

The Parenting of Men Who Batter

Lundy Bancroft

It's Saturday morning in the Franklin home.* Breakfast is rushed because Marty, who is 12 years old, and his sister Rhonda, 9, have early soccer games. Their mother, Donna, is scurrying around while her husband, Troy, eats and reads the morning paper. Marty grumbles to his mother, "Ma, hurry up! I told you last week, the coach picks the starting players 20 minutes before game time."

His mother snaps back, "If you had washed your uniform last night like I asked you to, we wouldn't be in such a hurry." Rhonda pipes in, "I did mine."

Marty shoots his sister a dirty look and says, "Oh, I guess I just can't compete with goody two-shoes here. Hey, maybe my soccer suit is dirty, but at least I don't get the Bitch of the Year Award."

Donna reacts sternly, saying, "Don't talk that way to your sister, young man!" Troy now glances up from his paper, annoyed. "How the hell do you expect Marty to react? If he's not absolutely perfect, both of you are all over him."

"Never mind, Dad," Marty breaks in flippantly, "I'm used to it. If one of them isn't bitching at me, it's the other."

Donna's blood begins to boil as Troy returns to reading. "Your son just called me a bitch. You're his father—you have nothing to say about it?" Troy half rises out of his seat. "Yeah, I do have something to say. If you would conduct yourself like an adult, instead of getting all hysterical, things wouldn't get like this with the children. Don't be so damn sensitive. Marty didn't call you a bitch, he said you bitch at him, which is true. You do."

Marty laughs. Rhonda does too, then immediately feels ashamed toward her mother and turns red in the face. Their mother yells loudly at Troy, "It's not me! You're the problem here, you're just encouraging his bad attitude!"

Troy pounces out of his seat yelling back, "That's enough out of you, you goddamned bitch!" Troy then hurls his newspaper to the floor and shoves Donna hard toward the kitchen door so that she stumbles and falls. "Get the hell out of here, right now," he screams, "or you'll be sorry!" Donna bursts into tears and runs up to the bedroom. Marty and Rhonda are left trembling, although Marty forces a smile and mumbles to Rhonda, "What the hell does Mom expect?"

The published research on children's exposure to domestic violence focuses largely on two aspects of their experience: the trauma of witnessing physical assaults against their mother, and the tension produced by living with a high level of conflict between their parents.¹ As important as these factors are, they reflect only one aspect of many complex problems that typically pervade the children's daily lives. The bulk of these difficulties have their roots in the fact that the children are living with a batterer present in their home. The parenting characteristics commonly observed in batterers have implications for the children's emotional and physical well-being, their relationships with their mothers and siblings, and the development of their belief systems. All of these issues need to be examined in making determinations regarding custody and visitation in cases involving histories of domestic violence.

THE BATTERER PROFILE: IMPLICATIONS FOR CHILDREN

Batterers have been established to have a profile that distinguishes them from non-battering men. Each of these identified characteristics can have an impact on children's experience and development. Some of the critical areas that court personnel should be aware of include:

Control: Coerciveness is widely recognized as a central quality of battering men.² It is commonly true that one of the spheres of the battered woman's life that is subject to heavy control by the batterer is her parenting. In some cases, this control begins even before the children are born, through such behaviors as the batterer refusing to use birth control, requiring or forbidding the woman to terminate a pregnancy, or causing her pregnancy through a sexual assault.³ Once children are born, the batterer may overrule the mother's parenting decisions, and he may enforce his will by verbally abusing the mother or physically assaulting her when he is angry about the children's behavior or when she does not cede to his parenting directives,⁴ as the opening scenario illustrates. Researchers have found that battered women are far more likely than other women to feel that they must alter their parenting styles when their partners are present.⁵ Thus, children are being raised in a context where their mother cannot safely use her best judge-

Footnotes

- * Though fictional, this scenario incorporates family dynamics from a number of the author's cases.
1. See, e.g., B.B. ROBBIE ROSSMAN ET AL., CHILDREN AND INTERPARENTAL VIOLENCE: THE IMPACT OF EXPOSURE (2000).
2. See SALLY A. LLOYD & BETH C. EMERY, THE DARK SIDE OF COURTSHIP: PHYSICAL AND SEXUAL AGGRESSION (2000).
3. Some history of intimate partner rape is present in 25% to 40% of domestic violence cases, and statistics that include other kinds of sexual assault to battered women are even higher. See Patricia Mahoney & Linda Williams, *Sexual Assault in Marriage*:

Prevalence, Consequences, and Treatment of Wife Rape, in PARTNER VIOLENCE: A COMPREHENSIVE REVIEW OF 20 YEARS OF RESEARCH, at 113-157 (J. Jasinski & L. Williams, eds., 1998).

