Battered Women Syndrome as a Tort Cause of Action

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Recommended Citation
Note, Battered Women Syndrome as a Tort Cause of Action, 12 J.L. & Health 407 (1997-1998)
BATTERED WOMEN SYNDROME AS A TORT CAUSE OF ACTION

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INTRODUCTION

The alert horn which sounds every time a door is opened at the shelter reminds me of the very real danger confronting battered women in our society.¹ Although the domestic violence epidemic is now well documented,² society and the legal system have not done all they can to help these women. While many courts have recognized the use of battered women syndrome³ in criminal prosecutions,⁴ the legal system has not adequately responded to making victims of domestic violence whole.

Testimony on battered women syndrome is now commonly used in various types of litigation.⁵ Yet, a relatively recent development is the use of battered women syndrome as an affirmative cause of action for continuous wrongs perpetrated on women. Battered women face various barriers to litigation when attempting to use traditional tort actions. Thus, an innovative solution is necessary to accomplish society’s goals of tort law and simultaneously attempt to solve a national public health problem.

The role of tort law traditionally serves several important functions. A tort’s primary purpose is to provide compensation for the victim, restoring parties

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¹The shelter referred to is the Center for the Prevention of Domestic Violence in Cleveland, Ohio.


³The term “battered women syndrome” is also seen in the literature as “battered women’s syndrome.” I choose the spelling of the former simply because Lenore Walker, who was the first who developed the theory, spelled it that way. Furthermore, the former spelling is more commonly used in the literature.

⁴Lenore E.A. Walker, Understanding Battered Women Syndrome: Victims and Violence, TRIAL, Feb. 1, 1995, [hereinafter Walker, Understanding BWS], available in Westlaw, 1995 WL 15142585 at *2. Some states have even codified legal decisions, sanctioning the use of expert testimony on Battered Women’s Syndrome. Id.

⁵Dr. Lenore Walker, a psychologist who developed the theory, cites some instances in which such testimony has proved helpful: (1) in response to criminal charges against a battered woman (self-defense and duress defenses); (2) in criminal courts to convict batterers when the woman is too frightened to testify; (3) in family courts when considering child custody disputes and property settlements; (4) in civil litigation to prove liability and damages; and (5) in coercive contract disputes and will contests. Walker, Understanding BWS, supra note 4 at *2.
to their original condition insofar as the law can do this.\textsuperscript{6} Tort law also punishes wrongdoing and deters future harmful behavior.\textsuperscript{7} It encourages socially responsible behavior and provides a peaceful means for adjudicating the rights of parties who might otherwise take the law into their own hands. Finally, tort law is a means for educating the public, demanding political action, and solving public health problems.\textsuperscript{8}

The focus of this Note is the upcoming development of a new tort cause of action which would afford battered women full recovery and also help alleviate a growing public health epidemic. This Note argues that battered women syndrome is a valid psychological theory which has a place in civil litigation as a recognized cause of action. Although the theory is criticized by feminist scholars who believe that the testimony may perpetuate gender bias in criminal trials,\textsuperscript{9} the syndrome is still advantageous for women seeking redress in civil courts. Part I examines the phenomenon of battered women syndrome and its effects on the health of women subjected to domestic abuse. Part II discusses the various uses of battered women syndrome in criminal trials. Specifically, this section focuses on issues surrounding the use of expert testimony on battered women syndrome to support self-defense and duress defenses. Part III explores traditional tort causes of action currently available to victims of domestic abuse. It argues that these actions are inadequate because women are denied full recovery for all of their injuries. Part IV urges recognition of battered women syndrome as a new tort cause of action. This new tort would allow women suffering from battered women syndrome to receive full compensation from their batterers for injuries occurring during the entire course of the abusive relationship. Part V demonstrates how tort litigation is a necessary tool to help solve this growing public health problem.

I. OVERVIEW OF BATTERED WOMEN SYNDROME

Lenore E. Walker coined the phrase "Battered Women Syndrome" in 1979.\textsuperscript{10} She defined those suffering from this syndrome as any woman\textsuperscript{11} "who is..."
repeatedly subjected to any forceful physical or psychological behavior by a man in order to coerce her to do something he wants her to do without any concern for her rights."12 For classification as a battered woman, the couple must experience the battering cycle at least two times.13 In a variety of instances, many courts now admit expert testimony on battered women syndrome14 and some explicitly cite Lenore Walker’s research and her definition.15

For the purposes of this note, domestic violence refers to the abuse of a woman by her male partner. I do not address the abuse of males by their female partners or domestic violence between lesbian and gay couples. For a discussion of homosexuality and domestic violence, see Denise Bricker, Note, Fatal Defense: An Analysis of Battered Women’s Syndrome Expert Testimony for Gay Men and Lesbians Who Kill Their Abusive Partners, 58 BROOK. L. REV. 1379 (1993); Carla M. da Luz, A Legal and Social Comparison of Heterosexual and Same-Sex Domestic Violence: Similar Inadequacies in Legal Recognition and Response, 4 S. CAL. REV. L. & WOMEN’S STUD. 251 (1994).

WALKER, THE BATRERED WOMAN, supra note 2.

WALKER, THE BATRERED WOMAN, supra note 2.


A. The Battering Cycle

There are two distinct components of battered women syndrome, the abusive battering cycle and the resulting phenomenon of learned helplessness. The battering cycle consists of three phases which vary in duration and intensity.\(^{16}\) According to Walker, based on research of 1,600 abusive instances reported by 400 women, the phases involve a period of "tension building," "acute battering," and a period of "loving-contrition or absence of tension."\(^{17}\)

In the first phase, the woman is subjected to "minor" battering incidents. Responding to these incidents, the woman often assumes responsibility for the batterer's actions by either assuring herself that she will be able to calm the batterer, or just attempting to stay out of his way. "It is not that she believes she should be abused; rather, she believes that what she does will prevent his anger from escalating."\(^{18}\) She rationalizes the incident while attempting to control external factors which might set off an acute battering. This "psychological torture," coping with the batterer's oppressive jealousy, brutality and humiliation, is "reportedly the most difficult to handle."\(^{19}\) Eventually, the tension becomes intolerable. In some cases, although unusual, the women triggers the second phase because she can no longer endure the anxiety of the inevitable period which follows.\(^{20}\) More commonly, an event in the male batterer's life triggers the second phase.\(^{21}\)

The acute battering phase is "characterized by the uncontrollable discharge of the tensions that have built up during phase one. This lack of control and its major destructiveness distinguish the acute battering incident from the minor battering incidents in phase one."\(^{22}\) The abuse lasts anywhere from two to twenty four hours, with some women reporting acute battering spanning one week.\(^{23}\) Women usually take the beatings without resistance and "wait out the storm."\(^{24}\)

Typically, phase three is marked by a feeling of relief. The batterer is often sorry for his abusive behavior, convincing himself and his partner that he will never commit such acts again.\(^{25}\) When women do attempt to remove

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\(^{16}\) Walker, The Battered Woman, supra note 2, at 55.


\(^{18}\) Walker, The Battered Woman, supra note 2, at 56.

\(^{19}\) Id. at 59.

\(^{20}\) Id. at 60.

\(^{21}\) Id.

\(^{22}\) Walker, The Battered Woman, supra note 2, at 59.

\(^{23}\) Id. at 60.

\(^{24}\) Id. (emphasis added).

\(^{25}\) Id. at 65. In some exceptional cases, because the violence is so extreme, women may never feel out of danger and phase three is not discernible. Walker, BWS and Self-Defense,
themselves from this cycle of destruction, it usually occurs during this phase. However, Walker found that although numerous women expressed a desire to free themselves, many do not follow through.\textsuperscript{26} Instead, the couple fool themselves into believing that things will change and the batterer’s loving behavior in phase three, reinforces this belief.\textsuperscript{27} The cyclical nature of this relationship partially explains why women stay with their abusers.\textsuperscript{28} The women hope that their partners will change so that they can stay with the man they love.

\textbf{B. Learned Helplessness}

Another phenomenon, learned helplessness, also contributes to battered women syndrome. The theory was developed by Martin Seligman who conducted a study using dogs exposed to electrical shocks. These caged animals were subjected to random electrical shocks and Seligman "found that the dogs quickly learned there was nothing they could do to predictably control the shocks. Eventually, dogs in the experiment appeared to completely cease all voluntary escape activity."\textsuperscript{29} Instead of attempting to escape, the dogs developed ways to cope with the shocks by laying in their fecal matter. This served to insulate the dogs from the painful shocks.\textsuperscript{30} Even when the cages were left opened, the dogs no longer attempted to escape. The researchers then tried to teach the dogs to escape and they resisted. Only when the dogs were repeatedly dragged from the cages did they regain their drive to escape. Researchers determined the dogs developed learned helplessness—because attempting to escape was futile; coping mechanisms were more effective.\textsuperscript{31}

Learned helplessness refers to the cognitive aspect of a specific situation.\textsuperscript{32} "[T]he truth or facts of a situation turn out to be less important than the individual’s set of beliefs or perceptions concerning the situation."\textsuperscript{33} Research indicates that learned helplessness is exhibited in humans as well as lab animals.\textsuperscript{34} Women who are continually beaten at various random times may fit this phenomenon. For instance, despite repeated attempts by a woman to

\textsuperscript{26} \textit{Walker, The Battered Woman}, supra note 2, at 66-68.

\textsuperscript{27} \textit{Id.} at 67-68.

\textsuperscript{28} See infra notes 32-55 and accompanying text explaining other factors which keep women with their abusers.

\textsuperscript{29} \textit{Walker, Terrifying Love}, supra note 10, at 49-50.

\textsuperscript{30} \textit{Id.} at 50.

\textsuperscript{31} \textit{Id.}

\textsuperscript{32} \textit{Id.}

\textsuperscript{33} \textit{Walker, Terrifying Love}, supra note 10, at 50.

\textsuperscript{34} Philip G. Zimbardo, \textit{Psychology and Life} 246 (1985).
control various situations, their batterer inevitably explodes into a fit of rage. Women begin to "learn" that they cannot control this volatile relationship. "Once the women are operating from a belief of helplessness, the perception becomes a reality and they become passive, submissive, 'helpless.'" These repeated batterings, like the electrical shocks administered to Seligman's dogs, throw women into a state of "psychological paralysis."

C. Other Factors Affecting Battered Women

Several other factors also contribute to a battered woman's reasons for remaining in the abusive relationship. Economics, societal expectations, race, ethnicity, religious beliefs and fear often trap women in the cycle of violence. Lack of financial resources contributes to a woman's inability to leave her batterer. Even with the progress of the last decade, women typically make less money and hold less prestigious jobs than men, and are more responsible for child care. Thus, in a violent confrontation where the first reaction might be to flee, women realize soon that there may be no place to go.

The reality for some women is that family or friends cannot help them or sometimes it is unsafe for women to move where their batterers can find them. Shelters are often filled to capacity and the hot line workers must refer women and their children elsewhere or tell them to keep calling to see if there is space. Other problems occur if the woman is employed but unable to return to her job because she is fearful of her batterer finding her. Employers are sometimes tolerant of extended absences but oftentimes, battered women must seek new employment. Physical injuries may also cause prolonged absences from work. Thus, some women are financially dependent on their batterer and find it extremely difficult to become stable on their own.

35 WALKER, THE BATTERED WOMAN, supra note 2, at 47.
[W]omen . . . become so demoralized and degraded by the fact that they cannot predict or control the violence that they sink into a state of psychological paralysis and become unable to take any action at all to improve or alter the situation. There is a tendency in battered women to believe in the omnipotence or strength of their battering husbands and thus to feel that any attempt to resist them is hopeless."
Id. (citations omitted).
37 Id.
38 Id.
39 These are only a few of the financial constraints I have encountered during my work at a local shelter. For further discussion, see WALKER, THE BATTERED WOMAN, supra note 2, at 127-44 (devoting a chapter to the impact of economic deprivation on battered women); WALKER, TERRIFYING LOVE, supra note 10, at 106-13 (dispelling the myth that all battered women are poor and discussing the impact of economics on all socioeconomic
Abused women are adversely affected by social factors. Battered women are often afraid or too ashamed to disclose the abuse to family or friends.\textsuperscript{40} It is not uncommon for abusive men to force women to cut all ties with family and friends.\textsuperscript{41} Further, perpetual female stereotypes of traditional submissive women reinforce their reasons for staying\textsuperscript{42} as does society's continued willingness to keep family matters private.

