Collective Memo of Concern to: World Health Organization

RE: Inclusion of “Parental Alienation” as a “Caregiver-child relationship problem” Code QE52.0 in the International Classification of Diseases 11th Revision (ICD-11)


Date: July 10, 2019

It has recently come to our collective attention that the World Health Organization is considering the addition of “parental alienation” (PA) as a “caregiver-child relationship problem” in ICD-11, the International Classification of Diseases 11th Revision. We are surprised by the lack of prior consultation in connection with gender equality issues associated with the concept and are deeply concerned about this proposal from a women’s safety and child development, health and safety point of view, as well as from research and science perspectives.

We are requesting removal of all references to “parental alienation” and related concepts in ICD-11 for the reasons set out below. Our research and experience in court has demonstrated that parental alienation, which lacks credibility, is frequently employed to divert attention from domestic violence and abuse and other evidence relevant to the best interests of the child.

Empirically verified problems associated with the application of parental alienation theory, discussed in Part Two, include:

- Limited support for the concept in scientific research on children
- Gender bias in the application and effects of parental alienation claims
- Deflection of attention from scrutiny of parenting practices and parent-child relationships in favor of assuming primary-care parental blame when children have poor relationships with the other parent
- Deflection of attention from scrutiny of child risk and safety factors in family violence cases
- Imposition of equal time, joint custody presumptions or equal shared parental responsibility
- Deflection of attention from thorough analysis of the best interests of children criteria
- The silencing of women and children such that evidence of family violence and of negative parenting is not presented

1 Linda C Neilson, Professor Emerita, University of New Brunswick, Canada, and Research Fellow of the Muriel McQueen Ferguson Centre for Family Violence Research composed this memo with the support and assistance of Joan Meier, Professor of Law, George Washington University Law School and Legal Director, Domestic Violence Legal Empowerment and Appeals Project (DV LEAP); Elizabeth Sheehy, Professor Emerita, F.R.S.C., O.O., University of Ottawa, Faculty of Law; Margaret Jackson, Professor Emerita, Director of the FREDA Centre on Violence Against Women and Children; Prof. Ruth Halperin-Kaddari, Professor at Bar-Ilan University Faculty of Law, Israel, Founding Head of the Rackman Center for the Advancement of Women at BIU and former Vice-Chair of CEDAW; Susan Boyd, Professor Emerita F.R.S.C., Peter A. Allard School of Law, University of British Columbia; Peter Jaffe, PhD, Psychologist & Professor, Academic Director, Center for Research and Education on Violence Against Women and Children, Western University, London ON, Canada; and Simon Lapierre, Full Professor, School of Social Work, University of Ottawa.
The discounting of the perspectives of children and the failure to protect children from parental abuse, contrary to the internationally recognized rights of children set out in the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child

- Inappropriate assignment of parental blame for normal adolescent behavior
- Deflection of attention from studies that demonstrate child resistance to contact and child harm are better explained by factors other than those proposed by parental alienation theory
- Emerging evidence that parental alienation “remedies” are harming many children
- Negative effect of the theory on evidence and on legal responsibilities to assess children’s best interests and safety
- The undermining of knowledge about how family violence harms children and what is needed for their safety and well-being.

PART TWO: Discussion.

The parental alienation concept is not supported by credible scientific research on children.

Discussion: As the Amici brief to the Court of Appeals for the State of New York (March 22, 2019) associated with E.V. (Anonymous) v R.V. (Anonymous) and G.V. (Anonymous) Westchester Country Clerk’s Index No. 10602/2007, states:

Parental alienation, while lacking a universal clinical or scientific definition, generally refers to the presumption that a child’s fear or rejection of one parent (typically the non-custodial parent), stems from the malevolent influence of the preferred (typically custodial) parent. The alienation hypothesis inherently relies on two flawed assumptions: (i) that children do not ordinarily fear or resist a non-custodial parent without manipulation by the other parent, and (ii) that a child’s hostility toward or fear of the other parent, can in fact be caused solely by the favored parent’s negative influence (or programming), regardless of the child’s own experience. There is little or no scientific support for either premise, and both derive from PAS, which has itself been roundly debunked by scientific and professional authorities.²

Vigorous debate and controversy surround the validity of “parental alienation” “diagnoses” and the assessment tools and remedies associated with it.³ While some authors contend that the concept has

² PAS stands for Parental Alienation Syndrome, a controversial concept proposed by child psychiatrist Richard A Gardner that resulted in family courts removing numerous children from the primary care of protective mothers. The concept was soundly refuted on grounds of gender bias, harm to children, and lack of scientific credibility in the mid 1980s. It then fell into disuse. The same concept resurfaced in the mid 2000s largely as a result of Dr. Amy J. L. Baker’s interviews in the United States with forty adults who responded to an advertisement, who claimed to have been alienated from a parent when they were children. Blatant anti women and children terminology found in Gardner’s earlier work has been removed (although gender bias and the undermining of the views of children have remained) and the word “syndrome” was omitted, presumably in order to avoid the need for scientific proof of a mental health condition. Despite questionable research foundations, the concept spread rapidly and is now being applied in many parts of the world.

demonstrated scientific validity, many tenured academic researchers, child experts and experts in the domestic and family violence fields disagree. References to published criticisms of parental alienation theory by internationally respected experts are listed in footnote 5. It is important to note that many of the assertions of validity have been advanced by individuals who offer or have offered alienation “reunification therapy” for economic gain or who are expert witnesses paid to testify in custody cases.

Concerns about parental alienation theory that have been validated empirically by researchers who do not have vested economic or personal interests in parental alienation remedie, include:

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6 For example, Richard A. Warshak, formerly associated with Family Bridges workshops in the United States; Amy J. Baker; Stanley Clawar, clinical sociologist, and owner of Walden Counselling & Therapy; Barbara Jo Fidler of Families Moving Forward.
• 1) Concerns about research credibility, limited evidence of representativeness of study samples, small sample sizes, absence of longitudinal research, and most importantly, lack of research controls to assess for and rule out alternative explanations for child resistance to contact and child harm that are known to have a negative impact on children's relationships with parents and that have been documented repeatedly in research on child well-being for decades, i.e., parental conflict, intimate partner and family violence, child abuse, weak parent-child attachment, parental neglect, parental substance misuse and/or negative or hostile parenting.

