Twenty years. Twenty long years. Just twenty years. The Vermont Network Against Domestic and Sexual Violence has been working to end violence against women for twenty years. The Network has evolved from humble beginnings—a fresh idea among local domestic and sexual violence organizations to create a forum for networking, synergistic advocacy, and ensuring that every area of the state has basic domestic and sexual violence services. And through it all we’ve remained consistent in our principles. From its very beginning the Network has held to a few simple tenets:

✮ Accepting and promoting local autonomy of member programs.
✮ Functioning in accord with a feminist framework.
✮ Recognizing the relationship between sexism and other oppressions and violence.
✮ Systems change must be a fundamental part of the work.
✮ Victim safety, restoration, autonomy and empowerment are always the primary focus of our work.

The Network has also attempted to carefully avoid some of the growing pains common to many advocacy organizations. We’ve tried to favor broad social change approaches to our work and avoided becoming overly intent on individualized response to sweeping social problems. We’ve also tried to avoid “professionalization”, focusing instead on promoting grassroots advocacy conducted in a professional way.

But while the fundamentals have remained the same over the years... oh how some things have changed. For example:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>1986</th>
<th>2006</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>There are 16 Network member programs serving every county in the state.</td>
<td>There are 16 Network member programs serving every county in the state.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The legislature appropriated $122,120 for domestic violence programs.</td>
<td>The legislature appropriated over $916,000 for domestic and sexual violence programs.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| Programs serve 7,704 Vermonters: 4,254 women and 3,450 children. | Last year, Programs served 34,105 Vermonters:  
• Direct service provided to 8,603 Vermonters, including 194 children in shelter, 163 children who are victims of sexual violence, and 578 persons with disabilities.  
• Provided prevention education to 15,389 youth and 8,853 college students.  
Programs respond to 14,964 hotline calls. |

The Network Office has a staff of two who assist in bringing programs together for networking and creating program standards. Most systems advocacy is with the criminal/legal systems, law enforcement and legislative systems.

The Network Office has a staff of 12 who assist in bringing programs together for networking, training, systems and policy advocacy. There are systems advocacy projects with health, criminal and civil legal, law enforcement, human services, corrections, education, economic, disability advocacy, and supervised visitation systems.
Vermont Network Honors its 20th Year

continued from page 1

So much work done in so little time. So much growth and expansion. Yet despite good work, and much effort...despite many successes over the years, we have not reached our goal. Women, men and children still suffer the effects of domestic and sexual violence again and again and again. We have not ended domestic and sexual violence in Vermont. We have a charge to continue the good work – and to do more. We have an obligation to ensure that whenever conversations happen about domestic violence and sexual violence, victims and survivors are at the center of those conversations. The Network Office and the 16 local Programs of the Network strive to be continually informed by the women, children and men who have been impacted by domestic and sexual violence. What we learn from them directs our development of services, our public policy agenda and our social change and institutions change advocacy. The advocacy voices reflect and echo the voices of thousands. We have been hearing a strong chorus that indicates what victims and survivors need in these times: we hear the need for an increased focus on prevention; for continued confidentiality for victim/survivor contacts and the content of their conversations with advocates; for assistance in the protection and recovery of children impacted by violence; and for access to affordable housing, childcare, legal representation and greater economic opportunity. The chorus grows strong when we are informed by victims and survivors, informed that respectful and consistent regard for their safety – in all of the settings in which they find themselves...at home, at work, in public – is still lacking for far too many. We hear their voices...our voices...and we commit to continued advocacy around these concerns. We hear these voices expressing the multiple barriers facing persons of color, people with disabilities, and people living in economically disadvantaged conditions.

As we move forward to address the complexities of multiple oppressions, lack of opportunity, and domestic and sexual violence, we have other challenges. There are other voices asking “haven’t we done enough?” Others proclaim that gender and the social construction of violence are meaningless to this struggle. There are some who would turn back advances in policy, legislation, resources for domestic and sexual violence programs, and system collaborations. We cannot afford to take steps backward. We have been countering these claims over and over again for the last 20 years, and will continue to do so, so long as domestic and sexual violence plague our communities.

