



New Jersey Division of Criminal Justice

Dynamics of Domestic Violence

Module 1

In-Service Training
For
Police Officers

Instructor Manual

Instructor Note

Note: This training module is for law enforcement use only. It is intended to serve as a summary of legal concepts. It does not constitute the creation of a prescribed legal standard. It should not be construed as evidential in any criminal or civil proceedings.

As with all training material that is date sensitive, the instructor should ensure that the most current training material is being used.

The Division of Criminal Justice has prepared the following domestic violence training programs, with both instructor and student manuals:

Dynamics of Domestic Violence, Module 1

Legal Aspects of Domestic Violence, Module 2

Enforcement of Out-of-State Restraining Orders or Orders of Protection in Domestic Violence Cases, Module 3

Interviewing Techniques in Domestic Violence Cases, Module 4

Handling a Domestic Violence Call, In-Service Training for Police Dispatchers

Training Guide for Completing the Victim Notification Form

- ◆ Training Guide for Completing the Domestic Violence Complaint and Application for a Temporary Restraining Order

Table of Contents

Introduction	1
Facts and Misconceptions About Domestic Violence	1
Domestic Violence Defined	4
Battering Defined	4
Characteristics of A Batterer	5
Characteristics of a Victim of Domestic Violence	6
The Cycle of Violence	8
If It's So Bad, Why Does She Stay?	11
The Question Should Be: Why Does He Beat or Abuse Her?	13
What Do We Do With the Batterer?	13
Exercise on Identifying Domestic Violence	14

Introduction to the Dynamics of Domestic Violence

Introduction

This session focuses on defining the dynamics of domestic violence so law enforcement officers will gain an understanding of the scope of the problem and how to properly respond to domestic violence situations.

Domestic violence is not a new problem. For many years, domestic violence took place behind closed doors. It was a family matter; not the concern of society. However, this attitude began to change. In the late 1970's the women's right movement opened the doors of the homes of violence. No longer is domestic violence socially and legally acceptable.

In New Jersey, as it is now in many states, it is against the law to commit an act of violence against a household or a former household member. Law enforcement officers must enforce this law just as they must enforce other laws. Unlike many other crimes, in domestic violence the parties know one another. Often times they live together. They may love one another. This close relationship produces psychological ramifications which law enforcement officers must understand.

Distribute Domestic Violence Quiz. Allow officers a few minutes to complete. Instruct them not to consult their training manuals for answers during this time. The following section discusses in detail each of the questions in the quiz.

Facts and Misconceptions About Domestic Violence

- Battering is rare. [False]

Battering is extremely common. The FBI reports that a woman is battered every 12 seconds in this country. More than 50% of all American women will experience some form of violence from their spouses during marriage.¹ Three to four million women are physically abused each year.² Many of the abused women are beaten as frequently as once a month, once a week, or even daily.³

- Domestic violence occurs only in poor, poorly educated, minority or “dysfunctional” families. [False]

There are doctors, ministers, psychologists, cops, attorneys, judges and other professionals who beat their wives. Battering happens in rich, white educated and respectable families.

- Battering is about couples getting into a brawl on Saturday night beating each other up and disrupting the neighbors. It does not affect any one but the two people involved in the brawl. [False]

In domestic assaults, one partner is beating, intimidating, and terrorizing the other. It is not “mutual combat” or two people in a fist fight. It is one person dominating and controlling the other. Of the serious assaults, 95% of the victims are women.⁴ One million women seek medical assistance each year for injuries they suffer from the hands of a male partner.⁵ The injuries suffered by abused women are at least as serious as those suffered in violent felony crimes.

Weapons are used in 30% of all domestic violence incidents.⁶ Thirty-one percent of all women murdered in this country are killed by their husbands, ex-husbands, or lovers.⁷

Domestic violence creates a significant threat to children in the home. Children in homes of domestic violence are 15 times more likely to be abused or neglected than children in peaceful homes.⁸ Children may be affected psychologically. Some studies indicate that between 53 and 70% of men who abuse women also abuse their children and a significant number sexually abuse the children, especially daughters.

