

LOCAL ITEM--A STUDY OF THE EXTENT OF VIOLENCE AMONG FAMILY MEMBERS AND THE NEED FOR INTERVENTION SERVICES.

Tape also available

CONSENSUS QUESTIONS:

1. Should the LWV of Decatur support local efforts to provide intervention services for victims of family violence?
2. Shall the LWV of Decatur monitor the implementation locally of HB1560 and HB1734

Committee Members: Margaret Campbell, Cluney John, Otta Key, Milli Protzman, Margaret Sutton

MWC: We will give the presentation of this study in four segments. We ask that you hold your questions and comments until all four have been given. Child abuse will not be dealt with specifically in this study, but as part of the family problem. LWV of Illinois has a thoro and updated stand under Child Welfare, and a program later this year will include a review of that area. Cluney John will give you general background material on the problem of domestic violence.

CLUNEY:

MWC: As an attorney Margaret Sutton is especially qualified to explain some of the legal aspects of the problem.

MARGARET S.:

MWC: When I started to research this subject I ran into trouble on the second word: Extent. Peg Finley, executive director of the Illinois Coalition Against Domestic Violence, put it this way: "It is not only very difficult to determine the extent of the problem, it may be impossible". She suggested that, if we had a cooperative police department, we might do a survey. Using police figures as a base we send questionnaires to persons and agencies to whom we might expect victims to appeal. For a short time Cluney and I thought that we could make it work. We compiled a list and questionnaire, and then learned that we were getting nothing from the police department. Since we could not say, "so many people in Decatur asked for help in a certain time period", we decided to approach it from a completely different direction, and tell you what happened in a neighboring city of approximately the same size when they offered shelter to victims. Otta Key will describe the Sojourn Women's Center in Springfield, and the Illinois Coalition Against Domestic Violence. She had hand-outs and poster.

OTTA KEY:

MWC: I think that most of you know why the League happened to choose this item. Last year the YWCA formed a committee to study the problem of domestic violence with the hope of providing some kind of help to victims. They asked LWV for a letter of support for their efforts and since we had not taken a position we were not able to comply. Many of us were unhappy about this and decided to try to do something about it. Milli Protzman will tell you the history of this committee.

MILLI:

MWC: We have much material about funding local programs. Otta has told you about the Illinois Coalition which does most of its funding through Title XX, under Social Security Act, HEW. Others are:

LEAA~~OO~~ Law Enforcement Assistance Adm., under the Justice Dept. It is the only agency to award grants specifically for domestic violence. It has awarded 9 new demonstration grants under its Family Violence Program (FVP) which now funds 15 other service projects. This year's grants emphasize the need for increased attention to domestic abuse in rural households. They will also fund RESPONSE, the publication of The Center For Women Policy Studies.

ACTION--Agency for Volunteer Services (Vista Volunteers) or direct grant.

HUD--Community Development Block Grants.

Dept. of Labor--CETA

Community Service Administration Grants

General Revenue Sharing--may use as seed money for shelters.

Employment

LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS OF DECATUR

LOCAL ITEM: A study of the extent of violence among family members and the need for intervention services.

Research sources:

1. Center For Women Policy Studies - -Directory of programs serving battered Wives
2000 P Street N.W. Suite 508 Response Newsletter
Washington, DC 20036
2. Department of Labor -- List of money sources
Women's Bureau
Washington DC 20210
3. Assault Crisis Center --Pamphlets
4009 Washtenaw Blvd.
Ann Arbor, Mich 48104
4. Illinois Coalition Against Domestic Violence
842 S. Second St. #2
Springfield, Ill. 62704
Margaret L. Fenley, Executive Director
5. Sojourn Women's Center
P.O. Box 1052
Springfield, Ill. 62705
Barbara Shaw, Executive Director

LEGAL ASPECTS--M. Sutton

The legal aspects of domestic violence don't offer much deterrence to the abuser and it doesn't offer much solace to the abused victim. You must remember that through out much of the English legal system the wife and children of a man were considered his property, and if it is your property you can pretty well do what you want with it.

Despite that as early as 1700 in family law from England, it was reported that "---husband and wife be but one person in law and the law makes the the wife subject to the husband, yet he cannot kill her but it is murder, and not beat her but she may pray the peace". So as far back as 1700 your wife was your property but you couldn't beat her.