We must move forward. When we have changed our culture to discourage violence and foster peace and respect, and when we have achieved victim-centered justice and service provision that includes prevention, intervention and restoration, then we will put an end to domestic violence and sexual violence. Only then will we be able to feel safe and be safe in our communities. We are happy to join with all of you in committing to working toward this goal.

Vermont Network staff, clockwise from top left: Jill Richard, Bethany Pombar, Amy Torchia, Marty Levin, Anne Smith, Natasha Sen, Karen Vastine, Sarah Kenney, Chani Waterhouse, Alex Bottinelli, Rose Pulliam. (Not pictured: Dianne Jabar)
What Does the Vermont Network Mean to You?

The above question was sent out to many of the people with whom we work. The following are excerpts from the responses received. We heartily thank all our colleagues for their support.

The Vermont Commission on Women and the Network share the goal of making Vermont a safer place for women and girls.... and we appreciate the work of the entire Programs’ staff who aid women in crisis in our state.

— Lilly Talbert, Communications Coordinator, Vermont Commission on Women

The Network is an invaluable training and information source. The Court Advocate Task Force provides the opportunity for input from advocates around the state and a badly needed opportunity for advocates and attorneys to exchange information and insights.

— Art Edersheim, South Royalton Legal Clinic

The Network is a crucial partner in the Safe At Home address confidentiality program. Without their assistance in enrolling victims it would be difficult to provide this valuable service to Vermonters.

— Secretary of State Deb Markowitz

As a legislator the Network is my main resource for information regarding all issues concerning violence against women. The Network is an important constant reminder that violence against women remains a serious ugly reality!

— Rep. Tony Klein

The Network has been an invaluable resource, educating me on the issues that face victims of domestic and sexual violence. It is a reliable, trustworthy voice for victims.

— Rep. Maxine Jo Grad

The existence of the Network means that we can work towards a Vermont that is free of violence against women and girls through the dedication of the 16 Programs and advocates.

— Naomi Smith, Executive Director, WomenSafe

The Vermont Network means that DAEP (Domestic Abuse Education Project) is not alone in seeking to hold men who batter accountable for their choices. When I have the support of the Network I know I am doing the right thing!

— Paul Hochandhel, Domestic Abuse Education Project, Spectrum Youth & Family Services

The nexus between legal assistance and advocacy cannot be overstated. Most victims need both. The Vermont Network provides invaluable assistance to Vermont Legal Aid attorneys on policy, trends and day-to-day contact with domestic violence advocates statewide.

— Karen Richards, Vermont Legal Aid, Inc.

We all rely on the Vermont Network to be the stalwart voice of truth for victims and survivors of violence & oppression against women. How can thanks cover that -- in gratitude, and with love.

— Theresa Lay-Sleeper, Director of Juvenile Justice Commission, DCF

The Vermont Network was the link that helped so many of the women served in Rutland County to lead free and safe lives. It showed me that when we all work together to intervene when violence happens that we can make a difference.

— Bonnie Gainer, past Director, Rutland County Women’s Network 1989 to 2004.

The Vermont Attorney General’s Office recognizes the Network as an important partner with Law Enforcement, both working to provide greater protection to victims in many aspects of the criminal justice system. We look forward to a continued collaborative relationship in an effort to make Vermont a place where victims’ voices are heard and respected.

— William Sorrell, Attorney General

The Department of Children and Families has a long history of partnering with the Vermont Network. During the early years there were definitely some “tense times”, uncomfortable discussions, and disagreements, however the Network was always willing to come to the table and continue to dialogue with us and find common ground.

— Steve Dale, DCF Commissioner

The Vermont Network has enabled the member Programs to concentrate more effectively on direct assistance to women and children victim/survivors of domestic and sexual violence. We have heavily relied upon the Network to be the liaison between the state legislature and the victim/survivors in keeping their needs at the forefront....and to enable best practice methods and the growth of the individual Network Programs.