4. See James Ptacek, *The Tactics and Strategies of Men Who Batter: Testimony from Women Seeking Restraining Orders*, in VIOLENCE BETWEEN INTIMATE PARTNERS: PATTERNS, CAUSES, AND EFFECTS, at 104-123, (A. Cardarelli, ed., 1997).
5. See George W. Holden & Kathy L. Ritchie, *Linking Extreme Marital Discord, Child Rearing, and Child Behavior Problems: Evidence from Battered Women*, 62 CHILD DEVELOPMENT 311, 311-327 (1991).

ment about how to care for them.

Entitlement: Batterers generally have much higher rates than other men of believing that they are entitled to use violence toward female partners when they deem it to be necessary,⁶ and to take an overall stance in the relationship of claiming superior status and expecting catering and deference.⁷ Troy exhibits his entitlement and sense of superiority by, for example, contributing nothing to the work of a very busy morning and actively encouraging his son's negative attitudes toward females.

Clinical observation indicates that the higher a batterer's level of entitlement, the more likely he is to chronically behave in selfish and self-centered ways. He may, for example, become irate or violent when he feels that his partner is paying more attention to the children than to him, which can make it difficult for the mother to properly meet the children's physical and emotional needs. Similarly, he may treat the mother like a servant in front of the children, so that they learn to disrespect her and treat her in a similar fashion. In addition, many batterers cause *role reversal* in their relationships with their children, where the children are made to feel responsible to take care of the battering parent and meet his needs. This can create a burden of parentification for the children, in addition to making them more vulnerable to sexual abuse.

Manipulation: A batterer commonly is manipulative of family members, using such tactics as dishonesty, false promises, and the sowing of divisions to increase his power and escape accountability.⁸ Batterers tend, for example, to cultivate a public image of generosity and kindness. When children observe the batterer's popularity in the community, they can become more likely to blame their mother or themselves for the abuse in the home, because other people do not seem to believe that their father has a problem. Manipulation may also involve lying to the children, or drawing them in as agents of the abuse, as exhibited by Troy when he gets his children to laugh at inappropriate jokes about their mother. Children who are traumatized by exposure to violent acts are at greater risk of being psychologically harmed by such manipulation than chil-

dren who are less emotionally vulnerable.

Possessiveness: Men who batter commonly perceive their partners as owned objects,⁹ and this outlook extends to their children in many cases. Many clients of mine have, for example, defended their physical or sexual abuse of the children by insisting that it is their paternal prerogative to treat their children as they see fit. Batterers' possessiveness toward both partners and children can have important post-separation implications. For example, batterers have been found to seek custody at higher rates than non-battering fathers do,¹⁰ and to be at their greatest risk of committing homicide of women or children during and after the break-up of a relationship.¹¹ Parents who perceive children as possessions have been observed to have high rates of child abuse in general,¹² and the link between such attitudes and incest perpetration is widely noted.¹³

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This is a brief and partial review of the batterer profile. Each of the characteristics commonly found in batterers, including denial and minimization about their abusive and violent actions, battering in multiple relationships, and high level of resistance to change, can have an important impact on children who are exposed to them.¹⁴

RISK OF CHILD ABUSE

The various published studies of physical abuse of children by batterers indicate that roughly half of batterers repeatedly assault children in the home, a rate about 700% that of non-battering men.¹⁵ An equally substantial body of research finds batterers four or more times more likely than other men to sexually abuse their children or stepchildren. Exposure to domes-