It is just as much against the law to beat or kill your husband or wife as it to beat or kill anyone, and are prosecutable. Modern law provides adequate penalties against such acts. The problem lies with the enforcement. It's against the law--so what? For the victim a civil or criminal approach is possible.

If the victim chooses the civil route she will work with a private attorney. Either she must pay him, or he might work free, or she might seek help from the local legal aid. Here in Decatur it is the Land of Lincoln Legal Ass. if she qualifies because of low income. Unmarried live-togethers or Married spouse may seek a civil injunction on behalf of victim and her minor children. They obtain this by alleging physical injury or the threat of imminent Pphysical harm. If granted upon the showing of such an injury or harm the injunction can last up to 30 days. It can prohibit the abuser from entering the family home; it can establish temporary custody and visitation rights; it can even recommend counseling. By no means does it always do all these things. Those are just things that the law might do.

Emergency injunctions can be granted without previous notice or hearing. They must be heard as soon as possible, never to exceed 10 days. Such injunctions cost money, are limited in duration and are generally not very effective. They serve mostly as a bluff. Example: a policeman is called to the scene and he is shown an injunction which prohibits the abusing spouse from entering his home. Without enabling legislation, which some states have but Illinois does not have, the policeman cannot make an arrest.

The proper remedy is for the person who got the injunction to go to court next week and ask the court to ask the enjoined person why he should not be held in contempt for violation of the courts injunctive order. It is a tedious process. The enjoined spouse often will obey the order, intimidated by the threat of calling the police. Sometimes the policeman will not realize his limitations and will arrest the person. Generally it only brings on a fresh assault amounting to a criminal response. The best the police can do is use their persuasive powers to cause the abuser to leave voluntarily.

The victim may select the criminal prosecution route. Generally the police are called and if they find sufficient evidence to make an arrest they do so and then the matter is turned over to the State's Att. office. Remember that responding to domestic violence calls is one of the most dangerous that police make. Whether or not, or how vigorously to prosecute is an extremely complicated and touchy decision. A 1978 report of the District Attorney's Ass. discusses many aspects of this process. For example: their first recommendation is that spouse abuse, which is a crime, be treated like a crime. Obviously if they are saying that some courts aren't treating it like a crime there are other serious problems.

2. Legal aspects

Should we worry about "more serious" crimes first? Such cases are often difficult to prosecute. The witnesses may back out before trial, and now many prosecutors assume that this will happen, not considering each individual case on its own merits. Often there are no other witnesses but the victim. Furthermore, Judges and juries are reluctant to convict because of the family nature of the crime, feeling the family should solve its own problem. Others worry about locking up the family bread winner, and even if the abuser is arrested he may be back home within hours if he can post bond. If he is kept jailed the family may have no source of income, a thing which causes many spouses to withdraw charges in order to feed the children. Even with a successful prosecution and conviction there is no guarantee the abuser won't stay in the same vicinity on probation. Needless to say, he isn't too pleased with the complaining spouse and the relationship is not improved. Often with or without a divorce the couple are compelled to a continuing relationship of some sort, especially if children are involved.

So the criminal route sees the police first, who may or may not be sympathetic to the wife's complaints and are understandably fearful of even answering domestic violence calls. Prosecutors office--looking at its own win-loss record--knowing that domestic violence cases rarely lead to convictions, and an attitude in the courts and juries, who are, after all, only a reflection of our society--who feel that this is really only a family matter, not a matter for the interference of the State, and --maybe deep down--think it may not be all that bad. I couldn't resist giving you this quote from a sociologist in 1963, and as near as I can see the man meant it--"The female is and was always meant to be amenable, loving, and a bit on the fickle side; willing to accept the full domination of the male; a bit fractious, but improved by being beaten once in a while" 1963--and apparently he didn't mean this as a joke--a common image in our society of the female role.

Transcribed from tape by M. Campbell

LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS OF DECATUR

LOCAL ITEM--A STUDY OF THE EXTENT OF VIOLENCE AMONG FAMILY MEMBERS AND THE NEED FOR INTERVENTION SERVICES.