— Wanda Bezio, Women Helping Battered Women

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Women’s Rights Movement in the U.S.
Ending Violence Against Women

For more complete timeline email Alex: library@vtnetwork.org

1848: 1st Women’s Rights Convention held in Seneca Falls, New York.

1865: 13th Amendment to the Constitution grants slaves their freedom.


1896: National Association of Colored Women is formed bringing together leaders such as Josephine St. Pierre Ruffin, Mary Church Terrell, and Anna Julia Cooper.

1903: National Women’s Trade Union League is established to fight for improved wages and working conditions.

1916: Margaret Sanger opens the 1st birth-control clinic in Brooklyn, NY.

1919: 19th Amendment to the Constitution grants women the right to vote.

1923: Equal Rights Amendment (ERA) is first introduced in Congress. It is introduced every year through the deadline, 1982, and fails each time.

1935: National Council of Negro Women is organized by Mary McLeod Bethune and lobbies against job discrimination, racism, and sexism.

1972: Temporary Restraining Orders can be obtained by married persons.

Police have authority to arrest batterers when they witness a domestic assault or have probable cause to believe a felony has been committed.

First rape crisis center in Vermont, Women’s Rape Crisis Center, is started as a nighttime hotline in Burlington.

1973: As a result of Roe v. Wade, the Supreme Court establishes a woman’s right to safe and legal abortion.

1st two shelters for battered women open in Pasadena, California & St. Paul, Minnesota.

1974: Women Helping Battered Women becomes the 1st battered women’s center & shelter. (Originally called Women’s House of Refuge)

1975: Pennsylvania passes 1st Abuse Prevention Law in US

1st women of color battered women’s shelter, Casa Myrna Vasquez, opens in Boston.

1st marital rape law is enacted in Nebraska, making it illegal for a husband to rape his wife.

1976: Umbrella opens in St. Johnsbury area and begins training women to assist sexual assault survivors. (Later becomes a dual program)

1977: National Coalition Against Sexual Assault is established.

EMERGE becomes 1st program for batterers intervention.

1978: National Coalition Against Domestic Violence, a grassroots organization, is formed as the national voice of battered women’s movement.

1st major Take Back the Night march held in San Francisco, California.

All photos in collage are from Feminist Revolution, © 1975 Redstockings, Inc.
1938: The Fair Labor Standards Act restricts child labor to children 16 years or older.

1942: Planned Parenthood Foundation of America is established.

1946: In the aftermath of World War II, the International Military Tribunal for the Far East treated rape as a war crime. Seven Japanese officers were convicted of rape. The 1st lesbian organization, Daughters of Bilitis, is founded.

1960: Birth control pills are approved by the Food and Drug Administration.

1963: Congress passes the Equal Pay Act, making it illegal to pay women less than what a man would receive for the same job. Title VII of the Civil Rights Act bars discrimination in employment on the basis of race and sex.

1968: For full-time employment (average/annual): white men: $8,000  men of color: $5,600  white women: $4,700  women of color: $3,700

1969: California is 1st state to allow couples to divorce by mutual consent. By 1985 every state has adopted a similar law.

1971: 1st rape speak-out is held by New York Radical Feminists. 1st rape crisis centers open in Oakland, California & Washington DC.

1979: Rutland County Women’s Network & Shelter begins providing services with a network of safehomes. (Originally known as Vermont’s Herstory House)

Voices Against Violence begins services in St. Albans. (Originally known as Franklin County Family Center Abuse & Rape Crisis)

1980: The Abuse Prevention Act achieves final passage but is greatly weakened from the original bill with eligibility for Relief from Abuse Orders limited to spouses and former spouses.

Battered Women’s Services and Shelter begins as a living-room meeting of community members in Washington County. (Originally known as the Vermont Shelter Project)

WomenSafe organizes in Bristol to serve battered women. Later relocates to Middlebury. (Originally known as Addison County Women in Crisis)

NEKCA Step ONE opens in Newport to serve victim/survivors of domestic & sexual violence. (Originally known as ABATE)

DELTA, a program for batterers, is organized in central Vermont.

