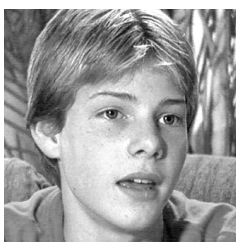


Additional Information—A Time to Protect God's Children

The Video

It could happen anywhere to anyone...



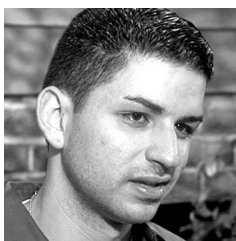
Randy speaks... I was ten years old when I was molested...I had to face my molester every day not knowing if he was ever going to mess with me again. And he did do it—again, and again, and again...

When it does happen, the scars can last a lifetime ...



Deborah speaks... I was twelve years old, and uh, I felt dirty and ugly. I felt like no one would ever love me again.

It can devastate the very heart and soul of a child...



Roberto speaks... I tried to kill myself when I was fifteen. I just didn't want to go on living. I just, I hated myself; I blamed myself. I just, I just thought it was unbearable, the pain it was just unbearable.

Additional Information

A child who is being sexually molested feels sick, terrified, and deeply ashamed. The experience can overwhelm all other activities and destroy the pleasure in formerly enjoyed activities and relationships.

Even as adults, many victims cannot stop blaming themselves for the abuse, even though intellectually they understand it was not their fault.¹³

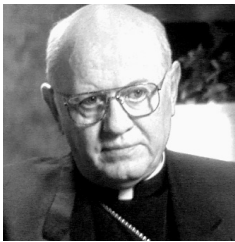
Suicidal thoughts and attempts occur in a substantial number of abuse cases. Males who have been sexually abused are more likely to attempt suicide than males who have not been sexually abused.¹⁴

Narrator speaks... We must protect our children, young people, and vulnerable adults from those who seek to harm them... whether in the real world or in the virtual world of technology.



Emily speaks... I was in middle school when I first met Mike online. He became my best friend. Actually, I loved him and I thought he loved me... What he did to me really hurt.

Now is... a time to protect God's children.



Bishop Raymond Boland speaks... Among God's greatest gifts to us are our children. They are the hope of our future. Love impels us to reach out to them to nurture them with great tenderness as they reach towards maturity. And yet, despite our

best efforts, there is one nightmare, which no child should have to face and no parent should have to worry about. I speak about child sexual abuse. It happens in the most unlikely places and is committed by people we fully expected to be trust worthy. It happens in day care centers, in our schools, in our youth programs in our homes, and in churches of every faith. The stories you are about to hear are disturbing. But unless we bring child sexual abuse out into the open we cannot hope to protect those we love the most, our children.

The Baptism... Jannette Nemick, I baptize you in the name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Spirit.

Narrator speaks... They come to us with open hearts, with a trust so honest, it warms our heart and lights our lives. They are the most vulnerable among us. They are our children. As parents,

The upward trend of computer and Internet use is strong among young Americans. Of those between the ages of 5 and 17, 90 percent are using computers and nearly six out of ten are on the Internet. (Kleiner, A. & Lewis, L. (2004). Internet access in U.S. public schools and classrooms: 1994-2002 (NCES 2004-011). Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Educational Statistics.)

There are approximately 40 million survivors of childhood sexual abuse in America today.¹⁵

Identifying information of the victims and molesters has been changed.

teachers, and clergy, God gave them to us to love, guide, and protect. It is up to us to show them the greatness of God's love, the power of forgiveness through His Son Jesus Christ, and the strength and love of the Holy Spirit.

But what happens if a child comes to their parish, to a trusted adult or favorite teacher and that sacred trust they so openly give us is shattered.

The pain is still fresh, and the anguish runs deep. The Donovan family is fighting back from the day their lives turned into a nightmare: the day they learned that their priest had molested their daughter.



Kimberly speaks... He told me he was helping me. I thought it was wrong, but he told me it was right. I was just a kid, I loved him and I was a kid, and I thought what he said was right.



Mr. Donovan speaks... I didn't know what to think at first. One minute everything is fine, and then you discover some monster has tried to destroy your child.



Mrs. Donovan speaks... I didn't know how this could happen without my knowing. I didn't know what to do. I wanted to take away her pain.

Narrator speaks... Randy's summer camp turned into an agony he will live with forever when his camp counselor molested him.

Kimberly Donovan's mother had been a member of her parish since she was a child. Several years before the molestation, Mrs. Donovan began working in the parish office. As time went on she became close with the other staff and with the new pastor, Father Richard. She was pleased to be part of the community and to have the respect and friendship of the pastor. Father Richard always seemed to have plenty of time for the children of the parish, but some parents thought it was odd that he so clearly favored the girls over the boys.

He talked to the girls more, held them on his lap, and gave some of them special nicknames. Because Father Richard was also kind and sensitive with adults, people trusted him and considered him very pastoral. He was always willing to listen to anyone who had a problem. When Kimberly was in the second grade, Mrs. Donovan couldn't afford child care over the summer, so Father Richard let Mrs. Donovan bring Kimberly to work.

The parish did not have a child care program, so Kimberly entertained herself while her mother worked. Father Richard had a collection of children's books in his library, and Kimberly loved to read.

In August, Kimberly and her mother were driving to the parish when Kimberly began touching herself. Mrs. Donovan asked her if she needed to go to the bathroom or if she had a rash and Kimberly said no. Three days later, Mrs. Donovan took Kimberly to her pediatrician who determined that Kimberly was being sexually abused. Kimberly reported that Father Richard touched her there when he read stories to her. The pediatrician reported the information to Mrs. Donovan and to Child Protective Services.

The investigation led to the arrest of Father Richard. Many parishioners did not believe Father Richard could harm anyone, and his arrest devastated the parish.

Mrs. Donovan felt terribly guilty that the abuse occurred so close to her office. Mr. Donovan was furious that a person he and his wife loved and trusted could betray them so completely. Father Richard was convicted and sentenced to 25 years in prison. Kimberly Donovan attends weekly counseling but still feels that everything that happened is somehow her fault. The family returned to their parish for the first time Easter 2001 and said that they felt welcomed back.



been the same ever since.

Randy speaks... He seemed like a really nice guy. He'd take us swimming. He let us sneak out of the cabins at night. When I was homesick, he would stay up with me. I trusted him. And then he did it. I've never



but when I actually met him he looked, he looked a lot older. Still, we went on our date and everything was fine until the ride back to my school where Mike was going to drop me off so my parents wouldn't find out. When Mike pulled in the parking lot I started to get out of his van, but he wouldn't let me. He started to do things I didn't want, him to do... I told him to stop, but he told me that this is what people do when they love each other. What he did to me really hurt. When I walked home that night, I was crying. Later, my mom found me crying in my bedroom. I finally told her what happened and the next time that I saw Mike, he was standing in a lineup at the police station, and I had to say that he was the one.

Emily speaks... I used to talk to Mike online every day, and even on the phone. Mike asked me out several times and eventually I agreed and we went out. Mike had told me he was 17, and he even sent me pictures of himself

Narrator speaks... Emily is a survivor of child sexual abuse by an Internet child molester. While providing almost limitless opportunities for children to learn, the Internet has also become the new schoolyard for molesters seeking boys and girls to victimize. Unfortunately, innocent children are only a click away from victimization and exploitation.

The world in which we live today is dangerous, and the Church community, as a living, vibrant part of society, is vulnerable.

Although the Protecting God's Children® program is primarily designed to address the issues of cre-

Randy went to church camp for the first year when he was ten. He had never been away from his family for three weeks before, and he was a little frightened. His cabin counselor, Mr. Tom, was "like a big kid" himself, wrestling with the boys, hitting them on the arms and holding "pinching contests" to see who could stand to be pinched the hardest on the stomach without giving up. On the first day of camp, Mr. Tom told Randy he could be his "assistant" cabin counselor and help him run the cabin. That night, Mr. Tom heard Randy rolling around on his bunk, so he rubbed Randy's back and talked to him until Randy fell asleep. Mr. Tom "bent" the rules for the boys in his cabin, and they loved it. The other boys envied Randy for being his favorite. During the second week of camp, Mr. Tom told Randy that he was his best friend and that he picked him because he was the coolest kid in the cabin. That night, he took Randy to the boathouse and raped him. After that, Mr. Tom took Randy to the boathouse every night. The camp had a rule that campers were not allowed to call their parents, but they could write postcards. Randy was afraid that Mr. Tom would read his postcards, and he didn't know who to tell at camp.

Unfortunately, some adults will purchase a computer, set up Internet access, and then just walk away. If one is going to have a computer with online access in the house, at school, or parish facility, young people need to be educated about the dangers. A similar comparison is that a teen is not given a driver's license without having first completed a driver's education class.

ating safe environments for children and young people, much of what it promotes can be applied to protecting the elderly and vulnerable adults.

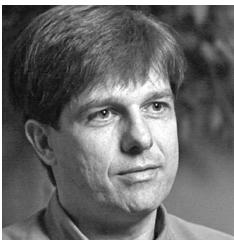
A perpetrator can be anyone, anywhere.



Ronnie speaks... I like getting outdoors. I enjoy camping, swimming, uh, going to the beach. When I was younger, I used to build model airplanes and, uh, boats and ships and things of that nature. I enjoy music: classical, alternative rock,

relatively wide range. Enjoy movies, enjoy running around with friends. Things of that nature. So, from that standpoint, I don't think I was really any different from anyone else.

Narrator speaks... It seems as though everyday there is another story like this of a child abused by someone they knew and trusted. The abuser can be a coach, a teacher, a member of the clergy, a male, or female—the abuser may even be another child.

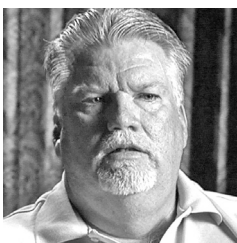


Ronnie speaks: I victimized the first child, as much, as closely as I can recall, when I was ten, and he was five. He was a neighborhood child who looked up to me. And I took advantage of that to lure him into a field behind our parent's house and trick

him, manipulate him, force him to, uh, take his clothes off.

National Incident-Based Reporting System produced a report from law enforcement agencies of 12 states that covers the years 1991 through 1996. The report indicates that one of every three victims of sexual assault reported to law enforcement agencies was under age 12.¹⁶

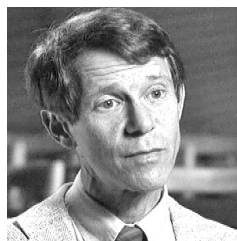
The child molesters in the Protecting God's Children program volunteered to be part of an awareness video to teach adults and children about how molesters gain access to children and perpetrate abuse. They acknowledged that they had damaged children and said they hoped to somehow help to keep other children safe.