• 2) Gender bias in the application and effects of parental alienation claims;

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8 Michael Saini et al., “Empirical Studies of Alienation” in Leslie Drozd et al., eds, Parenting Plan Evaluations: Applied Research for Family Court (New York: Oxford University Press, 2012) 399. Sociologist Stanley Clawar’s research is commonly cited by parental alienation advocates in support of assertions of the scientific research validity of parental alienation theory. The claim is made that Clawar and Rivlin’s empirical research documenting parental alienation and its associated child and parental behaviors is based on analysis of more than 700 (now 1000) cases. However, scrutiny of the empirical basis for the claims made by Clawar and Rivlin, supra note 4, “Appendix: Research Techniques and Sample Characteristics,” reveals that the Clawar and Rivlin analysis is derived from client files seen in their professional practice and subsequently analyzed by the authors. In the absence of research samples and research controls, we have no way of knowing the degree to which the authors’ conclusions can be extended beyond clinical samples to the general public, and we have no way of knowing the extent to which the authors considered and controlled for scientifically verified and professionally accepted adversities that affect children’s relationships with their parents. Clawar and Rivlin’s conclusions should be considered therapeutic theory drawn from clinical practice rather than scientific research.

9 Jean Mercer, “Are intensive parental alienation treatments effective and safe for children and adolescents?” (2019) Journal of Child Custody https://doi.org/10.1080/15379418.2018.1557578. Although Dr. Amy Baker has testified in Canadian courts, for example, Hukerby v Paquet [2014] S.J no 791, that her research is longitudinal, and other parental alienation advocates have advised courts that Dr. Baker’s conclusions are based on “long-term” research.” In fact, her research was actually merely qualitative and retrospective. For particulars, see: Amy J. L. Baker, “The Long-Term Effects of Parental Alienation on Adult Children: A Qualitative Research Study” (2006) 33:4 American Journal of Family Therapy 289; Amy J. L. Baker, Adult Children of parental alienation syndrome: Breaking the ties that bind (New York: W.W. Norton Professional, 2007). In contrast, a longitudinal study is a research design that involves repetitive observations and assessments of the same variables over a period of time. For example, a longitudinal study of parental alienation would start with use of a validated instrument (of which there are none) to identify a sample of children who were alienated from a parent. It would then follow and reassess the children at various points throughout their lives in comparison with children who were not alienated from a parent. Well-designed longitudinal studies implement experimental controls in order to distinguish the effects of parental alienation from the effects of other adversities on children. Dr. Baker’s parental alienation research is retrospective, based on adult memory of childhood experiences and lacking in research controls. Indeed a small longitudinal study of cases in which children resisted parental contact reveals that negative outcomes for children, when they exist in these cases, can be explained by serious deficits on the part of parents the children reject: Janet Johnson & Judith Goldman, “Outcomes of Family Counselling Interventions With Children Who Resist Visitation: An addendum to Friedlander and Walters” (2010) 48:1 Family Court Review 112.

10 Without research controls it is impossible to distinguish the influence of parental alienation from the influence of other factors. Scott Huff, “Expanding the Relationship between Parental Alienating Behaviors and Children’s Contact Refusal Following Divorce: Testing Additional Factors and Long-Term Outcomes” (Doctoral Dissertation, University of Connecticut, 2015).

11 Meier & Dickson, supra note 5; Madelyn Milchman, “Misogyny in New York Custody Decisions with Parental Alienation and Child Sexual Abuse Allegation” (2017) 14 J. Child Custody 234; Simon Lapierre & Isabel Côté, “Abused Women and the Threat of Parental Alienation: Shelter Workers’ Perspectives” (2016) 65 Child & Youth Servs. Rev. 120; Sian Balmer et al., “Parental alienation: Targeted parent perspective” (2018) 70 Australian Journal of Psychology 91. Note that the Balmer study differs from the other studies in that the focus was on the more particularly
• 3) Deflection of attention from scrutiny of parenting practices and parent-child relationships in favor of projecting blame onto primary-care parents when children have poor relationships with the other parent;12
• 4) Deflection of attention from scrutiny of child risk and safety factors, particularly in family violence cases;13
• 5) Imposition of equal time, joint custody, and co-parenting assumptions by parental alienation advocates;14
• 6) Deflection of attention away from thorough analysis of the best interests of children criteria in the legal system;15
• 7) The silencing of women and children such that evidence of family violence and of negative parenting is not presented to courts16
• 8) The discounting of the perspectives of children and the non-protection of children from parental abuse, contrary to the internationally recognized rights of children set out in the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child;17 and
• 9) The inappropriate assignment of parental blame for behaviors of adolescents that are normal and consistent with the needs of youth at an adolescent stage of development.18

Family violence and child welfare associations in many parts of the world have become increasingly concerned about misuse of parental alienation concepts to the detriment of women and children.
Child resistance to contact and child harm are better explained by factors other than those proposed by parental alienation theory

**Discussion:** Scrutiny of emerging arm’s length research utilizing research controls and credible research methods reveals that the premises of parental alienation enthusiasts do not stand up to research scrutiny. Instead, it becomes clear that factors long identified in child-welfare and development research, such as lack of parental warmth, exposure to parental or family violence and/or parental conflict, offer far better explanations for child resistance to contact than does parental alienation theory. In fact, these long-documented factors often operate in opposition to the premises of parental alienation theory. Dr. Scott Huff reports, in his 2015 doctoral dissertation, University of Connecticut:

> These findings are notable in that alienating behaviors were not predictors of outcomes in any of the analyses, contrary to previous work on parental alienating behaviors (Baker & Verochio, 2012; Bena-Ami & Baker, 2012).

Similarly, Jenna Rowen, who studied the effects on children of parents denigrating the other parent, and Robert Emery have found that denigration patterns and the effects on children were consistent with conflict theory – we have long known that parental conflict is harmful to children – and not with parental alienation theory. Denigration problems were seldom one-sided or linear. Denigration alone seldom resulted in the successful manipulation of a child against the other parent. Instead, denigration usually had the opposite effect of impairing the child’s relationship with the parent engaging in denigration.

In other words, the child relevant factors verified by significant bodies of research – family violence, parental conflict, absence of parent-child warmth, weak parent-child attachment, parental neglect, negative parenting – that are known to be associated with children’s resistance to parental contact are both different from and more complex than the alienation theory’s primary focus on blaming the preferred parent. Yet, as Jean Mercer has documented, parental alienation advocates ask us to ignore these plausible explanations in favor of adopting a simplistic, one dimensional, speculative view of parent-child relationships that ignores most of the scientifically verified parent-child relationship factors.

**Parental alienation remedies are harming some children.**

**Discussion:** Parental alienation experts typically recommend that children be removed from preferred parents without any contact while children undergo “reunification therapy” for a substantial period of time to restore or build positive relationships with the parent the children rejected. Stephanie Dallam and Joyanna Silberg, of the Leadership Council on Child Abuse and Interpersonal Violence, report that the treatments recommended by parental alienation therapists are likely to cause children foreseeable and lasting psychological harm, particularly when children have already been traumatized by negative family experiences. Indeed, removing children from preferred primary-care parents is contrary to

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19 See, for example, L. Neilson, “Spousal Abuse, Children and the Courts: The Case for Social Rather than Legal Change” (1997) 12:1 Canadian Journal of Law and Society 101, in connection with the large number of consistent research studies documenting the negative impact of parental conflict on children.


research on child resilience, recovery from trauma and accepted child development principles. While reunification programs may help children in some cases, for example when the parent who engaged in domestic violence has undermined the child’s relationship with the abused parent in order to retain coercive control over the family (a common phenomenon in domestic violence cases), we actually know very little about the short or long-term effects on children, positive or negative, of reunification therapy. While positive claims have been advanced by those who are, or have been, associated with and financially benefited from the delivery of such programs, arm’s length, controlled experimental research is lacking.

