

## **“Hidden Crimes – Secret Pain”**

Critique by Margaret Kennedy – Chair

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She is also a specialist on disability & abuse having trained professionals in this complex area for 12 years.



This report appears to exclude certain groups of people, continually marginalized by services for victims of sexual violation. We would humbly like to raise some issues concerning these victims that seem too briefly mentioned or omitted altogether in the hope that sexual violence is seen in all its guises.

1. Disabled children/adults
2. Children sexually abused by clergy/ministers/church leaders/religious
3. Adults sexually exploited by Clergy/Ministers to whom they went in times of crises or distress.

This is an important document, which will focus the people of Northern Ireland on the continued misuse of power and sexual violation by others. Victims comprise of large numbers of the population, particularly women and children.

I will comment on certain sections and offer some suggestions, however due to lateness of receiving the document my appraisal can only be brief. I hope you will allow this submission and that the contents will help with your future plans.

### **Some comments on sections:**

1.13 The list of possible victims, mentions asylum seekers but does not mention women trafficked for the purpose of prostitution, who are raped into compliance often multiply so. There is a real issue of their safety when ‘rescued’ and their status of residency.

Nor is their mention of disabled children or adults.

Nor is there mention of those sexually exploited/coerced/ into sex by Clergy or professionals who are operating in a position of trust at that time.

I suggest several points to be included:

- Special provision needs to be researched and adopted for women and girls trafficked into Northern Ireland from other countries.
- Special provision will need to be developed for disabled people. This will be a quite a different service taking into account cognitive impairment and augmentative and alternative communication

systems. E.g Blissymbolics, Makaton, Irish Sign Language or computer aided communication.

- Special provision will need to be developed for those abused or raped in hospitals or hospices. Illness will have major implications for responses.
- Research needs to consider the area of professional/clergy sexual exploitation of adults who seek their help. This is not appropriately addressed in law or by agencies or Churches.  
Appropriate care and response is vital.

What is abuse?

1.19 Should explore why women (and some men) as adults can be duped and sexually exploited by professionals and Clergy in positions of trust and with a duty of care. The role of consent should not be a criteria for such exploitation but rather the dynamics of power differential and role of the abuser.

1.20 is helpful. Add examples, e.g. college professionals tutoring young students, clergy advising, counselling and supporting parishioners, medical staff caring for patients, psychological/psychiatric personnel treating patients, alternative therapists.

1.31 It would be useful for a further breakdown of the table 'The perpetrator of unwanted sexual encounters', particularly '*Male person in a position of trust or authority* – who were they? This will add to the education of readers.

1.33 There are no stats given about abuse of disabled children/adults or the sexual exploitation by clergy or professionals. (see below)

1.36 British Crime Survey is an important piece of research but does not address or advise why disabled women and children do not report.

Some reasons often noticed:

- Fear the person caring for them and sexually abusing them may withdraw personal care, medication, and isolate them in bed or rooms (particularly the mobility impaired)
- Fear that they will die if such medication not given
- Fear they'd be taken into a 'home'
- Don't appreciate the behaviour is abusive as they have long history of abuse in childhood.
- Communication impairment – unable to use phone to call for help.

1.41 Here the document appears more concerned about the economic and social costs. In other words the expense incurred by sexual violation requiring services and benefits for those unable to work. It is important to put the victims/survivors first and the impact upon THEM should take first priority. This section does not acknowledge the huge numbers of survivors who never seek services and contribute to society. This is not a balanced section and is offensive. It automatically stigmatises and pathologises the victim.

## Questions

**Q2.** Effective ways to increase understanding of the realities of sexual violence public/children?

The public are more aware of sexual violence in relation to child sexual abuse but less aware about all forms of sexual violence against adults.

More information via short TV stories at regular intervals breaks the silence.

Information, on support agencies, or help lines, printed on Milk Cartons or Cereal boxes or other frequently used commodity. This is also helpful for children/teenagers.

Short information leaflets for families on

- Child Sexual abuse
- Clergy sexual abuse
- Clergy/professional sexual exploitation (see MACSAS leaflet)
- Abuse of disabled children & adults
- Other groups mentioned in this document

It is the case that you rarely see this material in doctors surgeries, hospital waiting rooms or other communal areas.

There has to be a multi-agency effort to educate, which should include all religious groups. Mindful of the fact some Christian & other faiths believe in the male 'headship' of the family with women and children obeying this head. This often leads to domestic violence.