When Sojourn Women's Center in Springfield was opened in November 1975 it could house 8 women and children. It was used until September 1978 when they moved to a house with a capacity of 15. In April 1979 they moved again and now can shelter 25 persons. They will accept referrals from Decatur in case of emergency and if they have available room. They have been full almost every night since November 1975 and often have a waiting list. No woman is turned away if she is in immediate physical danger.

They have 23 paid staff positions; 9 in the children's program, 9 in adult direct services, and 5 in administrative/support services. The house is staffed 24 hours a day, as they have a 24 hour hot-line and admittance policy. They also utilize a core of trained volunteers for regular or emergency house coverage. 11 of the staff are paid through Title XX and 12 are on OETA contracts.

Sojourn Women's Center is a member of the Illinois Coalition Against Domestic Violence. I have given you a copy of the Client Data for the period December 1978 to June 1979. On the poster you can see the monthly totals for July thru December 1979. The brochure is put out by the Illinois Coalition to provide advice and information for those who need it. Because of similarity of location and population we feel that Sojourn's history and statistics are indicative of what we could expect in Decatur.

The Illinois Coalition Against Domestic Violence was founded in Jan. 1978 when representatives from 10 Illinois organizations met to plan a unified request for funding to provide shelter and supportive services to victims of family violence. Nine months later the coalition was successful in signing two contracts with the IDPA for purchase of social services and administrative support. Nine member organizations sub-contracted to deliver the funded services during the first period--Dec. 2, 1978 to June 30, 1979. Thirteen programs are presently funded.

Funds were made available under Gov. Thompson's Donated Funds Initiative. Through DFI organizations such as the Coalition are able to have access to Federal Title XX funds on a reimbursement basis. The initiative requires that 25% of the monies be "donated" to the state by local charitable organizations. However, "providers" are able to adjust their monthly 25% "local match" payments to reflect actual client caseload and billing.

IDPA has developed 2 provisions which are vital to the operation of a program dealing with the sensitive issue of domestic abuse:

1. The preservation of confidentiality in record keeping.
2. The inclusion of "protective status" as an eligibility category.

The ICADV was able to negotiate Title XX contracts because it was capable of organizing and unifying 24 experienced, anti-domestic violence service organizations under one umbrella.

Administration includes a volunteer Board of Directors, working committees, and an office in Springfield with 3 full time staff. Miss Margaret Finley is Executive Director. The staff provides fiscal oversight to assist all programs to meet DFI requirements, monitors programs, coordinates projects and makes on-site visits to funded providers.

2.

GENERAL GOALS

1. Development of research and data to document services.
2. State wide educational effort toward residents, legislators, police, courts, social service agencies, and Mental Health agencies of multiple needs and services.
3. Engage in activities which contribute to elimination of domestic violence.

PREVENTATIVE AND REHABILITATIVE SERVICES INCLUDE:

1. Individual or group counseling
2. Advocacy
3. Information and referral
4. emergency transportation services
5. 24 hour hotline
6. temporary shelter
7. Emergency medical care

The nine funded projects in the final 7 months of 1979 provided:

1. 22,500 hrs. of social and rehabilitative services to over 2,000 persons
2. Provided 13,700 Client Bed Nights

(Poster)

For fiscal year 1980 the Coalition finalized DFI contracts to add 5 new member agencies as service providers in as yet unserved areas of the State. The contracts total over one million dollars, with a target population of approximately 6,000 persons, most of whom will meet Title XX income eligibility requirements-- family income at or below 80% of the State's median income level.

Almost without exception from the first day that a new shelter is opened in Illinois, it is filled to capacity with battered women and their children. It is hoped that given support, guidance and the opportunity for self-direction in a safe and secure environment a battered woman will be able to regain her self esteem and re-structure her life.

The poster indicates the number of persons served in Springfield, Peoria and Urbana, July through September.