We do not know much, if anything, about the impact of the removal of children from their preferred parent and engagement in “reunification” attempts; about the effects on children’s relationships with preferred parents, siblings and other family members; or about the impact on children’s overall health and well-being. Moreover, anecdotal news reports are emerging now from children old enough to comment on experiences in reunification programs without risk of being censored or disciplined by the legal system. These children report having been forced to attend these programs; being threatened and intimidated; loss of contact with preferred parents, siblings and family members; being exposed to pro-father, anti-mother rhetoric; not being listened to and having their views treated respectfully; and not being protected from parental abuse. Although much of the emerging evidence from children is anecdotal and case specific, such that it is possible that other children had favorable experiences, the emerging experiences of children suggest the need for caution. We need to know a great deal more about the circumstances in which children are helped or harmed by such programs. Until the positive effects of reunification therapy are confirmed by arm’s length, longitudinal research, the current evidence does not support court-imposed reunification programs.

Judges are not mental health experts. Inclusion of parental alienation in the diagnostic manual will result in courts not appreciating the need to assess the scientific validity of the concept when assessing admissibility and will lead to simplified and erroneous assumptions about the appropriateness of proposed remedies. Children will be harmed.

The parental alienation concept has a negative effect on evidence and on legal responsibilities to assess children’s best interests and safety:

Discussion: Inclusion in the diagnostic manual would be detrimental to best interests of the child determinations in the legal system and contrary to the educational efforts of judicial educators. The National Council of Juvenile and Family Court Judges in the United States warns against application of

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24 Center on the Developing Child, Harvard University, Resilience.
26 Mercer, supra note 9.
28 Nguyen, ibid.
29 Doughty et al. (2018a), supra note 3; Doughty et al. (2018b), supra note 3; Dallam & Silberg, supra note 23.
parental alienation theory in family law cases, particularly in cases involving allegations of family violence:30

The discredited ‘diagnosis’ of “PAS” (or allegation of “parental alienation”), quite apart from its scientific invalidity, inappropriately asks the court to assume that the children’s behaviors and attitudes toward the parent who claims to be alienated have no grounding in reality. It also diverts attention away from the behaviors of the [disliked] parent, who may have directly influenced the children’s responses by acting in violent, disrespectful, intimidating, humiliating and/or discrediting ways towards the children themselves, or the children’s other parent.

Analysis of “expert” parental alienation testimony in family law cases in Canada reveals that parental alienation “experts” testifying in Canadian courts are advising courts to ignore: the views of children; evidence of child well-being while in the care of the child’s preferred parent; evidence of negative parenting on the part of the alienation claimant; and evidence of children’s therapists in favor of adopting parental alienation theory and denying children contact with the parent they prefer in order to restore or create a relationship with the parent the children reject.31 Case law in Canada and the United States is documenting children being forcefully removed by police from the homes of primary-care parents children prefer, sometimes repeatedly, and placed with parents the children fear or reject.32 In a number of Canadian cases children have applied to be removed from parental authority entirely in order to escape parenting arrangements imposed on them by courts.33

Similarly, American researcher Joan Meier and colleagues, reporting on a major study of parental alienation cases in the United States, and Suzanne Zaccour in Canada, have found that alienation claims are resulting in evidence of paternal abuse of women and children being ignored by courts, in the removal of children from parents (primarily mothers) who seek to protect them, and in children’s placement with abusive parents, even in cases where judges made positive findings of family violence and abuse.34 Indeed Meier and colleagues report that women who present evidence of child abuse are more apt to lose custody of their children than women who merely report intimate partner violence, and that cross-claims of parental alienation virtually double the rate of mothers’ custody losses.35 Joyanna Silberg et al., also reporting from the United States, examined legal cases in which family violence and child abuse claims were initially considered false (as a result of misplaced judicial scepticism36 and/or the impact of alienation claims) but ultimately resulted in findings of abuse and in the return of children to protective parents. The authors report, on the basis of scrutiny of the case law, that when courts placed children with abusive parents the abuse continued, and a third of these children attempted suicide. When courts subsequently made positive findings of abuse and returned children to the custody of protective parents, the children had spent an average of three years in abusive parents’ care.37 Experts in many countries are now documenting concerns about the well-being of children and children’s relationships with abused parents in cases when alienation theory is applied by courts.

31 Neilson (2018), supra note 3.
32 Meier & Dickson, supra note 5; Neilson (2018) supra note 3; Silberg et al., supra note 14.
33 Neilson (2018), supra note 3.
34 Meier & Dickson, supra note 5; Zaccour, supra note 14.
35 Ibid.
36 In connection with judicial and legal scepticism and the reasons for such scepticism throughout the legal system, refer to Deborah Epstein & Lisa Goodman, “Discounting Credibility: Doubting the Testimony and Dismissing the Experiences of Domestic Violence Survivors and Other Women” (2018) 167 U. Penn. L. Rev. forthcoming.
37 Silberg et al., supra note 14.
Child research clearly documents the negative impact of family violence on children and on post separation parenting and the need to listen carefully and respectfully to the views of children.

Discussion: We know, from a consistent body of research over decades, that family violence against children's caregivers in children's homes causes direct, scientifically documented child stress and harm. The violence need not be witnessed directly in order to cause harm. Some of these children will experience long term fear responses and emotional --even developmental-- harm.\[38\] Documentation of direct harm to children from violence directed at adult caregivers is consistent across research methods (qualitative and quantitative) and even across disciplines (social science, medicine, psychiatry, child development, neurobiology).\[39\] The research also tells us that perpetrating abuse against mothers commonly occurs together with abuse and violence directed at children\[40\] and that child disclosure rates are low.\[41\] The post separation parenting patterns research from many countries also tells us that negative perpetrator parenting – such as demeaning domination, monitoring and surveillance, isolation, excessive physical discipline, and coercive control -- continues and often gets worse following parental separation, once the abused parent is no longer able to shield or buffer the children – that is, after the adults separate,\[42\] if the perpetrator has unsupervised access to the children.