There needs to be a real focus on the protection of disabled people who are four times more likely to be sexually abused and for longer. There should be much more resources put in to both educate and safeguard disabled children & adults. It is not enough just to say this group have specific requirements.

*Those requirements need to be spelt out in this publication.*

**Q.3** Which key target groups could help:

- Disabled people themselves
- Survivors groups
- Clergy abuse survivors groups
- Church hierarchy

There is little written about the help born out of experience survivors can give. They are portrayed as always so damaged they are practically not functional! It is important to acknowledge and work with survivors if change is to occur. It is not true that all survivors are dysfunctional or an economic burden! This really is stigmatising for many survivors who cope and contribute to society.

**Q.5** Children need Blue Peter or such programmes to help them understand sexual violence or role models from celebrity groups. They need to be fully engaged in drama or art to help them understand.

Disabled children need additional materials in sign or augmentative communication. Or visual stories they can relate to, in other words they must see themselves represented in safety books, videos and all training material. Children in wheelchairs, with hearing aids etc. (See books “you choose” and “Secrets” published by National Deaf Children’s Society England.)

**Q.6** Sexual Violation is already normalised. Children are eroticised by fashion and media. There should be stronger controls on the eroticisation of children in the fashion world, in children’s magazines and monitoring of families who press for child involvement in such fashion/advertising agencies. Sexualised images should be censored and producers charged with a new crime of ‘eroticisation of children’.

2.15 There seems too much emphasis on children protecting themselves from sexual violence. This might have the effect of children blaming themselves if they are then sexually violated. Whilst strategies for protection are important children cannot defend themselves against a determined sex offender. We should not suggest they could!

2.22 ‘Comprehensive study’ analysis of victims and perpetrators and context in which the victimization took place must include:

- Abuse of disabled children & adults
- Location of that abuse
- Who was abuser?
- Abuse of sick and elderly in hospices, hospitals care homes.
  
- Abuse of victims (both children & adults) by clergy of all denominations & faiths. This is an area few dare address! However secular agencies need to develop links with faith communities, which are closed and defensive. Churches need to recognise the help that could be offered.

This all recognises that sexual violation does not only take place in the home and that there is a huge range of victims both in age and circumstances.

2.25 – 2.38 does not give any statistics on abuse of disabled people or Clergy sexual abuse of adults.

## Likelihood of maltreatment of disabled children compared to non-disabled children, by type of maltreatment

<b>Neglect</b>	3.8 times as likely
<b>Sexual Abuse</b>	3.1 times as likely
<b>Physical Abuse</b>	3.8 times as likely
<b>Emotional Maltreatment</b>	3.9 times as likely

**Sullivan & Knutson** *Maltreatment and Disabilities: A School-based Epidemiological Study*  
1999

Disabled children are three times more likely to be sexually abused  
50% Deaf Children – sexually abused (USA)  
50%-90% of Learning disabled children & adults have been sexually abused (UK)

### Some reasons for vulnerability

- Lack of regard by society: left out of research/planning/protection/training
- Communication impairment not regarded/valued in criminal processes
- Impairment poorly understood by professionals
- Places of safety (refuges, foster placement) ill equipped to support a disabled person

### **Clergy sexual abuse/exploitation of women: Some research into this area**

Chibnall, Wolf and Duckro (1998) conducted a study with a sample of 1,164 Roman Catholic Sisters in America. They were looking at the sexual trauma experiences of these nuns and their findings are alarming. 19% of the nuns reported sexual abuse in childhood. The prevalence for sexual exploitation during religious life was 12.5% (N=146). 40% of this group had two or more experiences of sexual exploitation (4.9% overall). The prevalence for sexual exploitation by Catholic priests was 6.2%, nuns 3.1%, and lay people 2.4% (0.9% unidentified). The highest single prevalence was associated with Catholic priests acting as spiritual directors 2.3%. Other roles identified by priest perpetrators included pastor, retreat director, counsellor and mentor.

Blackmon (1985) in a PhD study of 300 clergy in Southern California, comprising clergy from four denominations Assembly of God, Episcopal, Presbyterian and United Methodist found:

111 (37%) reported engaging in sexual behaviour inappropriate for a minister  
36 (12.67% reported sexual intercourse with a Church member other than their spouse

76% of the clergy reported knowledge of another Minister who had engaged in sexual intercourse with a Church member.

