

Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet

Clinton Library

DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
001. memo	For Lisa Caputo and Maggie Williams from Karen Finney re: days off (1 page)	05/03/96	b(6)
002. resume	Re: Charles E. Poston (partial) (1 page)	n.d.	b(6)
003. memo	To Interested Parties from Lottie Scackelford re: Women's Activities for Convention '96 (1 page)	03/22/96	Personal Misfile
004. letter	To Maggie Williams from Donald L. Fowler re: Democratic Party (3 pages)	04/09/96	Personal Misfile

COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
First Lady's Office
Maggie Williams (Subject Files)
OA/Box Number: 12632

FOLDER TITLE:

Maggie Williams Miscellaneous II [2]

2013-0359-S

ry1496

RESTRICTION CODES

Presidential Records Act - [44 U.S.C. 2204(a)]

Freedom of Information Act - [5 U.S.C. 552(b)]

P1 National Security Classified Information [(a)(1) of the PRA]
P2 Relating to the appointment to Federal office [(a)(2) of the PRA]
P3 Release would violate a Federal statute [(a)(3) of the PRA]
P4 Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential commercial or financial information [(a)(4) of the PRA]
P5 Release would disclose confidential advice between the President and his advisors, or between such advisors [(a)(5) of the PRA]
P6 Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy [(a)(6) of the PRA]

C. Closed in accordance with restrictions contained in donor's deed of gift.

PRM. Personal record misfile defined in accordance with 44 U.S.C. 2201(3).

RR. Document will be reviewed upon request.

b(1) National security classified information [(b)(1) of the FOIA]
b(2) Release would disclose internal personnel rules and practices of an agency [(b)(2) of the FOIA]
b(3) Release would violate a Federal statute [(b)(3) of the FOIA]
b(4) Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential or financial information [(b)(4) of the FOIA]
b(6) Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy [(b)(6) of the FOIA]
b(7) Release would disclose information compiled for law enforcement purposes [(b)(7) of the FOIA]
b(8) Release would disclose information concerning the regulation of financial institutions [(b)(8) of the FOIA]
b(9) Release would disclose geological or geophysical information concerning wells [(b)(9) of the FOIA]



Peggy call Re Becky
SIMON & SCHUSTER

✓ 5.4.96
LM

Simon & Schuster Consumer Group
1230 Avenue of the Americas
New York, NY 10020
212-698-7061
Fax: 212-698-7453

Rebecca Saletan
Senior Editor
Trade Division

*Tell her we'll
try but it looks
like HRC will
be travelling
w/ President*

29 April 1996

Maggie Williams
The White House

Dear Maggie,

Ellen Shapiro, who handles our academic marketing, got a call last week from someone at the National Education Association asking whether Mrs. Clinton would be interested in doing a speech/book event at their convention. This sounds to us like an ideal audience, and the location – Washington, D.C. – couldn't be more convenient. The NEA expects 9,000-12,000 attendees at the conference, which runs June 30-July 2.

Is this a possibility we should pursue?

Yours truly,

Becky

Rebecca Saletan

cc: Carolyn Reidy
Wendy Nicholson
Victoria Meyer
Ellen Shapiro

Withdrawal/Redaction Marker

Clinton Library

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Charles

Duncan
65263

~~NO~~

03/28/1996 11:51

9199677683

DAY CARE SERVICES

PAGE 81

Day Care Services Association, Inc.

P.O. Box 901

Chapel Hill, N.C. 27514

*A private, non-profit, tax exempt organization dedicated to
promoting quality, affordable child care for all families.*

(919) 967-3272

FAX (919) 967-7683

March 27, 1996

Ms. Hillary Rodham Clinton
First Lady
The White House
Washington, D.C. 20001

Dear Ms. Clinton,

Day Care Services Association is planning its annual fundraising dinner. Early childhood professionals and local and state public policymakers come together to honor the work of DCSA and to pay tribute to the work of the recipient of the James and Carolyn Hunt Early Childhood Award. Last year Gov. and Mrs. Hunt were our guests of honor and the first recipients of the Award. Harvey Gantt delivered the dinner's keynote address. This year Mrs. Hunt will present the award. We hope to hold the dinner on June 21. We invite you to join us and to deliver the keynote address for the evening. A reception and children's art auction is held prior to the dinner. This informal setting would provide a great opportunity for you to autograph copies of your new book.

Invitations for the dinner will be sent to members of the early childhood community across North Carolina, elected officials, child advocates, friends of young children, and some of the people we have served. We expect to have 350-400 guests. If you would like to meet with a larger audience, we would be amenable to coordinating an additional event on the same day. If this date is inconvenient, we will adjust our schedule to meet your needs.

Day Care Services Association has been a leading force in the development of more affordable, higher quality child care in North Carolina. For example, the agency has developed and administers the T.E.A.C.H. Early Childhood Project, which is a national model for improving the education and compensation of the early childhood workforce. This project alone has affected the lives of over 50,000 children and is being replicated in Georgia, Florida and Illinois. We encourage you to review the enclosed video and materials to learn more about our work.

We hope that you can join us. We look forward to hearing from you soon.

Sincerely,

Anita Payne, President
Board of Directors

Sue Russell
Executive Director



FAX



Date: 3-29-96

To: CHARLOTTE DUNCAN

FAX #: 202-456-2259

From: Dan Wilson

N.C. Rural Economic Development Center, Inc.

1300 St. Mary's Street, Suite 500

Raleigh, NC 27605

Phone: (919) 715-2725

FAX: (919) 715-2731

of Pages: 2 including cover pages

Comments: RE: DAY CARE SERVICES ASSO.

Peggy -
ask Stephanie
about doing a
video w/ President
for Whoopi
Morrow

Not
enough
time
from -

Ask about Doing a Web

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

March 28, 1996

Ms. Susan L. Taylor
Editor-in-Chief
Essence
Essence Communications
1500 Broadway
New York, New York 10036

Dear Ms. Taylor:

Thank you for requesting that President Clinton present the 1996 Essence Award to Ms. Whoopi Goldberg. The President has asked us to convey his appreciation for your kind offer.

Unfortunately, the President's schedule will not permit him to accept your invitation. He regrets that he will be unable to present the award. However, please know that the President sincerely appreciates your thoughtful offer.

On behalf of the President, thank you again for writing. Please do not hesitate to contact our office if we can provide you with any further assistance.

Sincerely,

[Signature]

Stephanie S. Streett
Director of Scheduling

6-2823

[Signature]

Anne Walley
Director of Scheduling

SSS/AW/dxk

BACK TO BUSINESS
COMMITTEE**Facsimile Cover Sheet**

1920 L Street, NW, Suite 700
Washington, D.C. 20036
PHONE (202) 955-1297

TO: Maggie Williams

**FAX
NUMBER:** (202) 456-6244

FROM: Lynn Cutler & Stacy Beck

DATE: March 13, 1996

REFERENCE # 02720

Number of pages including this cover: 4 **If you do not receive all pages please contact Stacy Beck by telephone at (202) 955-1297.**

MESSAGE

F.Y.I. ~ Going out to
BUS Pay Blast.

This transmission is intended only for the use of the individual or entity to which it is addressed, and may contain information that is privileged, confidential and exempt from disclosure under applicable law. If the reader of this message is not the intended recipient, or the employee or agent responsible for delivering the message to the intended recipient, you are hereby notified that any dissemination, distribution or copying of this communication is strictly prohibited. If you have received this communication in error, please notify us immediately by telephone and return the original message to us at the above address via the U.S. Postal Service. Thank you.

BACK TO BUSINESS
C O M M I T T E E

To: Back to Business Supporters and Friends
From: Lynn Cutler and Stacy Beck
Re: The Latest
Date: March 13, 1996

As you probably know, James Stewart's new book *Blood Sport*, which was excerpted in this week's *Time* magazine, will hit book stores at the end of this week.

The consensus appears to be that the book contains no new revelations. In the words of *Newsweek*'s Michael Isikoff, "the twists and turns of the Clinton financial dealings may bore all but the most devoted Whitewater aficionados." The bottom line is that, as *Time* itself stated, "Anyone looking for evidence that might indict Bill or Hillary Clinton will be disappointed."

Yet, we do expect some press on the book in the next few days, and wanted to provide you with the attached information in the event that you are asked about it.

Feel free to call us at (202) 223-8700 if you have any questions.

BACK TO BUSINESS COMMITTEE

A Few Things to Remember . . .

- ◆ **After an exhaustive look at Whitewater, James Stewart, a Pulitzer Prize-winning author, recycles information that has already been made public over the past several years by other investigative journalists, congressional hearings, and government reports.**
- ◆ **Stewart reached conclusions which repudiate allegations made by President Clinton's partisan political opponents. For example, Stewart concluded:**
 - There is no evidence that Governor Clinton bestowed favors on Jim McDougal in return for the Whitewater investment.
 - There is no evidence that the Governor influenced the Arkansas Securities Commissioner, Beverly Bassett Schaffer to give McDougal's S & L preferential treatment.
 - There is no evidence that Madison Guaranty funds were siphoned from Madison Guaranty to benefit Whitewater or the Clintons.
 - All Whitewater bank loans were ultimately repaid in full.
- ◆ **Another exhaustive review of Whitewater -- the official report of the RTC on Whitewater and the representation of Madison by the Rose Law Firm -- also sustained what the Clintons have maintained all along about Whitewater. This report, prepared by a major law firm with strong Republican ties at a cost of \$4 million, reached the following conclusions:**
 - There is no basis to assert that the Clintons knew anything of substance about the McDougal's advances to Whitewater, the course of the funds used to make those advances or the source of the funds used to make payment on the bank debt.
 - The Clintons lost money on the Whitewater investment -- \$41.192.
 - There was "no hint of fraud or intentional misconduct" in the way in which the Rose Law Firm was retained by Madison Guaranty. "There is no suggestion that the money was to be a gratuity (as opposed to payment for work performed), nor is there any suggestion of an improper quid pro quo. Again, there is no proof of fraud, intentional misconduct or harm to Madison Guaranty."

- ◆ Stewart challenges Mrs. Clinton's description of her role in the Whitewater investment as passive. Yet, Mrs. Clinton has always acknowledged that in the later years of the investment, after all the lots had been sold and the McDougals were unavailable to attend to the company's business, she undertook the necessary steps to ensure that Whitewater's affairs were properly conducted and that the company complied with the law.
 - The RTC confirmed that the Clintons were passive investors: "The evidence suggests that the Clinton has little direct involvement in Whitewater's financial management, until 1988, by which time, all of the lots had been sold and McDougal had suffered a nervous breakdown. After 1988, Mrs. Clinton played a more active role."
 - The RTC report makes reference to Mrs. Clinton's own description of her role in a letter she wrote in 1991 in which she talks about having "spent a great deal of time and money in the last several years [leading up to 1991] trying to understand the corporation's activities and paying for certain of its liabilities such as real estate taxes, corporate franchise fees, and accounting fees incident to tax preparation."
- ◆ In his book, Stewart is critical of Mrs. Clinton's financial disclosure statement that she submitted in connection with the Citizens Bank loan renewal. He challenges her valuation of the Whitewater asset at \$100,000, suggesting that the bank would not have known that amount represented the value of the combined interest of the Clinton and McDougals.
 - However, on the disclosure form, Mrs. Clinton identified the asset owners as "Clinton & McDougal through Whitewater."
 - Further, Stewart failed to note that on the liabilities side of the statement, the Clintons listed the entire amount of the loans they shared with the McDougals.
 - The vice president of the bank, Ron Proctor, had physically inspected the Whitewater land in January 1987 and concluded that the collateral supporting the loan was worth \$104,000. The loan principal itself was only \$53,000.
- ◆ Stewart emphasized claims by the McDougals that they tried to get the Clintons out of Whitewater and recounts the rejection by Mrs. Clinton of Susan McDougal's request that she sign a stock transfer. Oddly, Stewart fails to credit the understandable unwillingness of the Clintons to surrender their equity in Whitewater to the McDougals while they were still personally liable on the Whitewater loans.

PRESCOTT ▼ HEALY COMPANY LTD.

Peggy
Check
with Gary
to see if
Leonard Horn has
Paid
Maggie

date 4/4/96
Letter to Maggie Williams
w/ letter to Mrs. Clinton
inviting her to
Participate in the
School-to-Work
Kick Off Event on
May 5, 1996

April 4, 1996

Maggie Williams
Office of the First Lady
The White House
Washington, DC 20500

Dear Maggie:

Although it has been a while since we last spoke, I hope this letter finds you well. Best wishes for you in this Easter season.

Enclosed is the letter from Leonard to the First Lady. I hope you will find some time to look over the letter and deliver it to her promptly. I will be calling you next week to follow up.

Thank you for your help. I'll be in touch.

Sincerely,



John P. Healy
Managing Director
JPH/th

444 N. Michigan Avenue

Suite 440

Chicago, Illinois 60611

Tel. (312) 527-0355

Fax (312) 527-3760



April 4, 1996

The Honorable Hillary Rodham Clinton
Office of the First Lady
The White House
Washington, DC 20500

Dear Mrs. Clinton:

I hope this letter finds you well since your return from Bosnia. It must have been an extraordinary trip for you and Chelsea, besides being so wonderful for the troops and their families.

I'm writing today to bring to your attention a very special event that's being planned by the Miss America Organization.

As you may remember, our Organization renewed its commitment to community service last year in conjunction with our 75th Anniversary. This year we have chosen to manifest that commitment through a national day of service that may become an annual tradition for our women throughout the country. The purpose is to set aside one day each year in which our state and local titleholders are concurrently performing community service in the cities and towns where they work and live. The focus of each year's day of service will follow Miss America's personal platform, whatever it may be that year.

Scheduled for Monday, May 6, 1996, this year's day of service will focus on the School-to-Work movement, since it is the platform of Shawntel Smith, Miss America 1996. Our hope is to have our 50 state titleholders, many local titleholders and some former Miss Americas making appearances at local schools and businesses to promote the issue. We're calling the day of service "School-to-Work: *Miss America* in Action," and it has been sanctioned by the National School-to-Work office and the Departments of Labor and Education.

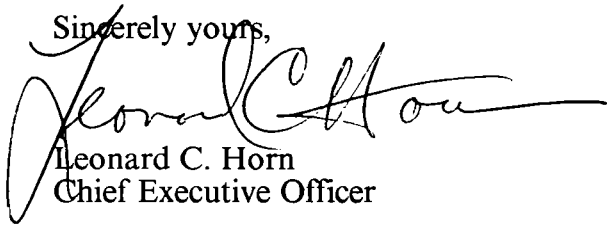
The day before, Sunday, May 5, we're planning a national kick-off in a pep rally format in Washington to heighten national awareness for both the issue and Monday's day of service. On behalf of Shawntel Smith and the Miss America Organization, I would like to invite you to participate in this kick-off event, which should bring additional attention to an issue that I know is important to the Clinton Administration.

We certainly do not want to impose on your time or your generosity to our Organization, but frankly we're still receiving so many positive comments about last year's Women's Achievement Award event that we hoped you might consider an encore performance this year. And, your work in the areas of education and community service would be inspirational to our women who work so hard to serve as female role models in their communities.

I will be in touch with your office shortly to see if we might provide additional details or answer any questions you may have.

Once again, thank you for your support of the Miss America Organization and all the good work that you do.

Sincerely yours,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Leonard C. Horn". The signature is fluid and cursive, with a long horizontal stroke extending to the right.

Leonard C. Horn
Chief Executive Officer

LCH/s

cc: Phyllis George



FedEx Retrieval Copy

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☒ Freight & Freight Charge ☐ Express Shipping & Insurance ☐ Freight 2000

☐ Freight 1000 ☐ Freight 3000

☐ Freight 4000 ☐ Freight 5000

☐ Freight 6000 ☐ Freight 7000

☐ Freight 8000 ☐ Freight 9000

☐ Freight 10000

3 Packaging

☒ FedEx	☐ FedEx	☐ UPS	☐ FedEx	☐ Other
☒ Letter	☐ Box	☐ Bag	☐ Tube	☐ Parcellet

6 Special Handling
Does this shipment contain dangerous goods? ☒ Yes ☐ No

Payment

Bill to: ☒ **Bank** ☐ **Card** ☐ **Check** ☐ **Other**

to: ☐ **Card** ☐ **Check** ☐ **Other**

For "HOLD" Service check here ☐ For Saturday Delivery check here ☐

Total Packages	Total Weight	Total Declared Value	Total Charges
1	10.00	10.00	1.00
2	20.00	20.00	2.00
3	30.00	30.00	3.00
4	40.00	40.00	4.00
5	50.00	50.00	5.00
6	60.00	60.00	6.00
7	70.00	70.00	7.00
8	80.00	80.00	8.00
9	90.00	90.00	9.00
10	100.00	100.00	10.00

Release Signature



194

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Number

6978043181

Recipient's Copy

49 100 43726639 5229M

1 From
Date 4/4/96

Sender's Name JOHN HEALY Phone 312-527-0355

Company PRESCOTT HEALY COMPANY LTD Dept/Floor Suite/Room

Address 444 N MICHIGAN AVE STE 2990 440

City CHICAGO State IL Zip 60611

2 Your Internal Billing Reference Information 801

3 To
Recipient's Name MAGGIE WILLIAMS 202 456-1414

Company OFFICE OF THE FIRST LADY Dept/Floor Suite/Room WHITE HOUSE

Address (To "HOLD" at FedEx location, print FedEx address here) 1600 PENNSYLVANIA AVE / C

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For "HOLD" Service check here

☐ Weekday ☐ Saturday
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*Delivery commitment may be later in some areas.

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*Declared value limit \$500.6 Special Handling
Does this shipment contain dangerous goods? ☒ No ☐ Yes (As per attached Shipper's Declaration) ☐ Yes (Shipper's Declaration not required)
☐ Dry Ice (Dry Ice, 9 UN 1845 III) x kg 904 CA ☐ Cargo Aircraft Only
(Dangerous Goods Shipper's Declaration not required)7 Payment
Bill to: ☒ Sender (Account no. in section 1 will be billed) ☐ Recipient ☐ Third Party ☐ Credit Card ☐ Cash/Check
(Enter FedEx account no. or Credit Card no. below)

Total Packages Total Weight Total Declared Value \$.00 Total Charges \$

*When declaring a value higher than \$100 per package, you pay an additional charge. See SERVICE CONDITIONS, DECLARED VALUE AND LIMIT OF LIABILITY section for further information.

8 Release Signature

Your signature authorizes Federal Express to deliver this shipment without obtaining a signature and agrees to indemnify and hold harmless Federal Express from any resulting claims.

194

WCSL 0796
Rev. Date 5/95 • PART #146162
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Terms And Conditions

Definitions On this airbill, we, our and us refer to Federal Express Corporation, its employees, and agents. You and your refer to the sender, its employees, and agents.

Agreement To Terms By giving us your package to deliver, you agree to all the terms in our current Service Guide, which is available on request. You also agree to those terms on behalf of any third party with an interest in the package. If there is a conflict between the Service Guide and this Airbill, the Service Guide will control. No one is authorized to change the terms of our Agreement.

Responsibility For Packaging And Completing Airbill You are responsible for adequately packaging your goods and properly filling out this airbill. If you omit the number of packages and/or weight per package, our billing will be based on our best estimate of the number of packages we received and/or an estimated "default" weight per package as determined by us.

Responsibility For Payment Even if you give us different payment instructions, you will always be primarily responsible for all delivery costs, as well as any cost we incur in either returning your package to you or warehousing it pending disposition.

Limitations On Our Liability And Liabilities Not Assumed

- Our liability for loss or damage to your package is limited to your actual damage or \$100, unless you declare a higher value, pay an additional charge, and document your actual loss in a timely manner. You may pay an additional charge for each additional \$100 of declared value. The declared value does not constitute, nor do we provide, large liability insurance.
- In any event, we will not be liable for any damage, whether direct, incidental, special, or consequential in excess of the declared value of a shipment, whether or not Federal Express had knowledge that such damages might be incurred including but not limited to loss of income or profits.

We won't be liable:

- for your acts or omissions including but not limited to improper or insufficient packing, securing, marking, or addressing or those of the recipient or anyone else with an interest in the package
- if you or the recipient violate any of the terms of an Agreement
- for loss or damage to shipments of prohibited items
- for loss, damage, or delay caused by events we cannot control, including but not limited to acts of God, perils of the air, weather conditions, acts of public enemies, war strikes, civil commotions, or acts of public authorities with actual or apparent authority.

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- Items of "extraordinary value" include shipments containing such items as artwork, jewelry, furs, precious metals, negotiable instruments, and other items listed in our Service Guide.
- You may send more than one package on this airbill and fill in the total declared value for all packages, not to exceed the \$100, \$500 or \$50,000 per package limit described above. (Example: 5 packages can have a total declared value of up to \$250,000.) In that case, our liability is limited to the actual value of the package(s) lost or damaged, but may not exceed the maximum allowable declared value(s) or the total declared value, whichever is less. You are responsible for proving the actual

Filing A Claim YOU MUST MAKE ALL CLAIMS IN WRITING and notify us of your claim within strict time limits set out in the current Service Guide.

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Within 90 days after you notify us of your claim, you must send us all the information you have about it. We aren't obligated to act on any claim until you have paid all transportation charges, and you may not deduct the amount of your claim from those charges.

If the recipient accepts your package without noting any damage on the delivery record, we will assume the package was delivered in good condition. For us to process your claim, you must make the original shipping cartons and packing available to inspection.

Right To Inspect We may at our option open and inspect your packages before or after you give them to us to deliver.

Right Of Rejection We reserve the right to reject a shipment when such shipment would be likely to cause delay or damage to other shipments, equipment, or personnel or if its shipment is prohibited by law, or if the shipment would violate any terms of our Agreement or our current Service Guide.

C.O.D. Services C.O.D. SERVICE IS NOT AVAILABLE WITH THIS AIRBILL. If C.O.D. Service is required, please use a Federal Express C.O.D. airbill.

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Money-Back Guarantee In the event of untimely delivery, Federal Express will at your request and with some limitations, refund or credit all transportation charges. See current Service

PHOTOCOPY
PRESERVATION

~~Call
say NO~~

5.6.96
called to the
Regent
be heard we reported
so promptly!

Hillary Rodham Clinton
Office of the First Lady, Room 100
Old Executive Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20500

The Norfolk Family Violence is a broad based consortium of local agencies committed to the prevention of family violence and advocating for improved policies, services and resources for victims of family violence.

The Alliances 2nd Annual Conference "Justice or Injustice"? is scheduled for Thursday, June 20, 1996 at Old Dominion University in Norfolk, Virginia.

Our agenda this year is broad based. Two factors will dominate the conference. One a panel study and discussion of the Virginia Commission on Family Violence recommendations to the 1996 General Assembly, (attached) and the General Assembly's decisions. Secondly the role magistrates, law enforcement, attorneys and the courts play in response to victims of family violence; a study of the accentuating factors. Also of imperative importance this year we will include a keynote address on the "silent victims;" our children.

We here at the grass roots level are empowered, Mrs. Clinton, by your continuing advocacy and support of the woman and children who are imprisoned by family violence. Language is a powerful tool. What you have to say, would have tremendous impact in reinforcing our endeavor towards the future welfare of these children. We would be honored if you would consider giving the keynote address at our conference June 20, 1996?

Your address coupled with the Clinton Administration working to create a seamless system so that no woman or child suffering from domestic violence falls through the cracks, would be dramatic indeed.

Increasingly, we must all come to realize the terrible toll claimed by domestic violence.

Enclosed is an agenda of the conference, also last years conference manual. If you have any questions please call me at (804) 664-7649.

Our sincere appreciation of your consideration.

Sincerely

A handwritten signature in cursive script, reading "Josephine Phipps". The signature is fluid and elegant, with a large, stylized initial "J" and "P".

Josephine Phipps
Norfolk Family Violence Alliance

Executive Director
Friends of the Norfolk Juvenile and
Domestic Relations Court, Inc.

JP/at
enclosure

1996
Legislative Update

Virginia Commission
on
Family Violence Prevention

April 18, 1996

1996 SESSION

968208687

SENATE BILL NO. 113 AMENDMENT IN THE NATURE OF A SUBSTITUTE (Proposed by the House Committee for Courts of Justice on March 4, 1996)

(Patron Prior to Substitute—Senator Howell)

A BILL to amend and reenact §§ 9-170, 16.1-253, 16.1-253.1, 16.1-253.2, 16.1-279.1, 18.2-57.2, 18.2-60.3, 18.2-308.1:4, 19.2-81, 19.2-81.3 and 20-103 of the Code of Virginia; §§ 16.1-296 and 16.1-298 of the Code of Virginia as they are currently effective; § 16.1-296.2 of the Code of Virginia as it may become effective; and §§ 16.1-243, 16.1-245.1, 16.1-253.4 and 16.1-278.14 of the Code of Virginia, as they are currently effective and as they may become effective, relating to protective orders; penalty.

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Virginia:

1. That §§ 9-170, 16.1-253, 16.1-253.1, 16.1-253.2, 16.1-279.1, 18.2-57.2, 18.2-60.3, 18.2-308.1:4, 19.2-81, 19.2-81.3 and 20-103 of the Code of Virginia; §§ 16.1-296 and 16.1-298 of the Code of Virginia as they are currently effective; § 16.1-296.2 of the Code of Virginia as it may become effective; and §§ 16.1-243, 16.2-245.1, .1-253.4 and 16.1-278.14 of the Code of Virginia, as they are currently effective and as they may become effective, are amended and reenacted as follows:

§ 9-170. Powers and duties of the Board and the Department.

The Department, under the direction of the Board, which shall be the policy-making body for carrying out the duties and powers hereunder, shall have the power to:

1. Promulgate regulations, pursuant to the Administrative Process Act (§ 9-6.14:1 et seq.), for the administration of this chapter including the authority to require the submission of reports and information by law-enforcement officers within this Commonwealth. Any proposed regulations concerning the privacy, confidentiality, and security of criminal justice information shall be submitted for review and comment to any board, commission, or committee or other body which may be established by the General Assembly to regulate the privacy, confidentiality, and security of information collected and maintained by the Commonwealth or any political subdivision thereof;

2. Establish compulsory minimum training standards subsequent to employment as a law-enforcement officer (i) in permanent positions, and (ii) in temporary or probationary status, and establish the time required for completion of such training;

3. Establish compulsory minimum curriculum requirements for in-service and advanced courses and programs for schools, whether located in or outside the Commonwealth, which are operated for the specific purpose of training law-enforcement officers;

3a. Establish (i) compulsory minimum training standards for law-enforcement officers who utilize radar or an electrical or microcomputer device to measure the speed of motor vehicles as provided in § 46.2-882 and establish the time required for completion of the training and (ii) compulsory minimum qualifications for certification and recertification of instructors who provide such training;

4. Establish compulsory training courses for law-enforcement officers in laws and procedures relating to entrapment, search and seizure, evidence, and techniques of report writing, which training shall be completed by law-enforcement officers who have not completed the compulsory training standards set out in subdivision 2 above, prior to assignment of any such officers to undercover investigation work. Failure to complete such training shall not, for that reason, constitute grounds to exclude otherwise properly admissible testimony or other evidence from such officer resulting from any undercover investigation;

5. Establish compulsory minimum entry level, in-service and advanced training standards for those persons designated to provide courthouse and courtroom security pursuant to the provisions of § 53.1-120, and to establish the time required for completion of such training;

6. Establish compulsory minimum entry level, in-service and advanced training standards for deputy sheriffs designated to serve process pursuant to the provisions of § 8.01-293, and establish the time required for the completion of such training;

7. Establish compulsory minimum entry level, in-service, and advanced training standards for persons employed as jailers or custodial officers by local criminal justice agencies and for correctional officers employed by the Department of Corrections under the provisions of Title 53.1, and establish the time required for completion of such training.

