scientific purposes, the Corporation will have the following powers:

A. To solicit, collect and receive money and other assets, and to administer funds and contributions received by grant, gift, deed, bequest or device, and likewise to acquire money, securities, properties, rights and services of every kind and description, and to hold, invest, expand, contribute, use, sell, or otherwise dispose of any money, securities, property, rights, or services so acquired for the purposes above mentioned.

B. To borrow money and to accept, endorse, execute, and issue bonds, debentures, promissory notes, and other corporate obligations for monies borrowed, or in payment for property acquired or for any of the purposes of the Corporation, and to secure payment of any such obligation by mortgage, pledge, deed, indenture, agreement, or other instrument of trust, or by other lien upon, assignment of or agreement in regard to all or any part of the property rights or privileges of the Corporation.

C. To coordinate the sharing of skills, information and resources among members.

D. To obtain information and conduct research studies and analyses of domestic violence in the State of Oklahoma; to document the extent and character of the problem of domestic violence in the state and the larger culture, as well as prepare and publish reports as to any and all matters that may be of use in eliminating domestic violence in the state.

E. To conduct educational and other efforts to inform the residents of the state about the extent and character of domestic violence in this state and the larger culture.

F. To expand membership so that all geographical areas of the state are represented in the Corporation.

G. To conduct educational and other efforts to inform the victims of domestic violence of their legal rights and remedies.

H. To conduct educational and other efforts to encourage the victims of domestic violence to utilize the service provided by member organizations.

I. To conduct educational and other efforts to inform legislators, police, courts, social service organizations and mental health agencies of the multiple needs of victims of domestic violence.

J. To engage in activities to develop and expand resources and services where few or none presently exist.

K. To engage in any and all other activities which will directly or indirectly contribute to the elimination of domestic violence and in the interim to provide service for its victims.

L. To advocate change in existing legislation and adoption of new legislation which will contribute to the eradication of domestic violence in Oklahoma.

M. To exercise all other rights and powers conferred upon corporations formed under the Oklahoma statutes regarding non-profit corporations, providing, however, that the Corporation will not engage in any activities nor exercise any powers including those specifically mentioned herein that will not further the specific and primary purposes of the Corporation.

ARTICLE III

Members

Section 3.01. There will be one class of members of this Corporation. There will be no limitation on the maximum number of members the Corporation may have at any one time. Membership is available only to organizations, which must have non-profit, tax exempt status or have filed applications to obtain such status.

Section 3.02. Eligibility. In order to be eligible for membership in the Corporation, an organization must:

A. Provide shelter for abused women and their dependent children; and/or

B. Provide counseling, crisis intervention, referral and/or advocacy for victims of domestic violence and/or abuse; and/or

C. Be in the process of establishing (A) or (B); AND

D. Be committed to:

1. Providing services to victims of domestic violence and/or abuse,
2. Exposing the roots of violence,
3. Providing quality service statewide through cooperative, noncompetitive means, and

E. Operate its principal place of business in the State of Oklahoma.

ARTICLE IV

Delegate Assembly

Section 4.01. Powers. The activities, affairs and property of the Corporation will be managed, directed and controlled, and its powers exercised by, and invested in, the Delegate Assembly.

Section 4.02. Number and Age of Delegates. The number of Delegates will be consistent with the requirements of Section 3. All Delegates will be delegates of members of the Corporation, not less than eighteen (18) years of age.

Section 4.03. The term of a Delegate is indefinite. It is determined by the Delegate's member organization.

Section 4.04. Resignation. Any Delegate may resign at any time by delivering a written resignation to the Chair of Internal Communication. The resignation need not be accepted to be effective unless required by its terms. The member organization will identify the replacement Delegate within thirty (30) days or by the date of the member organization's next Board meeting, whichever comes first.

Section 4.05. Removal. Any Delegate may be removed at any time by the affirmative vote of two-thirds (2/3's) of the members of the Delegate Assembly present at a meeting of the Delegate Assembly. Removal will be for good cause shown as the Assembly may determine. Notice of removal will be in writing with reasons stated.