Many children also suffer serious injuries as a result of their father’s conduct while beating their mothers. Sixty-two percent of sons over the age of 14 are injured trying to protect their mothers. A son who sees his father beat his mother is more likely to become a delinquent or a batterer himself than if his father beat him instead.⁹ Clinical data indicates that boys will use violence to resolve conflicts and girls will see abuse as an integral part of a close relationship.¹⁰

Violence in the home has a ripple effect. It affects every day lives, imperils jobs, infects the workplace, ruins leisure time and educational opportunities.¹¹ This violence in the home also imposes significant indirect economic costs on communities by increased healthcare costs and lost productivity by absenteeism in the workplace.¹²

- Domestic violence is usually a one time event, an isolated incident. [False]

Battering is a pattern, a reign of force and terror. Once violence begins in a relationship, it gets worse and more frequent over a period of time. Battering is not just one physical attack. It is a number of tactics (intimidation, threats, economic deprivation, psychological and sexual abuse) used repeatedly. Physical violence is one of those tactics. Experts have compared methods used by batterers to those used by terrorists to brainwash hostages. This is known as the “Stockholm Syndrome.”

- The community places responsibility for violence where it belongs on the criminal. [False]

Most people blame the victim of battering for the crime. They blame her for causing the abuse. They expect the woman to stop the violence, and repeatedly analyze her motivations for not leaving, rather than scrutinizing why the batterer keeps beating her, and why the community allows it.

- Drinking causes battering. [False]

Assailants use drinking as one of many excuses for violence, and as a way of putting responsibility for their violence elsewhere. There is a 50%, or higher, correlation between substance abuse and domestic violence, but no causal relationship. Stopping the assailant’s drinking will not end the violence. Both problems must be addressed independently.

- Stress causes domestic assault. [False]

Many people who are under extreme stress do not assault their partners. Assailants who are stressed at work do not attack their co-workers or bosses.

- Men who batter do so because they cannot control themselves or because they have “poor impulse control.” [False]

Men who batter are usually not violent towards anyone but their wives/partner or their children. They can control themselves sufficiently enough to pick a safe target. Men often beat women on parts of their bodies where bruises will not show. Sixty percent of battered women are beaten while they are pregnant, often in the stomach. Many assaults last for hours. Many are planned.

- If a battered woman really wanted to leave, she could just pack up and go somewhere else. [False]

Battered women considering leaving their assailants are faced with the very real possibility of severe physical damage or even death. Assailants deliberately isolate their partners and deprive them of jobs, of opportunities for acquiring education and job skills. This combined with unequal opportunities for women in general and lack of affordable child care, make it excruciating difficult for women to leave.

- Battering relationships can improve on their own. [False]

Without intervention, they often escalate to homicidal and suicidal proportions. Fifteen hundred women are killed each year in this nation by husbands, ex-husbands, or boyfriends.¹³

Points to Emphasize:

- Domestic violence is a serious problem confronting society.
- Domestic violence affects everyone, not just the two people directly involved in the abuse.
- Children are frequent victims of abuse. A large percentage of men who abuse women also beat their children.
- Children who see their parents in a domestic violence incident may replicate that behavior in their own relationships with others. They may grow up believing that violence is part of love.

Domestic Violence Defined

Battering Defined

Battering is a pattern of coercive control founded upon, or supported by, violence. A person uses or threatens to use violence to coerce a person to comply with his wishes. Battering or domestic abuse or violence is a learned behavior. Some studies indicate that 85% of all abusive partners were battered as children or witnessed assaults on their mothers. Some forms of domestic violence are:

- **Physical violence.** Includes pushing, shoving, kicking, slapping, punching, choking, biting, pinching, hair-pulling, hitting, burning, clubbing, stabbing, shooting, threatening with a knife or gun.