1981: Vermont’s 4th shelter for battered women and their children, Clarina Howard Nichols Center, opens in Morrisville with the support of the Lamoille Family Center board & a generous community member donation.

The Legislature appropriates $30,000 for domestic violence programs.

New Beginnings begins serving battered women in of Windsor County.

Project Against Violent Encounters (PAVE) begins serving battered women in Bennington county.

WISE (Women’s Information Service, Inc.) located in Lebanon, NH, expands services to include Windsor County.

1979: Every state in the U.S. has at least one rape crisis center.
1983: Minneapolis domestic violence study finds arrest most effective in preventing repeated assault.

1984: AWARE (Aid to Women in Abuse & Rape Emergencies) is organized by Umbrella to serve the Hardwick area.

Safeline opens in Chelsea serving victim/survivors of domestic & sexual violence.

SACT (Sexual Assault Crisis Team) opens to serve all sexual violence victim/survivors in Washington County.

1985: Marital rape formally becomes a crime in the Vermont statutes.

1982: The Vermont Governor’s Commission on Women and Vermont Legal Aid publish the booklet *If You Are A Battered Women, You Are Not Alone.*

The Legislature appropriates $65,000 toward domestic violence programs.

The Abuse Prevention Act is amended to expand eligibility to include persons of the opposite sex living as spouses now or in the past, or persons 60 years or older living in the same household and related by blood or marriage.

1984: Family Violence Prevention & Services Act passed, earmarking federal funding for programs serving victims of domestic violence. Florida is 1st state to enact legislation mandating consideration of spouse abuse in child custody determinations.

1985: In Thurman v. Torrington, Tracy Thurman wins a $2 million judgment against the city for police failure to protect her from her husband’s violence; leads to the establishment of mandatory arrest laws in Connecticut. The Surgeon General identifies domestic violence as a major health problem.

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1994: Congress passes the Violence Against Women Act – VAWA.

1996: The Rural Domestic Violence & Child Victimization Project is established w/ the mission of creating safety for both children and non-offending parents where domestic violence and child abuse intersect.

Sexual Assault Nurse Examiner (SANE) program is started.

1990: Violating a Relief from Abuse Order becomes a crime.

1993: Vermont is first state in US to train all police on domestic violence.

1994: Congress passes the Violence Against Women Act – VAWA.

2000: Violence Against Women Act II is passed by the US Congress.
Network News / 7

1986: THE VERMONT NETWORK AGAINST DOMESTIC & SEXUAL VIOLENCE is established as a coalition of the 16 domestic & sexual violence Programs throughout Vermont.

1987: March is declared Women’s History Month by Congress.
1st national toll-free domestic violence hotline is begun by National Coalition Against Domestic Violence.
All 50 states have enacted rape reform laws.

1990: Signed into law on July 26th, the Americans with Disabilities Act is a wide-ranging legislation intended to make American society more accessible to people with disabilities.
1st Clothes Line Project begins on Cape Cod / display of shirts designed by survivors of gender-related violence.

2004: Vermont’s Model Protocol: Law Enforcement Response to Children at the Scene of a Domestic Violence Incident is first of its kind in nation.
Vermont Curriculum on Intimate Partner Violence for Healthcare Professionals is published.

2004: In Nicholson v. Scopetta, New York Court of Appeals states that “exposure of a child to (domestic) violence is not presumptively ground for removal by state child protective services, and in many instances removal may do more harm to the child than good.”

2005: The Equal Rights Amendment (ERA) is reintroduced in Congress.

2006: The Vermont Approach: A Strategic Plan for Comprehensive, Collaborative Sexual Violence Prevention is unveiled.
Protection orders are now available for victims of stalking and sexual assault who are victimized by someone who is not a member of their family or household.

2006: The Violence Against Women Act is reauthorized by Congress for the third time.
Protection orders are now available for victims of stalking and sexual assault who are victimized by someone who is not a member of their family or household.