6. See Jay Silverman & G. Williamson, *Social Ecology and Entitlements Involved in Battering by Heterosexual College Males: Contributions of Family and Peers*, 12 VIOLENCE & VICTIMS 147, 147-164 (1997).
7. See D. Adams, Empathy and Entitlement: A Comparison of Battering and Nonbattering Husbands (unpublished doctoral dissertation [available from Emerge, 2380 Massachusetts Ave., Cambridge, MA, 02140]); see also JEFFREY EDLESON & RICHARD TOLMAN, *INTERVENTION FOR MEN WHO BATTER: AN ECOLOGICAL APPROACH* (1992).
8. See LUNDY BANCROFT & JAY SILVERMAN, *THE BATTERER AS PARENT: ADDRESSING THE IMPACT OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE ON FAMILY DYNAMICS* (2002).
9. See Adams, *supra* note 7.
10. See AMERICAN PSYCHOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION PRESIDENTIAL TASK FORCE ON VIOLENCE & THE FAMILY, *VIOLENCE & THE FAMILY* (1996).
11. See L. LANGFORD, ET AL., *HOMICIDES RELATED TO INTIMATE PARTNER VIOLENCE IN MASSACHUSETTS 1991-1995* (1999); NEIL WEBSDALE, *UNDERSTANDING DOMESTIC HOMICIDE* (1999).
12. See C. Ayoub, et al., *Alleging Psychological Impairment of the*

Accuser to Defend Oneself Against a Child Abuse Allegation: A Manifestation of Wife Battering and False Accusation, in *ASSESSING CHILD MALTREATMENT REPORTS: THE PROBLEM OF FALSE ALLEGATIONS*, at 191-207 (M. Robin, ed., 1991).

13. See ERIC LEBERG, *UNDERSTANDING CHILD MOLESTERS: TAKING CHARGE* (1997); see also R.K. Hanson, et al., *The Attitudes of Incest Offenders: Sexual Entitlement and Acceptance of Sex with Children*, 21 CRIMINAL JUSTICE & BEHAVIOR 187, 187-202 (1994); ANNA SALTER, *TREATING CHILD SEX OFFENDERS AND VICTIMS: A PRACTICAL GUIDE* (1988).
14. See BANCROFT & SILVERMAN, *supra* note 8.
15. See Murray A. Straus, *Ordinary Violence, Child Abuse, and Wife-Beating: What Do They Have in Common?* in *PHYSICAL VIOLENCE IN AMERICAN FAMILIES* at 403-424 (Murray Straus & Richard Gelles, eds., 1990); see also Lee H. Bowker, et al., *On the Relationship Between Wife Beating and Child Abuse*, in *FEMINIST PERSPECTIVES ON WIFE ABUSE* at 159-174 (Kersti Yllo & M. Bograd, eds., 1988); E. Suh & E.M. Abel, *The Impact of Spousal Violence on the Children of the Abused*, 4 JOURNAL OF INDEPENDENT SOCIAL WORK 27, 27-34 (1990).

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No evidence currently exists to suggest that the risk of child abuse by a batterer declines post-separation, and such risk may increase. Batterers tend to be enraged and retaliatory for an extended period after a relationship ends, contributing to volatility in their behavior, and they sometimes increase their targeting of the children as a way to frighten or upset the mother because the separation causes a loss of access to avenues to abuse the mother directly.¹⁸ The risk to children may also be augmented by the fact that the battered mother is no longer able to monitor the batterer's treatment of the children during his times of contact with them. Clinicians sometimes observe that courts are reluctant to believe reports from battered women regarding mistreatment of their children during court-ordered visitation, which can sometimes leave children vulnerable to ongoing abuse by the batterer.