For some married women with strong religious beliefs, divorce or separation is not an option.\textsuperscript{43} Other women believe that separating her children from their father may be more detrimental than the current situation.\textsuperscript{44}

Although research indicates that race and social class are no indication of the prevalence of domestic violence; race, ethnicity or culture may play prominent roles in a woman's decision to leave.\textsuperscript{45} For instance, in some cultures, "'love, honor, and obey until death do us part'" is taken literally.\textsuperscript{46} In other cases, racial or ethnic minority women may consider calling the police to be a betrayal not only of her partner, but of her community as well, where the police and judicial system

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levels of battered women); Martha F. Davis & Susan J. Kraham, Protecting Women's Welfare In The Face of Violence, 22 FORDHAM URB. L.J. 1141 (1995) (focusing on the importance of public assistance for battered women); see also Deborah Ann Klis, Reforms to Criminal Defense Instructions: New Patterned Jury Instructions Which Account for the Experience of the Battered Woman Who Kills Her Battering Mate, 24 GOLDEN GATE U.L. REV. 131, 140-42 (1994) (reviewing the external social and economic factors which contribute to a woman's decision to stay in the abusing relationship); Mary Ann Dutton, Understanding Women's Responses to Domestic Violence: A Redefinition of Battered Women Syndrome, 21 HOFSTRA L. REV. 1191, 1233-34 (1993) \[hereinafter Dutton, Redefinition\] (citing specific barriers contributing to a woman's decision to remain with her batterer.)
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\textsuperscript{40} State v. Kelly, 478 A.2d 364, 372 (N.J. 1984).
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\textsuperscript{41} This isolation results in a woman believing that she has no resources and is trapped. The Ohio Attorneys' Assault on Domestic Violence: The Who, What, and How of Domestic Violence Cases, CUYAHOGA COUNTY BAR ASSOCIATION (Dec. 3, 1996) \[hereinafter BAR ASSOCIATION\].
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\textsuperscript{42} "Some women are brought up to believe in traditional sex roles such as, "The man is the boss of the house," or 'The man will 'do,' and you 'obey.' Women are also taught that 'Good Girls don't make trouble,' and that 'Good wives are supposed to be able to make the marriage work.'" \textit{Id.} (citing BARBARA CORRY, UNDERSTANDING DOMESTIC VIOLENCE: A RECOVERY RESOURCE FOR BATTERED WOMEN AND THOSE WHO WORK WITH THEM (1993)).
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\textsuperscript{43} BAR ASSOCIATION, \textit{supra} note 41 (citing BARBARA CORRY, UNDERSTANDING DOMESTIC VIOLENCE: A RECOVERY RESOURCE FOR BATTERED WOMEN AND THOSE WHO WORK WITH THEM (1993)).
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\textsuperscript{44} Dutton, \textit{supra} note 39, at 1234.
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\textsuperscript{45} \textit{Id.} at 1236-37.
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\textsuperscript{46} \textit{Id.} at 1237.
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may be seen as 'outsiders'... She may view the legal system not as a source of protection, but as a source of racial discrimination.\textsuperscript{47}

Furthermore, battered women's fear of retaliation once they leave abusive relationships are well founded. Oftentimes, restraining orders and anti-stalking legislation do little to assist women in remaining safe.\textsuperscript{48} "The criminal law is replete with cases describing serious bodily injury and murder committed by an abuser in response to a battered woman's flight."\textsuperscript{49} Retaliation for disobedience may take the form of escalated physical abuse of the woman or those close to her.\textsuperscript{50} Violence occurring once the woman has fled is termed "separation assault."\textsuperscript{51} Batterers pursue battered women in an attempt to reconcile or to seek revenge for leaving.\textsuperscript{52} The batterer would rather kill or commit suicide than face abandonment. The story of Patricia Burns\textsuperscript{53} is one example of separation assault. Patricia was terrified that her husband would follow through with his threats to kill her. After she received a restraining order, she left her husband Clarence to stay with her family. "As his first week alone wore on, Clarence became increasingly frantic."\textsuperscript{54} He stalked Patricia and, one afternoon, located her parked car. He hid in the trunk and Patricia drove away without knowing of the impending danger. Patricia was shot in the face five times as she exited her car. She lay dead outside her family's home.\textsuperscript{55}

\textbf{D. Health Implications of Battered Women Syndrome}

Domestic violence is considered a major health problem in our society.\textsuperscript{56} Because of the learned nature of violence,\textsuperscript{57} some commentators refer to family

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\item\textsuperscript{47} Id.
\item\textsuperscript{48} Davis & Kraham, supra note 39, at 1148-49.
\item\textsuperscript{49} Id. at 1147. Battered women who leave their abusers report elevated levels of abuse and face an increased risk of homicide. Id.
\item\textsuperscript{50} Dutton, supra note 39 at 1232. An abuser may seek to hurt the battered woman's children, other family members or her close friends. He may also engage in destruction of her property and harm her pets. Id. A battered woman may be aware of previous violent or aggressive behavior by her batterer which makes her even more frightened. For instance, she may know he previously committed a homicide or a rape. Id. at 1233.
\item\textsuperscript{52} Davis & Kraham, supra note 39, at 1146-47.
\item\textsuperscript{53} Patricia Burns was an elementary school teacher in Denver, Colorado. Her story is depicted in Walker, Terrifying Love, supra note 10, at 66-69.
\item\textsuperscript{54} Id. at 66.
\item\textsuperscript{55} Id. at 67.
\item\textsuperscript{56} Hyman, supra note 2.
\item\textsuperscript{57} Many batterers typically come from abusive households. Children who were victims of abuse themselves or witnessed abuse, are more likely than others to become
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violence as a "generic disease transmitted from one generation to the next." Others describe it as "a cancer growing in our nation's homes." Sadly, "[i]n 1992, a congressional report indicated that the most dangerous place in the United States for a woman to be is in her own home." The Journal of the American Medical Association ("JAMA") indicated that domestic violence is the leading cause of injury for women ages fifteen to forty-four. The National Coalition Against Domestic Violence reports that a woman is abused in the United States every fifteen seconds. JAMA reports that its figure of two million women abused annually is likely underestimated by two million.

Physical abuse ranges from shoving, slapping, punching, kicking and choking, to stabblings, shootings and forced sexual assaults. The injuries are numerous and varied. Examples include broken bones, internal bleeding, bruising, concussions and gunshot wounds. In addition to the immediate effects suffered by battered women, a number of chronic ailments are tied to such abuse. Women commonly experience chest pains, headaches, prolonged back pain, arthritis, hypertension and other long term effects specific to their injuries. Permanent injuries such as scars, loss of hearing or vision and damage to joints also impact a battered woman's well-being.

batterers. WALKER, THE BATTERED WOMAN, supra note 2, at 38.


60 Linda L. Ammons, Discretionary Justice: A Legal and Policy Analysis of a Governor's Use of the Clemency Power in the Cases of Incarcerated Battered Women, 3 J.L. & POL'Y 1, 5 [hereinafter Ammons, Clemency].

61 Id. at 6-7 (citing Antonia Novello, From the Surgeon General U.S. Public Health Services, 267 JAMA 3132 (1992) but noting that there is some debate over the accuracy of these statistics.) However, as with the incidents of rape, domestic violence is largely underreported. Ammons, Clemency, supra note 60, at 7 (citations omitted).

62 Ammons, Clemency, supra note 60, at 6 (citations omitted).


64 WALKER, THE BATTERED WOMAN, supra note 2, at 79.


67 Id.
Psychological effects are equally egregious. Battered women syndrome is included in the diagnostic category of Post-traumatic Stress Disorder. Established by the American Psychiatric Association, post-traumatic stress disorder is "recognized as a normal reaction to an abnormal amount of stress." The health effects of battered women syndrome are similar to others who suffer traumatic incidents, yet their effects are sometimes exacerbated by the "fact that the aggressor is someone they may love, trust, and depend on." Women suffering from battered women syndrome are often depressed and fatigued. They experience a loss of appetite, sleep disorders and extreme anxiety. Trauma of this type alters women's cognitive abilities, their memory and their judgment. Suicide attempts and alcohol and drug abuse are responses which sometimes stem from prolonged exposure to battering incidents.

II. BATTERED WOMEN SYNDROME IN THE CRIMINAL CONTEXT

Under some circumstances, crimes such as murder or attempted murder, are considered justifiable or excusable by society. For example, the use of force toward another is justifiable when a person believes that such force is necessary to protect herself against what she perceives as imminent danger of serious bodily harm or death. This is commonly known as self-defense. In other situations, a person is not guilty of otherwise criminal acts if she commits the

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69 Report, supra note 66, at *16, fn 48.

70 Ammons, Racial Imagery & Stereotypes, supra note 14, at 1008-09.

71 Post-traumatic stress disorder is also observed in combat veterans, rape victims and people who witness the violent loss of a loved one. Id. at 1009-10.

72 Report, supra note 66, at *6.

73 Not every battered women suffers from battered women syndrome. KARP, DOMESTIC TORTS, supra note 68, § 1.14 at 25.

74 Scherer, supra note 58, at 553.

75 Walker, Understanding AWS, supra note 4, at *4.

76 See Anne H. Filtcraft, Violence, Values, and Gender, 267 JAMA 3194 (1992), available on Westlaw, 1992 WL11637486; Report, supra note 66, at *7; Sugg, supra note 65, at 1A.

77 Schoop, supra note 15, at 49-50 (citing WAYNE R. LAFAVE & AUSTIN W. SCOTT, JR., CRIMINAL LAW § 5.7 (2d ed. 1986)).

78 The Model Penal Code's definition of self defense is as follows: (1) Use of Force Justifiable for Protection of the Person. Subject to the provisions of this Section and of Section 3.09, the use of force upon or toward another person is justifiable when the actor believes that such force is immediately necessary for the purpose of protecting himself against the use of unlawful force by such other person on the present occasion.
act reasonably believing in a threat of imminent infliction of death or great bodily harm. This is known as the excuse of duress. When these affirmative defenses are accepted, criminal penalties are not warranted.

A. Self-Defense and Expert Testimony on Battered Women Syndrome

In the late 1970’s, lawyers began petitioning courts to allow Lenore Walker’s testimony on battered women syndrome. It was “no coincidence” that the introduction of this testimony paralleled the “growth of the women’s movement” which “began putting labels like ‘battering’ and ‘marital rape’ on behaviors that, only a few years before, went unstudied and undiscussed in academic circles.” Yet courts were often reluctant to admit such testimony believing it did not meet the requirements for introducing expert testimony at trial.

MODEL PENAL CODE § 3.04 (1994).


(1) It is an affirmative defense that the actor engaged in the conduct charged to constitute an offense because he was coerced to do so by the use of, or a threat to use, unlawful force against his person or the person of another, which a person of reasonable firmness in his situation would have been unable to resist.
(2) The defense provided by this Section is unavailable if the actor recklessly placed himself in a situation in which it was probable that he would be subjected to duress. The defense is also unavailable if he was negligent in placing himself in such a situation, whenever negligence suffices to establish culpability for the offense charged.
(3) It is not a defense that a woman acted on the command of her husband, unless she acted under such coercion as would establish a defense under this Section. [The presumption that a woman acting in the presence of her husband is coerced is abolished.]
(4) When the conduct of the actor would otherwise be justifiable under Section 3.02, this Section does not preclude such a defense.