The Work to Be Done

• Domestic violence is the leading cause of death for women aged 14-44 around the world.

• 185 rapes were reported to law enforcement in Vermont in 2004; almost half these victims were under 18, and only 1% of these cases involved a stranger.

• The US remains among those countries that do not constitutionally guarantee equal rights for women.

• In 2004, 1,460 final relief from abuse orders were issued in Vermont to domestic violence victim/survivors; 658 of the batterers subject to these orders were convicted for violating the conditions of the order.

• Worldwide more than half a million women die each year for want of adequate reproductive health care.

• Nationally, every hour 67 women are victimized by their intimate partner.

• 411 Vermont children were substantiated victims of sexual abuse in 2003.

• Women with disabilities are raped and abused at a rate twice that of the general population of women, and in 92% of these cases the women know the perpetrator.

• Nationally, an estimated 906,000 children were determined to be victims of abuse or neglect in 2003.

• More than two-thirds of the world’s 960 million illiterate adults are women. Nearly 40% of the female population in developing countries is still illiterate.

• Women’s earnings equal only 75% of men’s earnings for equal work.

• More than 70% of the world’s 1.3 billion people who live in poverty are women.

• In the lesbian and gay population, intimate partner abuse exists at the same rate as it does for the heterosexual population: 25 to 33%.

Sources for all statistics are available upon request: library@vtnetwork.org
What Does the Vermont Network Mean to You?
continued from page 3

I have worked in Social Services in Vermont for more than 30 years and the Network’s services and advocacy have made a world of positive difference for women and children.
— Rep. Alice Nitka

The Network means voice for victims in the legislature advocating for legislation that supports the needs of survivors of domestic violence and sexual assault.
— Kathryn A.C. Kennedy, Have Justice -- Will Travel

The Network means a statewide agency advocating for battered women and their children.
— Jessica McManus, Have Justice – Will Travel

In the 1950s when the neighbors heard screaming coming from our home – they turned their heads. And frankly, when we heard screaming coming from a neighbor, we turned our heads – family violence was an excepted way of life.

When my mother asked the minister for help he reminded her that marriage was “for better or worse till death do you part.”

The local doctor treated her injuries, but didn’t ask where they came from.

If my mother had chosen to use the legal system, she would have been told that “a man’s home was his castle, we do not interfere.”

Spouse abuse, child sexual abuse, and alcoholism were things no one in the community discussed.

In the 1950s the Vermont Network did not exist; there were no victim advocacy groups; there were no 24 hour hotlines, safe homes or shelters; there was not a place to turn.

Now, because of the hard work that has been done by victim advocates for decades in Vermont, all the above services, and more, are available.

Family violence is no longer an accepted way of life.
— Wynona Lund Ward, Esq., founder of Have Justice – Will Travel

Having worked with the Vermont Network for 12 years, I see it as a vast array of dedicated advocates and volunteers who share a common vision. In the past, the Network at times reminded me of a “bull in a china shop”, steamrolling its way through outside systems and seeing many of us as adversaries rather than colleagues.

As relationships grew, we have ended up as collaborative and supportive partners working together on multiple issues and levels to end domestic and sexual violence.

— Ellie Breitmaier, Coordinator, DCF Domestic Violence Unit

The Network is an amazing group of very diverse women and I so appreciate their passion & commitment to social change – it is making a difference!!
— Judy Rex, Executive Director, Center for Crime Victim Services

THE SUNSHINE PEACE AWARDS

In Wilmington, North Carolina, August 5th, 2006, the Director of the Vermont Network, Rose Pulliam, became one of the 20 recipients of the prestigious award offered through The Sunshine Lady Foundation, Inc. Candidates are nominated and selected on excellence in administration of domestic violence programs and in victim advocacy.

The Sunshine Peace Award was established to honor the vital role that workers in the domestic violence field play within our communities. Seldom do we acknowledge the enormous influence grassroots organizations have in developing resources and in facilitating the social change necessary to end violence against women and children. Each day hundreds of individuals work countless hours to bring hope, healing and safety to survivors of abuse. It is the intent of this award to recognize the courage and strength of these individuals and through that recognition, to encourage their ongoing efforts.