THE BATTERER'S PARENTING STYLE

Apart from the risk of overt child abuse, batterers often tend toward authoritarian, neglectful, and verbally abusive approaches to child-rearing.¹⁹ The effects on the children of these parenting weaknesses may be intensified by their prior traumatic experience of witnessing violence. For example, children whose battering fathers yell or bark orders at them appear to be more shaken by these experiences than children who have not been exposed to violence, as they are aware of his capacity for physical assault whether or not he has ever assaulted them directly. My colleagues and I also often observe that a batterer's authoritarian or intimidating behaviors in the children's presence, or toward them directly, can cause traumatic memories to be reawakened in them, with resultant increase in their symptoms and interference in their social and

intellectual development. Batterers have also been observed to be manipulative of children, and to exhibit neglectful parenting, including inadequate supervision of safety.²⁰ Additional crucial problems in the parenting of men who batter include the use of the children as weapons against the mother and the undermining of the mother's authority, which are discussed further below, with important post-separation implications.

THE BATTERER AS ROLE MODEL

Boys who are exposed to domestic violence show dramatically elevated rates of battering their own partners as adolescents or adults.²¹ Research suggests that this connection is a product largely of the values and attitudes that boys learn from witnessing battering behavior.²² Daughters of battered women show increased difficulty in escaping partner abuse in their adult relationships.²³ Both boys and girls have been observed to accept various aspects of the batterer's belief system,²⁴ including the view that victims of violence are to blame, that women exaggerate hysterically when they report abuse, that males are superior to females, and that the use of violence against women by men is justifiable.²⁵ Donna and Troy's son, Marty, exhibits, for example, his absorption of his father's negative and degrading attitudes toward females, which he acts out toward his sister, Rhonda, and toward his mother.

The destructive influence that batterers can have on children's belief systems, and therefore on their future behavior, has not received adequate attention in most professional publications, and appears to be largely overlooked in crafting custody and visitation determinations. Children who are traumatized may be particularly easy to influence because of their elevated needs for belonging, security, and self-esteem. Therefore, decisions to place children in unsupervised contact with a batterer should be made with great care.

UNDERMINING OF THE MOTHER'S AUTHORITY

Battering is inherently destructive to maternal authority. As we saw with Troy in the opening scenario, the batterer's behavior provides a model for children of contemptuous and aggressive behavior toward their mother. The predictable result, confirmed by many studies, is that children of battered women have increased rates of violence and disobedience toward their

16. See e.g., Laura McCloskey, et al., *The Effect of Systemic Family Violence on Children's Mental Health*, 66 CHILD DEVELOPMENT 1239, 1239-1261 (1995); G. Paveza, *Risk Factors in Father-Daughter Child Sexual Abuse*, 3 JOURNAL OF INTERPERSONAL VIOLENCE 290, 290-306 (1988); Elizabeth A. Sirles & Pamela J. Franke, *Factors Influencing Mothers' Reactions to Intrafamily Sexual Abuse*, 13 CHILD ABUSE & NEGLECT 131, 131-139 (1989). See also, Merrilyn McDonald, *The Myth of Epidemic False Allegations of Sexual Abuse in Divorce Cases*, COURT REVIEW, Spring 1998, at 12.

17. See, e.g., LEBERG, *supra* note 13; ANNA SALTER, *TRANSFORMING TRAUMA: A GUIDE TO UNDERSTANDING AND TREATING ADULT SURVIVORS OF CHILD SEXUAL ABUSE* (1995).

18. See BANCROFT & SILVERMAN, *supra* note 8

19. See MARGOLIN ET AL., *FAMILY INTERACTION PROCESS: AN ESSENTIAL TOOL FOR EXPLORING ABUSIVE RELATIONS* (1996).

20. See BANCROFT & SILVERMAN, *supra* note 8.

21. See Silverman & Williamson, *supra* note 6.

22. See Fred Markowitz, *Attitudes and Family Violence: Linking Intergenerational and Cultural Theories*, 16 JOURNAL OF FAMILY VIOLENCE 205, 205-218 (2001). See also, Silverman & Williamson, *supra* note 6.

23. See S. Doyne, et al., *Custody Disputes Involving Domestic Violence: Making Children's Needs a Priority*, 50 JUVENILE AND FAMILY COURT JOURNAL 1, 1-12 (1999).

24. D. J. Hurley & Peter Jaffe, *Children's Observations of Violence: II, Clinical Implications for Children's Mental Health Professionals*, 35 CANADIAN JOURNAL OF PSYCHIATRY 471, 471-476 (1990).