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- **Sexual violence.** Includes physical attacks or abuse of genital area or breast, unwanted touching or pinching of breasts, rape with objects, forced sexual activity with a third person, forced sexual relations accompanied by either physical violence or the threat of physical violence. This includes marital rape.
 - **Emotional/Psychological violence.** Includes assaults against a person's well-being by systematically degrading the victim's self worth through name calling, derogatory or demeaning comments, forcing victim to perform humiliating, degrading acts, threats to harm or kill victim or victim's family; controlling access to money, sleep habits, eating habits, social relations; and actions to imply the victim is "crazy."
 - **Psychological battering.** Includes all the elements of emotional/psychological violence but these behaviors follow at least one violent episode or attack on the victim, and maintain the impending threat of another assault.
 - **Destruction of property or pets.** Includes forms of violence without touching the victim's body. Includes destroying personal belongings, family heirlooms or the family pet. The destruction is purposeful and the psychological impact on the victim may be as devastating as a physical attack.

Points to Emphasize:

- A batterer uses abuse or threatened abuse as a form of control over his partner.
 - Battering or abuse is a learned behavior.
 - It is important for law enforcement officers to recognize the various types of battering.
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Characteristics of A Batterer

You can't tell by looking at them! Men who batter may exhibit qualities which are generally regarded as courteous, such as opening doors, sending flowers. Batterers frequently exhibit vastly different public and private behavior. Batterers may be agreeable or conciliatory to the police and others when they believe that it is in their best interests.¹⁴

Abusive men, however, frequently share certain personality characteristics. Some of these are:

- **Low self-esteem.** This often results from physical or sexual abuse, disapproval or neglect by an alcoholic or authoritarian parent.

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- **Extreme insecurity and inability to trust others.** Batterers have difficulty establishing close friendships. They tend to be critical or jealous of their partners or spouses.
 - **Denial of Responsibility for Their Behavior.** Batterers often will deny that abuse occurred. They also minimize the impact of the assaultive behavior upon their spouses or partners or they blame their partners for the occurrence of such behavior. Batterers frequently focus on the behavior of their spouses or partners to suggest that they had no other choice but to abuse their partners.

“What else could I do!” “Can you blame me!” “She wouldn’t get out of my face!” are some of the reasons batterers give to justify their abuse.

- **Need to Control.** Batterers chose to abuse their spouses or partners. Their purpose in doing so is to control them. Batterers use violence or attempted or suggested violence to make their spouses or partners comply with their wishes.

Points to Emphasize:

- Law enforcement officers must be able to recognize the true character of a batterer so that the officer is not misled when investigating a domestic violence incident.
- A batterer may minimize or rationalize his behavior and deny having done anything criminal.
- A batterer may project responsibility for his abuse on his victim, not only stating that she deserved the abuse but actually believing that she deserved it.
- A batterer may tell police that the victim started the incident and that the batterer acted in self defense.
- A batterer uses abuse or threatened abuse as a means of controlling his partner.

Characteristics of a Victim of Domestic Violence

- **Victim Blaming or Self Blame.** Battered women may assume the responsibility for their own abuse. They may believe they did something wrong to deserve the abuse. Their sense of failure is reinforced by the batterer and by society.

“What did you do to make him so angry?” is a frequent question asked battered women, not just by themselves but by friends and the police officer who responds to the scene.

- **The Stockholm Syndrome.** The bonding that takes place between the batterer and the victim is a survival mechanism for the victim, similar to the dynamics that occur between hostages and captors.

The theory that hostages will bond with their captors as a survival mechanism has been labeled the “Stockholm Syndrome.” This refers to a 1973 bank robbery in Stockholm, Sweden, that resulted in four hostages bonding bi-directional with their captors after being held hostage for six days. The hostages saw their captors as protecting them from the police. The kidnappers claimed they had become too fond of the captives to kill them. Following the release of the hostages, one hostage reportedly even became engaged to one of the captors.¹⁵

Applying this theory to domestic violence would mean that the victim tolerates the psychological abuse from the batterer because she sees herself through him. She has no incentive to leave because she defines herself through him. She is afraid to show disloyalty to him because he threatens her survival. Even when let free, she fears he will get her again. The woman feels it is her duty to protect him.