— Rose Pulliam

Rose Pulliam
B

efore there was money to pay them, powerful and committed women around Vermont and around the country put in countless hours answering hotlines, keeping shelters open and supporting women in accessing resources. The account that follows is an excerpt of one woman’s story about the early days of advocacy in Burlington, focusing on the establishment of Vermont’s first shelter for battered women in 1974.

Alverta Perkins was one of the incredibly dedicated volunteers who helped to get Vermont’s domestic and sexual violence advocacy programs started. Her story was collected through an oral history project undertaken by Women Helping Battered Women on the occasion of their 25th Anniversary in 1999, and echoes similar experiences of other women around Vermont. This interview was conducted by Julie Steedman, and the project was supported by a grant from the Vermont Folklife Center.

Alverta Perkins:

I think the awareness of domestic violence in this community today had its beginnings way back then when we did a lot of talking [in the community]. Sometimes we would get $25.00 for talking and believe me, we thought we were rich. Twenty-five bucks – it could help us pay copy costs. We were total volunteers - total – up until we got our first funding we were all volunteers. We put in hours....

...We housed some women in our own homes... We did the best we could. It was a very hard time. We were so frustrated knowing the need was so great and we were not really addressing it. However, we were doing community education and we were being advocates to women and we were helping some women go to court and get restraining orders. We were able to do some things.

...[After the shelter opened] the three of us were in a constant dilemma whether to fix the leaky toilets, whether to go to court with someone or... but we did start housing women.... We had as many as twenty-five women and children in that house at one time.... It was a terrible time because we had no staff, the women were on their own.... If we got a call in the middle of the night we had to go over to the house to admit them... All three of us were over at the house most of the time... after our own jobs. I was working full time at that time. We also spent our weekends over there helping the women and trying to make repairs on the house. Again, I do not think people realize how many women hours went into maintaining that place...

We had almost no money.... And the three of us were really burning out fast. In 1980 when the financial burden was huge we were in debt to the Gas Company and the Electric Company and we had a mortgage.... So we wrote letters to our creditors and we sent them five dollars. One of the members loaned us the $200.00 and we spent money - $5.00 here and $5.00 there, and to the credit of the Electric Company and the Gas Company they never stopped our service. Here is $5.00. We'll pay more when we can and eventually we paid it off. Anyway, we wrote to the bank and said that we are having difficulties; we cannot pay this month. They never foreclosed on us...

Then in 1980 we went to the United Way and asked for an emergency grant. I think I dressed up. It seems funny now. (laughter) We were such a rag-tag bunch of women. We got ourselves all spruced up to beg some money. (laughter) At any rate we went to the United Way and we were sitting around this big table with all these women. As we talked and again we had given our spiel about the statistics and about services, and you could see the women kind of nodding. You knew that either it had happened to them or that they knew someone. They knew what we were talking about...

What happened next was the first community block grant monies came into Burlington and it was the first time ever. A community meeting was held.... At that meeting Sister Margaret stood up and she said, “We would like $75,000 for our women’s shelter.” The rest of us just about died – Oh, my God - $75,000! We were this group – remember we were the same group who thought that when we got $25.00 we were rich! We thought she should sit down because she was making a fool out of herself… (laughter) We got it but only after a lot of politicking...

Dianne Jabar,
New Legal Issues Coordinator

I am honored to have the opportunity to work with the dedicated advocates from the Network Programs and with the Network Office staff. Prior to joining the Network Office I worked for five years as the Legal Advocacy Coordinator for Women Helping Battered Women and for two years as the Court Coordinator at Voices Against Violence. As the Legal Issues Coordinator I plan to continue to learn from Program advocates and utilize their expertise to direct my state-wide policy efforts. I also hope to be a support and resource for Network Programs in both their individual advocacy and in their efforts to improve the legal systems’ response to domestic and sexual violence.