Springfield--	183
Urbana	--126
Peoria	--121

P OSTER--for Otta's segment

SOSOURN WOMEN'S CENTER, SPRINGFIELD

	ADULTS	CHILDREN
July, 1979	28	34
August	44	38
September	25	22
October	39	32
November	22	27
December	<u>27</u>	<u>31</u>
6 month total served	185	184

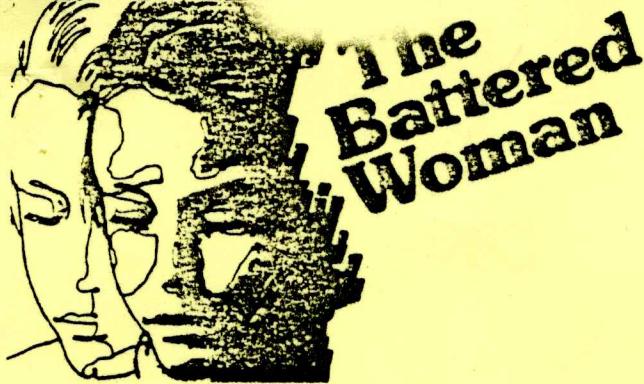
3 month report

Peoria---Tri-county Women Strength	121
Urbana---A Woman's Place	126

7 month report

9 funded projects--- Provided 22 ,500 hours of social and rehabilitative services to over 2,000 persons

Provided 13,700 Client Bed Nights



from See. Coalition

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"Off the Beaten Track," Kaufman, Oransky and Block. Women Against Abuse, c/o Germantown Women's Center, 5519 Wister Street, Phila., Pa. 19144 (\$1.00)

"Stay Away From My Body" Elisabeth Kobus. c/o Janice Weiss, 47 Cherry Street, Somerville, Ma. 02144 (.50)

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Cherney John

The Nature and Extent of Wife Beating in the U.S. --- for Decatur LWV study

Wife-beating. Spouse assault or abuse . It can be a slap or a shove not significant enough to show up in the criminal justice system, or it can be full-force kicking and beating of any part of the body. The signs may be hidden under hair on the head, or a maternity top about the belly; or the victim may need emergency medical treatment ~~in an attempt to save her life.~~ in an attempt to save her life. For our purposes we shall refer to the victim as being female. While as many men are killed by their wives as women by their husbands, long-term physical abuse between spouses is almost always perpetrated by the man. The problem has, in fact, come to be known as wife-beating.

Spouse assault is rarely an isolated episode; more often the violence follows a pattern in which the attacks increase in both severity and frequency if they go unchecked. As an illustration, a 1973 Kansas City police study showed that in 85% of homicide or aggravated assault cases in the home, police had been called at least once before; in 50% of these, they had been to the home five times or more. In 1975, FBI figures recorded 20,500 murders in the United States. Two-thirds of these were committed by relatives or friends and in over half of the family homicides, it was a case of one spouse killing another.

The problem of spouse abuse is attributed largely to the way men and women are socialized to behave. Persons involved in such violence over time, and others who see this behavior as normal, too often accept as desirable the stereotype of the dominant, aggressive male and the passive submissive female.

As a society we don't like to acknowledge physical violence within our families since our image is the family as a haven of love and nurturance. Equally deep-rooted is the tradition of the man as head of the house. While it is unacceptable behavior to hit a stranger on the street, many will rationalize and fail to interfere when a husband strikes his wife. Is it for her own good? Many couples establish a pattern of physical

abuse after marriage when there were no signs of it during their dating or engaged period. Is a marriage license a battering license? In far too many instances, the answer we seem to hear is "yes".

Underlying all of our attitudes is the respect we have for the privacy of individuals in their homes. Important as this is, the charge is heard from some quarters that relatives, neighbors, police, doctors, lawyers and judges are seriously failing as advocates for the women victims; in fact they only add to the sense of isolation and helplessness these women feel.

The universal difficulty in establishing an accurate picture of the extent of spouse abuse is that no one records the incidents specifically, only in more general categories (assaults, domestic disturbances, homicides...). Even so, we know that more than 1.8 million women suffer at the hands of their husbands. This represents reported physical attacks. Legal experts agree that this is only the tip of the iceberg, though; wife abuse is considered to be the most underreported crime in the United States today, even more so than rape. Best estimates put the actual occurrence of wife abuse at ten times the reported ^{number of} cases. In light of this widely-held belief, we see that wife abuse is a problem for 18 to 20 million women in the United States.

In Atlanta, Georgia: 60% of all night calls received on police night shift are reported domestic disturbances.

At Boston City Hospital: approximately 70% of the assault victims received in the Emergency Room are women who've been attacked in the home.

The St. Paul, Minnesota, police department makes written reports each week of approximately 100 wife-beating episodes;

this does not include calls made by the police where the wife decides not to press charges.