- **The Battered Woman Syndrome (BWS).** The repeated experience of violence may produce specific characteristics in women who are victims of domestic violence. “Women suffering battered women’s syndrome have low self-esteem, strong feelings of personal guilt over their failing marriages, and self blame for the violence that their mates inflict upon them.”¹⁶ The battered woman syndrome can be divided into the following categories:
 - **Learned Helplessness.** Repeated batterings, in addition to the woman’s failed attempts at leaving the relationship, reduce her self-esteem to a point where she becomes powerless.¹⁷ The woman accepts the inevitable that she is helpless to stop the violence against her.
 - **Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD).** The continued abuse a victim is subjected to may lead to post-traumatic stress symptoms, such as nightmares, flashbacks, numbness, memory impairment, hyper vigilance, and exaggerated startle response. The victim may deny and minimize the extent of the violence. This denial is necessary as a defense against anxiety and as a method of daily survival.¹⁸

Points to Emphasize:

- Victims of domestic violence live in constant fear, fear of abuse by someone who professes to love them and fear that if they told someone about the abuse that they would not be believed.
 - The primary focus of some victims of domestic violence is on self-protection and survival.
 - A victim of domestic violence may perceive her life to be out of control because she cannot protect herself.
 - A victim of domestic violence may believe that if she would improve or stop making mistakes, the battering would stop.
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The Cycle of Violence

The cycle of violence theory¹⁹ includes three distinct phases in a battering relationship:

- **Tension-Building Phase.** During this phase, tension is escalating between the couple. Illness, jealousy, excessive drinking or other such factors may lead to an increase in name-calling, hostility, and friction. Without intervention, the tension will escalate to a point where the second phase becomes inevitable. This is the longest phase of the cycle.

The woman may sense that the man is becoming edgy and more prone to react negatively to any trivial frustration. Many women learn to recognize incipient violence and try to control it by becoming nurturing and compliant or by staying out of the way.

A woman often accepts the building rage in her partner as being legitimately directed toward her. She internalizes the job of keeping the situation from exploding. If she does her job well, he will become calm; if she fails, it is her fault.

A woman who has been battered over time knows that the tension building stage will increase, but refuses to acknowledge it to help herself cope with her partner's behavior. As the tension builds, he becomes more fearful that she will leave him; she may reinforce this fear by withdrawing from him to avoid inadvertently setting off the impending violence.

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- **Acute Battering Phase.** The second phase is the explosion. The batterer loses control physically and emotionally. Many men report that they do not start out wanting to hurt the woman, but only want to teach her a lesson. This is the stage where police, the victim, or the batterer may be assaulted or killed. The violence may involve pushing, shoving, shaking or hair pulling. It may involve hitting with an open hand or a closed fist.

The violence may be over in a moment or last for minutes or hours. There may be visible injuries, but often an experienced batterer will leave no marks. The violent attack rarely takes a single, consistent form. Most women are extremely grateful when the battering ends. They consider themselves lucky that it was not worse, no matter how bad their injuries. They often deny the seriousness of their injuries and refuse to seek immediate medical attention.²⁰

Law enforcement officers who respond during this phase may encounter abusive perpetrators who are extremely calm since they have just released their anger and tensions. In this phase, the perpetrator may point to the partner who may be extremely agitated or hysterical because of the abuse and attempt to blame her for the violence.

In some situations, the victim may respond aggressively against the law enforcement officer who attempts to intervene. This behavior may be the result of escalated levels of fear by the victim that if the violent spouse or partner is arrested, she will experience more violence in retaliation. The victim also may feel desperation about the loss of her spouse or partner upon whom she may be emotionally or financially dependent.²¹

- **Honeymoon or Loving and Contrite Phase.** The third phase is a period of calm, loving, contrite behavior. The man is genuinely sorry for what he has done. His worst fear is that his partner will leave him. He tries as hard as he can to make up for his brutal behavior. He really believes he can control himself and will never again hurt the woman he loves.

The battered woman wants to believe she will no longer have to suffer abuse. His reasonableness and his loving behavior during this period support her wish that he can really change. He lets her know that he would fall apart without her. She feels responsible for her own conduct that led to the beating and also responsible for his well-being.