Karl speaks... Some of the things I did to get the kids to trust me was just, just being their buddy. Talking child talk with them to where they didn't feel like they were talking to an adult and being... which would make them

more respectful and more scared of an adult. I was talking to them just as a kid to them. I would play their little games that they did, and just talk to them in such a way where they thought I was just another kid. Which broke down all the inhibitions of, "Beware of, of adults." Plus I was the guy from the church, so there was no reason that they had not to trust me when I'd say, "Well, come here and sit on my lap."

Narrator speaks... These are not isolated cases. In fact, the numbers are terrifying.



Dr. David Finkelhor speaks... Between 5 and 10 percent of adult men say they were molested as children and the number is 20 percent of adult women. Kids and adults who were molested are much more likely to have drug and alcohol

problems, depression, anxiety, and other mental health difficulties. They're even more likely to have physical ailments.



Roberto speaks... He would always talk to my mom and me at church. And my mom always thought he was so nice. And, yeah, he'd have me over to his house to play with his kids and spend the night. Before bedtime, he

always wanted me to take a bath. And then he'd start. And I couldn't move. You know I'd try to scream or do something. I couldn't do anything, you know? And so what I did was, I'd try to distract myself. By looking at different things like, uh, the

Karl was arrested in 1988 and placed on probation for 10 years. A condition of his probation was to be in sexual offender therapy. At the time this video was made, he had been in therapy for twelve years. During the interview for the videos, he was asked whether he thought it was possible for him to abuse children again. His answer, "Absolutely. If I had the chance, I know I could abuse again."

Dr. David Finkelhor is Director of Crimes Against Children Research Center, Co-Director of the Family Research Laboratory and Professor of Sociology at the University of New Hampshire. He has been studying the problems of child victimization, child maltreatment and family violence since 1977. He is well known for his conceptual and empirical work on the problem of child sexual abuse, reflected in publications such as [Sourcebook on Child Sexual Abuse](#) (Sage, 1986) and [Nursery Crimes](#) (Sage, 1988). He has also written about child homicide, missing and abducted children, children exposed to domestic and peer violence and other forms of family violence. In his recent work, he has tried to unify and integrate knowledge about all the diverse forms of child victimization in a field he has termed Developmental Victimology. He is editor and author of 10 books and over 75 journal articles and book chapters. He has received grants from the National Institute of Mental Health, the National Center on Child Abuse and Neglect, and the US Department of Justice, and a variety of other sources. In 1994, he was given the Distinguished Child Abuse Professional Award by the American Professional Society on the Abuse of Children.

faucet in the bathtub. Or you know the little cracks in the walls? I'd just like to look at the cracks in the walls. Or I'd look behind, try to imagine what's behind the cracks in the walls. Just to get my mind off it, just to get my mind out of my body for a minute. And then he'd leave, and I'd go to bed, shivering, and I'd try to fall asleep just to forget about it all, but, I couldn't.



Deborah speaks... I was in the 7th grade. And, uh, and I wasn't doing very well in English class, so my teacher would keep me after class to help me. And then she started hugging me, and kissing me, and then she uh, fondling. I kept thinking that

if I was a better student, then she wouldn't have done that, or if I hadn't stayed after class. I know now that I was wrong in thinking that. That it wasn't my fault. But how is a 12-year-old supposed to know that?

Narrator speaks... Sadly, most children who are victimized know their abuser... or think they know them.

Just as we encourage young people to behave in certain ways when dealing with strangers and interacting with friends, we need to teach them how to act safely and appropriately when online or while using wireless technology.

Unfortunately, the technology gap between adults and young people is widening. Many adults view computers and cell phones only as tools. Children today have grown up with computers and cell

Roberto is describing an experience common to victims of sexual abuse which is called "disassociation." Disassociation is a coping mechanism that involves mentally separating oneself from a traumatic occurrence.

Roberto was sexually abused more than 100 times in his molester's home. The molester used his own son to lure other children from the church and neighborhood. Roberto never told his parents or any other adult about the abuse until he was 22 years old. He began therapy just before the production of this video and continues to have tremendous anger and grief about the abuse he suffered.

When **Deborah** was 12 years old, she was abused for three months by her female English teacher. The abuse was discovered when Deborah told her best friend who told her own mother. Although Deborah has been in therapy for a number of years, she continues to struggle with whether or not she could have prevented the abuse from happening if she had put up a stronger resistance. She's not been able to trust anyone and she's afraid to have a boyfriend.

phones, thinking they are safe, fun and, in some cases, an appendage.

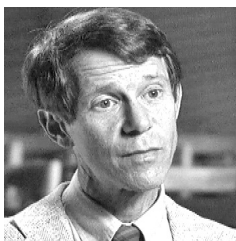
Youth Soundbite... *I like it because I can talk to my friends in Macau, China*

Just as some adults are incapable of sending a cell phone text message or even deciphering text message lingo, it's clear that one of the best ways for adults to protect children is to span the technology gap.



Detective Robert Hugh Farley speaks... Many adults and young people are unaware of the hidden dangers of many Internet sites, especially the social networking sites or the gaming sites. If teachers, par-

ents, and other caring adults would only go to these sites, they would probably be very surprised by the content, photos, and the personal information that they find. With just a little investigation to gain awareness, adults would know we must take action to protect young people from potential bullying, sexual exploitation, and online child molesters.



Dr. David Finkelhor speaks... Some child molesters are very appealing, socially gifted people. They win over congregations; they win over neighbors; they win over families; they even win over the kids

themselves. They can be talented, resourceful, and authoritative, but they use those talents to gain confidence with parents and access to kids to act on their own sexual interests.

Robert Hugh Farley is a thirty-year veteran of the Cook County Sheriff's Police Department in Chicago, Illinois. As a highly decorated Detective, Deputy U.S. Marshal, and the Supervisor of the Sheriff's Police Child Exploitation Unit, he has had over twenty-eight years experience investigating and supervising child abuse investigations. He is now an international child exploitation consultant for INTERPOL, Microsoft, and this program.

For many child molesters, the process of grooming can be time consuming.

To gain control of a child, and therefore cooperation, the molester may patiently groom a child for the type of relationship the molester seeks. This grooming can take months or years, depending on the victim, and it occurs in a variety of ways: physical grooming, psychological grooming, and community grooming.

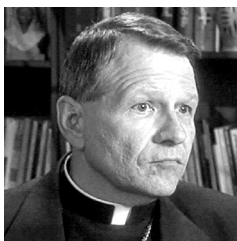
Physical grooming involves touch. The molester may initially touch a child in completely acceptable ways, a pat on the back or on the arm. As the child becomes more familiar with the molester, he or she may progress to hugging, tickling, and wrestling to gradually condition the child to

Narrator speaks... When child sexual abuse happens in a parish, the consequences are boundless.

increasing levels of physical contact. Eventually, the molester will begin to touch more intimate areas, pretending that the touch was accidental at first, but increasing the frequency and duration as time goes on. This grooming may be so subtle that the child does not realize what is happening.

Psychological grooming is equally subtle and similarly progressive. The molester may begin by just showing attention to the child, by talking to her or him, by being friendly and funny so that the child begins to regard the molester as a friend, as a peer of sorts. The molester will advance, then, to demonstrations of concern, care, and escalating affection for the child. The molester creates a sense of dependence in the child by developing this “special” relationship that the child enjoys at first. Buying the child treats or gifts or taking the child to fun activities are often part of the process. If the child begins to resist, the molester will use the dependence and affection the child has for her or him to convince the child that the child caused this behavior and that the child enjoys it. If necessary, the molester will coerce the child into continued cooperation by threatening the child with injury or violence. The molester may even threaten to harm the child’s mother or other family members. To keep the child complicit, the molester may persuade the child that if the parents find out, they will be angry and blame the child for what happened. All of these techniques leave the child conflicted, helpless, and dependent, feelings that bond him more resolutely to his abuser.

Community grooming provides the molester the environment needed to accomplish his or her goals. The molester appears to other adults, employers, co-workers, and parents as a generous, kind person who genuinely likes children and cares about a child’s best interests. The molester may even develop a rapport with the mother or father of the victim to build trust, as well as further access. Generally, the community regards the molester as having special insight into children and as someone to be trusted. When a child accuses the molester, or when the molester is caught perpetrating against a child, the community may react with outrage, not at the molester but at the accuser because it seems so inconceivable.



Bishop Gregory Aymond speaks... When a child becomes the victim of sexual abuse, it's always a tragedy and a serious tragedy. But even more so when it involves the church. It's more tragic because that

person, first of all, represents the church and, for the young child, represents God. And so many times, we know, psychologically, the child cannot make the difference between seeing that coming from God and the church. I also believe that, at times, we as a church must be honest in saying that we have made mistakes. And that is evidenced in the history of some of the cases that have been dealt with in the United States. And we must be honest that sometimes the accusation that these cases have not been handled in a way that has been effective, in a way that has been just, must be admitted. But thank God we have come a long way, and we have learned so much.



Mrs. Donovan speaks... When our daughter was molested, it almost destroyed our parish, and for a long, long time, it nearly destroyed my faith and the faith of my family.



Kimberly Donovan speaks... Well, I was afraid to tell because he was my priest. My family loved him, and he wouldn't do anything to hurt me. I just couldn't understand what was happening.

Narrator speaks... Child molesters rely on their power over children to control them. They convince children that adults won't believe them if they tell.

Bishop Gregory Aymond was born on Nov. 12, 1949 in New Orleans, Louisiana. He graduated from Notre Dame Seminary in 1975 with a master's of divinity degree. Bishop Aymond was ordained to the priesthood on May 10, 1975. He was appointed to the faculty of Notre Dame Seminary in 1981 as the director of Pastoral Education and a professor of Pastoral Counseling and Homiletics. He served in this capacity until 1986, when he was appointed president and rector of Notre Dame Seminary where he served for 14 years. Bishop Aymond was ordained auxiliary bishop of the Archdiocese of New Orleans on Jan. 10, 1997 and became the fourth bishop of the Diocese of Austin on Jan. 2, 2001.

Victims of clergy sexual abuse report feelings of betrayal, isolation, depression, intense shame, self-blame, anger, and loss of faith.¹⁷

Abuse by trusted father figures has been found to be more damaging to victims than abuse by less-trusted molesters.¹⁸

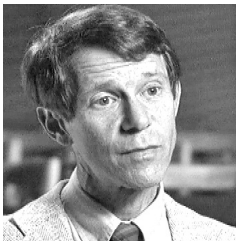
A 1992 survey of lay Catholics in the U.S. and Canada found overall support for the Church among Catholics is approximately 65 percent. However, in parishes where a priest has been accused of sexual abuse, support and satisfaction with the Catholic faith drops to 34 percent. Parishioners also reported feelings of anger, disappointment, disgust, betrayal, disbelief, shock, sadness, grief, and compassion.¹⁹

Children often fail to report abuse because they fear that disclosure will bring consequences even worse than being victimized again. They may fear consequences from the family, feel guilty for consequences to the molester, and may fear subsequent retaliatory actions from the molester.²⁰



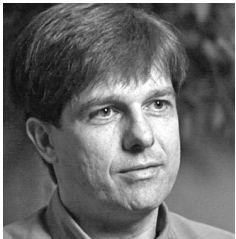
Deborah speaks... One time, I told her that I didn't want to go to tutoring after school anymore. And she told me that I better not tell my parents any lies about her. I knew my parents were gonna believe her

over me because she was a teacher, and she was just helping me with my schoolwork, and she was so nice to them.



