

# **Death Duty: Kill To Live**

**Dr/ Iman Mahmoud Abd El-Tawab**

**A Lecturer Of English Literature**

**Department Of English**

**Faculty Of Arts**

**University Of Fayoum**

## *Death Duty : Kill To Live*

There are many concepts and various shapes for violence. Many researchers dealt and studied this subject from many sides and different point of views. If we took violence from the side of human beings, there are many kinds and shapes. But I stopped before a very sever kind of violence; that is the violence of woman against woman.

There is no gene for violence. Violence is a learned behavior, and it is often learned in the home or the community from parents, family members, or friends. Children are more aggressive and grow up more likely to become involved in violence—either as a victimizer or as a victim—if they witness violent acts. Additionally, rates of violence vary in all groups, but are highest among males. Nothing can set the regal character in a more contemptible point of view, than the various crimes that have elevated men to the supreme dignity. Vile intrigues, un natural crimes, and every vice that degrades our nature, have been the steps to this distinguished eminence; yet millions of men have supinely allowed the nerveless limbs of the posterity of such rapacious prowlers to rest quietly on their ensanguined thrones.

Violence can take many forms. In its classic form, it involves the use of physical force -- beating or torturing prisoners of war, raping women in the enemy camp, and, of course, the bombing and shooting that has made warfare so tragic since the dawn of the industrial age. Some observers claim that violence exists whenever force is used or threatened. For space reasons, this essay is limited to physical and political violence.

### *Measuring your effectiveness*

Measurement allows you to determine to what degree your efforts have succeeded, and suggests how you might modify your responses if they are not producing the intended results. You should take measures of your problem before you implement responses, to determine how serious the problem is, and after you implement them, to determine whether they have been effective. (For more detailed guidance on measuring effectiveness, see the companion guide to this series, *Assessing Responses to Problems: An Introductory Guide for Police Problem-Solvers*.)

Impact measures gauge the degree to which you reduced the harms caused by the problem. Process measures gauge the degree to which you implemented responses as planned. A good assessment employs both impact and process measures.

Our analysis of our local problem should give us a better understanding of the patterns of domestic violence cases and calls in our jurisdiction. Once we have analyzed our local problem or important aspects of it and established a baseline for measuring effectiveness, we should consider possible responses to address the problem.

These strategies are drawn from a variety of sources, including descriptive materials, research studies, and police reports. It is critical that you tailor responses based on reliable analysis. In most cases, an effective strategy will involve implementing several different responses. Law enforcement responses alone are seldom effective in reducing or solving the problem. Do not limit ourselves to



considering what police can do: carefully consider others in your community who share responsibility for the problem and can help police better respond to it. In some cases, the responsibility of responding may need to shift toward those who have the capacity to implement more effective responses.

Throughout the following research I'll try to examine this kind of violence through a real famous accident of killing (Raiah and Skenah.)  
I'll try to shed lights upon the shape of violence of woman against women, what are the reasons behind this violence.

I'll try to investigate and ask what were the reasons and the power force for this kind of violence. Whether Education and lack of learning, origin, or economic circumstances. If the culture of the society or the culture of individual himself one of these causes of violence. Finally, *I can search for Man!*

That horrible and famous accident (Raiah and Skenah) which were happened in Alexandria 1920, made the public opinion shaking, asking, and searching for the deep and real reasons behind these cruel accidents. These brutal truth had been completed by two sisters and with the help of others aroused my curiosity to read about this statement in different sources with multi points of view.

Also, I watched all dramatic works which manipulated these crimes. So, I found myself tracing the deep and real reasons which forces two sisters to kill 17 (seventeen) female in the same Cruel way.

Were these two sisters' criminals by their innate behaviors? or acquired those bad qualities? Were they affected by economic circumstances or social circumstances and police state? Were they suffered from neglecting their emotions their inner feelings as women and lack of love, sentiments, special care from men?

Before and after every thing they were far from God, So, consequently the absence of faith and virtue. I found my self imagine that they were applied The Verse of Holy Qur'an:

*"O You who believe ! Fear Allah and keep your duty to him . And let every soul look to what he has sent forth for the morrow , and fear Allah. Verily Allah is well – acquainted with what you do "*

Women might as well never have been born, unless it were necessary that we should be created to enable man to acquire the noble privilege of reason, the power of discerning good from evil, whilst we lie down in the dust from whence we were taken, never to rise again. It would be an endless task to trace the variety of mean nesses, cares, and sorrows, into which women are plunged by the prevailing opinion, that they were created rather to feel than reason, and that all the power they obtain must be obtained by their charms and weakness.

Novels, music, poetry, and gallantry, all tend to make women the creatures of sensation, and their character is thus formed in the mould of folly during the time they are acquiring accomplishments, the only improvement they are excited, by their station in society, to acquire. This overstretched sensibility naturally relaxes the other powers of the mind. and prevents intellect from attaining that sovereignty which it ought to attain to render a rational creature useful to others, and content with its own station; for the exercise of the understanding, as life advances, is the only method pointed out by nature to calm the passions.

***The Inheritance and Social bringing up:***



All what I know from my readings and watching the dramatic works that "Raiah and Skenah" were two daughters for a father with a bad fame, he had a bad behavior. His abject poverty and bad economic circumstances led him stealing till he felt ill and still suffered from sickness and poverty till he died.

Their family (Raiah and Skenah) was a symbol of corruption. There was a wife who is the mother and a son. That mother agreed to eat and live in unmoral way without any kind of objection or refusal. She didn't give any kind of advice to her husband or even her son to work legally and earns his money in an honorable way for the sake of helping his father and his two sisters.

Raiah and Skenah were two sisters hadn't been brought up and directed to know the value of honor, morals and virtue. Their brother, who didn't find the good example from his father or even his mother to advice to live in a correct way and legal way.

Economic circumstances: Through out this era Egypt were suffered from colonials and English evildoers that led to decreasing the standard of living, bad conditions, and the poverty which wrapping up all circumstances around all Egyptians.

Those invaders inter new bad behaviors and unmoral way of life. These bad and refusal behaviors like drinking and using drugs. Also, exercising restitute, all these new and bad behaviors far from the kindness and piety of Egyptians, these actions happened through the absence of morals and honest and doing all immoral to live.

A woman who has lost her honor imagines that she cannot fall lower, and as for recovering her former station, it is impossible; no exertion can wash this stain away. Losing thus every spur, and having no other means of support, prostitution becomes her only refuge, and the character is quickly depraved by circumstances over which the poor wretch has little power, unless she possesses an uncommon portion of sense and loftiness of spirit. Necessity never makes prostitution the business of men's lives; though numberless are the women who are thus rendered systematically vicious. This, however, arises in a great degree from the state of idleness in which women are educated, who are always taught to look up to man for a maintenance, and to consider their persons as the proper return for his exertions to support them. Meretricious airs, and the whole science of wantonness, have then a more powerful stimulus than either appetite or vanity; and this remark gives force to the prevailing opinion, that with chastity all is lost that is respect table in woman. Her character depends on the observance of one virtue, though the only passion fostered in her heart is love. Nay, the honor of a woman is not made even to depend on her will.

Most of the evils of life arise from a desire of present enjoyment that outruns itself. The obedience required of women in the marriage state comes under this description; the mind, naturally weakened by depending on authority, never exerts its own powers, and the obedient wife is thus rendered a weak indolent mother. A future state of existence is scarcely taken into the reckoning when only negative virtues are cultivated. For, in treating of morals, particularly when women are alluded to, writers have too often considered virtue in a very limited sense, and made the foundation of it solely worldly utility; nay, a still more fragile base has been given to this stupendous fabric, and the wayward fluctuating feelings of men have been made the standard of virtue. Yes, virtue as well as religion has been objected to the decisions of taste.

Love, considered as an animal appetite, cannot long feed on itself without expiring. And this extinction in its own flame may be termed the violent death of



But the wife, who has thus been rendered licentious, will probably endeavor to  
become merely an upper servant after having been treated like a goddess. She is still  
enjoying the sunshine of life. Besides, there are many husbands so devoid of sense  
and parental affection that, during the first effervescence of voluptuous fondness, they  
refuse to let their wives suckle their children. They are only to dream and live to please  
them, and love, even innocent love, soon sinks into lasciviousness when the exercise  
of a duty is sacrificed to its indulgence.

Friendship is a serious affection; the most sublime of all affections, because it is  
founded on principle, and cemented by time. The very reverse may be said of love. In  
a great degree, love and friendship cannot subsist in the same bosom; even when  
inspired by different objects they weaken or destroy each other, and for the same  
object can only be felt in succession. The vain fears and fond jealousies, the winds  
which fan the flame of love, when judiciously or artfully tempered, are both  
incompatible with the tender confidence and sincere respect of friendship.

Women have seldom sufficient serious employment to silence their feelings; a  
round of little cares, or vain pursuits frittering away all strength of mind and organs,  
they become naturally only objects of sense. In short, the whole tenor of female  
education (the education of society) tends to render the best disposed romantic and  
inconstant; and the remainder vain and mean. In the present state of society this evil  
can scarcely be remedied, I am afraid, in the slightest degree; should a more laudable  
ambition ever gain ground they may be brought nearer to nature and reason, and  
become more virtuous and useful as they grow more respectable?

### *Psychological Circumstances:*

Under those bad circumstances and the suffering from the lack of care, bad  
economic state; there was no time for love, any kind of Psychological care (paternity,  
maternity) care. Those two sisters didn't have luck to enjoy the care of their father in  
spite of his staying beside them didn't feel trust or safety.

In spite of the fact that there was the father with all its human meanings, also the  
mother and brother as a body only moral way. Raiah transferring these feelings of  
neglecting and hatred to her daughter.

Always the sea is the special romantic motive for every beautiful done. Usually  
with turbulent waves, solitary trees or flowers on bare cliffs or sandy beaches in the  
outer most fringe of the sheries.

But : for Raiah and Skenah the situation is different they became more vulgar,  
aggressive and butyl. Emotions died and sensations became very solid and  
unbreakable . Even the young child who is Raiah's daughter.

Necessity has been proverbially termed the mother of invention; the aphorism  
may be extended to virtue. It is an acquirement, and an acquirement to which pleasure  
must be sacrificed; and who sacrifices pleasure when it is within the grasp, whose  
mind has not been opened and strengthened by adversity, or the pursuit of knowledge  
goaded on by necessity? Happy is it when people have the cares of life to struggle  
with, for these struggles prevent their becoming a prey to enervating vices, merely  
from idleness. But if from their birth men and women be placed in a torrid zone, with  
the meridian sun of pleasure darting directly upon them, how can they sufficiently



...the world to increase the duties of life, or even to relish the affections that  
...the present modification of  
...life can be expected from such oak being  
...the sovereignty of  
...the natural rights which the  
...chosen rather to be short lived  
...they constantly demand homage as  
...they should like a contradiction), they constantly demand homage as  
...the men who pride themselves  
...with the most scrupulous  
...and despise the very weakness they

### The Concept of Violence:

Violence is the expression of physical force against self or other, compelling  
...Variant uses of the term refer to the  
...Worldwide, violence is used as a tool of  
...for law and culture who take attempts to  
...Violence can take many forms anywhere from mere hitting  
...to war and genocide where  
...It should be noted that violence can be non-physical as

...on whether violence is inherent in humans. Among prehistoric  
...evidence for both contentions of violence and  
...primary characteristics. Since violence is a matter of perception as  
...phenomenon, psychologists have found variability in whether  
...certain physical acts as 'violent'.