Section 4.06. Annual Meeting. The annual meeting of the Delegate Assembly will be held in April.

Section 4.07. Other Meetings. Regular meetings of the Delegate Assembly will be held quarterly in the months of July, October and January. Special meetings will be held at any time when called by a majority of the Delegates or the Chair of Internal Communication.

Section 4.08. Place of Meetings. Each meeting of the Delegate Assembly will be held at the principal office of the Corporation or at any other place that the Assembly shall designate.

Section 4.09. Notice. Notice of each special meeting of the Delegate Assembly will be mailed to each Delegate's residence or usual place of business not less than five (5) days nor more than ten (10) days before the day on which the meeting is to be held. Each notice will state the general nature of the business to be transacted, the day, time and place of the meeting, and by whose request it was called.

Section 4.10. Quorum. The presence at any meeting of the Delegate Assembly, in person, of no less than a majority of the authorized number of Delegates will be necessary and sufficient to constitute a quorum. A majority of those Delegates present may, by resolution, adjourn the meeting from time to time for a period not exceeding thirty-one (31) days in any one case.

Section 4.11. Voting. At all meetings of the Delegate Assembly, except

as otherwise expressly required by the Bylaws, all matters will be decided by the vote of a majority of the Delegates present at the meeting. All votes taken will be duly recorded, identifying the vote of each Delegate. Written proxy voting is permissible only when the party has been present during the discussion on the issue to be voted on.

Section 4.12. Annual Reports. The Delegate Assembly will present at each annual meeting of the Corporation, an annual report of the Corporation's activities during the preceding fiscal year and any other reports as, at the time, may be required by all applicable statutes. The Annual Report should accompany the notice of the annual meeting.

Section 4.13. Attendance. Any Delegate who misses two consecutive properly noticed meetings of the Delegate Assembly without a written or oral explanation satisfactory to the Assembly may be removed by the affirmative vote of a majority of the Delegates present at a meeting of the Delegate Assembly.

Section 4.14. Action by the Delegate Assembly Without a Meeting. Any action required or permitted to be taken by the Delegate Assembly may be taken without a meeting if a majority of the Delegates, individually or collectively, consent in writing to the action. The written consent or consents will be filed with the minutes of the proceedings of the Assembly, and the action taken will have the same force and effect as a majority vote of the Delegates.

ARTICLE V

Steering Committee

Section 5.01. The Steering Committee of the Corporation will be made up of the Chairs of the following committees: Internal Communication; Funding and Legal Issues; Membership and Treasury; Program Consultation and Volunteers; Public Information; and Research. Each Chair shall be elected in accordance with the provisions of this article. The Delegate Assembly may elect or appoint such other officers as it shall deem desirable, such officers to have the authority and to perform the duties prescribed, from time to time, by the Delegate Assembly. No two offices may be held by the same person.

Section 5.02. The Steering Committee will be the executive committee of the Delegate Assembly, and shall have the power to manage and conduct the business of the Corporation, with the exception that decisions pertaining to distribution of funds and the development of a state plan must be made by the entire Delegate Assembly.

Section 5.03. Election and Term of Office. The members of the Steering Committee will be elected annually by the Delegate Assembly at the regular annual meeting of the Delegate Assembly. If the election of Steering Committee members shall not be held at such meeting, such election will be held as soon thereafter as conveniently may be. New offices may be created and filled at any meeting of the Delegate Assembly. Each Steering Committee member shall hold office until her/his successor shall have been duly elected and shall have qualified. Each Chair will have another member of the Delegate Assembly elected or appointed to assist her/him and this shall

be considered a training opportunity for that member.

Section 5.04. Removal. Any Steering Committee member elected or appointed by the Delegate Assembly may be removed by said Assembly whenever in its judgement the best interests of the Corporation would be served thereby.