Dr. David Finkelhor speaks... Molesters often leave victims feeling as though the victims themselves were to blame. The kids think that somehow they lead the offender on, or that they used bad judgment,

or that they were at fault because they liked the offender and the attention that the offender paid to them.

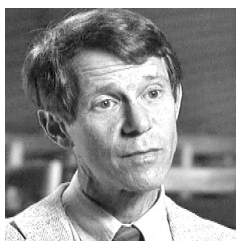


Ronnie speaks... I was giving them an offer, they could run around naked if they want to, so if they chose it, it was their responsibility. And, uh, that was, of course, so that later on if anything came up or a question came

up it would always be the fact that they chose it; therefore I didn't force them into anything. And, of course, I used that to keep them from feeling responsible—or keep them feeling responsible—tricking them into feeling responsible for my own safety. So later on if anything came up, then they would be hesitant to say anything because they would feel guilty and responsible for what happened even though it was all my fault.

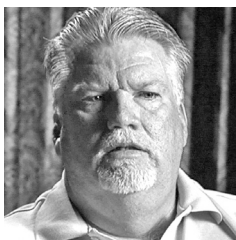
In an adult retrospective study, Dr. David Finkelhor found that girls were more likely than boys to disclose abuse. Of the adults who reported having been abused, 42 percent of the men and 33 percent of the women reported never having disclosed the experience to anyone.²¹

Most child molesters do not want to believe that the child is experiencing pain or suffering. Most convince themselves that the child is enjoying the sexual experience.



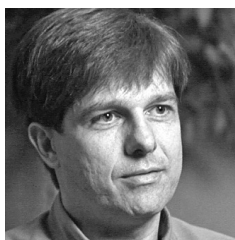
Dr. David Finkelhor speaks... Many child molesters have a lot of genuine skill in relating to children and can easily find jobs and volunteer opportunities that give them access to kids. They imagine that they're

providing kids with love and attention that they desperately need and they rationalize away the terrible anguish and confusion that they're causing.



Karl speaks... My victims thought that I loved them to death. My victims thought that I was holding each one of them in a special regard. Every once in a while, some of my victims would get a little jealous of some other little

girl that I was skating with because they thought that I was, or that they was, my special one.



Ronnie speaks... Even though they were young, I treated them as though they were much older emotionally. And, of course, that was part of my rationale and my justification for telling myself, 'It's not that bad I really care about them. They love me, I love them.'

Narrator speaks... Abuse of children from someone they trust so openly has terrible consequences. A child's life can suffer profound and long-term effects such as relationship problems, drug and alcohol abuse, depression, and anger control issues.

Child molesters work hard to make their victims feel special and loved. For them, the process of grooming a child is much like the process of dating or courtship between adults.

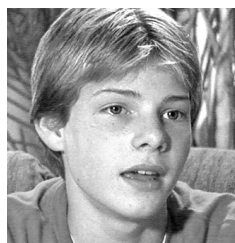
Dr. William C. Holmes, M.D. reviewed 166 published studies on abuse of males. He found that boys at highest risk of sexual abuse were younger than 13 years old, nonwhite, of low socioeconomic status, and not living with their fathers. Molesters tended to be known but unrelated males. Abuse frequently occurred outside the home, involved penetration, and occurred more than once. Effects on the victims included psychological distress, substance abuse, and sexually related problems.²²

Long-term effects of child abuse include fear, anxiety, depression, anger, hostility, inappropriate sexual behavior, poor self esteem, tendency toward substance abuse, and difficulty with close relationships.²³



used, disgusting.

Roberto speaks... It's not something you just get over. You just don't get over it. It's not that simple. I mean I tried to kill myself. I thought that everyone that looked at me knew that my manhood was gone. I felt dirty,



fault. How could they have known something like that could happen at church camp? I don't blame them too much any more.

Randy speaks... I'm almost over it now. My parents have been great. I used to lose my temper all the time, and I'd throw fits over absolutely nothing. I even put my fist through my bedroom wall. But I realize it's not their

Narrator speaks... Child sexual abuse can be stopped before it starts. And you, as a member of the Catholic faith, can have a role in protecting all of our children.

To protect children, we must separate the facts from the myths. Child sexual abuse happens in all income, racial, ethnic, and other demographic groups, and sex offenders do not fall into one certain category.

It is a myth that strangers are responsible for most child sexual abuse.



Dr. Barbara Bonner speaks... The fact is, most sex offenders are known and trusted by the parents or guardians of the children that they molest—and trusted by the children themselves.

Two years later, Randy still had nightmares and trouble sleeping. He has done well in therapy and says that someday he would like to be a psychologist.

Randy has expressed a great deal of anger toward his parents for “not protecting him” from the abuse.

Studies estimate that 11 percent of abuse is committed by strangers, 29 percent by persons biologically related to the child, and 60 percent by others known to the victim.²⁴



Detective Robert Hugh Farley speaks... Now, in regards to technology related sexual abuse, the victim often actually, considers the online molester as a friend. In some cases with a photo on the victim's own social

networking site.

Narrator speaks... It is a myth that most sex abusers are homosexuals.



Dr. Barbara Bonner speaks... Most sex offenders are not homosexual; they are heterosexual.

Narrator speaks... It is a myth that children usually lie about sexual abuse.

A major characteristic of Internet-initiated victimization is that victims often fail to identify themselves as having been victimized because they are in love or the predator is a "good friend." When an Internet predator selects a young person as a victim, his or her predation goals are facilitated by using technology and sophisticated grooming techniques in order to gain a "compliant victim." Compliant victims are described as children or teens that do not offer resistance to their own victimization, even though by law, they are unable to legally give consent for sex.

Studies repeatedly show that most male molesters of boys are not homosexual with adults. It is a faulty assumption that an adult male who selects a young boy as a victim is gay.²⁷

Dr. Gene Abel reported that of several hundred molesters he has studied, 21 percent of the men who molested boys were exclusively homosexual. Some were bisexual, but most preferred women as adult sex partners. Offenders attracted to boy victims typically reported that they were uninterested in or repulsed by adult homosexual relationships and found the young boy's feminine characteristics and absence of secondary sexual characteristics appealing.²⁸



Dr. Barbara Bonner speaks... Most children are not lying when they say they've been sexually abused—5 percent or less of all allegations are intentionally false.

Narrator speaks... And it is a myth that priests abuse children because of their vow of celibacy.



Dr. Barbara Bonner speaks... Most sex offenders have never taken a vow of celibacy. Those few priests who molest children do not molest children because of their vows of celibacy, they molest children for

the same reasons other sex offenders do.

A study of all the reports of sexual abuse received in Denver for one year concluded that 53 percent of the allegations were founded, and 41 percent were inconclusive. Five percent were found to be false reports made by adults, and 1 percent were false reports made by children.²⁹

We know this is a myth for two reasons. First, the vast majority of child molesters have not taken a vow of celibacy and the vast majority of persons who have taken a vow of celibacy do not molest children. Child molesters operate in all child-service organizations—including faith-based.³⁰

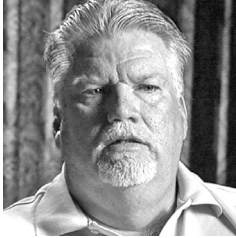
Second, while no one knows for sure how many adults are attracted to minors or have sexually molested children, the estimates for adult males and priests are about the same: between 1 and 7 percent are attracted to minors and 2 to 3 percent have perpetrated abuse.³¹

Research shows that between the years of 1950 through 2002, 4 percent of priests serving in parishes in the United States were the subject of one or more allegations of child sexual abuse.³²

In a survey of more than 1700 churches of all denominations, 2 percent of the churches were involved in litigation relating to incidents and allegations of sexual abuse. Many others had experienced cases. Of all of the cases, half of the cases involved abuse committed by a volunteer.²⁵

Although molesters often have problems establishing satisfactory adult relationships, the majority of molesters marry at sometime in their lives.²⁶

Narrator speaks... You can stop this evil from hurting your children. You can stop it from spreading in your parish, in your neighborhood, and in your world.



Karl speaks... It's very easy for a child molester to slip into a child's life. All they gotta do is show the child any attention. Especially if the child feels like they're being neglected at home. 'Mamma don't listen to me;

Daddy don't let me do this no more. I can't do this; I can't do that.' Well then the child molester, he picks up on that, and he says, 'Well, what kind of parent would do that. I just can't believe they'd let you, they'd not let you do this.' And they become their friend and 'boy if I was your dad I'd let you do that'.

Narrator speaks... Learn what you can do to stop him.



Deborah speaks... If my parents or another teacher or anyone could have spotted one warning sign, then this never would have happened.



Randy speaks... I'm still a kid. I'm just different than the other kids. Maybe people can't tell when they look at me, I'm not sure. But I do know that every day has been hard.

Most child molesters target children who are coping with difficulties already. Children who have been removed from their homes and placed in out-of-home care are extremely vulnerable to abuse. Children from single-parent households, who have physical and emotional disabilities, and who have distant relationships from their parents are at higher risk for sexual abuse.

Victims of child sexual abuse may feel different from other children. They often suspect that other people can tell that they have been sexually abused.



Mr. Donovan speaks...
Please don't let anyone suffer the way my little girl has suffered.



Dr. Barbara Bonner speaks... The people who shared their stories—the victims, their families, and even the offenders, did so in order to make children safe. To prevent abuse, adults must know the truth about child

sexual abuse, and now you know.

Narrator speaks... If we never forget they are pearls without price. If we never forget that they have come to us through the love of Jesus Christ. If we work together as parents, as a family, and as a church, the children, youth, and vulnerable adults we protect today will live life happy, healthy, and strong.

In part two of this series, A Plan to Protect God's Children™, you'll learn the specific steps you can take at your church and everywhere you see children, to stop child sexual abuse. We thank you for your dedication to keeping children safe.

THE END

ROLL CREDITS

Barbara L. Bonner, Ph.D, a Clinical Child Psychologist, is a Professor and the CMRI/Jean Gumerson Endowed Chair, Director of the Center on Child Abuse and Neglect, and Associate Director of the Child Study Center in the Department of Pediatrics at the University of Oklahoma Health Sciences Center.