80 Ammons, Racial Imagery and Stereotypes, supra note 14, at 1014.


82 Walker, THE BATtERED WOMAN, supra note 2, at ix.

83 Andersen, supra note 81, at 374.

Each jurisdiction has its own criterion for admitting expert testimony, but the requirements are generally analyzed under the test in *Dyas v. United States*, in which courts ask whether:

1. the subject matter must be "so distinctively related to some science, profession, business or occupation as to be beyond the ken of the average layman";
2. the witness must have sufficient skill, knowledge, or experience in that field or calling as to make it appear that his opinion or interference will probably aid the trier of fact in his search for truth; and
3. expert testimony is inadmissible if "the state of the pertinent art or scientific knowledge does not permit a reasonable opinion to be asserted even by an expert."

The third prong of this test, commonly referred to as the Frye "general acceptance test," was used to determine the "admissibility of novel scientific evidence at trial." In short, Frye held that the evidence proffered must be "sufficiently established to have gained general acceptance by the particular field to which it belongs."

In 1993, the U.S. Supreme Court retreated from this stringent requirement in *Daubert v. Merrell Dow Pharmaceuticals, Inc.*, and held that

'[g]eneral acceptance' is not a necessary precondition to the admissibility of scientific evidence under the Federal Rules of Evidence, but the Rules of Evidence—especially Rule 702—do assign to the trial judge the task of ensuring that an expert's testimony both rests on a reliable foundation and is relevant to the task at hand. Pertinent evidence based on scientifically valid principles will satisfy those demands."

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87Id. at 832 (quoting *McCORMICK ON EVIDENCE* § 13, at 29-31 (Edward W. Cleary ed., 2d ed. 1972)).


89Frye v. United States, 293 F. 1013, 1014 (1922).


91Id. at 595. This decision was based on Rule 702 of the Federal Rules of Evidence. Admissibility is further considered in light of Rules 401 and 402 of the Federal Rules of Evidence which weigh the probative value of the testimony against the prejudicial effect it may have on the trier of fact. *Developments in the Law: Legal Responses to Domestic Violence, Battered Women Who Kill Their Abusers* 106 Harv. L. Rev. 1574, 1583 (1993).
In the context of battered women syndrome, it was not until 1979 that expert testimony was considered admissible. The landmark case, *Ibn-Tamas v. United States*,\(^9\) recognized that the probative value of expert testimony on battered women syndrome was not outweighed by its prejudicial impact. The court further held that this testimony would not invade the province of the jury.\(^9\) This case involved the trial court’s failure to admit Dr. Walker’s testimony to support defendant Beverly Ibn-Tamas’ claim of self-defense to a charge of second degree murder. The D.C. Circuit Court of Appeals held that “[b]ecause Dr. Walker’s testimony was central to the defense theory of the case, we cannot conclude, as a matter of law, that the trial court’s exclusion of this testimony, if ultimately in error, was harmless.”\(^9\) The appellate court remanded the case to the trial court for a determination of the admissibility of expert testimony on battered women syndrome.\(^9\) Although Ibn-Tamas’ conviction was not overturned on remand, the appellate decision “signaled to litigants and advocates that the federal courts might consider battered women syndrome testimony admissible.\(^9\)

The New Jersey Supreme Court in *State v. Kelly*, offered battered women a stronger advocacy for the admission of expert testimony. In one of the "seminal decisions addressing this issue,"\(^9\) the court stated:

The difficulty with the expert’s testimony is that it sounds as if an expert is giving knowledge to a jury about something the jury knows as well as anyone else, namely, the reasonableness of a person’s fear of imminent serious danger. That is not at all, however, what this testimony is directly aimed at. It is aimed at an area where the purported common knowledge of the jury may be very much mistaken, an area where jurors’ logic, drawn from their own experience, may lead to a wholly incorrect conclusion, an area where expert knowledge would enable the jurors to disregard their prior conclusions as being common myths rather than common knowledge. After hearing the expert, instead of saying [defendant] Kelly could not have been beaten up so badly for if she had, she certainly would have left, the jury could conclude that her failure to leave was very much part and parcel of her life as a battered wife. The jury could conclude that instead of casting doubt on the accuracy of her testimony about


\(^9\)Id. at 639.

\(^9\)4Id. at 640.

\(^9\)Despite the court’s ruling "that the probative value of this expert testimony would outweigh the risk of engender[ing] vindictive passions within the jury or... confus[ing] the issues," the record was inadequate to determine whether the testimony was admissible. *Id.* at 639.


\(^9\)Boland, *supra* note 10, at 618.
the severity and frequency of prior beatings, her failure to leave actually reinforced her credibility.\textsuperscript{98}

Although courts today widely accept expert testimony on battered woman syndrome in traditional confrontational cases, admission of testimony is slightly more problematic in cases which the woman kills her batterer when he lay sleeping on the couch or watching television.\textsuperscript{99} In this situation, the "imminence" requirement of a self-defense claim is sometimes thought to be lacking.\textsuperscript{100} In other words, the woman is not considered to be in immediate danger of bodily harm because the batterer is not currently beating her and thus, the "justification" for the killing is not valid. For instance, in People v. Aris,\textsuperscript{101} the trial court excluded expert testimony of battered women syndrome to prove self-defense. The defendant, Mrs. Aris was subjected to continuous beatings during the course of her ten year marriage. Mrs. Aris testified that on the night of the killing, her husband beat her and stated he would not let her live until the morning.\textsuperscript{102} She feared that when her husband woke up he would "hurt [her] very badly or even kill [her]."\textsuperscript{103} Mrs. Aris shot her husband five times while he lay sleeping on the couch because she felt she "had to do it."\textsuperscript{104} The California Court of Appeals affirmed the trial court's conviction of second-degree murder.\textsuperscript{105} The court held that it was harmless error to exclude expert testimony as to how the defendant's experiences as a battered woman affected her perceptions of danger and its imminence.\textsuperscript{106} Furthermore, the court determined that "the testimony was irrelevant and inadmissible on the issue of the objective reasonableness of the defendant's actions."\textsuperscript{107}

Testimony on battered women syndrome is generally used to explain the circumstances surrounding the crime committed by the abused woman. For instance, self-defense claims involve three crucial elements: (1) the defendant's


\textsuperscript{99}Anderson, supra note 81, at 381; See also Parrish, supra note 85, at 84 (Summarizing various findings regarding the types of cases in which expert testimony is admitted and concluding that "[e]xpert testimony on battering and its effects is most readily accepted by state courts in cases involving traditional self-defense situations." Parrish's research indicated that 90 percent of the States admitted expert testimony in traditional self-defense cases and 29 percent of the States admitted expert testimony in non-traditional situations.)

\textsuperscript{100}Anderson, supra note 81, at 381.

\textsuperscript{101}264 Cal. Rptr. 167 (Cal. Ct. App. 1989).

\textsuperscript{102}Id. at 171.

\textsuperscript{103}Id.

\textsuperscript{104}Id.

\textsuperscript{105}Aris, 264 Cal. Rptr. at 180.

\textsuperscript{106}Id.

\textsuperscript{107}Anderson, supra note 81, at 383.
reasonable belief that she was in danger of harm; (2) the imminence of death or bodily harm; and (3) the amount of force used.\textsuperscript{108} Evidence of battering helps the jury to understand the woman's particular experiences with her batterer in relation to these elements. Elizabeth Schneider, a Professor at Brooklyn Law School who has explored gender-bias in the criminal law, specifically focusing on battered women,\textsuperscript{109} states that:

Evidence of battering is crucial in dispelling myths and misconceptions commonly held by jurors about battered women, and helping jurors to understand the experiences of battered women as they are relevant to woman's understanding of the level of danger they are in and their reactions to the perceived danger. In other words, evidence of battering in a self-defense case is not relevant insofar as it attempts to justify killing in and of itself. It is relevant because it helps the jury to understand the woman's particular experiences with her batterer. It gives the jury insight about the development of her heightened ability to sense that she was in grave danger at the time of the killing. It provides the jury with the appropriate context in which to decide whether her apprehension of imminent danger of death or great bodily harm was reasonable.\textsuperscript{110}

For example, if a batterer is killed while passed out in his bed, jurors may question the "imminence" or immediate threat posed by the batterer. Yet the testimony helps jurors comprehend how the battered woman reasonably believed she was in extreme danger.\textsuperscript{111} Evidence of battering also helps the jury understand why the defendant chose to use force against her abuser rather than leave the relationship.\textsuperscript{112} Jurors learn about the psychological paralysis which overcomes an abused woman and how a woman "supposedly so 'passive' that she was unable to leave the relationship would find the wherewithal to rise up and kill her batterer."\textsuperscript{113} Additionally, such evidence bolsters the defendant's credibility with the jury by helping to account for "perceived inconsistencies" in her story.\textsuperscript{114} This expert testimony would presumably have helped Mrs. Aris in her claim of self-defense.

\textsuperscript{108}See Boland, \textit{supra} note 10, at 612-13; Walker, \textit{BWS and Self-Defense, supra} note 17, at 324-26.

\textsuperscript{109}See Schneider, \textit{supra} note 10, at 524 nn. 4,5,6 (listing Schneider's experience in the area of domestic violence and citing several articles she authored on the subject).

\textsuperscript{110}I\textit{d.} at 511 (citations omitted).


\textsuperscript{112}Boland, \textit{supra} note 10, at 615-16.

\textsuperscript{113}I\textit{d.} at 616.

\textsuperscript{114}I\textit{d.}
Battered Women Syndrome as a "Special" Defense

Although there is no recognized "battered women syndrome" defense, some legal scholars argue for a separate identifiable defense. The defense is based on Lenore Walker's work which illustrates that the symptoms of battered women syndrome are specific to victims of domestic abuse. Lenore Walker states this is a "new view on an old defense." It is introduced to the judge and jury to demonstrate that "living in domestic violence has such a major impact on a woman's state of mind that it could make an act of homicide justifiable, even when the first look at the facts does not appear to be traditional confrontational self-defense." Courts have similarly asserted that there is an affirmative defense of battered women syndrome. In 1992, for instance, the Rhode Island Supreme Court suggested that battered woman syndrome might be presented as an affirmative defense to murder.

15 Schneider, supra note 10, at 510.
17 Walker, The Battered Woman, supra note 2.
18 Walker, BWS and Self-Defense, supra note 17, at 321.
19 Id. Non-traditional self-defense cases include instances where the man is not engaged in beating the women at the time she commits the murder. In such cases, the man may be sleeping or resting. Id.
Anne M. Coughlin, an Assistant Professor at Vanderbilt Law School, acknowledges the existence of a "battered woman syndrome defense" yet believes the theory, as presently endorsed, is inadequate.\(^{121}\) Coughlin asserts that "[t]he defense itself defines the woman as a collection of mental symptoms, motivational deficits, and behavioral abnormalities; indeed, the fundamental premise of the defense is that women lack the psychological capacity to choose lawful means to extricate themselves from abusive mates."\(^{122}\) Despite Coughlin's recognition of the "special" excuse for women, she argues that it is anti-feminist and "inadequate" because the defense "rests on and reaffirms this invidious understanding of women's incapacity for rational self-control...[and it] denies that women have the same capacity for self-governance that is attributed to men."\(^{123}\) She concludes that the present model of responsibility under the criminal law should be revised to include characteristics traditionally associated with and internalized by women.\(^{124}\) This would excuse women without judging them "to be deviant from and inferior to the model human actor the [which the] theory [currently] describes."\(^{125}\)

Elizabeth Schneider strongly advises against the idea of a separate defense of battered woman syndrome. She believes some courts are "confused" by the relevance of evidence of battering and others employ a " 'hybrid' " defense.\(^{126}\) Others caution that 'one must be careful not to imply that the 'syndrome' is actually a separate defense, rather than merely a tool by which to interpret evidence presented in support of such traditional defenses as self-defense."\(^{127}\)

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\(^{121}\)Anne M. Coughlin, Excusing Women, 82 CALIF. L. REV. 1 (1994).