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8. Establish compulsory minimum training standards for all dispatchers employed by or in any local or state government agency, whose duties include the dispatching of law-enforcement personnel. Such training standards shall apply only to dispatchers hired on or after July 1, 1988;

9. Consult and cooperate with counties, municipalities, agencies of this Commonwealth, other state and federal governmental agencies, and with universities, colleges, junior colleges, and other institutions, whether located in or outside the Commonwealth, concerning the development of police training schools and programs or courses of instruction;

10. Approve institutions, curricula and facilities, whether located in or outside the Commonwealth, for school operation for the specific purpose of training law-enforcement officers; but this shall not prevent the holding of any such school whether approved or not;

11. Establish and maintain police training programs through such agencies and institutions as the Board may deem appropriate;

12. Establish compulsory minimum qualifications of certification and recertification for instructors in criminal justice training schools approved by the Department;

13. Conduct and stimulate research by public and private agencies which shall be designed to improve police administration and law enforcement;

14. Make recommendations concerning any matter within its purview pursuant to this chapter;

15. Coordinate its activities with those of any interstate system for the exchange of criminal history record information, nominate one or more of its members to serve upon the council or committee of any such system, and participate when and as deemed appropriate in any such system's activities and programs;

16. Conduct inquiries and investigations it deems appropriate to carry out its functions under this chapter and, in conducting such inquiries and investigations shall have the authority to require any criminal justice agency to submit information, reports, and statistical data with respect to its policy and operation of information systems or with respect to its collection, storage, dissemination, and usage of criminal history record information and correctional status information, and such criminal justice agencies shall submit such information, reports, and data as are reasonably required;

17. Conduct audits as required by § 9-186;

18. Conduct a continuing study and review of questions of individual privacy and confidentiality of criminal history record information and correctional status information;

19. Advise criminal justice agencies and initiate educational programs for such agencies with respect to matters of privacy, confidentiality, and security as they pertain to criminal history record information and correctional status information;

20. Maintain a liaison with any board, commission, committee, or other body which may be established by law, executive order, or resolution to regulate the privacy and security of information collected by the Commonwealth or any political subdivision thereof;

21. Issue regulations establishing guidelines and standards for the collection, storage, and dissemination of criminal history record information and correctional status information, and the privacy, confidentiality, and security thereof necessary to implement state and federal statutes, regulations, and court orders;

22. The Department of State Police shall be the control terminal agency for the Commonwealth and perform all functions required of a control terminal agency by the regulations of the National Crime Information Center. Notwithstanding any other provision to the contrary in this chapter, the Central Criminal Records Exchange and the Department of State Police shall remain the central repository for criminal history record information in the Commonwealth, and the Department shall continue to be responsible for the management and operation of such exchange;

23. Operate a statewide criminal justice statistical analysis center, which shall maintain a unified criminal justice data system, produce reports, provide technical assistance to state and local criminal justice data system users, and provide analysis and interpretation of criminal justice statistical information;

24. Develop a comprehensive statewide long-range plan for strengthening and improving law enforcement and the administration of criminal justice throughout the Commonwealth, and periodically update that plan;

25. Cooperate with, and advise and assist, all agencies, departments, boards and institutions of the

1 Commonwealth, and units of general local government, or combinations thereof, including planning
2 district commissions, in planning, developing, and administering programs, projects, comprehensive
3 plans, and other activities for improving law enforcement and the administration of criminal justice
4 throughout the Commonwealth, including allocating and subgranting funds for these purposes;

5 26. Define, develop, organize, encourage, conduct, coordinate, and administer programs, projects
6 and activities for the Commonwealth and units of general local government, or combinations thereof,
7 in the Commonwealth, designed to strengthen and improve law enforcement and the administration of
8 criminal justice at every level throughout the Commonwealth;

9 27. Review and evaluate programs, projects, and activities, and recommend, where necessary,
10 revisions or alterations to such programs, projects, and activities for the purpose of improving law
11 enforcement and the administration of criminal justice;

12 28. Coordinate the activities and projects of the state departments, agencies, and boards of the
13 Commonwealth and of the units of general local government, or combination thereof, including
14 planning district commissions, relating to the preparation, adoption, administration, and
15 implementation of comprehensive plans to strengthen and improve law enforcement and the
16 administration of criminal justice;

17 29. Do all things necessary on behalf of the Commonwealth and its units of general local
18 government, to determine and secure benefits available under the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe
19 Streets Act of 1968 (P.L. 90-351, 82 Stat. 197), as amended, and under any other federal acts and
20 programs for strengthening and improving law enforcement, the administration of criminal justice, and
21 delinquency prevention and control;

22 30. Receive, administer, and expend all funds and other assistance available to the Board and the
23 Department for carrying out the purposes of this chapter and the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe
24 Streets Act of 1968, as amended;

25 31. Apply for and accept grants from the United States government or any other source in
26 carrying out the purposes of this chapter and accept any and all donations both real and personal, and
27 grants of money from any governmental unit or public agency, or from any institution, person, firm
28 or corporation, and may receive, utilize and dispose of the same. Any arrangements pursuant to this
29 section shall be detailed in the annual report of the Board. Such report shall include the identity of
30 the donor, the nature of the transaction, and the conditions, if any. Any moneys received pursuant to
31 this section shall be deposited in the state treasury to the account of the Department. To these ends,
32 the Board shall have the power to comply with conditions and execute such agreements as may be
33 necessary;

34 32. Make and enter into all contracts and agreements necessary or incidental to the performance of
35 its duties and execution of its powers under this chapter, including but not limited to, contracts with
36 the United States, units of general local government or combinations thereof, in Virginia or other
37 states, and with agencies and departments of the Commonwealth;

38 33. Adopt and administer reasonable regulations for the planning and implementation of programs
39 and activities and for the allocation, expenditure and subgranting of funds available to the
40 Commonwealth and to units of general local government, and for carrying out the purposes of this
41 chapter and the powers and duties set forth herein;

42 34. Perform such other acts as may be necessary or convenient for the effective performance of its
43 duties; and

44 35. Certify and decertify law-enforcement officers in accordance with §§ 15.1-131.8:1 and
45 15.1-131.8:2;

46 35. Establish training standards and publish a model policy for law-enforcement personnel in the
47 handling of family abuse cases; and

48 36. Perform such other acts as may be necessary or convenient for the effective performance of its
49 duties.

50 § 16.1-243. Venue.

51 A. Original venue:

52 1. Cases involving children, other than support or where protective order issued: Proceedings with
53 respect to children under this law, except support proceedings as provided in subdivision 2 of this
54 subsection or family abuse proceedings as provided in subdivision 3 of this subsection, shall:

1 a. Delinquency: If delinquency is alleged, be commenced in the city or county where the acts
2 constituting the alleged delinquency occurred or they may, with the written consent of the child and
3 the attorney for the Commonwealth for both jurisdictions, be commenced in the city or county where
4 the child resides;

5 b. Custody or visitation: In cases involving custody or visitation, be commenced in the court of
6 the city or county which, in order of priority, (i) is the home of the child at the time of the filing of
7 the petition, or had been the home of the child within six months before the filing of the petition and
8 the child is absent from the city or county because of his removal or retention by a person claiming
9 his custody or for other reasons, and a parent or person acting as a parent continues to live in the city
10 or county, (ii) has significant connection with the child and in which there is substantial evidence
11 concerning the child's present or future care, protection, training and personal relationships, (iii) is
12 where the child is physically present and the child has been abandoned or it is necessary in an
13 emergency to protect the child because he has been subjected to or threatened with mistreatment or
14 abuse or is otherwise neglected or dependent or (iv) it is in the best interest of the child for the court
15 to assume jurisdiction as no other city or county is an appropriate venue under the preceding
16 provisions of this subdivision;

17 c. Adoption: In parental placement adoption consent hearings pursuant to §§ 16.1-241 and
18 63.1-220.3, be commenced (i) in the city or county where the child to be adopted was born, (ii) in
19 the city or county where the birth parent(s) reside, or (iii) in the city or county where the prospective
20 adoptive parent(s) reside; and

21 d. All other cases: In all other proceedings, be commenced in the city or county where the child
22 resides or in the city or county where the child is present when the proceedings are commenced.

23 2. Support: Proceedings that involve child or spousal support or child and spousal support,
24 exclusive of proceedings arising under Chapter 5 (§ 20-61 et seq.) of Title 20, shall be commenced in
25 the city or county where either party resides or in the city or county where the respondent is present
26 when the proceeding commences.

27 3. ~~Spousal Family~~ abuse: Proceedings in which an order of protection is sought as a result of
28 ~~spousal family~~ abuse shall be commenced where (i) either party has his or her principal residence or
29 ~~where~~ (ii) the abuse occurred or (iii) a protective order was issued if at the time the proceeding is
30 commenced the order is in effect to protect the petitioner or a family or household member of the
31 petitioner.

32 B. Transfer of venue:

33 1. Generally: Except in custody, visitation and support cases, if the child resides in a city or
34 county of the Commonwealth and the proceeding is commenced in a court of another city or county,
35 that court may at any time, on its own motion or a motion of a party for good cause shown, transfer
36 the proceeding to the city or county of the child's residence for such further action or proceedings as
37 the court receiving the transfer may deem proper. However, such transfer may occur only after
38 adjudication in delinquency proceedings.

39 2. Custody and visitation: In custody and visitation cases, if venue lies in one of several cities or
40 counties, the court in which the motion for transfer is made shall determine which such city or county
41 is the most appropriate venue unless the parties mutually agree to the selection of venue. In the
42 consideration of the motion, the best interests of the child shall determine the most appropriate forum.

43 3. Support: In support proceedings, exclusive of proceedings arising under Chapter 5 (§ 20-61 et
44 seq.) of Title 20, if the respondent resides in a city or county in the Commonwealth and the
45 proceeding is commenced in a court of another city or county, that court may, at any time on its own
46 motion or a motion of a party for good cause shown or by agreement of the parties, transfer the
47 proceeding to the city or county of the respondent's residence for such further action or proceedings
48 as the court receiving the transfer may deem proper. For the purposes of determining venue of cases
49 involving support, the respondent's residence shall include any city or county in which the respondent
50 has resided within the last six months prior to the commencement of the proceeding or in which the
51 respondent is residing at the time that the motion for transfer of venue is made. If venue is
52 transferable to one of several cities or counties, the court in which the motion for transfer is made
53 shall determine which such city or county is the most appropriate venue unless the parties mutually
54 agree to the selection of such venue.

1 When the support proceeding is a companion case to a child custody or visitation proceeding, the
2 provisions governing venue in the proceeding involving the child's custody or visitation shall govern.

3 4. Subsequent transfers: Any court receiving a transferred proceeding as provided in this section
4 may in its discretion transfer such proceeding to a court in an appropriate venue for good cause
5 shown based either upon changes in circumstances or mistakes of fact or upon agreement of the
6 parties. In any transfer of venue in cases involving children, the best interests of the child shall be
7 considered in deciding if and to which court a transfer of venue would be appropriate.

8 5. Enforcement of orders for support, maintenance and custody: Any juvenile and domestic
9 relations district court to which a suit is transferred for enforcement of orders pertaining to support,
10 maintenance, care or custody pursuant to § 20-79 (c) may transfer the case as provided in this section.

11 C. Records: Originals of all legal and social records pertaining to the case shall accompany the
12 transfer of venue. The transferor court may, in its discretion, retain such copies as it deems
13 appropriate.

14 § 16.1-243. (Delayed effective date) Venue.

15 A. Original venue:

16 1. Cases involving children, other than support or where protective order issued: Proceedings with
17 respect to children under this law, except support proceedings as provided in subdivision 2 of this
18 subsection or family abuse proceedings as provided in subdivision 3 of this subsection, shall:

19 a. Delinquency: If delinquency is alleged, be commenced in the city or county where the acts
20 constituting the alleged delinquency occurred or they may, with the written consent of the child and
21 the attorney for the Commonwealth for both jurisdictions, be commenced in the city or county where
22 the child resides;

23 b. Custody or visitation: In cases involving custody or visitation, be commenced in the court of
24 the city or county which, in order of priority, (i) is the home of the child at the time of the filing of
25 the petition, or had been the home of the child within six months before the filing of the petition and
26 the child is absent from the city or county because of his removal or retention by a person claiming
27 his custody or for other reasons, and a parent or person acting as a parent continues to live in the city
28 or county, (ii) has significant connection with the child and in which there is substantial evidence
29 concerning the child's present or future care, protection, training and personal relationships, (iii) is
30 where the child is physically present and the child has been abandoned or it is necessary in an
31 emergency to protect the child because he has been subjected to or threatened with mistreatment or
32 abuse or is otherwise neglected or dependent or (iv) it is in the best interest of the child for the court
33 to assume jurisdiction as no other city or county is an appropriate venue under the preceding
34 provisions of this subdivision;

35 c. Adoption: In parental placement adoption consent hearings pursuant to §§ 16.1-241 and
36 63.1-220.3, be commenced (i) in the city or county where the child to be adopted was born, (ii) in
37 the city or county where the birth parent(s) reside, or (iii) in the city or county where the prospective
38 adoptive parent(s) reside; and

39 d. All other cases: In all other proceedings, be commenced in the city or county where the child
40 resides or in the city or county where the child is present when the proceedings are commenced.

41 2. Support: Proceedings that involve child or spousal support or child and spousal support,
42 exclusive of proceedings arising under Chapter 5 (§ 20-61 et seq.) of Title 20, shall be commenced in
43 the city or county where either party resides or in the city or county where the respondent is present
44 when the proceeding commences.

45 3. Spousal Family abuse: Proceedings in which an order of protection is sought as a result of
46 spousal family abuse shall be commenced where (i) either party has his or her principal residence or
47 where, (ii) the abuse occurred or (iii) a protective order was issued if at the time the proceeding is
48 commenced the order is in effect to protect the petitioner or a family or household member of the
49 petitioner.

50 4. Divorce, annulment, affirmation, separate maintenance or equitable distribution: Suits for
51 divorce, annulment or affirmation of marriage, separate maintenance or equitable distribution based on
52 a foreign decree shall be governed by Chapter 5 (§ 8.01-257 et seq.) of Title 8.01.

53 5. Adoption: Proceedings for adoption shall be governed by §§ 63.1-221 and 63.1-222.

54 6. Emancipation: Proceedings for emancipation shall be governed by § 16.1-331.

7. Injunction: Proceedings to award an injunction shall be governed by Chapter 5 (§ 8.01-257 et seq.) of Title 8.01.

8. Change of name: Proceedings to change a name shall be governed by § 8.01-217.

B. Transfer of venue:

1. Generally: Except in custody, visitation and support cases, if the child resides in a city or county of the Commonwealth and the proceeding is commenced in a court of another city or county, that court may at any time, on its own initiative or a motion of a party for good cause shown, transfer the proceeding to the city or county of the child's residence for such further action or proceedings as the court receiving the transfer may deem proper. However, such transfer may occur only after adjudication in delinquency proceedings.

2. Custody and visitation: In custody and visitation cases, if venue lies in one of several cities or counties, the court in which the motion for transfer is made shall determine which such city or county is the most appropriate venue unless the parties mutually agree to the selection of venue. In the consideration of the motion, the best interests of the child shall determine the most appropriate forum.

3. Support: In support proceedings, exclusive of proceedings arising under Chapter 5 (§ 20-61 et seq.) of Title 20, if the respondent resides in a city or county in the Commonwealth and the proceeding is commenced in a court of another city or county, that court may, at any time on its own motion or a motion of a party for good cause shown or by agreement of the parties, transfer the proceeding to the city or county of the respondent's residence for such further action or proceedings as the court receiving the transfer may deem proper. For the purposes of determining venue of cases involving support, the respondent's residence shall include any city or county in which the respondent has resided within the last six months prior to the commencement of the proceeding or in which the respondent is residing at the time that the motion for transfer of venue is made. If venue is transferable to one of several cities or counties, the court in which the motion for transfer is made shall determine which such city or county is the most appropriate venue unless the parties mutually agree to the selection of such venue.

When the support proceeding is a companion case to a child custody or visitation proceeding, the provisions governing venue in the proceeding involving the child's custody or visitation shall govern.

4. Subsequent transfers: Any court receiving a transferred proceeding as provided in this section may in its discretion transfer such proceeding to a court in an appropriate venue for good cause shown based either upon changes in circumstances or mistakes of fact or upon agreement of the parties. In any transfer of venue in cases involving children, the best interests of the child shall be considered in deciding if and to which court a transfer of venue would be appropriate.

5. Enforcement of orders for support, maintenance and custody: Any family court to which a suit is transferred for enforcement of orders pertaining to support, maintenance, care or custody pursuant to § 20-79 (c) may transfer the case as provided in this section.

6. Transfer of venue in suits for divorce, annulment or affirmation of marriage, separate maintenance, or equitable distribution based on a foreign decree, or to award an injunction shall be governed by Chapter 5 (§ 8.01-257 et seq.) of Title 8.01 as these provisions relate to circuit court.

C. Records: Originals of all legal and social records pertaining to the case shall accompany the transfer of venue. The transferor court may, in its discretion, retain such copies as it deems appropriate.

§ 16.1-245.1. Medical evidence admissible in juvenile and domestic relations district court.

In any civil case heard in a juvenile and domestic relations district court involving allegations of child abuse or neglect or ~~spousal~~ family abuse, any party may present evidence, by a report from the treating or examining health care provider as defined in § 8.01-581.1 or the records of a hospital or medical facility at which the treatment or examination was performed, or both, as to the extent, nature, and treatment of any physical condition or injury suffered by a person and the examination of the person.

A medical report shall be admitted if the party intending to present such evidence at trial or hearing gives the opposing party or parties a copy of the evidence and written notice of intention to present it at least ten days, or in the case of a preliminary removal hearing under § 16.1-252 or § 16.1-253.1 at least twenty-four hours, prior to the trial or hearing and if attached to such evidence is a sworn statement of the treating or examining health care provider who made the report that (i) the

information contained therein is true, accurate, and fully describes the nature and extent of the physical condition or injury and (ii) the patient named therein was the person treated or examined by such health care provider.

A hospital or other medical facility record shall be admitted if attached to it is a sworn statement of the custodian thereof that the same is a true and accurate copy of the record of such hospital or other medical facility. If thereafter a party summons the health care provider or custodian making such statement to testify in proper person or by deposition taken de bene esse, the court shall determine which party shall pay the fees and costs for such appearance or depositions, or may apportion the same among the parties in such proportion as the ends of justice may require. If such health care provider or custodian is not subject to subpoena for cross-examination in court or by a deposition de bene esse, then the court shall allow a reasonable opportunity for the party seeking the subpoena for such health care provider or custodian to obtain his testimony as the ends of justice may require.

§ 16.1-245.1. (Delayed effective date) Medical evidence admissible in family court.

In any civil case heard in a family court involving allegations of child abuse or neglect or ~~spousal~~ family abuse, any party may present evidence, by a report from the treating or examining health care provider as defined in § 8.01-581.1 or the records of a hospital or medical facility at which the treatment or examination was performed, or both, as to the extent, nature, and treatment of any physical condition or injury suffered by a person and the examination of the person.

A medical report shall be admitted if the party intending to present such evidence at trial or hearing gives the opposing party or parties a copy of the evidence and written notice of intention to present it at least ten days, or in the case of a preliminary removal hearing under § 16.1-252 or § 16.1-253.1 at least twenty-four hours, prior to the trial or hearing and if attached to such evidence is a sworn statement of the treating or examining health care provider who made the report that (i) the information contained therein is true, accurate, and fully describes the nature and extent of the physical condition or injury and (ii) the patient named therein was the person treated or examined by such health care provider.

A hospital or other medical facility record shall be admitted if attached to it is a sworn statement of the custodian thereof that the same is a true and accurate copy of the record of such hospital or other medical facility. If thereafter a party summons the health care provider or custodian making such statement to testify in proper person or by deposition taken de bene esse, the court shall determine which party shall pay the fees and costs for such appearance or depositions, or may apportion the same among the parties in such proportion as the ends of justice may require. If such health care provider or custodian is not subject to subpoena for cross-examination in court or by a deposition de bene esse, then the court shall allow a reasonable opportunity for the party seeking the subpoena for such health care provider or custodian to obtain his testimony as the ends of justice may require.

§ 16.1-253. Preliminary protective order.

A. Upon the motion of any person or upon the court's own motion, the court may issue a preliminary protective order, after a hearing, if necessary to protect a child's life, health or normal development pending the final determination of a petition filed under this law. ~~Such~~ The order may require a child's parents, guardian, legal custodian, other person standing in loco parentis or other ~~adult occupant of the dwelling family or household member of the child~~ to observe reasonable conditions of behavior for a specified length of time. These conditions shall include any one or more of the following:

1. To abstain from offensive conduct against the child or ~~against the other parent~~, a family or household member of the child or ~~against~~ any person to whom custody of the child is awarded;

2. To cooperate in the provision of reasonable services or programs designed to protect the child's life, health or normal development;

3. To allow persons named by the court to come into the child's home at reasonable times designated by the court to visit the child or inspect the fitness of the home and to determine the physical or emotional health of the child;

4. To allow visitation with the child by persons entitled thereto, as determined by the court;

5. To refrain from acts of commission or omission which tend to endanger the child's life, health

1 or normal development; or

2 6. To refrain from such contact with the child *or family or household members of the child*, as the
3 court may deem appropriate, including removal of such person from the residence of the child.
4 However, prior to the issuance by the court of an order removing such person from the residence of
5 the child, the petitioner must prove by a preponderance of the evidence that such person's probable
6 future conduct would constitute a danger to the life or health of such child, and that there are no less
7 drastic alternatives which could reasonably and adequately protect the child's life or health pending a
8 final determination on the petition.

9 B. A preliminary protective order may be issued ex parte upon a petition supported by an affidavit
10 or by sworn testimony in person before the judge or intake officer which establishes that the child
11 would be subjected to an imminent threat to life or health to the extent that delay for the provision of
12 an adversary hearing would be likely to result in serious or irremediable injury to the child's life or
13 health; ~~however, following.~~ *Following* the issuance of an ex parte order the court shall provide an
14 adversary hearing to the affected parties within the shortest practicable time not to exceed five
15 business days after the issuance of the order.

16 C. Prior to the hearing required by this section, notice of the hearing shall be given at least
17 twenty-four hours in advance of the hearing to the guardian ad litem for the child, to the parents,
18 guardian, legal custodian, *or other person standing in loco parentis of the child* ~~or, to any other adult~~
19 ~~occupant of the dwelling family or household member of the child to whom the protective order may~~
20 *be directed* and to the child if he or she is twelve years of age or older. The notice provided herein
21 shall include (i) the time, date and place for the hearing and (ii) a specific statement of the factual
22 circumstances which allegedly necessitate the issuance of a preliminary protective order.

23 D. All parties to the hearing shall be informed of their right to counsel pursuant to § 16.1-266.

24 E. At the hearing the child ~~and~~, his or her parents, guardian, legal custodian, *or other person*
25 *standing in loco parentis* ~~or and any other adult occupant of the dwelling family or household~~
26 *member of the child to whom notice was given* shall have the right to confront and cross-examine all
27 adverse witnesses and evidence and to present evidence on their own behalf.

28 F. Nothing in this section enables the court to remove a child from the custody of his or her
29 parents, guardian, legal custodian or other person standing in loco parentis, and no order hereunder
30 shall be entered against a person over whom the court ~~is does not given~~ *have jurisdiction as provided*
31 *in subdivision F of § 16.1-241.*

32 § 16.1-253.1. Preliminary protective orders in cases of family abuse.

33 A. Upon the filing of a petition alleging that the petitioner is or has been, within a reasonable
34 period of time, subjected to family abuse, the court may issue a preliminary *protective order of*
35 ~~protection~~ against an allegedly abusing person in order to protect the health and safety of the
36 petitioner *or any family or household member of the petitioner.* ~~Such~~ The order may be issued in an
37 ex parte proceeding upon good cause shown when the petition is supported by an affidavit or sworn
38 testimony before the judge or intake officer. Immediate and present danger of family abuse *or*
39 *evidence sufficient to establish probable cause that family abuse has recently occurred* shall constitute
40 good cause ~~under this section.~~

41 A preliminary *protective order of protection* may include any one or more of the following
42 conditions to be imposed on the allegedly abusing person:

43 1. ~~Prohibition of further~~ *Prohibiting* acts of family abuse.

44 2. ~~Prohibition of~~ *Prohibiting* such other contacts between the parties as the court deems
45 appropriate.

46 3. ~~Prohibition of~~ *Prohibiting* such other contacts with the allegedly abused family or household
47 member as the court deems necessary to protect the safety of such persons.

48 4. Granting the petitioner possession of the ~~residence premises~~ occupied by the parties to the
49 exclusion of the allegedly abusing person; however, no such grant of possession shall affect title to
50 any real or personal property.

51 5. *Granting the petitioner temporary possession or use of a motor vehicle jointly owned by the*
52 *parties to the exclusion of the allegedly abusing person; however, no such grant of possession or use*
53 *shall affect title to the vehicle.*

54 56: Requiring that the allegedly abusing person provide suitable alternative housing for the

petitioner and any other family or household member, where appropriate.

B. A copy of an ~~ex parte~~ a preliminary protective order of protection shall be served as soon as possible on the allegedly abusing person in person as provided in § 16.1-264. The preliminary order shall specify a date for the full hearing, which ~~The hearing shall be held within fifteen days of the~~ issuance of the preliminary order. ~~Upon request after the order is issued, the clerk shall provide the~~ petitioner with a copy of the order and information regarding the date and time of service. The order shall further specify that the person served may at any time file a motion with the court requesting a hearing to dissolve or modify the order. The hearing on the motion shall be given precedence on the docket of the court.

Upon receipt of the return of service, the clerk shall certify and forward forthwith a copy of the preliminary protective order to the local police department or sheriff's office which shall, on the date of receipt, enter the name of the person subject to the order and other appropriate information required by the Department of State Police into the Virginia crime information network system established and maintained by the Department pursuant to Chapter 2 (§ 52-12 et seq.) of Title 52. If the order is later dissolved or modified, a copy of the dissolution or modification order shall also be certified, forwarded and entered in the system as described above.

C. The preliminary order is effective upon personal service on the allegedly abusing person. ~~Any~~ Except as otherwise provided in § 16.1-253.2, a violation of the order shall constitute contempt of court.

D. At a full hearing on the petition, the court may issue ~~an order of protection~~ a protective order pursuant to § 16.1-279.1 if the court finds that the petitioner has proven the allegation of family abuse by a preponderance of the evidence.

§ 16.1-253.2. Violation of provisions of protective orders; penalty.

In addition to any other penalty provided by law, any person who violates any provision of a protective order issued pursuant to §§ 16.1-253, 16.1-253.1, 16.1-253.4, 16.1-278.14, or § 16.1-279.1 or subsection B of § 20.1-103, which prohibits such person from going or remaining upon land, buildings or premises or from further acts of family abuse, or which prohibits contacts between the respondent and ~~his or her family~~ the respondent's family or household member as the court deems appropriate shall be guilty of a Class 1 misdemeanor. Upon conviction, the person shall be sentenced to a term of confinement and in no case shall the entire term imposed be suspended.

§ 16.1-253.4. Emergency protective orders authorized in cases of family abuse.

A. Any judge of a circuit court, general district court, juvenile and domestic relations district court or magistrate may issue a written or verbal ex parte emergency protective order pursuant to this section in order to protect the health or safety of any person.

B. When a law-enforcement officer or an allegedly abused person asserts under oath to a judge or magistrate, and on that assertion or other evidence the judge or magistrate finds reasonable grounds to believe that (i) the respondent has committed assault and battery against a family or household member abuse and (ii) there is probable danger of a further such offense against a family or household member by the respondent, the judge or magistrate may shall issue a written or verbal ex parte emergency protective order imposing one or more of the following conditions on the respondent:

1. ~~Prohibition against further~~ Prohibiting acts in violation of ~~§ 18.2-57.2~~ family abuse;

2. ~~Prohibition of~~ Prohibiting such contacts between the parties by the respondent with family or household members of the respondent as the judge or magistrate deems appropriate necessary to protect the safety of such persons; and

3. Granting the family or household member possession of the premises occupied by the parties to the exclusion of the respondent; provided however, no such grant of possession shall affect title to any real or personal property.

C. An emergency protective order issued pursuant to this section shall expire not later than at 5 p.m. on the next business day that the juvenile and domestic relations court is in session or seventy-two hours after issuance, whichever is later. The respondent may at any time file a motion with the court requesting a hearing to dissolve or modify the order. The hearing on the motion shall be given precedence on the docket of the court.

D. A verbal emergency protective order issued pursuant to this section shall be reduced to writing.

by the law-enforcement officer requesting the order *or the magistrate*, on a preprinted form approved and provided by the Supreme Court of Virginia. The completed form shall include a statement of the grounds for the order asserted by the officer *or the allegedly abused person*.