Her clinical and research interests include the assessment and treatment of abused children, treatment outcome and program effectiveness, prevention of child fatalities, and treatment of children and adolescents with inappropriate or illegal sexual behavior.

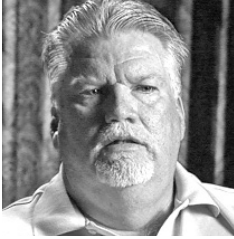
Dr. Bonner established a treatment program for adolescent sex offenders in 1986 and has presented seminars on the program throughout the US and in several foreign countries. She has completed a five-year research project funded by the National Center on Child Abuse and Neglect to compare two approaches to treatment for children with sexual behavior problems.

Dr. Bonner is President-Elect of the Board of Counselors of the International Society to Prevent Child Abuse and is Past President of the American Professional Society on the Abuse of Children (APSAC). She has also served on the Executive Committee of Division 37, Children, Youth and Families, of the American Psychological Association.

Additional Information—*A Plan to Protect God's Children*

The Video

One can prey on *hundreds...*



Karl speaks... Probably over my lifetime, I fondled probably up to 500. My dream doll was usually a slender, uh, blonde-headed, blue-eyed girl. Young, I liked them from the ages of five to ten.

They can molest for *years and years...*



Ronnie speaks... I started molesting when I was ten and was finally apprehended when I was 36, so that I molested children over a period of 26 years for a total of approximately 34 victims.

And you can *prevent it.*



Mrs. Donovan speaks... I've asked myself a million times, 'What could I have done differently?'. But now I just want other parents to know they can do something. They don't have to go through what my family has been through.

Here is...a plan to protect God's children.

Additional Information



Bishop Raymond Boland speaks... As Catholics we have a sacred obligation to love and protect all God's children. But make no mistake about it, child sexual abuse exists, and we must do everything possible to

counter act this deviant behavior. Christians have the power to make a difference. We must do our utmost to bring an end to child abuse and make the world a safer place for all of our children.

Narrator speaks...When we uncover the truth about child sexual abuse, we have power...power over the perpetrator because we know who they are after.



Dr. Barbara Bonner speaks... Individually and collectively, we can all make a difference. Each of us can play a significant role in protecting children and making certain that every environment is a safe place for children to be.

Narrator speaks... Every environment includes anywhere potential victims—such as children, youth, and vulnerable adults gather—including the virtual world of online chat rooms, gaming sites, social networking sites, and even instant messaging.



Detective Robert Hugh Farley speaks... The reality is there is absolutely nothing that's private on the Internet. Nothing at all.

Law enforcement in the United States observed that

Bishop Raymond Boland has had a child sexual abuse prevention program in his own diocese for a number of years. He became involved with the Protecting God's Children program because he saw the great need for a strong proactive program to prevent child sexual abuse. As the Episcopal Moderator of National Catholic Services, LLC, he was a driving force in the program's development.

The best security measure of all is to regularly and openly communicate with children about the latest evolving technology. Discuss the risks and benefits thereof, as well as the potential impact upon their lives.

since 1997 that child molesters' began using the Internet and even cell phones to facilitate child exploitation. Now, after 1997 child molesters no longer had to be in a position of trust, lurk in parks and malls, or even befriend a parent to gain access to children. Today a child molester can sit at a computer use a cell phone to roam online from social networking sites to gaming sites, and what they're doing is trolling for children and teens susceptible to victimization.

Narrator speaks... Narrator speaks: There are five steps for you to follow that will save children in your family, your parish, and in your community from the terrifying ordeal of child sexual abuse. The steps are:

- Know the warning signs
- Control who has access to your children
- Monitor all programs where children are involved
- Be aware of what is going on in the lives of your children, and
- Communicate your concerns when you see something suspicious or that makes you feel uncomfortable



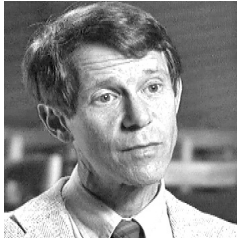
Deborah speaks... You know, looking back on it, there were several warning signs. My teacher would keep me, only me, after school. She was overly physical, always touching me. Where were all the teachers? I, uh, started to hate going to English class, started skipping and, I, uh, would complain about her at home. Why wasn't anyone watching what was going on? Why wasn't anyone listening to me?

The five-step process presented in *A Plan to Protect God's Children* was developed through root-cause analysis of more than 400 cases of organizational abuse in all types of child-serving organizations. In each case, identifiable steps could have been taken to prevent abuse from occurring or to detect abuse more quickly.

Additional research and analysis of Church-related abuse cases and the existing management structures in parishes contributed to the development of the Five-Step process.

Females molest an estimated 5 to 15 percent of female victims and 10 to 20 percent of cases involving male victims. Female molesters are also involved in an additional 30 percent of cases involving a male offender. Males are the sole molester in 40 to 60 percent of all cases.³³

Step One—Know the Warning Signs



Dr. David Finkelhor speaks... Most child molesters are well known or even related to the kids they molest. They look for kids who are comfortable with them or who are needy and therefore vulnerable. Their

familiarity makes it easy to convince parents and other caretakers that they're just trying to help out with homework, with babysitting, or with special treats. It's not always easy to distinguish the person whose interest in the child and family has these ulterior motives, and that's why it's so important for parents to talk to their children about these dangers.



Ronnie speaks... Over time, my children would get to know their children. Uh, and as eventually happens, my children would go over there to play, and of course they would come over to my house to play. At that point, I had a chance to look at the

child. In this situation I noticed that he was slim; he was 10. He had the characteristics that I preferred in a victim, not to say that I wouldn't have victimized someone else, but he was very close to meeting all the preferences all the physical characteristics that I preferred. And I usually took a relatively slow process. Once again it wasn't that I grabbed him and ran in the bedroom, and that was it. Uh, once again, I'd start to question him; I'd see how he responded; I'd see if he was responsive. I'd find out about his family, did he have a father, in this situation he didn't, and that might be it for the first contact. Unfortunately, I was relatively patient and knew that they would be back over.

Narrator speaks... Keep your eyes open for suspicious or inappropriate behavior. Things that

A growing trend among child molesters is the targeting of children from minority families. Molesters report that single-parent, minority families are often more open to outside support and assistance with their children.

Factors that make children more vulnerable to sexual victimization from people outside the family include a lack of adequate adult supervision, family separation due to immigration, residence in high-crime areas, parent inability to understand English, dependence on others for economic or social support and lack of affection or warmth in the family.³⁴

I did a lot of voluntary work as well, different things. Because I found I was attracted to young

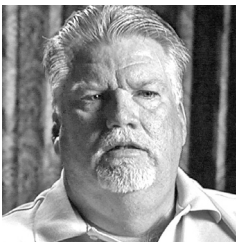
may give you that uneasy-in-the-gut feeling. For example, you may notice an adult who always wants to be alone with kids or who seems to be more excited to be with children than with adults.



Roberto speaks... He always had kids at his house. Oh yeah, he always had plenty of toys. Y'know every toy that any kid could possibly ever want, he had it, video games, you name it, he had it, whatever. He was always hanging

around with us.

Narrator speaks... Child molesters often give their victims gifts as a way to manipulate the child. They may not ask your permission or they may tell your child not to tell you. If someone goes over-board touching children, or always to want to wrestle or tickle them, even when they don't know the child very well, that's when you'll want to keep your eyes open.



Karl speaks... Actually, I would sexually assault them because I would rub them on the back of their pants. I would rub them in ways where they didn't really know for sure what I was doing because everything would be in the back of 'em. They

couldn't really tell what I was doing. And so I, I would caress them in ways that when they felt uncomfortable sometimes they would get up and go skate. But they never said anything, so I always would just take that as, well, I must have really got close to that line as to what I could cross over, and that kind of told me how much more I could do the next time I could get them to sit in my lap.

boys, I did some work in a large hospital for mentally retarded children, and we used to go there once a week, all day on Sunday and help out. And I found it very rewarding because the children were very affectionate and, you know, they sort of looked forward to you going there and I found it very rewarding to sort of be wanted in that way.

Convicted perpetrator of child sexual abuse³⁵

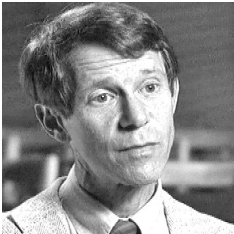
It is not uncommon for child molesters to target children who have already been in trouble or had emotional problems. These children may be more open to engaging in secret or prohibited activities. Molesters also report that with children who have had problems in the past, parents and other adults are less likely to believe them if they report abuse and more likely to believe that the child would make a false allegation.

Studies show that children thrive with physical contact and affection. Adults who work with children should be provided with guidelines for appropriate and inappropriate affection with children.

Be sure that participants understand that guidelines are not meant to apply to their own children.

Grooming often (though not always) involves pleasure for the victim. The trauma of sexual assault combined with this pleasure is powerful because it confuses the victim's senses about what is actually happening.³⁶

Narrator speaks... Perpetrators don't think the rules apply to them. They try to get away with whatever they can. Watch for situations where an adult keeps ignoring standard policy. For example, an adult who makes a habit of inviting children to a rectory or a home without other adults around could be a sign something is not right. Or an adult who constantly bends the rules with kids or lets them get away with things their parents wouldn't approve of.



complicit. If the child doesn't back off at that point, then the molester moves on to the next step.

Dr. David Finkelhor speaks... Another red flag is when the adult starts talking about sex, or telling dirty jokes, or showing pornographic pictures to the child. The molester is testing the child and making them feel



page through it and say, 'Oh my gosh look what I found.' And typically that's all it would take to raise a little curiosity, and they would come over and take a look at it. And I might do something, as what I thought was subtle is lay it down on the bed, on the cabinet, on the bookcase and then walk off and see what they would do with it. As I said before, I was extremely manipulative. Uh, then I would come back a little bit later and see if, number one, if they were aroused, if they had picked up the pornography, what they had done about it. Another thing I was doing concurrently with all this was uh, uh, starting to force my hands on them a little bit at a time.

Ronnie speaks... One of the things I did was to show them pornography. And one of the reasons I did that was, number one, I wanted to see if I could trick them into being aroused. So I might pull out the book, I might

Using pornography is one of the most common ways that molesters break down the adult-child barrier. The molester tells the child that he or she is teaching the child about sex and that it will help the child in the future to be a "good sexual partner." The molester relies on the child's natural curiosity about sexual activities and the tendency to keep information about sexual activities a secret from parents. Once a child has seen pornography, the child typically believes he or she would be the one who would "get in trouble" if the behavior were discovered. The molester also tells the child that parents would be angry if they found out.

