

## Herstory of the Battered Women's Movement

Year	Event
<b>1200</b>	Wife beating is common in Europe and is endorsed by the church as a loving husband's means of correcting his wife's faults.
<b>1600</b>	Battered women shelters, as we know them today, may not have existed until the nineteenth century, but abused women in Europe knew where to hide to escape their batterers – convents may very well have been the first shelters for women trying to escape from they violence of their homes.
<b>1767</b>	British Common Law allows for a man to chastise his wife with a stick no greater than the length from the last joint to the end of the thumb (the rule of thumb).
<b>1871</b>	Alabama and Massachusetts declare wife-beating illegal.
<b>1900's</b>	Wife beating receives public attention in the United States as it related to the temperance movement, the social purity movement, and the women's suffrage movement.
<b>1950-1960's</b>	Civil rights and ant-war movements challenge the county and lay the foundation for the feminist movement.
<b>1960's</b>	The emergence of the Women's Rights Movement and societal acknowledgement that women hold a secondary position to men in society, in the courts and in the home
<b>1968</b>	The Women's History Library is established. Because of the lack of services, the Library becomes an emergency refuge for battered women and rape victims.
<b>1970</b>	The first battered women's shelter open in Cheswick, England, by Erin Pizzey.
<b>1971</b>	The first rape crisis center opens in the United States by the Bay Area Women Against Rape.
<b>1973</b>	The first battered women's shelter in the United States open in St. Paul, Minnesota, by the Women's Advocates.
<b>1974</b>	Casa Myrna Vasquez opens a Latina-run battered women's shelter in Boston, Massachusetts. It later becomes a technical assistance center.
<b>1974</b>	Erin Pizzey, author of the first book about domestic violence from a battered women's perspective, publishes <i>Scream Quietly or the Neighbors Will Hear</i> in England.
<b>1976</b>	The National Organization for Women announces a task force to examine the problem of battering.
<b>1976</b>	Del Martin publishes <i>Battered Wives</i> ; the first American feminist publication showing violence against women is deeply rooted in sexism.
<b>1976</b>	Betsy Warrior publishes <i>Working on Wife Abuse</i> ; the first international directory of individuals and groups helping battered women.
<b>1976</b>	Nebraska becomes the first state to abolish the marital rape exemption.
<b>1976</b>	Pennsylvania establishes the first state coalition against domestic violence and become the first states to pass legislation providing for orders of protection for battered women.
<b>1976</b>	Oregon becomes the first state to legislate mandated arrest in domestic violence cases.
<b>1977</b>	The united States Commission on Civil Rights sponsors the <i>Consultation on Battered Women: Issues of Public Policy</i> in Washington DC. Over 100 nationally represented women come together to organize around the needs of the newly formed battered women's movement.