E. A copy of an emergency protective order issued pursuant to this ~~subsection~~ section shall be served upon the respondent as soon as possible. One copy of the order shall be given to the ~~family or household member~~ *allegedly abused person when it is issued* and one copy shall be filed with the written report required by § 19.2-81.3 C. The original copy shall be forwarded for verification to the judge or magistrate who issued the order and then filed with the clerk of the juvenile and domestic relations district court within five business days of the issuance of the order. The clerk shall certify and forward forthwith a copy of the order to the local police department or sheriff's office which shall, on the date of receipt, enter the name of the person subject to the order and other appropriate information required by the Department of State Police into the Virginia crime information network system established and maintained by the Department pursuant to Chapter 2 (§ 52-12 et seq.) of Title 52. If the order is later dissolved or modified, a copy of the dissolution or modification order shall also be certified, forwarded and entered in the system as described above. *Upon request, the clerk shall provide the allegedly abused person with information regarding the date and time of service.*

F. The availability of an emergency protective order shall not be affected by the fact that the family or household member left the premises to avoid the danger of a ~~violation of § 18.2-57.2~~ *family abuse* by the respondent.

G. The issuance of an emergency protective order shall not be considered evidence of any wrongdoing by the respondent.

H. ~~Any respondent upon whom an emergency protective order has been served and who violates that order shall be guilty of a Class 4 misdemeanor.~~

I. As used in this section, a "law-enforcement officer" means any full-time or part-time employee of a police department or sheriff's office which is part of or administered by the Commonwealth or any political subdivision thereof, and who is responsible for the prevention and detection of crime and the enforcement of the penal, traffic or highway laws of the Commonwealth. Part-time employees are compensated officers who are not full-time employees as defined by the employing police department or sheriff's office.

§ 16.1-253.4. (Delayed effective date) Emergency protective orders authorized in certain cases; penalty.

A. Any judge of a circuit court, general district court, family court or magistrate may issue a written or verbal ex parte emergency protective order pursuant to this section *in order to protect the health or safety of any person*.

B. When a law-enforcement officer *or an allegedly abused person* asserts under oath to a judge or magistrate, and on that assertion or other evidence the judge or magistrate finds reasonable grounds to believe that (i) the respondent has committed ~~assault and battery~~ *against a family or household member abuse* and (ii) there is probable danger of a further such offense against a family or household member by the respondent, the judge or magistrate may issue a written or verbal ex parte emergency protective order imposing one or more of the following conditions on the respondent:

1. ~~Prohibition against further~~ *Prohibiting acts in violation of § 18.2-57.2 family abuse;*
2. ~~Prohibition of~~ *Prohibiting such contacts between the parties by the respondent with family or household members as the judge or magistrate deems appropriate necessary to protect the safety of such persons; and*

3. Granting the family or household member possession of the premises occupied by the parties to the exclusion of the respondent; ~~provided however,~~ no such grant of possession shall affect title to any real or personal property.

C. An emergency protective order issued pursuant to this section shall expire ~~not later than~~ *at 5 p.m. on the next business day that the juvenile and domestic relations court sits in the jurisdiction or seventy-two hours after issuance, whichever is later. The respondent may at any time file a motion with the court requesting a hearing to dissolve or modify the order. The hearing on the motion shall be given precedence on the docket of the court.*

D. A verbal emergency protective order issued pursuant to this section shall be reduced to writing, by the law-enforcement officer requesting the order *or by the magistrate*, on a preprinted form

1 approved and provided by the Supreme Court of Virginia. ~~The completed form shall include a~~
2 ~~statement of the grounds for the order asserted by the officer or the allegedly abused person.~~

3 E. A copy of an emergency protective order issued pursuant to this ~~subsection~~ ~~section~~ shall be
4 served upon the respondent as soon as possible. One copy of the ~~order shall be given to the allegedly~~
5 ~~abused person when it is issued family or household member and one copy shall be filed with the~~
6 written report required by § 19.2-81.3 C. The original copy shall be forwarded for verification to the
7 judge or magistrate who issued the order and then filed with the clerk of the family court within five
8 business days of the issuance of the order. The clerk shall certify and forward forthwith a copy of the
9 order to the local police department or sheriff's office which shall, on the date of receipt, enter the
10 name of the person subject to the order and other appropriate information required by the Department
11 of State Police into the Virginia crime information network system established and maintained by the
12 Department pursuant to Chapter 2 (§ 52-12 et seq.) of Title 52. If the order is later dissolved or
13 modified, a copy of the dissolution or modification order shall also be certified, forwarded and
14 entered in the system as described above. *Upon request, the clerk shall provide the allegedly abused*
15 *person with information regarding the date and time of service.*

16 F. The availability of an emergency protective order shall not be affected by the fact that the
17 family or household member left the premises to avoid the danger of a violation of ~~§ 18.2-57.2 family~~
18 ~~abuse~~ by the respondent.

19 G. The issuance of an emergency protective order shall not be considered evidence of any
20 wrongdoing by the respondent.

21 H. ~~Any respondent upon whom an emergency protective order has been served and who violates~~
22 ~~that order shall be guilty of a Class 4 misdemeanor.~~

23 I. As used in this section, a "law-enforcement officer" means any full-time or part-time employee
24 of a police department or sheriff's office which is part of or administered by the Commonwealth or
25 any political subdivision thereof, and who is responsible for the prevention and detection of crime and
26 the enforcement of the penal, traffic or highway laws of the Commonwealth. Part-time employees are
27 compensated officers who are not full-time employees as defined by the employing police department
28 or sheriff's office.

29 § 16.1-278.14. Criminal jurisdiction; protective orders; family offenses.

30 In cases involving the violation of any law, regulation or ordinance for the education, protection or
31 care of children or involving offenses committed by one ~~spouse family or household member~~ against
32 another, the juvenile court or the circuit court may impose a penalty prescribed by applicable sections
33 of the Code. ~~However, in cases involving offenses committed by one family or household member~~
34 ~~against another, the court and~~ may impose conditions and limitations upon the ~~abusing party or, with~~
35 ~~his or her consent, the family or household member in an effort to effect the reconciliation and~~
36 ~~rehabilitation of the parties defendant to protect the health or safety of family or household members,~~
37 including, but not limited to, ~~an a protective order of protection~~ as provided in § 16.1-279.1, treatment
38 and counseling for the ~~abusing person defendant~~ and payment by the defendant for crisis shelter care
39 for the complaining family or household member.

40 § 16.1-278.14. (Delayed effective date) Criminal jurisdiction; protective orders; family offenses.

41 In cases involving the violation of any law, regulation or ordinance for the education, protection or
42 care of children or involving offenses committed by one ~~spouse family or household member~~ against
43 another, the family court or the circuit court may impose a penalty prescribed by applicable sections
44 of the Code. ~~However, in cases involving offenses committed by one family or household member~~
45 ~~against another, the court and~~ may impose conditions and limitations upon the ~~abusing party or, with~~
46 ~~his or her consent, the family or household member in an effort to effect the reconciliation and~~
47 ~~rehabilitation of the parties defendant to protect the health or safety of family or household members,~~
48 including, but not limited to, ~~an a protective order of protection~~ as provided in § 16.1-279.1, treatment
49 and counseling for the ~~abusing person defendant~~ and payment by the defendant for crisis shelter care
50 for the complaining family or household member.

51 § 16.1-279.1. Protective order in cases of family abuse.

52 A. In cases of family abuse, the court may issue ~~an a protective order of protection~~ to protect the
53 health and safety of the petitioner and ~~to effect the rehabilitation of the abusing person and~~
54 ~~reconciliation of the parties as the court deems appropriate family or household members of the~~

petitioner. ~~An~~ A protective order of protection issued under this section may include any one or more of the following conditions to be imposed on the ~~abusing person~~ respondent:

1. Prohibition of further Prohibiting acts of family abuse;
 2. Prohibition of Prohibiting such contacts between the parties by the respondent with the petitioner or family or household members of the petitioner as the court deems appropriate necessary for the health or safety of such persons;

3. Granting the petitioner possession of the residence occupied by the parties to the exclusion of the ~~abusing person~~ respondent; however, no such grant of possession shall affect title to any real or personal property;

4. Granting the petitioner temporary possession or use of a motor vehicle jointly owned by the parties to the exclusion of the respondent, however, no such grant of possession or use shall affect title to the vehicle.

45. Requiring that the ~~abusing person~~ respondent provide suitable alternative housing for the petitioner, and, if appropriate, any other family or household member;

56. Ordering the petitioner, with his or her consent, or the ~~abusing person~~ respondent to participate in treatment, counseling or other programs designed for the rehabilitation and reconciliation of the parties as the court deems appropriate; and

67. Any other relief necessary for the protection of the petitioner and ~~minor children~~ family or household members of the petitioner, including a provision for temporary custody or visitation of a minor child.

B. The protective order of protection shall may be issued for a specified period not to exceed one year unless issued pursuant to § 18.2-60.3, however, unless otherwise authorized by law, a protective order may not be issued under this section for a period longer than two years. Either party may at any time file a written motion with the court requesting a hearing to dissolve or modify the order. The clerk shall certify and forward forthwith a copy of the order to the local police department or sheriff's office which shall, on the date of receipt, enter the name of the person subject to the order and other appropriate information required by the Department of State Police into the Virginia crime information network system established and maintained by the Department pursuant to Chapter 2 (§ 52-12 et seq.) of Title 52. If the order is later dissolved or modified, a copy of the dissolution or modification order shall also be certified, forwarded and entered in the system as described above.

C. ~~Any~~ Except as otherwise provided in § 16.1-253.2, a violation of ~~an~~ a protective order of protection issued under this section shall constitute contempt of court.

D. The court may assess costs and attorneys' fees against either party regardless of whether an order of protection has been issued as a result of a full hearing.

E. Either party may at any time file a written motion with the court requesting a hearing to dissolve or modify the order.

§ 16.1-296. Jurisdiction of appeals; procedure.

A. From any final order or judgment of the juvenile court affecting the rights or interests of any person coming within its jurisdiction, an appeal may be taken within ten days from the entry of a final judgment, order or conviction. However, in a case arising under the Uniform Interstate Family Support Act (§ 20-88.32 et seq.), a party may take an appeal pursuant to this section within thirty days from entry of a final order or judgment. ~~An~~ A protective order of protection issued pursuant to § 16.1-279.1 in a case of spouse family abuse is a final order from which an appeal may be taken.

B. Upon receipt of notice of such appeal the juvenile court shall forthwith transmit to the attorney for the Commonwealth a report incorporating the results of any investigation conducted pursuant to § 16.1-273, which shall be confidential in nature and made available only to the court and the attorney for the defendant (i) after the guilt or innocence of the accused has been determined or (ii) after the court has made its findings on the issues subject to appeal. After final determination of the case, the report and all copies thereof shall be forthwith returned to such juvenile court.

C. Where an appeal is taken by a child on a finding that he or she is delinquent and on a disposition pursuant to § 16.1-278.8, trial by jury on the issue of guilt or innocence of the alleged delinquent act may be had on motion of the child, the attorney for the Commonwealth or the circuit court judge. If the alleged delinquent act is one which, if committed by an adult, would constitute a felony, the child shall be entitled to a jury of twelve persons. In all other cases, the jury shall consist

1 of seven persons. If the jury in such a trial finds the child guilty, disposition shall be by the judge
2 pursuant to the provisions of § 16.1-278.8 after taking into consideration the report of any
3 investigation made pursuant to § 16.1-237 or § 16.1-273.

4 D. When an appeal is taken in a case involving termination of parental rights brought under
5 § 16.1-283, the circuit court shall hold a hearing on the merits of the case within ninety days of the
6 perfecting of the appeal.

7 E. Where an appeal is taken by an adult on a finding of guilty of an offense within the
8 jurisdiction of the juvenile and domestic relations district court, the appeal shall be dealt with in all
9 respects as is an appeal from a general district court pursuant to §§ 16.1-132 through 16.1-137;
10 however, where an appeal is taken by any person on a charge of nonsupport, the procedure shall be
11 as is provided for appeals in prosecutions under Chapter 5 (§ 20-61 et seq.) of Title 20.

12 F. In all other cases on appeal, proceedings in the circuit court shall conform to the equity practice
13 where evidence is heard ore tenus; however, an issue out of chancery may be allowed, in the
14 discretion of the judge, upon the motion of any party. An appeal from an order of protection issued
15 pursuant to § 16.1-279.1 shall be given precedence on the docket of the court over other civil appeals
16 taken to the circuit court from the district courts, but shall otherwise be docketed and processed as
17 other civil cases.

18 G. Costs, taxes and fees on appealed cases shall be assessed only in those cases in which a trial
19 fee could have been assessed in the juvenile and domestic relations court and shall be collected in the
20 circuit court.

21 H. No appeal bond shall be required of a party appealing from an order of a juvenile and
22 domestic relations district court except for that portion of any order or judgment establishing a
23 support arrearage or suspending payment of support during pendency of an appeal. In cases involving
24 support, no appeal shall be allowed ~~unless~~ and until the party applying for the same or someone for
25 him ~~shall give~~ gives bond, in an amount and with sufficient surety approved by the judge or by his
26 clerk if there is one, to abide by such judgment as may be rendered on appeal if the appeal is
27 perfected or, if not perfected, then to satisfy the judgment of the court in which it was rendered. An
28 appeal will not be perfected unless such appeal bond as may be required is filed within thirty days
29 from the entry of the final judgment or order. However, no appeal bond shall be required of the
30 Commonwealth or when an appeal is proper to protect the estate of a decedent, an infant, a convict or
31 an insane person, or the interest of a county, city or town.

32 If bond is furnished by or on behalf of any party against whom judgment has been rendered for
33 money, the bond shall be conditioned for the performance and satisfaction of such judgment or order
34 as may be entered against the party on appeal, and for the payment of all damages which may be
35 awarded against him in the appellate court. If the appeal is by a party against whom there is no
36 recovery, the bond shall be conditioned for the payment of any damages as may be awarded against
37 him on the appeal.

38 This subsection shall not apply to release on bail pursuant to other subsections of this section or
39 § 16.1-298.

40 I. In all cases on appeal, the circuit court in the disposition of such cases shall have all the powers
41 and authority granted by the chapter to the juvenile and domestic relations district court. Unless
42 otherwise specifically provided by this Code, the circuit court judge shall have the authority to
43 appoint counsel for the parties and compensate such counsel in accordance with the provisions of
44 Article 6 (§ 16.1-266 et seq.) of this chapter.

45 J. In any case which has been referred or transferred from a circuit court to a juvenile court and
46 an appeal is taken from an order or judgment of the juvenile court, the appeal shall be taken to the
47 circuit court in the same locality as the juvenile court to which the case had been referred or
48 transferred.

49 § 16.1-296.2. (Delayed effective date) Appeals to court of appeals.

50 From any final order or judgment of the family court in any case other than those specified in
51 subsection A of § 16.1-296, an appeal may be taken to the Court of Appeals as provided in
52 § 17-116.05:5. The provisions of Title 8.01 and Title 20 and the Rules of the Supreme Court of
53 Virginia governing appeals in suits in equity shall apply to appeals made pursuant to this section.

54 Any order of protection issued pursuant to § 16.1-279.1 in a case of spouse family abuse is a

1 final order from which an appeal may be taken to the Court of Appeals pursuant to this section.

2 A preliminary protective order issued pursuant to § 16.1-253 or an order of protection issued
3 pursuant to § 16.1-279.1 shall not be suspended during the pendency of an appeal to the Court of
4 Appeals or a subsequent petition for appeal to the Supreme Court or writ of error, unless so ordered
5 by the judge of a family court or directed in a writ of supersedeas by the Court of Appeals or the
6 Supreme Court.

7 § 16.1-298. Effect of petition for or pendency of appeal; bail.

8 A. Except as provided herein, a petition for or the pendency of an appeal or writ of error shall not
9 suspend any judgment, order or decree of the juvenile court nor operate to discharge any child
10 concerned or involved in the case from the custody of the court or other person, institution or agency
11 to which the child has been committed unless so ordered by the judge of the juvenile court, the judge
12 of a circuit court or directed in a writ of supersedeas by the Court of Appeals or the Supreme Court
13 or a judge or justice thereof.

14 B. The judgment, order or decree of the juvenile court shall be suspended upon a petition for or
15 the pendency of an appeal or writ of error:

16 1. In cases of delinquency in which the final order of the juvenile court is pursuant to subdivision
17 8, 9, 10, 12, 14, or 15 of § 16.1-278.8.

18 2. In cases involving a child and any local ordinance.

19 3. In cases involving any person over the age of eighteen years.

20 Such suspension as is provided for in this subsection shall not apply to (i) an order for support of
21 a spouse, parent or child or to a preliminary protective order issued pursuant to § 16.1-253, (ii) an
22 order disposing of a motion to reconsider relating to participation in continuing programs pursuant to
23 § 16.1-289.1 or (iii) ~~an~~ a protective order of protection in cases of spouse family abuse issued
24 pursuant to § 16.1-279.1 unless so ordered by the judge of a circuit court or directed in a writ of
25 supersedeas by the Court of Appeals or the Supreme Court.

26 C. In cases where the order of the juvenile court is suspended pursuant to subsection B hereof or
27 by order of the juvenile court or the circuit court, bail may be required as provided for in § 16.1-135.

28 § 18.2-57.2. Assault and battery against a family or household member.

29 A. Any person who commits an assault and battery against a family or household member shall be
30 guilty of a Class 1 misdemeanor.

31 B. On a third or subsequent conviction for assault and battery against a family or household
32 member, where it is alleged in the warrant, information, or indictment on which a person is convicted,
33 that (i) such person has been previously convicted twice of assault and battery against a family or
34 household member, or of a similar offense under the law of any other jurisdiction, within ten years of
35 the third or subsequent offense, and that (ii) each such assault and battery occurred on different dates,
36 such person shall be guilty of a Class 6 felony.

37 C. *Whenever a warrant for a violation of § 18.2-57.2 is issued, the magistrate shall issue an*
38 *emergency protective order as authorized by § 16.1-253.4 when the person arrested and taken into*
39 *custody is brought before the magistrate.*

40 D. As used in this section, "family or household member" means (i) the defendant's spouse,
41 whether or not he or she resides in the same home with the defendant, (ii) the defendant's former
42 spouse, whether or not he or she resides in the same home with the defendant, (iii) the defendant's
43 parents, stepparents, children, stepchildren, brothers and sisters, grandparents and grandchildren who
44 reside in the same home with the defendant, (iv) the defendant's mother-in-law, father-in-law,
45 sons-in-law, daughters-in-law, brothers-in-law and sisters-in-law, who reside in the same home with
46 the defendant, (v) any person who has a child in common with the defendant, whether or not the
47 defendant and that person have been married or have resided together at any time, or (vi) any
48 individual who cohabits or who, within the previous twelve months, cohabited with the defendant, and
49 any children of either of them then residing in the same home with the defendant.

50 § 18.2-60.3. Stalking; penalty.

51 A. Any person who on more than one occasion engages in conduct directed at another person with
52 the intent to place, or with the knowledge that the conduct places, that other person in reasonable fear
53 of death, criminal sexual assault, or bodily injury to that other person or to that other person's spouse
54 or child family or household member shall be guilty of a Class 2 misdemeanor.

1 B. However, any person who is convicted of a first offense in violation of subsection A when, at
2 the time of the offense, there was in effect any order prohibiting contact between the defendant and
3 the victim or the victim's spouse or child family or household member, shall be guilty of a Class 1
4 misdemeanor.

5 C. A second conviction occurring within five years of a first conviction for an offense under this
6 section or for a similar offense under the law of any other jurisdiction shall be a Class 1
7 misdemeanor. A third or subsequent conviction occurring within five years of a conviction for an
8 offense under this section or for a similar offense under the law of any other jurisdiction shall be a
9 Class 6 felony.

10 D. A person may be convicted under this section irrespective of the jurisdiction or jurisdictions
11 within the Commonwealth wherein the conduct described in subsection A occurred, if the person
12 engaged in that conduct on at least one occasion in the jurisdiction where the person is tried.

13 E. Upon finding a person guilty under this section, the court shall, in addition to the sentence
14 imposed, issue an order prohibiting contact between the defendant and the victim or the victim's
15 spouse or child family or household member.

16 F. The Department of Corrections, sheriff or regional jail director shall give notice prior to the
17 release from a state correctional facility or a local or regional jail of any person incarcerated upon
18 conviction of a violation of this section, to any victim of the offense who, in writing, requests notice,
19 or to any person designated in writing by the victim. The notice shall be given at least fifteen days
20 prior to release of a person sentenced to a term of incarceration of more than thirty days or, if the
21 person was sentenced to a term of incarceration of at least forty-eight hours but no more than thirty
22 days, twenty-four hours prior to release. If the person escapes, notice shall be given as soon as
23 practicable following the escape. The victim shall keep the Department of Corrections, sheriff or
24 regional jail director informed of the current mailing address and telephone number of the person
25 named in the writing submitted to receive notice.

26 All information relating to any person who receives or may receive notice under this subsection
27 shall remain confidential and shall not be made available to the person convicted of violating this
28 section.

29 For purposes of this subsection, "release" includes a release of the offender from a state
30 correctional facility or a local or regional jail (i) upon completion of his term of incarceration or (ii)
31 on probation or parole.

32 No civil liability shall attach to the Department of Corrections nor to any sheriff or regional jail
33 director or their deputies or employees for a failure to comply with the requirements of this
34 subsection.

35 G. As used in this section the term "family or household member" shall have the same meaning
36 as provided in § 16.1-228.

37 § 18.2-308.1:4. Purchase or transportation of firearm by persons subject to protective orders;
38 penalty.

39 A. It shall be unlawful for any person who is subject to (i) a protective order entered pursuant to
40 §§ 16.1-253, 16.1-253.1, 16.1-253.4, or § 16.1-279.1 or to, (ii) an order issued pursuant to subsection
41 b of § 20-103 or (iii) an order entered pursuant to subsection E of § 18.2-60.3 to purchase or transport
42 any firearm while the order is in effect. A violation of this subsection shall be punishable as a Class
43 1 misdemeanor.

44 B. Any firearm purchased or transported in violation of this section shall be forfeited to the
45 Commonwealth and disposed of as provided in § 18.2-310.

46 § 19.2-81. Arrest without warrant authorized in certain cases.

47 The following officers shall have the powers of arrest as provided in this section:

48 1. Members of the State Police force of the Commonwealth, the sheriffs

49 2. Sheriffs of the various counties and cities, and their deputies, the members

50 3. Members of any county police force, the members of or any duly constituted police force of
51 any city or town of the Commonwealth, the

52 4. The Commissioner, members and employees of the Marine Resources Commission granted the
53 power of arrest pursuant to § 28.2-900, regular

54 5. Regular game wardens appointed pursuant to § 29.1-200,

1 6. United States Coast Guard and United States Coast Guard Reserve commissioned, warrant, and
2 petty officers authorized under § 29.1-205 to make arrests, and ~~the~~

3 7. The special policemen of the counties as provided by § 15.1-144, provided such officers are in
4 uniform, or displaying a badge of office; .

5 *Such officers* may arrest, without a warrant, any person who commits any crime in the presence of
6 ~~such the~~ officer and any person whom he has reasonable grounds or probable cause to suspect of
7 having committed a felony not in his presence.

8 Any such officer may arrest without a warrant any person whom the officer has probable cause to
9 suspect of operating a watercraft or motor boat while intoxicated in violation of subsection B of
10 § 29.1-738, in his presence, and ~~such officer~~ may thereafter transfer custody of the person suspected
11 of the violation to another officer, who may obtain a warrant based upon statements made to him by
12 the arresting officer.

13 Any such officer may, at the scene of any accident involving a motor vehicle, watercraft as
14 defined in § 29.1-712 or motorboat, or at any hospital or medical facility to which any person
15 involved in such accident has been transported, or in the apprehension of any person charged with the
16 theft of any motor vehicle, on any of the highways or waters of the Commonwealth, upon reasonable
17 grounds to believe, based upon personal investigation, including information obtained from
18 eyewitnesses, that a crime has been committed by any person then and there present, apprehend such
19 person without a warrant of arrest.

20 Such officers may arrest, without a warrant, persons duly charged with a crime in another
21 jurisdiction upon receipt of a photocopy of a warrant, telegram, computer printout, facsimile printout,
22 a radio, telephone or teletype message, in which photocopy of a warrant, telegram, computer printout,
23 facsimile printout, radio, telephone or teletype message shall be given the name or a reasonably
24 accurate description of such person wanted and the crime alleged.

25 Such officers may arrest, without a warrant, for an alleged misdemeanor not committed in his
26 presence when the officer receives a radio message from his department or other law-enforcement
27 agency within the Commonwealth that a warrant for such offense is on file.

28 Such officers may also arrest without a warrant for an alleged misdemeanor not committed in their
29 presence involving (i) shoplifting in violation of § 18.2-96 or § 18.2-103 or a similar local ordinance,
30 (ii) carrying a weapon on school property in violation of § 18.2-308.1, (iii) assault and battery or (iv)
31 destruction of property in violation of § 18.2-137, when such property is located on premises used for
32 business or commercial purposes, or a similar local ordinance, when any such arrest is based on
33 probable cause upon reasonable complaint of the person who observed the alleged offense. The
34 arresting officer may issue a summons to any person arrested under this section for a misdemeanor
35 violation involving shoplifting.

36 § 19.2-81.3. Arrest without a warrant authorized in cases of assault and battery against a family or
37 household member and for violations of protective orders; procedure, etc.

38 A. Any law-enforcement officer ~~may arrest, in the same manner as provided in § 19.2-81, persons~~
39 ~~for crimes involving a violation of § 18.2-57.2, as defined in § 19.2-81, may arrest without a warrant~~
40 ~~for an alleged violation of § 18.2-57.2 or § 16.2-253.2 regardless of whether such violation was~~
41 ~~committed in his presence, if such arrest is based on probable cause or upon personal observations~~
42 ~~or the reasonable complaint of a person who observed the alleged offense or upon personal~~
43 ~~investigation.~~

44 B. A law-enforcement officer having probable cause to believe that a violation of § 18.2-57.2 or a
45 violation of § 16.1-253.2 has occurred shall arrest and take into custody the person he has probable
46 cause to believe, based on the totality of the circumstances, was the primary physical aggressor
47 unless there are special circumstances which would dictate a course of action other than an arrest.

48 C. ~~Regardless of whether an arrest is made, the officer shall file a written report with his~~
49 ~~department of any incident in which he has probable cause to believe family abuse has occurred,~~
50 ~~including, where required, a statement in writing that there are special circumstances which would~~
51 ~~dictate a course of action other than an arrest. Upon request of the allegedly abused person, the~~
52 ~~officer shall make a copy of the report available to the allegedly abused person. The officer shall also~~
53 ~~provide the allegedly abused person, both orally and in writing, information regarding the legal and~~
54 ~~community resources available to the allegedly abused person.~~

1 D. In every case in which a law-enforcement officer makes an arrest under this section, he shall
2 petition for an emergency protective order as authorized in § 16.1-253.4 when the person arrested
3 and taken into custody is brought before the magistrate. Regardless of whether an arrest is made, if
4 the officer has probable cause to believe that a danger of acts of family abuse exists, the law
5 enforcement officer shall seek an emergency protective order under § 16.1-253.4.

6 B. E. A law-enforcement officer investigating any complaint of family abuse, including but not
7 limited to assault and battery against a family or household member may, upon request, transport, or
8 arrange for the transportation of an abused person to a hospital, safe shelter, or magistrate. Any local
9 law-enforcement agency may adopt a policy requiring an officer to transport or arrange for
10 transportation of an abused person as provided in this subsection.

11 C. A law enforcement officer who has reasonable grounds to believe that assault and battery
12 against a family or household member has occurred shall file a written report of the incident with his
13 department and make available a copy to the victim.

14 D. Any law-enforcement officer may, with or without a warrant, take the following course of
15 action where the officer has reasonable grounds to believe that a person committed assault and battery
16 against a family or household member, whether or not that assault and battery occurred in his
17 presence:

18 1. The law-enforcement officer may make reasonable inquiry of the family or household member
19 who the officer believes is the victim of assault and battery and other witnesses as there may be.

20 2. If a law-enforcement officer has reasonable grounds to believe that there is probable danger of
21 further assault and battery by a person upon a family or household member, the law-enforcement
22 officer may petition for an emergency protective order pursuant to § 16.1-253.4.