Section 5.05. Vacancies. A vacancy in any office because of death, resignation, disqualification or otherwise, may be filled by the Delegate Assembly for the unexpired portion of the term.

Section 5.06. Internal Communication. The Chair of Internal Communication shall be the principal executive officer of the Corporation and shall in general supervise and control all of the business and affairs of the Corporation. S/he shall preside at all meetings of the members, the Delegate Assembly and the Steering Committee. S/he may sign, with the Chair of Membership and Treasury, or any other proper officer of the Corporation authorized by the Delegate Assembly, all checks, contracts, documents, etc., to be executed on behalf of the Corporation, except in cases where the signing and execution thereof shall be expressly delegated by the Delegate Assembly or by statute to some other officer of the Corporation, and in general s/he shall perform all duties incident to the office of Chair of Internal Communication and such duties as may be prescribed by the Delegate Assembly.

Section 5.07. Funding and Legal Issues. The Chair of Funding and Legal Issues shall research and present to the Delegate Assembly potential sources of funding for the programs and activities of the Oklahoma Coalition on Domestic Violence. As directed by the Assembly, s/he shall prepare proposals in accordance with the policies of the Corporation and the funding source. S/he will be primarily responsible for required reporting that may result from any contracts or awards. S/he shall also assist the Assembly in remaining current on pending legislation as well as existing statutes which may affect the families or programs serving these families. S/he shall be prepared to recommend to the Delegate Assembly a position with regard to pending legislation, or to suggest areas of current law which may require the attention of the Coalition.

Section 5.08. Membership and Treasury. The Chair of Membership and Treasury shall accept and certify organizations as members of the Corporation, maintain such books of account as may be required by the Assembly and shall deliver at each meeting of the Assembly a report detailing the number of members and the balance of all accounts of the Corporation.

Section 5.09. Program Consultation and Volunteers. The Chair of Program Consultation and Volunteers shall provide consultation to any new or existing program designed to serve those persons experiencing family violence. S/he shall assist such programs, upon request, in planning and implementing services, administration and community outreach. S/he shall work in conjunction with any other agencies or programs providing consultation to ensure that the needs of particular programs are met. S/he shall develop materials for the recruitment, training and support of volunteers working in programs serving members of a violent family. In conjunction with existing programs, s/he shall strive for active, satisfying participation in such programs.

Section 5.10. Public Information. The Chair of Public Information shall strive to make the citizens of Oklahoma aware of the problem of family violence, the activities of various local community programs responding to the problems and the efforts of the Oklahoma Coalition on Domestic Violence to ensure the availability of services to these families.

Section 5.11. Research. The Chair of Research shall develop a computer system for the cataloging of data relating the incidence, nature and response to the problem of domestic violence. Such information shall be gathered cooperatively from participating programs and shall be presented on a regular basis to these programs and to the citizens of Oklahoma.

ARTICLE VI

Contracts, Checks, Deposits, and Funds

Section 6.01. Contracts. The Delegate Assembly may authorize any officer or officers, agent or agents of the Corporation, in addition to the officers of the Steering Committee authorized by these bylaws, to enter into any contract or execute and deliver any instrument in the name of and on the behalf of the Corporation. Such authority may be general or confined to specific instances.

Section 6.02. Checks and Drafts. All checks, drafts, or orders for the payment of money, notes or other evidences of indebtedness issued in the name of the Corporation shall be signed by such officer or officers, agent or agents of the Corporation and in such manner as shall from time to time be determined by resolution of the Delegate Assembly. In the absence of such determination by the Delegate Assembly, they shall be signed by the Chair of Membership and Treasury.

Section 6.03. Deposits. All funds of the Corporation shall be deposited from time to time to the credit of the Corporation in such banks, trust companies, or other depositories as the Delegate Assembly may select.

Section 6.04. Gifts. The Delegate Assembly may accept on behalf of the Corporation any contribution, gift, bequest, or devise for the general purposes of or for any special purpose of the Corporation.