Violence is both a national and a world wide crisis. Although men are more likely to  
...a recent study by the U.S. Department of justice  
...intimate partner violence is primarily a crime against women. Of those  
...85% are women and 15% are men 2 in other  
...women are 5 to 8 times more likely than men to be victimized by and intimate  
...partner. The vast majority of domestic assaults are committed by men. Even when  
...10% are assaulted by another man. In contrast only 2% of women  
...are assaulted by another woman.

Men are also less likely to call the police, even when there is injury, because, like  
...they feel shame about disclosing family violence. But for many men, the  
...shame is compounded by the shame of not being able to keep their wives under  
...control. Among this group, a "real man" would be able to keep her under control.  
...the police tend to share these same traditional gender role expectations.  
...the legal and regulatory presumption that the offender is a man. As a  
...the police are reluctant to arrest women for domestic assault. Women know  
...that is, they know they are likely to be able to get away with it. As in the case  
...the probability of a woman assaulting her partner is strongly  
...influenced by what she thinks she can get away with.

Sociologist Max Weber stated that state power is the monopoly on the legitimate  
...of physical force on a specific territory. Law enforcement is the main means of



...including non-military violence in society. Governments regulate the use of violence through legal systems governing individuals and political authorities, including the police and military. Most societies condone some amount of police violence to maintain the status quo and enforce laws.

However, German political theorist Hannah Arendt noted: "Violence can be justifiable, but it never will be legitimate ... Its justification loses in plausibility the further its intended end recedes into the future. No one questions the use of violence in self-defense, because the danger is not only clear but also present, and the end justifying the means is immediate". In the 20th century in acts of devious governments may have killed more than 260 million of their own people through police brutality, execution, massacre, slave labor camps, and through sometimes intentional famine.

War is a state of prolonged violence, large-scale conflict involving two or more groups of people, usually under the auspices of government. War is fought as a means of resolving territorial and other conflicts, as war of aggression to conquer territory or loot resources, in national self-defense, or to suppress attempts of part of the nation to secede from it.<sup>43</sup> Two different modern concepts of violence, one the "minimalist conception" of violence as an intentional act of excessive or destructive force, the other the "comprehensive conception" which includes violations of rights. Supporters of capitalism are wary of a wide definition of violence that requires the state and its violent enforcement agencies to fulfill all needs denied by structural violence. However, unlike those critics who support state<sup>44</sup> free market supporters argue that it is violently enforced state laws intervening in markets which cause many of the problems anti-capitalists attribute to structural violence.<sup>45</sup>

Throughout history, most religions and individuals like Mahatma Gandhi have preached that humans are capable of eliminating individual violence and organizing societies through purely nonviolent means. Gandhi himself once wrote: "A society organized and run on the basis of complete non-violence would be the purest anarchy."<sup>46</sup> Modern political ideologies which espouse similar views include pacifist varieties of voluntarism, mutualism, anarchism and libertarianism.

Many people, undoubtedly, in several respects obtain a better reputation than, strictly speaking, they deserve; for unremitting industry will mostly reach its goal in all races. They who only strive for this paltry prize, like the Pharisees, who prayed at the corners of streets, to be seen of men, verily obtain the reward they seek; for the heart of man cannot be read by man! Still the fair fame that is naturally reflected by good actions, when the man is only employed to direct his steps aright, regardless of the lookers-on, is, in general, not only more true, but more sure.

The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) defines violence as "injury inflicted by deliberate means", which includes assault, as well as "legal intervention, and self-harm"<sup>47</sup>. The World Health Organization "WHO" in its first World Report on Violence and Health defined violence as "the intentional use of physical force or power, threatened or actual, against oneself, another person or against a group or community, that either results in or has a high likelihood of resulting in injury, death, psychological harm, male development or deprivation."<sup>48</sup>



violence as "avoidable insult to basic human needs": survival, well being, identity, and freedom. This form of violence corresponds with the systematic ways in which a given social structure or social institution kills people slowly by preventing them from meeting their basic needs.<sup>9</sup>

Violence is integrated into sporting events. This was very prevalent in during the Olympic games where Wrestling and Boxing was an entertaining sport, many people would fight to the death in these spectacles. An even more well known and notorious example is in Rome where Gladiators would fight animals and other Gladiators until someone was killed in the process, also in theatre a scene that called for a person to be killed in a violent manner, they would indeed kill an actor or a step-in. In Asia, martial arts became both a sport and a way of life for followers. Currently, Boxing, Professional Wrestling, Various Martial Arts and Mixed Martial Arts are a set of violent sports that have become forms of entertainment worldwide. Government censorship has sometimes addressed violence in media, violence in games hardens children to unethical acts.<sup>10</sup>

### *Historical examples of violence*

Acts of violence are commonly found in historical record. The following is an incomplete list of some of the more large-scale examples of violence in history. women who are bearing the brunt of financial stress. When asked about the recent financial crisis, almost half of Americans say that they are increasingly stressed about their ability to provide for their family's basic needs. Eight out of 10 say that the economy is a significant cause of stress.<sup>11</sup>

Women are most likely to report stress related to the economic climate. Compared with men, more women say they are stressed about money. Women of the Boomer generation (aged 44 to 62) and Matures (aged 63+) are most likely to report the economy as a significant stressor, while women in general rank financial worries above personal health. Female Boomers report increases in stress associated with their job stability and health problems affecting their families. Mature women are reporting dramatic increases in stress associated with health problems affecting their families.<sup>12</sup> More people reported physical and emotional symptoms due to stress than they did in 2007, and nearly half (47 percent) of adults reported that their stress has increased in the past year. More people report fatigue (53 percent compared to 51 percent<sup>13</sup> in 2007), feelings of irritability or anger (60 percent compared to 50 percent in 2007) and lying awake at night (52 percent compared to 48 percent in 2007) as a result of stress, in addition to other symptoms including lack of interest or motivation, feeling depressed or sad, headaches and muscular tension. Women were more likely than men to report physical symptoms of stress like fatigue (57 percent compared to 49 percent), irritability (65 percent compared to 55 percent), headaches (56 percent compared to 36 percent) and feeling depressed or sad (56 percent compared to 39 percent).

Almost half of Americans (48 percent) reported overeating or eating unhealthy foods to manage stress, while one in four (39 percent) skipped a meal in the last month because of stress. Women were more likely than men to report unhealthy behaviors to manage stress like eating poorly (56 versus 40 percent), shopping (25 versus 11 percent), or napping (43 versus 32 percent). Almost one-fifth of Americans report drinking alcohol to manage their stress (18 percent), and 16 percent report smoking.<sup>14</sup> "With the deteriorating economy dominating the headlines, it's easy to



worry more about your finances than your health, but, stress over money and the economy is taking an emotional and physical toll on America, especially among women," says psychologist Katherine Nordal, PhD, APA's executive director for professional practice. "Many say they are handling their stress well. Yet, people report more physical and emotional symptoms. If Americans continue to experience these high levels of stress for prolonged periods of time, they are at risk for developing serious illnesses."

Domestic violence "can happen to anyone regardless of race, age, sexual orientation, religion, or gender", and that it can take many forms, including physical abuse, sexual abuse, emotional, economic, and psychological abuse.

Domestic violence occurs in all cultures; people of all races, ethnicities, religions, sexes and classes can be perpetrators of domestic violence. Domestic violence is perpetrated by both men and women.<sup>(15)</sup>

Domestic violence has many forms, including physical violence, sexual abuse, emotional abuse, intimidation, economic deprivation, and threats of violence. Violence can be criminal and includes physical assault (hitting, pushing, shoving, etc.), sexual abuse (unwanted or forced sexual activity), and stalking. Although emotional, psychological and financial abuse are not criminal behaviors in some legal systems, they are forms of abuse and can lead to criminal violence. There are a number of dimensions including:

- Mode: physical, psychological, sexual and/or social.
- Frequency: on/off, occasional and chronic.
- Severity: in terms of both psychological or physical harm and the need for treatment.
- Transitory or permanent injury: mild, moderate, severe and up to homicide.<sup>(16)</sup>

An important component of domestic violence, often ignored is the realm of passive abuse, leading to violence.<sup>(17)</sup> Passive abuse is covert, subtle and veiled. This includes victimization, ambiguity, neglect, spiritual and intellectual abuse.<sup>(18)</sup>

Popular emphasis has tended to be on women as the victims of domestic violence. In a special report on violence related injuries by the US Department of justice (in August 1997) hospital emergency room visits pertaining to domestic violence indicated that physically abused men represent just under one-sixth of the total patients admitted to hospital reporting domestic violence as the cause of their injuries (see table 7 of this report). The report highlights that significantly more men than women did not disclose the identity of their attacker. The term "intimate partner violence" (IPV) is often used synonymously. Family violence is a broader definition, often used to include child abuse, elder abuse, and other violent acts between family members.<sup>(19)</sup> Wife abuse, wife beating, and battering are terms sometimes used, though with acknowledgment that many are not actually married to the abuser, but rather co-habiting or other arrangements. In more recent years, 'battering' or 'battered wife' has become less acceptable terminology, since abuse can take other forms than physical abuse and males are often victims of violence as well. Other forms of abuse may be constantly occurring, while physical abuse happens occasionally. These other forms of abuse have potential to lead to mental illness, self-harm, and even attempts at suicide.<sup>(20)</sup>

Domestic violence can take the form of physical violence, including direct physical violence ranging from unwanted physical contact to rape and murder.



Indirect physical violence may include destruction of objects, striking or throwing objects near the victim, or harm to pets. In addition to physical violence, spousal abuse often includes mental or emotional abuse, including verbal threats of physical violence to the victim, the self, or others including children, ranging from explicit, detailed and impending to implicit and vague as to both content and time frame, and verbal violence, including threats, insults, put-downs, and attacks. Nonverbal threats may include gestures, facial expressions, and body postures. Psychological abuse may also involve economic and/or social control, such as controlling the victim's money and other economic resources, preventing the victim from seeing friends and relatives, actively sabotaging the victim's social relationships, and isolating the victim from social contacts.<sup>121</sup>

Physical violence is the intentional use of physical force with the potential for causing injury, harm, disability, or death, for example, hitting, shoving, biting, restraint, kicking, or use of a weapon.<sup>122</sup>

### **Sexual violence**

Sexual violence is divided into three categories .