25. See BANCROFT & SILVERMAN, *supra* note 8.

mothers.²⁶ These inherent effects are aggravated in many cases by the batterer's deliberate weakening of the mother's ability to set limits, which may be accompanied by violence toward her regarding issues about the children.²⁷ We saw Troy, for example, give explicit approval to his son's disrespectful language toward Donna. Troy is able in this way to enhance his own power in the family and ensure that his wife will appear to be an ineffective or volatile parent. Troy then goes on to assault Donna to retaliate against her for her efforts to stand up for herself and for her daughter.

IMPACT ON FAMILY DYNAMICS

Many other behaviors that are commonly observed in batterers can distort family functioning. Some common examples include:

Interfering with a mother's parenting. Partners of my battering clients make frequent reports of being prevented from picking up a crying infant or from assisting a frightened or injured child, of being barred from providing other basic physical or emotional care, and even of being forbidden to take children to medical appointments. Interference of this kind can cause the children to perceive their mother as uncaring or unreliable, feelings the batterer may reinforce by verbally conditioning the children through statements such as, "Your mother doesn't love you" or "Mommy only cares about herself." The trauma caused to the mother by domestic violence can also sometimes make it more difficult to be fully present and attentive for her children,²⁸ which the batterer may then use to his advantage in a custody or visitation dispute.

Sowing divisions within the family. In our opening scenario, Troy uses favoritism to build a special relationship with one of his children (Marty), demonstrating a dynamic that occurs frequently in the parenting of men who batter. As other researchers have noted, the favored child is particularly likely to be a boy, and the batterer may bond with him partly through encouraging a sense of superiority to females.²⁹ Batterers may also sow divisions by deliberately creating or feeding familial tensions. These behaviors are a likely factor in the high rate of intersibling conflict, including violence, observed in families exposed to battering behavior.³⁰ Descriptions of division-sowing behaviors in incest perpetrators³¹ are remarkably similar to clinical observations of these behaviors in men who batter.³²

Use of the children as weapons. Many batterers use children as a vehicle to harm or control the mother,³³ through such tac-

tics as destroying the children's belongings to punish the mother, requiring the children to monitor and report on their mother's activities, or threatening to kidnap or take custody of the children if the mother attempts to end the relationship. These behaviors draw the children into the abuser's behavior pattern. Post-separation, many batterers use unsupervised visitation as an opportunity to abuse the mother through the children by alienating them from the mother, encouraging them to behave in destructive or defiant ways when they return home, or returning them dirty, unfed, or sleep-deprived from visitation.³⁴ These important dynamics rarely appear to be taken into account in crafting custody and visitation plans.

Retaliation for the mother's efforts to protect the children. A mother may find that she is assaulted or intimidated if she attempts to prevent the batterer from mistreating the children, or may find that he harms the children more seriously to punish her for standing up for them, and therefore may be forced over time to stop intervening on her children's behalf.³⁵ In our opening scenario, Troy's assault on Donna was a direct result of her efforts to protect her daughter from psychological harm, and may have the effect of intimidating her the next time she would like to protect her children from him. This dynamic can lead children to believe that their mother doesn't care about the ways in which the batterer is hurting them, because she sometimes maintains a frightened silence in the face of his behavior. This perception in children can be exacerbated in cases where a court requires a battered woman to send her children to visitation with their father despite their objections. It therefore becomes critically important for children who have been exposed to domestic violence not to be required to see or speak with the perpetrator when they are voicing or demonstrating a preference not to do so.

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POST-SEPARATION IMPLICATIONS

Custody and visitation determinations in the context of domestic violence need to be informed by an awareness of the

26. See Peter Jaffe & Robert Geffner, *Child Custody Disputes and Domestic Violence: Critical Issues for Mental Health, Social Service, and Legal Professionals*, in CHILDREN EXPOSED TO MARITAL VIOLENCE: THEORY, RESEARCH & APPLIED ISSUES at 371-408 (George W. Holden, et al., eds., 1998).

27. See Ptacek, *supra* note 4.

28. A. Levendosky & Sandra Graham-Bermann, *Trauma and Parenting: An Addition to an Ecological Model of Parenting*, in CHILDREN EXPOSED TO DOMESTIC VIOLENCE at 25-36 (Robert Geffner, et al., eds., 2000).