Residents of rural and wealthy suburban areas have no reason to think the problem is less prevalent for them. Fairfax County, Va. and Norwalk, Conn. have approximately the same rates of reported wife abuse as New York's 30th precinct, a Harlem community of working class Blacks and Latin Americans.

While the loss in human terms is horrifying, a graphic economic point is well-taken here: abuse-related absenteeism results in an estimated economic loss to the nation of a minimum of \$3 billion- \$5 billion annually. Medical bills can easily add another \$100 million to these totals.

Most Americans assume that they don't know anyone with a violent home situation and it is natural to wonder who the victims of wife abuse are. In fact, any woman is a potential victim and the odds are that we all know women who are beaten repeatedly or have been in the past. Women who come in to shelters are generally between the ages of 20 and 60 and they represent every ethnic group, educational level, and religious background.

Why do battered women stay? Not all do. Those who extricate themselves without the help of the police or the D. A. usually have the advantage of a strong support system of family and friends and are not economically dependent on their abusers.

Initially, a woman stays because she loves her mate and believes his promises to change. Over a period of time her staying results from the woman perceiving the criminal justice system as a last resort. She often has no means of supporting herself, is emotionally dependent on her husband, and is isolated from friends and family.

A recent study showed that even women who are well-educated and professionally ambitious may utilize traditional, deferential behavior in their relationships with men. The result of this profile and syndrome is that the victim too often rationalizes the violence by concluding that she somehow deserves it, or that the abuser is not responsible because he is under stress, unemployed, alcoholic, etc.

A woman who stays feels powerlessness and fear. She usually sees no alternatives, particularly if there are no shelters or if she has met with insensitive or ineffective treatment by police or social service agencies. Her fear is of retaliation by her spouse should her efforts to get out permanently be unsuccessful.

It is impossible to generalize about what kind of man might beat the woman he lives with. Known abusers are of all ages and educational backgrounds, from every religious and ethnic group.

While alcohol is a factor in many domestic violence situations, it is a gross oversimplification to assume that alcohol is the cause. Stopping the drinking of an abusive spouse is not likely to stop the attacks for good. Rather, the abuser may invoke his drunkenness to explain his behavior to others or to himself. The liquor is an excuse or license often: the abuser becomes intoxicated in order to carry out the beating.

The Decatur Y.W.C.A. and the Domestic Violence Program

During 1979 the Y.W.C.A. held an awareness workshop concerning battered women and a domestic violence sub committee ^{mtg} of the Council of Community Services.

The "YW" housed three domestic violence training sessions and twelve committee meetings for domestic violence. They paid expenses for staff member to attend six Illinois Coalition Against Domestic Violence meetings in Springfield, plus one ICADV sub-committee meeting.

The YWCA became a full member of the ICADV, with representation on the Board of Directors plus access to any ICADV funded shelter in the state of Illinois for battered women from Decatur.

A staff member gave three speeches on domestic violence plus one presentation at Planned Parenthood.

attended four emergency housing committee meetings (DMCOC) drove a battered woman and her children to Sojourn House counseled nine domestic violence victims by phone. Some of these women were routed to Sojourn House, A Woman's Place, Dr. Georgia Cuddeback at Decatur Mental Health, Bobbye Van Deventer at Emergency Housing, and the Salvation Army. Counseled two domestic violence victims in her office served as chairperson of committee for resources manual for advocates

worked an equivalent of 15 eight hour days on the Domestic Violence Program in Decatur.

ORGANIZATION STRUCTURE OF SUB COMMITTEE ON DOMESTIC VIOLENCE OF THE COUNCIL OF COMMUNITY SERVICE

Following Barbara Brown's resignation from the YWCA, the sub committee on Domestic violence of the Council of Community Services assumed the responsibility of developing a domestic violence program in the city of Decatur. At that time Dr. Kris Coryell agreed to serve as chairperson. Dr. Coryell resigned as chair in November. Amy Wilson was elected chairperson at a training session in November

On January 15, 1980 I attended a sub committee meeting at the YWCA. They are working on a new training session for advocates a training manual, and hope to have a 24 hour answering service set up in March 1980.

Medird Prizman

Domestic Violence

The new Executive Director of the YWCA, Jan Wykoff, has re-established the original working relationship between the Council of Community Services and the community based committee.