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<b>1977</b>	The National Coalition Against Domestic Violence (NCADV) is formed during the US Commission on Civil Rights hearing. However, feminists did much of the groundwork and careful organizing across the country; specifically, Betsy Warrior and Valle Jones. Incorporation papers for NCADV are filed in Portland, Oregon.
<b>1977</b>	The Lesbian Task Force is founded and officially recognized by NCADV.
<b>1977</b>	White Buffalo Calf Woman's Society opens the first tribal shelter on the Rosebud Reservation of the Sicangu Lakota Nation in South Dakota.
<b>1977</b>	Matilda "Tillie" Blackbear, a founding mother of NCADV, South Dakota Coalition Against Domestic Violence and White Buffalo Calf Woman's Society Shelter, becomes the first woman of color to chair a national domestic violence or women's organization as co-chair of NCADV.
<b>1977</b>	Laura X begins the work of the National Clearinghouse on Marital Rape by assisting a rape crisis center in Salem, Oregon, with the trial of John Rideout – the first US husband tried for a rape he committed on his wife, Greta, while they were living together. He was acquitted, and then publicly apologized.
<b>1977</b>	Minnesota becomes the first state to allow probable cause arrest (without a warrant) in cases of domestic assault.
<b>1977</b>	Law Enforcement Assistance Administration (predecessor to the Office of Justice Programs by the US Department of Justice) awards 11 grants to family violence projects for services.
<b>1979</b>	Over 250 shelters for battered women exist in the United States.
<b>1980</b>	The first NCADV National Conference is held in Washington, DC, and attended by more than 600 women from 49 states. The conference gains federal recognition of critical issues facing battered women.
<b>1980</b>	The Third World Caucus is formed at the NCADV Conference in response to racism within the Battered Women's Movement. It is later renamed as the Women of Color Task Force.
<b>1980</b>	The Rural Task Force is formed at the NCADV steering committee meeting to represent the diverse voices of battered women, their children and their advocates who live and work in rural areas.
<b>1980</b>	Joanne Schulman's research shows that marital rape is legal in 44 states, cohabitant rape in 13 states and date rape in 5 states.
<b>1981</b>	The NCADV declares a National Day of Unity on the first Monday in October to connect battered women's advocates who are working to end violence against women and their children across the nation.
<b>1981</b>	Everywoman's Shelter in Los Angeles, California, is the first shelter for Asian women to open in the United States.
<b>1981</b>	There are nearly 500 battered women's shelters in the United States.
<b>1982</b>	The second NCADV National Conference is held in Milwaukee, Wisconsin, and questions of race, class and sexual preference forms its central theme. The first Women of Color Institute is featured at this conference.
<b>1982</b>	The Battered/Formerly Battered Women's Task Force is formed at the NCADV Conference to ensure continued leadership by survivors in the Battered Women's Movement.
<b>1982</b>	The NCADV Child Advocacy Task Force organizes.
<b>1982</b>	Susan Schechter published <i>Women &amp; Male Violence: The Visions and Struggles of the Battered Women's Movement</i> .

<b>1982</b>	A Place To Go airs on <i>60 Minutes</i> and describes the work of battered women's shelters in Austin, Texas. It was reported that more viewers watched this program than any other during this television season.
<b>1983</b>	Over 700 shelters for battered women are in operation across the United States serving 91,000 women and 131,000 children.
<b>1984</b>	The first National Shelter Directory is published by NCADV.
<b>1984</b>	The Duluth Project is formed in Duluth, Minnesota, to develop a coordinated criminal justice response to domestic violence.
<b>1984</b>	Florida becomes the first state to enact legislation mandating consideration of spouse abuse in child custody determinations.
<b>1984</b>	The US Attorney General establishes a Task Force on family violence and conduct hearings throughout the country to examine the scope and nature of the problem. The report spurs Congress to pass the Family Violence Prevention Services Act – the first time federal funds are specifically designated for programs serving battered women and their children.
<b>1985</b>	Tracey Thurman versus the City of Torrington, Connecticut, becomes the first cases heard in federal court of a woman suing city police for having failed to protect her from her husband's violence which permanently scarred and partially paralyzed her. She is awarded 2 million dollar judgment.
<b>1985</b>	The first book about African American women and abuse is published by Evelyn White entitled <i>Chain, Chain Change: For Black Women Dealing with Physical and Emotional Abuse</i> .
<b>1985</b>	The US Surgeon General issues a report identifying domestic violence as a major health problem for women.
<b>1986</b>	Battered women's shelters house over 310,000 women and children.
<b>1986</b>	NCADV publishes the revised National Directory of Domestic Violence Programs: A guide to Community Shelter, Safe Homes and Service Programs.
<b>1986</b>	The third NCADV National Conference is held in St. Louis, Missouri.
<b>1986</b>	The NCADV returns a grant awarded to them by the US Department of Justice (DOJ) is protest of DOJ's mandate that the term battered people be used in place of battered women in publications paid for with federal dollars, and that all references to lesbian battering be removed.
<b>1986</b>	The NCADV Lesbian Task Force publishes <i>Naming the Violence: Speaking out About Lesbian Abuse</i> .
<b>1987</b>	The National Woman Abuse Prevention Project forms as an alternative national organization to accept and carry out the work of the DOJ grant previously refused by the NCADV.
<b>1987</b>	The first Domestic Violence Awareness Month is held in October.
<b>1987</b>	The <i>Power and Control Wheel</i> is published by Ellen Pence in Duluth, Minnesota.
<b>1987</b>	With funds from the Johnson & Johnson Corporation and a national fundraising effort called Shelter Aid, the NCADV establishes the first national toll-free domestic violence hotline.
<b>1988</b>	Due to a commitment against apartheid, the NCADV returns the funding to Johnson & Johnson who maintained investments in South Africa. The operation of the national hotline is then transferred to the Michigan Coalition Against Domestic Violence while other funding was sought.
<b>1988</b>	The NCADV celebrates its tenth anniversary at the fourth National Conference in Seattle, Washington
<b>1989</b>	The Jewish Women's Task Force is recognized by the NCADV Steering Committee.
<b>1989</b>	The first Domestic Violence Awareness Month Commemorative Legislation is passed by US Congress.