Nonetheless, those family lawyers, mediators, evaluators and judges who do not understand that parental intimate partner violence is directly associated with child harm and child abuse\[43\] are silencing

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39 Refer, for example, to the lengthy list of references on this issue in “Supplementary Reference Bibliography: Effects of Domestic Violence on Children”, *Responding to Domestic Violence in Family Law, Civil Protection and Child Protection Cases* (Ottawa: CanLII, 2017).


women and are failing to investigate and consider women and children’s concerns about parenting and safety in favor of punishing parents – primarily mothers -- (and children) when children resist contact with the other parent.44 Children are being forcibly removed from the parents they prefer and are being forced into homes and parenting relationships they resist (on the basis that the mother did not sufficiently strongly insist on the child’s relationship with the other parent).45 Children are running away.46 Some attempt suicide; others are killed.47 Researchers are currently documenting the contributing role of family courts in child deaths as a result of family court orders mandating children into unsupervised contact with abusive fathers.48

When we turn to children for guidance, we find that children are telling researchers to ask family courts and those associated with family courts to listen and consider more respectfully children’s views on contact with perpetrators of family violence (some children desire contact, others do not) and to pay more attention to children’s concerns about their own and their siblings’ safety. Children are also asking researchers to ask family courts to hold perpetrators of domestic and family violence accountable for harm done to the family and to ensure that perpetrators accept responsibility, apologize and make amends prior to insisting on parenting rights.49


45 Ibid.


49 Katie Lamb, Cathy Humphries & Kelsey Hegarty, “Your behavior has consequences: Children and young people’s perspectives on reparation with their fathers after domestic violence” (2018) 88 Children and Youth Services Review 164; Rachel Carson et al., Children and young people in separated families: Family Law system experiences and needs (Australian Government, Institute of Family Studies, 2018); Backbone Collective, Seen and not Heard: Children in the New Zealand Family Court. Part One – Force (2017) and Seen and not Heard: Children in the New Zealand Family
In Conclusion: There is far more support for identifying intimate and family violence as a parent-child relationship problem than for identifying "parental alienation" as a parent-child relationship problem.

Indeed, the inclusion of "parental alienation" anywhere in the ICD-11 diagnostic manual is likely to strengthen existing destructive trends in family courts that are causing children and their primary caregivers harm. In addition, empirically validated concerns about the concept's lack of reliability could call into question the scientific credibility of the World Health Organization as well as the reliability of the International Classification of Diseases.

Additional references:


Elizabeth Liu and Barry Goldstein Representing the Domestic Violence Survivor (Kingston, NJ: Civil Research Institute, 2013).


United Nations Special Rapporteur on Violence Against Women: Final Statement VAW and custody Platform of Mechanisms June 2019. Refer to Expert Committee concerns about the inclusion of ‘parental alienation’ as an index term in the new WHO ICD-11 as well as the Committee of Experts recommendation to explicitly prohibit use of alienation concepts during investigations to determine the existence of violence at page 3.

Working group on complex divorces – multidisciplinary collaboration (CSMS) It won’t stop until you protect the victims at 32-45 and 80-81.

The following 339 experts and organizations from 35 countries and 764 individuals from Italy (as of July 2, 2019) endorse this memo and seek removal of references to “parental alienation” and related concepts from the ICD-11, International Classification of Diseases.

ALBANIA

Institutions:
1. Albanian Women’s Empowerment Network
2. Gender Alliance for Development Center

Court, Part Two-- Lawyer for Child (2018); Gillian Macdonald, “Hearing children’s voices? Including children’s perspectives on domestic violence in welfare reports prepared for the English courts in private family law proceedings” (2017) 65 Child Abuse & Neglect 1; Jane Fortin, Joan Hunt & Lesley Scanlan, Taking a longer view of contact: The perspectives of young adults who experienced parental separation in their youth (Sussex: University of Sussex, 2012); Audrey Mullender et al., Children’s Perspectives on Domestic Violence (London: Sage, 2002); R Carsen et al., Children and young people in separated families: Family law system experiences and needs (Melbourne: Australian Institute of Family Studies, 2018).
3. Women to Women (Gruaja tek Gruaja)

**ARMENIA:**

**Institution:**

4. Women’s Support Center

**AUSTRALIA**

**Experts:**

5. Dr. Renata Alexander, Senior Lecturer, Faculty of Law, Monash University, Melbourne
6. Moo Baulch, CEO, Domestic Violence NSW, Sydney, Australia
7. Dr Karen Crawley, Senior Lecturer, Griffith Law School, Brisbane, Australia
8. Professor Heather Douglas, Law School, the University of Queensland, Australia
9. Dr Molly Dragiewicz, Associate Professor, School of Justice, Faculty of Law, Queensland University of Technology
10. Professor Patricia Easteal, AM, PhD, Consultant, Legal Lightbulbs, Australia
11. Belinda Fehlberg, Professor of Law, Melbourne Law School
12. Dr Michelle Fernando, Senior Lecturer, School of Law. University of South Australia, Adelaide, South Australia, Australia
13. Hayley Grainger, Assistant Director & Solicitor, North Queensland Women’s Legal Service, Australia
14. Dr Samantha Jeffries, Senior Lecturer, School of Criminology and Criminal Justice, Griffith University, Brisbane, Australia
15. Cathy Humphreys, Head of Department, Professor of Social Work, University of Melbourne
16. Janet Loughman, Principal Solicitor, Women’s Legal Service New South Wales
17. Diane Mangan, Chair, Australia National Foundation for the elimination of death related to domestic and family violence, Brisbane, Queensland
18. Professor Elena Marchetti, Griffith Law School, Brisbane, Australia
19. Elspeth McInnes AM, Associate Professor of Sociology in Education, Chair Human Research Ethics Committee, School of Education Magill, University of South Australia
20. Dr Helena Menih, PhD, Lecturer in Criminology, School of Humanities, Arts and Social Sciences, University of New England, Armidale NSW 2, Australia
21. Associate Professor Silke Meyer, Associate Professor in Criminology, Monash Gender and Family Violence Prevention Centre, Monash University. Melbourne, Australia
22. Associate Professor Carolyn Quadrio, Consultant Child & Family & Forensic Psychiatrist, School of Psychiatry University of New South Wales, Sydney, Australia

23. Zoe Rathus, Senior Lecturer, Griffith Law School, Brisbane, Australia

24. Joanne Stagg, Lecturer, Griffith Law School, Griffith University, Gold Coast, Australia.

25. Professor Julie Stubbs, UNSW LAW, Co-Director, Centre for Crime, Law & Justice, University of New South Wales, Sydney, Australia

26. Dr. Deborah Walsh, Lecturer and Family Violence Specialist, Faculty of Health and Behavioural Sciences, University of Queensland

27. Dr. Jane Wangmann, Senior Lecturer, Faculty of Law, University of Technology, Sydney

28. Karen Willis, OAM, Executive Officer, Rape and Domestic Services Australia, Drummoyne, Sydney, NSW

29. Professor Lisa Young, Associate Dean Research, Murdoch School of Law, Perth, Australia

**AUSTRIA:**

**Institutions:**

30. Domestic Violence Intervention Centre, Vienna

31. Österreichischer Frauenring (Austrian Women’s Lobby)