\(^{122}\)Id. at 7.

\(^{123}\)Id. at 6.

\(^{124}\)For example, instead of suggesting that women remain in the abusive home because of psychological paralysis, this theory would applaud women for remaining in the "relationship out of a conviction that she has a responsibility to care for her troubled spouse and to sustain the network of family life, especially to assure the welfare of her children." Id. at 89. Coughlin also cites problems with this new theory and notes that she continues to research in this area. Coughlin, supra note 121, at 90-92.

\(^{125}\)Id. at 92.

\(^{126}\)Schneider, supra note 10, at 511-12 (citing Banks v. State, 608 A.2d 1249, 1252 (Md. Ct. Spec. App. 1992)). Schneider further states that "[b]attered woman's advocates have not asked for or claimed any 'special' or separate defense for battered women defendants. Legislation and application of what may appear to be a separate defense are the result of well-intentioned but misguided attempts by legislators, judges, and attorneys to grapple with the problem of women's unequal access to justice. Schneider, supra note 10, at 524 n.139.

\(^{127}\)Boland, supra note 10, at 635 n.5. See also Sue Osthoff, Preface to Janet Parrish, Trend Analysis: Expert Testimony on Battering and its Effects in Criminal Cases, 11 WIS. WOMEN'S L.J. 75 (1996). Osthoff, Director of the National Clearinghouse for the Defense of Battered Women, fears that instead of educating lay persons about battered women, a special defense 'misconstrue[s] the use of the evidence of abuse in criminal trials, and since the Bobbitt & Menendez trials, there has been increased publicity decrying the so-called...
Recognition of a separate defense may result in a stereotype of women suffering from battered women syndrome and consequently, those who are not thought to fit the stereotype, may not be afforded the same protections as women who do.128

C. Evidence of Battered Women Syndrome in Other Criminal Cases

Using evidence of battered women syndrome to support defenses of duress or coercion are even more challenging than asserting self-defense. This affirmative defense excuses criminal acts when the defendant, under an unlawful threat of serious bodily harm, commits a crime in response to that threat.129 For instance, a battered woman may commit robbery, murder or drug offenses in accordance with the wishes of her batterer. In her defense, she introduces expert testimony that she suffers from battered women syndrome, essentially claiming that because she was subjected to repeated abuse, she was unable to resist the abuser’s commands. In the defendant’s mind, she was in extreme, imminent danger and had no choice but to commit the criminal act.130 Those who advocate use of battered women syndrome in duress equate it to self-defense situations131 and argue that evidence of battered women syndrome is likewise appropriate to educate and guide the jury. An example of a court acknowledging the relevance of battered woman syndrome in a duress case is illustrated in People v. Romero,132 where the California Court of Appeals vacated a lower court’s robbery conviction because the defense attorney failed to introduce evidence of battered women syndrome.133 The evidence indicated that the defendant, Debra Romero, was ordered to get money to support her husband’s cocaine habit and that if she did not comply

‘abuse excuses’ as condoning vigilantism and freeing people who kill from personal responsibility.” Id. at 79.

128 Schneider, supra note 10, at 497-99.
129 Boland, supra note 10, at 623.
130 Id. at 625.
131 See id. at 623-35; Emerson, supra note 79, at 328-30.
133 The court determined this failure constituted ineffective assistance of counsel. Id. at 318. Other courts have also recognized the validity of battered women syndrome in the context of coercion or duress. See McMaugh v. State, 612 A.2d 725 (R.I. 1992) (recognizing the battered woman syndrome as a means of establishing coercion and granting post-conviction relief to defendant convicted of first-degree murder, conspiracy and carrying a pistol without a license); United States v. Homick, 964 F.2d 899, 905 (9th Cir. 1992) (addressing a coercion-based defense and holding “the unique nature of battered woman syndrome justifies a somewhat different approach to the way we have historically applied these principles”); But see United States v. Willis, 38 F.3d 170 (5th Cir. 1994), cert. denied, 115 S. Ct. 2585 (1995) (holding that expert testimony regarding the battered woman syndrome is irrelevant to a defendant’s duress claim).
with his orders, she was subjected to repeated threats and violent behavior.\textsuperscript{134} The court determined that such testimony was especially important to explain how her behavior is not inconsistent with her status as a battered woman.\textsuperscript{135} As in the cases of self-defense, expert testimony seems particularly helpful in duress cases to present jurors with facts and information necessary to prevent the mistaken belief that "they can interpret the facts by using their own background and experience."\textsuperscript{136}

III. DOMESTIC VIOLENCE IN CIVIL LITIGATION

A. Traditional Tort Actions Involving Domestic Abuse

Improvements in the criminal justice system's responses to domestic violence as well as legislation aimed at violence prevention\textsuperscript{137} illustrate the importance of battered women's plight for assistance.\textsuperscript{138} Because the incidents of domestic violence are at epidemic levels and society recognizes the seriousness of the problem, the civil side of the law is also responding. A new trend in civil litigation, the filing of domestic torts is quickly emerging.\textsuperscript{139} In fact, "[m]ost interspousal tort suits involve domestic violence situations."\textsuperscript{140} The abrogation of interspousal tort immunity in many jurisdictions has helped contribute to the development of domestic tort law.\textsuperscript{141} Redress is now available for many victims of domestic abuse who suffered through years of living in terror and experiencing what some term "torture" and a violation of women's

\textsuperscript{134}Romero, 26 Cal. App. 4th at 319.
\textsuperscript{135}Id. at 329-30.
\textsuperscript{136}Boland, supra note 10, at 635.
\textsuperscript{137}Violence protection refers to civil protection orders. "Civil protection orders are one of the more traditional state responses to the historic inability of the criminal justice system to handle the problem of domestic violence." Edward S. Snyder, Remedies for Domestic Violence: A Continuing Challenge, 12 J. AM. ACAD. MATRIM. LAW. 335, 344 (1994). Ideally, a civil protection order operates to prevent any contact between the abuser and the victim. Id. Many states have also enacted stalking statutes in response to the growing concern for the safety of domestic violence victims. See Susan E. Bernstein, Living Under Siege: Do Stalking Laws Protect Domestic Violence Victims?, 15 CARDOZO L. REV. 525 (1993); Laurie Salame, A National Survey of Stalking Laws: A Legislative Trend Comes to the Aid of Domestic Violence Victims and Others, 27 SUFFOLK U. L. REV. 67 (1993).
\textsuperscript{138}Scherer, supra note 58, at 552.
\textsuperscript{139}Fredrica L. Lehrman, Elements of Interpersonal Domestic Violence Torts: Bringing Traditional Actions, DOMESTIC VIOLENCE REPORT, Dec./Jan. 1996 at 3 [hereinafter Lehrman, Traditional Actions].
\textsuperscript{141}Snyder, supra note 137, at 354.
human rights. As tort law develops, many victims of domestic abuse are
afforded the same remedies as victims of abuse perpetrated by complete
strangers.

Tort law is a vehicle of redress for harms such as physical injury, mental
distress and damage to property. Professor William L. Prosser defines a tort
as:

a civil wrong, other than a breach of contract, for which the law
provides a remedy. This area of law imposes duties on persons to act
in a manner that will not injure other persons. A person who breaches
a tort duty has committed a tort and may be liable in a lawsuit brought
by a person injured because of that tort.

In traditional tort law, as well as domestic torts suits, the basis for the action
includes: (1) a duty; (2) a breach of that duty which; (3) proximately causes; (4)
a harm or injury. The most common and the most useful domestic torts are
assault and battery. Other common claims include intentional or reckless
infliction of emotional distress and wrongful death.

Because tort actions should only be pursued if financial damages are
available, some might question the importance of this avenue, falsely
assuming that civil suits will do little to help battered women. This is a product
of the myth that battered women are predominately found in low income
levels. However, "research clearly shows that verbal abuse, minor physical
abuse, and severe physical assault occur at all socioeconomic levels." Lenore
Walker debunked the myth that middle and upper class women do not
experience battering as often or as violently as do poor women. Walker found
that many battered women "are highly competent workers and successful

143 VINCENT R. JOHNSON & ALAN GUNN, STUDIES IN AMERICAN TORT LAW 1 (1994).
144 PROSSER & KEETON, supra note 6, at 1.
145 Lehrman, Traditional Actions, supra note 139, at 3.
146 See Daniel T. Barker, Note, Interspousal Immunity and Domestic Torts: A New Twist on the 'War of the Roses,' 15 AM. J. TRIAL ADVOC. 625, 626 (1992); Lehrman, Traditional Actions, supra note 139, at 3; Scherer, supra note 58, at 555.
147 Lehrman, Traditional Actions, supra note 139, at 3.
148 Because domestic torts are expensive to litigate and are emotionally difficult, "[a] personal injury or domestic tort claim should not be considered unless there is a source of recovery . . . [which] may come from the perpetrator if he has a substantial estate, insurance coverage for the tortfeasor, or third parties also legally responsible for the damages." Leonard Karp, Civil Relief for Victims of 'Uncivilized Behavior,' FAM. ADVOC., Winter, 1995, at 77-78 [hereinafter Karp, Civil Relief]. Such claims are also helpful in leverage during divorce negotiations. Lehrman, Traditional Actions, supra note 139, at 3.
149 Scherer, supra note 58, at 548.
career women... found in all age groups, races, ethnic and religious groups, educational levels, and socioeconomic groups.150

Thus, although tort remedies cannot directly help poor women because their abusive partners probably do not have the monetary resources to satisfy a judgment, it is not fruitless to pursue tort litigation on behalf of all battered women. The availability of tort remedies "is an extremely important development from the point of view of abuse victims who may find that a tort claim is the only available way to attain the requisite financial wholeness and independence which is needed to make a fresh start at life."151 For example, an abused woman may be a product of a middle-class relationship yet she is a homemaker and may have difficulty finding a job to support herself and her children. In this case, the batterer, a middle-class man, does have the means to satisfy a judgment against himself and the battered woman would gain a better chance to live on her own and escape the violence. Additionally, although women in lower socioeconomic levels may not directly benefit from civil action, increased litigation in this area will bring greater public awareness, hopefully accompanied by increased funding and services for poor battered women.

1. Assault and Battery

Assault and battery are intentional torts. This means that the actor either purposefully created the particular result or had substantial knowledge that such a result would follow.152 Assault is defined as the intent to create a well-grounded apprehension of imminent, unconsented, bodily contact153

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150 WALKER, THE BATTERED WOMAN, supra note 2, at 18-19. Recent examples of domestic violence affecting middle and upper-class families include Joel Steinberg and Hedda Nussbaum, a middle-class, Jewish couple living in a Greenwich Village brownstone. Martha Minow, Words and the Door to the Land of Change: Law, Language, and Family Violence, 43 VAND. L. REV. 1665, 1678 (1990). Steinberg, a lawyer, was found guilty of manslaughter in the death of Lisa Steinberg, his six year old illegally adopted daughter. People v. Steinberg, 595 N.E.2d 845-46 (1992). Nussbaum was also battered by Steinberg yet there were questions regarding Nussbaum's failure to prevent Lisa's death. Minow, supra at 1699 n.89. In exchange for testimony against her lover, Nussbaum "was never charged and was given the psychiatric and social services support she needed." Ammons, Racial Imagery and Stereotypes, supra note 14, at 1020. Other examples include, John Fedders, a high-ranking official of the Securities and Exchange Commission charged with abusing his wife, Charlotte Fedders. Lisa R. Eskow, Note, The Ultimate Weapon?: Demythologizing Spousal Rape and Reconceptualizing its Prosecution, 48 STAN. L. REV. 677, 709 n.181 (1996). Recently, and equally infuriating, O.J. Simpson, a former football player, actor, and sports commentator, was acquitted of charges that he murdered his former wife, Nicole Brown Simpson, and her friend Ronald Goldman. Ammons, Clemency, supra note 60, at 79 n.20. The trial was replete with allegations of domestic abuse directed at Nicole Brown Simpson. Nicole's bruised face was a common image on television screens across the nation.