<b>1989</b>	Matilda "Tille" Blackbear, Sicangu Lakota, receives the National States Award, Point of Light Award from US President George Bush. South Dakota Governor Mikelson declares April 12 Matilda Black Bear Day in honor of her local, state and national work to end violence against women.
<b>1989</b>	There are 1,200 battered women's programs in the United States that shelter over 300,000 women and children.
<b>1989</b>	The first tribal mandatory arrest law is passed by the Sicangu Lakota on the Rosebud Reservation in South Dakota.
<b>1989</b>	Colorado becomes the first state to legislate treatment as a consequence for a domestic violence offense.
<b>1989</b>	US Attorney General C. Everett Koop warns the violence is the number one public health risk to adult women in the United States.
<b>1990</b>	The fifth NCADV National Conference is held in Amherst, Massachusetts.
<b>1990</b>	The Clothesline Project is created when the Cape Cod Women's Agenda hands 31 shirts on a clothesline on the town green in Hyannia, Massachusetts, to expose forms of violence that women face: rape, battering, incest, child sexual abuse, lesbian bashing and murder.
<b>1990</b>	The Domestic Violence Coalition on Public Policy (DVCOPP) consisting of different agencies was formed to write extensive federal legislation concerning domestic violence in the United States.
<b>1991</b>	The South Dakota Coalition Against Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault adopts a parallel development organizational structure ensuring native women and other women of color have equity in all areas of decision-making and representation that includes a Women of Color Task Force, Co-chair and Executive Board member as part of this structure. A White Woman Working Against Racism Committee is also formed at this time.
<b>1991</b>	Over 500 women march on the state capitol in St. Paul, Minnesota, carrying 27 red, life-size female silhouettes created by the Silent Witness Initiative to represent the number of women who died the previous year in Minnesota as a result of domestic violence.
<b>1992</b>	The national toll-free domestic violence hotline is forced to disconnect because of insufficient funding.
<b>1992</b>	<i>Femicide: The Politics of Woman Killing</i> , edited by Jill Radford and Diane Russell is published.
<b>1993</b>	Violence against women is included as a human rights violation by the United Nations at its International Conference on Human Rights in Vienna.
<b>1993</b>	The World Bank recognizes battering as a significant economic problem in terms of health costs.
<b>1993</b>	Funding from the US Department of Health and Human Services leads to the creation of the National Resource Center on Domestic Violence, the Battered Women's Justice Project, the Health Resource Center on Domestic Violence, and the Resource Center on Domestic Violence: Child Protection and Custody.
<b>1994</b>	The sixth NCADV National Conference is held in St. Paul, Minnesota.
<b>1994</b>	The Lesbians of Color Caucus is recognized during the NCADV Conference.
<b>1994</b>	In conjunction with Ms. Magazine for Domestic Violence Awareness Month, the NCADV creates the <i>Remember My Name Project</i> , a national registry of domestic violence deaths.
<b>1994</b>	The US Congress passes the Violence Against Women Act (VAWA) as part of the Federal Crime Bill. VAWA funds services for victims of domestic violence and rape, and provides training to increase policy and court officials' sensitivity to domestic violence. \$1.6 billion was authorized for the years 1994-2000.