23 E. F. As used in this section, "family or household member" means (i) the person's spouse,
24 whether or not he or she resides in the same home with the person, (ii) the person's former spouse,
25 whether or not he or she resides in the same home with the person, (iii) the person's parents,
26 stepparents, children, stepchildren, brothers and sisters, grandparents and grandchildren who reside in
27 the same home with the person, (iv) the person's mother-in-law, father-in-law, sons-in-law,
28 daughters-in-law, brothers-in-law and sisters-in-law who reside in the same home with the person, (iv)
29 any person who has a child in common with the defendant, whether or not the person and that person
30 have been married or have resided together at any time, or (vi) any individual who cohabits or who,
31 within the previous twelve months, cohabited with the person, and any children of either of them then
32 residing in the same home with the defendant.

33 F. G. As used in this section, a "law-enforcement officer" means (i) any full-time or part-time
34 employee of a police department or sheriff's office which is part of or administered by the
35 Commonwealth or any political subdivision thereof, and who is responsible for the prevention and
36 detection of crime and the enforcement of the penal, traffic or highway laws of this Commonwealth
37 and (ii) any member of an auxiliary police force established pursuant to subsection B of § 15.1-159.2.
38 Part-time employees are compensated officers who are not full-time employees as defined by the
39 employing police department or sheriff's office.

40 § 19.2-81.4. Policies and procedures for the Virginia State Police and local law-enforcement
41 officials.

42 The Virginia State Police and each local police and sheriff's department shall establish an arrest
43 policy and procedures to implement this section. Any local police or sheriff's department is
44 authorized to adopt an arrest policy that prescribes additional requirements under this section. Any
45 policies and procedures established under this section shall at a minimum provide guidance to
46 law-enforcement officers on the following:

47 1. The department's arrest policy;

48 2. The standards for determining who is the primary physical aggressor including (i) the intent of
49 the law to protect the health and safety of family and household members, (ii) prior complaints of
50 family abuse by the allegedly abusing person involving the family or household members and (iii) the
51 relative severity of the injuries inflicted on persons involved in the incident and whether any injuries
52 were inflicted in self defense;

53 3. The standards for completion of a required incident report to be filed with the department
54 including the existence of any special circumstances which would dictate a course of action other

1 than arrest;

2 4. The department's policy on providing transportation to an allegedly abused person; and

3 5. The legal and community resources available to allegedly abused persons in the department's
4 jurisdiction.

5 § 20-103. Court may make orders pending suit for divorce, custody or visitation, etc.

6 A. In suits for divorce, annulment and separate maintenance, and in proceedings arising under
7 subdivision A 3 or L of § 16.1-241, the court having jurisdiction of the matter may, at any time
8 pending a suit pursuant to this chapter, in the discretion of such court, make any order that may be
9 proper (i) to compel a spouse to pay any sums necessary for the maintenance and support of the
10 petitioning spouse, including an order that the other spouse provide health care coverage for the
11 petitioning spouse, unless it is shown that such coverage cannot be obtained, (ii) to enable such
12 spouse to carry on the suit, (iii) to prevent either spouse from imposing any restraint on the personal
13 liberty of the other spouse, (iv) to provide for the custody and maintenance of the minor children of
14 the parties, including an order that either party provide health care coverage for the children, (v) to
15 provide support for any child of the parties under the age of nineteen who is a full-time high school
16 student and who otherwise meets the requirements set forth in § 20-107.2, (vi) for the exclusive use
17 and possession of the family residence during the pendency of the suit, (vii) to preserve the estate of
18 either spouse, so that it be forthcoming to meet any decree which may be made in the suit or (viii) to
19 compel either spouse to give security to abide such decree. In addition to the authority hereinabove,
20 the court may order parties with a minor child or children to attend educational seminars and other
21 like programs conducted by a qualified person or organization approved by the court, on the effects
22 of the separation or divorce on minor children, provided that no fee in excess of fifty dollars may be
23 charged for participation in any such program. No statement or admission by a party in such seminar
24 or program shall be admissible into evidence in any subsequent proceeding.

25 B. ~~Upon~~ In addition to the terms provided in subsection A, upon a showing by a party of
26 reasonable apprehension of physical harm to that party by such party's ~~spouse~~ family or household
27 member as that term is defined in § 16.1-228, and consistent with rules of the Supreme Court of
28 Virginia, the court may enter an order excluding that party's ~~spouse~~ family or household member
29 from the jointly owned or jointly rented family dwelling. In any case where an order is entered under
30 this paragraph, pursuant to an ex parte hearing, the order shall not exclude a ~~spouse~~ family or
31 household member from the family dwelling for a period in excess of fifteen days from the date the
32 order is served, in person, upon the ~~spouse~~ person so excluded. The order may provide for an
33 extension of time beyond the fifteen days, to become effective automatically. The ~~spouse~~ person
34 served may at any time file a written motion in the clerk's office requesting a hearing to dissolve or
35 modify the order. Nothing in this section shall be construed to prohibit the court from extending an
36 order entered under this paragraph for such longer period of time as is deemed appropriate, after a
37 hearing on notice to the parties.

38 C. In cases other than those for divorce in which a custody or visitation arrangement for a minor
39 child is sought, the court may enter an order providing for custody, visitation or maintenance pending
40 the suit as provided in subsection A. The order shall be directed to either parent or any person with a
41 legitimate interest who is a party to the suit.

42 D. Orders entered pursuant to this section which provide for custody or visitation arrangements
43 pending the suit shall be made in accordance with the standards set out in Chapter 6.1 (§ 20-124.1 et
44 seq.) of Title 20. Orders entered pursuant to subsection B shall be certified by the clerk and
45 forwarded as soon as possible to the local police department or sheriff's office which shall, on the
46 date of receipt, enter the name of the person subject to the order and other appropriate information
47 required by the Department of State Police into the Virginia crime information network system
48 established and maintained by the Department of State Police pursuant to Chapter 2 (§ 52-12 et seq.)
49 of Title 52. If the order is later dissolved or modified, a copy of the dissolution or modification shall
50 also be certified, forwarded and entered in the system as described above.

51 E. An order entered pursuant to this section shall have no presumptive effect and shall not be
52 determinative when adjudicating the underlying cause.

53 2. That the provisions of this act shall become effective on July 1, 1997.

Official Use By Clerks

Passed By The Senate

without amendment ☐
with amendment ☐
substitute ☐
substitute w/amdt ☐

Date: _____

Clerk of the Senate

Passed By

The House of Delegates

without amendment ☐
with amendment ☐
substitute ☐
substitute w/amdt ☐

Date: _____

Clerk of the House of Delegates

*Norfolk Family Violence Alliance
Presents*

"Independence Day"

CLOSING THE GAP...

*A Unified Response to
Family Violence*



Wednesday, June 28, 1995

8:00 a.m.—4:00 p.m.

*Old Dominion University
Norfolk, Virginia*

CLOSING THE GAP:

*Approaches and Solutions for Attorneys,
Magistrates, Medical Personnel, Law Enforcement
Officers, and the Judiciary*

NORFOLK FAMILY VIOLENCE ALLIANCE

I. Mission Statement

The Norfolk Family Violence Alliance is an organization composed of representatives from agencies serving families involved in domestic violence and community volunteers and is committed to the prevention of family violence in the City of Norfolk, through

- * developing an effective and consistent prevention, intervention and treatment policy which will be based on research and community experience;
- * facilitating the coordination of policy and action between agencies, departments and the courts and with victims of family violence;
- * improving the response to family violence so as to reduce incidents thereof;
- * advocating for improved policies, services and increased resources for families involved in domestic violence; and
- * increasing community and professional awareness about family violence and its prevention.

PROLOGUE

Change will occur if the status quo of social customs and institutions that have supported domestic violence is challenged.

Change occurs:

- A. With breaking the silence and hearing and believing women who are abused.**
- B. Confronting the assailant responsible for the abuse.**
- C. A process of equalizing and healing and overcoming an imbalance of power in our society.**

FAMILY VIOLENCE

There is probably no other arena of human affairs that has proved to be so challenging of the authority and effectiveness of law enforcement. Progress and change come slowly, but as education takes place the progress and change will surely come so that victims of family violence will be safe.

NORFOLK FAMILY VIOLENCE ALLIANCE CONFERENCE

OLD DOMINION UNIVERSITY

JUNE 28, 1995—8 A.M. TO 5 P.M.

HONORARY CHAIR: PETER G. DECKER, JR. ESQ.

8:00—9:00	Registration	Continental Breakfast
9:00—9:15	Welcome	Paul Fraim, Mayor, City of Norfolk
	Opening	Honorable Lester V. Moore, Jr. <i>Chief Judge, Norfolk Juvenile & Domestic Relations Court</i>
	Video:	<i>"Independence Day"</i>
	Panel Discussion	<i>A Community's Approach</i>
	Moderator	Kevin Moran, Director <i>Norfolk Juvenile & Domestic Court Service Unit</i>
9:15—10:30	Panel	Norfolk—Chief of Police Melvin High Chesapeake—Chief of Police I.M. Shipley, Jr. Portsmouth—Chief of Police Dennis Mook Virginia Beach—Sergeant Ray Greenwood
10:30	Break	
10:45—11:45	Breakout Sessions	(Concurrent—you may choose to attend one of the following)
	Law Enforcement	<i>"Effective Intervention"</i> Detective Mike J. Coker, Portsmouth Police Department
	Medical	<i>"Patient to Plaintiff"</i> Karen Pharr R.N., B.S.N. <i>Div. of Maternal-Fetal Medicine, Eastern Virginia Medical School</i>
	Magistrate	<i>"Effective Assessment"</i> John Robert Lewis J.N.R. <i>Magistrate Technical Assistant, Supreme Court of Virginia</i>
	Attorneys	<i>"The Batterer, The Victim, The Client"</i> Honorable Charles E. Poston, Norfolk Circuit Court (provided)
12:00—12:30	Luncheon	
12:40	Keynote Speaker	Honorable Harry Carrico, Chief Justice Virginia Supreme Court Introduction, Peter G. Decker, Jr. <i>"Virginia Commission on Family Violence Prevention"</i> <i>Six Objectives</i>
1:45	Break	
2:00—3:30	Roundtable Discussion	<i>"Community Solutions"</i>
	Moderator	Harriet Russel, Executive Director <i>Commonwealth of Virginia Commission on Family Violence Prevention</i>
	Panel	Mike Coker, Portsmouth Police Department Linda Horsey, Survivor John Robert Lewis, J.R.N. Magistrates Judge Charles Poston, Judiciary Karen Pharr R.N., B.S.N., EVMS
3:30—4:00	Questions	

GOALS FOR THE CONFERENCE

BY IMPROVING THE COOPERATION AND COORDINATION
AMONG ALL PARTICIPANTS IN THE SYSTEM WHO
DEAL WITH FAMILY VIOLENCE.

NORFOLK
FAMILY
VIOLENCE
ALLIANCE

P. O. BOX 809
NORFOLK VA 23501
804-683-8511

VIDEO _ 'independence day'

by Martina McBride

9:15 a.m. - 10:30 a.m.

PANEL DISCUSSION: "A COMMUNITY'S APPROACH"

MODERATOR - Kevin Moran, Director, Norfolk Juvenile & Domestic
Relations Court Service Unit

PANEL

CHESAPEAKE POLICE - Captain Louis J. Tayon, Jr.
NORFOLK POLICE - Chief Melvin High
PORTSMOUTH POLICE - Chief Dennis Mook
VIRGINIA BEACH POLICE - Sergeant Ray Greenwood

10:00 a.m. - QUESTIONS & DISCUSSION

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A. Breakout Session

Law Enforcement - "Effective Intervention"
Mike Coker, Detective,
Portsmouth Police Department

1. Protective Orders - served - how - when
2. Am I a Social Worker?
3. Procedures: - pro-arrest
liability - mandatory arrest
probable cause - presumptive arrest
4. Safety of victim - child(ren)
5. Interviewing:
Offender - other violence incidents
- other petitions/warrants
- empathy, non-judgment belief
- police see victim - she's upset, he's calm
6. Return calls - how handled
7. Suggest resources for victim
8. Address emergency protective orders, trespassing, stalking

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B. Breakout Session

Medical: Patient to Plaintiff"
Karen Pharr, R.N., B.S.N.
Division of Maternal-Fetal Medicine
Eastern Virginia Medical School

Medical - Emergency Room doctors, nurses, hospital
security

Suspect abuse? How to cope - How to diagnose

1. Film - profiles
2. Poloroid
3. Documenting injuries - copy of record to victim
4. The court process
5. Interviewing victim: acceptance, belief, empathy, non-judgment
6. Safety plan and sample resource packet for victim
7. Is victim returning to a safe place? or shelter?

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C.

Breakout Session

Magistrates: "Effective Assessment"
John Robert Lewis, J.N.R.
Magistrate Technical Assistant
Supreme Court of Virginia

Enhance magistrates ability to relay information to victim,
promotes good PR for criminal justice system.

1. Interviewing: techniques, belief, non-judgment, patience
2. Assessment - If not filed here? Where? What?
3. How will offender be held? How long?
4. Notifying victim of offenders release
5. Who serves warrant? Is there a time frame of delivery?
6. Codes and changes applicable to family violence cases

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D.

Breakout Session

Attorneys - "The Batterer, The Victim, The Client"
Honorable Charles E. Poston
Norfolk Circuit Court

New attorneys, pro bono attorneys, summer interns and legal aid.

1. understanding Juvenile and Domestic Relations Court
domestic violence process
2. effectiveness of protective orders and other codes
 - advantages
 - disadvantages
 - effective
 - ineffective
 - what are guidelines of order
3. court process and procedures
 - custody
 - visitation
 - mediation

{ can lead to more
battering of victim
and children?
4. enforcement of protective orders and other family violence
codes
5. you: defending the offender

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VIOLENCE
ALLIANCE

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804-683-8511

Roundtable Discussion - "Community Solutions"

2:00 p.m. - 3:30 p.m.

Moderator: Harriet Russell, Executive Director
Commonwealth of Virginia
Commission on Family Violence Prevention

Ms. Russell will describe the national perspective and how it relates to state and city and the challenges thereof and how Virginia ranks.

Panel: 5 minutes on "Community Solutions".

3:30 p.m. - 4:00 p.m. - Questions and discussion

Panel:

Detective Mike Coker - Portsmouth Police Department

Linda Horsey Ed.D., LCSW

John Robert Lewis J.N.R.

Honorable Charles E. Poston

Karen Pharr R.N., B.S.N.

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VIOLENCE
ALLIANCE

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804-683-8511

Invitation only

11:00 a.m. - 12 noon Judicial Intervention
Chief Justice Harry Carrico

"Domus Tutissimum Cuique Refugium Atque Receptaculum"
"The home of each person is his safest refuge and asylum"

Reception

4:00 p.m. to 5:00 p.m. - Conference faculty and committee, Norfolk
Family Violence Alliance and invited
guest.

CONFERENCE FACULTY

HONORABLE HARRY L. CARRICO

*Chief Justice
Virginia Supreme Court*

HONORABLE LESTER V. MOORE, JR.

*Chief Judge
Norfolk Juvenile & Domestic Relations Court*

HONORABLE CHARLES E. POSTON

Norfolk Circuit Court

MELVIN HIGH

*Chief of Police
Norfolk Police Department*

I.M. SHIPLEY, JR.

*Chief of Police
Chesapeake Police Department*

DENNIS MOOK

*Chief of Police
Portsmouth Police Department*

RAY GREENWOOD

*Sergeant
Virginia Beach Police Department*

MIKE J. COKER

*Detective
Portsmouth Police Department*

KEVIN MORAN

*Director
Norfolk Juvenile & Domestic Relations
Court Service Unit*

KAREN PHARR, R.M., B.S.N.

*Division of Maternal Fetal Medicine
Eastern Virginia Medical School*

JOHN ROBERT LEWIS, J.R.N.

*Magistrate Technical Assistant
Supreme Court of Virginia*

PETER G. DECKER, JR., ESQUIRE

*Former Chair
Virginia Board of Corrections
Virginia Board of Education (Present)*

LINDA HORSEY, ED.D., LCSW

*The Thereapy Center
Norfolk, Virginia*

HARRIET RUSSELL

*Executive Director
Commonwealth of Virginia
Commission on Family Violence Prevention*

CURRICULUM VITAE

Harry Lee Carrico

Chief Justice, Supreme Court of Virginia. Born Washington, D.C., 9-4-16. Parents, William T. Carrico and Nellie N. Willett Carrico. Married Betty Lou Peck 5-18-40. Widowed 2-22-87. One child, Lucretia Carrico. Married Lynn Brackenridge 7-1-94. Educated Fairfax County, Virginia, public schools. J.D. George Washington University Law School, Washington, D.C., 1942. Honorary degrees: LL.D. University of Richmond, Richmond, Virginia, 1973; LL.D. George Washington University, Washington, D.C., 1987; LL.D. College of William and Mary, Williamsburg, Virginia, 1993. Private practice, Rust & Rust, 1941-43. Judge, Trial Justice and Juvenile and Domestic Relations Court of Fairfax County, Virginia, 1943-51. Private practice, 1951-56. Judge, Sixteenth Judicial Circuit of Virginia, 1956-61. Justice Supreme Court of Virginia, 1961-81; Chief Justice, 1981 to present.

Member, Judicial Council of Virginia, 1970-81; chairman, 1981 to present. President, Conference of Chief Justices, 1989-90. Chairman, National Center for State Courts, 1989-90. Member, Committee on Federal-State Jurisdiction, Judicial Conference of the United States, 1987 to present. Co-chairman, National Judicial Council for State and Federal Courts, 1991 to present. Member, Board of Directors, Northern Virginia 4-H Educational Center, 1992 to present. Member, Commission on Family Violence Prevention, 1994 to present.

Served to Ensign, United States Naval Reserve, World War II, 1945-46.

Distinguished Virginian Award, Virginia Association of Broadcasters, 1989. Outstanding Virginian Award, 4-H Club Outstanding Virginia Committee, 1990. Distinguished Service Award, Association of Family and Conciliation Courts, 1990. Given singular title of Chief Justice of Virginia by General Assembly of Virginia, 1990. Herbert Harley Award, American Judicature Society, 1991; National 4-H Alumni Award, 1993. Medal of Honor, National Society Daughters of the American Revolution, 1995.

Member, Phi Delta Phi Legal Fraternity. Member, Order of the Coif (hon.). Member, Omicron Delta Kappa (hon.). Member, George Mason Memorial Society (hon.).

Created Commission on the Future of Virginia's Judicial System, 1987, and Virginia Domestic Violence Coordinating Council, 1993. Co-founder, Virginia State Bar Mandatory Course on Professionalism, 1988, first course of its kind in the nation.



Charles J. Kehoe
DIRECTOR

COMMONWEALTH of VIRGINIA

Department of Youth & Family Services
Fourth Judicial District Court Service Unit

Kevin J. Moran
COURT SERVICES DIRECTOR

Claudette Overton
DEPUTY DIRECTOR

P. O. Box 809
Norfolk, Virginia 23501-0809
(804) 683-1111
Fax (804) 683-9396

KEVIN J. MORAN

Mr. Kevin J. Moran, Director, Court Service Unit, 4th District and current President of the Virginia Court Service Unit Director's Association. Mr. Moran also, serves on numerous task force and boards.

Mr. Moran was a probation officer with the 4th District CSU from March, 1970 to March, 1972. Probation Supervisor from March, 1972 to Jan. 1977. Chief of Juvenile Court Services from Jan, 1977 to June, 1978. Deputy Director from June, 1978 to Oct 1985.

Mr. Moran received his Bachelor of Arts Degree from East Carolina University in 1969. His Masters of Social Work Degree from Virginia Commonwealth University in 1978. He also studied at the University of Minnesota in Minneapolis, Minnesota in the field of Criminal Justice.

He has received numerous awards in the field of Juvenile Justice to include; The Meritorious Award in the field of Juvenile Justice Administration presented by the Virginia Juvenile Officers Association. The Liberty Bell award presented by the Norfolk and Portsmouth Bar Association for outstanding contributions in the area of law and justice; and the Outstanding Community Service award presented by the Optimist Club of Norfolk.

Mr. Kevin J. Moran is a native of Manchester, New Hampshire. He is married with one thirteen year old daughter. Mr Moran played minor league professional football from 1968 through 1971 with the Norfolk Neptunes of Atlantic Coast football league. In 1977, he was inducted into East Carolina University Athletic Hall of Fame.

"To Reduce Juvenile Delinquency and Protect the People of the Commonwealth"

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH

SERGEANT GREENWOOD IS A 17 YEAR VETERAN OF THE VIRGINIA BEACH POLICE DEPARTMENT. HE HAS SERVED AS A STREET OFFICER, CHILD ABUSE DETECTIVE AND HOMICIDE DETECTIVE.

PRIOR TO BECOMING A POLICE OFFICER, SERGEANT GREENWOOD RECEIVED AN ASSOCIATE'S DEGREE IN LAW ENFORCEMENT AND A BACHELOR'S DEGREE IN POLITICAL SCIENCE FROM OLD DOMINION UNIVERSITY.

IN 1988 HE WAS PROMOTED TO SERGEANT WHERE FOR THE LAST FOUR YEARS HE HAS SUPERVISED THE FAMILY TRAUMA UNIT AND THE MISSING PERSONS UNIT. HE HAS RECENTLY ADDED THE DOMESTIC VIOLENCE AND CHILD PROTECTION UNITS TO HIS SUPERVISORY RESPONSIBILITIES.

THE DOMESTIC VIOLENCE UNIT WAS FORMED IN JULY 1993, A PROPOSAL BY SERGEANT GREENWOOD THAT WAS ADOPTED AND NOW IS A FOUR DETECTIVE UNIT. THE CHILD PROTECTION UNIT HAS EVOLVED DUE TO LEGISLATIVE CHANGES THAT REQUIRES SOCIAL SERVICES TO REPORT ALL MISDEMEANOR CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT CASES TO THE POLICE DEPARTMENT.

SERGEANT GREENWOOD RECEIVED THE 1994 CITY MANAGER'S CREATIVITY AWARD FOR HIS WORK IN DOMESTIC VIOLENCE AND WAS NOMINATED BY MAYOR OBENDORF AND RECEIVED THE 1994 AMERICAN LEGION'S CIVIL SERVANT AWARD.

IN REGARDS TO DOMESTIC VIOLENCE SERGEANT GREENWOOD HAS GIVEN MANY PRESENTATIONS TO VARIOUS POLICE AND CITIZEN'S GROUPS. HE RECENTLY PRESENTED HIS AGENCY'S PROGRAM TO THE ATTORNEY GENERAL'S TASK FORCE ON DOMESTIC VIOLENCE.

SERGEANT GREENWOOD SEES HIS GREATEST BLESSING AS THE THREE INTELLIGENT AND BEAUTIFUL WOMEN (TWO DAUGHTERS AND HIS WIFE) WHO SHARE HIS LIFE AND PROVIDE SO MUCH SUPPORT IN ALL HIS ENDEAVORS.

LIEUTENANT CHRISTOPHER CONNALLY
PORTSMOUTH POLICE DEPARTMENT
711 CRAWFORD STREET
PORTSMOUTH, VIRGINIA 23704

EMPLOYMENT HISTORY

1980 United States Navy

1984 Norfolk Port and Industrial Authority.
Airport Police Department

1986 Appointed to Portsmouth Police Department.
Uniform Patrol Officer

1991 Promoted to Sergeant.
Commander, Uniform Patrol
Commander, Homicide & Robbery

1994 Promoted to Lieutenant.
Commander, Investigations Bureau
Homicide & Robbery Squad
Burglary Squad
Youth & Sex Crimes Squad
Larceny Squad

EDUCATION

Bachelor of Arts Degree in Criminology from St. Leo College, Summa Cum Laude, Administration of Justice

Associate of Arts from Tidewater Community College

Graduate of New Providence, N. J. High School, 1980

AFFILIATIONS

Virginia Homicide Investigators Assoc.
Virginia Bank Security Assoc.

PERSONAL

Age 33
Native of New Jersey
Married to Michelle Connally
Children: 1 son, age 11 months

**BIOGRAPHICAL DATA
OF
CHIEF MELVIN C. HIGH**

Melvin C. High was sworn in on June 15, 1993 as Norfolk's Chief of Police.

Chief High and his family reside in the Bay Point area of the city. His wife Brenda is a teacher and their daughter Tracy is a student at Yale University.

Chief High is the youngest of two sons of a farmer and teacher from a small town in Union County, Mississippi. He graduated from the Tennessee State University in Nashville, Tennessee with a degree in Biology. Following graduation, he taught high school science in Calhoun City, Mississippi until he was inducted into the Marine Corps in 1967 and sent to Viet Nam.

After being discharged from the service, Chief High joined the Metropolitan Police Department of Washington, D.C. in 1969. He retired from that department as Assistant Chief of Police and Second in Command in May of 1993 to become Chief of Police for Norfolk.

Chief High also holds a master's degree in Business and Public Administration from the Southeastern University and has done other graduate work in Criminal Justice Administration, Behavioral Science and Management at the American University, the University of Virginia and George Washington University, respectively. He is a graduate of the Contemporary Executive Institute at George Washington University, the Senior Executive Institute at the University of Virginia and the FBI National Academy. Chief High is a member of the International Association of Chiefs of Police, the Virginia Association of Chiefs of Police, the National Organization of Black Law Enforcement Executives, and the Association of FBI National Academy Graduates. He serves on the Board of Directors of several national youth and victims assistance organizations.

CAPTAIN LOUIS J. TAYON, JR.

Captain Tayon has been with the Chesapeake Police Department for 26 years. Promoted to Captain in 1986, he has served as Commanding Officer of the Training Academy, Uniform Patrol Section, and Criminal Investigations Section. Captain Tayon is currently the Commanding officer of the Administrative Services Section where he is serves as the Administrative Assistant to the Chief and is responsible for the Internal Affairs and Intelligence Units.

Captain Tayon is a graduate of Old Dominion University and obtained his Master of Science Degree in 1982. He has attended numerous police schools, most notably the Administrative Officer's Course at the Southern Police Institute and the Senior Management Institute for Police in Massachusetts. He recently completed a six month fellowship with the Police Executive Research Forum in Washington, D.C. where he was responsible for conducting management studies of several police agencies across the United States. He is an Assessor for the National Commission on Accreditation for Law Enforcement Agencies and serves as an Adjunct Faculty member at Tidewater Community College, teaching the Criminal Law, Evidence and Procedure course.

Withdrawal/Redaction Marker

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DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
002. resume	Re: Charles E. Poston (partial) (1 page)	n.d.	b(6)

COLLECTION:

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First Lady's Office
Maggie Williams (Subject Files)
OA/Box Number: 12632

FOLDER TITLE:

Maggie Williams Miscellaneous II [2]

2013-0359-S
ry1496

RESTRICTION CODES

Presidential Records Act - [44 U.S.C. 2204(a)]

- P1 National Security Classified Information [(a)(1) of the PRA]
- P2 Relating to the appointment to Federal office [(a)(2) of the PRA]
- P3 Release would violate a Federal statute [(a)(3) of the PRA]
- P4 Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential commercial or financial information [(a)(4) of the PRA]
- P5 Release would disclose confidential advice between the President and his advisors, or between such advisors [(a)(5) of the PRA]
- P6 Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy [(a)(6) of the PRA]

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Freedom of Information Act - [5 U.S.C. 552(b)]

- b(1) National security classified information [(b)(1) of the FOIA]
- b(2) Release would disclose internal personnel rules and practices of an agency [(b)(2) of the FOIA]
- b(3) Release would violate a Federal statute [(b)(3) of the FOIA]
- b(4) Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential or financial information [(b)(4) of the FOIA]
- b(6) Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy [(b)(6) of the FOIA]
- b(7) Release would disclose information compiled for law enforcement purposes [(b)(7) of the FOIA]
- b(8) Release would disclose information concerning the regulation of financial institutions [(b)(8) of the FOIA]
- b(9) Release would disclose geological or geophysical information concerning wells [(b)(9) of the FOIA]

CHARLES E. POSTON
Norfolk Circuit Court

[002]

PERSONAL: Born, [REDACTED] (b)(6) Married to Anita O. Poston, a practicing attorney. Two sons and one daughter.

EDUCATION: J.D., College of William and Mary, 1974.
M.A. (History), University of Virginia, 1970.
B.A. (History), University of Richmond, 1968.
Public schools of Columbia, South Carolina.