There is no substantive research data in the UK which determines the frequency of sexual molestation of vulnerable adults by the clergy they seek help from but the sample in my (Margaret Kennedy) present research is of 100 women sexually exploited by clergy as adults. Orr-MacDonald's (1999) study in Scotland of clergy domestic violence against wives, is a very important additional contribution to this debate.

What is known is that women believe they are 'in relationship' (therefore do not report) yet they were 'groomed' and manipulated for sex (not dissimilar to child sex abuse). Most were seeking help, most viewed clergy as professionals, most are troubled or child abuse survivors. (Kennedy)

2.34 (see also 2.37, 2.47) Disabled people are abused by a variety of perpetrators. More than the general population

- Care home staff
- Respite care staff
- Hospitals
- Day centres
- Personal assistance staff
- Visitors to home (psychiatric nurses)
- Therapists
- Family members.

There are more opportunities to sexually abuse:

- Changing incontinent pads
- Emptying catheters
- Giving rectal enemas
- Personal hygienic care (washing, bathing)
- Dressing/undressing
- Toileting

2.34 Women and men sexually exploited & abused by clergy are often shunned by their Church community following disclosure. There is a strong injunction to 'forgive' thus holding women and men in guilt which delays or stops reporting. The Christian community nearly always supports the priest before the alleged victim.

2.43 Given that International research shows disabled people are 3 times more likely to be abused their risk for re-victimization is higher.

2.47 The idea of specific groups being 'vulnerable' may well highlight to sex offenders who to target and may increase risk. (See appendix Lecture by Margaret Kennedy on Re-victimization of learning disabled mothers).

The perception that disability increases vulnerability may add to the risk of victimization

Joan Petersilia  
Crime victims with developmental disabilities  
A review essay 'criminal Justice & behaviour' Vol 28 No 6 ,2001

Attempts have been made to explain why child victims are more likely to be victimized as adults.

### **The perpetrator's role is given little attention**

Schultz Priscilla reviewing 'Child Sexual abuse & its relationship to revictimization in Adult women : A review by Terri. Messman & Patricia J Long  
Clinical Psychology Review V.16 (5) 1996

2.55 This should include Churches of all denominations and all faith groups.

2.60 (see also Title to section 2.65) The 'Cycle of abuse' theory is very offensive to survivors who constantly have to fight the prejudice that because they have been abused they will abuse. We need to reconceptualise the way children and young people may start sexually abusive behaviour. We must prevent stigmatisation. This phrase needs to be abandoned.

2.61 To suggest with support sex offenders can control sexually offensive behaviour is too optimistic. Some can, many cannot.

2.66 & 3.59 Suggests families should have the role of monitoring their sex offender relatives. This is too onerous a task and unhelpful to those who wish separation. It also places responsibility on families to do so and ultimately blames them or makes them suffer tremendous guilt if they fail. Professionals should monitor sex offenders..

### **Proposals to section 'Breaking the Cycle of Sexual Violence'**

2. Schools do have a role to play in the importance of stressing and educating on healthy relationships. Other agencies, clubs, Churches, youth groups can all foster 'good relationships'. However sexual violence is somewhat more than a breakdown of healthy relationships. This is simplistic.

4. As well as promoting closer relationships between statutory and voluntary agencies the statutory agencies must work closer with Churches which are still in denial and still behind in child protection practice.

**Q.3** The Churches could play a key role in increasing public understanding as they hold much power and status. However to date their example falls short

of 'good education' for congregations. Some Christian Churches deny any sexual violence is possible for 'good Christians'.

**Q.5** Survivors should be a strong component in the raising awareness of the harm done. To sideline those who have direct experience is to marginalize them and pathologize them.

**Q.6** The Government should stem the tide of 'normalising sexual violence'. We suggest a new law preventing the media and fashion industry/advertising industry eroticising children and women. The law could legislate against all activities that 'eroticise children and adults'. This should apply to all activities that are outside the accepted (sic) porn and erotica industry. Though this needs to be curtailed and removed from the shops in the high street.

**Q.18** Many agencies are doing a great deal of work here already. Parents need more education on how to instruct their children. There should be an additional effort to help adults seeking help from professionals (psychologists, Doctors, therapists) and Clergy (pastoral care/counselling/advice) to understand that sexual exploitation does happen in these situations (see leaflet produced by MACSAS on clergy sexual exploitation in pastoral ministry)

3.13 (see also 3.16) Statistics do not tell us about the sexual abuse and assaults/rape of disabled children and adults. Often cases are not proceeded with because of the alleged victims impairment. This is unjust. We need better research on why & how decisions are made about proceeding, or not, with prosecution.