151 Snyder, supra note 137, at 354.

152 JOHNSON, supra note 143, at 35.

153 RESTATEMENT (SECOND) OF TORTS § 21 (1) (a)-(b) (1965).
while a battery is defined as the intentional, unconsented, harmful or offensive touching of another.\textsuperscript{154}

In battery actions, the conduct complained of must be harmful or offensive and a reasonable person standard is used to judge the validity of such claims.\textsuperscript{155} The tort of battery can be committed directly or indirectly.\textsuperscript{156} Thus, an action lies regardless of whether a batterer hits a woman in the face with his hand or breaks a glass against a wall which ultimately strikes the woman. All that is necessary is that the batterer affirmatively put an object in force which results in the harmful touching. Battery covers any part of the body or anything connected with it such that snatching an object from the victim's person is also considered tortious.\textsuperscript{157} Finally, the plaintiff does not need to be aware of the harm or contact at the precise moment the battery occurs. The contact is considered harmful if it results in pain or illness or if there is "any physical impairment of the condition of another's body."\textsuperscript{158}

Assault and battery are often used interchangeably in a criminal setting "to denote the unconsented infliction of bodily harm"\textsuperscript{159} yet they are distinct tort causes of action. An assault can occur without the existence of a battery if the perpetrator "desists before the blow is struck."\textsuperscript{160} Likewise, a battery can occur without an assault if the victim is not aware that a perpetrator is preparing to strike a blow.\textsuperscript{161} Thus, for the tort of assault, the plaintiff must be cognizant of a potential harm and that the perpetrator must have the ability to cause the contact. The plaintiff does not however, need to be placed in fear.\textsuperscript{162} It is enough that the plaintiff understands the imminence of the contact. However, threats of future harm do not constitute an assault because the imminence element is not satisfied.\textsuperscript{163} Words alone are not enough to support a claim of assault. The words usually must be accompanied by a threatening gesture.\textsuperscript{164} Likewise, no

\textsuperscript{154}Id. § 13 (a).
\textsuperscript{155}Id. § 19.
\textsuperscript{156}Id. § 18 cmt. c.
\textsuperscript{157}See, e.g., JOHNSON, supra note 143, at 56-57 (citing Fisher v. Carrousel Motor Hotel, Inc., 424 S.W.2d 627 (Tex. 1967)).
\textsuperscript{158}RESTATEMENT (SECOND) OF TORTS § 15.
\textsuperscript{159}JOHNSON, supra note 143, at 53.
\textsuperscript{160}Id. at 52.
\textsuperscript{161}Id.
\textsuperscript{162}RESTATEMENT (SECOND) OF TORTS § 24 cmt. b.
\textsuperscript{163}According to the Restatement: "The apprehension created must be one of imminent contact, as distinguished from any contact in the future. 'Imminent' does not mean immediate, in the sense of instantaneous contact . . . [i]t means rather that there will be no significant delay." Id. § 29 cmt. b.
\textsuperscript{164}JOHNSON, supra note 143, at 64.
assault occurs if the plaintiff learns much later that the defendant had previously pointed a gun at her back.\textsuperscript{165}

Both assault and battery afford victims compensatory, punitive, and nominal damages.\textsuperscript{166} Physical injury and emotional pain and suffering are damages caused by a battery while "mental disturbance, including fright, humiliation and the like, as well as any physical illness which may result from them" are damages typically caused by an assault.\textsuperscript{167}

2. Intentional or Reckless Infliction of Emotional Distress

The Restatement (Second) of Torts imposes liability for damages on a person who intentionally or recklessly, through extreme and outrageous conduct, causes severe emotional distress to another.\textsuperscript{168} Intentional or reckless\textsuperscript{169}

\textsuperscript{165}Restatement (Second) of Torts § 22.

\textsuperscript{166}Compensatory damages represent an award for losses actually suffered. Punitive damages are imposed as a means of civil penalty and are available in cases of egregious behavior. Nominal damages are symbolic victories. These are awarded when no losses are established and typically "vindicate the plaintiff's technical right." Johnson, supra note 143, at 55. Fredrica L. Lehrman cites several recent cases in which damages were successfully recovered. These cases include:


Lehrman, Traditional Actions, supra note 139, at 3.

\textsuperscript{167}Prosser & Keeton, supra note 6, § 10, at 43.

\textsuperscript{168}Restatement (Second) of Torts at § 46 (1).

\textsuperscript{169}Intentional infliction of emotional distress, like other intentional torts, requires the element of knowledge. The tortfeasor either knew or was substantially certain that his actions would result in injury to the plaintiff. "There are, however, a few cases which
infliction of emotional distress, sometimes referred to as the "tort of outrage," is a relatively recent judicial development. Because of the difficulty of proving damages and the fear that this claim would open the floodgates of litigation for "mere bad manners" and fictitious claims, the courts were once reluctant to recognize this action.

Recovery however, is not allowed for insults, threats, abuse or hurt feelings. The Restatement comments that:

Liability has been found only where the conduct has been so outrageous in character, and so extreme in degree, as to go beyond all possible bounds of decency, and to be regarded as atrocious, and utterly intolerable in a civilized community. Generally, the case is one in which the recitation of the facts to an average member of the community would arouse his resentment against the actor, and lead him to exclaim, "Outrageous!"

Because of the concern about the genuineness of claims, jurisdictions initially required some showing of physical injury to prove mental distress. Now, however, courts generally permit this action without a showing of physical injury and allow recovery of both compensatory and punitive damages.

indicate that liability for extreme outrage is broader and extends to situations in which there is no certainty, but merely a high degree of probability that the mental distress will follow, and the defendant goes ahead in conscious disregard of it. This is the type of conduct which commonly is called willful or wanton, or reckless.

In Massey v. Massey, 807 S.W.2d 391 (Tex. Ct. App. 1991), aff'd, 867 S.W.2d 766 (Tex. 1993), the court affirmed a $362,000 jury award to a wife who had to live 'walking on egg shells' to avoid her husband's rage. This case made new law by allowing 'the tort of infliction of emotional distress, without physical injury' to apply to family law cases because to do otherwise would be to deny equal protection to married persons. Another case not requiring physical injury to fulfill the elements of this cause of action was Murphy v. Murphy, 486 N.Y.S.2d 457 (1985). (See generally, Twyman v. Twyman, 855 S.W.2d 619, 621-22 &ns. 2, 3 (Tex. 1993), listing cases from 43 states that require no physical injury before liability may be established.)

Fredrica L. Lehrman cites examples of cases in domestic violence tort actions which did not require physical injury in emotional distress claims.

Lehrman, Traditional Actions, supra note 139, at 4.

Johson, supra note 143, at 92.
However, the law concerning emotional distress cases is still in a process of expansion and the cases that remain "easiest to prove usually involve spouses who have been physically abused." Other possibilities for traditional tort actions involving domestic abuse situations include false imprisonment, wrongful death and negligent infliction of emotional distress.

B. Non-Traditional Domestic Torts

Several other non-traditional actions exist which create alternatives to common tort suits involving domestic violence. Fredrica L. Lehrman, an attorney practicing in the area of domestic violence and family law, considers the following causes of action to constitute domestic violence torts: intentional interference with custody, visitation and/or parent child relationship, parental kidnapping; defamation, libel and slander; tortious infliction of a sexually transmitted disease; marital rape; using the U.S. Mail to send threats across state lines; invasion of privacy; and negligent operation of a motor vehicle. Another commentator proposes liability for "the tortious interspousal transmission or exposure to AIDS." Further, in light of the recent passage of

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178Karp, Intentional Infliction, supra note 140, at 399. The authors categorize emotional distress claims which lack physical injury as "tortious transmission of sexual diseases, interference with custodial rights, and intolerable or atrocious conduct intended to cause severe psychological harm to the spouse." Id.

179Lehrman, Traditional Actions, supra note 139, at 10 (citing Catlett v. Catlett, 388 S.E. 2d 14 (Ga. Ct. App. 1989); See also Karp, Civil Relief, supra note 148, at 78.

180Lehrman, Traditional Actions, supra note 139, at 3 (citing Herget Nat'l Bank v. Berardi, 356 N.E.2d 529 (III. 1976); Parman v. Price, No. 87-CP-08-287 (S.C. Beaufort County Ct. CP Nove. 10, 1988); Hampdon v. Duda &Sons, Inc., 511 So. 2d 1104, 1107 (Fla. 1987)). See also Karp, Civil Relief, supra note 148, at 78.

181Many states require physical injury for an action of negligent infliction of emotional distress. Lehrman, Traditional Actions, supra note 139, at 10 (citing Ledger v. Tippitt, 210 Cal. Rptr. 814 (1995)). Negligent infliction of emotional distress imposes liability when the tortfeasor's negligence creates "an unreasonable risk of bodily harm and emotional disturbance." Lehrman, Traditional Actions, supra note 139, at 10 (citing W. PAGE KEETON ET AL., PROSSER AND KEETON ON THE LAW OF TORTS § 54 (5th ed. 1984)). Lehrman states that attorneys "might plead negligent infliction in the alternative to an intentional tort because most insurance policies do not cover intentional torts." Lehrman, Traditional Actions, supra note 139, at 10. However, the disadvantage to pursuing this action is that negligence judgments are dischargeable in bankruptcy and punitives are not available. Id. See also Karp, Civil Relief, supra note 149, at 78.

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183Fredrica L. Lehrman, Elements of Interpersonal Domestic Violence Torts: Some Non-Traditional Alternatives, DOMESTIC VIOLENCE REPORT, Feb./Mar. 1996, at 3-4 [hereinafter Lehrman, Non-Traditional].

the Violence Against Women's Act of 1994, the federal government now affords a civil rights remedy to victims of gender-motivated crimes. This allows successful plaintiffs to recover compensatory and punitive damages and it may be a viable cause of action in marital rape situations. Although these suits are less common, they are no less important for battered women who need every possible avenue open so that they are afforded full recovery.

C. Obstacles to Domestic Tort Suits

1. Interspousal Tort Immunity

Interspousal tort immunity is a defense to a civil cause of action between husband and wife. The doctrine "prohibits one spouse from seeking tort damages from the other." Because this was the majority rule until the 1970's, many women were precluded from seeking money damages from abusive, battering husbands.

The abrogation of spousal immunity in many jurisdictions is a recent phenomenon. In fact, the doctrine is still alive in Georgia and Louisiana. Traditionally, courts viewed tort actions against spouses as an interference with "domestic harmony." Courts also feared such suits would encourage fictitious and fraudulent actions. Interspousal tort immunity has its roots deep in the common law of England. The "most influential reason" underlying the doctrine was the merger of the female's identity with the male's "upon marriage." William Blackstone, in his Commentaries on the Laws of England, stated "' [b]y marriage, the husband and wife are one person in law; that is, the very being or legal existence of the woman is suspended during the

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187 42 U.S.C. 13981(c).
188 Lehrman, Non-Traditional, supra note 183, at 4.
190 Id.
192 Id.
193 Karp, Civil Relief, supra note 148, at 77.
194 PROSSER &KEETON, supra note 6, § 122, at 902.
marriage, or at least is incorporated and consolidated into that of her husband, under whose wing, protection, and cover, she performs everything.' "196

The reluctance, even today, to abolish the doctrine is disturbing. Yet the cited justifications include: (1) the preservation of domestic harmony; (2) the fear of fraudulent or collusive claims; (3) the idea of deference to legislatures in resolving the immunity debate; (4) the threat of "excessive and frivolous claims;" and (5) the availability of adequate alternative remedies such as divorces and criminal prosecutions.197 Despite these concerns, this common law doctrine does not preserve domestic harmony or judicial resources; instead, it perpetuates bias against battered women seeking redress for civil wrongs.