The YWCA was asked to act as a developmental arm of the Council of Community Services for the domestic violence program. The YW is accomplishing this in the following ways:

1. Taking referrals and triaging them as needed.
2. Establishing a domestic violence program priority on a national and local level.
3. Acting as a focal point for the community based domestic violence committee that is actively working towards a viable domestic violence program.
4. Including domestic violence committee work in the job descriptions of Womens' Resources Director, Virginia Kranz, and Administrative Assistant, Mickey Robertson.
5. Virginia Kranz is to continue as the YWCA delegate to the Illinois Coalition Against Domestic Violence.
(Georgia Cuddeback, of Decatur Mental Health Center, who has worked closely with Amy Wilson in the formulation of a handbook for domestic violence advocates and has helped plan and implement the training of the advocates, has counseled with batterers as well as batterees, and who is actively concerned with the success of the program has agreed to be alternate delegate)
6. Domestic violence meetings and training sessions may continue to be scheduled at the YWCA as part of the YWCA support.

The understanding with the Council of Community Services is that by taking this "active" "focal point" role, the YWCA will present the information accumulated by this community committee at the appropriate time, i.e., when a community assessment for funding is required.

Note: this information was obtained from Virginia Kranz and Jan Wykoff

On January 18, 1981 Cluney John and I had an interview with Dr. Georgia Cuddeback at the Decatur Mental Health Center.

Mildred Protzman

President's Letter

Dear Friends,

This is the month I know you have all been waiting for. The Family Violence Study Committee will make a report and after discussion, consensus will be taken. We already have a position in LWVILL on child abuse and a program later this year will include a review of that area. The committee members, Margaret Campbell (Chair), Cluney John, Otta Key, Milli Protzman, Diane Basten and Margaret Sutton, have worked very hard compiling information for you. Come share and voice your opinions.

February is our birthday month, as you may have noticed! We are fortunate to have a few seasoned early members still in our league -- Lola Smith, Emmy Lou Moore, and Pauline Smith have been supportive of the League and its activities for a long time. Their consistent interest and support is greatly appreciated.

Don't forget February 13th, and Happy Birthday!

As ever, *Barb*

PRIMARY ELECTION '80 CONFERENCE

Sneak Preview

The League of Women Voters of Illinois launches the celebration of its 60th Anniversary doing what it does best -- presenting candidates to the voter. This time it is the candidates in the primary race for the office of United States Senator, who will present their views and answer questions at the League's 60th Anniversary celebration.

PRIMARY ELECTION '80 CONFERENCE
 February 28, 1980
 Grand Ballroom, The Palmer House
 Monroe, between State and Wabash

Registration and Cash Bar: 11:00 a.m.

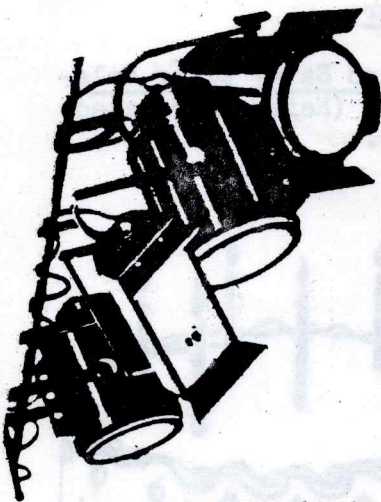
Luncheon: Noon

Candidates: 1:00 to 2:30 p.m.

Cost: \$12.75

Reservations close February 22, 1980

Due to limited space, all reservations will be on a first come-first served basis and attendance is by ticket only. Reservations with accompanying check may be sent to the League of Women Voters of Illinois, 67 East Madison Street, Chicago 60603. (See next page.)



Program Update

LOCAL ITEM: A STUDY OF THE EXTENT OF VIOLENCE AMONG FAMILY MEMBERS AND THE NEED OF INTERVENTION SERVICES.

GENERAL MEETING: February 13, 1980, 7:30 PM, Westminster Presbyterian church, Room 111

In our presentation we will explore the background of this problem, the legal aspects involved, what has been and is being done to help those affected by violence in the family setting. We found "EXTENT" very elusive, but think we have some meaningful figures. Child abuse will not be dealt with specifically in this study, but as part of the family problem. LWV of Illinois has a thorough and updated stand under Child Welfare, which you will find in WHERE WE STAND.