Victims frequently enter the criminal justice system after an acute battering episode; the loving respite phase usually follows immediately. Both parties may be horrified by what has happened. Both feel guilt about the event and both resolve to never let it happen again. The batterer very typically will treat the victim with apparent respect, love and affection. This is a great relief to the victim and is precisely what the victim has wanted out of their relationship all along.

This "loving respite" phase makes criminal prosecution difficult. As long as the batterer continues to behave affectionately, the victim may become increasingly reluctant to jeopardize such good behavior of the defendant by cooperating with the prosecution.

A law enforcement officer or a victim-witness advocate who understands the dynamics of the battering cycle can effectively intervene by reminding the victim of similar remorseful periods in the past, predicting a return to the tension building phases, and explaining the likelihood of more frequent and severe injuries.²²

The belief that battering relationships can improve on their own is unfounded. Without intervention, these relationships often escalate to homicidal and suicidal proportions.²³

- **Beyond the Cycle of Violence.** While most relationships involving violence exhibit some type of cycle, not all violent relationships go through the cycle of violence described above. Some batterers never express remorse or sorrow for their behavior; some victims react in ways that they do not deny or minimize the violence. Some batterers may use threats, violence and intimidation to discourage a victim from cooperating without resorting to apologies or flowers.²⁴ The frequency between violent episodes may not follow a clear pattern. Some batterers may appear calm and even light-hearted before a violent outburst. There may be no indication of a "tension building stage."²⁵

Points to Emphasize:

- During the tension building phase, a victim of domestic violence may sense that her partner is becoming edgy and she will try to keep the situation from exploding.
- As the tension builds the batterer fears that his partner will leave him and this fear may add to the escalation of this tension building phase.
- During the acute battering phase, the batterer loses control physically and emotionally. Many batterers report that they did not want to hurt their partners but things got out of hand.

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- When police respond to a domestic violence call, the victim may react aggressively against the officer because the victim believes that she will experience more violence in retaliation when the batterer is released from police custody.
 - A victim may believe that if she proves her “loyalty” to her partner by arguing or fighting against his arrest, she will feel safer when her partner is released from police custody.
 - After the acute battering phase, a period of calm, loving contrite behavior may follow. The batterer may express remorse for what he had done and promises that the abuse will never happen again. Some victims of domestic violence want to believe this expression of remorse and may be reluctant to assist police in the prosecution of the batterer.
 - It is important for law enforcement officers to understand the cycle of violence so that they can effectively assist the victims of domestic violence and in investigating the cases so that batterers will be convicted for their criminal conduct.
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If It’s So Bad, Why Does She Stay?

Many battered women do leave their homes. Some leave at the first sign of violence. Some leave after many years of abuse. Some leave and return several times before leaving for good. According to one study, those who had left the relationship for good had made about six previous attempts to leave.²⁶

- **Situational Obstacles to Leaving.** Battered women often face difficult choices: to leave may mean
 - living in poverty,
 - going on welfare,
 - living in a neighborhood less safe for her children, or being out on the streets.

Because of the abuse they have suffered as well as the isolation imposed by the abusive partner, abused women oftentimes have no friends. Their families sometimes offer little support and may even encourage them to return to their abusive partners. Some religious beliefs do not favor separation or divorce.

A major obstacle to leaving is the real threat of severe retaliation. Studies indicate that the time women leave abusive relationships is the time when they are most at risk. One study indicated that as many as 75% of the domestic violence assaults reported to police occurred after the victim had left.²⁶ Over 50% of battered women who leave their homes are hounded, badgered and forced to return.²⁷

- **Psychological Obstacles to Leaving.** One psychological factor which may make it difficult for abused women to leave is that there is often a sincere belief that the abusive partner will change. He may be sorry, loving and attentive after the abusive episodes. The woman will often love her partner until the abuse becomes extreme. What makes leaving difficult are the shame, low self-esteem, fear of living alone and ambivalence about making life changes. The victim may also suffer from depression, terror, and exhaustion.