2. Statute of Limitations

Another obstacle for battered women seeking recovery for their injuries, is the relatively short statute of limitations for those tort actions currently available. The statute of limitations bars commencement of a suit after a given period of time. In traditional tort actions of assault and battery, the statute of limitations is typically only a few years from the date of the injury. In Ohio for example, the statute of limitations for a tort of assault or battery is two years after the cause of action accrues.198 Thus, in a battered woman's situation, where she is paralyzed by fear during years of abuse, she is afforded recovery for only the most recent beatings. Because courts do not toll the statute of limitations for torts committed during the marriage, injuries inflicted five, ten, or fifteen years ago remain uncompensated.199

Even in the criminal context, the statute of limitations may be relatively short. For example, in Ohio, the statute of limitations for prosecution of felonious assault is six years200 and simple assault, a misdemeanor, is only two years.201 Thus, the batterer likely escapes criminal as well as civil punishment because a battered woman is often fearful of commencing either action. If she escapes the cycle of violence, it may be too late to proceed with her complaint.

196Id. at 364 (citing 1 W. BLACKSTONE, COMMENTARIES *442, reprinted in W. PROSSER, HANDBOOK OF THE LAW OF TORTS § 122, at 859 (4th ed. 1971)).

197Tobias, supra note 195, at 441-67.

198OHIO REV. CODE ANN. § 2305.10(A) (Anderson 1996).

199Kohler, supra note 189, at 1052.

200OHIO REV. CODE ANN. § 2903.11 (Anderson 1996) defines the crime of felonious assault. Section 2901.13 sets forth the statute of limitations for criminal prosecutions.

201OHIO REV. CODE ANN. § 2903.13 (Anderson 1996) defines the crime of assault and categorizes it as a misdemeanor. Section 2901.13 sets forth the statute of limitations for criminal prosecutions. If the batterer is charged under the Domestic Violence provision of the Ohio Revised Code, the first offense is considered a misdemeanor while subsequent violations of the provision or other assault and battery provisions may be considered a felony. OHIO REV. CODE ANN. § 2919.25.
3. The Option of a Continuing Tort

Because it is patently unfair for an abuser to escape all liability for his actions, a possible solution is the concept of a continuous tort. A continuing tort is defined as:

one inflicted over a period of time; it involves a wrongful conduct that is repeated until desisted, and each day creates a separate cause of action. A continuing tort sufficient to toll a statute of limitations is occasioned by continual unlawful acts, not by continual ill effects from an original violation.202

False imprisonment, trespass, nuisance and some civil rights violations are common examples of continuous torts.203 Usually however, courts and statutes do not recognize personal injury torts as continuous.204 Historically, personal injuries were not viewed as continuous in nature because "the injury was caused by an isolated incident, such as an assault and battery or a motor vehicle accident."205 This theory, although plausible in everyday assault and battery tort actions, does not take into consideration the "cumulative effect" of domestic abuse.206 Continuous, unlawful beatings plunge a woman deeper into the cycle of violence and can intensify the phenomenon of learned helplessness. "[E]very time the batterer beats his victim, he is beating a person who is already injured, thereby exacerbating those injuries."207 While not minimizing the tortious injuries inflicted by a complete stranger, the situation is vastly different from enduring relentless abuse by an intimate partner. In the former, the incident is likely a one-time occurrence. In the latter, the woman is systematically beaten, lives paralyzed by fear, and often develops chronic health problems directly resulting from the beatings.

202 Curtis v. Firth, 850 P.2d 749, 754 (Idaho 1993).


204 Kohler, supra note 189, at 1053. Jill Lebowitz, Case Comment, Giovine v. Giovine: Pursuit of Tort Claims for Domestic Violence in New Jersey and the Creation of a New Tort Cause of Action for 'Battered Woman's Syndrome,' 17 WOMEN'S RTS. L. REP. 259, 261-62 (1996); See Kohler, supra note 189, at 1054 ("Unfortunately, the theory of continuing tort in spousal abuse cases has had limited success."); Compare with Karjala v. Johns-Manville Prod., 523 F.2d 155 (8th Cir. 1975) (applying the concept of a continuing tort to asbestos exposure); Bustamento v. J.D. Tucker, 607 So.2d 532 (La. 1992) (finding sexual harassment a continuing tort).

205 Lebowitz, supra note 204, at 261-62.

206 Kohler, supra note 189, at 1050. See also supra notes 56-76 and accompanying text discussing the health effects of battered women syndrome.

207 Kohler, supra note 189, at 1050.
A Texas court was one of the first willing to apply the continuous tort theory to a wife's claim for negligent infliction of emotional distress. In *Twyman v. Twyman*, the court held that the conduct which caused the plaintiff's emotional distress was not a series of intentional acts each with its own statute of limitations but instead ruled that her "cause of action is not complete and does not accrue until the tortious acts have ceased." The court further noted that "[s]ince usually no single incident in a continuous chain of tortious activity can fairly or realistically be identified as the cause of significant harm, it seems proper to regard the cumulative effect of the conduct as actionable." Another court, applying the continuous tort theory in domestic situations, also did so in the context of an emotional distress claim. In *Curtis v. Firth*, the Idaho Supreme Court determined that "by its very nature [intentional infliction of emotional distress] will often involve a series of acts over a period of time, rather than one single act causing severe emotional distress. For that reason we recognize the concept of a continuing tort ... should be extended to apply in other limited contexts."

However, even if the continuing tort theory of emotional abuse is accepted, emotional distress actions have met with limited success in some courts. "[M]any of the decisions recognizing emotional distress have relied on acts of assault and battery to prove the outrageousness of the conduct and relegated the emotional distress to parasitic-type damages." In other words, in domestic torts, these types of damages have the most success when they are accompanied by assault and battery actions. Thus, even if courts allow battered women to recover for emotional distress under a continuing tort theory, women who are physically hurt may still be barred by the statute of limitations for those injuries.

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209 790 S.W.2d at 821.

210 *Id.* (quoting *Page v. United States*, 729 F.2d 818, 821-22 (D.C. Cir. 1984)). Although the court of appeals decision was later reversed by the Texas Supreme Court, the opinion did not address the court of appeal’s ruling that emotional distress constituted a continuing tort. The court of appeals decision was reversed because it was based on a theory of negligent infliction of emotional distress. The Texas Supreme Court had recently ruled that a cause of action for negligent infliction of emotional distress no longer existed. However, the Texas Supreme Court "expressly adopt[ed]" the tort of intentional infliction of emotional distress and held that the case should be remanded to the trial court for a determination based on that theory.


212 *Id.*

213 See *Kohler*, *supra* note 189, at 1057-64.

214 *Id.* at 1057.
4. Joinder and Res Judicata

Additional bars to civil suits for domestic violence also include joinder and res judicata. In this context, joinder refers to whether a tort action should be brought together with the divorce proceedings. In a few states, joinder of the tort action is mandatory or "encouraged." For instance, New Jersey's "entire controversy doctrine" requires domestic violence tort litigation to accompany the divorce proceedings or otherwise be barred from filing suit. The doctrine "is a preclusionary principle intended to prevent the fractionalization of litigation by requiring all claims between the same parties arising out of or relating to the same transactional circumstances to be joined in a single action." This strict rule disadvantages women who fail to bring their tort action at the time of the divorce because of fear, lack of knowledge of their rights or embarrassment.

Other states cite the inherent differences between a divorce action and tort suit and forbid joinder. Jurisdictions follow this rule believing that tort claims "are legal in nature [and] should be kept separate from divorce actions, which are equitable in nature." However, forbidding joinder is also potentially disadvantageous for women who may not be prepared to commence a separate, expensive and emotionally draining lawsuit after finalizing a divorce. Thus, permissive joinder appears to be the best alternative as a flexible rule gives the woman the opportunity to make the decision herself based on her specific situation. Permissive joinder allows the woman to unite the divorce and tort action if she determines that is her best course of action.

Although permissive joinder appears to be the best option, claim preclusion or res judicata, can still bar the separate tort action. Thus, if part or all of the

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215 See Dalton, supra note 191, at 374-77; Kristyn J. Krohse, Note, No Longer Following the Rule of Thumb--What to Do with Domestic Torts and Divorce Claims, 1997 U. Ill. L. Rev. 923 (1997); Snyder, supra note 137, at 354-60.

216 Snyder, supra note 137, at 357-58.


219 Lebowitz, supra note 204, at 267.


221 Snyder, supra note 137, at 355 (citing Noble v. Noble, 761 P.2d 1369 (Utah 1988)).

222 See Kohler, supra note 189, at 1043; Snyder, supra note 137, at 355-56.

223 See Dalton, supra note 191, at 378-79. Dalton also notes that in Massachusetts, the doctrine of equitable estoppel is also used to prevent spouses from bringing a separate tort action after the divorce. Dalton cites Heacock v. Heacock, 520 N.E.2d 151 (Mass. 1988), aff'd 568 N.E.2d 621 (Mass. App. Ct. 1991), which disallowed a wife's tort action against her abusive husband holding that the husband was "disadvantaged by not
aspects of a tort suit are considered in the divorce action or the settlement, this acts as an "absolute bar to a subsequent action involving the same claim, demand or cause of action."  

IV. BATTERED WOMEN SYNDROME AS AN AFFIRMATIVE TORT CAUSE OF ACTION

Although there are many obstacles to instituting tort actions against a batterer, the persistent problem appears to be the tolling of the statute of limitations. "Courts have shown a near universal reluctance" to toll the short statute of limitations for torts committed during marriage or marriage like relationships. And even if courts eventually choose to toll the statute of limitations, traditional torts such as assault and battery do not fully recognize the extent of injuries associated with battered women. Typically, battered women do not just suffer from single incidents of abuse. Rather, they are trapped in a cycle of abuse in which each new incident perpetuates and worsens the battered woman's condition.

The response of the legal system should be to recognize a new tort cause of action unique to battered women. "Family law practitioners are finding new and expanded remedies for victims of spousal abuse in civil court." It is not unheard of for courts to create new causes of action. For instance, in 1986, the Supreme Court of New Hampshire recognized the new cause of action of wrongful birth. Other emerging torts include the interference with a parent-child relationship, and the tortious transmission of a sexual disease. It is within the power of the courts and the legislatures to assist battered women in obtaining full recovery. Not only would this new tort alleviate some of the problems with bringing traditional tort actions, it would stand as a symbolic victory for battered women. Society and the legal system

 looking, at the time of his divorce, that his wife was planning the later tort claim." Dalton, supra note 191, at 380.


225 Snyder, supra note 137, at 360.

226 Karp, intentional infliction, supra note 140, at 389.

227 Id. See also supra notes 183-88 and accompanying text identifying non-traditional torts actions pled in domestic situations.

228 Smith v. Cote, 513 A.2d 341 (N.H. 1986). This was an action brought by parents whose child was born with severe defects. The action was against a physician who negligently failed to inform the parents of the possibility that the mother would give birth to a child with severe defects. The tort is based on the idea that the parents lacked the right to make an informed decision whether to abort the child or carry it to term. Id. at 342-43.

229 See e.g. D&D Fuller CATV v. Pace 780 P.2d 520 (Colo. 1989) (mother successfully brought suit against her in-laws for tortious interference with mother-son relationship resulting from the in-laws financial assistance in the kidnapping of their grandson).

should give credence to their claims and it is within the power of the courts and the legislatures to assist them in obtaining full recovery.

The tort of battered women syndrome is both an addition to and an expansion of the current body of tort law. The tort of battered women syndrome is a new action in that it has elements distinct from other torts; it is also an expansion of the already existing continuous tort theory recognized in trespass, nuisance and false imprisonment claims.