<b>1994</b>	The NCADV partners with the American Academy of Facial Plastic and Reconstructive Surgery in the FACE TO FACE project in a national effort to assist in the healing of survivors by providing free facial plastic surgery for injuries on the face, head and neck caused by an intimate partner or spouse.
<b>1994</b>	OJ Simpson is arrested and tried for the murders of Nicole Brown Simpson and Ronald Goldman in Los Angeles, California. Although he is acquitted of criminal charges, Simpson is later sued in a civil suit for wrongful death and found liable.
<b>1995</b>	The US Department of Health and Human Services, Office of Community Services, Administration for Children and Families awards a grant to the Texas Council on Family Violence to re-establish a toll-free national domestic violence hotline.
<b>1995</b>	Robert Goben becomes the first person to be prosecuted for possession of a firearm in violation of a domestic violence protection order under the Violence Against Women Act in Lemmon, South Dakota.
<b>1995</b>	Christopher Bailey becomes the first person convicted of a felony under the Violence Against Women Act in crossing state lines (West Virginia and Kentucky) to assault his wife, Sonya Bailey.
<b>1995</b>	With origins stemming from DVCOPP, the National Network Against Domestic Violence is initially incorporated to provide a national lobbying voice for state domestic violence coalitions.
<b>1996</b>	The NCADV hosts its seventh National Conference in Charleston, South Carolina.
<b>1996</b>	Cangleska, Inc., a tribally chartered nonprofit domestic violence program on the Pine Ridge Reservation in South Dakota, establishes the first probation department for domestic violence offenders run by a domestic violence organization.
<b>1996</b>	The Domestic Violence Offender Gun Ban is passed by Congress to extend the federal prohibition on firearms possession by criminals to include individuals convicted of misdemeanor domestic violence and child abuse crimes.
<b>1996</b>	The National Domestic Violence Hotline is opened by the Texas Council on Family Violence and is funded under the Violence Against Women Act. The Hotline responds to nearly 9,000 calls during the first month of operation.
<b>1996</b>	<i>Compelled to Crime, the Gender Entrapment of Battered Women</i> is published by Beth E. Richie
<b>1997</b>	The NCADV National Directory lists over 1,800 domestic violence programs.
<b>1997</b>	Sacred Circle, the National Resource Center to End Violence Against Native Women, was established to provide technical assistance, policy development, training institutes and resource information regarding domestic violence and sexual assault to develop coordinated agency response in American Indian and Alaska Native tribal communities.
<b>1997</b>	The National Latino Alliance for the Elimination of Domestic Violence was formed at the National Symposium on <i>La Violencia Domestica: An Emerging Dialogue Among Latinos</i> in Washington, DC.
<b>1997</b>	An anti-stalking law signed by US President Bill Clinton makes interstate stalking and harassment a federal offense whether or not the victim had obtained a protection or restraining order.
<b>1998</b>	The NCADV celebrates its 20-year anniversary at the eighth National Conference in Denver, Colorado.
<b>1998</b>	All of the exemptions from rape prosecution for husbands, cohabitants and dates have been repealed.
<b>1998</b>	A grant through the Violence Against Women Act totaling \$53.8 million was announced by the US Department of Justice for 90 jurisdictions to help investigate and prosecute domestic violence cases.
<b>1998</b>	The NCADV National Directory lists about 2,000 shelters and domestic violence programs across the US including Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands.

<b>1998</b>	The NCADV partners with the American Academy of Cosmetic Dentistry in the GIVE BACK A SMILE Program to provide free cosmetic dentistry to survivors who received injuries to their front teeth by an intimate partner or spouse; and with the American Society of Dermatological Surgery in the SKIN CARE EMPOWERS SURVIVORS (S.C.O.R.E.S.) Program to bring free dermatological surgery to survivors who received skin injuries like burns, scars or tattoos, from an intimate partner or spouse.
<b>2000</b>	The ninth NCADV National Conference is held in Portland, Oregon, with over 1,200 advocates, survivors, allies, and interested persons in attendance.
<b>2000</b>	The Violence Against Women Act of 2000 is passed reauthorizing funding for training and services for battered women and their children and creating new programs. \$3.3 billion was authorized for the years 2000-2005.
<b>2000</b>	CALL TO PROTECT is a national initiative and domestic violence prevention project of Motorola, CTIA Wireless Foundation member carriers and NCADV to provide those in danger with instant access to help in the form of a wireless phone. Free wireless phones and airtime are provided to aid domestic violence survivors and their advocates.
<b>2000</b>	The National Domestic Violence Hotline receives nearly 10,000 calls each month from those experiencing domestic violence and from their families and friends across the United States. The Hotline continues to give crisis intervention, referrals, information and support in many languages.
<b>Much of this information was compiled from the archives of the National Coalition Against Domestic Violence.</b>	