1. use of physical force to compel a person to engage in a sexual act against his or her will, whether or not the act is completed;
2. attempted or completed sex act involving a person who is unable to understand the nature or condition of the act, unable to decline participation, or unable to communicate unwillingness to engage in the sexual act, e.g., because of underage immaturity, illness, disability, or the influence of alcohol or other drugs, or because of intimidation or pressure; and
3. abusive sexual contact.<sup>123</sup>

Men, in general, seem to employ their reason to justify prejudices, which they have imbibed, they can scarcely trace how, rather than to root them out. The mind must be strong that resolutely forms its own principles; for a kind of intellectual cowardice prevails which makes many men shrink from the task, or only do it by halves. Yet the imperfect conclusions thus drawn, are frequently very plausible, because they are built on partial experience, on just, though narrow, views.

### **Emotional abuse**

For what purpose were the passions implanted? That man by struggling with them might attain a degree of knowledge denied to the brutes; whispers Experience. Consequently the perfection of our nature and capability of happiness, must be estimated by the degree of reason, virtue, and knowledge, that distinguish the individual, and direct the laws which bind society: and that from the exercise of reason, knowledge and virtue naturally flow, is equally undeniable, if mankind be viewed collectively.

Emotional abuse (also called *psychological abuse* or *mental abuse*) can include humiliating the victim privately or publicly, controlling what the victim can and cannot do, withholding information from the victim, deliberately doing something to make the victim feel diminished or embarrassed, isolating the victim from friends and family, implicitly blackmailing the victim by harming others when the victim expresses independence or happiness, or denying the victim access to money or other basic resources and necessities.



Women who are being emotionally abused often feel as if they do not own themselves; rather, they may feel that their significant other has nearly total control over them. Women undergoing emotional abuse often suffer from depression, which puts them at increased risk for suicide, eating disorders, and drug and alcohol abuse.<sup>(24)</sup> The emotional abuse of men is characterized by low self esteem. Typical patterns of abuse involve humiliation and the undermining of perceived competence, especially in front of other people. This problem can be extended due to a widely held belief in society (including among males themselves) that men who are emotionally abused are in some way less masculine, causing men to feel embarrassed about seeking help.<sup>(25)</sup>

### ***Violence against men***

While much attention has been focused on domestic violence against women, men's rights activists argue that domestic violence against men is a social problem that is also worthy of attention.

Indeed the word masculine is only a bugbear; there is little reason to fear that women will acquire too much courage or fortitude, for their apparent inferiority with respect to bodily strength must render them in some degree dependent on men in the various relations of life; but why should it be increased by prejudices that give a sex to virtue, and confound simple truths with sensual reveries?

Women are, in fact, so much degraded by mistaken notions of female excellence, that I do not mean to add a paradox when I assert that this artificial weakness produces a propensity to tyrannies, and gives birth to cunning, the natural opponent of strength, which leads them to play off those contemptible infantine airs that undermine esteem even whilst they excite desire. Let men become more chaste and modest, and if women do not grow wiser in the same ratio, it will be clear that they have weaker under standings. It seems scarcely necessary to say that I now speak of the sex in general. Many individuals have more sense than their male relatives; and, as nothing preponderate ate where there is a constant struggle for an equilibrium without it has naturally more gravity, some women govern their husbands without degrading themselves, because intellect will always govern.

### ***Violence against children***

Takes Three Shapes: Child abuse, Child welfare, and Child sexual abuse.

#### ***Theories :***

There are many different theories as to the causes of domestic violence. These include psychological theories that consider personality traits and mental characteristics of the offender, as well as social theories which consider external factors in the offender's environment, such as family structure, stress, social learning. As with many phenomena regarding human experience, no single approach appears to cover all cases.

#### ***Psychological:***

Psychological theories focus on personality traits and mental characteristics of the offender. Personality traits include sudden bursts of anger, poor impulse control, and poor self esteem. Various theories suggest that psychopathology and other personality disorders are factors, and that abuse experienced as a child leads some people to be more violent as adults. Studies have found high incidence of psychopathic among abusers.<sup>(26)</sup>



Women who are most dependent on the spouse for economic well being. [clarification needed] Having children to take care of, should they leave the marriage, increases the financial burden and makes it all the more difficult for them to leave. Dependency means that they have fewer options and few resources to help them cope with or change their spouse's behavior. <sup>(27)</sup>

Couples that share power equally experience lower incidence of conflict, and when conflict does arise, are less likely to resort to violence. If one spouse desires control and power in the relationship, the spouse may resort to abuse. <sup>(28)</sup>

This may include coercion and threats, intimidation, emotional abuse, economic abuse, isolation, making light of the situation and blaming the spouse, using children (threatening to take them away), and behaving as "master of the castle" <sup>(29)</sup> Social stress

Stress may be increased when a person is living in a family situation, with increased pressures. Social stresses, due to inadequate finances or other such problems in a family may further increase tensions. <sup>(30)</sup> Violence is not always caused by stress, but may be one way that some (but not all) people respond to stress. <sup>(31)</sup> Families and couples in poverty may be more likely to experience domestic violence, due to increased stress and conflicts about finances and other aspects. <sup>(32)</sup> Some speculate that poverty may hinder a man's ability to live up to his idea of "successful manhood", thus he fears losing honor and respect. Theory suggests that when he is unable to economically support his wife, and maintain control, he may turn to misogyny, substance abuse, and crime as ways to express masculinity. <sup>(33)</sup>

Whether they have acquired any virtues in exchange for innocence, equivalent to the misery produced by the vices that have been plastered over unsightly ignorance, and the freedom which has been bartered for splendid slavery. The desire of dazzling by riches, the most certain pre-eminence that man can obtain, the pleasure of commanding flattering sycophants, and many other complicated low calculations of doting self-love, have all contributed to overwhelm the mass of mankind, and make liberty a convenient handle for mock patriotism.

#### Social learning theory

Social learning theory suggests that people learn from observing and modeling after others' behavior. With positive reinforcement, the behavior continues. If one observes violent behavior, one is more likely to imitate it. If there are no negative consequences (e.g. victim accepts the violence, with submission), then the behavior will likely continue. Often, violence is transmitted from generation to generation in a cyclical manner. <sup>(34)</sup>

The most melancholy emotions of sorrowful indignation have depressed my spirits, and I have sighed when obliged to confess that either nature has made a great difference between man and man, or that the civilization which has hitherto taken place in the world has been very partial. A profound conviction that the neglected education is the grand source of the misery I deplore, and that women, in particular, are rendered weak and wretched by a variety of concurring causes, originating from one hasty conclusion. The conduct and manners of women, in fact, evidently prove that their minds are not in a healthy state; for, like the flowers which are planted in too rich a soil, strength and usefulness are sacrificed to beauty; and the flaunting leaves, after having pleased a fastidious eye, fade, disregarded on the stalk, long before the



season when they ought to have arrived at maturity. One cause of this barren blooming I attribute to a false system of education, gathered from the books written on this subject by men who, considering females rather as women than human creatures, have been more anxious to make them alluring mistresses than affectionate wives and rational mothers; and the understanding of the sex has been so bubbled by this specious homage, that the civilized women of the present century, with a few exceptions, are only anxious to inspire love, when they ought to cherish a nobler ambition, and by their abilities and virtues exact respect.

### **Power and Control**

In some relationships, violence arises out of a perceived need for power and control, a form of bullying and social learning of abuse. Abusers' efforts to dominate their partners have been attributed to low self-esteem or feelings of inadequacy, unresolved childhood conflicts, the stress of poverty, hostility and resentment toward women (misogyny), hostility and resentment toward men (misogyny), personality disorders, genetic tendencies and socio cultural influences, among other possible causative factors. Most authorities seem to agree that abusive personalities result from a combination of several factors, to varying degrees.

Casuals view of domestic violence is that it is a strategy to gain or maintain power and control over the victim. This view is in alignment with Bancroft's "cost-benefit" theory that abuse rewards the perpetrator in ways other than, or in addition to, simply exercising power over his or her target(s). He cites evidence in support of his argument that, in most cases, abusers are quite capable of exercising control over themselves, but choose not to do so for various reasons. <sup>(35)</sup>

An alternative view is that abuse arises from powerlessness and externalizing/projecting this and attempting to exercise control of the victim. It is an attempt to 'gain or maintain power and control over the victim' but even in achieving this it cannot resolve the powerlessness driving it. Such behaviors have addictive aspects leading to a cycle of abuse or violence. Mutual cycles develop when each party attempts to resolve their own powerlessness in attempting to assert control.

Critics of this model suggest that the one-sided focus is problematic as resolution can only be achieved when all participants acknowledge their responsibilities, and identify and respect mutual purpose. <sup>(36)</sup>

Other factors associated with domestic violence include heavy alcohol consumption, <sup>(37)</sup> mental illness, [citation needed] classes, various political and legal characteristics such as authoritarianism and dehumanization.

It is also important to this topic to understand the paradoxical effects of some sedative drugs. <sup>(38)</sup> Serious complications can occur in conjunction with the use of sedatives creating the opposite effect as to that intended.

The paradoxical reactions may consist of depression, with or without suicidal tendencies, phobias, aggressiveness, violent behavior and symptoms sometimes misdiagnosed as psychosis. <sup>(39)</sup> The contribution of these reactions is one possible component.

### **Sex and Gender:**

Modes of abuse are stereotyped by some to be gendered, females tending to use more psychological and men more physical forms. [citation needed] The visibility of



these differs markedly. However, experts who work with victims of domestic violence have noted that physical abuse is almost invariably preceded by psychological abuse. Police and hospital admission records indicate that a higher percentage of females than males seek treatment and report such crimes.<sup>(40)</sup>

Unless or until more men identify themselves and go on record as having been abused by female partners, and in a manner whereby the nature and extent of their injuries can be clinically assessed, men will continue to be identified as the most frequent perpetrators of physical and emotional violence.

Frequently, domestic violence is used to describe specific violent and overtly abusive incidents, and legal definitions will tend to take this perspective. However, when violent and abusive behaviors happen within a relationship, the effects of those behaviors continue after these overt incidents are over. Advocates and counselors will refer to domestic violence as a pattern of behaviors, including those listed above.<sup>(41)</sup>

In direct terms, that the minds of women are enfeebled by false refinement; that the books of instruction, written by men of genius, have had the same tendency as more frivolous productions. They are treated as a kind of subordinate beings, and not as a part of the human species, when im provable reason is allowed to be the dignified distinction which raises men above the brute creation, and puts a natural scepter in a feeble hand. The female in point of strength is, in general, inferior to the male. This is the law of nature; and it does not appear to be suspended or abrogated in favor of the woman. A degree of physical superiority cannot, therefore, be denied, and it is a noble prerogative! But not content with this natural pre-eminence, men endeavor to sink us still lower, merely to render us alluring objects for a moment; and women, intoxicated by the adoration which men, under the influence of their senses, pay them, do not seek to obtain a durable interest in their hearts.

Lenore Walker presented the model of a Cycle of Violence which consists of three basic phases: Honeymoon Phase Characterized by affection, apology, and apparent end of violence. During this stage the batterer feels overwhelming feelings of remorse and sadness. Some batterers walk away from the situation, while others shower their victims with love and affection.