Another common grooming technique is to give children alcohol or drugs to decrease the child's resistance to sexual activity and increase the secret nature of the relationship. Few children would be anxious to tell their parents that while they were visiting with a friend, they consumed alcohol, used drugs, or looked at pornography.



Roberto speaks... He would leave dirty magazines out for me to look at. I mean he knew that was against my religion and that my mom would have a fit if she found out. I knew it was wrong, but I thought it was

kind of cool that, you know he was letting me do adult stuff.

Narrator speaks... When a child or young person goes online, 'adult stuff' can come into their homes before they realize it by way of pop up ads, cyber bullying, or meeting a so-called 'new' friend.

Many of the electronic chat features allow for private, one-on-one conversations between individuals. Instant messaging or IMing is where people communicate by typing in real time. IMing can be done on a computer or on a cell phone. In some cases the private chat may be connected with a webcam, which allows one or both participants to view or even hear one another in real time.

Youth Soundbite... Well, my parents are always telling me how there are all these predators are online and how I should always 'be safe' but I see no problem with me talking on the Internet with friends at my own house.



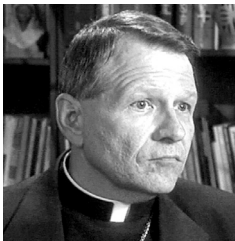
Detective Robert Hugh Farley speaks... In many of the online relationships, a trusting child or teen may not realize that their "friend" is lying about many things. Because of the charm and seductive talents of child

molesters, young people should be warned that when they are online they should never provide anybody with personal information. It is especially important to never provide anyone with details about specific locations such as the name of their school or even their hometown.

Young people are in real danger when they actually meet "Internet-friends" who are in fact strangers that they've only communicated with online. As a parent or caring adult, you must be adamant that your children never physically meet anyone in person that they've communicated with only online.

Narrator speaks... Everyone in the church can help. But first you must talk about the problem.

Your church can devote meeting time to learning about child sexual abuse. And you can make sure that new staff members and volunteers attend orientation meetings where they learn what to watch for. Church newsletters, posters, and articles can keep people informed. There is even web-based training and excellent materials available on the Internet.



Bishop Gregory Aymond speaks... I really believe that the main solution in dealing with sexual abuse is education. I think that, in many ways, people have not been educated to know the signs and to be able to respond to those in a responsible way.

Narrator speaks... When you know what to look for; you will know how to save a child from a lifetime of pain.

Facilitated sessions, newsletters and articles should be kept positive. Parents and others should recognize that the Protecting God's Children program is a proactive approach designed to keep kids safe.

Bishop Gregory Aymond has presented more than a dozen Protecting God's Children program seminars for priests, deacons, religious, staff, and volunteers of his own diocese. The seminars were presented as part of larger program called, "Ethics and Integrity in Ministry" where new policies on integrity in ministry were presented.

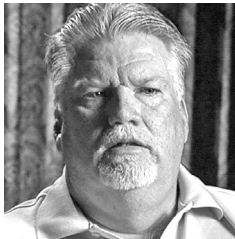
Step Two—Control Who Has Access to Your Children

Narrator speaks... There are some adults who should be kept as far away from children as possible. We have the power to do just that. We have the power to control who has access to children. We must use it.



Dr. Barbara Bonner speaks... It's important to require that all volunteers and employees complete a written standardized application, even if they've worked with children in the past. The Church has to know about

every person that has access to children. When people understand that this is not about not trusting them, but it's about protecting children, including their own children, they'll understand that this is a necessary step.



Karl speaks... Being around kids became an obsession for me. Whether it was working in a day care center I worked in. Whether it was working for a parks and recreation department supervising a summer playground at a particular park. I've done Santa Claus appearances.

I've done the roller-skating rink work as a disc jockey. I've done the roller-skating rink work as an instructor. I've had my own roller skating rink. I've coached girls' softball, 10, 11, 12 year-olds. I've taken them to national tournaments. Coached softball for 15 years. Um, these, these things were so easy for me to get into because nobody ever questioned; nobody ever checked my background.

One of the most significant legal risks facing churches today is "negligent selection." Negligent selection simply means that the church failed to act responsibly and with due care in the selection of workers (both volunteers and employees) for positions involving the supervision or custody of minors.

The negligence refers to conduct that creates foreseeable harm to others. It implies carelessness or failure to exercise reasonable care in the selection of a worker. It is important to recognize that churches cannot guarantee the safety and well-being of children and are not absolutely liable for every injury that occurs on their premises. Generally, they are responsible only for those injuries that result from their own negligence.

Victims of molestation who have sued a church often allege that the church uses just about anyone who expresses an interest in volunteering with youth. Even employees are not screened in many churches. Often when molestation occurs, the senior minister is later asked to testify in court regarding steps that the church took to prevent the incident. The plaintiff's attorney will ask, "What procedures did you utilize to check the molester's background and suitability for work with children?" All too often, the minister's answer is "none."³⁷



Detective Robert Hugh Farley speaks... Child molesters are really, really smart they have been known to warn one another about avoiding certain places or churches that have a strong screening process or a child safety program. In fact, one child molester website had a link that they called law enforcement entrapment alerts that actually identified police stings where one could be arrested for child sexual abuse or exploitation.

Priest to volunteer... Since you volunteered to teach Sunday school next year, I need you to fill out this volunteer application.

Narrator speaks... Whether recruiting volunteers or hiring employees, churches must make criminal background checks standard operating procedure. Face-to-face interviews are also important because they give you a chance to meet the applicant, to learn what the person has to offer, and to communicate to the applicant the church's commitment to keeping children safe.



Dr. Barbara Bonner speaks... A thorough reference check of the applicant should be a top priority as well. It helps you answer a very critical question. Is it safe to have this applicant around children at a church or school? You need to let

the reference know that this applicant's past history with children is very important because it's part of the Church's effort to make certain that all children are safe.

Offenders often have networks of like-minded individuals with whom they share information about the young people they meet online.

The Civil Air Patrol is a non-profit organization that functions as an auxiliary to the United States' Air Force. Among their activities are aerospace education, workshops for grades K-12, and a volunteer cadet program. The Civil Air Patrol has been utilizing criminal background checks to screen volunteers since 1988. The Air Patrol uses approximately 30,000 volunteers each year and informs the volunteers that they will undergo a criminal background fingerprint check. From 1988 to 1992, the Air Patrol identified 70 convicted sex offenders trying to volunteer to work with youth...more than 15 volunteers a year, despite their knowledge that the checks would be conducted.³⁸

Most organizations that serve children in the United States use some method to screen and select staff and volunteers. Child molesters systematically identify and select organizations that do not use careful screening methods.



have happened to me.

Deborah speaks... When it was finally over, it turned out that my teacher was fired at her last job because of a student's complaint about the very same thing. If someone would have checked this, it never would

Narrator speaks... When we take control over who has access to our children; we make the wall for the perpetrator higher to climb.

In Internet chat rooms, child molesters identify faith-based organizations as “more trusting” and less likely to check into backgrounds than secular organizations.

Step Three—Monitor All Programs

Narrator speaks... To protect our children, we must keep a watchful eye for anyone who would dare to harm them. Step three is to monitor all programs involving children.



Kimberly Donovan speaks... He would take me to the study and close the door. There were books all around but no windows, I, I felt trapped like I was going to suffocate.



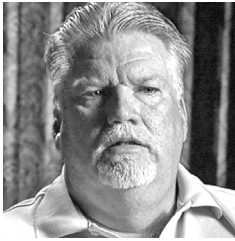
Dr. Barbara Bonner speaks... Sex offenders have to have time alone with a child in order to commit their crime. They seek out places where they can be alone with a child, for example, in a car or a home.

They'll even look for secluded places at a church or a school where they can molest a child without being seen or heard. Adults have to know where children are at all times. Also, adults need to be aware of secluded areas in and around school buildings and church buildings where a child could be taken alone. Those areas have to be made off limits. That means locking doors to rooms that are not being used and routinely checking places where children can be taken alone. The children have to know where they can go and where they can't go, and the rules have to be enforced. Another important point is that adults should never meet alone with children in a secluded area. They should meet with children in an area where other adults can see them or an adult could walk in unannounced.

Dr. David Finkelhor defined a useful model for understanding sexual abuse that indicated four conditions necessary for sexual abuse to occur:³⁹

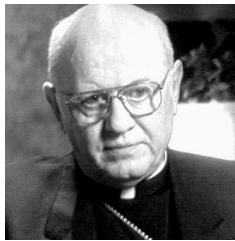
1. The offender has the desire for sexual contact with a child,
2. the offender does not inhibit the desire,
3. there is an opportunity to offend without being stopped by others, and
4. the offender is able to overcome the resistance of the victim.

From an organizational perspective, the most reliable opportunity to interrupt sexual abuse lies in step number three: there is an opportunity to offend without being stopped by others. Organizations can deny a molester the chance to abuse by closely supervising activities and demonstrating that attempts to abuse a child will be detected. Frequent, random spot-checking of children's programs can be almost as effective as constant supervision.



Karl speaks... Different skating rinks had different areas that I sat in when I would do the music, and some of them were more secluded than other ones, and the more secluded areas when I could operate as a disc jockey provided me with a better access to do the more arousing sexual assaults.

Narrator speaks... There are a variety of monitoring methods that can be used by everyone. For example, the head of Religious Education can look in on an R.E. class. Parents, too, should be made to feel they are free to visit a class or day care center anytime. Let parents know it's okay to drop in and check on their child.



Bishop Boland speaks... The parents, of course, are the ultimate educators of their children. They are also responsible for their safe-keeping and their nurturing. And they must develop a very healthy suspicion about

every program to which they entrust their children. It's important that they know who exactly is running these programs. Take nothing for granted, drop in, check up on them and things of that nature.



Dr. Barbara Bonner speaks... Sometimes people will start a new church program without having the proper authority. This could lead to all kinds of problems. Monitoring all programs means that every program that is sponsored by the

Church goes through an approval process. That process will guarantee that there will be enough adults present at all times to carefully monitor the program and the children who participate.

Born in Ireland on February 8, 1932, Bishop Raymond J. Boland is the eldest of four sons. Educated in Ireland, Bishop Boland attended Christian Brothers College, Cork, the National University of Ireland, Dublin, and at All Hallows Missionary College, Drumcondra, Dublin. Ordained a priest in June 1957 for the Archdiocese of Washington, Father Boland led three parishes in the Archdiocese. Bishop Boland was ordained Bishop of Birmingham, Alabama, in March 1988, and served there until going to the Diocese of Kansas City-St. Joseph in September 1993. He is the immediate former Episcopal Moderator of the National Catholic Risk Retention Group.