Member, Phi Beta Kappa (scholarship) and Omicron Delta Kappa (leadership).

Contributor, Governors of Virginia Since 1865, Younger, et al, eds., University of Virginia Press.

PROFESSIONAL: Judge, Norfolk Circuit Court, since June 1994.
Judge, Norfolk Juvenile and Domestic Relations District Court, April 1988 to June 1994.
Member, Judicial Council of Virginia. Former member, Advisory Committee on Rules of Court. Former member, Virginia Judicial Inquiry and Review Commission. Former member, Judicial Liaison Committee to Department of Youth and Family Services. Former Chairman, Law Revision Committee of the Judicial Conference of Virginia for District Court Judges.

Practiced law in Norfolk, Virginia, from June 1974 to April 1988.

MEMBERSHIPS: National Council of Juvenile and Family Court Judges, Virginia District Court Judges Association, Virginia Association of Juvenile and Domestic Relations District Court Judges, Virginia State Bar, Virginia Bar Association, Norfolk and Portsmouth Bar Association.

COMMUNITY: Member, First Lutheran Church, Norfolk, Virginia.

Former Chairman, Citizens Advisory Council of Norfolk Juvenile and Domestic Relations District Court.

Former Vice-Chairman, Virginia Health Services Cost Review Council.

Former Administrative Hearing Officer for Virginia regulatory agencies.

MILITARY: Lieutenant Colonel, U.S. Army Reserve (retired). Saw service in Viet Nam.

MIKE J. COKER

PERMANENT ADDRESS

144 Armstrong Street
Portsmouth, VA 23704
(804) 397-3545

GOAL: An opportunity to expand my teaching career, while training law enforcement and other helping professionals, on the theories and dynamics of domestic violence.

EDUCATION:

Associate Degree in Police Administration
Tidewater Community College (currently in final semester)

Virginia State Certified:

General Instructor
Domestic Violence Instructor
Defensive Driving Instructor

JOB ASSIGNMENT:

Member of the Portsmouth Police Department since 1982
Currently assigned to the Criminal Investigation Division as School Liaison Detective.
Uniform Patrol Division for 10 years
Master Patrol Officer
Past Field Training Officer
Special Response Officer

LECTURING EXPERIENCE

Virginia Department of Criminal Justice Services

1992-to Present Provided domestic violence training to law enforcement officers and other helping professionals across the state of Virginia. Workshops were set up at various regions throughout the state, helping agencies to get a better understanding of the theories and dynamics of domestic violence. Emphasis was placed on civil liability and the advantages of a pro arrest policy.

Hampton Roads Academy of Criminal Justice

1989-1994 Lectured on:

Domestic Violence, Interview and Interrogation, Juvenile Law, Sexual Assault, and interviewing child victims. The audience included basic recruits, patrol/detectives and first line supervisors.

University of Delaware (adjunct instructor)

1994 Lectured on: Field Training Officer program to auxiliary officers, regular officers and training supervisors in the South Brunswick, New Jersey area.

Keynote Speaker at various workshops throughout the State of Virginia, on domestic violence and sexual assault issues.

References Available

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

A member of the Board of Directors of the Help Emergency Response (HER) Battered Women's Shelter in Portsmouth, VA.

COMMISSION ON FAMILY VIOLENCE

A member of the Virginia Commission on Family Violence chaired by Attorney General James S. Gilmore, III. Emphasis is being placed on a more uniformed response to domestic violence by law enforcement and the courts, throughout the State of Virginia.

SUMMARY OF PROFESSIONAL EXPERIENCE

Linda Horsey, Ed.D., L.C.S.W., A.C.S.W.

**THE THERAPY CENTER
Norfolk, Virginia 23504
(804) 625 - 2907**

EDUCATION

**Columbia University, Teachers College, - New York, New York.
Doctorate in Educational Administration - 1995**

**Columbia University, Graduate School of Social Work, New
York, New York.
Masters of Science - 1973**

**Franklin College, Franklin Indiana.
Baccalaureate of Arts - 1971**

PROFESSIONAL LICENSES

- ◆ **Licensed Clinical Social Worker (LCSW) in the following
states:**

Virginia - Active New York - Inactive

- ◆ **Academy of Certified Social Workers (ACSW)**

PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATIONS:

National Association of Social Workers (NASW)

National Association of Black Social Workers (NABSW)

PROFESSIONAL EXPERIENCE

Current:

**Executive Director and Licensed Clinical Social Worker:
The Therapy Center, Virginia. Psychotherapist
specializing in women's issues and adolescent
concerns, program design, professional
education and consultation.**

**Employee Assistance Program Affiliate: Human Management
Systems of America. Crisis Debriefing and EAP
affiliate services for the United States Post Office in
Norfolk, Virginia.**

Past:

School Social Worker: Norfolk Public Schools, Virginia.

Field Instructor: Norfolk State University, Graduate School of Social Work, Virginia.

Adjunct Instructor: Norfolk State University, Graduate School of Social Work, Virginia.

Resource Trainer: Young Women's Christian Association, Virginia.

Director of Social Services: Young Adult Institute, New York.

Adjunct Instructor: Adelphi University, New York.

Field Instructor: Columbia University. New York.

Assistant to Program Coordinator: Harlem Interfaith Counseling Service.

Social Worker: Early Care Center. New York. Counseled parents of emotionally disturbed pre-school children.

PROGRAMS WRITTEN AND IMPLEMENTED

1994 Life Education for Adolescents: State funded therapy and family education program for adolescents on probation and parole in Norfolk, Virginia.

PROFESSIONAL STUDY ABROAD

1979 Sweden - Council of International Programs
Investigated social service delivery systems.

CURRICULUM VITAE

JOHN ROBERT LEWIS, JR.
Magistrate Technical Assistant
Supreme Court of Virginia
100 North Ninth Street
Richmond, VA 23219

EDUCATION:

Bachelor of Arts (1979), Magna Cum Laude, (Classics), Phi Beta Kappa,
Washington and Lee University. Juris Doctor (1981), Cum Laude,
Washington and Lee University.

PROFESSIONAL EXPERIENCE:

Private practice of law (1981-1984); Chief Magistrate, 25th Judicial District
(1984 - 1991); Magistrate Technical Assistant, Supreme Court of Virginia
(1991 - present).

COMMITTEES:

Magistrate Advisory Committee Member to the Committee on District Courts
(1987 - 1991); Magistrate Study Committee (1989-1991); Magistrate
Education Committee (1988-1990).

MEMBER:

Virginia State Bar

TEACHING EXPERIENCE:

Lecturer, Domestic Violence Seminar, Virginia Magistrate Conference (1989);
Facilitator, Domestic Violence Seminar, Virginia Magistrate Conference
(1992); Lecturer, Adult Arrest Procedures Continuing Legal Education Course
for Magistrates (1992); Lecturer, Bail Procedure Continuing Legal Education
Course for Magistrates (1993); Lecturer, Alcohol-Related Driving Offenses
Continuing Legal Education Course for Magistrates (1994); Lecturer, Spring
Training/Retreat for Virginians Against Domestic Violence and Virginians
Aligned Against Sexual Assault (1995)

CURRICULUM VITAE

KAREN KENNEY PHARR

EDUCATION

1981	Bachelor of Science in Nursing Nell Hodgson Woodruff School of Nursing Emory University
1994	NCC Certification Exam - High Risk Obstetrics
1994 - Present	Old Dominion University Full time Graduate Student - Master of Science in Nursing Program
1975	Association Montessori Internationale Diploma, Primary Level Teacher

PROFESSIONAL EXPERIENCE

1995 - Present	Education Coordinator, High Risk Obstetrics Women's Health Center Sentara Norfolk General Hospital, Norfolk, Virginia
1993 - Present	Director of Perinatal Nursing and Outreach Coordinator, Division of Maternal-Fetal Medicine, Department of OB/GYN, Eastern Virginia Medical School, Norfolk, Virginia
1992 - 1993	Maternal Transfer Nurse, Outreach Coordinator and Associate Director of Nursing, Division of Maternal-Fetal Medicine, Department of OB/GYN, Eastern Virginia Medical School, Norfolk, Virginia
1991 - 1992	Maternal Transfer Nurse and Outreach Coordinator, Division of Maternal-Fetal Medicine, Department of OB/GYN, Eastern Virginia Medical School, Norfolk, Virginia
1989 - 1991	Liaison Nurse, Operative and Cardiopulmonary Clinic, Maternal and Infant Care Project, Grady Memorial Hospital, Atlanta, Georgia

PROFESSIONAL EXPERIENCE CONTINUED

1989 - 1990	Research Coordinator , Emory University Department of OB/GYN, Center for Disease Control, Grady Memorial Hospital, Atlanta, Georgia
1987 - 1989	Assistant Director , Preterm Prevention Program, Emory University, Department of OB/GYN, Maternal and Infant Care Project, Grady Memorial Hospital, Atlanta, Georgia
1983 - 1987	Antepartum Fetal Monitoring Specialist , Emory University Regional Perinatal Center, Grady Memorial Hospital, Atlanta, Georgia
1982 - 1982	Liaison Nurse , Fetal Medicine Clinic, Maternal and Infant Care Project, Grady Memorial Hospital, Atlanta, Georgia
1981 - 1982	Charge Nurse/Alternate Clinical Supervisor , Labor, Delivery, Recovery, Obstetric ICU, Grady Memorial Hospital, Atlanta, Georgia

APPOINTMENTS/AFFILIATIONS

1994- Present	Faculty Practice Plan, Strategic Planning Team #4 Eastern Virginia Medical School
1994 -Present	Vice Coordinator, Tidewater Chapter, AWHONN (Association of Women's Health, Obstetrical & Neonatal Nursing)
1993 -Present	Alternate Board Member Virginia Perinatal Association
1992 - Present	Affiliate Staff Member, Sentara Norfolk General Hospital, Norfolk, Virginia
1988 - 1990	Clinical Associate Faculty, Nell Hodgson Woodruff School of Nursing Emory University, Atlanta, Georgia

PROFESSIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

AWHONN (Association of Women's Health, Obstetrical & Neonatal Nursing)
Virginia Perinatal Association
International Nursing Network on Violence Against Women

PETER G. DECKER, JR.

BIRTHPLACE/DATE: Norfolk, Virginia, August 13, 1935

PARENTS: Peter G. Decker & Rose Decker, natives of Hardine, Lebanon

EDUCATION: Maury High School, 1954
Old Dominion University, 1956
William & Mary College, 1958
Marshall Wythe School of Law, 1960

ASSOCIATIONS: St. Jude Children's Research Hospital Boards of Governors and Directors for over 25 years and is a former National Executive Vice President in charge of fund-raising; Board of Trustees of International College of Beirut; Scope Civic Facilities Commission; Downtown Norfolk Council; Virginia Zoological Society; Greater Norfolk Corporation; Tidewater Virginia Alcohol Safety Action Program; The National Conference of Christians and Jews; Board of Directors of Norfolk Festevents, Ltd.

Appointed to the Board of Corrections of the State of Virginia by Governor Chuck Robb in 1982 and held the position of Chairman from 1987 until 1993.

Appointed to the Public Safety Committee by Mary Sue Terry, Attorney General in 1993

Appointed by Governor Wilder to the Virginia Board of Education in 1993

Appointed by Speaker of the House, Thomas W. Moss, to the newly-developed Sentencing Commission for the state of Virginia in 1994

Appointed to the Virginia State Crime Commission Special Task Force by Delegate Marian Van Landingham in 1995

Appointed to the Norfolk Public Housing Task Force in 1995

Phi Kappa Alpha Fraternity; Phi Alpha Delta Law Fraternity; Brother to National ESA Sorority

PERSONAL: Married to the former Bess P. Kolantis, also a native of Virginia; three sons, Peter G. Decker, III, Paul A. Decker and Phillip A. Decker.

Harriet Russell

Harriet Russell was named Executive Director of the Commission on Family Violence Prevention in August, 1994. She is a graduate of Georgetown University with a degree in Nursing. She was a Pediatric Nursing Instructor and newborn intensive care clinical specialist. Ms. Russell was a founding member of Prevent Child Abuse, Virginia, worked with that organization and VADV for passage of the Family Violence Prevention Fund and Family & Children's Trust Fund legislation. She has served as a citizen appointee to the Governor's Advisory Board on Child Abuse and Neglect, the Supreme Court's Advisory Committee on Permanency Planning for Families and Family Court Pilot Program. Prior to joining the Supreme Court, Harriet was director of Prevention and Children's Resources with the Department of Mental Health, Mental Retardation and Substance Abuse Services.

CONFERENCE PLANNING COMMITTEE

JOSEPHINE PHIPPS

Assistant Director

SAFE /Friends of the Norfolk Juvenile Court, Inc.

SHARON CHAMBERLIN,

Lieutenant

Norfolk Police Department

NICOLE POULIN

Assistant Coordinator

SAFE /Friends of the Norfolk Juvenile Court, Inc.

KATHY FROEDE

Partners in Hope

Luthern Council of Tidewater

MARTY RAISS

PACE/Outreach

City of Norfolk

RAY HARTZ

Tidewater Legal Aid

Luthern Council of Tidewater

KAREN PHARR, R. N., B. S. N.

Eastern Virginia Medical School

MARILYN OVERSTREET

Director

SAFE /Friends of the Norfolk Juvenile Court, Inc.

JENNIFER L. McMURRAY, R. N. MSSN,

CNNP

Children's Hospital of Kings Daughters

DENISE PARKER

FHC/TPI Health Systems

NANCY COURT

Director

Norfolk Victim/Witness Program

FAMILY VIOLENCE HOTLINE
1-800-838-8238



COMMONWEALTH of VIRGINIA

Commission on Family Violence Prevention

COMMISSION ON FAMILY VIOLENCE PREVENTION

COMMISSION CHARGE:

- study domestic violence
- identify existing services and resources to address family violence
- investigate ways to coordinate the delivery of services and resources
- increase public awareness of available services
- determine services, resources and legislation needed to address, prevent and treat family violence

COMMISSION FORMAT:

Commission to meet quarterly; each meeting will allot time for:
Subcommittee Meetings
Subcommittee reports to Commission as a whole
Public Comment and Local Program Presentation Period

STRUCTURE:

Subcommittees:

Public and Professional Awareness Subcommittee

Community Response Subcommittee

Technical Assistance and Training Subcommittee

Law Enforcement Subcommittee

Data Collection and Monitoring Subcommittee

Legislative/Judicial Subcommittee

Task Groups:

- Roles and Rules of the Judicial System for the Non-Legally Trained (Brochure)
- Task Force on Violence Education and Awareness for Physicians
- Anti-stalking Efforts
- Effective Enforcement of Protective Orders
- Status and Incidence/Prevalence Data

Workplan for the Commission on Family Violence Prevention

VISION

In the future violence within families will become totally unacceptable behavior. Public attitudes will reflect a commitment to ensure that homes are safe. This commitment will be evidenced by vigorous leadership and comprehensive, coordinated policies addressing the prevention of family violence at both the state and local levels.

The goal of the Commission is to provide direction and leadership for the development, implementation and coordination of policies, legislation, programs and resources directed to family violence and related issues (domestic violence, sexual assault, child abuse, elder abuse and stalking) at both the state and local levels.

Objective 1

To increase public and professional awareness related to the complex dynamics, implications, prevention and treatment of family violence.

Products by 1/1/96:

- Coordinated statewide public awareness campaign
- Brochure on the roles and rules of the judicial system in domestic violence for the non-legally trained
- Strategy for increasing awareness of health care providers
- Co-sponsorship of the Healthy Families Conference and the Domestic Violence Conference

Responsibility: Public and Professional Awareness Subcommittee

Objective 2

To develop community response plans that will assure an efficient, responsive, comprehensive, coordinated response to family violence and related issues.

Products by 1/1/96:

- A Guide to coordinated community needs assessment and strategic planning to address family violence
- Community implementation guide for effective anti-stalking efforts.
- Model community procedures for effective enforcement of protective orders.

Responsibility: Community Response Subcommittee

Objective 3

To provide training and technical assistance for the implementation of community response plans.

Products by 1/1/96:

- Three professional groups will have received training related to their role in implementing the model protocols.
- Two communities will have received technical assistance to undertake a comprehensive local needs assessment and five year strategic plan.

Responsibility: Technical Assistance and Training Subcommittee

Objective 4

To review and analyze law enforcement responses related to domestic violence, and develop recommendations designed to assure the safety and protection of victims and their children.

Products by 1/1/96:

- A review of local law enforcement policies related to domestic violence.
- Description of the essential components of an effective law enforcement response to domestic violence.
- Identification of essential points and methods of coordination among law enforcement, prosecutorial, judicial and victim services systems.

Recommendations related to effective methods of tracking the incidence and disposition of domestic violence cases at the local level.

Responsibility: Law Enforcement Subcommittee

Objective 5

To collect, analyze and disseminate information related to the prevention and treatment of family violence in Virginia.

Products by 1/1/96:

- A data base of existing programs, services, coordinating councils and resources in Virginia.
- A catalogue of replication materials for research based model programs and services.
- A preliminary report on the status of data collection methods that track the incidence and prevalence of family violence in Virginia.

Responsibility: Data Collection/Monitoring Subcommittee

Objective 6

To provide a forum for the development, tracking and implementation of legislation related to family violence.

Products by 1/1/96:

- A legislative and budget agenda for the 1996 Session of the General Assembly.

Responsibility: Legislative/Judicial Subcommittee

PROJECTED COMMISSION ACCOMPLISHMENTS BY 1/96:

- * Three "Virginia Commission on Family Violence Prevention" Community Response plans will be developed, endorsed by the Commission and distributed statewide.**
- * At least two communities will have received technical assistance to convene and undertake a multi-disciplinary, broad based, comprehensive needs assessment and will have begun to develop a strategic plan to address their needs and implement Community Response plans.**
- * At least three professional groups will have received training related to family violence issues and the Commission's Community Response plans.**
- * A unified data base of existing resources/services (domestic violence, sexual assault, victim/witness, child abuse and mental health) will be developed.**
- * A data base of existing coordinated community approaches to family violence will be established.**
- * The Commission will have co-sponsored at least two statewide conferences in collaboration with voluntary statewide advocacy groups.**
- * A statewide public awareness campaign will be implemented in collaboration with statewide advocacy organizations and media associations.**
- * An informational brochure about the roles and rules of the judicial system in family violence for the general (non-legally trained) public will be published and distributed.**
- * A preliminary report on the status of existing data collection related to the prevalence and incidence of family violence will be completed.**
- * The Commission will have developed a legislative and budget agenda for introduction in the 96 session of the General Assembly.**

DYNAMICS OF FAMILY VIOLENCE

What We Know and Need to Know



Keynote Address

National Conference on Family Violence: Health and Justice

M. Joycelyn Elders, MD
Surgeon General
U.S. Public Health Service

I certainly want to thank Dr. McAfee for that elegant introduction and I want to thank the AMA, most of all, for holding this very important conference: Looking at family violence and involving the health care system, the justice system, the social service system, the media, education – all of those involved – to try to work together to create a coalition on family violence. And I know, from some of the work that you've done, that you're moving very rapidly toward that.

Everyone that I've spoken to has already planned what they're going to do when they get back to their communities. And I want you to know that we all very much appreciate you for being able to be the lightning rod for your community – and realizing that all the rest of us here will be the thunder behind you. So don't get discouraged when you go back and things don't happen as quickly as you think they're going to happen. Just because we're all excited, you're going to have to go back and get everybody in your community just as excited as you've been. And I think you can do that – I don't feel it will be a hard problem. But we certainly know that it's something that we've got to do.

We appreciate the goals of this conference. First of all, of educating professionals to recognize family violence. I know that many of you are like me – you really didn't feel that was a problem. You felt that doctors, nurses, whom-ever – could recognize family violence as a problem.

But I want to tell you about my very best friend in the world. She lived across the street from me. She had been seen multiple times in emergency rooms. We often went to work together – she'd drive or I would drive. Every morning she'd tell me something, you know, she fell down the steps or this happened, and I would often tell her, "Oh, you're such a klutz."

But then something happened to make me realize that was not the truth. And this had gone on for several years – this was not a single incident – and I began to put all of these things together. And one day she sat and told me all about that. She had a chart that looked like that from her emergency room visits – and I'm telling

you, I was her best friend and I saw her six days a week and I didn't recognize the problem. And it's obvious that I have not been alone.

So we have a major job of making sure that we educate our professionals. This is an important beginning. The AMA Guidelines, compendium and other materials that have been put together are going to help us as health professionals learn about violence. But we know that that's not enough. We've got to make sure that our justice professionals learn about violence. But we know they can't do it alone – that we've all got to become involved if we're going to make a difference. When I think about them out there for years trying to do it alone, I tell people it's like public health – it's like dancing with a bear. And when you're dancing with a bear you can't get tired and sit down. You have to wait until the bear gets tired. And then you sit down. So we've got to go out and find some new partners to help us dance with this bear so we can wear him out and run him out of our communities. So just keep working, because that's just what we're going to have to do.

We've got to educate the ministers, so when victims go to them and begin to tell them about the problem, that they don't pat them on the head and say, "Honey, go home, it's going to be all right." We've got to educate the policemen, so that when they go into a home they will understand what they need to do. Because in many of our very rural communities, we find that women are abused and the best friend of the husband is the chief of police. So nothing gets done. We have got to make sure that we educate all of our community, also the friends – get them all involved – so that we can begin to rid our communities of this tragedy.

The reason why it's so important that we rid our communities of this tragedy, is that we know that women who are abused are far more likely to abuse their children. Children who are abused are far more likely to become abusers. And we wonder why we're having so much increased violence among our adolescents. Part of the problem is that our adolescents are the vectors that carry the violence from their homes to the schools and into the community.

If we ever expect to put an end to violence in this Nation, in our communities, then we have to attend to the family. It all starts there. And we must take a multi-disciplinary approach to

The reason why it's so important that we rid our communities of this tragedy, is that we know that women who are abused are far more likely to abuse their children. Children who are abused are far more likely to become abusers. And we wonder why we're having so much increased violence among our adolescents. Part of the problem is that our adolescents are the vectors that carry the violence from their homes to the schools and into the community.

We must begin to break the cycle of violence that we see going on in our society. If for no other reason, we can't afford it. It costs too much. We spend \$13.5 billion on health care related to violent crimes.

ending violence. The kind of approach that draws from criminal justice, education, social services, and health. Our experiences over the past 20 years have taught us that the criminal justice system alone cannot solve the problem of violence. We see this in the prisons that are bursting at the seams, in our neighborhoods in decay, in the continued decline of the family, in the ever-increasing numbers of children killing children.

We are living in an epidemic of violence – and it is taking it toll on our children. We have 10- and 12-year-old children in this nation planning their funerals. We have senior citizens afraid to leave their homes for fear they will be victimized on the streets of their neighborhoods.

But the fears are just one part of it. All of you have heard the appalling statistics about interpersonal violence.

And the numbers are startling:

- 30% of all emergency room visits by women result from domestic assaults.
- More than 1300 women are murdered by their husbands or boyfriends each year.
- 2.7 million cases of child abuse and neglect are reported in a single year.
- Countless seniors are physically abused, or financially exploited every day.

Firearms have become a serious problem:

- On an average day, more than 50 people kill themselves with guns.
- Having a gun in your home makes it five times more likely that someone in your household will commit suicide and three times more likely that someone in your household will be a homicide victim.
- The average child sees 8,000 murders and 100,000 acts of violence on television before finishing elementary school.
- Over three million young children witness parental violence each year.

These children will grow up thinking that you settle a fight or keep someone in line with fists – or guns. And these children will grow up thinking that violence is a natural part of life. Violence begets violence. We reap it where it is sown.

The long-term or cyclical effects of violence in the home are like the ripples from a rock thrown in the water – they don't subside, they just get bigger. A review recently published in the *Psychological Bulletin* found that:

- Convicted male felons report higher rates of childhood physical abuse (particularly those who had committed sexual offenses) than do non-institutionalized males.
- Childhood and adolescent physical abuse, as well as parental marital violence, is related to marital violence for both males and females.
- Parental spouse abuse contributes to violence against non-family members in college students.
- Childhood physical abuse is strongly linked to adolescent aggression, including date violence.
- Sexually or physically abused adolescents are more suicidal than their non-abused counterparts.
- Adolescents are more likely than younger children to be victims of physical, sexual, or emotional abuse.
- Today, in America, 14 children under the age of 19 will die in suicides, homicides or accidental shootings. Many more than that will be injured.
- Since the 1950s, suicide rates among our youth have almost quadrupled, and homicide rates among young men are 20 times as high as most other industrialized countries.

Almost all of these increases in both youth suicide and youth homicide are attributable to increases in firearm suicide and firearm homicide. Firearms have accounted for virtually all the dramatic increase in homicides in African American males ages 15-24 from 1985.

- Fifty-seven percent of all African American teenage males who died in 1990 were killed with guns. This is up from 48% in 1988.

This problem of violence has spilled over into the schools, and in increasing numbers and proportions, kids are carrying guns to school. In 1989, an estimated 430,000 students took a weapon to school to protect themselves from attack or harm at least once during a six-month

period. The other day we were talking about school violence, and I was just amazed to learn how much violence there is in our school systems. One of the things we learned is that 160,000 students miss school every day because of their fear of violence. In 1992, there were 33 persons killed at school, and you probably already heard that more than 100,000 guns are in schools. It used to be 135,000; our metal detectors reduced this somewhat, but we've still not solved the problem.

We looked at children at a certain large city school in Milwaukee, Wisconsin, and they reported that they had 5,716 African American males in their school and only 135 of those male students earned a B or above average. The average grade for minority students in this school, which made up 55% of the student body, was D-plus. And we know children who succeed in school are at far less risk for violence. In 1988, out of 700,000 black female students who were in colleges and universities, there were only 450,000 black males. There are far more black females in medical school than there are black males. We are about to lose a whole generation of bright young black men because of our failure to address a very critical problem that's going on in our schools.

I am desperately worried that our classic public health motto of "send consistent messages at every level" when we seek to change behavior is working in some terrible reverse here. We have children growing up in violent homes, with violent images in the media and in their communities, becoming adolescents who can obtain the tools of violence and "play for real." And, if they survive their adolescence and become adults, they may see their own children get caught in the same cycle.

We must begin to break the cycle of violence that we see going on in our society. If for no other reason, we can't afford it. It costs too much. We spend \$13.5 billion on health care related to violent crimes.

The average cost of violent injury (fatal and non-fatal) was \$44,000 in 1992.

- Direct health care costs alone due to violent injuries are estimated to be \$5.7 billion per year.
- In 1989, about 80% of gunshot and stabbing victims treated in some urban trauma

centers were uninsured, underinsured, or Medicaid-eligible. About 85% of such hospital costs are cost-shifted onto the privately insured.

- In the District of Columbia alone, the costs of criminal violence to hospitals totalled \$20.4 million in 1989.
- And the total medical cost of all violence in the U.S. was \$13.5 billion in 1992 – \$3 billion due to suicides and suicide attempts; \$10.5 billion due to interpersonal violence, including murder, rape, assault, robbery, drunk driving and arson.

So what are some of the things we can do? I feel that we've done a very important job by bringing together this group; beginning to form coalitions, beginning to admit that we've got a problem.

And I want you to know that's an important issue: To make people aware and to make them admit that they've got a problem. Because I tell everybody about when I went to Arkansas as the health director – and I was talking about teenage pregnancy and one of my legislators told me, "Dr. Elders, we didn't have a problem with teenage pregnancy until you became health director."

Well, they weren't aware of the problem. It took five years. But I want to tell you that while the nation's teenage pregnancy has been going up, Arkansas' teenage pregnancy has gone down 8.6% per year for each of the past two and a half years. And our abortion rate has dropped from 21% to 14%. But that was an awareness issue. We had to get everybody involved. I made all the preachers mad. I made all the teachers mad. I made all the legislators mad.

But when they came to realize that I was talking about a real fact that was going on in our state, they began to say, "We've got to do something about this – you know, she is telling the truth." (They thought I was making it up.) And I think this is the same kind of thing. People do not believe all the things that we're talking about.

So we've got to start with education. We've got to educate ourselves. We've got to educate our schools; educate our parents; educate our legislators. We've got to make sure that everybody is aware that violence is not just a criminal justice problem. It's a public health problem: A

So we've got to start with education. We've got to educate ourselves. We've got to educate our schools; educate our parents; educate our legislators. We've got to make sure that everybody is aware that violence is not just a criminal justice problem. It's a public health problem: A problem that can be cured – a problem that can be prevented – and a problem that we can begin to work on. It does not have to be endured.