The use of intermediaries in England has helped enormously in this regard.

The attitude that disabled children/adults are not "credible witnesses" is a stereotype and discriminatory.

Another area where action is not taken is the sexual exploitation of women (and some men) **as adults** who succumbed to a so-called 'relationship' with a professional who was in the role of helper and with 'duty of care'. This should include clergy who are acting as Pastors or doing pastoral support/counselling.

Some of these scenarios are not 'relationships' when scrutinized carefully but in fact are assaults, harassment or ongoing sexual exploitation.

Sex with parishioners by clergy, or those who seek help from clergy has to be criminalized as a gross breach of trust & duty of care and constituting sexual exploitation (as is recognised in the medical and therapeutic field)

3.30 3.31 3.35

All such provision (plus PSNI Leaflet) needs to be disabled accessible:

- In Braille/moon or tapes (Blind children/adults)

- In Sign Language (deaf children/adults)
- In Makaton (learning disabled children /adults)
- With symbols augmenting written English (a range of disabled children)
- In simple format (learning disabled victims)

Disabled people are last to discover the issues of sexual violence. With high victim/risk statistics in this group they should be prioritised as the first group.

3.41 Consideration of using intermediaries for disabled or vulnerable people is vital.

3.43 Disabled victims have additional issues that confuse and frighten them, often needing careful therapeutic/safety input e.g:

Was I picked because I was disabled?

I cannot run away (wheelchair user) how can I be safe in future?

I cannot use phone how can I access help quickly?

It was all my fault (Low self-esteem)

If the support worker is not familiar with disability issues he/she may not be able to respond appropriately. Additional training may be needed.

### **The Court Process**

3.46 Onwards. Disabled persons needs must be addressed

- Can a wheelchair user access the court? How can this be ensured?
- Is there back up support (oxygen, accessible toilet, nursing care for asthmatics or epileptics (stress can trigger attacks) is medication available on time, are hearing aid batteries new (failure in the middle of giving evidence should be avoided) .
- Are short breaks allowed?

3.53 Some safeguards are required to prevent defence barristers using a person's impairment as a weapon. E.g. suggesting because someone is learning disabled they don't know what they are talking about.

3.79 Commitment & joined up approach. All churches/faith groups should be included.

3.83 Database should specifically name the sexual violence against disabled children and adults. Also to note the person's impairment.

Databases should also record professional/clergy sexual violation of children or adults. Also note the exact professional or clergy by denomination that has offended. (Sexual exploitation of clients, patients and parishioners)

## **Proposal 6**

This must include above categories.

**Q.20** Survivors should be part of any task force or working party developing policies and procedures.

Meeting the needs of victims/survivors

- A support person to be appointed from time of report to conclusion of case
- A specially trained support person for disabled victims.
- Accessible Contact must be arranged which allows immediate access in first weeks.
- Accessible information is vital (leaflets in Braille, DVD in sign language etc)
- Victims to be kept informed at all times
- To feel part of the process
- Victim must know (roughly) where alleged offender is. (e.g “he’s not living in your area”. “He is in gaol”, “He is in a Monastery and not allowed out” etc)

**Q21** Disabled victims. Not nearly enough is being done. They are only tangentially mentioned here and their specific needs are not addressed.

Adults who are sexually exploited by professionals e.g by therapists, doctors, psychiatrists, nurses, or clergy/minister/faith leaders.

Consent is no defence and the Criminal Justice system must acknowledge both the vulnerability of the victim and the grooming by the professional or clergy. The fact the woman (or man) is an adult has meant the courts view this type of exploitation as an “affair” and consensual. This goes against all research, which is not being effectively utilised in this area of sexual violation. The ‘real rape’ template is being used and sex offenders are going without sanction.

**Q.22** Proper stats on abuse of disabled children & adults (including person’s impairments)

Proper stats on professional/clergy sexual exploitation. To include profession e.g Doctor /Clergy. If Clergy, to include denomination.

## Q.23 Disabled Children & Adults

The inspectorate needs a mechanism to explore the convictions rates of abuse/rape of disabled people.

