AMERICA IS FACING A TEST of its determination to confront domestic violence. Two tests, really: one, a court case; the other, a piece of federal legislation, each signaling in its own way whether the struggle to ensure women's safety is advancing or in retreat. That struggle—which is as old as Carrie Nation—has made great strides over the last three decades. Domestic violence has been acknowledged and defined, recognized in law, and countered with programs ranging from counseling to shelters to hot lines to enforcement training and judicial reform. As a result, the overall incidence of women being battered or killed by intimate partners has declined or leveled off.

Still, as many as 4 million women are assaulted by spouses or partners each year, and 1,200 are killed. Clearly, the fight is not over.

It certainly isn't over for Jessica Gonzales, who in June lost her case, *Castle Rock v. Gonzales*, before the U.S. Supreme Court. One day in 1999, Gonzales's estranged husband abducted their three daughters from her front yard and murdered them, a carnage that might have been prevented had the Castle Rock, Colorado, police department not repeatedly refused to act on the protective order she'd sworn out. Gonzales sued the town for its negligence; when her case reached the Supreme Court, the Bush administration weighed in on Castle Rock's side. The arguments were technical legal dissections; left hanging was any consideration of the mayhem an adverse court decision could introduce into many women's lives. After the court's ruling favoring Castle Rock, advocates fear a future where restraining orders, standard protection sought by thousands of women each year, will ring hollow, leaving abused women with even less legal support.

That was one test. The second will come when Congress deliberates the renewal of the 10-year-old Violence Against Women Act, which will expire on September 30. Advocates of the successful and popular legislation hope it will be buttressed with enhanced funding but fear its support will be cut.

These decisions have enormous ramifications for women and the advocates battling for their safety. Judging from the casualties, the battle remains to be won.

This is an amended version of a piece appearing in the July/August 2005 print issue of *Mother Jones*.

About **Mother Jones**

For nearly thirty years, *Mother Jones'* mission has been to produce revelatory journalism that seeks to inform and inspire a more just and democratic world and to provide a distinctively original take on culture and contemporary life. *Mother Jones* stands with one foot in the American tradition of courageous, independent investigative journalism, and the other in the legacy of smart, effective and progressive social change. While our values inspire our choice of investigative topics, as professional journalists we are committed to the highest standards of fairness, accuracy and integrity.

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PERCENTAGE OF MOTHERS UNDER 18 WHO EXPERIENCE DOMESTIC

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NUMBER OF WOMEN KILLED BY DOMESTIC PARTNERS EACH YEAR:

CRITICAL CARE, 2004.

www.ojp.usdoj.gov/bjs/homicide/intimates.htm

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, 2002.

NUMBER OF CALLS TO THE NATIONAL DOMESTIC VIOLENCE HOTLINE SINCE 1996:

Source: National Domestic Violence Hotline. www.ndvh.org/about.html

AMOUNT BY WHICH FEDERAL FAMILY VIOLENCE PREVENTION SERVICES

PROGRAMS WERE UNDER FUNDED IN 2005:

Briefing Book. www.ncadv.org/files/CompiledBriefingBookandChartsFY06.pdf

Annual health related costs, lost productivity costs, and lost earnings

\$5,900,000,000

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