A. Cases Which Come Close to Recognizing a New Tort of Battered Women Syndrome

In Davis v. Bostick, the plaintiff argued that the defendant "engaged in an intentional course of conduct designed to inflict emotional stress and mental anguish." At trial, the jury was instructed to ignore the statute of limitations because a continuous tort was alleged. The appellate court concluded that substantial evidence supported plaintiff's claim of ten incidents occurring over a period of two years. These incidents included striking, choking and threatening to kill the plaintiff, destroying her property, defaming plaintiff and harassing plaintiff's family and friends. However, the appellate court determined that each incident was individually actionable, each with its own statute of limitations and that the trial court erred in "striking the statute of limitations defense." The appellate court stated that "the acts were discontinuous in the sense that each had a beginning and an end, each was separated from the next by some period of relative quiescence, and each was capable of producing compensable harm." The court "impl[ied] that there could never be a cumulative effect from a continuous course of assaults and batteries."

231 Although I believe the tort of battered women syndrome it is both a new tort and an expansion of existing tort law, for purposes of simplicity in the remainder of this Note, I refer to the action simply as a "new" tort.

232 Robert A. Clifford, Two States Give Battered Women Tort Option, CHICAGO LAWYER, Dec. 1995, available in Westlaw, Allnews Library at *1; see infra note 267 and accompanying text citing the possible elements of the tort.

233 580 P.2d 544 (Or. 1978).

234 Id. at 545 (quoting plaintiff's allegations).

235 Id. at 547.

236 Id. at 545-46.

237 Davis, 580 P.2d at 548.

238 Id.

239 Id.

240 Kohler, supra note 189, at 1050.
Conversely, the court in *Curtis v. Firth*, did allow the tolling of the statute of limitations in a plaintiff's claim for intentional infliction of emotional distress. In *Curtis*, the plaintiff presented testimony that she suffered from "Battered Wife Syndrome" and Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder. Testimony at trial elicited the existence of an identifiable cycle of violence. The court held that the plaintiff's claim of intentional infliction of emotional distress constituted a continuing tort and that the tortious acts ceased when the plaintiff was evicted from the home. The court essentially reached the same result it would have reached had it recognized a tort of battered women syndrome.

In *de la Croix de Lafayette v. de la Croix de Lafayette*, the plaintiff explicitly asked the court to recognize a new tort of spousal abuse. The plaintiff argued that the court should consider "individual acts of violence as part of an ongoing pattern" and that new tort would include all acts of assault, battery and psychological abuse. The new tort's three year statute of limitations would begin to run at the last incident of abuse. Rejecting this argument, the court held that "[n]othing in this record suggests that a new tort of a continuing nature is required to adequately address the occurrences between these parties." However, the plaintiff did not submit expert testimony regarding battered women syndrome which may account for the court's ruling that a new tort was not needed to address the plaintiff's claims. Perhaps if the record reflected the cumulative effect of the beatings and the plaintiff's inability to remove herself from the abusive relationship, the court may have ruled differently.

However, in *Laughlin v. Breaux*, the plaintiff did present expert testimony that she suffered from battered woman syndrome, yet the court refused to find that it constituted a continuing tort. The court held that learned helplessness did not "produce such an incapacity in [the] plaintiff that she was unable to file suit." The court further stated that defendant's alleged abuse did not constitute a continuing tort because that concept "only applies when continuous conduct causes continuing damages ... [and in this case] each
incident of battery and of assault is separate, and gives rise to a separate cause of action." The court reasoned that because the bruises, soreness and emotional upset were "immediately apparent," the statute of limitations runs from that time. Even though the court acknowledged that the abuse "may have combined to produce" the plaintiff's battered women syndrome it still declined to apply the continuing tort concept or create a new cause of action.

B. The New Jersey Cases

Despite many courts' unreceptive attitudes toward treating battered women's injuries as a continuous tort or as a tort cause of action in itself, battered women have found justice in New Jersey. In a landmark ruling, the New Jersey Supreme Court was the first to recognize an affirmative tort of battered women syndrome. In Cusseaux v. Pickett, the court denied defendant's motion to dismiss for failure to state a cause of action and held "that the 'battered-woman's syndrome' is now a cognizable cause of action under the laws of New Jersey." The court relied on another New Jersey Supreme Court case, State v. Kelly, which recognized the validity of battered women syndrome in the criminal context.

Kelly determined that battered women syndrome testimony was critical to the defendant's self-defense claim as it was necessary to understand defendant's state of mind. The court cited bias toward battered women in case law, statutes, and law enforcement agencies, as well as problems of stereotypes and myths about battered women.

The Cusseaux court, relied heavily on State v. Kelly and the state's Prevention of Domestic Violence Act. The court cited the following legislative history:

"The Legislature finds and declares that domestic violence is a serious crime against society . . . [and it] is therefore, the intent of the Legislature to assure the victims of domestic violence the maximum protections from abuse the law can provide . . . Further, it is the responsibility of the courts to protect victims of violence that occurs in a family or family-like setting by providing access to both emergent

252 Id.
253 Id. at 483.
254 Laughlin, 515 So. 2d at 483.
256 Id. at 789.
258 Id. at 375-76.
259 Id. at 370.
and long-term civil and criminal remedies and sanctions, and by ordering those remedies and sanctions that are available to assure the safety of the victims and the public. To that end, the Legislature encourages . . . the broad application of the remedies available under this act in the civil and criminal courts of this state.\textsuperscript{261}

The \textit{Cusseaux} court reasoned that the Prevention of Domestic Violence Act recognized the inadequacies of the law with regard to battered women.\textsuperscript{262} As proven in \textit{State v. Kelly}, where the "existing criminal statutes"\textsuperscript{263} were insufficient to address the problem of battered women, "so too are the civil laws of assault and battery insufficient to redress the harms suffered as a result of domestic violence."\textsuperscript{264} The court reasoned that the courts are required to fill in the gaps created by the legislature.\textsuperscript{265}

The court articulated four elements which the plaintiff must prove to succeed in sustaining an action for battered women syndrome. These elements are not limited to spouses but can include any "domestic intimate partnership" whether it be heterosexual or homosexual, married or unmarried.\textsuperscript{266} A person may plead battered-person syndrome as long as the following elements are met. The plaintiff must prove:

\begin{enumerate}
\item involvement in a marital or marital-like intimate relationship; and
\item physical or psychological abuse perpetrated by the dominant partner to the relationship over an extended period of time; and
\item the aforesaid abuse has caused recurring physical or psychological injury over the course of the relationship; and
\item a past or present inability to take any action to improve or alter the situation unilaterally.\textsuperscript{267}
\end{enumerate}

The statute of limitations would begin with the last incident of abuse.\textsuperscript{268}


\textsuperscript{263}\textit{Cusseaux}, 652 A.2d at 793.

\textsuperscript{264}\textit{Id}.

\textsuperscript{265}\textit{Id}.

\textsuperscript{266}\textit{Id}. at 794 n.7.

\textsuperscript{267}\textit{Cusseaux}, 652 A.2d at 793-94. Other elements suggested for the tort action are: (1) intentional acts; (2) of extreme and outrageous conduct; (3) of a continuous nature; (4) proximately causing; (5) physical injury or emotional distress. Kohler, \textit{supra} note 189, at 1068. Although Kohler proposes that the statute of limitations would begin to run following the last act of violence, the statute should not start running until women actually leave their abusive relationship as there are many factors preventing them from escaping the cycle of violence. See \textit{supra} notes 16-55 and accompanying text.

\textsuperscript{268}In continuous torts, the statute starts to run when the last tortious act ceases. Lebowitz, \textit{supra} note 204, at 262.
The Cusseaux court criticized the decision in Laughlin v. Breaux\textsuperscript{269} which rejected the notion of a continuing tort for battered women's injuries.\textsuperscript{270} The Cusseaux court stated that it is "cruel" and against public policy to limit the recovery of battered women and that failure to recognize this action is equivalent to the court condoning domestic violence.\textsuperscript{271}

Following the decision in Cusseaux, the New Jersey appellate court in Giovine v. Giovine\textsuperscript{272} determined that the statute of limitations could be tolled based on evidence of battered women syndrome and that such acts giving rise the syndrome constituted a continuing tort.\textsuperscript{273} The Giovine court claimed disagreement with the Cusseaux holding "predicated upon semantics"\textsuperscript{274} and stated that battered women syndrome itself is not the continuing tort but "more correctly," battered women syndrome is "the medical condition resulting from continued acts of physical or psychological misconduct."\textsuperscript{275} In other words, the Giovine court appeared more comfortable identifying actual conduct instead of a medical condition as a tort. "Regardless of how the Giovine court phrases it, whether it be through recognition of the continuous tort of [battered women syndrome], or through recognition of the medical condition [battered women syndrome] which gives rise to a continuous tort,"\textsuperscript{276} the court allowed the tolling of the statute of limitations and recognized recovery for both physical and psychological injuries inflicted on battered women.\textsuperscript{277}

Similar to the situation in the criminal context, expert testimony is essential to prove the continuous tort of battered women syndrome. The four-part test articulated in Cusseaux requires the plaintiff to establish physical or psychological injury and an inability to take action to stop the abuse.\textsuperscript{278} This implicates the need for expert testimony on the cycle of violence and learned helplessness. Likewise, the Giovine court explicitly stated that without expert testimony, "the wife cannot be deemed to be suffering from battered woman's syndrome, and each act of abuse during the marriage would constitute a separate and distinct cause of action in tort, subject to the statute of limita-

\textsuperscript{269}515 So.2d 480 (1st Cir. 1987).
\textsuperscript{270}Cusseaux, 652 A.2d at 794.
\textsuperscript{271}Id.
\textsuperscript{273}Id.
\textsuperscript{274}Id. at 114.
\textsuperscript{275}Id. at 115.
\textsuperscript{276}Lebowitz, supra note 204, at 268.
\textsuperscript{277}Giovine, 663 A.2d at 115.
Giovine cited three instances in which expert testimony was fundamental to court proceedings. Giovine first cited State v. Kelly and the importance of expert testimony to prove self-defense. Giovine then discussed State v. Ellis, where expert testimony was relevant in "explain[ing] why a victim of a kidnapping neither attempted to escape a kidnapper nor immediately reported the kidnapping." And finally, the court cited Cusseaux v. Pickett's requirement that the women suffer from a medically diagnosable condition of battered woman syndrome to prove the tort of battered women syndrome.

The Giovine and Cusseaux opinions are essentially the same. Their awareness of the unique injuries of battered women led both courts to fashion a remedy specifically for victims of domestic violence. They both recognize that the result of repeated abuse by a domestic partner can lead to battered women syndrome and that expert testimony is needed to prove this fact.

C. Why this New Cause of Action is Necessary

The tort of battered women syndrome is needed to hold batterers responsible for the "full consequences of their actions" and to afford full recovery to victims of domestic abuse. Not only does this tort toll the traditional statute of limitations, it is an emotional and symbolic victory for women who have endured the battering cycle.

The reluctance to recognize this necessary tort of battered women syndrome "is perplexing at best." Perhaps courts believe that existing remedies are sufficient to deal with the problem. However, the short statute of limitations for traditional intentional torts, limits recoveries for battered women and sometimes completely bars their actions. Even more troublesome is the reluctance of some courts in recognizing emotional injuries absent physical evidence. Thus, the courts are wrong when insisting that adequate remedies are available and a new action for battered women is not warranted.

279 Giovine, 663 A.2d at 114.
280 Id. at 113.
282 Giovine, 663 A.2d at 113-14 (citing Ellis, 656 A.2d 25).
283 Id. at 114.
284 Snyder, supra note 137, at 363-64.
285 Kohler, supra note 189, at 1066.
286 Id.
287 Id. at 1057-1066. Kohler discusses a case in which recovery for intentional infliction of emotional distress is allowed only when damages attach as "parasitic" to assault and battery. Id. at 1057-58. She also cites a case where a higher burden of proof for such claims is required. Kohler, supra note 189, at 1058-60. See also Karp, Intentional Infliction, supra note 140, at 399 (stating that although some courts have found intentional infliction of emotional distress absent physical injury, many others have found the evidence
Courts may also believe that criminal punishment will suffice in domestic abuse situations. However, many batterers may also escape punishment in criminal courts because of the short statute of limitations for some crimes. Even if criminal remedies are available against the batterer, this does not replace the need for civil suits. Civil lawsuits are different from criminal prosecutions. In a civil lawsuit, the standard of review is less stringent and the defendant is forced to testify.