QUESTIONS FOR CONSENSUS:

1. Shall LWV of Decatur support local efforts to provide intervention services for victims of family violence?
2. Shall the LWV of Decatur monitor the implementation of HB1560 and HB1734 locally?

Did you know?

FEMINIST PARK

As the result of a side trip that Mr. and Mrs. Ralph Peters of Seattle, Washington took last year to Seneca Falls, New York, several buildings in that town will soon be incorporated into a new national park honoring the women's rights movement. One building is the Wesleyan Methodist Church, site of the first women's rights conference in 1848. Two others were the homes of Elizabeth Cady Stanton, a leading feminist and an organizer of the conference, and Amelia Bloomer, publisher of America's first feminist newspaper. The Peterses were shocked to find both homes neglected and for sale, while the Wesleyan Church was a Laundromat. Peters bought the 1820 Stanton house, and with others he formed the Elizabeth Cady Stanton Foundation to promote concern for the historic sites (for information, write 32 Washington St., Seneca Falls, NY 13148). The National Park Service became interested, and pending congressional approval, it will start work on the Women's Rights Movement National Historic Park early next year. "Only six of America's historic monuments and landmarks commemorate women's accomplishments," says F. Ross Holland, Assistant Director of the National Park Service. "This will be the first to honor America's feminist movement."

AVAILABLE PUBLICATIONS

(Contact Cluney John)

1. Legislative Newsletter - 8 issues for \$5.
2. Legislative Directory, 1979-80, \$.90 plus tax.

RESERVATION FORM FOR ELECTION '80 CONFERENCE

Feb. 28, 1980, Grand Ballroom, Palmer House Hotel, Chicago, IL
 Name: _____ Street Address: _____

Town/State: _____ # of Reservations at \$12.75: _____

Return w/ payment to LWVILL, 67 E. Madison St., Chicago, IL 60603

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SOJOURN WOMEN'S CENTER
1979 Client Data
12/78 - 6/79

Total Population - 105

1. Source of referral to Sojourn		
a. Hospital		10.5%
b. Police		12.4%
c. Self-referral		29.5%
d. Public Aid		4.8%
e. Other		42.8%
2. County of Admission		
a. Sangamon		69.5%
b. Cook		5.7%
c. Other		20.3%
d. Unknown		4.5%
3. Reason for Admission		
a. Physical abuse of woman		54.3%
b. Emergency Housing only		14.3%
c. Other including: mental abuse, family crisis, personal/emotional crisis, physical abuse of children, threat of physical abuse		31.4%
4. Marital Status		
a. Married		39.0%
b. Single		23.8%
c. Divorced		13.3%
d. Separated		17.1%
e. Common law marriage		1.0%
f. Divorce in process		3.8%
g. Unknown		2.0%
5. Average number of children per woman		1.5
6. Race or Ethnic Group		
a. Black		12.4%
b. Caucasian		84.6%
c. Hispanic		3.0%
7. Average Age of Women		29.1
Range of age		17 - 62
8. Educational Level		
a. 8th grade or less		3.8%
b. 9th - 11th grade		45.7%
c. High school grad		27.6%
d. G.E.D.		2.9%

8. Educational Level - continued	
e. Some college	12.4%
f. B.S. or B.A.	
g. Some graduate work	
h. Masters degree	
i. Technical or trade school	1.0%
g. Unknown	6.6%
9. Income Source	
a. Full time employment	28.6%
b. Part time employment	3.8%
c. Government assistance	24.8%
d. Child support	0.0%
e. Other	36.1%
f. Unknown	6.7%
10. Discharge status of the known physically abused Women:	
a. Returned to abusive situation	29.8%
b. Did not return to abusive situation	40.4%
c. Unknown	29.8%
11. Total number of Sojourn admissions	
a. First admission	85.5%
b. One previous admission	12.5%
c. Two previous admissions	2.0%

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION - July through November

	<u>Adults</u>	<u>Children (# served)</u>
July	28	34
August	44	38
September	25	22
October	39	32
November	22	27
December	27	31

These figures include "walk-ins" - men or women who come for counseling, advocacy, or referral services but do not ask for shelter - no more than 5 a month.