Cases not convicted need to be analysed in some way and 'on the balance of probability' some safeguards instituted. Such analysis needs to be undertaken by experienced researchers/professionals.

**Clergy child sexual abuse:** Church files must be made available to the inspectorate under pain of some legal sanction. Gaps in Church files must be seen as suspicious. Movement of clergy from country to country or Diocese to Diocese is also suspicious.

All child protection policies & procedures instituted by Churches (or indeed any organisation) should be evaluated and perhaps starred \* as suitable. E.g it is MACSAS experience that some parish child protection officers are not trained or qualified. We have evidence of other infringements and omissions.

Particular emphasis should be on whether the policies & procedures are being fully implemented.

### **Clergy Sexual Exploitation of parishioners or those seeking help/guidance/counselling from Clergy/Ministers**

The inspectorate must ensure that Churches have policies & procedures regarding the sexual exploitation by clergy/ministers of those adults in their care.

These must be examined to determine if clergy have received training in boundary violation, are being adequately supervised and that complaints procedures are adequate.

There is an urgent need for a separate statute of 'Professional sexual exploitation' that **includes Clergy/Ministers**.

The inspectorate should set up a mechanism whereby victims can approach the inspectorate with their concerns.

## **Part 4 Support**

4.2 Such special needs might include accessible rape suites (with hoists for a bath or raised toilet seats), interpreters, literature that is accessible, someone skilled in dealing with disabled victims.

Disabled victims should always be included in any discussion about their care & process of case. Sometimes parents or carers get more information than they do!

4.10 not all counselling services understand:

- How to counsel disabled people
- How to counsel women raped or exploited by clergy/ministers (there is a large spiritual element that counsellors find daunting)

Identification of such personnel is vital.

**Q.26** YES! For disabled victims and for victims of Clergy/Ministers. These are two very specialised areas.

The following additional difficulties for victims which are not often understood by counsellors :

**Disabled victims:**

- Communication impairment
- Cognitive impairment
- Sign Language (deaf people)/ Deaf Culture
- Accessibility issues (including books, literature and buildings)

**Victims of clergy sexual abuse**

- Where was God when I was abused?
- Power of priest/likened to power of God
- Forgiveness
- Sex before marriage (children, teenagers, unmarried)
- Homosexuality confusion
- When clergy use God to justify abuse/exploitation
- Personal faith issues (unable to attend church)
- Scapegoating by Church community.

These are just some of the difficulties not always well managed by 'ordinary' counsellors.

**Multi-agency responses**

**Q.28** Churches (hierarchies/leadership), Survivor groups, Help-line groups. Parents and communities should somehow be part of 'joint-working' strategies.

**Standards**

4.44 The development of standards to ensure consistency is excellent – include Churches! (see questions 21-23 above)

**Q.32**

Regional standards must apply to

- Disability teams

- Respite care services
- Churches/Faith groups

### **Monitoring:**

#### **Disabled children/adults**

- If monitoring standards there must be a standard that addresses the support & therapy needs of disabled children and adults
- Particular attention should be given to disability teams in relation to services provided post abuse (usually non-existent!)
- Those professionals who do therapy with non-disabled children should not refuse to work with disabled children.
- If necessary therapists should be trained to do work with disabled people.
- Ascertain level of skills of therapists e.g. can they sign?

#### **Churches**

- Some Churches are setting up pastoral support services for victims or survivors of clergy abuse

#### **Monitoring should address**

- The skills & knowledge of the support person (often unskilled, but nice (!) parishioner).
- The practice of 'healing ministry' (see below)
- Who is providing the service and is it appropriate
- Whether clergy who are offering support to victims are safe! (re-victimization very common)
- What measures are taken to keep parishioners/victims safe when in need of support?

Some Churches will not allow survivors take medication or go for secular counselling. *God alone will heal.*

Some Churches are deeply convinced that following sexual abuse the devil has entered and exorcism required (Victoria Climbe).

Many Churches believe forgiveness alone heals the victim.

Survivors should be asked to give their views on services provided.

**Q.33 Training.**

Those who work with survivors need to acknowledge that victims often know best regards the pace of therapy/counselling. Workers need to allow survivors to develop agency and power. Those who are controlling or directive replicate the abuse dynamic. Survivors should not be regarded as 'patients'. The medical model is utterly inappropriate. All therapists/counsellors support workers need training.

The government should offer training to support groups, helplines and families.