ARTICLE VII

Certificate of Membership

Section 7.01. The Delegate Assembly may provide for the issuance of certificates evidencing membership in the Corporation, which shall be in such form as may be determined by the Assembly. Such certificates shall be signed by the Chair of Membership and Treasury. All certificates evidencing membership of any class shall be consecutively numbered. The name and address of each member and the date of issuance of the certificate shall be entered on the records of the Corpora-

tion. If any certificate shall become lost, mutilated, or destroyed, a new certificate may be issued therefore on such terms and conditions as the Delegate Assembly may determine.

Section 7.02. Issuance of Certificates. When a member has been elected to membership and has paid any initiation fee and dues that may then be required, a certificate of membership shall be issued in the organization's name and delivered to said organization by the Chair of Membership and Treasury, if the Delegate Assembly shall have provided for the issuance of certificates of membership.

ARTICLE VIII

Books and Records

Section 8.01. The Corporation shall keep correct and complete books and records of account and shall also keep minutes of the proceedings of its members, Delegate Assembly, and shall keep at the registered or principal office a record giving the names and addresses of the members entitled to vote. All books and records of the Corporation may be inspected by any member or her/his agent or attorney for any proper purpose at any reasonable time.

ARTICLE IX

Fiscal Year

Section 9.01. The fiscal year of the Corporation shall begin on the first day of July and end on the last day of June in each year.

ARTICLE X

Dues

Section 10.01. The Delegate Assembly may determine from time to time the amount of annual dues payable to the Corporation by members of the Corporation. A membership fee of \$25.00 (twenty-five dollars) is payable upon application for membership in the Coalition.

Section 10.02. Payment of Dues. Dues shall be payable in advance on the first day of July in each fiscal year.

Section 10.03. Default and Termination of Membership. When any member shall be in default in the payment of dues for a period of three months from the beginning of the fiscal year or period for which such dues become payable, or by failure to participate in three meetings without notification, her/his membership may thereupon be terminated by the Delegate Assembly in the manner provided within these bylaws.

ARTICLE XI

Compensation of and Contracts with Delegates and Staff

Section 11.01. Compensation of Delegates and Staff. The Delegates of the Corporation will serve without salary, but the Delegate Assembly may authorize payment by the Corporation of reasonable expenses incurred by the Delegates in performance of their duties and of reasonable compensation for special services rendered by any Delegate. The Delegate Assembly will fix the salary and other compensation of the Executive Director and of the staff of the Corporation at such time as the Coalition acquires staff.

Section 11.02. Contracts with Delegates or Staff. No Delegates or staff of the Corporation will be interested, directly or indirectly, in any contract relating to the operations conducted by it, nor in any contract for furnishing services or supplies to it unless:

- A. such contract will be authorized by a majority of Delegates present and voting at a meeting, and
- B. the fact and nature of such interest will have been fully disclosed or known to the members of the Delegate Assembly present at the meeting at which such contract is so authorized.

ARTICLE XII

Indemnification of Directors and Staff

Section 12.01. Indemnification. Any person (and the heirs, executors, and administrators of such person) made or threatened to be made a party to any action, suit or proceeding by reason of the fact that s/he is or was a Delegate or staff of the Corporation will be indemnified by the Corporation against any and all liability and the reasonable expenses, including attorney's fees and disbursements, incurred by her/him (or by her/his heirs, executors or administrators) in connection with the defense or settlement of such action, suit or proceeding, or in connection with any appearance therein, except in relation to matters as to which it shall be adjudged in such action, suit or proceeding that such Delegate or staff is liable for negligence or misconduct in the performance of her/his duties. Such right of indemnification will not be deemed exclusive of any other rights to which such Delegate or staff (or such heirs, executors or administrators) may be entitled apart from this Article.