The victim may be separated from her home, the school where her children are enrolled, and, perhaps, from her employment if she has to move. She also will lose her sense of identity as someone's wife or partner. For many battered women, leaving would mean betraying him and putting herself first. There is no support for the theory of "female masochism" that battered women stay because they like the abuse.²⁸

Points to Emphasize:

- A victim of domestic violence faces many difficult choices in deciding to leave her home. To leave, may mean living in poverty, going on welfare, being out on the streets.
- A major threat to leaving is the threat of severe retaliation.
- As many as 75% of the domestic violence assaults reported to police occur after the victim has left her home.
- Over 50% of battered women who leave their homes are hounded, badgered and forced to return.
- A major problem that may make it difficult for a victim of domestic violence to leave is the sincere belief that her abusive partner will change.
- The constant abuse a victim of domestic violence has endured may cause the victim to believe that she is the reason her partner is abusive and that if she could change, the abuse would stop.

- A victim of domestic violence may not leave because she loves her partner. The batterer may at times be gentle and loving. This is the person she loves; this is the person she does not want to leave.
- There is no support for the theory that battered women stay because they like the abuse.

The Question Should Be: Why Does He Beat or Abuse Her?

A trend emerging in the criminal justice system is to focus on the abuser rather than on the victim. The question of “Why does she stay with him?” is being replaced with “Why does he hit her?” or “How can we stop him from hitting her?” By taking the emphasis off the victim, and putting it on the assailant, the criminal justice system can develop stronger cases against the assailants.²⁹

What Do We Do With the Batterer?

The dynamics of battering usually does not stop just because the batterer and his victim have separated. About 30% of women who leave an abusive partner will link up with another battering man. Fifty percent or more of men who batter will continue their violent behavior in a later relationship.³¹

Many batterers believe they are not the ones with the problem. Thus, they may not be too receptive to suggestions that they undergo counseling. One method that may be successful is to point out how costly battering behavior can be in terms of potential loss of relationship with partners, court costs, loss of work time, etc.³²

While a custodial arrest may have an impact on the abuser, studies have indicated that one or two days in jail will not permanently alter the abusive characteristics of a batterer. The trend today is toward long-term accountability and treatment. Treatment programs of six to 12 months are becoming common and the initial reports are encouraging.³³

In some states, a domestic violence batterer is placed on probation and as a condition of probation must attend a counseling program. If the batterer refuses to enroll in counseling or drops out of the program, the batterer is arrested and returned to court. New Jersey does not have a mandatory counseling requirement in the domestic violence laws but a court has the authority to impose such a requirement as a condition of probation.

The reduction or elimination of violent behavior is a gradual process. The batterer must first resolve to stop resorting to violence. He then must develop alternative behaviors and strategies to maintain nonviolent ways of handling the situations. This includes a strong peer support component similar to AA.³⁴

Points to Emphasize:

- Violent behavior does not stop just because the abuser and victim are no longer living together. About 30% of abused women will be involved in another violent relationship; more than 50% of the men in a violent relationship will continue their violent behavior in later relationships.
 - Many batterers do not believe they are responsible for the problem. Consequently, they may not be too receptive to suggestions of receiving counseling unless it can be demonstrated to them that it is cost effective and serves their interests.
 - Short jail sentences usually are not effective in eliminating violent behavior. More effective is long term accountability with treatment, such as mandatory counseling as a condition of probation. New Jersey courts can order counseling as part of probation.
 - The reduction or elimination of violent behavior is a gradual process. The individual must develop alternative behavior strategies for dealing with everyday conflicts. The individual also needs strong peer support.
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Exercise on Identifying Domestic Abuse**Case 1:**

For nearly 20 years, the husband had abused his wife by frequent assaults that included slapping, punching, and kicking her, striking her with various objects, putting cigarettes out on her, breaking glass against her face, and crushing food in her face.

The husband did not work. He forced her to make money by prostitution. He routinely called her “dog,” “bitch,” and “whore,” and occasionally made her eat pet food out of the pets’ bowls and bark like a dog. He often made her sleep on the floor. At times, he deprived her of food and refused to let her get food for the family. He repeatedly threatened to kill her and maim her.

