

Communications Committee
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*There can be no keener revelation of a society's soul
than the way it treats its children"*
Nelson Mandela

Many councils will conduct the *Pornography Hurts* campaign in their parishes in the coming months.

The Canadian Criminal Code defines child pornography under section 163.1(1) as:

- a) A photographic, film, or other visual representation, whether or not it was made by electronic or mechanical means; i) That shows a person who is or is depicted as being under eighteen years and is depicted as engaged in explicit sexual activity or; ii) The dominant characteristic of which is the depiction, for sexual purpose, of a sexual organ or the anal region of a person who is under the age eighteen years or;
- b) Any written material or visual representation that advocates or counsels sexual activity with a person under the age of eighteen years that would be an offence under this act.
- c) Any written material whose dominant characteristic is the description, for sexual purpose, of sexual activity with a person under the age of eighteen years that would be an offence under this act: or
- d) Any audio recording that has as its dominant characteristic the description, presentation or representation, for sexual purpose, of sexual activity with a person under eighteen years of age that would be an offence under this act.

Essentially, child pornography is any pornographic image or representation which involves a minor. In Canada, this means an individual under the age of eighteen. Producing, distributing, possessing, and accessing child pornography are offences under the Canadian Criminal Code.

The statistics are alarming. One in three females and one in six males in Canada experience some form of sexual abuse.

The following two pages contain information I found on the United States Conference of Catholic Bishops (USCCB) titled *Ten Points to Create Safe Environments For Children*. I invite you to familiarize yourself with these ten points and pass this information along. Education is a key component in the battle against pornography. The article was written by Teresa M Kettelkamp, Executive Director, Secretariat of Child and Youth Protection, USCCB and is reprinted here with permission.

Our lives begin to end the day we become silent about things that matter.
Martin Luther King Jr

Ten Points To Create Safe Environments For Children

Sexual molestation is about the victim

Many people are affected when a priest abuses a minor, but the individual most impacted is the victim who has suffered a violation of trust that can affect his or her entire life. The abuser, the family of the abused, and the parish community are all affected by this sin and crime, but the primary person of concern must be the victim.

No one has the right to have access to children

If people wish to volunteer for the church, for example, in a parish or school, they must follow diocesan guidelines on background checks, safe environment training, policies and procedures, and codes of conduct. No one, no matter who they are, has an automatic right to be around children or young people who are in the care of the church without proper screening and without following the rules.

Common sense is not all that common

It is naive to presume that people automatically know boundaries so organizations and families have to spell them out. For example, no youth minister, cleric or other adult leader should be in a child's bedroom, alone with the child.

Child sexual abuse can be prevented

Awareness that child sexual abuse exists and can exist anywhere is a start. It is then critical to build safety barriers around children and young people to keep them from harm. These barriers come in the form of protective guardians, codes of conduct, background evaluations, policies and procedures, and safety training programs.

The residual effects of having been abused can last a lifetime

Those who have been abused seldom just get over it. The sense of violation goes deep into a person's psyche and feelings of anger, shame, hurt and betrayal can build long after the abuse has taken place. Some have even described the feeling as if it has scarred their soul.

Feeling heard leads toward healing

Relief from hurt and anger often comes when one feels heard, when one's pain and concerns are taken seriously, and a victim/survivor's appropriate sense of rage and indignation are acknowledged. Not being acknowledged contributes to a victim's sense of being invisible, unimportant and unworthy; they are in some way revictimized.

You cannot always predict who will be an abuser

Experience shows that most abuse is at the hands of someone who has gained the trust of a victim/survivor and his/her family. Most abuse also occurs in the family setting. Sometimes the nicest person in the world is an abuser, and this niceness enables a false sense of trust to be created between abuser and abused.

There are behavioural warning signs of child abusers

Training and education help adults recognize grooming techniques that are precursors to abuse. Some abusers isolate a potential victim by giving him or her undue attention or lavish gifts. Another common grooming technique is to allow young people to participate in activities which their parents or guardians would not approve, such as watching pornography, drinking alcohol, using drugs, and excessive touching, which includes wrestling and tickling. It is also critical to be wary of age-inappropriate relationships, seen, for example, in the adult who is more comfortable with children than fellow adults. Parishes can set up rules to guide interaction between adults and children.

People can be taught to identify grooming behaviour

which are the actions which abusers take to project the image that they are kind, generous, caring people, while their intent is to lure a minor into an inappropriate relationship. An abuser may develop a relationship with the family to increase his credibility. Abusers might show attention to the child by talking to him/her, being friendly, sharing alcohol with a minor and giving the child status by insinuating that the child is their favorite or special person. Offenders can be patient and may groom their victim, his or her family, or community for years.

Background checks work.

Background checks in churches, schools and other organizations keep predators away from children both because they scare off some predators and because they uncover past actions which should ban an adult from working or volunteering with children. If an adult has had difficulty with some boundaries that society sets, such as not driving while intoxicated or not disturbing the public peace, he or she may have difficulties with other boundaries, such as not hurting a child. Never forget that offenders lie.

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