ARTICLE XIII

Amendment of Bylaws

Section 13.01. Amendment of Bylaws. Except as otherwise provided

herein, these Bylaws may be amended or repealed and a new Bylaw or Bylaws may be enacted by two-thirds (2/3's) of the total membership. Notice of the proposed amendment will be presented to every member in writing, at least ten (10) days prior to the meeting at which the proposed amendment or repeal is to be acted upon. In cases of emergency, a minimum of five (5) days notice may be given, such notice being provided by telephone to all members.

ARTICLE XIV

Nondiscrimination Policy

Section 14.01. Employment. Neither the Corporation nor its member organizations will discriminate in hiring or promotion on the basis of race, religion, color, sex, ethnic origin or physical disability.

Section 14.02. Services. Neither the Corporation nor its member organizations will discriminate in the provision of services on the basis of race, religion, sex, ethnic origin or physical disability.

OKLAHOMA COALITION ON DOMESTIC VIOLENCE

Principles of Unity

The Oklahoma Coalition on Domestic Violence is comprised of non-profit community based organizations including crisis hotlines, shelters and task forces, working with the needs of battered women and their families. We represent both rural and urban areas of Oklahoma. We are committed to helping women acquire the information and survival skills necessary to take control over their lives and the decisions affecting their lives, and will not encourage women to remain in or return to violent situations. Our programs support and involve battered women of all racial, social, ethnic, religious, economic, age groups, and life styles. We oppose the use of violence and support equality in relationships and the concept of helping women to assume power over their own lives. We strive toward becoming independent, community based groups in which women make major policy and program decisions. To maintain membership in the Coalition, member groups will participate in the ongoing work of the Coalition and will be accountable to the entire Coalition for work done by or about the Coalition on its behalf. We are committed to building trust and supportive relationships within the Coalition and to avoiding competition among member groups.

GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

GOAL 1

To aid in the developing and/or securing of state and Federal resources for member organizations to provide services to battered women and their families.

Objectives

- a. To promote the passage of state legislation which would authorize funding for domestic violence programs.
- b. To promote the passage of Federal legislation which would authorize funding for domestic violence programs.
- c. To have policies instituted in government funding agencies which would make funding available to domestic violence programs through the existing funding systems, including but not limited to DHS (Title XX), DECA, Department of Mental Health, Crime Commission, Department of Public Health, etc.
- d. To educate private funding agencies about the need for domestic violence programs.

GOAL 2

To facilitate passage of legislation which will provide adequate protection for victims and potential victims of domestic violence.

Objectives

- a. To work for the enactment of legislation in Oklahoma to adequately protect victims of domestic violence.
- b. To work for the enactment of Federal legislation to protect victims of domestic violence.
- c. To develop liaisons with other state and regional organizations such as the National Coalition Against Domestic Violence which will strengthen the Coalition's legislative effectiveness.

GOAL 3

To establish uniform standards for the operation and evaluation of domestic violence programs in Oklahoma and to take initial steps toward their institution.

Objectives

- a. To write a policy statement explaining the purpose for establishing and enforcing standards.
- b. To write uniform standards.
- c. To begin the process of monitoring enforcement.

GOAL 4

To educate the public to a non-acceptance of violence and to strive toward the complete elimination of violence in our society.

GOAL 5

To develop a statewide network of shelters.

GOAL 6

To provide technical assistance for program development, fiscal management, and community based research.

GOAL 7

To collect data on the existence and character of domestic violence in Oklahoma.

GOAL 8

To provide consultation and education to government and private social services, criminal justice, health, welfare and other social service agencies.

Appendix 3

**List of Readings Prepared for SDVS
and Checkout List for Readings**

Appendix 3

List of Readings Prepared for SDVS

- Ball, Margaret. "Issues of Violence in Family Casework." Social Casework, 1977, 58, 3-12.
- Bass, David, & Rice, Janet. "Agency Response to the Abused Wife." Social Casework, 1979, 338-342.
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(Chapter 2 - "Psychosocial Theory of Learned Helplessness," and,
Chapter 3 - "The Cycle Theory of Violence," 37-61)

Appendix 4
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Appendix 5

Time Sheet

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