**AZERBAIJAN**

**Institutions:**

32. Clean World Aid to Women Soviet Union

**BELGIUM**

**Institutions:**

33. La Voix des Femmes

**BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVIA**

**Institutions:**

34. Foundation United Women Banja Luka

**BULGARIA**

**Institutions:**

35. Alliance for Protection from Gender-based Violence

36. Bulgarian Gender Research Foundation

37. Mothers for Change Movement
38. Dinamika Centre Association
39. Pulse Foundation

**Individual Expert:**

40. Gayla Petkova Doycheva

**CANADA**

**Experts:**

41. Dr. Ramona Alaggla, MSW, PhD, RSW, Professor, Factor-Inwentash Faculty of Social Work, University of Toronto
42. Dr. Dan T. Ashbourne, C. Psych, Executive Director & Psychologist, London Family Court Clinic, La Clinique Judiciaire Familiale de London, London, Ontario
43. Dr. Clive Baldwin, PhD, Professor of Social Work, Saint Thomas University, Fredericton
44. Carol Barkwell, Executive Director, Luke’s Place, Support and Resource Centre for Women and Children in Durham Region, Ontario
45. Suki Beavers, Project Director/directrice de projet, NAWL/ANFD, Ottawa, Ontario
46. Isabelle Boisclair, Professor, Université de Sherbrooke, Sherbrooke, Canada
47. Gabrielle Bouchard, President, Fédération des femmes du Québec
48. Mélissa Blais, professeure associée, Institut de recherches et d’études féministes, Université du Québec à Montréal, Canada
49. Susan Boyd, F.R.S.C., Professor Emerita, Peter A. Allard School of Law, University of British Columbia;
51. Ksenia Burobina, PhD Candidate in Sociology, Université de Montréal, Canada
52. Dr. Sandra Byers, PhD, Professor, University of New Brunswick, Fredericton
53. Dr. Catherine Ann Cameron, PhD, Professor Emerita, University of New Brunswick and Honorary Emerita Professor of Psychology, University of British Columbia
54. Dr Isabelle Côté, Ph.D., Professeure adjointe, École de service social, Université Laurentienne, Bureau
55. Dr. Dianne Crocker, PhD, Associate Dean, Graduate Studies, Sociology and Criminology, Saint Mary’s University, Halifax
56. Pamela Cross, Family Lawyer and Legal Director, Luke’s Place, Ontario
57. Dr. Dominique Damant, Ph.D, Associate Professor, School of Social Work, Université de Montréal, Canada
58. Anick Desrosiers, doctoral student in social work, Université de Montréal, Montréal, Canada.
59. Dr. Marilyn Dupre, PhD, Director, School of Social Work, Saint Thomas University, Fredericton
60. Dr Francis Dupuis-Déri, Professor, Political Sciences, Université du Québec à Montréal, Canada
61. Jo-Anne Dusel, Executive Director, Provincial Association of Transitions Houses and Services of Saskatchewan (PATHS)
62. Dr Catherine Flynn, Ph.D., Professor, Department of Human and Social Sciences, Université du Québec à Chicoutimi, Canada
63. Michèle Frenette, PhD Student, University of Ottawa, Canada
64. Crystal Giesbrecht, Director of Research and Communications, Provincial Association of Transitions Houses and Services of Saskatchewan (PATHS)
65. Kasari Govender, Executive Director & Lawyer, West Coast LEAF, Vancouver, British Columbia
66. Kim Hawkins, Executive Director, Rise Women’s Legal Centre, Vancouver
67. Dr Catherine Holtmann, Ph.D., Director, Muriel McQueen Fergusson Centre for Family Violence Research, Associate Professor, Sociology, University of New Brunswick
68. Dr Margaret Jackson, PhD, Professor Emerita, Director of the FREDA Centre on Violence Against Women and Children
69. Rachel Jacques-Mignault, lawyer, Montreal, Canada
70. Dr Peter Jaffe, PhD, Psychologist & Professor, Academic Director, Center for Research and Education on Violence Against Women and Children, Western University, London ON, Canada
71. Dr Darlene Juschka, PhD, Associate Professor, Department of Gender, Religion, and Critical Studies and RESOLVE Alberta
72. Patrick Ladouceur, PhD Student, University of Ottawa, Canada.
73. Dr Michele Landsberg, LLD (Hons), Canadian journalist and author, member of the Order of Canada
74. Dr Simon Lapierre, Full Professor, School of Social Work, University of Ottawa
75. Dr Geneviève Lessard, Ph.D., Professeure titulaire, École de travail social et de criminologie, Université Laval (Québec, Canada), Directrice du Centre de recherche interdisciplinaire sur la violence familiale et la violence faite aux femmes
76. Dr Nicole Letourneau, RN, PhD, FCAHS, ACHF Chair in Parent-Infant Mental Health, Resolve Alberta Director & Principal Investigator, Child Studies Program, Calgary
77. Janet McGeachy, MSW, School of Social Work, Saint Thomas University, Fredericton
78. Dr. Nancy Nason-Clark, PhD, FRSC, Professor Emerita, Sociology, University of New Brunswick
79. Kendra Nixon, Associate Professor of Social Work, Director of RESOLVE Manitoba, University of Manitoba

80. Dr Linda C Neilson, LLB, Ph.D (Law, L.S.E.), Professor Emerita, University of New Brunswick Canada and Research Fellow of the Muriel McQueen Fergusson Centre for Family Violence

81. Kendra Nixon, Resolve, Manitoba, Provincial Association of Transitions Houses and Services of Saskatchewan (PATHS)

82. Danya O’Malley, Executive Director, PEI Family Violence Prevention Services, Charlottetown, PEI

83. Elizabeth Pickett, Canadian Feminist Network, Ottawa

84. Marie Josèphe Pigeon, general director of SEP – Service d’Entraide Passerelle, Montreal, Canada

85. Tracy Porteous, Executive Director, Ending Violence Association of British Columbia, Vancouver

86. Dr. Caren Poulin, Associate Dean, Faculty of Arts, Professor Psychology, Gender & Women Studies, University of New Brunswick

87. Sandrine Ricci, Doctoral candidate and lecturer, University of Québec in Montréal (UQAM)

88. Dr Elizabeth Sheehy, LLB, LLM, LLD (hons), Professor Emerita, University of Ottawa, Faculty of Law, F.R.S.C., Order of Ontario

89. Deborah Sinclair, MSW, RSW, PhD student, Therapist & Consultant, Lecturer, Factor-Inwentash, Faculty of Social Work, University of Toronto, Canada

90. Kharoll-Ann Souffrant, travailleuse sociale et candidate à la maîtrise en service social avec option en études féministes à l’université McGill

91. Dinaïg Stall, Professor, University of Québec in Montréal, Montreal, Canada

92. Dr. Leslie M. Tutty, PhD, Professor Emerita, Faculty of Social Work, University of Calgary

It is important to note that there were Directors of the Canadian Family Violence Research Centres (including one past Director) who have endorsed this memo.