Another possible reason for courts' apprehension in allowing this new cause of action is that with every new development in tort law, there is fear of creating a flood of new litigation. This excuse however, is exaggerated and unfair. For example, courts believed that judicial recognition of claims for emotional distress would encourage fraudulent actions. There was also a concern that mental injury was too subjective to assess damages and that a "wide door" would be open to claims for "mere bad manners." However, these obstacles were not insurmountable and intentional infliction of emotional distress is now widely recognized. New actions should not be avoided merely because they may be difficult to adjudicate.

Restraintist courts sometimes dislike departing from precedent and creating new causes of action. This view holds that the legislature is the elected branch responsible for creating laws and the function of the judiciary is only to interpret their meaning. However, "it has never been of much use to contend that merely because an action is new it cannot be brought...[t]orts of a specific character have increased steadily in number throughout our legal history, and the courts can even now, if they think fit, enlarge the list."

Finally, other courts may be unwilling to recognize this new cause of action because of the criticism of battered women syndrome by feminist scholars in

"insufficient").

288See supra notes 200-01 and accompanying text.

289Perhaps these differences contributed to the different outcomes in the recent criminal and civil trials of O.J. Simpson.

290Kohler, supra note 189, at 1067.

291PROSSER & KEETON, supra note 6, § 12, at 56.

292PROSSER & KEETON, supra note 6, § 12, at 56.

293"That some claims may be spurious should not compel those who administer justice to shut their eyes to serious wrongs and let them go without being brought to account. It is the function of the courts and juries to determine whether claims are valid or false. This responsibility should not be shunned merely because the task may be difficult to perform. JOHNSON, supra note 143, at 68-69 (quoting the Supreme Judicial Court of Massachusetts in Agis v. Howard Johnson Co., 355 N.E.2d 315, 317-18 (Mass. 1976))."

294JOHNSON, supra note 143, at 1 (citing Percy H. Winfield, The Foundation of Liability in Tort, 27 Colum. L. Rev. 1, 4-5 (1927)).
the criminal context.\(^{295}\) Although a debate ensues as to whether battered women syndrome constitutes a separate, identifiable defense, the same concerns are not raised in the civil context.\(^{296}\) Even if a "special" defense for battered women hinders equality in criminal trials, no such concern is evident in civil litigation. In a tort action, a battered woman seeks compensation for her injuries and is not attempting to justify her own wrongful acts.

Lenore Walker's widely accepted theory supports the idea that it is difficult for women to extricate themselves from the cycle of violence. Women are usually unable to bring a civil cause of action within the short statute of limitations for intentional torts because they are stuck in abusive situations. Sometimes, because of psychological abuse, women do not recognize the full extent of their injuries until much later. Additionally, if a criminal sanction is not pending, women may fear retaliation from their batterers if they initiate a civil action. Therefore, battered women need a special tort to accommodate their paralysis and recognize all injuries.

V. THE TORT OF BATTERED WOMEN SYNDROME AS A SOLUTION TO A PUBLIC HEALTH PROBLEM

Because the incidents of domestic violence remain extraordinarily high, the well-being of our nation's women and children are surely at risk.\(^{297}\) Therefore, in addition to affording battered women full recovery for their injuries, recognition of a new cause of action would also aid in the fight against curbing a national public health epidemic, as tort litigation "is an unusually sensitive barometer to health and safety-related events."\(^{298}\) If past litigation in the area of public health is any indication, the recognition that accompanies increased litigation will likely generate more assistance to those suffering from this reprehensible societal ill.

Advocates for social change commonly use the court system to bring about successful results. Such an example is evidenced by the successful litigation ending racial segregation in education.\(^{299}\) Similarly, national public health

\(^{295}\) Critics argue that Lenore Walker's theory of battered women syndrome perpetuates negative stereotypes of women which results in unequal rights at trial in self-defense cases. See supra notes 121-28 and accompanying text.

\(^{296}\) Although the debate continues, under current law, battered women syndrome is not a separate defense.

\(^{297}\) "Domestic violence has been called a national epidemic by physicians, public health experts, and political leaders." Jean Abbott, et al., Domestic Violence Against Women: Incidence and Prevalence in an Emergency Department Population, 273 JAMA 1763 (1995), available in Westlaw, 1995 WL 10027573; "Domestic violence is increasingly recognized as a major public health problem, affecting individuals of all ethnic and socioeconomic backgrounds. Hyman, supra note 2, at 1781; See supra notes 2, 56-62 and accompanying text providing statistics on the prevalence of domestic abuse.

\(^{298}\) Rabin, supra note 8, at 856.

\(^{299}\) Brown v. Board of Education, 347 U.S. 483 (1954). For history and a detailed account of the fight against racial segregation in education, see Richard Kluger, Simple Justice:
problems are also commonly resolved through litigation. Mass torts such as asbestos, breast implants, Bendectin, and most recently, the tobacco lawsuits, are examples of ways in which litigation spurs resolution of major public health issues.\footnote{See e.g. Lucinda M. Finley, \textit{Female Trouble: The Implications of Tort Reform for Women}, 64 TENN. L. REV. 847 (1997); Rebecca S. Dresser et al, \textit{Breast Implants Revisited: Beyond Science on Trial}, 1997 WIS. L. REV. 705, 743-44 (1997); Joseph Sanders, \textit{The Bedectin Litigation: A Case Study in the Life Cycle of Mass Torts}, 43 HASTINGS L.J. 301, 303 (1992); Anna Burdeshaw Fretwell, \textit{Clearing the Air: An Argument for a Federal Cause of Action to Provide an Adequate Remedy for Smokers Injured by Tobacco Companies}, 31 GA. L. REV. 929, 931 (1997).}

On a more individualized basis, alcohol related fatalities were once referred to "America's 'socially accepted form of murder.'"\footnote{Mark Starr, \textit{The War Against Drunk Drivers}, NEWSWEEK, Sept. 30, 1982 at 34.} However, the 1980's brought about drastic reform measures designed to reduce drunk driving incidents and its damaging effects on the health and safety of the public.\footnote{John R. Ashmead, Comment, \textit{Putting a Cork on Social Host Liability: New York Rejects a Trend: D'Amico v. Christie}, 55 BROOK. L. REV. 995, 995 (1989).} This decrease is attributable to the strengthening of criminal penalties, sobriety checkpoints, public safety campaigns by groups such as Mothers Against Drunk Driving, and the creation of social host liability.\footnote{Starr, \textit{supra} note 301, at 34.}

Social host liability is the imposition of civil liability on persons furnishing alcohol to inebriated guests who later cause harm to third persons.\footnote{Ashmead, \textit{supra} note 302, at 996.} By using litigation to impose liability on social hosts, the sources of compensation to injured victims are increased while simultaneously "inducing responsible behavior from more individuals."\footnote{\textit{Id.} Indeed, "[s]ince New Jersey's social host liability statute was enacted in 1987, the state has seen a number of fatalities caused by drunk driving decrease by over fifty percent." Greg K. Vitali, Note, \textit{An In-Depth Analysis of the Development and Ramifications of New Jersey's Social Host Liability Statute}, 20 SETON HALL LEGIS. J. 532, 537 (1996). Although this reduction is not solely attributable to imposing tort liability on third persons, it seems clear that at the very least, this type of litigation educates the public on the risks of such behavior, and deters future dangerous conduct.} Although drunk driving will never disappear, it seems that combating the problem through the courts, the legislatures, and public safety campaigns successfully resulted in much safer roadways for the public.

Arguably, many of these advances in health and safety resulted from the imposition of monetary damages on defendants. Such damages are sure to act as a strong deterrent to future wrongful conduct. But in addition to this factor, the educational role of tort lawsuits cannot be underestimated. First, the public
becomes more aware of pressing issues surrounding lawsuits through media coverage and resulting debates about the correctness of such legal action. Second, increased litigation tends to channel funding and research toward issues of concern. For instance, in the 1980's, actions involving breast implant and asbestos, spawned research by both plaintiffs and defendants seeking to create a body of scientific evidence that would help prove their cases in the future. Finally, when the public becomes more aware of societal and public health problems, demands for political action are sure to follow.

The new tort of battered women syndrome would increase litigation in this area because the chances for recovery would not be so remote. This increased litigation would certainly draw attention to the plight of battered women, educating the public and generating more support for their cause. Hopefully, as in other public health issues, opening the courtroom to battered women will eventually result in decreased instances of domestic violence. Public support may encourage some women to leave their batterers by giving them more choices once they take that step. Ultimately, winning tort lawsuits against batterers affords women full compensation for their injuries, and serves as an enormous symbolic victory in the fight for the health and safety of abused women.

VI. CONCLUSION

Domestic violence is an epidemic. Although society does not have a cure, it can, in some instances, alleviate the harsh realities that accompany women caught in the cycle of violence. Undoubtedly, there is a real need to draw more attention to the problem of domestic abuse in our culture. Because society and the legal system have been slow to respond, the numbers of women subjected to domestic violence are still enormously high. The poor conditions under which many shelters currently operate, signifies that not enough attention is given to this problem.

306 Conversation with Peter H. Weinberger, partner with the firm of Spangenberg, Shibley & Liber in Cleveland, Ohio (January, 1997); See also Dresser, supra note 300, at 743-44 ("Litigation piqued public and manufacturer interest in learning more about implant safety. . . . A similar burst of scientific research occurred as a result of Bendectin litigation.")

307 See Ammons, Clemency, supra note 60, at 61-74 (discussing the development of legal rights for battered women); See also supra notes 2, 56-62 and accompanying text discussing the high numbers of women affected by domestic abuse.

308 See e.g., Clemency, supra note 60, at 70-71 (citations omitted). According to former Surgeon General C. Everett Koop, it took 100 years to create the first shelter, after Congress passed a law to prevent cruelty to animals. Even today, with approximately 1,200 shelters nationwide, the demand far exceeds the need for safe havens for women and children. The public policy priority of providing assistance is dramatized by the following comparison. There are 2,600 animal shelters nationally as compared with the 1,200 battered women shelters.

Id.
Those suffering from battered women syndrome are in a unique predicament, different from those subjected to a single, isolated instance of abuse. Therefore, tort law must be molded to accommodate the needs of battered women. "Real relief cannot come to battered women if they are left to rely upon imaginative legal theories and the sporadic compassion of the courts in combating inappropriately applied limitations statutes." The tort of battered women syndrome is essential to guarantee fairness in the civil litigation of domestic abuse and to aid in the fight against a public health problem that has yet to be solved.

HEATHER TONSING

309 The author does not wish to trivialize single incidents of domestic violence. The point is that women suffering from the syndrome are in need of the continuous tort so they can receive full compensation. Women who experience isolated instances of abuse and are not caught in the cycle are presumably able to pursue the wrongs under existing remedies.

310 Strict products liability was a response to the inadequacies of the negligence regime ... Market-share liability theories respond to the plight of victims who cannot identify the particular producer of an injurious drug. The rules of causation have been adapted to accommodate the victims of environmental torts. The discovery rule, softening the rigors of statute of limitations, was developed to assist those who suffer from injuries that manifest themselves only after passage of time ... When change happens, it is because courts have been moved by a desire to recognize the plaintiffs' injuries, or a desire to hold the defendant class accountable, or both. Victims of domestic violence, who urge recognition of their injuries, an accommodation of their needs, and the accountability of their abusers are participants in the grand tradition of tort reform."

Dalton, supra note 191, at 331-32.

311 Snyder, supra note 137, at 362.

312 After this note was selected for publication, a note dealing with similar issues was published. See M. Mercedes Fort, Case note, A New Tort: Domestic Violence Gets the Status it Deserves in Lewitt v. Lewitt, No. 93-2-01846-5 (Wash. Super. Ct. Spokane County, April 21, 1993), 21 S. Ill. U. L.J. 355 (1997).