A VERMONT ORAL HISTORY

From the Archives of Women Helping Battered Women

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NEW PROTECTION ORDERS

Beginning October 1, Vermont has a new resource for victims/survivors of stalking and sexual assault who are victimized by someone who is not a member of their family or household. Because survivors of these crimes are not eligible for Relief From Abuse orders (RFAs) through Vermont family courts, they previously had very few options for legal protection. Unless the perpetrator was convicted and sentenced – which we know is unfortunately too rare, and even then perpetrators can quickly be back on the street – survivors’ choices were limited. Act 193 of the 2006 legislature created new Orders Against Stalking and Sexual Assault to fill that gap.

The new Orders Against Stalking and Sexual Assault (SSAs) will be available to victims of stalking, sexual assault, lewd and lascivious conduct with a child, and aggravated sexual assault at their local superior court during regular business hours. Victims can apply regardless of whether the defendant has been convicted, and even if the crime has not been reported to law enforcement.

SSA orders can order the defendant to “stay away” from the person protected by the order, including refraining from contact of any sort, even through other people. They can also include any other protections that the judge deems necessary. Emergency orders will be available to victims/survivors if the judge concludes that there is an immediate danger, but victims/survivors will need to apply for them during business hours.

The specific language of Act 193 is available on the legislative website at www.leg.state.vt.us, or contact your local Network Member Program or the Network Office for more details.

Legal support and consultation may be available for victims/survivors interested in applying for SSA orders. For more information, contact your local Network Program or call the toll-free sexual violence hotline at 1.800.489.7273 to be connected to the Program nearest you.

NEW FROM THE NETWORK LIBRARY

Packaging Girlhood: Rescuing Our Daughters from Marketers’ Schemes


© from book-jacket: “....is a must read for anyone who cares about the health and well-being of girls. It exposes the marketing industry’s assault on preteens and is filled with helpful suggestions for beleaguered parents.” Susan Linn, associate director of the Media Center at Judge Baker

Children’s Center and instructor in psychiatry at Harvard Medical School

-Sexy. Diva. Boy Crazy. Shopper: The image of girls and girlhood that is being packaged and sold to your daughter isn’t pretty in pink. It is stereotypical, demeaning, limiting, and alarming. Girl Power has been co-opted by marketers of music, fashion, books, and television to mean the power to shop and attract boys. Girls are besieged by images in the media that encourage them to pursue accessories over academics; sex appeal over sports; fashion over friendship. These stereotypes are everywhere, from Disney movies to hip-hop lyrics, Nickelodeon cartoon to Seventeen magazine....

Packaging Girlhood exposes these stereotypes and the very limited choices presented to girls of who or what they can be. [the authors] give you guidance on how to talk with your daughters about these negative images and provide you with tools and information you need to help your girls make more positive choices about the way they define themselves in the real world....

The Macho Paradox: Why Some Men Hurt Women and How All Men Can Help

©2006 Jackson Katz; Sourcebooks, Inc.

© from cover (excerpts): “Men need to read this book. Not only because it will make the world safer for women, but because it will free men to be their true selves.” Eve Ensler, author of The Vagina Monologues

“These pages will empower both men and women to end the scourge of male violence and

continued on next page
DOMESTIC VIOLENCE AWARENESS MONTH

The Peace Dove Exhibit was unveiled at the Statehouse on October 2nd and bears witness to the thousands of Vermonters victimized by perpetrators of domestic violence, while increasing awareness about the prevalence of this crime in our communities. The display serves as a call to action for all Vermonters to help end domestic violence. The exhibit is a display of over 750 images of doves representing the 7,587 people served in 2005 by the 16 Member Programs of the VT Network: one dove for every ten victims. Similar exhibits were displayed throughout the state during October.

In using the symbol of the peace dove, the Network wishes to foster the hope that we can end domestic violence and illuminate the idea that it will take all of us working together to create a culture where this violence is not acceptable and perpetrators are held accountable. “We cannot put the responsibility on victims to end the violence and keep us safe. It is our responsibility to help create safety for them, and hold perpetrators accountable instead of blaming the victim,” states Network Director Rose Pulliam.