Tension Building Phase Characterized by poor communication, unison, fear of causing outbursts. During this stage the victims try to calm the batterer down, to avoid any major violent confrontations.

Acting-out Phase Characterized by outbursts of violent, abusive incidents. During this stage the batterer attempts to dominate his/her partner(victim), with the use of domestic violence.

Although it is easy to see the outbursts of the Acting-out Phase as abuse, even the more pleasant behaviors of the Honeymoon Phase serve to perpetuate the abuse. See also the cycle of abuse article.

Many domestic violence advocates believe that the cycle of violence theory is limited and does not reflect the realities of many men and women experiencing domestic violence.

The present analyses indicate that men are among those who are likely to be on the receiving end of acts of physical aggression. The extent to which this involves mutual combat or the male equivalent to "battered women" is at present unresolved. Both situations are causes for concern.



When physical aggression becomes a routine response to relationship conflict. "Battered men" those subjected to systematic and prolonged violence are likely to suffer physical and psychological consequences, together with specific problems associated with a lack of recognition of their plight.<sup>(42)</sup> female violence has increased as male violence has decreased. There is not one solution for every domestically violent situation; some require incarceration of a terrorist perpetrator, others can be dealt with through court-mandated treatment, still others may benefit from couples therapy. Men are more violent inside and outside of the home than women.<sup>(43)</sup>

A problem in conducting studies that seek to describe violence in terms of gender is the amount of silence, fear and shame that results from abuse within families and relationships. Another is that abusive patterns can tend to seem normal to those who have lived in them for a length of time. Similarly, subtle forms of abuse can be quite transparent even as they set the stage for further abuse seeming normal. Finally, inconsistent definition of what domestic violence is makes definite conclusions difficult to reach when compiling the available studies.<sup>(44)</sup>

Both men and women have been arrested and convicted of assaulting their partners in both heterosexual and homosexual relationships. The bulk of these arrests have been men being arrested for assaulting women. However, in the case of reciprocal violence, frequently only the male perpetrator is arrested.<sup>(45)</sup> Determining how many instances of domestic violence actually involve male victims is difficult. Male domestic violence victims may be reluctant to get help for a number of reasons.<sup>(46)</sup> Another study has demonstrated a high degree of acceptance by women of aggression against men.<sup>(47)</sup>

Murders of female intimate partners by men have dropped, but not nearly as dramatically. Men kill their female intimate partners at about four times the rate that women kill their male intimate partners. Research by Jacquelyn Campbell, PhD RN FAAN has found that at least two thirds of women killed by their intimate partners were battered by those men prior to the murder. She also found that when males are killed by female intimates, the women in those relationships had been abused by their male partner about 75% of the time. See battered person syndrome and battered woman defense. There are a relationship between the availability of domestic violence services, improved laws and enforcement regarding domestic violence and increased access to divorce, and higher earnings for women with declines in intimate partner homicide<sup>(48)</sup> However, both men and women are far less likely to be abused when married to each other. The bulk of injuries from domestic violence involves co-habitation or the distresses of relationship break-ups.

Gender roles and expectations can and do play a role in abusive situations, and exploring these roles and expectations can be helpful in addressing abusive situations, as do factors like race, class, religion, sexuality and philosophy. None of these factors cause one to abuse or another to be abused.<sup>(49)</sup>

Domestic violence also occurs in same-sex relationships. In an effort to be more inclusive, many organizations have made an effort to use gender-neutral terms when referring to perpetrator ship and victim hood.

Historically domestic violence has been seen as a family issue and little interest has been directed at violence in same-sex relationships. It has not been until recently, as the gay rights movement has brought the issues of gay and lesbian people into public attention, when research has been started to conduct on same-sex relationships.



Several studies have indicated that partner abuse among same-sex couples (both female and male) is relatively similar in both prevalence and dynamics to that among opposite-sex couples.

The home is the most fertile breeding place for this situation. A major example: A child who sees a parent or other family member abused is more likely to see violence as a way to solve problems and subsequently be more likely to abuse others.

However, studies do suggest there is a connection between violent behavior and some inherited traits. Research has shown that impulsivity, learning difficulties, low IQ, or fearlessness can make someone prone to violence.

### ***What do we know about preventing violence in children who seem most vulnerable?***

Psychological research has not only demonstrated that violence is learned. It has also identified the factors that put children at the greatest risk of perpetrating or being victimized by violence, along with the prevention and intervention programs that work.

Aggression is often learned at an early age. In fact, according to Reason to Hope, the 1994 report by the APA Commission on Violence and Youth, it is possible to predict from an eight-year-old's aggressive behavior in school how aggressive that child will be in adolescence and adulthood—including whether he or she will exhibit criminal and antisocial behavior. This is why prevention programs that start early in childhood and continue throughout adolescence have the best chance for success.

Ideally, the prevention program should even begin before birth; proper pre- and postnatal care can reduce the risk of birth defects that could cause learning difficulties, one reason a child may be susceptible to violent behavior.

The prevention plan must encompass myriad components of the child's environment, including family members, teachers, peer groups, and media.

Effective violence prevention and intervention programs also share three primary characteristics:

- The programs zero in on developmental and socio-cultural risk factors that often lead to violence.
- The programs use theory-based intervention strategies with proven track records.

(These measures are generally less costly and far more effective than building more jails.)

- The programs sustain their preventive approach over time.

Some children demonstrate a resiliency, almost from birth, that protects them from becoming violent or that makes them less vulnerable to the effects of violence. Psychological research suggests that resilience can also come from early experiences that counter the negative effects of violence. These experiences include:

- Positive role models; exposure to a greater number of positive than negative behaviors.
- Development of self-esteem and self-efficacy.
- Supportive relationships, including those with teachers and friends.
- Sense of hope about the future.
- Belief in oneself.
- Strong social skills.



- Good peer relationships.
- A close, trusting bond with a nurturing adult outside the family.
- Great empathy and support from the mother or mother figure.
- The ability to find refuge and a sense of self-esteem in hobbies and creative pursuits, useful work, and assigned chores.
- The sense that one is in control of one's life and can cope with whatever happens.

Violence is most prevalent among the poor. Thus, although violence in no urban areas is increasing, children in poor, unstable neighborhoods are more likely to be assaulted than their counterparts in affluent or stable suburbs.

Viewing violence on the screen has the following negative effects:

- It increases the viewer's fear of becoming a victim of violence, with a resultant increase in self-protective behaviors and increased mistrust of others.
- It desensitizes the viewer to violence, resulting in a calloused attitude toward violence directed at others and a decreased likelihood of taking action to help a victim of violence.
- It increases the viewer's appetite for becoming involved with violence.
- It often demonstrates how desirable commodities can be obtained through the use of aggression and violence.
- Sexual violence in X- and R-rated videotapes widely available to teenagers has also been shown to cause an increase male aggression against females.

These effects are both short term and long lasting. A longitudinal study of boys found a significant relation between exposure to TV violence at 8 years of age and antisocial acts--including serious violent criminal offenses and spouse abuse 22 years later.

### *Where Do We Go from Here?*

The process by which violence is taught is circular: It begins in the family, expanding through the culture of the larger society in which a child grows and matures and then again is reinforced or discouraged in the family. The search for ways to help children learn more appropriate behaviors (i.e., nonviolent responses to life stressors) requires a close look at institutional practices, public policies, and media programming that perpetuate violent attitudes, images, and behaviors.

When parents demean and strike each other or their children, when children are encouraged to be bullies or fight back on the playground, and when they have easy access to real or toy guns and other weapons, violence is being taught.

When stereotypes and prejudice frame interactions with people who are different from ourselves, the scene is being set for violence. Glorifying war and relishing violence in competitive sports may reinforce violent behavior.

When violence and sexual aggression are combined in the media, in song lyrics, in multimedia computer games, and in the vernacular, the message of violence (including sexual assault) is reinforced.

Rather than waiting until violence has been learned and practiced and then devoting increased resources to hiring policemen, building more prisons, and sentencing three-time offenders to life imprisonment, it would be more effective to redirect the resources to early violence prevention programs, particularly for young



children and preadolescents. By contrast, we reduce the chance of violence in our youth when we give them the ability to arrive at nonviolent solutions to problems by teaching them skills such as:

- Problem-solving
  - Stress management
  - Assertiveness
  - Anger control
  - Impulse control
- Parent training and support, Head Start and school-based programs, peer mentoring and support programs, individual and family counseling and therapy, and community-based programs appear to work best.

In summary, to be effective, youth violence prevention and intervention programs must:

- Start as early as possible.
- Educate parents and other caregivers in prevention strategies. Teaching parents effective, nonviolent coping skills is critical in any intervention program.
- Address aggression as part of a constellation of antisocial behavior in a child.
- Include numerous components of the child's environment.

A generation is at risk. We must make a legislative and social commitment to the reduction of aggression and violence in society. Everyone who comes into contact with a youth—parents, educators, child care providers, health care providers—has the potential, one way or another, to mitigate a child's involvement with violent behavior. Every institution that touches that child can contribute positively to a child's sense of safety by teaching and demonstrating peaceful, effective coping alternatives to violence.

Resources spent on positive learning and social opportunities in the lives of young children that we don't have to spend, sooner or later, on public safety and punishment programs. Public policy makers should be guided by this information.

**Drugs:**  
Heroin is an illegal, highly addictive drug. It is both the most abused and the most rapidly acting of the opiates. Heroin is processed from morphine, a naturally occurring substance extracted from the seed pod of certain varieties of poppy plants. It is typically sold as a white or brownish powder or as the black sticky substance known on the streets as "black tar heroin." Although purer heroin is becoming more common, most street heroin is "cut" with other drugs or with substances such as sugar, starch, powdered milk, or quinine. Street heroin can also be cut with strychnine or other poisons. Because heroin abusers do not know the actual strength of the drug or its true contents, they are at risk of overdose or death. Heroin also poses special problems because of the transmission of HIV and other diseases that can occur from sharing needles or other injection equipment.<sup>(50)</sup> Women as Offenders  
There is a robust debate among researchers about the level of relationship violence women are responsible for and the extent to which it is in self-defense or fighting back.<sup>(51)</sup> The NCVS and other studies have found that women are the victims in as much as 85 percent of domestic violence incidents.<sup>(52)</sup> However, there are also research findings that women in heterosexual relationships have the same, if not higher, rates of relationship violence as men.<sup>(53)</sup> Generally, studies about domestic



violence fall into two categories: family conflict studies and crime victimization studies. Those that tend to show high rates of violence by women (or rates higher than men) are family conflict studies and contain questions about family conflicts and disputes and responses to these, including physical responses. These studies use a family conflict assessment tool. Those studies that show that male assault behavior predominates in domestic violence are criminal victimization surveys and / or studies that rely on the counting of crime reports.<sup>54</sup> Critics suggest that studies finding about equal rates of violence by women in relationships are misleading because they fail to place the violence in context; in other words, there is a difference between someone who uses violence to fight back or defend oneself and someone who initiates an unprovoked assault. Also, the physical differences between some women and their male partners may make comparisons between equivalent types of violence (slapping, kicking, punching, hitting) less meaningful, particularly because many studies show that violence by women is less likely to result in injury. Researchers agree that women suffer the lion's share of injuries from domestic violence.<sup>55</sup> Women living as partners with other women report lower rates of violence (11 percent) compared to women who live with or were married to men (30 percent).<sup>56</sup> About 8 percent of men living with or married to women report that they were physically abused by the women. About 15 percent of men cohabitating with men reported victimization by a male partner. These data suggest that men are engaged in more relationship violence. Harms Caused by *Domestic Violence*.