29. See Janet R. Johnston & Linda E.G. Campbell, *Parent-Child Relationships In Domestic Violence Families Disputing Custody*, 31 FAMILY & CONCILIATION COURTS REVIEW 282, 282-298 (1993). Although Johnston and Campbell make observations that are very

similar to mine regarding family functioning in domestic violence cases, they reach almost opposite conclusions, greatly minimizing the risk to children from unsupervised contact with most batterers. For a detailed critique of their formulations, see BANCROFT & SILVERMAN, *supra* note 8.

30. See Hurley & Jaffe, *supra* note 24.

31. See LEBERG, *supra* note 13.

32. See BANCROFT & SILVERMAN, *supra* note 8.

33. See J. Erickson & A. Henderson, *Diverging Realities: Abused Women and Their Children*, in EMPOWERING SURVIVORS OF ABUSE: HEALTH CARE FOR BATTERED WOMEN AND THEIR CHILDREN at 138-155 (Jacqueline Campbell, ed., 1998).

34. See BANCROFT & SILVERMAN, *supra* note 8.

35. See, e.g., ANN JONES, *NEXT TIME SHE'LL BE DEAD* (1994).

Children also need a sense of safety in order to heal well, which may not be fostered by leaving them in the unsupervised care of a man whose violent tendencies they have witnessed . . .

one from previous witnessing of domestic violence and the other from their parents' divorce.³⁶

In evaluating custody and visitation and crafting appropriate parenting plans, the following elements require close examination:

The children's healing needs. There is a wide consensus that children's recovery from exposure to domestic violence and from divorce depends largely on the quality of their relationship with the non-battering parent and with their siblings.³⁷ Therefore, visitation plans should take into account whether the batterer is likely, based on his past and current behavior, to continue (or begin) to undermine the mother's authority, interfere with mother-child relationships, or cause tension between siblings, all of which can interfere significantly with children's healing. Children also need a sense of safety in order to heal well,³⁸ which may not be fostered by leaving them in the unsupervised care of a man whose violent tendencies they have witnessed, even if they feel a strong bond of affection for him.³⁹

The need for detailed assessment. A batterer's history of parenting behaviors must be investigated carefully, to assess the presence of any of the common problems described above,

destructive parenting behaviors exhibited by many batterers, and in particular the ways in which these behaviors may damage or eliminate the potential for children to heal psychologically and socially from the traumatic experiences they have endured. Exposure to a batterer's inappropriate parenting has especially important implications for children who are struggling with two sets of psychological injuries,

with particular attention to the risk that he may use children as a vehicle for continued abuse of the mother. Such assessment cannot be properly performed through reliance on clinical evaluation of the father, mother, or children. It must involve extensive collecting of evidence from other sources of information, such as school personnel, witnesses to important events, police and medical reports, child protective records, telephone and mail communications, and other sources. Courts must also ensure that custody evaluators have extensive training on the multiple sources of risk to children from unsupervised contact with batterers, such as the ones discussed above.⁴⁰

Safely fostering father-child relationships. Except in cases where a batterer has been terrifyingly violent or threatening to the mother in the presence of the children, or has abused the children directly in a severe and repeated form, it is common for children to request some degree of ongoing contact with their battering fathers. In many cases, they may benefit from such contact as long as safety measures are provided, the contact is not overly extensive, and the abuser is not permitted to cause setbacks to the children's healing process.