We have to teach parents how to be parents, beginning with prenatal classes. Having nurses visit homes of expectant parents to talk about child rearing, the risks of child abuse and how to prevent it, is very promising way to prevent violence in the home.

problem that can be cured – a problem that can be prevented – and a problem that we can begin to work on. It does not have to be endured.

I want you to know that when I talk to our nation's policymakers, I always draw an analogy between violence and traffic crashes. I tell them, when the toll of traffic crashes skyrocketed twenty-some years ago, the first thing we did was strengthen drivers' education classes and make them a requirement. Then we worked with the automobile manufacturers to make cars safer, adding seat belts and child safety seats; we worked with the highway designers to make highways safer. And then we cracked down on unsafe, usually drunken driving.

Just as we reduced the number of deadly traffic crashes, I have maintained, we can engage in similar process to reduce the deaths and injuries caused by violence. Traffic accidents are going down, while our gun violence is going up. In the nation's Capitol, where you're sitting today, the number of deaths related to guns is five times that related to car accidents. Those of you gathered here today can help me describe that process to our lawmakers – and you can share with them what has been done and what remains to be done to engage fully in that process.

Let me conclude with my "prescriptions" for violence prevention, a few suggestions for treatment for already-violent families. Let me stress that those interventions for families that live with violence must be for both the victims and the perpetrators of abuse.

1. We must keep the tools of violence out of the hands of our children. The Brady law was a wonderful and courageous first step, but we must do more. We need to ban semiautomatic assault weapons, that have no other purpose but to kill. And children should not be able to own handguns.
2. We must incorporate violence prevention into our school curricula. I am convinced that schools offer us the best and easiest way to reach as many children as possible.

We need more classes in conflict resolution designed to help children develop empathy with others, learn ways to control impulses, develop problem-solving skills, and manage anger. Acquiring these skills provides students with appropriate standards of behavior, a sense of self-control over their behavior, and improves their

self esteem. They may be less likely to resort to violence or become victims of violence. To prevent family violence, such programs can focus on belief systems and early dating behavior to promote the value of positive, supportive behavior as opposed to coercive or violent behavior as the basis of intimate relationships.

3. We must educate our parents – educate them how to deal with violence: The children who bring guns to school said they brought guns to school to protect themselves, because they didn't feel safe. And most of them said that their parents approved of them having some kind of weapon to protect themselves. We have to make our schools safer so that students don't resort to that.

We have to teach parents how to be parents, beginning with prenatal classes. Having nurses visit homes of expectant parents to talk about child rearing, the risks of child abuse and how to prevent it, is very promising way to prevent violence in the home. The family support programs that are cropping up around the country offer another promising approach. These programs provide parenting education and support for young parents and their children.

4. We must help our children do better in school. We must offer and support early childhood education programs like Head Start. Violence prevention begins at the earliest ages, including prevention of family violence, and should be a part of all preschool programs. If we know that children who are doing well in school are less likely to be involved in violence, we've got to make sure that they get a good start.

People have often heard me say that children are half as tall as they will ever be by the time they're three. They know half as much as they'll ever know by the time they're four. Hope, will and drive have been determined by the time they're five. And if we have not done the things we need to do early, we're doing too little, too late. We've got to be involved early.

5. We must provide comprehensive health education in all our schools, from kindergarten through high school, and we've got to reduce the number of children being born to children. Someone asked me this morning if I could wave a magic wand, and get anything that I wanted to happen during my tenure as Surgeon General, what would that be? Well,

I didn't have to think about it very long, because I've thought about it a lot before. And my answer was, "If I could make every child, born in America, a planned, wanted child, I feel I would do more for this country than any other single thing."

We would reduce poverty. And we would markedly reduce the number of people we have involved in our criminal justice system, because 92% of the young people in prison between the ages of 19 and 35 were born to children. I was in Colorado just the other day and they were looking at their gang activity, and they said that they had interviewed 79 gang members. And of those 79 people, 75 of them were born to children. So the problem is not just the \$34 billion that you pay for AFDC, WIC and Medicaid to keep them poor, ignorant and enslaved, it's all of these other problems that are added onto the system. So I'm saying we've got to deal with that problem if we are going to make a difference.

6. Finally, we must develop programs to train young people, build their skills, and make jobs available for them.

If we want to prevent violence, we have to provide hope. And hope means giving our young people a future.

My prescriptions then are intended to prevent violence through education. Let us agree to give our policymakers two facts when we plead for prevention:

- In 1992, the average annual cost to incarcerate a juvenile in California was about \$90,000.
- The annual California expenditure for educating a child in 1992 was \$5,029.

So I think, overall, education is a very good investment.

So what is the role of this group? I think you have to CARE. You have to care enough to have the courage to do the things you need to do when we all get back home. And we all have to do that. Always remember that one person with courage makes a majority.

You have to care enough to be AWARE of the problem. But it's not enough just to be aware of the problem; many of us have been aware of this problem, brooding down there, but we didn't talk about it. We have to become advocates for the problem, educating others about the magnitude and costs of this epidemic. But it's not enough just to be an advocate – we have to develop an action plan that fits our community. What's right for my community may not be right for your community. You have to care enough to do the thing that's right for your community.

Beyond our care, I feel that each of us has to REACH OUT and be responsible. We have to use all the resources that are available in our communities – the schools, the churches, the criminal justice system – everybody. And certainly we physicians have not used all of the resources. We used our own resources and many times we didn't even refer to the social worker to get things done. We've got to make sure that our emergency rooms are well trained to handle these cases, to ask the right questions to get the right answers so we can do the things we need to do.

And last but not least for the E in CARE – we have to make sure that we're EDUCATED and that we educate and empower everyone in our community so we can get the job done. And I feel that you have to use every opportunity you get to make sure the things we need to do get done. To me, opportunities in life are like the hairs on a bald-headed man: they only go around once and we have to grab them while they're there. Thank you very much.

We must provide comprehensive health education in all our schools, from kindergarten through high school, and we've got to reduce the number of children being born to children.

THE BATTERER: WHY DOES HE BATTER?

- Exaggerated need to control and dominate spouse. Defines manhood in terms of dominance and control over others, especially females.
- Violence is an accepted part of male upbringing in our society and most others.
- Learned response to stress.
- Extreme emotional dependence upon victim. Relationship addiction.
- His violence gets results--if only temporarily. He "gets his way".
- The violence "feels good"--if only temporarily.
- Lack of conflict negotiation skills. Lack of cooperative decision-making skills.
- Expresses anger as aggression. Expresses most emotions, such as hurt feelings or sadness, as anger.
- Accepts abuse as normal due to childhood experiences.
- Does not see himself as responsible for his own behavior. Feels other people or events provoke him. Feels the abuse is justifiable. Blames the victim. Externalization.
- Objectifies women--it's okay to hit an object.

1.8 million women
a year are beaten.



CHARACTERISTICS OF ABUSIVE MEN

Sociologically and historically, the law and public opinion support the man's right to control his spouse by physical force. As John Stuart Mill wrote in The Subjection of Women in 1869:

From the earliest twilight of human society, every woman...
was found in a state of bondage to some man ... the vilest
malefactor has some wretched woman tied to him, against
whom he can commit without too much danger of legal penalty.

History and literature are replete with examples of the attitude that men will be strong and protective and woman weak and passive. Little has changed since Mill penned his essay. The myths of male dominance and female submissiveness continue to exist and provide a supportive backdrop against which some men routinely abuse their spouses.

Professionals who treat batterers are beginning to recognize some common characteristics of abusive men. It is important to note that, due to the reluctance of batterers to seek treatment, these characteristics are based on work with a relatively small proportion of abusers. It is impossible to formulate a definitive profile of the "abusive male", and experts in domestic violence rely on a combination of characteristics.

Abusive men are found among all races, socioeconomic classes, and occupations. Most abusive men do not view their abusive behavior as their own fault. They tend to feel weak and powerless, resorting to violence to assure themselves of their own strength, control and masculinity. Abusive men generally have intense, dependent relationships with their spouses. Their extreme dependency is expressed through their need for nurturing, comfort, and constant reassurance. These men fear loss of the relationship; this fear reinforces their self-doubt. They experience inner rage at having to be so dependent. As a result of their rage and self-doubt, abusive men act in controlling ways to exert power and to deny their own weakness. For example, abusive men exhibit jealous and possessive behavior and attempt to monitor all of their spouse's activities. They may lack other supportive relationships and maintain only superficial contact with persons outside the nuclear family.

Abusive men tend to have difficulty in identifying and appropriately expressing emotions other than anger. Anxiety, fear, frustration, even affection and intimacy are expressed behaviorally through anger. Although these men may have sufficient verbal skills to function in their work or in other relationships, they do not possess the verbal skills to express what they think or feel. In an infantile manner, they expect constant gratification from their spouses, who are expected to know what they want and need. Abusive men generally minimize the seriousness of their violent behavior to themselves as well as to others.² They inconsistently experience remorse for their violent behavior, at times apologizing and pleading for forgiveness, at times blaming the victim.

² A. Gailey & L. Harris. Domestic Violence: Issues in Designing and Implementing Programs for Male Batterers. Presented at the American Psychological Association, Toronto, Canada.

Fleming and others note that many abusers were themselves abused in childhood.³ At best, they come from dysfunctional family environments where appropriate problem solving was never observed. The male may subsequently identify with the aggressive parent, wanting to be like him and thus minimize his own fears. He may also identify with the powerlessness of the victim and be frightened by the sense of dependency and inadequacy powerlessness creates. Since men have cultural support for physically aggressive behavior, beating their spouses becomes a way by which these men can minimize their own self-doubt, exert control over the source of their nurturance and maintain a sense of balance, albeit a precarious one.

Since many battering men are usually charming and pleasant to others, and sometimes to their mates, there is no consistent negative reinforcement for their violence. They can pretend for long periods of time that their violent behavior is acceptable. Under this guise of approval, the violent behavior of these men will continue.

RISK FACTORS FOR ABUSIVE MEN

Most abusive husbands are very concerned about maintaining their marriages. They often feel that their relationship with their wives and children is the only relationship where they are in control. If the wife attempts to leave, their response may range from pleading to harassment; some threaten to commit suicide, manipulating the wife's guilt to convince her to stay.

The point at which the wife attempts to separate from her husband is the point of greatest risk for her; however, it also presents risks for the husband. The following presents some points of greatest risk for abusive men.

POINTS OF POTENTIAL HARM FOR ABUSIVE MEN

Wife has taken a passive role in previous incidents but now decides to fight back. Wife may be prone to use a weapon (gun or knife) in self-defense.

Both spouses are actively engaged in fighting; husband, as well as wife, is at risk.

Wife's extended family or friends may come to her rescue; this may result in incidents of physical assault, use of weapons, and/or homicide.

Husband may be harmed during the course of a third-party intervention, for example, by law enforcement officers.

Husband may attempt suicide at point of separation, or when things are going poorly in the relationship.

The cycle of abuse, attempted reconciliations and failures adds to the man's feelings of emotional incompetence, worthlessness and failure.

³ J. B. Fleming.

LETHALITY INDEX--RISK ASSESSMENT GUIDE

THREATS (HOMICIDE OR SUICIDE)

- If he has threatened to kill
- If the threat was specific
- If he has followed through on other threats

BATTERER HAS FANTASIES OF HOMICIDE/SUICIDE

- If he talks about when, where, how
- If he has acted out parts, but stopped
- If the story is detailed and the means for carrying it out are available

WEAPONS (AVAILABLE/PRESENT)

- If he has used one before
- If he has access at all times to loaded gun
- If he says he'll kill her before he will let anyone else have her

CENTRALITY OF PARTNER

- If he idolizes or is heavily dependent on her
- If he is isolated from others and enforces her isolation
- If he says he "can't envision life without her" and/or becomes desperate or enraged when she makes the move to leave

DEPRESSION

- If he exhibits symptoms of depression

PATTERN OF VIOLENCE

- If the pattern involves escalation in frequency and/or in severity
- If there is a change in access to the woman or children
- If the violence is reaching lethal levels

ESCALATION OF THE BATTERING

- If he engages in behaviors that increase risks to himself
- If he begins to disregard legal or social consequences that previously restrained him

PATTERNS OF INTERACTION IN VIOLENT RELATIONSHIPS

Dominant, Violent Husband/Overwhelmed Wife

In some relationships, the woman is overwhelmed by her husband's control and dominance. She is unable to protect herself or her children against her husband's violence. Steinmetz describes a process of brainwashing which occurs with this interaction pattern. It begins with isolation and fear. The victim tends to feel guilty about the beatings and attempts to maintain equilibrium in the family. A degree of learned helplessness immobilizes her.

The economic and emotional dependence of the victim seems to result in submissive, overdependent behavior. Guilt and embarrassment further reinforce her fear and isolation, while repeated beatings intensifies her perception of herself as worthless, incompetent and responsible for the problems in their relationship, and sometimes even make her thankful that her spouse will continue to tolerate her. She feels powerless to leave or to seek help. She may believe that, because she is at fault, she does not deserve better treatment. These attitudes in turn provide the batterer with a rationalization for his behavior. He believes his wife is "crazy", "out of control" and "not to be believed".⁴

In this interaction pattern, the husband may feel less remorseful about his violent actions. He believes his actions are necessary to keep his wife in her place. Meanwhile the wife is prone to project all blame onto herself. As the situation deteriorates, she becomes more immobilized and depressed. Children from these families are quite likely to be neglected, with older children delegated parental roles. The victim feels she could prevent the violence if she could change so as not to elicit her husband's rage.

WHY WOMEN STAY

SITUATIONAL FACTORS:

- Economic dependence
- Fear of greater physical danger to themselves and their children if they attempt to leave
- Fear of emotional damage to children
- Fear of losing custody of children
- Lack of alternative housing
- Lack of job skills
- Social isolation resulting in lack of support from family or friends and lack of information regarding alternatives
- Fear of involvement in court processes
- Cultural and religious constraints
- Fear of retaliation

EMOTIONAL FACTORS:

- Fear of loneliness
- Insecurity over potential independence and lack of emotional support
- Guilt about failure of marriage
- Fear that husband is not able to survive alone
- Belief that husband will change
- Ambivalence and fear over making formidable life changes

CHARACTERISTICS OF SPOUSES WITH DISCREPANT SEX ROLE PERCEPTIONS

WIFE

- Usually the abused
- Assumes the responsibility for change in husband after incident
- Higher occupational potential than spouse
- More capable than she perceives
- Held accountable by spouse for mishaps/problems in family functioning

HUSBAND

- Usually the abuser
- Usually remorseful after incident
- Lacks verbal/social skills
- Lower level of occupational attainment than perceived or actual level of spouse
- Perceives himself as inadequate provider, husband and father
- Relinquishes responsibility for family functioning and blames spouse for problems in household
- Believes he cannot live up to his nor his wife's expectations

CHARACTERISTICS OF SPOUSES IN DOMINANT HUSBAND/OVERWHELMED WIFE RELATIONSHIP

WIFE

- Usually the abused
- Promises to improve, placates
- May not function in household
- Adheres to spouse's ideas about running household
- May be depressed, attempts to meet spouse's demands
- Accepts total responsibility for relationship

HUSBAND

- Usually the abuser
- Feels spouse deserves abuse
- Blames spouse for home problems
- Maintains total control over finances
- Feels spouse is crazy, out of control
- Has unrealistic expectations and makes continuous unrealistic demands
- Feels spouse is responsible for all problems in relationship

CHILDREN IN VIOLENT HOMES

Children are often the unintended victims of battering. Children in violent homes face dual threats: the threat of witnessing traumatic events, and the threat of physical assault. Children of abused women may:

- ◆ Be injured during an incident of parental violence;
- ◆ Be traumatized by fear for their mother and their own helplessness in protecting her;
- ◆ Blame themselves for not preventing the violence or for causing it;
- ◆ Be abused or neglected themselves.¹

CHILD ABUSE IN VIOLENT HOMES

The risk of child abuse is significantly higher when partner assault is also reported.²

- ◆ Nearly half of men who abuse their female partners also abuse their children.³
- ◆ Nationally, 75% of battered women say that their children are also battered.⁴ Another study found that one-third of the families reporting a violent incident between the parents also reported the presence of child abuse.⁵
- ◆ Women being battered are less able to care for their children.⁶ Eight times as many women report using physical discipline on their children while with their batterer than when living alone or in a nonbattering relationship.⁷

WITNESSING PARENTAL VIOLENCE

- ◆ Over 3 million children are at risk of exposure to parental violence each year.⁸
- ◆ Children from violent families can provide clinicians with detailed accounts of abusive incidents their parents never realized they had witnessed.⁹

LESSON STAYS WITH KIDS AS THEY MATURE

Domestic violence may send Mom to the hospital--or, finally, to the morgue. It may send Dad to prison.

But simply seeing domestic violence can launch children into lifelong spirals of anxiety and guilt, rage and depression--violence and victimization.

Sherry Preator's kids had seen her abused by boyfriend Clifford Crawford for six years. After they broke up, Crawford harassed her. In September he killed her, with the kids just yards away.

"I picked up my children right after their mommy got murdered and I saw signs of relief on their face," says Rick Barbarino, Preator's ex-husband. "Not because their mommy was murdered--but because it was over."

As the nation obsesses about youth street violence, it overlooks a closer, more virulent threat: "Witnessing violence between parents in the home results in more severe consequences" for kids even than seeing street carnage, says a Journal of the American Medical Association report.

"Boys become more abusive as adults; girls become victims," the report says. "Children of both sexes may come to see violence as...an integral part of a close relationship."

Revelations that O.J. Simpson battered wife Nicole--he's pleaded not guilty in the killing--catapulted the issue of domestic violence onto front pages and TV screens.

But psychologist Peter Jaffe finds coverage of the Simpson case frustrating. "There's been such a focus on him, little focus on the two victims, and very little focus on the children," says Jaffe, co-author of Children of Battered Women.

Just as experts give varying estimates of how many women endure domestic violence each year--from 572,000 to 4 million--they also differ on how many kids see it. Some say 1 million; some say 10 million.

And yet, the children of domestic violence are "the real victims we've forgotten about, who have no place in the system at all," says American Bar Association president-elect Roberta Cooper Ramo.

In a report to be released Monday, the ABA will propose reforms to change that--in part because the children themselves need help but also because children suckled on domestic violence are much more likely to become violent as adults.

"If you see aggression between your parents, the likelihood that you will learn to be violent...is 2-3 times greater" than it is for other children, says psychologist Richard Gelles.

The reasons seem clear. Experts say a child's early years are spent drawing "social maps" by which they later live.

What does that map look like to a child who's witnessed domestic violence? A harsh land of insecurity and chaos, where brutes control and the brutalized live in fear.

When counselor Betsy McAlister Groves asked a 5-year-old to describe his violent home, the boy drew a childish classic house: a square topped with a triangle roof. two windows, a front door.

But sharp fangs lined the doorway, the windows were angry eyes--and the stick figures running from the house were the boy and his sister, crying tears as big as fists.

When children themselves are abused, "they develop coping mechanisms...that allow them to go from day to day," says lawyer Paul Mones, who represents children who have killed abusive parents.

"Witnessing a parent being harmed is very different," he says. "It throws off the coping mechanisms" and plunges children into riptides of anxiety, worrying about themselves and about their parent--in most cases, their mother.

Eddie Elliott of Columbus, Ohio, was 6 when he found the bludgeoned body of his mother, Barbara. He's 12 now, tormented by nightmares.

Eddie's father Edward Elliott confessed, and faces charges in the killing. But in what's probably an unprecedented use of Ohio law, he was convicted this week of "mentally assaulting" his son by leaving the body where the boy would find it.

Experts long have believed child abuse victims are at increased risk later for psychological problems, delinquency and substance abuse.

Now, research show just seeing a parent being abused "is even more predictive of those negative outcomes than children being victims themselves," says Gelles, who heads the University of Rhode Island's Family Violence Research Program.

Only this decade, Gelles says, have experts "started to call witnessing a form of child abuse."

In the Simpson home, "if the kids never were physically touched--and no one has alleged they were --I'd still be concerned," he says. There, "instances of domestic violence went so far as to come to police attention eight times"--when Nicole Simpson called 911.

"Everybody heard that 911 call," Jaffe adds, the one in which Nicole Simpson says her ex-husband has broken in, and begs him not to shout lest he wake their kids.

"How many people hear that and wondered, 'How are young children managing?' When they hear their dad's voice, the screaming...are they confused about why someone they love so much would hurt someone else they love so much?"

When Jaffe interviews parents in domestic violence cases, he says, "most think their kids don't know it went on. But when we interview the children, we find 80%-90% of them know exactly what was going on."

The children of domestic violence sleep lightly, alert for screams and crashes. They know what it means when they're sent to bed early. They listen at their bedroom doors.

Maryland state lawmaker Connie Galiazzo DeJuliis remembers sending her son to his room 25 years ago, so he wouldn't see his dad beat her.

Later, "He had to get a chair to reach the faucet and wet a paper towel. He came over to me and knelt down and was wiping the blood off my face--and his voice wasn't angry, it was just matter-of-fact. He said, 'Mommy, when I grow up I'm going to get a knife and kill him.'

That night, DeJuliis says, she took her son and two daughters, and left.

"We leave our children in violent situations, and we expect them not to be violent?" she says, incredulous. "We need to show that little boy that if you beat somebody, it's a crime, and you're going to jail."

Current laws and enforcement don't do the job, lawyer Mones says. For example, even when divorce is granted on grounds that a husband beat a wife, he may still get visitation rights to the kids--and chances to accost the woman again.

In researching his book When a Child Kills, Mones studied histories of convicts on death row and concluded "More often than child abuse...you'll find the witnessing of violence against their mother."

And Gelles recalls counseling an 11-year-old who had chased his mother around the house with a gun. "I said, 'What on Earth made you do that?' And he said, 'That's what my dad does when he's mad at her.'"

Last month, Clifford Crawford went to prison for murdering Sherry Preator. Her kids remain fearful and angry and cry for hours at night, says grandmother Donna Chantland.

Just before Preator was shot, her 11-year-old herded the younger kids outside, away from the fight. Later, Chantland says, the girl told her, " 'Grandma, maybe if I would have stayed in, he wouldn't have done that.' It breaks your heart."

"As violence against women becomes more severe and more frequent in the home, children experience a 300% increase in physical violence by the male batterer." (M. Strauss & R. Gellers, Physical Violence in American Families, 1990)

"Many parents minimize or deny the presence of children while the mothers are being assaulted. However, interviews with children of battered women reveal that they have seen heard, and can describe detailed accounts of, violent behavior that their mother or father never realized they had witnessed." (Jaffe, Wolfe & Wilson, Children of Battered Women, 1990)

"Events can be witnessed in many ways, not just by sight. Children may hear their mother's screams and crying; the abuser's threats; sounds of fists hitting flesh, glass breaking, wood splintering, cursing and degrading language. Children also witness the consequences of the abuse after it has occurred--their mother's bruises and torn clothes, holes in walls, broken furniture, their mother's tears. They sense the tension in the house, in their mother." (National Center on Women and Family Law, The Effect of Woman Abuse on Children, 1990)

"Many fathers inadvertently injure children while throwing about furniture or other household objects when abusing their female partners. The youngest children sustain the most serious injuries, such as concussions and broken shoulders and ribs." Maria Roy, Children in the Crossfire, 1988)

"Since school records are not protected by law, violent fathers use these records to track down the mothers or kidnap the children. As a result, many children of battered women are kept out of school for security reasons." Lee Ann Hoff, Battered Women as Survivors, 1990; Jaffe, Wolfe & Wilson, Children of Battered Women, 1990)

"Of children who witness their mothers being abused by their fathers, 40% suffer anxiety, 48% suffer depression, 53% act out with their parents, 60% act out with siblings. (Pfout, Schopler & Henley, Forgotten Victims of Family Violence, in Social Work, July, 1992) These children also suffer poor health, low self-esteem, poor impulse control, sleeping difficulties, and feelings of powerlessness. They are at high risk for alcohol and drug use, sexual acting out, running away from home, isolation, loneliness, fear and suicide. (Jaffe, Wolfe & Wilson, Children of Battered Women, 1990)

"In general, 70% of men who abuse their female partners also abuse their children." (Bowker, Arbitell & McFerron, "On the Relationship Between Wife Beating and Child Abuse" in Feminist Perspectives on Wife Abuse, Yllo & Bogard, eds., 1988)

LEGAL SYSTEM FAILS CHILDREN, WOMEN: AMERICAN BAR REPORT

quoted from Families In Crisis Funding Report

The nation's legal system, including police, lawyers and judges, is not doing enough to protect children from the physical and psychological effects of seeing a parent battered, according to an American Bar Association report.

The Impact of Domestic Violence on Children finds that children can suffer grievous harm "merely observing or hearing the domestic terrorism of brutality against a parent at home." Experts estimate that more than 3.3 million children witness family violence in their homes, according to the report.

ABA President William Ide III points to evidence that "children who live in homes where there is domestic violence are more likely than others to become batterers of their partners when they become adults or to view violence among intimate companions as an acceptable or inevitable norm."

The report challenges the legal profession to take the lead in bringing about need reform, although it sees "a profound shortage" of legal services available to quickly and efficiently aid low-income parents in family violence cases.

The report recommends that:

- State and federal legislation require abusers to relinquish any firearms they possess to the police.
- Mandatory arrest of abusers should be available where there is probable cause to believe court orders of protection have been violated or abusers have violated custody or visitation orders.
- Appropriate law enforcement, shelter, health care and judicial system resources should be provided to promote the safety of parents victimized by domestic violence, and their children.
- Continuing education should be provided to attorneys, judges and others involved in juvenile, child welfare and domestic relations cases on the impact of domestic violence on children.

EFFECTS OF FAMILY VIOLENCE

ON ADULTS:

- Emotional abuse and deprivation
- Difficulty in obtaining, maintaining, and adjusting to employment
- Perpetuation of social isolation for fear of violence being disclosed
- Depression: victim may become immobilized due to constant fear; aggressor may lose sense of self-worth and/or experience a range of psychiatric symptoms which add to his dysfunction and may require hospitalization
- Continuing violence which will escalate if alternative behaviors are not learned
- Breakup of family unit
- Court fights regarding separation, divorce, and custody of children
- Expansion of violence into the community
- Recurrence of violent behavior with new partner
- Disabling injuries
- Death (of either perpetrator or victim by homicide)
- Death by suicide

ON CHILDREN

- Depression
- Aggressive behavior toward others/delinquency
- Emotional injuries, such as low self esteem
- Poor school adjustment (educational and peer)
- Modeling behavior, learned victim/aggressor roles
- Runaway episodes
- Alcohol/drug experimentation
- Early marriage
- Continuation of violent behavior in their adult relationships
- Expansion of violence into the community
- Death by homicide
- Death by suicide

The Who: The Community and Domestic Violence

- A. Domestic violence ripples out into the community as the perpetrator's violence also results in the death or injury of those attempting to assist the victim, or those who are innocent bystanders.**

Examples of the tragic consequences of domestic violence to the community can be seen on a daily basis in newspapers across the country as they recount the latest homicide of an ex-spouse, current partner, their children, innocent bystanders, as well as those who attempt to intervene in the violence. Although rarely identified by the media as "domestic violence" homicides, these cases almost always have a history of abusive and controlling behavior by one party against the other. For example, in California a domestic violence perpetrator kills the victim, his daughters, and several of the victim's co-workers, as well as a police officer; a nightclub is burned down in New York by the boyfriend of an employee, resulting in numerous deaths of patrons inside; in Colorado, a lawyer is shot in court by a domestic violence defendant; in Washington, a lawyer is killed by the husband of a client he was defending in a custody case where domestic violence was alleged.

- B. The financial cost of domestic violence to the community in terms of medical care, days missed from work, response of the justice system, etc., is phenomenal.**
- C. The cost to the community in lost lives and resources is a constant reminder that domestic violence is not a family affair and it is not merely a private affair, it is a community affair demanding a community response.**

Conclusion:

Domestic violence cases present unique challenges for the courts. These cases can be handled more effectively and efficiently if fact-finding and decision-making are based on an understanding of the both societal and familial context in which domestic violence occurs and is reinforced.