Domestic violence can include murder, rape, sexual assault, robbery, and aggravated or simple assault. In addition to the physical harm victims suffer, domestic violence results in emotional harm to victims, their children, other family members, friends, neighbors, and co-workers. Victims and their children experience the brunt of the psychological trauma of abuse, suffering anxiety, stress, sleep deprivation, loss of confidence, social isolation, and fear.<sup>57</sup> Batterers frequently also subject their victims to harassment (such as annoying or threatening phone calls), vandalism, trespassing, stalking, criminal mischief, theft, and burglary.<sup>58</sup>

Domestic violence also has economic costs. Victims may lose their jobs because of absenteeism related to the violence, and may even lose their homes because of loss of income. Some domestic violence victims must rely on shelters or depend on others to house them, and others become part of a community's homeless population, increasing their risk for other types of victimization. Medical expenses to treat injuries, particularly of uninsured victims, create additional financial burdens, either for the victims or for the public.

In the United States estimates of the percentage of homelessness among women resulting from domestic violence vary, but it may be upwards of 20 percent (National Coalition for the Homeless, 2004). In the United Kingdom, about 16 percent of the homeless to whom local authorities provided housing were victims of domestic violence (Office of the Deputy Prime Minister). A recent report from Australia found that domestic violence is a major contributing factor to homelessness. The study also found that more than one-third of those accessing government housing assistance for homelessness were women escaping domestic violence, and two-thirds of the children



in the housing program were those who accompanied a female parent or guardian escaping domestic violence (Australian Institute of Health and Welfare, 2005). Theories About Domestic Violence. Theories about why men or women batter and why some people are reluctant to end abusive relationships may seem abstract to police practitioners, but the theories have important implications for how police might effectively respond to the problem.

### *Why Some Men Batter ?*

Generally, four theories explain battering in intimate relationships. <sup>(59)</sup> Psychological theory. Battering is the result of childhood abuse, a personality trait (such as the need to control), a personality disturbance (such as borderline personality), psychopathology (such as anti-social personality), or a psychological disorder or problem (such as post traumatic stress, poor impulse control, low self-esteem, or substance abuse). <sup>(60)</sup>

Sociological theory. Sociological theories vary but usually contain some suggestion that intimate violence is the result of learned behavior. One sociological theory suggests that violence is learned within a family, and a partner-victim stays caught up in a cycle of violence and forgiveness. If the victim does not leave, the batterer views the violence as a way to produce positive results. Children of these family members may learn the behavior from their parents (boys may develop into batterers and girls may become battering victims). A different sociological theory suggests that lower income subcultures will show higher rates of intimate abuse, as violence may be a more acceptable form of settling disputes in such subcultures. A variant on this theory is that violence is inherent in all social systems and people with resources (financial, social contacts, prestige) use these to control family members, while those without resort to violence and threats to accomplish this goal. <sup>(61)</sup> Feminist or societal-structural theory. According to this theory, male intimates who use violence <sup>(62)</sup> so to control and limit the independence of women partners. Societal traditions of male dominance support and sustain inequities in relationships.

Violent individuals theory. For many years it was assumed that domestic batterers were a special group, that while they assaulted their current or former intimates they were not violent in the outside world. There is cause to question how fully this describes batterers. Although the full extent of violence batterers perpetrate is unknown, there is evidence that many batterers are violent beyond domestic violence, and many have prior criminal records for violent and non-violent behavior. <sup>(62)</sup> This suggests that domestic violence batterers are less unique and are more accurately viewed as violent criminals, not solely as domestic batterers. There may be a group of batterers who are violent only to their current or former intimates and engage in no other violent and non-violent criminal behavior, but this group may be small compared to the more common type of batterer. <sup>(63)</sup> Why Some Women Batter.

Some women batter their current or former intimates. Less is known about women who use violence in relationships, particularly the extent to which it may be in self-defense, to fight back, or to ward off anticipated violence. When asked in a national survey if they used violence in their relationships, many Canadian college women said they did. However, the majority of these women said it was in self-defense or to fight back and that the more they were victimized the more they fought back. <sup>(64)</sup> One researcher suggests that women should be discouraged from engaging in minor



violence because it places them at risk for retaliation from men and men are more likely to be able to inflict injury.<sup>.65</sup>

Clearly, there are women who use violence in relationships provocatively outside the context of fighting back or self-defense. The extent of this problem, as we noted earlier, remains unknown but is ripe for additional study.

The theories explaining male violence cited earlier may also have some relevance for women, although the picture is not clear.

#### Why Some Women are Reluctant to End Abusive Relationships

Police commonly express frustration that many of the battered women they deal with do not leave their batterers. Although many women do leave physically abusive relationships, others remain even after police intervene. There is no reliable information about the percentage of women who stay in physically abusive relationships. Researchers offer a number of explanations for the resistance by some to leave an abuser.<sup>.66</sup>

**Cycle of violence.** Three cyclical phases in physically abusive intimate relationships keep a woman in the relationship: 1) a tension-building phase that includes minor physical and verbal abuse, 2) an acute battering phase, and 3) a makeup or honeymoon phase. The honeymoon phase lulls an abused woman into staying and the cycle repeats itself.<sup>.67</sup>

**Battered woman syndrome.** A woman is so fearful from experiencing cycles of violence that she no longer believes escape is possible. **Stockholm syndrome.** A battered woman is essentially a hostage to her batterer. She develops a bond with and shows support for and kindness to her captor, perhaps because of her isolation from and deprivation of more normal relationships. **Traumatic bonding theory.** A battered woman experienced unhealthy or anxious attachments to her parents who abused or neglected her. The woman develops unhealthy attachments in her adult relationships and accepts intermittent violence from her intimate partner. She believes the affection and claims of remorse that follow because she needs positive acceptance from and bonding with the batterer.

**Psychological entrapment theory.** A woman feels she has invested so much in the relationship, she is willing to tolerate the battering to save it.

**Multifactor ecological perspective.** Staying in physically abusive relationships is the result of a combination of factors, including family history, personal relationships, societal norms, and social and cultural factors. **Factors Contributing to Domestic Violence**

Understanding the risk factors associated with domestic violence will help you frame some of your own local analysis questions, determine good effectiveness measures, recognize key intervention points, and select appropriate responses. Risk factors do not automatically mean that a person will become a domestic violence victim or an offender. Also, although some risk factors are stronger than others, it is difficult to compare risk factor findings across studies because of methodological differences between studies.

#### Age

The female age group at highest risk for domestic violence victimization is 16 to 24.<sup>.68</sup> Among one segment of this high-risk age group undergraduate college students percent of female respondents in a Canadian study reported domestic violence victimization, and 14 percent of male respondents reported physically assaulting their



dating partners in the year before the survey.<sup>(69)</sup> And although the victimization of teen girls is estimated to be high, it is difficult to "...untangle defensive responses from acts of initial violence against a dating partner."<sup>(70)</sup>

### **Socioeconomic Status**

Although domestic violence occurs across income brackets, it is most frequently reported by the poor who more often rely on the police for dispute resolution. Victimization surveys indicate that lower-income women are, in fact, more frequently victims of domestic violence than wealthier women. Women with family incomes less than \$7,500 are five times more likely to be victims of violence by an intimate than women with family annual incomes between \$50,000 and \$74,000.<sup>(71)</sup>

Although the poorest women are the most victimized by domestic violence,<sup>(72)</sup> one study also found that women receiving government income support payments through Aid for Families with Dependent Children (AFDC) were three times more likely to have experienced physical aggression by a current or former partner during the previous year than non - AFDC supported women.<sup>(73)</sup>

### **Race**

Overall, in the United States, blacks experience higher rates of victimization than other groups: black females experience intimate violence at a rate 35 percent higher than that of white females, and black males experience intimate violence at a rate about 62 percent higher than that of white males and about two and a half times the rate of men of other races.<sup>(74)</sup> Other survey research, more inclusive of additional racial groups, finds that American Indian Alaskan Native women experience significantly higher rates of physical abuse as well.<sup>(75)</sup>

It is unclear how much of the differences in victimization rates by race is the result of willingness to reveal victimization to survey interviewers (Tjaden and Thoennes, 2000).

### **Repeat Victimization**

Domestic violence, generally, has high levels of repeat calls for police service.<sup>(76)</sup> For instance, police data in West Yorkshire (United Kingdom) showed that 42 percent of domestic violence incidents within one year were repeat offenses, and one-third of domestic violence offenders were responsible for two-thirds of all domestic violence incidents reported to the police. It is likely that some victims of domestic violence experience physical assault only once and others experience it repeatedly<sup>(77)</sup> over a period as short as 12 months. British research suggests that the highest risk period for further assault is within the first four weeks of the last assault.<sup>(78)</sup> Incarceration of Offenders.

Offenders convicted of domestic violence account for about 25 percent of violent offenders in local jails and 7 percent of violent offenders in state prisons. Many of those convicted of domestic violence have a prior conviction history: more than 70 percent of offenders in jail for domestic violence have prior convictions for other crimes, not necessarily domestic violence.<sup>(79)</sup>

### **Termination of the Relationship**

Although there is a popular conception that the risk of domestic violence increases when a couple separates, in fact, most assaults occur during a relationship rather than after it is over. However, still unknown is whether the severity (as opposed to the frequency) of violence increases once a battered woman leaves.<sup>(80)</sup> Pregnancy .