One day, the husband went to a highway rest stop where his wife was engaged in prostitution and assaulted her. While driving home afterwards, he was arrested for driving while impaired. After he was released, he resumed drinking and abusing his wife. He appeared angrier than ever. The wife called the police but told them she was afraid to file a complaint against her husband. The police declined to arrest the husband and left. Less than an hour later, she tried unsuccessfully to commit suicide.

Instruct students to read the following case example which is in their manuals.

The next day she met with a therapist and returned home and told her husband she was going to have him committed to stop his drinking. He replied that he would cut her throat before anyone got to him. Later, he began abusing her again. He threatened to kill and maim her, slapped and kicked her, threw objects at her, put a cigarette out on her, and refused to let her eat or bring in food for their children.

That evening, her husband made her sleep on the floor while he slept on the bed. After he fell asleep, she took her grandchild to her mother's house, got a pistol, returned home, and shot and killed her sleeping husband.

[*State v. Norman*, 378 S.E.2d 8 (N.C. Sup.Ct. 1989)]

Ask the class to identify the various domestic violence characteristics of the batterer and the victim. The students may use their manuals in identifying the criteria.

Case 2:

The day after they were married, the husband got drunk and knocked his wife down. A period of calm followed this attack. However, during the next seven years, the husband frequently would beat his wife, sometimes as often as once a week. The husband was usually drunk during these assaults. He would threaten to kill her and to cut off parts of her body if she tried to leave him.

The wife often moved out of the house after an attack but would later return when her husband promised that he would change his ways. Most of the assaults took place within the marital home.

One day the two went shopping. They did not have enough money to buy food for the entire week. The husband promised that he would give his wife more money the next day. The following morning he left for work. Later that day, the wife met her husband at a friend's house. She had gone there with her daughter to ask her husband for money to buy food. He told her to wait until they got home and shortly thereafter they left.

After walking past several houses, the husband, who was drunk, angrily asked "What the hell did you come around here for?" He then grabbed the collar of her dress. The two fell to the ground. He choked her by pushing his fingers against her throat, punched her in the face, and bit her leg.

Instruct student to read the following case example which in their manual.

A crowd gathered on the street. Two men from the crowd separated the two. After finding her daughter, the wife saw her husband running toward her with his hands raised. Within seconds, he was next to her. She grabbed a pair of scissors from her pocketbook. She tried to scare him but instead stabbed him.

[*State v. Kelley*, 97 N.J. 178 (1984)]

Ask the class to identify the various characteristics of domestic violence of the batterer and the victim. They may use their manuals in identifying the criteria.

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- ²³ See footnote 17, *supra*.
- ²⁴ See footnote 20, *supra*.
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- ²⁶ See footnote 19, *supra*, citing the *New York Times*, February 16, 1992, at 9.
- ²⁷ Browne, Angela, *When Battered Women Kill*, New York, New York, The Free Press 1987.
- ²⁸ See footnote 20, *supra*, citing Waites, *Female Masochism and the Enforced Restriction of Choice*, 2 *Victimology*, 535-544 (1978) and P. Caplan, *The Myth of Women's Masochism in The Psychology of Women: Ongoing Debates* (M.R. Walsh ed. 1987).
- ²⁹ Casey G. Gwinn and Sgt. Anne O'Dell, *Stopping the Violence: The Role of the Police Officer and the Prosecutor*, 20 *Western State University Law Review*, Spring 1993.
- ³⁰ See footnote 29, *supra*.
- ³¹ Mark D. Powers, *Interventions with Battering Men: Can Batterers Change?*, *New Hampshire Bar Journal*, June 1994, citing Saunders, *Child Custody Decisions in Families Experiencing Women Abuse*, 39 *Soc. Work* 1 at 51-59 (January 1994).
- ³² See footnote 31, *supra*, citing A. L. Ganley, *Perpetrators of Domestic Violence: An Overview of Counseling the Court Mandated Client*, in *Domestic Violence on Trial* (D. Sonkin ed. 1987).
- ³³ See footnote 29, *supra*.
- ³⁴ See footnote 31, *supra*, citing J. Fagan, *Cessation of Family Violence: Deterrents and Dissuasion*, in *Family Violence* (L. Ohlin and M. Tonray eds. 1989).