Starting new programs without authorization is a problem that is more common in churches and faith-based organizations. An individual will be inspired to start a ministry or program, or to host a one-time event. In the past, churches have encouraged these spontaneous ministries as a way of keeping members active and involved, as well as keeping the programs dynamic and fitting the needs of their members. Keeping control of programs does not mean they would not be permitted to develop; it means that when the parents believe a program is sponsored by the church, they can trust that it is not just a guise for a molester to gain access to children.

Narrator speaks... At home, monitoring programs also means monitoring what your children are doing on line. Especially since most are using social networking sites.

Social networking sites are an online combination of school yearbook, personal diary, and social-gathering place. The sites are free, easy to join, and messaging between members is nearly effortless. They connect people who can post as much or as little information about themselves as they wish. The very public nature of these sites makes them good “hunting grounds” for child molesters.

When it comes to technology it’s important to...

- NEVER put a computer in a child or teen’s bedroom—put it in an open area such as the living room or family room.
- Don’t allow a child or teen to post personal information on a social networking site. Be proactive—take a look at the profile page and see what is there and then look at their “friends” profiles.
- Be proactive—take a look at your child or teen’s cell phone and see who they are texting and what photos have been taken or are stored on the phone.
- And...



Detective Robert Hugh Farley speaks... You NEVER allow a child or teen to go online (right after school) without a parent or caring adult in the house. Three to five o’clock is the prime time for molesters. Not only because the kids are home alone, but because the child molesters are at work chatting with their victims.

Narrator speaks... You can stop a perpetrator if he or she knows they are being monitored at all times.

It is vital for caring adults to continually reiterate to young people that they must never give out any personal information over the Internet.

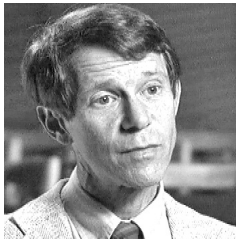
Step Four—Be Aware

Narrator speaks... Step Four is to be aware of what is going on in the lives of your children. The more you talk to them, the better you listen, and the more you observe them, the safer they will be. Let them know they can tell you anything.



get in trouble. I couldn't tell my mom because I was afraid she might be mad at me.

Randy speaks... It's bad enough being molested, and then to have to go tell someone about it. I just thought it would be better to keep it to myself and not tell anyone. Plus I really didn't have anyone to tell. I was afraid I would



what their parents, family, and friends may say. The molester may have even convinced them that they were at fault, but patient, non-judgmental listening will usually allow the story to come out.

Dr. David Finkelhor speaks... Many children will deny having been abused or will even recant after telling. They're afraid of being blamed, they're afraid of being contradicted by a more influential person, they're afraid of

Narrator speaks... The more parents talk with their children about their interactions with other adults and friends, the better they can tell when their child may be in danger. And parents need to listen. Children don't always say exactly what they mean. Sometimes the way they say something is more important than what they say. Sometimes they say nothing at all, but they show us something is wrong with their actions. A child may be in danger of abuse if there is:

- A sudden change in their behavior.

There is the clinical assumption that children who feel compelled to keep sexual abuse a secret suffer greater psychic distress than victims who disclose the secret and receive assistance and support.⁴⁰

In addition to "sexual guilt," several other types of guilt are associated with the abuse, which include feeling different from peers, harboring vengeful and angry feelings toward both parents, feeling responsible for the abuse, feeling guilty about reporting the abuse, and bringing disloyalty and disruption to the family. Any of these feelings of guilt could outweigh the decision of the victim to report, leaving the secret intact and undisclosed.⁴¹

Victims may be embarrassed or reluctant to answer questions about the sexual activity.⁴²

- They get moody or aggressive.
- They lose interest in school or their grades drop.
- Or they stop taking care of their personal hygiene.

Now is the time to start talking to your children. And don't put off teaching them about their bodies. You want them to know they can talk to you about anything.



Ronnie speaks... It wasn't the next day that I got a call from the mother indicating that her son had said that I had touched him. Uh, and I immediately went into a panic mode but I fell back on my unfortunate talents as a manipulator

and convinced her, or at least thought I had convinced her, that uh, uh, that I was asleep and that I wasn't really aware of what I was doing. And then I was very apologetic and didn't intend to scare him or hurt him or anything like that.



Dr. Barbara Bonner speaks... Let your child know that you'll listen to them, you won't blame them, and that you'll keep them safe. One conversation about this with your child won't be enough. It's something that you should

talk to your child about often, and it should be just like any other safety rule—like not playing with matches or looking both ways before you cross the street.

One or more signs of abuse does not mean that a child is being sexually abused, but may mean the child is experiencing some kind of problem. If a child is demonstrating any one of the signs, a trusted adult should talk with the child about activities, friends, and time away from home.

In a study of 630 cases of alleged sexual abuse of children from 1985 through 1989, in 79 percent of the confirmed cases, children initially denied abuse or were tentative in disclosing. Of those who did disclose, approximately three-quarters disclosed accidentally, and 22 percent had recanted their statements.⁴³

"We must become as vigilant with our boys as we are with our girls. Parents must be equally concerned about where their sons are, whom they're with, and ask them how they are. They must also create an environment that allows their sons to feel safe talking about any sexual abuse or potential abuse they may have suffered."⁴⁴

Child molesters of young children count on two factors to protect them from being caught:

1. the child will not know he or she has been abused, and
2. the child will not be able to communicate what has happened.



Detective Robert Hugh

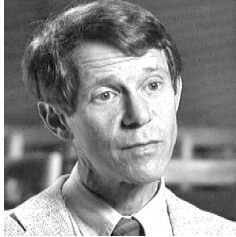
Farley speaks... Responsible adults have to become actively involved in how a child or teen uses technology. If young people are given online access in a school, a home, or a youth organization, they

have to be supervised and educated about the dangers. By using the technology and being aware, caring adults can take the steps that are necessary to keep young people and vulnerable adults safe.

Narrator speaks... You don't have to be a mind reader to know what's going on in a child's life. If you talk to them, listen to them, and observe them, you can help prevent the worst from happening.

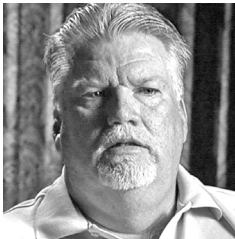
Step Five—Communicate Your Concerns

Narrator speaks... Step Five is to communicate your concerns with other adults and children when you see something that looks suspicious or inappropriate or that makes you feel uncomfortable.



Dr. David Finkelhor speaks... It is rare for an adult to actually witness abuse. Most abuse occurs in private with no other adults or children around. In fact, molesters often go to great lengths to make sure they are

not observed, but if you maintain a high level of awareness, you can see warning signs that a child is in danger.



Karl speaks... I was always taking pictures, and I would take these pictures, and I would put them in a picture album, and I would have the picture album at the skating rink. And this was another tool that I used to get kids to come

around me. 'Cause they'd want to look through the pictures either looking for their picture from the last time they were there or looking for pictures of their friends. And parents should have been aware that this picture book was probably 90 percent of little girls. One parent after I, after they'd look through it, they demanded that I find the negative of their child that was in that book, and to me that was a very, very wise parent that wanted no part of whatever it was that I was doing. They were thinking far enough ahead that this might be a problem, and inside of myself I said, 'Smart parent.'

Parents and other adults are sometimes reluctant to talk about their concerns because they do not want to “accuse” anyone of molesting a child. Help participants understand that when they give feedback about inappropriate behaviors, they are not accusing anyone of being a child molester. If abuse is not occurring, then providing that feedback may save an adult from a false allegation.

In many of the incidents of abuse, identifiable warning signs were present. Often times, people suspected a problem but were unsure about what they should do. Some thought it was not their business, others were afraid of the repercussions if they were wrong, still others told someone and were discouraged from doing anything more about the situation. The Protecting God's Children™ for Adults program is meant to teach adults about the specific issues so that they trust their own instincts and know how to respond when they see a problem.

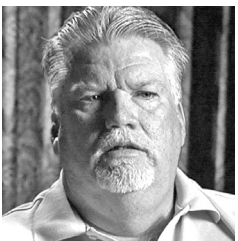
It is not uncommon for child molesters to “keep track” of their victims in one form or another. Journals, files, photographs, lists, and computer databases have all led to the arrests of molesters. Molesters report that the primary motivation for record keeping is to permit them to fantasize about the children in the future.

Narrator speaks... Pay attention to your own feelings. If something just doesn't seem right, don't be afraid to communicate your concerns. You don't need proof of anything to express a concern or observation. When you see suspicious or inappropriate behavior, talk with the person involved, or speak to their supervisor. You are not accusing someone of being a child abuser; you are simply pointing out something of concern to you. In far too many cases of abuse, adults have noticed things along the way but didn't say anything until it was too late.



Mr. Donovan speaks... After we found out our priest had molested our daughter, plenty of well-meaning people came forward and told us that they suspected something. But my question is: why didn't they come forward sooner?

Narrator speaks... Remember your responsibility: to be a protector of children. By bringing anything that doesn't look right to someone's attention, you can help keep kids safe.



Karl speaks... All my victims that I've always, that I've, that I've had, I've always tried to not get caught, always had the fear of getting caught and so I would try to do things that either they didn't know what I was doing or that I thought they were totally asleep. In fact, my victim that I was arrested for, I thought she was asleep.

Watch for exceptions to policies or accepted standards. If the policy prohibits taking children into private staff areas, you should pay attention to an adult who violates that standard, particularly when the standard is ignored repeatedly or after verbal warnings.

It is important to focus on specific, unacceptable behaviors rather than on the motivations for the behavior. You do not have to figure out why an adult is showing a child pornography. You only have to know that it happened.

Early identification of sexual abuse victims appears to be crucial to the reduction of suffering of abused youth and to the establishment of support systems for assistance in pursuing appropriate psychological development and healthier adult functioning.⁴⁵

Participants should understand that their role is not to investigate abuse and that it is not up to them to find proof. It is up to them, however, to communicate their concerns.

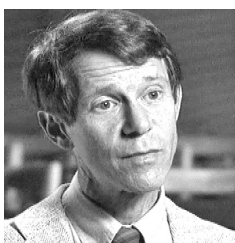
It is a natural human tendency to avoid pain, and recognizing abuse is an extremely painful experience. None of us wants to believe abuse may be occurring as long as there is no proof. Child molesters are also sneaky and very skillful at using their power over children to avoid being caught.



Ronnie speaks... At one point in time I had forced three of the children to pose for me while I took pictures of them naked, and I don't mean stiff poses—jumping on the bed, and the like, and I took them to a local photo developer. In

my head, deceiving myself to think, 'Well, they're just nude; there's no sexual behavior in the photograph; therefore it's going to be all right.' Well, thank goodness, it wasn't all right, and the developer turned the photographs over to the local authorities who turned them over to CPS who called me in and interviewed the children, and everything that I had been doing was discovered from that.