Contrary to popular belief, pregnant women are no more likely than non-pregnant women to be victims of domestic violence. In fact, some women get a reprieve from violence during pregnancy. The risk of abuse during pregnancy is greatest for women who experienced physical abuse before the pregnancy. Some additional factors increase the risk during pregnancy: being young and poor and if the pregnancy was unintended. Physical abuse during the pregnancy can result in pre-term delivery, low birth weight, birth defects, miscarriage, and fetal death.<sup>.81</sup>

#### Multiple Risk Factors for Women and Men

Being young, black, low-income, divorced or separated, a resident of rental housing, and a resident of an urban area have all been associated with higher rates of domestic violence victimization among women.<sup>.82</sup> For male victims, the patterns were nearly identical: being young, black, divorced or separated, or a resident of rental housing.<sup>.83</sup> In New Zealand, a highly respected study found that the strongest predictor for committing partner violence among the many risk factors in childhood and adolescence is a history of aggressive delinquency before age 15.<sup>.84</sup>

The study also found that committing partner violence is strongly linked to cohabitation at a young age; a variety of mental illnesses; a background of family adversity; dropping out of school; juvenile aggression; conviction for other types of crime, especially violent crime; drug abuse; long-term unemployment; and parenthood at a young age.<sup>.85</sup>

#### Other Risk Factors:

Several other risk factors emerge from research:

- A verbally abusive partner is one of the most robust risk factors for intimate partner violence.<sup>.86</sup>
- Women whose partners are jealous or tightly controlling are at increased risk of intimate violence and stalking.
- There is a strong link between threat of bodily injury and actual bodily injury, suggesting that abuser threats should be taken seriously.<sup>.87</sup>

Recently, there is much discussion among police about the link between pet abuse and domestic violence. Although some overlap is likely, particularly under the theory that many batterers are generally violent, not enough is known because of the types of studies undertaken. Some small surveys of domestic violence shelter residents suggest that some women might have left their abuser sooner but they worried about their pet's safety.<sup>.88</sup>

Finally, although alcohol and drug use do not cause intimate partner battering, the risk of victim injury increases if a batterer is using alcohol or drugs.<sup>.89</sup>

Notwithstanding its decline over the last decade, domestic violence stubbornly remains a frequent call for police, and efforts to further reduce it require general and specific information about the nature of the problem. You must combine the basic facts with a more specific understanding of your local problem. Analyzing the local problem carefully will help you design a more effective response strategy.<sup>.90</sup>

#### Stakeholders

In addition to criminal justice agencies, the following groups have an interest in the domestic violence problem and ought to be considered for the contribution they might make to gathering information about the problem and responding to it:<sup>.91</sup>

- domestic abuse protection, counseling, and advocacy organizations
- medical providers



- public health agencies
- employers
- schools (if school-aged children are affected)
- university faculty and research staff
- clergy

### Victims

- What percentage of the total number of calls for police service in your jurisdiction is for domestic violence? What percentage of crime cases is for domestic violence (including stalking, vandalism, trespassing, harassment, restraining order violations, etc.)?
- What percentage of domestic dispute calls in your jurisdiction involves physical abuse? What percentage involves only verbal abuse?
- What percentage of domestic violence victims are women in your jurisdiction? What percentage are men?
- What percentage of domestic violence calls is unfounded?
- What is the average time between calls from repeat victim?
- How many victims account for two calls to the police over a 12-month period? Three calls? Four calls? Five calls? More than five calls?
- What percentage of victims is pregnant at the time of assault? What percentage of calls involves a former intimate? What percentage of crime cases involves a current intimate?
- What percentage of domestic violence calls involves the following types of relationships: married and living together, live-in unmarried, separated, divorced, never married, never married but child in common, dating?
- When was the violence most serious (while dating, when living together, upon breakup)?
- What percentage of domestic violence victims actually leaves their abuser after police respond?
- What is the average age of reported domestic violence victims in the jurisdiction?
- What is the percentage of domestic violence victims who are homeless?<sup>92</sup>

### Responses to the Problem of Domestic Violence

Our analysis of Our local problem should give us a better understanding of the patterns of domestic violence cases and calls in your jurisdiction. Once we have analyzed our local problem or important aspects of it and established a baseline for measuring effectiveness, we should consider possible responses to address the problem.

These strategies are drawn from a variety of sources, including descriptive materials, research studies, and police reports. It is critical that you tailor responses based on reliable analysis. In most cases, an effective strategy will involve implementing several different responses. Law enforcement responses alone are seldom effective in reducing or solving the problem. Do not limit ourselves to considering what police can do; carefully consider others in your community who share responsibility for the problem and can help police better respond to it. In some



cases, the responsibility of responding may need to shift toward those who have the capacity to implement more effective responses.  
"we also have lots of natural mechanisms for cooperation, to keep conflict in check, to channel aggression, and to overcome conflict. These are just as natural to us as the aggressive tendencies."

There continues to be discussion about whether men are more abusive than women, whether men's abuse of women is worse than women's abuse of men, and whether abused men should be provided the same resources and shelters that years of advocacy, money racing, and funding has gained for women victims. Consensus in the field is that women are as likely as men to strike their partner but that - as expected - women are more likely to be injured than men.

### ***Without knowledge there can be no morality?***

Ignorance is a frail base for virtue! Yet, that it is the condition for which woman was organized, has been insisted upon by the writers who have most vehemently argued in favor of the superiority of man; a superiority not in degree, but offence; though, to soften the argument, they have labored to prove, with hidalgos generosity, that the sexes ought not to be compared; man was made to reason, woman to feel: and that together, flesh and spirit, they make the most perfect whole, by blending happily reason and sensibility into one character.  
And what is sensibility? "Quickness of sensation, quickness of perception, delicacy." Thus is it defined by Dr Johnson; and the definition gives me no other idea than of the most exquisitely polished instinct. I discern not a trace of the image of God in either sensation or matter.

If woman be allowed to have an immortal soul, she must have, as the employment of life, an understanding to improve. And when, to render the present state more complete, though every thing proves it to be but a fraction of a mighty sum, she is incited by present gratification to forget her grand destination, nature is counteracted, or she was born only to procreate and rot. Or, granting brutes of every description a soul, though not a reasonable one, the exercise of instinct and sensibility may be the step which they are to take, in this life, towards the attainment of reason in the next; so that through all eternity they will lag behind man, who, why we cannot tell, had the power given him of attaining reason in his first mode of existence.

When I treat of the peculiar duties of women, as I should treat of the peculiar duties of a citizen or father, it will be found that I do not mean to insinuate that they should be taken out of their families, speaking of the majority. "He that hath wife and children, In the regulation of a family, in the education of children, understanding, in an unsophisticated sense, is particularly required strength both of body and mind; yet the men who, by their writings, have most earnestly labored to domesticate women, have end devoured, by arguments dictated by a gross appetite, which satiety had rendered fastidious, to weaken their bodies and cramp their minds. But, if even by these sinister methods they really persuaded women, by working on their feelings, to stay at home, and fulfill the duties of a mother and mistress of a family, I should cautiously oppose opinions that led women to right conduct, by prevailing on them to make the discharge of such important duties the main business of life, though reason were insulted.

Yet, and I appeal to experience, if by neglecting the understanding they be as much, nay, more detached from these domestic employments, than they could be by



the most serious intellectual pursuit, though it may be observed, that the mass of mankind will never vigorously pursue an intellectual object, I may be allowed to infer that reason is absolutely necessary to enable a woman to perform any duty properly, and I must again repeat, that sensibility is not reason.

The comparison with the rich still occurs to me; for, when men neglect the duties of humanity, women will follow their example; a common stream hurries them both along with thoughtless celerity. Riches and honors prevent a man from enlarging his understanding, and enervate all his powers by reversing the order of nature, which has ever made true pleasure the reward of labor. Pleasure enervating pleasures are likewise, within women's reach without earning it. But, till hereditary possessions are spread abroad, how can we expect men to be proud of virtue? And, till they are, women will govern them by the most direct means, neglecting their dull domestic duties to catch the pleasure that sits lightly on the wing of time.

Ah! why do women I write with affectionate solicitude condescend to receive a degree of attention and respect from strangers different from that reciprocation of civility which the dictates of humanity and the politeness of civilization authorize between man and man? And why do they not discover, when "in the noon of beauty's power," that they are treated like queens only to be deluded by hollow respect, till they are led to resign, or not assume, their natural prerogatives? Confined, then, in cages like the feathered race, they have nothing to do but to plume themselves, and stalk with mock majesty from perch to perch.

***A king is always a king, and a woman always a woman.***

His authority and her sex ever stand between them and rational converse. With a lover, I grant, she should be so, and her sensibility will naturally lead her to endeavor to excite emotion, not to gratify her vanity, but her heart.

Mankind, including every description, wish to be loved and respected by something, and the common herd will always take the nearest road to the completion of their wishes. The respect paid to wealth and beauty is the most certain and unequivocal, and, of course, will always attract the vulgar eye of common minds. Abilities and virtues are absolutely necessary to raise men from the middle rank of life into notice, and the natural consequence is notorious the middle rank contains most virtue and abilities. Men have thus, in one station at least, an opportunity of exerting themselves with dignity, and of rising by the exertions which really improve a rational creature; but the whole female sex are, till their character is formed, in the same condition as the rich, for they are born. I now speak of a state of civilization -- with certain sexual privileges; and whilst they are gratuitously granted them, few will ever think of works of supererogation to obtain the esteem of a small number of superior people.

When do we hear of women who, starting out of obscurity, boldly claim respect on account of their great abilities or daring virtues? Where are they to be found? "To be observed, to be attended to, to be taken notice of with sympathy, complacency, and approbation, are all the advantages which they seek." True! my male readers will probably exclaim; but let them, before they draw any conclusion, recollect that this was not written originally as descriptive of women, but of the rich.

Women, commonly called ladies, are not to be contradicted in company, are not allowed to exert any manual strength; and from them the negative virtues only are expected, when any virtues are expected patience, docility, good humor, and



flexibility virtues incompatible with any vigorous exertion of intellect. Besides, by living more with each other, and being seldom absolutely alone, they are more under the influence of sentiments than passions. Solitude and reflection are necessary to give to wishes the force of passions, and to enable the imagination to enlarge the object, and make it the most desirable. The same may be said of the rich; they do not sufficiently deal in general ideas, collected by impassioned thinking or calm investigation, to acquire that strength of character on which great resolves are built. But hear what an acute observer says of the great. Do the great seem insensible of the easy price at which they may acquire the public admiration; or do they seem to imagine that to them, as to other men, it must be the purchase either of sweat or of blood? By what important accomplishments is the young nobleman instructed to support the dignity of his rank, and to render himself worthy of that superiority over his fellow-citizens, to which the virtue of his ancestors had raised them? Is it by knowledge, by industry, by patience, by self denial, or by virtue of any kind. As all his words, as all his motions are attended to, he learns an habitual regard to every circumstance of ordinary behavior, and studies to perform all those small duties with the most exact propriety. As he is conscious how much he is observed, and how much mankind are disposed to favor all his inclinations, he acts, upon the most indifferent occasions, with that freedom and elevation which the thought of this naturally inspires. His air, his manner, his deportment, all mark that elegant and graceful sense of his own superiority, which those who are born to inferior station can hardly ever arrive at. These are the arts by which he proposes to make mankind more easily submit to his authority, and to govern their inclinations according to his own pleasure; and in this he is seldom disappointed. These arts, supported by rank and pre-eminence, are, upon ordinary occasions, sufficient to govern the world.

In the middle rank of life, to continue the comparison, men, in their youth, are prepared for professions, and marriage is not considered as the grand feature in their lives; whilst women, on the contrary, have no other scheme to sharpen their faculties. It is not business, extensive plans, or any of the excursive flights of ambition, that engross their attention; no, their thoughts are not employed in rearing such noble structures. To rise in the world, and have the liberty of running from pleasure to pleasure, they must marry advantageously, and to this object their time is sacrificed, and their persons often legally prostituted.