In addition to the Peace Dove Exhibit, radio spots and posters were created which challenge our thinking about what it means to be strong, courageous and fearless. The campaign gives us tools for teaching and modeling healthy relationships, the most effective of which is raising our voice against violence.

New From the Network Library

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abuse. Katz knows how to cut to the core of the issues, demonstrating undeniably that stopping the degradation of women should be every man’s priority.” Lundy Bancroft, author of Why Does He Do That?: Inside the Minds of Angry and Controlling Men

“Jackson Katz is an American Hero! With integrity and courage, he has taken his message – that the epidemic of violence against women is a men’s issue – into athletic teams, the military and frat houses across the country. His book explains carefully and convincingly why – and how – men can become part of the solution, and work with women to build a world in which everyone is safer.” Michael Kimmel, author of Manhood in America...

This video addresses domestic violence in the Hispanic community, covering such issues as cultural beliefs, using threats concerning immigration and child custody, the value of shelters and the dangers when leaving a relationship. It also includes the issues of the batterer – and the founder of the Training Center to Eradicate Masculine Intrafamily Violence, Antonio Ramirez, teaches batterers to reject the aspects of their culture that accept domestic violence.

The Gala

On November 3, the Network will gather at the Woodstock Country Club with advocates and allies to commemorate our 20th anniversary. Dianne Maughan, the Network’s first Director, will be our guest speaker and talk about the early days of the Network. There will be a display of posters from around the world, a slide show, resources, great food and conversation. We’ll also celebrate our community allies and honor our advocates!
Vermont Network Member Programs

* = Shelter

**AWARE**
P.O. Box 307, Hardwick, VT 05843
Hotline: 802.472.6463

*Battered Women’s Services and Shelter (BWSS)*
P.O. Box 652, Barre, VT 05641
Hotline: 877.543.9498

*Clarina Howard Nichols Center (CHNC)*
P.O. Box 517, Morrisville, VT 05661
Hotline: 802.888.5256

**NEKCA Step O.N.E.**
273 Main St. #1, Newport, VT 05855
Hotline: 1.800.224.7837

**New Beginnings**
12 Valley Street, Springfield, VT 05156
Hotline: 802.883.2050 or 802.674.6700

**PAVE (Project Against Violent Encounters)**
P.O. Box 227, Bennington, VT 05201
Hotline: 802.442.2111

*Rutland County Women’s Network and Shelter (RCWNS)*
P.O. Box 313, Rutland, VT 05701
Hotline: 802.775.3232

**Safeline**
P.O. Box 368, Chelsea, VT 05038
Hotline: 1.800.639.7233

**Sexual Assault Crisis Team (SACT)**
4 Cottage Street, Barre, VT 05641
Hotline: 802.479.5577

**Umbrella**
1222 Main Street #301,
St. Johnsbury, VT 05819
Hotline: 802.748.8141 or 748.8645

*Voices Against Violence*
P.O. Box 72, Saint Albans, VT 05753
Hotline: 802.524.6575

**WISE (Women’s Information Service)**
79 Hanover Street, Lebanon, NH 03766
Hotline: 603.448.5525/1.866.348.WISE

*Women Helping Battered Women (WHBW)*
P.O. Box 1535, Burlington, VT 05402
Hotline: 802.658.1996 (also the TTY#)

*Women’s Crisis Center*
P.O. Box 933, Brattleboro, VT 05302
Hotline: 802.254.6954 or 1.800.773.0689

**Women’s Rape Crisis Center**
P.O. Box 92, Burlington, VT 05402
Hotline: 802.863.1236 or 1.800.773.0689

**WomenSafe**
P.O. Box 67, Middlebury, VT 05753
Hotline: 802.388.4205 or 1.800.388.4205
TTY: 388.9181

Statewide Hotlines:
[will connect you with closest local Program]
1-800-228-7395 (Domestic Violence)
1-800-489-7273 (Sexual Assault)