Narrator speaks... Sometimes you may be faced with a situation where you actually suspect child abuse, not just suspicious or inappropriate behavior. Perhaps you've seen bruises on a child or maybe a child has confided in you.

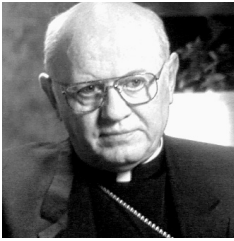


Dr. David Finkelhor speaks... All states have laws that require professionals who work with children to make reports of suspected child abuse. Many states require everyone to make such reports, not just of confirmed cases, but even if they only

have a suspicion. Some people find this hard. They're afraid that they may be wrong or that they may alienate someone, but courageous reports like that have rescued many victimized children from terrible torment. You can make reports anonymously and as long as you do so in good faith you can't get into any trouble.

Narrator speaks... You can find the phone number for the child abuse hot line in your local phone directory. If the suspected abuse involves an employee, volunteer, or member of the clergy, you should also notify a church official.

The mandatory reporting laws differ from state to state. The reporting laws include protections by law for persons who make incorrect reports in good faith.



Bishop Raymond Boland speaks... This problem has been hidden for many years because everybody thought somebody else should speak up. It's not a pleasant subject, and we naturally try to avoid unpleasant subjects so we

turned our back, and we say, 'Well I know that something is going on that shouldn't be going on, but that's up to somebody else to look after it.' That is a tragedy, and it protects people who shouldn't be in positions of trust.

Narrator speaks... If you are afraid a child or teen is being stalked by an online child molester, or has actually been sent threatening or pornographic material then contact the local police department or the National Center for Missing and Exploited Children at their CyberTipline 1-800-843-5678 or www.cybertipline.com

Communicating our concerns is perhaps the most difficult of the five steps. But if we are to save our children from sexual abuse, we must find the courage God has given us to speak up, and we must speak up before it is too late.

This plan to protect God's children can help you protect children from childhood sexual abuse. But it requires that you follow the five steps:

- Know the warning signs
- Control who has access to your children
- Monitor all programs where children are involved
- Be aware of what is going on in the lives of your children, and
- Communicate your concerns

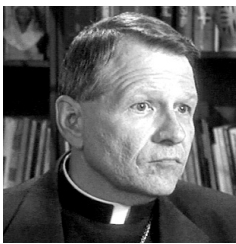
Adults are reluctant to communicate their concerns for several reasons. In church environments, some of those reasons include:

1. Desire to avoid problems.
2. Lack of proof.
3. Lack of certainty about how to respond.
4. Fear of repercussions from the person.
5. Don't want to make waves.
6. Disbelief that the person could commit abuse.



Dr. Barbara Bonner speaks... Hearing the truth about child sexual abuse is not easy, but to prevent this kind of abuse every adult must play a part. Once you know the warning signs and if you report them as soon as

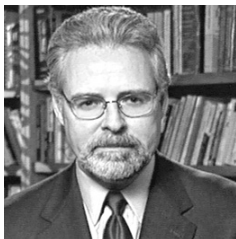
you see or hear them, then you are a protector of children and part of the solution to make a child's world a safer place.



Bishop Gregory Aymond speaks... The hope is that through education, through prayer, through our working together as a Catholic community, we can create safe boundaries where life is revered and where we can move forward.

Narrator speaks... They are God's gift to us—our own children and the children, youth, and vulnerable adults of our community. They need us. Not a few, not a handful, but all of us. By working together, we can stop the abuse now before it starts. It is up to us as Catholics, as parents, as members of the human race to guide them, love them, and to protect them.

Baptism... You now belong to God and to His holy people.



Michael Bemi speaks... The preceding program has been brought to you by the National Catholic Risk Retention Group and National Catholic Services as part of our VIRTUS® program. We encourage

When adults understand the reality of child sexual abuse and know how to prevent incidents, they are more likely to act in a strong and effective manner in response to warning signs and problems.

“The Protecting God’s Children program has brought a greater openness in our Diocese in talking about these issues. The videos in particular provide a good foundation for mature and honest discussion on the issues of sexual abuse within our society and how the Church can take a strong stand in protecting all people, especially our children. I am strongly convinced that this program has made a significant difference in our Diocese and will have an impact for many years to come.”

—Bishop Gregory Aymond

Michael Bemi is the President of National Catholic Services, LLC. the company that conceived and funded the Protecting God’s Children DVDs and associated materials.

The Protecting God’s Children program is Phase I of a larger VIRTUS project which is

you to employ what you have learned and help us create a safer society.

Remember, the guiding principles of the VIRTUS® programs.

Awareness, Communication, and Timely Response.

We welcome you in joining with us to create a better and safer world for all of our children, and for all the children yet to come.

THE END

ROLL CREDITS

designed to bring a variety of risk management products and services to Catholic organizations.

For more information about the VIRTUS program call 1-888-847-8870.

The Logistics for a Protecting God's Children Session

- **Advanced planning.** Begin planning your session at least one month in advance.
- **Audio/visual needs.** You will need a TV/VCR setup or a DVD player and a projector. Depending on the size of the audience, you may also need a microphone and speaker system. Arrive at least one hour prior to the meeting to test the audio/visual equipment before each meeting.
- **Setting up the room.** Participants may write notes during the session and will need a place to write comfortably. Participants will also break into small groups for discussion. Round or rectangular tables with chairs facilitate group participation the best.
- **Refreshments.** Participants appreciate refreshments before and after the session and during the break.
- **Organization of materials.** Keep all materials for the sessions together. Be sure to take the following materials to each session:

Participant Workbooks

Participant Handouts

Certificates of Completion (if available)

Sign-in sheet

A list of important phone numbers to call to report abuse or to seek counseling

Workshop Evaluation Forms

Protecting God's Children Manual for Facilitators with videos or DVD

- **Before the session.** Signing in: It is important that each participant sign in before participating in the awareness session. The sign-in sheet is used for auditing purposes and confirmation of attendance through VIRTUS *Online*™. A sign-in sheet is included as part of the facilitator materials or may be downloaded at www.virtusonline.org. As participants gather for the session also have them sign name tags.

Use this time to visit and learn more about your audience. For example, you might ask what program they work with and what they do. Both you and the participants will be more comfortable if you spend a few minutes getting to know them.

The Logistics for a Protecting God's Children Session *continued*

- **Introductions.** Introduce yourself and explain your background before you begin each session. Give any co-facilitators the opportunity to introduce themselves, and then explain how the session is structured.
- **Break time.** Use break time to answer questions and talk with participants.
- **Small group exercises.** Small group exercises and discussion ensure everyone's participation.
- **Variety of learning methods.** Adults learn in a variety of ways. To maintain attentiveness, the method, media, or activity should change every 20 minutes. The Protecting God's Children for adults program is designed to have maximum impact for many learning styles.
- **Application of lecture content.** Allow participants to apply the content to a realistic situation. This creates a connection back to the real world. Use examples from your own experience where applicable. However, do not discuss your own history of abuse or victimization.
- **Stay on schedule.** Have a clock or watch within sight, and use the timetable for the presentation. Staying on schedule allows you to complete the goals of the session and keeps the participants engaged and relaxed.
- **Feedback.** Ask participants to complete the evaluation forms after each session. Participants appreciate being asked for their opinions, and their responses will help you improve your facilitating skills.
- **Interactive discussions.** The session should include discussion that allows participants to provide their feedback as the day progresses. Adults like to be heard and understood.
- **After the session.** Some participants may want to talk with you for a few minutes after the session. However, if you encounter a participant who is in need of professional counseling, offer to provide him or her with the names and phone numbers of the diocesan victim assistance coordinator or other community resources.

Glossary of Terms

Accused: A person charged with or alleged to have committed an offense, a serious violation of policies and procedures, or a crime.

Allegation: A formal accusation against someone asserting certain matters of fact that, if true, are a serious violation of policy and/or civil, criminal, or canon law.

Blog: A website where entries are made in the style of a personal journal; blogs are digital diaries with the important distinction that they are meant to be shared rather than kept private.

Chastity: The virtue which tempers, regulates and moderates our sexual desires, thoughts and actions. In marriage, chastity moderates desires for legitimate marital acts for the good of the family and of the union of the spouses; outside marriage, chastity restrains sexual desires, thoughts and actions *in toto*.

Celibacy: The practice of perfect continence by priests and bishops meant to foster single-minded devotion to God and service in the ministry. According to the long-standing discipline of the Latin Church, the rule of celibacy forbids marriage by priests and bishops, and it normally excludes married persons for ordination.

Celibate chastity: In a religious context is a vow to freely choose to live a life without direct sexual gratification in order to integrate one's sexual energy into a life of service to and for others. It is an attitude of selflessness and service as well as a way of behaving that is rooted deeply in one's relationship with God.

Chat: An online conversation in which people communicate in real time; many chat systems allow for private, one-on-one conversations to occur between individuals who meet in one of the group conversations.

Child pornography: The legal definition of the term "child pornography" varies from state to state and under federal law. Under most legal definitions, child pornography involves a visual depiction of a child, less than 18 years of age, being sexually abused or the lewd exhibition of the child's genitals. Child pornography can be sexually explicit photographs, negatives, slides, magazines, 8 mm movies, videotapes, and digital or computer images.

Child sexual abuse: Any sexual activity with a child—whether in the home by a caretaker, in a day care situation, a foster/residential setting, or in any other setting, including on the street by a person unknown to the child. The abuser may be an adult, an adolescent, or another child.⁴⁶

Glossary of Terms *continued*

Clergy: Ordained ministers of the Catholic Church (i.e., bishops, priests, deacons).

Complaint: The presentation of an issue for which relief is sought.

Complainant: One who makes a complaint, report, or formal accusation expressing concern, upset, or dissatisfaction. One who files a formal grievance or allegation of wrongdoing with the Church.

Concerns: Situations that give rise to uneasiness, uncertainty, apprehension, or an anxious state of mind. Concerns arise when a person is troubled by an observation that may affect the welfare or happiness of someone.

Criminal background check: A criminal background check can identify felony and/or misdemeanor records and is available for most counties in the United States. It can provide conviction information including dates filed, relevant case numbers, and dispositions. It also may include information on arrests that occurred in the last seven years (if it is legal to receive such information in your jurisdiction). If a Social Security Number is included in the search, the background check can verify that the Social Security Number is in a valid range and that the number does not belong to someone who is deceased. The Social Security Number can identify the person to whom the number is assigned, and can provide the person's year of birth, names of spouse(s) and past employers, and can identify prior addresses, including the dates when the person lived at those addresses. Search criteria and results may vary from service to service.

Defamation of character: An intentional false communication, either published or publicly spoken, that injures another's reputation or good name.