A man when he enters any profession has his eye steadily fixed on some future advantage (and the mind gains great strength by having all its efforts directed to one point), and, full of his business, pleasure is considered as mere relaxation; whilst women seek for pleasure as the main purpose of existence. In fact, from the education, which they receive from society, the love of pleasure may be said to govern them all; but does this prove that there is a sex in souls?

The same love of pleasure, fostered by the whole tendency of their education, gives a trifling turn to the conduct of women in most circumstances; for instance, they are ever anxious about secondary things; and on the watch for adventures, instead of being occupied by duties.

A man, when he undertakes a journey, has, in general, the end in view; a woman thinks more of the incidental occurrences, the strange things that may possibly occur on the road; the impression that she may make on her fellow travelers; and, above all,



flexibility virtues incompatible with any vigorous exertion of intellect. Besides, by living more with each other, and being seldom absolutely alone, they are more under the influence of sentiments than passions. Solitude and reflection are necessary to give to wishes the force of passions, and to enable the imagination to enlarge the object, and make it the most desirable. The same may be said of the rich; they do not sufficiently deal in general ideas, collected by impassioned thinking or calm investigation, to acquire that strength of character on which great resolves are built. But hear what an acute observer says of the great. Do the great seem insensible of the easy price at which they may acquire the public admiration; or do they seem to imagine that to them, as to other men, it must be the purchase either of sweat or of blood? By what important accomplishments is the young nobleman instructed to support the dignity of his rank, and to render himself worthy of that superiority over his fellow-citizens, to which the virtue of his ancestors had raised them? Is it by knowledge, by industry, by patience, by self denial, or by virtue of any kind. As all his words, as all his motions are attended to, he learns an habitual regard to every circumstance of ordinary behavior, and studies to perform all those small duties with the most exact propriety. As he is conscious how much he is observed, and how much mankind are disposed to favor all his inclinations, he acts, upon the most indifferent occasions, with that freedom and elevation which the thought of this naturally inspires. His air, his manner, his deportment, all mark that elegant and graceful sense of his own superiority, which those who are born to inferior station can hardly ever arrive at. These are the arts by which he proposes to make mankind more easily submit to his authority, and to govern their inclinations according to his own pleasure; and in this he is seldom disbar pointed. These arts, supported by rank and pre-eminence, are, upon ordinary occasions, sufficient to govern the world.

In the middle rank of life, to continue the comparison, men, in their youth, are prepared for professions, and marriage is not considered as the grand feature in their lives; whilst women, on the contrary, have no other scheme to sharpen their faculties. It is not business, extensive plans, or any of the excursive flights of ambition, that engross their attention; no, their thoughts are not employed in rearing such noble structures. To rise in the world, and have the liberty of running from pleasure to pleasure, they must marry advantageously, and to this object their time is sacrificed, and their persons often legally prostituted.

A man when he enters any profession has his eye steadily fixed on some future advantage (and the mind gains great strength by having all its efforts directed to one point), and, full of his business, pleasure is considered as mere relaxation; whilst women seek for pleasure as the main purpose of existence. In fact, from the education, which they receive from society, the love of pleasure may be said to govern them all; but does this prove that there is a sex in souls?

The same love of pleasure, fostered by the whole tendency of their education, gives a trifling turn to the conduct of women in most circumstances; for instance, they are ever anxious about secondary things; and on the watch for adventures, instead of being occupied by duties.

A man, when he undertakes a journey, has, in general, the end in view; a woman thinks more of the incidental occurrences, the strange things that may possibly occur on the road; the impression that she may make on her fellow travelers; and, above all,



she is anxiously intent on the care of the finery that she carries with her, which is more than ever a part of herself, when going to figure on a new scene.

In short, women, in general, as well as the rich of both sexes, have acquired all the follies and vices of civilization, and missed the useful fruit. With respect to women, when they receive a careful education, they are either made fine ladies, brimful of sensibility, and teeming with capricious fancies, or mere notable women. The latter are often friendly, honest creatures, and have a shrewd kind of good sense, joined with worldly prudence, that often render them more useful members of society than the fine sentimental lady, though they possess neither greatness of mind nor taste. The intellectual world is shut against them. Take them out of their family or neighborhood, and they stand still; the mind finding no employment, for literature affords a fund of amusement which they have never sought to relish, but frequently to despise. The sentiments and taste of more cultivated minds appear ridiculous, even in those whom chance and family connections have led them to love; but in mere acquaintance they think it all affectation.

Yet if love be the supreme good, let woman be only educated to inspire it, and let every charm be polished to intoxicate the senses; but if they be moral beings, let them have a chance to become intelligent; and let love to man be only a part of that glowing flame of universal love, which, after encircling humanity, mounts in grateful incense to God.

To fulfill domestic duties much resolution is necessary, and a serious kind of perseverance that requires a more firm support than emotions, however lively and true to nature. To give an example of order, the soul of virtue, some austerity of behavior must be adopted, scarcely to be expected from a being who, from its infancy, has been made the weathercock of its own sensations. Whoever rationally means to be useful must have a plan of conduct; and in the discharge of the simplest duty, we are often obliged to act contrary to the present impulse of tenderness or compassion. Severity is frequently the most certain as well as the most sublime proof of affection; and the want of this power over the feelings, and of that lofty, dignified affection which makes a person prefer the future good of the beloved object to a present gratification, is the reason why so many fond mothers spoil their children, and has made it questionable whether negligence or indulgence be most hurtful; but I am inclined to think that the latter has done most harm.

And those people who follow, with interest and admiration, the flights of genius; or, with cooler approbation suck in the instruction which has been elaborately prepared for them by the profound thinker, ought not to be disgusted, if they find the former choleric, and the latter morose; because liveliness of fancy, and a tenacious comprehension of mind, are scarcely compatible with that pliant urbanity which leads a man, at least, to bend to the opinions and prejudices of others, instead of roughly confronting them.

But, treating of education or manners, minds of a superior class are not to be considered, they may be left to chance; it is the multitude, with moderate abilities, who call for instruction, and catch the color of the atmosphere they breathe. This respectable concourse, I contend, men and women, should not have their sensations heightened in the hot-bed of luxurious indolence, at the expense of their understanding; for, unless there be a ballast of understanding, they will never become either



... of their an aristocracy, founded on property or sterling talents, will ever  
... the weakness of women caused the word seduction to be used as an excuse for  
... of principle; nay, while they depend on man for a subsistence,  
... the full meaning of the relationship, be termed wives, or the very  
... would be subverted, and all those endearing charities that flow  
... give a sanctity to the tie, when neither love nor friendship  
... melt into selfishness.

The woman who is faithful to the father of her children demands respect,  
The strength of an affection is, generally, in the same proportion as the character  
of the object beloved, lost in that of the individual.

**Finally, we can say that Raiah And Skena were the victims of  
man's violence against them . Also, lack of ( care , sensitivity ,  
education , emotions economic circumstances and a police state )**

\*\*\*\*\*



## REFERENCES

- 1 - American Heritage Dictionary, Violence, Retrieved January 8, 2009.
- 2 - Heather Whipps, Peace or War? How early humans behaved, LiveScience.Com, March 16, 2006.
- 3 - Cindy Fazzi, Debunking the killer ape" myth, Dispute Resolution Journal, May-July 2002.
- 4 - Bruce Bawer, The Peace Racket, September 7, 2007.
- 5 - Hans-Hermann Hoppe, From the Economics of Laissez Faire to The Ethics of Libertarianism :
- 6 - Bharatan Kumarappa, Editor, For Pacifists, by M.K. Gandhi, Navajivan Publishing House, Ahmed abad, India, 1949.
- 7 - CDC Definition of Violence.
- 8 - World Report on Violence and Health, October 3, 2002.
- 9 - Arendt, Hannah , Violence. Harvest Book .
- 10 - Jason Burke, Dig uncovers Boudicca's brutal streak, The Observer , 3 December 2000 .
- 11 - Review of book War Before Civilization by Lawrence H. Keeley, July, 2004 .
- 12 - Uniform Crime Reporting Handbook (PDF). Federal Bureau of Investigation. 2004 .
- 13 - Doctrinal War: Religion and Ideology in International Conflict, in Bruce Kuklick (advisory ed.), The Monist: The Foundations of International Order, Vol. 89, No. 2 (April 2006), p. 46.
- 14 - Colombia's Uribe wins second term.
- 15 - Nazaretyan, A.P. (2007). Violence and Non-Violence at Different Stages of World History: A view from the hypothesis of techno-humanitarian balance.
- 16 - Walter Benjamin's Critique of Violence .
- 17 - Passive Aggressive Behavior, a Form of Covert Abuse
- 18 - Damm Violence.
- 19 - Wallace, Harvey (2004). Family Violence: Legal, Medical, and Social Perspectives. Allyn & Bacon .
- 20 - Mayhew, P., Mirlees-Black, C. and Percy, A. (1996). The 1996 British Crime Survey England & Wales. Home Office.
- 21 - About Domestic Violence. Office on Violence Against Women.
- 22 - The Physical and Psychological Effects of Domestic Violence on Women.
- 23 - Archer J (2002). Sex differences in physically aggressive acts between heterosexual partners A meta-analytic review. Aggression and Violent.
- 24 - Watts C, Zimmerman C (April 2002). Violence against women: global scope and magnitude.
- 25 - Passive Aggressive Behavior, a Form of Covert Abuse.
- \* Domestic Violence Assessment Policy (PDF). Children and Family Court Advisory and Support Service.
- 26 - Kalmuss, D.S. and M.A. Straus. Wife's Marital Dependency and Wife



- Abuse. in Straus and Gelles. Physical Violence in American.
- \* Harrykisson SD, Rickert VI, Wiemann CM (April 2002). Prevalence and patterns of intimate partner violence among adolescent mothers during the postpartum period.
- 27 - American Psychology Association. Violence and the Family: Report of the American Psychological Association Presidential Task Force on Violence and the Family. 1996 .
- \* Battering and the Criminal Justice System: A Feminist View. in Buzawa, E.S., C.G. Buzawa. Domestic Violence: The Changing Criminal Justice Response. Auburn House.
- 28 - Archer, J. (2000). Sex differences in aggression between heterosexual partners: A meta-analytic review. Psychological Bulletin.
- 29 - Violence in Media Entertainment; Childhood Exposure to Media Violence Predicts Young Adult Aggressive Behavior, According to a New 15-year Study, American Psychological Association press release, March 9, 2003.
- 30 - Nineteenth Century Death Tolls
- 31 - Ending Violence Against Women, Population Reports (PDF). Center for Health and Gender Equity (CHANGE). December 1999
- 32 - Commentary transferred to Huang Jing regarding the supplementary plan to suppress counterrevolutionaries in Tianjin
- 33 - The Black Book of Communism: Crimes, Terror, Repression by Stephane Courtois, et al; China: A Long March into Night by Jean-Louis Margolin, pg 479 .
- 34 - Twentieth Century Atlas - Homicide
- \* O'Leary 1993
  - \* Chornesky 2000
  - \* Dumas, Margolin, & John, 1994
  - \* Crowell & Burgess, 1996
  - \* Hotaling & Sugarman, 1986
- 35 - Bancroft, Lundy. Why does he do that? Inside the minds of angry and controlling men Berkley Publishing Group 2002 .
- 36 - Hall RC, Zisook S (1981). Paradoxical reactions to benzodiazepines.
- 37 - Jewkes, Rachel (April 20, 2002). Intimate partner violence: causes and prevention .
- 38 - Hall RC, Zisook S (1981). Paradoxical reactions to benzodiazepines.
- 39 - Benzodiazepines: Paradoxical Reactions & Long-Term Side-Effects
- 40 - Hansson O, Tonny B (March 1976). Serious psychological symptoms caused by clonazepam (in Swedish). Lakartidningen 73.
- 41 - Sushma Kapoor ( June,2000). Domestic Violence Against Women and Girls. UNICEF: Innocenti Research Centre.
- 42 - Male Victims of Domestic Violence.
- 43 - Lawrence A. Greenful et al (1998). Violence by Intimates.
- 44 - M.A. Straus (1999). The controversy over domestic violence by women: A methodological, theoretical, and sociology of science analysis. In X.B. Arriaga & S. Oskamp Eds.), Violence in Intimate Relationships .