Institutions:

93. Centre de femmes l’Autonomie en soie, Saint-Hyacinthe, Quebec

94. Fédération des femmes du Québec

95. Fédération des maisons d’hébergement pour femmes, Québec, Canada

96. Feminist Anti-Violence (FemAnVi) Research Collective, University of Ottawa, Canada

97. L’R des centres de femmes du Québec, Montréal, Canada

98. Luke’s Place, Support and Resource Centre for Women and Children in Durham Region, Ontario

99. Muriel McQueen Fergusson Centre for Family Violence Research, University of New Brunswick
100. National Association of Women and the Law (NAWL/ANFD), Ottawa, Ontario
101. Regroupement des maisons pour femmes victimes de violence conjugale, Montréal, Canada
102. Regroupement Naissance-Renaissance, Montreal, Quebec
103. Rise Women’s Legal Centre, Vancouver
104. West Coast LEAF, Vancouver, British Columbia.
105. Women’s Legal Education and Action Fund (LEAF FAEJ), Toronto, Canada

**CROATIA**

**Institutions:**

106. Autonomous Womens House Zagreb
107. B.a.B.e. Be active, BE emancipated
108. Centre for Womens Studies
109. Centre for Women War Victims
110. Coordination of Womens Groups SEKA
111. Womens Network of Croatia

**CYPRUS**

**Institution:**

112. Association for the Prevention and Handling of Violence in the Family

**CZECH REPUBLIC**

**Institutions:**

113. proFem – Center for Victims of Domestic and Sexual Violence
114. ROSA – Center For Women

**EUROPE**

**Institutions:**

115. European Network Women Against Violence (WAVE)
116. Gwendoline Lefebvre, European Womens Lobby

**FRANCE**

**Experts:**

117. Isabelle Beck, Family Law Lawyer, Lyon, France
118. Dr. Maurice Berger, Ph D, child psychiatrist, chief of child psychiatric ward in a university hospital, Professor of child psychopathology in Lyon 2, director of training at the National School of Judges in Paris

120. Dr Anne-Marie Clement, President of the Fédération des Comités Alexis Danan pour la Protection de l’Enfance, Paris, France

121. Dr Annie Dudin, Pediatrician, Tours, France

122. Dr. Andreea Ernst-Vintila, Associate professor of psychology, Université Paris-Nanterre, Paris Research Center for Social Psychology EA 4386, France

123. Marie Françoise Caminada, psychologist, Gourdon, France

124. Dr Marie-Paule Grossetete, doctor in evolutionary biology, member of the board of director of Osez le féminisme!, Paris, France.

125. Marie-Christine Gryson, clinical psychologist, ex judicial expert (26 years), Lille, France

126. Caroline Guesnier, President of CIVIFF (Collectif International Vaincre les Injustices Faites aux Femmes)

127. Mélanie Jauner, responsible for Antenne Ouest et Haut de France CIVIFF (Collectif International Vaincre les Injustices Faites aux Femmes)

128. Dr Eugénie Izard, child psychiatrist, President of the REPPEA (Réseau de Professionnels pour la Protection des Enfants et des Adolescents), Toulouse, France

129. Dr Catherine Le Magueresse, lawyer, expert on violence against women, Paris France

130. Pierre-Guillaume Prigent, PhD Student, University of Western Britanny, France

131. Meryl Puget, clinical psychologist and psychologue clinicienne, member of the board of directors of Osez le féminisme!, Paris, France.

132. Alexandra Rhodes, Clinical Psychologist, Child Psychotherapist, Expert at the Courts - Toulouse Court of Appeal, Toulouse, France

133. Dr Hélène Romano, Dr in psychopathology, HDR PhD CPP Lyon Est III, Lyon, France

134. Dr Brigitte Mélot Slama, member of the Board of Directors of the REPPEA (Réseau de Professionnels pour la Protection des Enfants et des Adolescents), Bagnolet France

135. Lucie Sabau, member of the board of director of Osez le féminisme!, Paris, France

136. Gwénola Sueur, Réseau International des Mères en Lutte, France

137. Stéphanie Vecchiato, responsable Antenne Sud Ouest CIVFF (Collectif International Vaincre les Injustices Faites aux Femmes)

138. Galia Yehezkieli, Child psychiatrist, Charenton-le-Pont, France

Institution:
139. Association REPPEA (Réseau de Professionnels pour la Protection des Enfants et des Adolescents, association of professionals network for child protection)

GERMANY

Experts:

140. Dr. Carol Hagemann-White, PhD, Professor, University of Osnabruck

ISRAEL

Experts:

141. Gali Etzion, Attorney at Law, Director counselling & legislation department, Naamat Women’s Organization
142. Professor Daphna Hacker, Law Faculty and Head of Gender Studies Program, Tel Aviv University
143. Prof. Ruth Halperin-Kaddari, Professor at Bar-Ilan University Faculty of Law, Israel; Founding Head of the Rackman Center for the Advancement of Women at BIU; and former Vice-Chair of CEDAW
144. Dana Eisner-Lavi, Adv., Director of the Women’s Rights Clinic, College of Management School of Law

Institution:

145. The Ruth and Emanuel Rackmen Center for the Advancement of Women, Bar-Ilan University, Faculty of Law

IRELAND

146. Womens Aid Dublin

ITALY

Experts:

147. Avv. Simona D’Aquilio, Lawyer of the Italian Civil Forum, Member of the Rome COA. Maison Antigone Vice President
148. Mariachiara Feresin, PhD Student, University of Trieste
149. Avv. Michela Nacca, Lawyer of the Vatican City State and of the Apostolic Courts Superior, President of the Maison Antigone Association
150. Professor Patrizia Romito, PhD, Deputy Director for Equal Opportunities, Laboratory of Social and Community Psychology, University of Trieste, Italy

Institution:

151. Maison Antigone, Albano, Laziale, Italy. As of July 2, 2019, 764 individuals had endorsed the Collective Memo to WHO seeking removal of all references to parental alienation and related
concepts from the ICD-11 diagnostic manual on grounds of lack of scientific validity on the Maison Antigone web site.