One way to foster these goals is to increase the use of professionally supervised visitation, ideally based in a visitation center. Any future transition to unsupervised visitation should not be treated as assumed or automatic, but should instead be conditioned on the batterer completing a high-quality batterer intervention program, dealing seriously with any substance abuse issues he has, and showing other indications of being serious about changing his abusive behavior and accepting responsibility for his past actions.⁴¹

Where careful assessment leads to the conclusion that unsupervised visitation is physically and emotionally safe for the children, visits that are kept relatively short in duration and that do not include overnight stays can help to reduce the batterer's ability to damage children's critical healing relationship with their mother. Such restricted contact can allow the children to meet their need to have an ongoing bond with their

36. The great majority of children who live with a batterer directly see or hear one or more acts of violence. See J. Kolbo, et al., *Children Who Witness Domestic Violence: A Review of Empirical Literature*, 11 JOURNAL OF INTERPERSONAL VIOLENCE 281, 281-293 (1996). There have also been a substantial number who have witnessed sexual assaults against their mother: See Janis Wolak & David Finkelhor, *Children Exposed to Partner Violence*, in PARTNER VIOLENCE: A COMPREHENSIVE REVIEW OF 20 YEARS OF RESEARCH at 73-111 (Jana Jasinski & Linda M. Williams, eds., 1998).

37. See Sheryl Heller, et al., *Research on Resilience to Child Maltreatment: Empirical Considerations*, 23 CHILD ABUSE & NEGLECT 321, 321-338 (1998); Sandra Graham-Bermann, *The Impact of Woman Abuse on Children's Social Development: Research and Theoretical Perspectives*, in CHILDREN EXPOSED TO MARITAL VIOLENCE: THEORY, RESEARCH & APPLIED ISSUES, at 21-54 (George Holden, et al., eds., 1998).

38. See Bessell A. van der Kolk & Alexander C. McFarlane, *The Black Hole of Trauma*, in TRAUMATIC STRESS: THE EFFECTS OF OVERWHELMING EXPERIENCE ON MIND, BODY & SOCIETY at 3-23 (Bessell A. van der Kolk, et al., eds., 1996).

39. Note that both children and adults can become strongly bonded

in an unhealthy way to a perpetrator of abuse through a process known as *traumatic bonding*. See Donald Dutton, & Susan Painter, *Traumatic Bonding: The Development of Emotional Attachments in Battered Women and Other Relationships of Intermittent Abuse*, 6 VICTIMOGY: AN INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL 139, 139-155 (1983). See also Donald Dutton, & Susan Painter, *The Battered Woman Syndrome: Effects of Severity and Intermittency of Abuse*, 63 AMERICAN JOURNAL OF ORTHOPSYCHIATRY 614, 614-622 (1993); BEVERLY JAMES, *HANDBOOK FOR TREATMENT OF ATTACHMENT-TRAUMA PROBLEMS IN CHILDREN* (1994). I have observed that evaluators who assess the strength of children's bonds with their battering fathers rarely address the role of traumatic bonding.

40. A detailed guide to performing proper custody and visitation evaluations in the context of domestic violence allegations is available. See BANCROFT & SILVERMAN, *supra* note 8.

41. It should be noted that batterer programs that are run on a "power-and-control" model have been found to be more effective than was previously believed, especially if any attendant drug and alcohol issues are also properly addressed. See EDWARD W. GONDOLF, *BATTERER INTERVENTION SYSTEMS* (2001).

father and to share key life events, while simultaneously limiting his influence as a destructive role model, which, as already noted here, has been shown to put them at very high risk for future involvement in domestic violence. A plan of this kind also helps to ensure that children feel securely and safely attached to their primary home, and to feel that the court system is empowering their mother to protect them, elements that are indispensable to recovery of traumatized children.

CONCLUSION

Children who are exposed to domestic violence have multiple potential sources of emotional and physical injury from the batterer's behavior, well beyond the witnessing of assaults alone; their potential for recovery from past domestic violence can be compromised by ongoing unsupervised contact with their father. Additionally, children are at risk to develop destructive attitudes and values that can contribute to behavioral and developmental problems. Abused mothers face many obstacles in attempting to protect their children from a batterer, and can benefit when their protective efforts receive strong support from courts and child protective services. Family and juvenile court personnel, as well as those working

in child protection agencies, can strengthen the quality of their interventions on behalf of children by deepening their understanding of the common patterns that may appear in the parenting of men who batter, including ways in which a batterer may damage mother-child and sibling relationships and make it difficult for a mother to parent her children. Courts can increase their effectiveness in domestic violence cases involving children by focusing on maternal and child safety, and by seeking ways to reduce the batterer's influence as a role model, particularly for his sons.



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