The civil court system's response to domestic violence must be part of a coordinated community effort to end the devastating consequences of violence within the family. Judges in the civil courts can play a powerful role in this coordinated response by holding perpetrators of domestic violence accountable for stopping their abuse, by ensuring that victims have access to the justice and protection of the courts, and by considering the damaging effects of the perpetrator's abuse on the abused party, the children, and the community in its decisions.

60 ways to

STOP

domestic violence

How can we put an end to this appalling problem?
With courage, political will, and determined imagination.
Here's SAFE's 60-point plan to get the country on track

1 **Build more shelters** In the U.S., there are nearly three times as many shelters for animals as there are for battered women. Last year, Massachusetts shelters closed their doors on 7,000 women and children because there wasn't enough room. In Oregon, four out of five women seeking shelter are turned away due to lack of space.

2 **Appoint a Domestic Violence Czar** While fighting the war on drugs, the country got a presidentially appointed Drug Czar. We need a high-profile spokesperson to lead the war on domestic abuse. Now!

3 **Prevent insurance companies from discriminating against battered women** Some women are charged higher premiums for health, life and disability insurance when their medical records indicate a history of abuse. Some are denied coverage altogether. A State Farm Insurance Company spokesperson recently told a congressional committee, "It

would not be prudent for us as a company to insure someone we knew was being abused any more than it would be to insure a diabetic for not taking medication."

4 **Impose a wedding tax** A \$1 surcharge on every marriage license would raise \$24 million for battered women over 10 years. Eighteen states—including Alabama, California, Nevada and Florida—already implement this.

5 **Make it a felony** In some states, abuse is treated as a misdemeanor instead of as a felony, which means an abusive husband could break his wife's ribs and not spend even a day in jail.

6 **Fund a hot line** The federal government should pay for a national toll-free, 24-hour-a-day battered women's hot line. A similar service did exist from 1988 until 1992, when it was disconnected because of lack of funds. During that time, it provided crisis counseling, information and referrals to some

10,000 callers per month. Today's patchwork system of local and regional hot lines leaves millions of women with nowhere to turn for help.

7 **Stop calling it "Battered Wife Syndrome"** This melodramatic title reinforces the notion that women are passive, helpless victims. They're not. According to Richard Gelles, director of the Family Violence Research Program at the University of Rhode Island, "80 percent of battered women have been incredibly active in trying to get help."

8 **Bench abusive athletes** Every professional sports league suspends players who are caught abusing drugs—but not players who beat their wives. These guys are supposed to be role models!

9 **Put lawyers to work** Create a National Domestic Violence Lawyers Corps to help ensure that legal help is available for abused women who need it.

In exchange for some measure of student-loan forgiveness, participating law school graduates would provide free legal aid in domestic violence cases in underserved communities around the country.

10 Bankroll more research The federal government needs to increase its research budget for domestic violence. The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention currently spends \$7.3 million a year on domestic violence projects; last year, the National Cancer Institute's budget for prostate cancer research topped \$60 million.

11 Broadcast more tapes of 911 calls like Nicole Simpson's Yes, it's painful. Yes, it's an invasion of privacy. But that tape may have done more to raise national consciousness than a year's worth of public service announcements.

12 Disarm the abusers Bar anyone convicted of abuse, or under a restraining order, from owning a firearm.

13 Fix the phone book Phone companies need to put domestic violence hot line numbers in the front of the phone book, right next to the other emergency numbers.

14 Help victims hide The federal government should support a national protection program, similar to the Federal Witness Protection Program. "We need to help people rebuild their lives someplace else, help them blend in and get lost," says Christel Nichols, executive director of the Washington, DC-based House of Ruth, "especially for the more severe cases—where the guys try to burn down their houses."

15 Don't drop the case Prosecutors shouldn't drop a case if a woman hesitates about pressing charges. A woman who changes her mind isn't wishy-washy—she's scared. Efforts should be made to reassure and protect her before a case is dropped.

16 Give good Samaritans a break Initiate tax savings for landlords who lower the rent on cash-strapped battered women's shelters.

17 Stage a benefit The Farm Aid concert raised \$11 million for American farmers; Band Aid raised \$144 million for Sudan and Ethiopia. It's time for an Abuse Aid concert—raising

\$50 million could build more than 125 shelters and help thousands of women.

18 Start keeping records The federal government tracks the annual number of chain-saw injuries, but not the number of domestic violence incidents that require hospital care. Today, only a few states collect comprehensive criminal data—a husband's assault, for instance, may be noted as a simple case of battery.

19 Challenge the movies Give an NC-17 rating to any movie that shows a woman being beaten or killed. Every time a woman is bumped off to advance the plot, it reinforces the message that women are expendable.

20 Expand the use of electronic warning straps to monitor abusers who are under restraining orders Simple protective orders won't stop a determined

Prosecutors shouldn't drop a case if a woman hesitates about pressing charges. She isn't being wishy-washy—she's scared.

abuser, but several counties have experimented with affixing electronic devices to abusers that alert their victims when the wearer comes within 1,000 feet. And at least one company—the Florida-based ADT Security Systems—has begun to install "panic buttons" in abuse victims' homes free of charge. The devices enable women to immediately notify local police when they sense danger.

21 Don't call a beating "a spat" All too often, newspapers describe an incident of domestic violence as a "marital dispute" or a "family squabble" instead of what it is: one partner beating up the other.

22 Get hospitals up to speed Because women are more likely to be physically injured in the home at the hands of a husband or partner than anywhere else or by anyone else, every major hospital and emergency room must have domestic violence advocates on staff. Hospitals are frequently the first—and only—institutions women turn to after being attacked. The state of California recently passed legislation requiring prospective doctors to learn to identify signs of domestic violence and to counsel victims. Other states should follow suit.

23 Make it easier for victims to escape Battered women who don't own cars have a nearly impossible time getting to a shelter when trouble flares up. Local governments should provide women with coupons to take taxicabs—just as they provide senior citizens with taxi coupons to make it easier for them to get to the market or the doctor's office.

24 Convert the dergy Too many women go to their clergymen for help only to be told that keeping their family together should be their priority. Every member of the clergy needs training in how to deal with domestic violence issues—and that often means putting a woman's safety before the sanctity of a violent home.

25 End the kind of "alternative sentencing" designed to make life easier for abusers How much good came from O.J. Simpson's 1989 court-ordered "telephone therapy"?

26 Promote the kind of "alternative sentencing" designed to make life easier for abused women The city of New Haven, Connecticut, experimented with weekend-only jail sentences, aimed at punishing husbands without undermining their ability to help support their families.

27 Enlist large companies Many companies match their employees' charitable donations. Employees need to convince their company to put a domestic violence group on its list of charities. Sheri Poe, CEO of Ryka Inc. athletic shoe company and a rape survivor, founded ROSE (Regaining One's Self Esteem), an organization that provides aid to victims of violence. Her company donates 7 percent of its profits to the foundation.

28 Create a national computer registry of men under restraining orders. This will keep better track of them, and protect women who move or travel away from home.

29 Create a domestic violence unit in every major district attorney's office. After all, they have similar high-profile units that target organized crime and drugs. This task force should include specially trained prosecutors, investigators and victim advocates.

30 Get 'em where they work. It's time to make domestic violence a workplace issue. Employee Assistance Programs help people who are substance abusers, but wife abusers—and abused wives—usually don't get the same access to treatment. There are companies out there whose programs can serve as models: Polaroid, for instance, does an exemplary job.

31 Extend unemployment benefits. Women who are forced to leave their jobs because of domestic violence should be allowed to collect unemployment benefits. This would give many women the financial independence to leave an abusive relationship.

32 Protect victims' health. Enact a law that guarantees continued health care coverage to women—and their children—who are fleeing an abusive spouse.

33 Wear it on your sleeve. We need a black-and-blue ribbon for domestic violence in addition to the red AIDS ribbons.

34 Out the batterers. Post "wanted" signs with the faces of convicted abusers in malls, markets and post offices. List their names in local newspapers.

35 Send out a warning. Add to the warning labels already required on beer cans and bottles: "Alcohol is often a contributing factor in domestic violence."

36 Demand speedier trials for batterers. Studies have shown that women are especially vulnerable to retaliation during what is often a lengthy pretrial period. The National Council of Juvenile and Family Court Judges recommends that in domestic violence cases, arraignment occur within a week of arrest, and the trial take place four to five weeks after that.

37 Institute "mandatory arrest." Only 14 states currently require their police forces to make an arrest when officers conclude that a domestic violence crime has been committed. These mandates encourage police to treat abuse as a serious crime. They also relieve victims of the burden of having to decide on the spot whether or not to press charges—a decision that many women rightly fear may result in further abuse.

38 Put the word out publicly. Use billboards to get the message across. One particularly graphic billboard in Los Angeles—it depicted an abused woman in a body bag—got people talking about the issue.

39 Initiate a boycott. Consumers shouldn't buy any product promoted by a man with a history of domestic violence. Why did Hertz let O.J. Simpson keep his gig after he was arrested for beating his wife? No pressure not to.

40 Mete out fair sentences. Women who kill their abusive husbands are often given longer sentences than abusive men who kill their wives.

41 Put it on display. Photographer Donna Ferrato spent 13 years documenting the effects of domestic violence on women. Her chilling pictures should be exhibited around the country.

42 Accompany the victims to court. Cities should institute programs that provide companions for abused women when they go to testify in court. This kind of emotional support is key to helping a woman make it through a trying experience.

43 Take good notes, Officer. Cops should file a detailed report on suspected abuse cases even if an arrest isn't made. This paper trail makes it easier to get a conviction later.

44 Stop focusing on "battered men." Too many newspaper articles give too much ink to this "serious problem that is widely ignored." Get a grip.

45 Give 'em an abuse warning with their marriage license. Issue domestic violence education pamphlets with marriage licenses. No one should marry without knowing that hitting a spouse is a serious crime.

46 Start early in the classroom. Teachers and principals need to begin antiviolenence education programs in kindergarten, and keep hammering home the it's-never-okay-to-hit message all the way through high school. One third of all injuries that send girls ages 16 to 18 to the emergency room are inflicted by boyfriends or husbands.

47 Accept no apologies. Judges, prosecutors, counselors—as well as battered women—must stop accepting apologies from violent men. It doesn't matter how sorry they are; if they don't get professional help, they are going to strike again.

48 Look for dues, Doc. Doctors need to train their office staff to be on the lookout for signs of domestic violence: women who are crying when they call to make an appointment, men who call to cancel their wife's appointment. In his Portland, Maine, office, Robert McAfee, president of the American Medical Association, flags possible cases of domestic violence with black-and-blue stickers.

49 Remember single women. Newspapers and magazines need to go beyond concentrating on marital abuse. Many domestic violence experts believe that up to 75 percent of battered women are single, separated or divorced. In fact, separation and divorce may increase a woman's risk of serious injury.

50 Wise up, Bozo. Daytime talk show dopes should stop asking, "Why don't battered women just leave?" (In fact, studies show, two thirds of them eventually do.) The real question is "Why do men batter?"

51 Check on Mom if a kid's abused. When welfare agencies identify abused children, they should look at the bigger picture: One researcher found that up to 45 percent of the mothers of abused kids were battered.

52 Rewrite the books. Romance authors should stop portraying jealousy as a sign of passion. If a man hangs around your workplace, languishes on your doorstep, follows you to the market, it's not love—it's stalking.

53 Implement the "three strikes" law. Does it make sense to threaten criminals with lifetime imprisonment for three assaults on strangers, while men who have committed dozens, even hundreds,

of assaults on wives or girlfriends have their cases dismissed?

54 Take charge, Mom and Dad Parents need to teach their children to fight verbally and fight fair, without resorting to physical violence. Studies show that many batterers don't know how to negotiate for what they want. That's why, strange as it may seem, many treatment programs give male batterers assertiveness training.

55 Protect tenants Landlords need to investigate frequent complaints about their tenants who fight—all that screaming may be more than a disagreement over who should do the dishes.

56 Make child visitation safe Local authorities should establish "safe houses" for supervised parental visits after divorce ends a violent relationship. Visitations that involve the mother can put her in acute danger.

57 Help whoever needs it Agencies that provide services to battered women should drop the low-income requirements that keep affluent women from getting help. Women who walk away from wealthy husbands usually lose access to their assets.

58 Don't blame Mom "Failure to protect" statutes—on the books in all 50 states—can hold a battered mother criminally liable for failing to protect her children if she runs out of the house to save herself or even if she is taken to the hospital. It's absurd to punish a woman for not protecting her kids when she can't protect herself.

59 Do more than jail them Provide in-prison counseling for convicted batterers. Prison outreach programs like ManAlive in San Rafael, California, can help rehabilitate abusers, not just punish them.

60 Recognize emotional abuse Black-and-blue marks are easy to spot, but emotional abuse can leave deeper scars. Everyone—from doctors to journalists to police—needs to realize that the brutalities of domestic violence are psychological as well as physical.

WHEN and HOW to intervene

The couple in the apartment next door shout their way through argument after argument.

- If you sense that the situation is getting out of control, you can call and say, "I thought I heard something crash—just wanted to make sure everything is okay." This kind of interruption, says Esta Soler, executive director of the San Francisco-based Family Violence Prevention Fund, can temporarily lower the heat in a domestic flare-up by giving both partners a few seconds to step back and check their anger.

- Approach the woman when she's alone. Let her know you're there to help if she needs it—to use the phone, to look after her children, for a ride to the hospital.

- Set up an SOS system with her: If she knocks on the wall three times, you'll call the police.

Through a window, you see your neighbor being struck by her husband, or you hear a thump followed by screams.

- Don't hesitate: Call 911. In the heat of the moment, it's not safe for anyone but the police to intervene. When an abuser faces possible arrest—as opposed to a visit from a nosy neighbor—he's more likely to recognize the gravity of his actions.

- By calling the police, you help establish a paper trail, an important record of the situation.

Your coworker is often badly bruised, unexpectedly absent and unusually despondent, depressed or nervous.

- You shouldn't assume that everyone with an occasional bruise is being battered. But according to Mary Ann Dutton, Ph.D., a George Washington University clinical psychologist specializing in domestic violence, it's still important to establish a link with women who show signs of abuse. She suggests "saying something nonthreatening like 'Wow, you seem to bruise easily.' Even if she's not ready to talk about it yet, you've opened the door for another conversation."

- Continue to show your willingness to listen and help; acknowledge that it must be hard to ask for assistance. Offer her a list of telephone numbers for local shelters, hot lines and counsel-

ing services (you can find these in the Yellow Pages under Social Services).

You have a friend in an abusive relationship.

- Break the secrecy. Tell her you know what is happening in her life, and that no matter what she has done—whether she spent too much

More than 4 million women are battered every year, which means someone you know—maybe a friend or a cousin, maybe a coworker or a neighbor—is involved in an abusive relationship. Of course, you want to help, but when? And how?

money on groceries or had an affair—she does not deserve to be beaten.

- Be supportive. Most battered women feel alone and embarrassed. Remind your friend that millions of other women are abused, and volunteer to accompany her when she sees a lawyer or a counselor.

- Offer to keep a special safety box for her, suggests Donna Edwards, president of the Washington, D.C.-based Coalition Against Domestic Violence. It should contain extra house and car keys, money, a change of clothes and photocopies of her birth certificate, passport, social security card, divorce and custody papers or protection orders, and bank and credit card information.

- Suggest that she secretly open her own savings account, and develop a safety plan including several options of where she can go and whom she can call if and when she leaves.

- Offer your home as a safe haven for her if you're sure it wouldn't be dangerous for both of you. You can also give her the name of a willing friend in another city or state.

- Remember that your role is to create new choices and alternatives for your friend, to provide information, to extend invitations. Never tell her that she is doing something wrong by staying with her husband or boyfriend; she will feel even more ashamed, and you will be yet another person trying to take control of her life. —Christine Olson

CLIENT RESOURCES

**NORFOLK
FAMILY
VIOLENCE
ALLIANCE**

P. O. BOX 809
NORFOLK VA 23501
804-683-8511

RESOURCES

Alcohol and Drug Abuse

Alanon-Virginia Beach-(804) 499-1443

Alcoholics Anonymous-

Montross-(804) 244-1443
Matthews-(804) 693-0850
Hague-(804) 333-4468
Middlesex-(804) 776-6992
Gloucester-(804) 693-5838
Providence Forge-(804) 932-3818
Kilmarnock-(804) 435-1081
Tappahanock-(804) 443-3769
Virginia Beach-(804) 490-3980
Warsaw-(804) 333-4468
Norfolk-(804) 461-8159
West Point-(804) 966-5963
Hampton-(804) 244-8552
Newport News-(804) 245-4400

Adcare Hospital Helpline (24 hours)-(800) 252-6465

Alcohol and Drug Helpline (24 hours)-(800) 821-4357

CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT

Child Abuse Hotline-(800) 552-7096

Child Support Enforcement in Virginia-(800) 468-8894

Missing Children-(800) 621-4000

Hampton Roads Committee For Prevention Of Child Abuse-
Norfolk-(804) 440-2749

CUSTODY

Committee For Mother And Child Rights, Inc.-
(703) 722-3652

NORFOLK
FAMILY
VIOLENCE
ALLIANCE

P. O. BOX 809
NORFOLK VA 23501
804-683-8511

HIV/AIDS

Virginia AIDS Hotline-(800) 333-5052

Tidewater AIDS Crisis Taskforce (TACT)-Norfolk-
(804) 626-0127

Peninsula AIDS Foundation-Newport News-(804) 591-0971

AIDS Clinical Trials Information Service-(800) 874-2572

CDC National AIDS Hotline (24 hours)-(800) 342-2437

Human Services

Information Center Of Hampton Roads-(804) 625-4543

American Red Cross-Regional Office-(804) 446-7700

Hope House Foundation-Norfolk-(804) 451-8115

Mecca Foundation-Portsmouth-(804) 393-1853

Inter Faith Service Council, Inc.-Weems-(804) 438-6456

United Way First Call-Williamsburg-(804) 229-2222

Ecumenical Outreach Ministries, Inc.-Williamsburg-
(804) 253-0482

Food Bank-Peninsula-(804) 596-7188

SHARE-Norfolk-(804) 253-7842

Meals on Wheels-Williamsburg-(804) 229-9250

Yorktown Food Pantry-(804) 898-9057

MENTAL HEALTH

Mental Health Crisis Line-Southside-(804) 423-4000 or
(800) 327-5778

Mental Health Association In South Hampton Roads-
Norfolk-(804) 627-2308

**NORFOLK
FAMILY
VIOLENCE
ALLIANCE**

P. O. BOX 809
NORFOLK VA 23501
804-683-8511

Crisis Center-Portsmouth/Southside-(804) 399-6393-
Newport News-(804) 594-3100

Respond Crisis Line-(800) 759-1001

Peninsula Family Services Hampton-(804) 838-1960

MILITARY

Family Advocacy Programs

Air Force-(804) 764-2427

Army-(804) 878-3989

Coast Guard-5th Dist.-(804) 398-6532

Marines-(804) 444-5490

Navy-

Lafayette River Branch Medical Clinic-
(804)-444-5490

NAB Little Creek-(804) 677-7031

NAS Oceana-(804) 677-7031

Social Work Department of Naval Hospital-
Portsmouth-(804) 398-5861

24 hours Hotline (804) 398-5008

Navy Family Service Centers

NAS Oceana-(804) 433-2912 or 433-2055

NAB Little Creek-(804) 464-7563

Naval Base-Norfolk-(804) 444-2102

PREGNANCY

Crisis Pregnancy Center-Virginia Beach-(804) 499-4444

Birth Right-Norfolk-(804)489-0222

Abortion Information and Counseling Service of
Virginia-Newport News-(804) 599-6389

American Rights Coalition-(800) 634-2224

Crisis Pregnancy Center of Tidewater-Virginia Beach-
(804) 499-4444 or Suffolk-(804) 925-0843

Planned Parenthood-Southside-(804) 826-2079

NORFOLK
FAMILY
VIOLENCE
ALLIANCE

P. O. BOX 809
NORFOLK VA 23501
804-683-8511

VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN

Eastern Shore Coalition Against Domestic Violence-
Onancock-(804) 787-1329

Response Sexual Assault Support Services-(804) 623-2115

Spousal Abuse Friend and Educator Program (SAFE)-
Norfolk-(24 hours)-(804)683-8511

Avalon-Williamsburg-(804) 258-5051

State Coalition For Domestic Violence-(800) 838-8238

Legal Aid Societies

Chesapeake-(804) 547-8603

Norfolk-(804) 627-5423

Portsmouth-(804) 397-3463

Virginia Beach-(804) 463-4590

Virginians Against Domestic Violence-(800) 838-8238

Shelters for Battered Women

COPE-Gloucester-(804)542-2673

Virginia Peninsula Council on Domestic Violence-
Hampton-(804)723-7774

Help and Emergency Response (H.E.R.)-Portsmouth-
(804) 393-9449

The Haven-Warsaw-(804) 333-5370

Samaritan House-Virginia Beach-(804) 430-2120

YWCA Women in Crisis-Norfolk-(804) 625-5570

PROGRAMS FOR ABUSIVE PARENTS

Child Help USA-(800)422-4453

National Organization For Victim Assistance-

Bill
Barrett

he will let me
know
3/18

2338 Riviera Dr.
Vienna, VA 22181
March 4, 1996

Mr. William Barrett
c/o Margaret A. Williams
Chief of Staff
Office of the First Lady
Washington, DC

Dear Mr. Barrett:

I'm hosting a Gridiron evening on March 30 for the "significant others" of the Hearst Gridiron guests. While Maggie Williams is partying at the Gridiron, I hope you'll be able to join us.

We will convene for dinner at Galileo's Restaurant, 1110 21st St. NW, at 5:45 p.m. that evening. This is a fun place to get everyone together and have an excellent supper.

Then, we'll go on to the Arena Stage where we have great seats for the musical "Candide" at 8 p.m. Afterwards, we'll head back to the Capital Hilton to link up with the Gridiron group.

I hope you'll join our group. It should be a fun evening!

Please let me know (home 703-255-0918) or alert my husband Chuck Lewis at work 202-298-6920.

Sincerely,

Sarah Lewis
Sarah W. Lewis

Tickets to Candide - Arena
Stage

→ 12 people
4 or 5
→ He's lawyer

→ limo to Hilton
reception - 11:30
Hearst keeping

The Hearst Newspapers

cordially invite you to a

Reception

immediately following

The Gridiron Dinner

Saturday, March 30, 1996

The Federal Room

*Frank A. Bennack, Jr.
President and CEO
The Hearst Corporation*

*Robert J. Danzig
V.P. - General Manager
The Hearst Newspapers*

*Charles J. Lewis
Marianne Means
Robert E. Thompson
Members of the Gridiron Club*

*Randolph A. Hearst
Chairman
The Hearst Corporation
Joseph Kingsbury-Smith
Vice-President
The Hearst Corporation*

Spouses invited at 10 p.m.

Peggy

David

*Reception after
Gridiron Dinner*

Sat. Mar 30

Lewis
2338 Riviera Dr.
Vienna, VA 22181

Margaret A. Williams
Chief of Staff
Office of the First Lady
The White House

PERSONAL

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First Lady's Office
Maggie Williams (Subject Files)
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FOLDER TITLE:

Maggie Williams Miscellaneous II [2]

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- P2 Relating to the appointment to Federal office [(a)(2) of the PRA]
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- P5 Release would disclose confidential advice between the President and his advisors, or between such advisors [(a)(5) of the PRA]
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- b(9) Release would disclose geological or geophysical information concerning wells [(b)(9) of the FOIA]

THE WHITE HOUSE

Maggie -
here is Mary's address:

1513 Caroline W.W.

Washington 20009

Love, Pam



NATIONAL EDUCATION ASSOCIATION

Keith Geyger, President
Robert Chase, Vice President
Marilyn Monahan, Secretary-Treasurer
Don Cameron, Executive Director

1201 16th Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20036-3290
(202) 822-7300 Fax (202) 822-7741

GOVERNMENT RELATIONS
Mary Elizabeth Feasley, Director

March 18, 1996

Facsimile

TO: Maggie Williams
Office of the First Lady
The White House
FAX 456-6244

FROM: Mickey Ibarra
National Education Association
202/822-7348
FAX 202/822-7741

*Call
Mickey Ibarra
and say we
delivered*

Pages 3 (including this page)

COMMENTS:

Maggie,

A recommendation for nomination will be made soon on this position. We would appreciate your help to ensure that NEA views are considered seriously. Please take a look at the attached letter. Thanks.

Mickey Ibarra

If you did not receive all pages, please call the sender as soon as possible. If this facsimile was sent to the wrong number, we would appreciate a call so we can send the fax to the correct number.

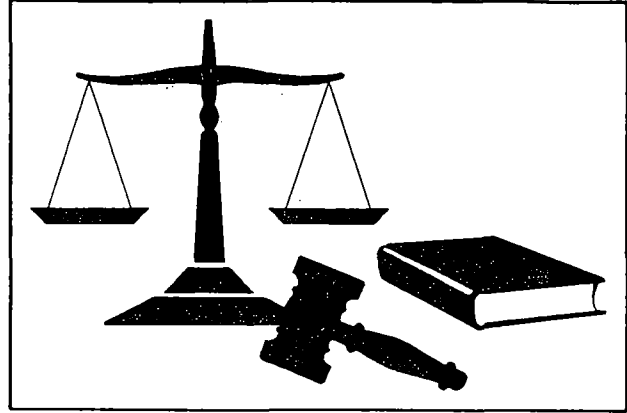
Invitation to Marvin Kristov's
farewell party

Wed. 3/27 4:30-6
Indian Treaty Room

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

***PLEASE JOIN
THE WHITE HOUSE
COUNSEL'S OFFICE

IN A CELEBRATION
FOR MARVIN KRISLOV***



TO BID MARVIN FAREWELL

**AND TO WISH MARVIN SUCCESS IN HIS NEW POSITION
AS DEPUTY SOLICITOR, DEPARTMENT OF LABOR**

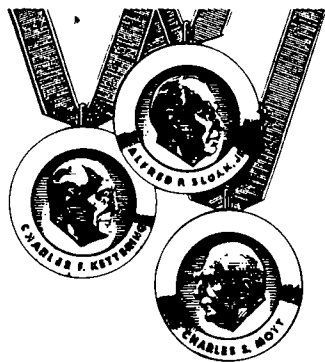
DATE: WEDNESDAY, MARCH 27, 1996

TIME: 4:30 - 6:00 pm

**PLACE: INDIAN TREATY ROOM
FOURTH FLOOR
OLD EXECUTIVE OFFICE BUILDING**

*Maggie - HRC will be out of town.
Would she want to do anything
for him?
Pam*

The First Lady
S/o Office of the First Lady
WW



Alfred P. Sloan, Jr. Prize
Charles F. Kettering Prize
Charles S. Mott Prize

GENERAL MOTORS CANCER RESEARCH FOUNDATION

April 1, 1996

BOARD OF TRUSTEES

John F. Smith, Jr.
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Phillip A. Sharp, Ph.D.
Roger B. Smith

The Honorable
Margaret A. Williams
Assistant to the President
and Chief of Staff to the First Lady
The White House
1600 Pennsylvania Avenue, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20500

Dear Ms. Williams:

Please mark your calendar for the Eighteenth Annual General Motors Cancer Research Foundation Awards in Washington, D.C., on Thursday, June 20, 1996. The awards ceremony will begin at 6:00 p.m. at the Folger Shakespeare Library, 201 East Capitol Street, S.E., followed by a reception and dinner. In conjunction with the awards ceremony and dinner, a scientific conference will be held at NIH on Wednesday, June 19, and Thursday, June 20, where the world's foremost specialists in breast and prostate cancer will report on their latest findings.

Established in 1978, the General Motors Cancer Research Foundation presents three awards annually to basic and clinical scientists throughout the world. Selected by their peers for demonstrated achievements in research directed at the discovery of the cause, prevention and treatment of cancer, each recipient is awarded a gold medal and a \$100,000 prize.

Since their inception, the General Motors Cancer Research Foundation Awards have been presented to 64 of the world's preeminent cancer scientists from ten different nations, many of whom are responsible for numerous breakthroughs in the treatment of this dreadful disease.

A formal invitation will follow. In the meantime, we hope you will plan to join us for this prestigious evening to honor our distinguished recipients and their peers. If you have any questions, please contact Laura Babcock at 202/636-8745.

Sincerely,

John F. Smith, Jr.