- Abuse, in Straus and Gelles. Physical Violence in American.
- \* Harryksson SD, Rickert VI, Wiemann CM (April 2002). Prevalence and patterns of intimate partner violence among adolescent mothers during the postpartum period.
- 27 - American Psychological Association. Violence and the Family: Report of the American Psychological Association Presidential Task Force on Violence and the Family. 1996 .
- \* Battering and the Criminal Justice System: A Feminist View, in Buzawa, E.S., C.G. Buzawa. Domestic Violence: The Changing Criminal Justice Response. Auburn House.
- 28 - Archer, J. (2000). Sex differences in aggression between heterosexual partners: A meta-analytic review. Psychological Bulletin.
- 29 - Violence in Media Entertainment; Childhood Exposure to Media Violence Predicts Young Adult Aggressive Behavior, According to a New 15-year Study, American Psychological Association press release, March 9, 2003.
- 30 - Nineteenth Century Death Tolls
- 31 - Ending Violence Against Women, Population Reports (PDF). Center for Health and Gender Equity (CHANGE). December 1999
- 32 - Commentary transferred to Huang Jing regarding the supplementary plan to suppress counterrevolutionaries in Tianjin
- 33 - The Black Book of Communism: Crimes, Terror, Repression by Stephane Courtois, et al; China: A Long March into Night by Jean-Louis Margolin, pg 479 .
- 34 - Twentieth Century Atlas - Homicide  
 \* O'Leary 1993  
 \* Chornesky 2000  
 \* Doumas, Margolin, & John, 1994  
 \* Crowell & Burgess, 1996  
 \* Hotaling & Sugarman, 1986
- 35 - Bancroft, Lundy. Why does he do that? Inside the minds of angry and controlling men Berkley Publishing Group 2002 .
- 36 - Hall RC, Zisook S (1981). Paradoxical reactions to benzodiazepines.
- 37 - Jewkes, Rachel (April 20, 2002). Intimate partner violence: causes and prevention .
- 38 - Hall RC, Zisook S (1981). Paradoxical reactions to benzodiazepines.
- 39 - Benzodiazepines: Paradoxical Reactions & Long-Term Side-Effects
- 40 - Hansson O, Tonny B (March 1976). Serious psychological symptoms caused by clonazepam (in Swedish). Lakartidningen 73.
- 41 - Sushma Kapoor ( June,2000). Domestic Violence Against Women and Girls. UNICEF: Innocenti Research Centre.
- 42 - Male Victims of Domestic Violence.
- 43 - Lawrence A. Greenful et al (1998). Violence by Intimates.
- 44 - M.A. Straus (1999). The controversy over domestic violence by women: A methodological, theoretical, and sociology of science analysis. In X.B. Arriaga & S. Oskamp Eds.), Violence in Intimate Relationships .



- 45 - O.W. Barnett, C.Y. Lee & R.E. Thelen (1997). Gender differences in attributions of self-defense and control in interpartner aggression.
- 46 - MenWeb Battered Men: Why Don't Men Do Anything About It?
- 47 - Straus, Murray A. (2006), Dominance and Symmetry in Partner Violence by Male and Female University Students in 32 Nations,
- 48 - J. Archer (2000). Sex differences in aggression between heterosexual partners: A meta-analytical review. Psychological Bulletin.
- 49 - L.D. Brush (1990). Violence acts and injurious outcomes in married couples: Methodological issues in national survey of families and households.
- 50 - Michael R. Rand & Kevin Strom (1997). Violence-Related Injuries Treated in Hospital Emergency Room Departments.
- 51 - J.M. makepeace (1986). Gender differences in courtship violence. Family Relations.
- 52 - Huth-Bocks AC, Levendosky AA, Bogat GA (April 2002). The effects of domestic violence during pregnancy on maternal and infant health. Violence Vict 17.
- 53 - Johnson, M.P. (2000). Conflict and Control: Images of Symmetry and Asymmetry in Domestic Violence. in Booth, A., A.C. Crouter, and M. Clements. Couples in Conflict. Erlbaum .
- \* Gender and society,
- 54 - Jacobson, N. and J. Gottman (1998). When Men Batter Women: New Insights into Ending Abusive Relationships. Simon & Schuster.
- 55 - Reconciliation After Violent Conflict. A Handbook. International Institute for Democracy and Electoral Assistance (IDEA).
- 56 - Bachman, Ronet and Linda E. Saltzman (August 1995) Violence against Women: Estimates from the Redesigned Survey. Bureau of Justice Statistics.
- 57 - Intimate Partner Violence in the U.S. - Overview. Bureau of Justice Statistics.
- 58 - "Power and Control Wheel" (PDF). Domestic Abuse Intervention Project.
- 59 - Benzodiazepines, Paradoxical Reactions & Long-Term Side-Effects .
- 60 - Twentieth Century Democide; Atlas Wars and Democide of the Twentieth Century.
- 61 - Court Cases with Allegations of Multiple Sexual And Physical Abuse of Children .
- 62 - Terrorism and Political Violence.
- 63 - Straus MA (1980). A Sociological Perspective on the Causes of Family Violence. in Green MR. Violence and the Family. Westview .
- 64 - Rummel, R.J. Statistics of Democide: Genocide and Mass Murder since 1900 Chapter 3. LIT Verlag Münster-Hamburg-Berlin-Wien-London-Zürich (1999) .
- 65 - B.J. Morse (1995). Beyond the conflict tactics scale: Assessing gender differences in partner violence. Violence and Victims.
- 66 - Michael Cassidy, Caroline G. Nicholl, & Carmen R. Ross (2001). Results of a survey Conducted by the metropolitan Police



- Department of Victims who Reported Violence Against Women.  
Available from the DC Metropolitan Police Department.
- 67 - S.B. Sorenson, D.M. Upchurch & H. Shen (1996). Violence and Injury in marital arguments: Risk patterns of gender differences.
- 68 - C. Zlotnick, R. Kohn, J. Peterson & T. Pearlstein (1998). Partner physics victimization in a national sample of American families. *Journal of Interpersonal.*
- 69 - Church History - Kill Them All, Let God Bort Them Out!
- 70 - History of Russia, Early Slavs history, Kievan Rus, Mongol Invasion
- 71 - Estimates, sources and calculations from R.J. Rummel's China's Bloody Century: Genocide and Mass Murder Since 1900.
- 72 - Emotional Competency; Dr. Michael Obantz, From Shame-Based Masculinity to Holistic Manhood, Robin Morgan, The Demon Lover On the Sexuality of Terrorism, W.W. Norton, 1989, Chapter 5.
- 73 - American Civil War, Encyclopaedia Britannica
- 73 - Quam, Michael D. Creating Peace in an Armed Society, Karamjoa, Uganda. , 1996 .
- 74 - True hell on earth: Simon Mann faces imprisonment in the cruellest jail on the planet.
- 75 - Borderline Personality Disorder. Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders. PsychiatryOnline.
- 76 - Gottesman, Ronald, ed. Violence in America: An Encyclopedia. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons, February 1, 2000.
- 77 - Vayrynen, R., ed. To Settle or to Transform? Perspectives on the Resolution of National and International Conflicts. London, Newbury Park, New Dehli: SAGE Publications, 1991.
- 78 - Barkan, Steven E. and Lynne L. Snowden. Collective Violence. Boston: Allyn & Bacon, March 1, 2000.
- 79 - Goode, William (1971). Force and Violence in the Family. Journal of Marriage and the Family 33 .
- 80 - Hamberger, L. K., J. E. Hastings (1986). Personality Correlates of Men Who Abuse Their Partners: A Cross-Validation Study. Journal of Family Violence 1 .
- 81 - Boyle, A., S. Robinson and P. Atkinson (January 2004). Domestic Violence in Emergency Medicine Patients. Emergency Medicine Journal 21 .
- 82 - Hart, S. D., D. G. Dutton, T. Newloves (1993). The Prevalence of Personality Disorder Among Wife Assaulters. Journal of Personality Disorders 7 .
- 83 - Stephen Pinker, The History of Violence, The New Republic, March 19, 2007.
- 84 - Roberts, A.R. (1996). Battered Women Who Kill: A Comparative Study of Incarcerated Participants with a Community Sample of Battered Women". Journal of Family Violence .
- 85 - Holtzworth-Munroe, A., and G. L. Stuart (1994). Typologies of Male Batterers: Three Subtypes and the Differences Among Them. Psychological Bulletin .



- 86 - Johnson, M.P. (1995). Patriarchal Terrorism and Common Couple Violence: Two Forms of Violence Against Women. Journal of Marriage and the Family .
- 87 - Callie Marie Rennison (2001). Intimate Partner Violence and Age of Victim, 1993 - 1999. Bureau of Justice Statistics Special Report . Washington DC: U.S. Department of Justice .
- 88 - Dutton, D. G., S. K. Golant (1995). The Batterer: A Psychological Profile. Basic Books .
- 89 - Burton, John W. Violence Explained: The Sources of Conflict, Violence and Crime and Their Prevention. New York: Manchester University Press, July 1997.
- 90 - Galtung, Johan. After Violence: 3R, Reconstruction, Reconciliation, Resolution: Coping With Visible and Invisible Effects of War and Violence.
- 91 - Curle, Adam. Another Way: Positive Response to Contemporary Violence. Oxford: Jon Carpenter Publishing, April 1, 1996.
- 92 - Gad Barzilai.(2003). Communities and Law: Politics and Cultures of Legal Identities. Ann Arbor: University of Michigan Press.