Grooming: A means for an offender to gain control of a child, and therefore cooperation; the molester may patiently groom a child for the type of relationship the molester seeks.

Physical grooming involves touch. The molester may initially touch a child in completely acceptable ways, a pat on the back or on the arm. As the child becomes more familiar with him, the molester may progress to hugging, tickling, and wrestling to gradually condition the child to increasing levels of physical contact. Eventually, the molester will begin to touch more intimate areas, pretending that the touch was accidental at first, but increasing the frequency and duration as time goes on. This grooming may be so subtle that the child does not realize what is happening.

Glossary of Terms *continued*

Psychological grooming is equally subtle and similarly progressive. The molester may begin by just showing attention to the child, by talking to her or him, by being friendly and funny so that the child begins to regard the molester as a friend, or a peer of sorts. The molester will advance, then, to demonstrations of concern, care, and escalating affection for the child. He creates a sense of dependence in the child by developing this “special” relationship that the child enjoys at first. The child may be given treats or gifts or the child may partake in fun activities. If the child begins to resist, the molester will use the dependence and affection the child has for the molester to convince the child that the child caused this behavior and that the child enjoys it. If necessary, the molester will coerce the child into continued cooperation by threatening him or her with injury or violence. He or she may even threaten to harm the child’s mother, father, or other family members. To keep the child’s complicity, the molester may persuade the child that if the parents find out, they will be angry with the child. All of these techniques leave the child conflicted, helpless, and dependent. These are feelings that bond him or her more resolutely to his abuser.

Community grooming provides the molester the environment he needs to do his or her work. The molester projects the image, to other adults, to an employer, to the community, and to parents of a generous, kind person who genuinely likes children and cares about their best interest. The molester may even develop rapport with the mother or father of the victim to gain his or her confidence as well as further access. Generally, the community regards the molester as having special insight into children and as someone to be trusted. When a child accuses the molester, or when he or she is caught perpetrating against a child, the community may react with outrage, not at the molester but at the accuser because the act seems inconceivable from this individual.

Incident: A minor occurrence or situation of brief duration that may be an integral part of a broader condition and may signify potentially grave consequences. An incident is an unexpected event that could result in injury or damage but is usually minor in nature.

Indiscriminate offender: This is a person who will simply prey on any available vulnerable person: a child, an adult with mental retardation, a teenager in the hospital or an elderly person. The indiscriminate offender may offend under almost any set of circumstances.

Glossary of Terms *continued*

Instant message (IM): A message similar to a text message, but exchanged in real time between two or more people who logged into a particular text messaging service.

Internet: An electronic communication system consisting of a vast configuration of interconnected, publicly accessible computer networks that stretch everywhere around the world; it incorporates computers, telephone lines, satellites, and an assortment of hardware that facilitate the communication system.

Mandated reporter: A Mandated reporter is an individual who is required by law to report suspected cases of child abuse and neglect. In general, any person who has contact with children in a professional capacity is a mandated reporter, although laws vary from state to state. Depending on the state, mandated reporters are required to report suspected abuse to child protective services (CPS) or the police.

Minor: An infant or person who is under the age of legal competence. In most states, a person is no longer a minor after reaching the age of 18.

Negligent selection: Negligent selection means that an organization failed to act responsibly and with due care in the selection of workers (both volunteers and /employees) for positions involving the supervision or custody of minors. The negligence refers to conduct that creates foreseeable harm to others. It implies carelessness or failure to exercise reasonable care in the selection of a worker.

Other Church personnel: Non-clergy staff and volunteers, including members of a religious community, who are participating in any Church-related activity, program, or task.

Pedophile: A fixated pedophile possesses a primary sexual desire toward children between 1 and 13, with the victim being at least five years younger than the perpetrator. The fixated pedophile's sexual desire is intense and recurrent and represents a serious psychological and developmental impairment. By way of contrast, a regressed pedophile is usually a heterosexual, who under extreme stress regresses to developmentally impaired behavior and engages in sex with children.⁴⁷

Perpetrator: An accused who is determined to have committed an offense or a serious violation of policies and procedures, or an accused who is formally convicted of a crime.

Glossary of Terms *continued*

Preferential offender: This is a person who would rather have a child for a social, romantic, and sexual partner than an adult. This person will seek jobs, volunteer work, and other activities where he or she will have ample opportunities to access the preferred type of child (gender, age, physical characteristics).

Privileged communications: Those statements made by certain persons within a protected relationship such as husband-wife, attorney-client, priest-penitent and the like which the law protects from forced disclosure on the witness stand at the option of the witness, client, penitent, spouse.

Reference: A person who will provide information for you about your character, credit, etc.

Religious: A brother, monk, or sister who is a member of, and frequently lives in, a religious community, takes vows of poverty, chastity, and obedience, and engages in some pastoral or contemplative way of life.

Risk control: A comprehensive approach to managing risk that includes both loss control and loss prevention. Loss control: managing claims that arise in order to minimize the loss. Loss prevention: stopping loss before it occurs. Loss prevention includes the education and training of clergy, staff, and volunteers about various workplace risks and potentially dangerous issues and situations that may arise for Church-related organizations.

Secondary victims: Spouses, parents, other family members, friends, and faith communities who are close to and affected by the victimization. The immediate family or dependents of the direct victim and persons who have suffered harm in intervening to assist victims in distress or to prevent victimization.

Sexual abuse: Any sexual activity with a child—whether in the home by a caretaker, in a day care situation, a foster/residential setting, or in any other setting, including on the street by a person unknown to the child. The abuser may be an adult, an adolescent, or another child.⁴⁸

Sexual exploitation: Sexual exploitation tends to occur outside of the family residence, and often involves a molester with multiple victims; it may involve computers but often includes using children in creating child pornography.

Glossary of Terms *continued*

Sexual harassment: Unwelcome sexual advances, requests for sexual favors, job related threats for rejecting sexual advances, and other verbal or physical conduct of a sexual nature that has the purpose or effect of unreasonably interfering with an individual's work performance, or has the purpose of creating an intimidating, hostile or offensive working environment. This type of harassment has been commonly described as hostile environment sexual harassment.

Sexual harassment also includes unwelcome sexual advances, requests for sexual favors, and other verbal or physical conduct of a sexual nature. When such behavior is made by or caused by someone with authority or influence over an individual's employment, and when that individual rejects the behavior and the rejection results in an adverse tangible employment action toward that individual, this type of harassment can be described as "quid pro quo" harassment. Examples of adverse tangible employment actions include firing, demoting, decreasing pay, withholding a raise or promotion, reassigning to significantly different duties, changing benefits, reducing job responsibilities, diminishing the job title, and/or making working conditions so bad that an employee feels compelled to resign.

Sexual misconduct: Three related forms of sexual transgressions including 1) sexual abuse, 2) sexual exploitation, and 3) sexual harassment. As an inclusive term, "sexual misconduct" emphasizes the commonality between these aberrant behaviors—abuse of power or authority.

Situational offender: This is a person who does not necessarily prefer children, but offends under a certain set of circumstances. This person often offends during a difficult time in his or her life and may be more likely to offend when he or she is intoxicated or severely depressed or anxious.

Slander: The speaking of base and defamatory words tending to prejudice another in his reputation, community standing, office, trade, business, or means of livelihood.

Social networking site: A website that is an online combination of a school yearbook, personal diary, and social gathering place; the sites are free, easy to join, and messaging between members is nearly effortless.

Text messaging (texting): Using a computer or cellular phone to type and send messages, usually involving some form written "shorthand" commonly known to most users.

Glossary of Terms *continued*

Web camera (Web Cam): A real-time camera that can be used in conjunction with a personal computer to post and/or send online video and digital images via the Internet.

Victim: One who is subjected to oppression, hardship, or mistreatment including physical or mental injury, emotional suffering, economic loss, or substantial impairment of their fundamental rights. Victims are people who have suffered harm at the hands of clergy or other Church personnel.

Victim-survivor: One who was victimized by clergy or other Church personnel but has moved forward in the healing process and is no longer oppressed by what happened.

Ways to Improve Your Awareness Session

- **Know your content.** Spend time reading and studying the session materials. You will be glad you did! Read the manual and view the videos at least twice before your first presentation. Read the manual at least once each quarter.
- **Limit questions to a reasonable number.** When it is time to finish the question and answer session and several people still have questions say, “We’re going to take one more question and then we have to move on because we have lots of areas to cover.”
- **Keep the pace moving.** People need to know that their time is being used wisely. You will have plenty of material to cover. Avoid lingering too long over any one topic.
- **Use praise.** The use of praise is a crucial teaching skill. Use it frequently! Some examples of praise you can use when teaching:

That’s right!

Great question.

Perfect example.

Thank you for that.

That’s exactly the point.

- **Use names.** Using the names of participants during the sessions makes the session a more personal experience, engages the audience in the discussion, and helps keep the pace lively. You can use name tags, or ask the names of the participants when you call on them.
- **Keep up enthusiasm.** As the facilitator, you will create the atmosphere of the sessions. In an enthusiastic atmosphere, it is easier for participants to focus on learning and to participate in the sessions. The topic you are discussing is extremely unpleasant, so it is important to balance that with a positive approach to the participants.
- **Be sincere.** Sincerity is difficult to define but essential to a compelling delivery of this material. If the participants doubt that you are being honest or genuine with them, you will have less influence on them. Be sure to be honest when you do not know the answer to a question. Faking an answer will undermine the credibility of your presentation.

Resources for Parents

VIRTUS Protecting God's Children for Parents Program.

VIRTUS Protecting God's Children for Parents. (2004). The Teaching Touching Safety Guide.

De Becker, G. (1991). *Protecting the Gift*. New York: The Dial Press.

Fancher, V. (1991). *Safe Kids: A Complete Child-Safety Handbook and Resource Guide for Parents*. New York: Wiley.

Kraize, S. (1996). *The Safe Child Book: A Common Sense Approach to Protecting Children and Teaching Children to Protect Themselves*. New York: Fireside.

Wagner, J. (1994). *Raising Safe Kids in an Unsafe World: 30 Simple Ways to Prevent Your Child from Becoming Lost, Abducted or Abused*. New York: Avon.

National Center for Missing & Exploited Children
Charles B. Wang International Children's Building
699 Prince Street
Alexandria, Virginia 22314-3175

1-800-THE-LOST (1-800-843-5678)

Resources for Parishes and Communities

www.virtus.org.

VIRTUS Protecting God's Children for Parents Program.

VIRTUS Protecting God's Children for Parents (2004). The Teaching Touching Safety Guide.

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Hopkins, N. & Laaser, M. Eds. (1995). *Restoring the Soul of a Church: Healing Congregations Wounded by Clergy Sexual Misconduct*. Collegeville, MN: The Liturgical Press.

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