The Honorable
Margaret A. Williams
Assistant to the President
and Chief of Staff to the First Lady
The White House
1600 Pennsylvania Avenue, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20500

100

GENERAL MOTORS CANCER RESEARCH FOUNDATION
c/o 111 Quincy Place, N.E., Washington, D.C. 20002

**PHOTOCOPY
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DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
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004. letter	To Maggie Williams from Donald L. Fowler re: Democratic Party (3 pages)	04/09/96	Personal Misfile
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COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
First Lady's Office
Maggie Williams (Subject Files)
OA/Box Number: 12632

FOLDER TITLE:

Maggie Williams Miscellaneous II [2]

2013-0359-S

ryl496

RESTRICTION CODES

Presidential Records Act - [44 U.S.C. 2204(a)]

P1 National Security Classified Information [(a)(1) of the PRA]
P2 Relating to the appointment to Federal office [(a)(2) of the PRA]
P3 Release would violate a Federal statute [(a)(3) of the PRA]
P4 Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential commercial or financial information [(a)(4) of the PRA]
P5 Release would disclose confidential advice between the President and his advisors, or between such advisors [(a)(5) of the PRA]
P6 Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy [(a)(6) of the PRA]

C. Closed in accordance with restrictions contained in donor's deed of gift.

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RR. Document will be reviewed upon request.

Freedom of Information Act - [5 U.S.C. 552(b)]

b(1) National security classified information [(b)(1) of the FOIA]
b(2) Release would disclose internal personnel rules and practices of an agency [(b)(2) of the FOIA]
b(3) Release would violate a Federal statute [(b)(3) of the FOIA]
b(4) Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential or financial information [(b)(4) of the FOIA]
b(6) Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy [(b)(6) of the FOIA]
b(7) Release would disclose information compiled for law enforcement purposes [(b)(7) of the FOIA]
b(8) Release would disclose information concerning the regulation of financial institutions [(b)(8) of the FOIA]
b(9) Release would disclose geological or geophysical information concerning wells [(b)(9) of the FOIA]

Angela Perez-Priego
Post Office Box 23
Intercession City,
Florida 33848

24 July 1996

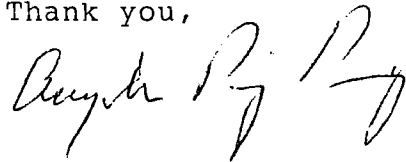
CHIEF OF STAFF
MARGARET A. WILLIAMS
TO THE FIRST LADY
HILLARY RODHAM CLINTON
1600 Pennsylvania Ave NW
Washington, DC 20500

Dear Ms. Williams:

PLEASE, ACCEPT MY THANKS FOR YOUR
REPLY OF JUNE 24, 1996, copy of which is enclosed.

Would it be possible to obtain from
your office the NAME AND ADDRESS OF THE PERSON IN
THE AGENCY LIASON whom I may contact. I have not
received any answer from this Agency.

Thank you,



Enclosure

*Asking for a contact
person in the office of
Agency liason*

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

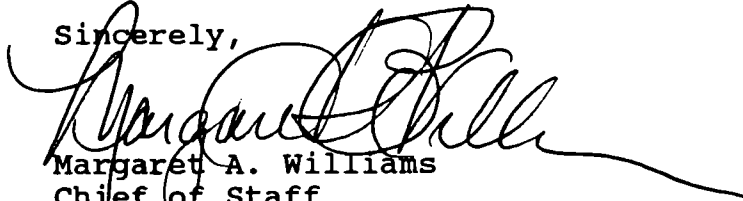
June 24, 1996

Angela Perez-Priego
P.O. Box 23
Intercession City, Florida
33848

Dear Ms. Perez-Priego:

I received your letter of June 10 requesting assistance regarding your case against Carribean Isle Apartments. I appreciate your concern regarding this matter. I have referred your letter to the office of Agency Liason.

Sincerely,



Margaret A. Williams
Chief of Staff
to the First Lady

Angela Perez-Priego
Post Office Box 23
Intercession City,
Florida 33848

10 June 1996

CHIEF OF STAFF
MARGARET A. WILLIAMS
TO THE FIRST LADY
HILLARY RODHAM CLINTON
1600 Pennsylvania Ave NW
Washington, DC 20500

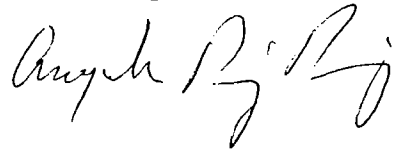
Dear Ms. Williams:

Governor Lawton Chiles does not reply to
my correspondence.

Would you please give your attention to
the enclosures.

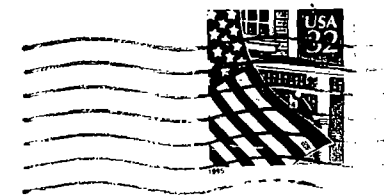
I certainly would appreciate it.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read 'Angela P. Priego', written in dark ink.

Enclosures

Angela Perez-Priego
PO Box 23
Intercession City,
Florida 33848



CHIEF OF STAFF
MARGARET A. WILLIAMS
TO THE FIRST LADY
HILLARY RODHAM CLINTON
1600 Pennsylvania Ave NW
Washington, DC 20500

200005-0006 01



THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

National Arts and Humanities Month October 1993

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Through the arts and humanities we gain a deeper understanding of ourselves as individuals and as a society. The arts and humanities remind us that whatever our differences, we share a common heritage that binds us together as a nation.

Music, painting, sculpture, architecture, dance, theater, film, and the folk arts all awaken our minds and our senses. They allow us to express our emotions, impressions, and attitudes about the human condition and the human experience.

History, literature, and philosophy allow us to explore and understand ourselves and others through collective reflection and learning.

The arts and humanities enable Americans from every walk of life to respond to both their individuality and their shared experiences in ways that make the human spirit soar.

We are a nation called to artistic and intellectual responsibility at a critical time in the history of the world. Our major authors are read in every language, our films are shown in every capital, and our music never lacks listeners. Our traditions of free inquiry and expression help to shape political attitudes and cultural values around the globe.

As we become an increasingly diverse society, the arts and humanities will help us deepen our understanding of one another, honor our differences, and celebrate our shared experiences and values as Americans.

The month of October has been designated as National Arts and Humanities Month. I urge all Americans to join me in recognizing the special role the arts and humanities play in fortifying our unique heritage.

National Arts and Humanities Month is a time when we recognize the contributions of artists, scholars, museums, theaters, libraries, schools, foundations, government agencies, and other organizations and individuals who work to keep the arts and humanities a vital part of our lives. Throughout the month of October, let us reflect on the breadth of artistic and humanistic endeavors that blossom freely across our nation, and let us rejoice in the eloquence and meaning they give to our ideas, hopes, and dreams as American citizens.

On this occasion, I voice my deep respect and pledge my continuing support for the arts and humanities as essential ingredients of our American way of life. I look forward to celebrating National Arts and Humanities Month this October at the White House and with you in your communities throughout the United States.

Bill Clinton

THE WHITE HOUSE

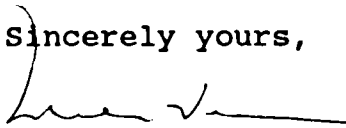
WASHINGTON

August 27, 1993

Dear Friend:

Enclosed is a proclamation recently issued by President Clinton in which he expresses strong support for the observance of National Arts and Humanities Month in October. The President underscores how fundamental the arts and humanities are to the American tradition. I hope you find it a compelling affirmation of commitment to the promotion of cultural endeavors in this country.

Sincerely yours,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read 'Melanne Verveer', with a stylized flourish at the end.

Melanne Verveer
Deputy Assistant to the President
and Deputy Chief of Staff
to the First Lady

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Address

by
Vaclav Havel,
President of the Czech Republic
Harvard University
Cambridge, Massachusetts, USA
June 8, 1995, 9.30 p.m.

Mr. President,
Mr. VicePresident,
Ladies and gentlemen,

One evening not long ago I was sitting in an outdoor restaurant by the water. My chair was almost identical to the chairs they have in restaurants by the Vltava River in Prague. They were playing the same rock music they play in most Czech restaurants. I saw advertisements I'm familiar with back home. Above all, I was surrounded by young people who were similarly dressed, who drank familiar-looking drinks, and who behaved as casually as their contemporaries in Prague. Only their complexion and their facial features were different – for I was in Singapore.

I sat there thinking about this and again – for the umpteenth time – I realized an almost banal truth: that we now live in a single global civilization. The identity of this civilization does not lie merely in similar forms of dress, or similar drinks, or in the constant buzz of the same commercial music all around the world, or even in international advertising. It lies in something deeper: thanks to the modern idea of constant progress, with its inherent expansionism, and to the rapid evolution of science that comes directly from it, our planet has, for the first time in the long history of the human race, been covered in the space of a very few decades by a single civilization – one that is essentially technological. The world is now enmeshed in webs of telecommunication networks consisting of millions of tiny threads or capillaries that not only transmit information of all kinds at lightning speed, but also convey integrated models of social, political and economic behaviour. They are conduits for legal norms, as well as for billions and billions of dollars crisscrossing the world while remaining invisible even to those who deal directly with them. The life of the human race is completely interconnected not only in the informational sense, but in the causal sense as well. Anecdotically, I could illustrate this by reminding you – since I've already mentioned Singapore – that today all it takes is a single shady transaction initiated by a single devious bank clerk in Singapore to bring down a bank on the other side of the world. Thanks to the accomplishments of this civilization, practically all of us know what cheques, bonds, bills of exchange, and stocks are. We are familiar with CNN and Chernobyl, and we know who the Rolling Stones, or Nelson Mandela, or Salman Rushdie are. More than that, the capillaries that have so radically integrated this civilization also convey information about certain modes of human co-existence that have proven their worth, like democracy, respect for human rights, the rule of law, the laws of the marketplace. Such information flows around the world and, in varying degrees, takes root in different places.

In modern times this global civilization emerged in the territory occupied by European and ultimately by Euro-American culture. Historically, it evolved from a combination of traditions – classical, Judaic and Christian. In theory, at least, it gives people not only the capacity for worldwide communication, but also a coordinated means of defending themselves against many common dangers. It can also, in an unprecedented way, make our life on this earth easier and open up to us hitherto unexplored horizons in our knowledge of ourselves and the world we live in.

And yet there is something not quite right about it.

Allow me to use this ceremonial gathering for a brief meditation on a subject which I have dwelt upon a great deal, and which I often bring up on occasions resembling this one. I want to focus today on the source of the dangers that threaten humanity in spite of this global civilization, and often directly because of it. Above all, I would like to speak about the ways in which these dangers can be confronted.

Many of the great problems we face today, as far as I understand them, have their origin in the fact that this global civilization, though in evidence everywhere, is no more than a thin veneer over the sum total of human awareness, if I may put it that way. This civilization is immensely fresh, young, new, and fragile, and the human spirit has accepted it with dizzying alacrity, without itself changing in any essential way. Humanity has evolved over long millennia in all manner of civilizations and cultures that gradually, and in very diverse ways, shaped our habits of mind, our relationship to the world, our models of behaviour and the values we accept and recognize. In essence, this new, single epidermis of world civilization

merely covers or conceals the immense variety of cultures, of peoples, of religious worlds, of historical traditions and historically formed attitudes, all of which in a sense lie "beneath" it. At the same time, even as the veneer of world civilization expands, this "underside" of humanity, this hidden dimension of it, demands more and more clearly to be heard and to be granted a right to life.

And thus, while the world as a whole increasingly accepts the new habits of global civilization, another contradictory process is taking place: ancient traditions are reviving, different religions and cultures are awakening to new ways of being, seeking new room to exist, and struggling with growing fervour to realize what is unique to them and what makes them different from others. Ultimately they seek to give their individuality a political expression.

It is often said that in our time, every valley cries out for its own independence or will even fight for it. Many nations, or parts of them at least, are struggling against modern civilization or its main proponents for the right to worship their ancient gods and obey the ancient divine injunctions. They carry on their struggle using weapons provided by the very civilization they oppose. They employ radar, computers, lasers, nerve gases, and perhaps, in the future, even nuclear weapons – all products of the world they challenge – to help defend their ancient heritage against the erosions of modern civilization. In contrast with these technological inventions, other products of this civilization – like democracy or the idea of human rights – are not accepted in many places in the world because they are deemed to be hostile to local traditions.

In other words: the EuroAmerican world has equipped other parts of the globe with instruments that not only could effectively destroy the enlightened values which, among other things, made possible the invention of precisely these instruments, but which could well cripple the capacity of people to live together on this earth.

What follows from all of this?

It is my belief that this state of affairs contains a clear challenge not only to the Euro-American world but to our present-day civilization as a whole. It is a challenge to this civilization to start understanding itself as a multicultural and a multipolar civilization, whose meaning lies not in undermining the individuality of different spheres of culture and civilization but in allowing them to be more completely themselves. This will only be possible, even conceivable, if we all accept a basic code of mutual coexistence, a kind of common minimum we can all share, one that will enable us to go on living side by side. Yet such a code won't stand a chance if it is merely the product of a few who then proceed to force it on the rest. It must be an expression of the authentic will of everyone, growing out of the genuine spiritual roots hidden beneath the skin of our common, global civilization. If it is merely disseminated through the capillaries of this skin, the way Coca-Cola ads are – as a commodity offered by some to others – such a code can hardly be expected to take hold in any profound or universal way.

But is humanity capable of such an undertaking? Is it not a hopelessly utopian idea? Haven't we so lost control of our destiny that we are condemned to gradual extinction in ever harsher hightech clashes between cultures, because of our fatal inability to cooperate in the face of impending catastrophes, be they ecological, social, or demographic, or of dangers generated by the state of our civilization as such?

I don't know.

But I have not lost hope.

I have not lost hope because I am persuaded again and again that, lying dormant in the deepest roots of most, if not all, cultures there is an essential similarity, something that could be made – if the will to do so existed – a genuinely unifying starting point for that new code of human coexistence that would be firmly anchored in the great diversity of human traditions.

Don't we find somewhere in the foundations of most religions and cultures, though they may take a thousand and one distinct forms, common elements such as respect for what transcends us, whether we mean the mystery of Being, or a moral order that stands above us; certain imperatives that come to us from heaven, or from nature, or from our own hearts; a belief that our deeds will live after us; respect for our neighbours, for our families, for certain natural authorities; respect for human dignity and for nature: a sense of solidarity and benevolence towards guests who come with good intentions?

Isn't the common, ancient origin or human roots of our diverse spiritualities, each of which is merely another kind of human understanding of the same reality, the thing that can genuinely bring people of different cultures together?

And aren't the basic commandments of this archetypal spirituality in harmony with what even an unreligious person Å without knowing exactly why Å may consider proper and meaningful?

Naturally, I am not suggesting that modern people be compelled to worship ancient deities and accept rituals they have long since abandoned. I am suggesting something quite different: we must come to understand the deep mutual connection or kinship between the various forms of our spirituality. We must recollect our original spiritual and moral substance, which grew out of the same essential experience of humanity. I believe that this is the only way to achieve a genuine renewal of our sense of responsibility for ourselves and for the world. And at the same time, it is the only way to achieve a deeper understanding among cultures that will enable them to work together in a truly ecumenical way to create a new order for the world.

The veneer of global civilization that envelops the modern world and the consciousness of humanity, as we all know, has a dual nature, bringing into question, at every step of the way, the very values it is based upon, or which it propagates. The thousands of marvelous achievements of this civilization that work for us so well and enrich us can equally impoverish, diminish, and destroy our lives, and frequently do. Instead of serving people, many of these creations enslave them. Instead of helping people to develop their identities, they take them away. Almost every invention or discovery - from the splitting of the atom and the discovery of DNA to television and the computer - can be turned against us and used to our detriment. How much easier it is today than it was during the First World War to destroy an entire metropolis in a single airraid. And how much easier would it be today, in the era of television, for a madman like Hitler or Stalin to pervert the spirit of a whole nation. When have people ever had the power we now possess to alter the climate of the planet or deplete its mineral resources or the wealth of its fauna and flora in the space of a few short decades? And how much more destructive potential do terrorists have at their disposal today than at the beginning of this century.

In our era, it would seem that one part of the human brain, the rational part which has made all these morally neutral discoveries, has undergone exceptional development, while the other part, which should be alert to ensure that these discoveries really serve humanity and will not destroy it, has lagged behind catastrophically.

Yes, regardless of where I begin my thinking about the problems facing our civilization, I always return to the theme of human responsibility, which seems incapable of keeping pace with civilization and preventing it from turning against the human race. It's as though the world has simply become too much for us to deal with.

There is no way back. Only a dreamer can believe that the solution lies in curtailing the progress of civilization in some way or other. The main task in the coming era is something else: a radical renewal of our sense of responsibility. Our conscience must catch up to our reason, otherwise we are lost.

It is my profound belief that there is only one way to achieve this: we must divest ourselves of our egoistical anthropocentrism, our habit of seeing ourselves as masters of the universe who can do whatever occurs to us. We must discover a new respect for what transcends us: for the universe, for the earth, for nature, for life, and for reality. Our respect for other people, for other nations, and for other cultures, can only grow from a humble respect for the cosmic order and from an awareness that we are a part of it, that we share in it and that nothing of what we do is lost, but rather becomes part of the eternal memory of Being, where it is judged.

A better alternative for the future of humanity, therefore, clearly lies in imbuing our civilization with a spiritual dimension. It's not just a matter of understanding its multicultural nature and finding inspiration for the creation of a new world order in the common roots of all cultures. It is also essential that the EuroAmerican cultural sphere - the one which created this civilization and taught humanity its destructive pride - now return to its own spiritual roots and become an example to the rest of the world in the search for a new humility.

General observations of this type are certainly not difficult to make, nor are they new or revolutionary. Modern people are masters at describing the crises and the misery of the world which we shape, and for which we are responsible. We are much less adept at putting things right.

So what specifically is to be done?

I do not believe in some universal key or panacea. I am not an advocate of what Karl Popper called "holistic social

engineering", particularly because I had to live most of my adult life in circumstances that resulted from an attempt to create a holistic Marxist utopia. I know more than enough, therefore, about efforts of this kind.

This does not relieve me, however, of the responsibility to think of ways to make the world better.

It will certainly not be easy to awaken in people a new sense of responsibility for the world, an ability to conduct themselves as if they were to live on this earth forever, and to be held answerable for its condition one day. Who knows how many horrific cataclysms humanity may have to go through before such a sense of responsibility is generally accepted. But this does not mean that those who wish to work for it cannot begin at once. It is a great task for teachers, educators, intellectuals, the clergy, artists, entrepreneurs, journalists, people active in all forms of public life.

Above all it is a task for politicians.

Even in the most democratic of conditions, politicians have immense influence, perhaps more than they themselves realize. This influence does not lie in their actual mandates, which in any case are considerably limited. It lies in something else: in the spontaneous impact their charisma has on the public.

The main task of the present generation of politicians is not, I think, to ingratiate themselves with the public through the decisions they take or their smiles on television. It is not to go on winning elections and ensuring themselves a place in the sun till the end of their days. Their role is something quite different: to assume their share of responsibility for the longrange prospects of our world and thus to set an example for the public in whose sight they work. Their responsibility is to think ahead boldly, not to fear the disfavour of the crowd, to imbue their actions with a spiritual dimension (which of course is not the same thing as ostentatious attendance at religious services), to explain again and again - both to the public and to their colleagues - that politics must do far more than reflect the interests of particular groups or lobbies. After all, politics is a matter of serving the community, which means that it is morality in practice. And how better to serve the community and practise morality than by seeking in the midst of the global (and globally threatened) civilization their own global political responsibility: that is, their responsibility for the very survival of the human race?

I don't believe that a politician who sets out on this risky path will inevitably jeopardize his or her political survival. This is a wrongheaded notion which assumes that the citizen is a fool and that political success depends on playing to this folly. That is not the way it is. A conscience slumbers in every human being, something divine. And that is what we have to put our trust in.

Ladies and gentlemen,

I find myself at perhaps the most famous university in the most powerful country in the world. With your permission, I will say a few words on the subject of the politics of a great power.

It is obvious that those who have the greatest power and influence also bear the greatest responsibility. Like it or not, the United States of America now bears probably the greatest responsibility for the direction our world will take. The United States, therefore, should reflect most deeply on this responsibility.

Isolationism has never paid off for the United States. Had it entered the First World War earlier, perhaps it would not have had to pay with anything like the casualties it actually incurred.

The same is true of the Second World War: when Hitler was getting ready to invade Czechoslovakia, and in so doing finally expose the lack of courage on the part of the western democracies, your President wrote a letter to the Czechoslovak President imploring him to come to some agreement with Hitler. Had he not deceived himself and the whole world into believing that an agreement could be made with this madman, had he instead shown a few teeth, perhaps the Second World War need not have happened, and tens of thousands of young Americans need not have died fighting in it.

Likewise, just before the end of that war, had your President, who was otherwise an outstanding man, said a clear "no" to Stalin's decision to divide the world, perhaps the Cold War, which cost the United States hundreds of billions of dollars, need not have happened either.

I beg you: do not repeat these mistakes! You yourselves have always paid a heavy price for them! There is simply no escaping the responsibility you have as the most powerful country in the world.

There is far more at stake here than simply standing up to those who would like once again to divide the world into spheres

of interest, or subjugate others who are different from them, and weaker. What is now at stake is saving the human race. In other words, it's a question of what I've already talked about: of understanding modern civilization as a multicultural and multipolar civilization, of turning our attention to the original spiritual sources of human culture and above all, of our own culture, of drawing from these sources the strength for a courageous and magnanimous creation of a new order for the world.

Not long ago I was at a gala dinner to mark an important anniversary. There were fifty Heads of State present, perhaps more, who came to honour the heroes and victims of the greatest war in human history. This was not a political conference, but the kind of social event that is meant principally to show hospitality and respect to the invited guests. When the seating plan was given out, I discovered to my surprise that those sitting at the table next to mine were not identified simply as representatives of a particular state, as was the case with all the other tables; they were referred to as "permanent members of the UN Security Council and the G7." I had mixed feelings about this. On the one hand, I thought how marvelous that the richest and most powerful of this world see each other often and even at this dinner, can talk informally and get to know each other better. On the other hand, a slight chill went down my spine, for I could not help observing that one table had been singled out as being special and particularly important. It was a table for the big powers. Somewhat perversely, I began to imagine that the people sitting at it were, along with their Russian caviar, dividing the rest of us up among themselves, without asking our opinion. Perhaps all this is merely the whimsy of a former and perhaps future playwright. But I wanted to express it here. For one simple reason: to emphasize the terrible gap that exists between the responsibility of the great powers and their hubris. The architect of that seating arrangement – I should think it was none of the attending Presidents – was not guided by a sense of responsibility for the world, but by the banal pride of the powerful.

But pride is precisely what will lead the world to hell. I am suggesting an alternative: humbly accepting our responsibility for the world.

There is one great opportunity in the matter of coexistence between nations and spheres of civilization, culture and religion that should be grasped and exploited to the limit. This is the appearance of supranational or regional communities. By now, there are many such communities in the world, with diverse characteristics and differing degrees of integration. I believe in this approach. I believe in the importance of organisms that lie somewhere between nation states and a world community, organisms that can be an important medium of global communication and cooperation. I believe that this trend towards integration in a world where – as I've said – every valley longs for independence, must be given the greatest possible support. These organisms, however, must not be an expression of integration merely for the sake of integration. They must be one of the many instruments enabling each region, each nation, to be both itself and capable of cooperation with others. That is, they must be one of the instruments enabling countries and peoples who are close to each other geographically, ethnically, culturally and economically and who have common security interests, to form associations and better communicate with each other and with the rest of the world. At the same time, all such regional communities must rid themselves of fear that other like communities are directed against them. Regional groupings in areas that have common traditions and a common political culture ought to be a natural part of the complex political architecture of the world. Cooperation between such regions ought to be a natural component of cooperation on a worldwide scale. As long as the broadening of NATO membership to include countries who feel culturally and politically a part of the region the Alliance was created to defend is seen by Russia, for example, as an anti-Russian undertaking, it will be a sign that Russia has not yet understood the challenge of this era.

The most important world organization is the United Nations. I think that the fiftieth anniversary of its birth could be an occasion to reflect on how to infuse it with a new ethos, a new strength, and a new meaning, and make it the truly most important arena of good cooperation among all cultures that make up our planetary civilization.

But neither the strengthening of regional structures nor the strengthening of the UN will save the world if both processes are not informed by that renewed spiritual charge which I see as the only hope that the human race will survive another millennium.

I have touched on what I think politicians should do.

There is, however, one more force that has at least as much, if not more, influence on the general state of mind as politicians do.

That force is the mass media.

Only when fate sent me into the realm of high politics did I become fully aware of the media's double-edged power. Their dual impact is not a specialty of the media. It is merely a part, or an expression of the dual nature of today's civilization of which I have already spoken.

Thanks to television the whole world discovered, in the course of an evening, that there is a country called Rwanda where people are suffering beyond belief. Thanks to television it is possible to do at least a little to help those who are suffering. Thanks to television the whole world, in the course of a few seconds, was shocked and horrified about what happened in Oklahoma City and, at the same time, understood it as a great warning for all. Thanks to television the whole world knows that there exists an internationally recognized country called Bosnia and Herzegovina and that from the moment it recognized this country, the international community has tried unsuccessfully to divide it into grotesque ministates according to the wishes of warlords who have never been recognized by anyone as anyone's legitimate representatives.

That is the wonderful side of today's mass media, or rather, of those who gather the news. Humanity's thanks belong to all those courageous reporters who voluntarily risk their lives wherever something evil is happening, in order to arouse the conscience of the world.

There is, however, another, less wonderful, aspect of television, one that merely revels in the horrors of the world or, unforgivably, makes them commonplace, or compels politicians to become first of all television stars. But where is it written that someone who is good on television is necessarily also a good politician? I never fail to be astonished at how much I am at the mercy of television directors and editors, at how my public image depends far more on them than it does on myself, at how important it is to smile appropriately on television, or choose the right tie, at how television forces me to express my thoughts as sparsely as possible, in witticisms, slogans or sound bites, at how easily my television image can be made to seem different from the real me. I am astonished by this and at the same time, I fear it serves no good purpose. I know politicians who have learned to see themselves only as the television camera does. Television has thus expropriated their personalities, and made them into something like television shadows of their former selves. I sometimes wonder whether they even sleep in a way that will look good on television.

I am not outraged with television or the press for distorting what I say, or ignoring it, or editing me to appear like some strange monster. I am not angry with the media when I see that a politician's rise or fall often depends more on them than on the politician concerned. What interests me is something else: the responsibility of those who have the mass media in their hands. They too bear responsibility for the world, and for the future of humanity. Just as the splitting of the atom can immensely enrich humanity in a thousand and one ways and, at the same time, can also threaten it with destruction, so television can have both good and evil consequences. Quickly, suggestively, and to an unprecedented degree, it can disseminate the spirit of understanding, humanity, human solidarity and spirituality, or it can stupefy whole nations and continents. And just as our use of atomic energy depends solely on our sense of responsibility, so the proper use of television's power to enter practically every household and every human mind depends on our sense of responsibility as well.

Whether our world is to be saved from everything that threatens it today depends above all on whether human beings come to their senses, whether they understand the degree of their responsibility and discover a new relationship to the very miracle of Being. The world is in the hands of us all. And yet some have a greater influence on its fate than others. The more influence a person has – be they politician or television announcer – the greater the demands placed on their sense of responsibility and the less they should think merely about personal interests.

Ladies and gentlemen,

In conclusion allow me a brief personal remark. I was born in Prague and I lived there for decades without being allowed to study properly or visit other countries. Nevertheless, my mother never abandoned one of her secret and quite extravagant dreams: that one day I would study at Harvard. Fate did not permit me to fulfil her dream. But something else happened, something that would never have occurred even to my mother: I have received a doctoral degree at Harvard without even having to study here.

More than that, I have been given to see Singapore, and countless other exotic places. I have been given to understand how small this world is and how it torments itself with countless things it need not torment itself with if people could find within themselves a little more courage, a little more hope, a little more responsibility, a little more mutual understanding and love.

I don't know whether my mother is looking down at me from heaven, but if she is I can guess what she's probably thinking: she's thinking that I'm sticking my nose into matters that only people who have properly studied political science at Harvard

- have the right to stick their noses into.

I hope that you don't think so.

Thank you for your attention.