**JAPAN**

Experts:

152. Dr. Yuki Senda, Professor Sociology, Musashi University

**KOSOVO**

Institutions:

153. Womens Wellness Center

**LUXEMBOURG**

Institution:

154. Femmes en Detress asbl

**MALTA**

Institutions:

155. Network Forum Malta
156. SOAR ST Jeanne Antide Foundation
157. The Good Shepard Sisters – Dar Merhba B Foundation
158. Womens Rights Foundation

**NEW ZEALAND**

Experts:

159. Dr Peter Adams, Professor, Social & Community Health, University of Auckland
160. Dr Jackie Blue, former New Zealand Human Rights Commissioner (Women's Rights)
161. Jane Drumm, General Manager, Shine (Safer Homes in NZ Everyday) Auckland
162. Dr Vivienne Elizabeth, Associate Professor, Sociology, University of Auckland
163. Dr Nicola Gavey, Professor, Psychology, University of Auckland
164. Dr Deborah Hager, Lecturer, Health Promotion, School of Population Health, University of Auckland
165. Ruth Herbert, Co-Founder, The Backbone Collective
166. Dr Sue Jackson, Associate Professor, Psychology, Victoria University of Wellington
167. Dr Ang Jury, Chief Executive, National Collective of Women's Refuges, NZ
168. Dr Jade Le Grice, Lecturer, Psychology, University of Auckland
169. Deborah Mackenzie, Co-founder, The Backbone Collective, New Zealand
170. Dr Kathryn McPhillips, Clinical Psychologist, Executive Director, Auckland Sexual Abuse Help Foundation

171. Dr Mandy Morgan, Professor, Psychology, Massey University

172. Leonie Morris, Community Worker, Auckland Women's Centre, NZ

173. Nicola Paton, Family Violence Clearinghouse, University of Auckland, New Zealand

174. Dr Neville Robertson, Senior Lecturer, Psychology, Waikato University

175. Dr Michael Tarren-Sweeney, Professor of Child & Family Psychology, School of Health Sciences, University of Canterbury, New Zealand, editor of Developmental Child Welfare

176. Professor Julia Tolmie, Faculty of Law, The University of Auckland

177. Dr. Alison Towns, PhD, Dip Clin Psychology, Director Mt. Albert Psychological Services, Ltd., St. Lukes, Auckland.

POLAND

178. Autonomia Foundation

PORTUGAL

179. Association of Women Against Violence, AMCV

180. Contr o femicidio – associacao de familias amigas de vitimas de femicidio

REPUBLIC OF NORTH MACEDONIA

181. National network to end violence against women and domestic violence

ROMANIA

182. Association for Liberty and Equality of Gender A.L.E.G.

SERBIA

183. Association of Women Sandglass

184. Autonomous Women's Center

185. Counseling For Lesbians

186. Fenomena Association

187. IZ Kruga – Vojvodina (Out of Circle Vojvodina)

188. Oasis of Safety (Oaza Sigurnosti)

189. Roma Center for Women and Children - Daj

190. SOS Zenski center – Novi Sad

191. Udruzenje zena femina (Womens Association Femina)
192. Women for Peace (Zene za mer)

**SLOVAKIA**

193. Fenestra

**SLOVENIA**

194. Association for Non Violent Communication

195. Association SOS Help-Line for Women and Children, Victims of Violence

**SPAIN**

Experts:

196. Macaena Lopez Anadon

197. Encarna Bodelón Gómez. Professor, Filoso del derecho. Universitat Autònoma de Barcelona

198. Maria Jose Gonzalez de la Rosa

199. Professor Soledad Andres Gomez, Universidad de Alcala

200. Salome De Benito

201. Eva Medina Rodriguez

202. Mararita Arribas Martin

203. Carolina Delgado Garcia

204. Carmen Freixa Zurita

205. Maria Teresa Sanz Hiraldo

206. Emelina Galarza Fernandez

207. Sandra Brizuela Rodriguez

208. Concepcion Diaz Rodriguez

209. Buno Herrero Fernandez

210. Andrea Castillo Diaz

211. Lola Rodriguez Martinez

212. M del Carmen Martinez Martinez

213. Emila Bolinches Ribera

214. Maria Jesus Rodriguez Fernandez

215. Fernando Almodovar Perez

216. Ana Gloria Sanchez Ruano

217. Pillar Capellades Escofet
218. Begona Moraga de la Fuente
219. Carmen Yago
220. Angela Marchante
221. Montserrat Vazquez Peral
222. Veronica Munoz Carrera
223. Alicia Fernandez Perea
224. Maria Teressa Aragon Corrochano
225. Lourdes Ramirez Barranco
226. Aritz Garcia de Cortazar Urzuriaga
227. Rosanio Guerrero
228. Juan Carlos Ruiz Liria
229. Marina Guia Carlon Carminero

Instituciones
230. AAMM Feministas Marcela Largarde
231. ADIBS (Asociacion de Mujeres para de la Salud Islas Balears
232. AEFI – Asociacion Escuela de Feminismo e Igualdad
233. Alquima Feminista
234. Ascension Dominguez Recios
235. Asociacion con la A
236. Asociacion Damos la cara contra la violencia genero
237. Asociacion de Mujeres Feminista Puntos Subversivos
238. Asociacion de Mujeres Separadas y Divorcia del Pais Valencia
239. Asociacion de Mujeres Juristas Themis
240. Asociacion de Mujeres LILTH
241. Asociacion Mujeres Progresistas Ritino
242. Asociacion de Mujeres TIEMAR
243. Asociacion de Psicologia y Psicoterapia Feminista
244. Asociacion Feminista Tiemar
245. Asociacion La Sur-Feminicidio
246. Asociacion Nosotras en el Mundo
247. Asociacion para la Defensa de la Imagen Pu de las Mujer (ADIPN)
248. Asociacion SARAE de desarrollo y cooperació internacional
249. Candelita
250. Centro de Estudios e Investigacion sobre (CEIM)
251. Confederacion Intersindical
252. Custodia en Positivo
253. (DES)ARAMDOS Hombres contra los privileg patrarcales
254. Federacion de Asociaciones de Mujeres Laurisilva
255. Federacion de Dones Progressistes CV
256. Federacion Feminista Gloria Arenas
257. Federacion Nacional de Asociaciones de Separadas y Divorciadas
258. Form de Política Feminista de Granada
259. Forum Feminista de Madrid
260. Marxa Mundial de Donnes Valencia
261. Partido Feminista de Espana
262. Plataforma Abolicionists Canaria
263. Platforma de Madres Feminists por la Ampliacion y la Transferibilidad de los Pemiso (PETRA)
264. Plataforma 7N Madrid
265. Platforma 8M 25N de Granada
266. PLAZANDREOK Feminista
267. Red Caps
268. Revista Majeres y Salud
269. Secretaria Confederal de Majures e Igualdac CCOO
270. Stop Vientres de Alquiler

SWITZERLAND

271. Glòria Casas Vila, Postdoctoral Fellow, Université de Lausanne, Switzerland

UNITED KINGDOM

Experts:

272. Dr Adrienne Barnett, Ph.D., Senior Lecturer – Law, Brunel University, London
273. Jenny Beck, Solicitor, Director of Beck Fitzgerald, LLP
274. Professor Vanessa Bettinson, Professor of Criminal Law and Criminal Justice, De Montford University
275. Estelle de Boulay, Director, Rights of Women, London
276. Professor Shazia Choudhry, Department of Law, Queen Mary University, London
277. Olive Craig, Legal Officer, Rights of Women, London
278. Dr Julie Doughty, Ph.D., Lecturer in Law, Cardiff University School of Law and Politics
279. Professor Gillian Douglas, LL.D., FacSS, Executive Dean, The Dickson Poon School of Law, King’s College London
280. Jane Fortin, Emeritus Professor, University of Sussex
281. Sarbjit Ganger, Director, Asian Women’s Resource Centre, London
282. Mandip Ghai, Legal Officer, Rights of Women, London
283. Lucy Hadley, Campaigns and Public Affairs Manager, Women’s Aid, England
284. Jonathan Herring, Professor of Law, Oxford University, England
285. Marianne Hester, Professor, Chair in Gender, Violence & International Policy, University of Bristol, UK
286. Joan Hunt, OBE, Honorary Professor, Cardiff University, School of Law and Politics
287. Melanie Johnson, Family Law Barrister, 1 Pump Court Chambers, London
288. Felicity Kaganas, Professor of Law, Brunel Law School
289. Mavis MacLean, Senior Research Fellow, University of Oxford
290. Professor Judith Masson, PhD, Professor of Socio-Legal Studies, University of Bristol Law School, University of Bristol
291. Dr Nina Maxwell, PhD, Senior Research Associate, Cardiff University School of Social Sciences
292. Professor Lorraine Radford, Phd, Professor of Social Policy and Social Work, University of Central Lancashire
293. Ruby Sayed, Chair of the Asian Women’s Resource Centre, Councillor City of London Farringdon Ware
295. Dr Thomas Slater, PhD, Lecturer in Social Work, Cardiff University School of Social Sciences
296. Dr Leanne Smith, PhD, Senior Lecturer in Law, Cardiff University School of Law and Politics
297. Dr Liza Thompson, PhD, CEO of Sateda, UK
298. Professor Liz Trinder, University of Exeter
299. Suzanne Zaccour, Dphil student in law, Oxford University, Oxford, United Kingdom

Institution:
300. Scottish Womens Aid
301. Welsh Womens Aid

UKRAINE
302. Center for Womens Perspectives

UNITED STATES

Experts
303. Caroline Bettinger-López, Professor of Clinical Legal Education, Director, Human Rights Clinic, University of Miami Law School
304. Dr Kelly J Champion, PhD, ABPP, Clinical and Forensic Psychologist, Cadeus Behavioral Health, Bethesda, Maryland
305. Dr. David L. Corwin, MD, Child and Forensic Psychiatrist, Professor (Clinical) Pediatrics, University of Utah, founding member and current President of the American Professional Society on the Abuse of Children (APSAC), founder of California Professional Society on the Abuse of Children, the Helfer Society and the Academy of Violence and Abuse and the first Chair of the National Health Collaborative on Violence and Abuse.

306. Cynthia Cummings, Attorney, Child Justice Inc. Silver Spring, MD
307. Margaret Drew, Associate Professor, University of Massachusetts Law School
308. Sasha Drobnick, Managing Attorney, Domestic Violence Legal Empowerment and Appeals Project (DV LEAP)
309. Dr Jeffrey L. Edleson, Ph.D., Dean, School of Social Welfare, University of California, Berkeley, California
310. Nancy Erickson, J.D., LL.M., M.A, Law Office of Nancy S. Erickson, member of the Practising Law Institute
311. Dr. Kathleen Coulborn Faller, Ph.D., A.C.S.W., Marion Elizabeth Blue Professor Emerita of Children and Families, School of Social Work, University Of Michigan
312. Lisa Fischel-Wolovick, JD, MSW, Adj. Associate Professor, Department of Psychology, City University of New York at John Jay College
313. Denise Gamache, MSW, Executive Director, Battered Women’s Justice Project, Minneapolis. The Project also manages the National Center on Protection Orders and Full Faith Credit
314. Dr Robert Geffner, Ph.D., ABN, ABP, Founding President, Institute on Violence, Abuse and Trauma, Distinguished Research Professor of Psychology, Alliant International University, San Diego

315. Paul Griffin, Legal Director, Child Justice Inc., Silver Spring, MD

316. Nathaniel Grube, Attorney, Child Justice Inc., Silver Spring, MD

317. Dr. Jennifer Leann Hardesty, PhD, Professor, Human Development and Family Studies, University of Illinois

318. Eileen King, E.D., Program Director, Child Justice Inc., Silver Spring MD

319. Dr Jean Mercer, PhD, Professor Emerita, Psychology, Stockton University, New Jersey and Founding Fellow, Institute for Science in Medicine

320. Joan Meier, Professor of Law, George Washington University Law School and Legal Director, Domestic Violence Legal Empowerment and Appeals Project (DV LEAP);

321. Sandi Capuano Morrison, Chief Executive Officer, Institute on Violence, Abuse and Trauma (IVAT); Board Member, National Partnership to End Interpersonal Violence Across the Lifespan (NPEIV) San Diego

322. Gimel Rogers, Psy.D, Training Director, IVAT

323. Linda Rosa, RN, Executive Director, Advocates for Children in Therapy, Loveland, Colorado

324. Kathleen Russell, Executive Director, Center for Judicial Excellence, California

325. Aileen Herlinda Sandoval, Psy.D., Forensic Associate, Institute on Violence, Abuse and Trauma (IVAT) and Family Violence and Sexual Assault Institute (FVSAI), San Diego

326. Alexandra Sandacz, Attorney, Child Justice Inc., Silver Spring, MD

327. Dr Daniel Saunders, Ph.D., Professor Emeritus, School of Social Work, University of Michigan

328. Lynn Hecht Schafran, Legal Director, National Judicial Education Program, The Women’s Legal Defense and Education Fund

329. Morgan Shaw, Psy.D, Clinical Director, Institute on Violence, Abuse & Trauma, San Diego

330. Sudha Shetty, Esq., Assistant Dean, International Alliances & Partnerships and Director, Hague Domestic Violence Project, Goldman School of Public Policy, University of CA, Berkeley

331. Dr Evan Stark, Ph.D, MSW, Professor Emeritus, Rutgers University

332. Esta Soler, President, Futures Without Violence, San Francisco, Washington, Boston

333. Dr. Sarah Trane, PhD, Pediatric Psychologist, Mayo Clinic Health System, La Crosse, Wisconsin

334. Connie Valentine, California Protective Parents Association,

335. Merle Weiner, Philip H. Knight Professor of Law, University of Oregon
336. Jennifer White, Program Director, Futures Without Violence, San Francisco, Washington, Boston

**Institutional Endorsements:**

337. Advocates for Children in Therapy, Loveland, Colorado
338. American Professional Society on the Abuse of Children, Columbus, Ohio
339. Legal Momentum, the Women’s Legal Defense and Education Fund, New York