**Q.34** Trainers in the statutory field are not as skilled as one might like! Often voluntary agencies have more face-to-face experience. Co-working therefore is essential.

**Q.35** Yes definitely.

Standards should be set for self-help groups (set by themselves, not imposed.)

Social service trusts and their partners must address the neglected groups mentioned more rigorously

1. Disabled children/adults
2. Children sexually abused by clergy/ministers/church leaders/religious
3. Adults sexually exploited by Clergy/Ministers to whom they went in times of crises or distress.

24 hour help line – how do deaf or communicational impaired children access? All proposals must continually be assessed

“How does/will this work for disabled children”?

Can we reach/collaborate with faith communities?

(See 'Time For Action' – Churches Together in Britain & Ireland. Recommendations for Church action adopted by all CTBI member churches – but largely ignored!)

This document is very welcome and it is heartening to know there is a focus on the needs of victims/survivors. If it is to be truly representative more work needs to be done (and included) in the area of disabled children/adult sexual violation, Clergy sexual violation of children or adults. Survivors must be part of the ongoing development of this initiative.



Recommended reading: Compiled by MACSAS

### **Resources – Books & Articles**

Here are the sources known to MACSAS . MACSAS is not responsible for the contents of any of these sites listed. Many organisations have good resource lists (NAPAC) and links. Check them out too.

A **very large annotated bibliography on clergy abuse can be obtained from [www.advocateweb.org](http://www.advocateweb.org)**

**If you know of a good book not on our list do let us know**

### **Ethics**

Giallanza, J., (1994) ' A Code of Ethics for Spiritual Directors' Human Development 15:34-37

Gula R., (1996) Ethics in Pastoral Ministry . Paulist Press. New York/ Mahwah, N.J.

Karasu T.B (1980) The Ethics of Psychotherapy' American Journal of Psychiatry 137(12) 1502 – 12.

### **Child sexual abuse & Churches**

Imbens A., Jonker I., (1992) Christianity and Incest. Pub: Burns and Oates Great Britain.

Rosetti S., (1996) Tragic Grace. Pub: The Liturgical Press. Minnesota USA.

Ormerod N., and T., When Ministers Sin : Sexual abuse in the Churches (1995) Millennium books Australia

Parkinson P., (1997) Child sexual Abuse and the Churches . Hodder and Stoughton UK

Cashmen H. Dr ., (1993) Christianity and Child Sexual Abuse SPCK UK

PellauerM., Chester B., Boyajian J (eds) (1987) Sexual Assault and abuse: a Handbook for Clergy and Religious professionals. Harper. San Francisco USA

Carlson Brown J., Bohn C.R. (eds) (1989) Christianity, Patriarchy and abuse: a Feminist Critique. The Pilgrim Press.

Summit R.C. & Kryso J.A., 'Sexual abuse of children: a clinical spectrum'  
American Journal of Orthopsychiatry. 48 (1978) 237-51

### **Emotional & psychological abuse by Churches/Pastors**

Exposing Spiritual Abuse: How to recover God's Love when the Church has let you down Mike Fehlauer (2001) Charisma House Publishers

The subtle power of spiritual abuse David Johnson & Jeff VonVonderson (1991) Bethany House Publishers

Manipulation Domination & Control PY Oykan (2000 Kingsway Books

Toxic Faith: Experiencing Healing From painful Spiritual Abuse Stephen Arteburn & Jack Felton (2001) Shaw Books

Healing Spiritual Abuse: How to break Free from Bad Church experiences Ken Blue (1993) Intervarsity Press

Churches that abuse Ronald Enroth, Zondervan (1993)

Twisted Scriptures: Breaking free from Churches that abuse Mary Alice Chrnalogar, Zondervan (2000)

Ungodly Fear: Fundamentalist Christianity & the Abuse of Power Stephen Parsons Lion Hudson (2001)

### **Books** **For survivors/survivors stories**

Newman R., (1994) Releasing the Scream Hodder and Stoughton UK

Bass E., and Davis E., (1988) The Courage to Heal A guide for women survivors of sexual Abuse. Cedar Press

Lew M., Victims no Longer: A guide for Men recovering from Child Sexual Abuse. Cedar Books.

Forward S., (1990) Toxic Parents: overcoming the legacy of parental abuse. Bantam Press

Herman J., (1992) 'Trauma & Recovery: the aftermath of violence – from domestic abuse to political terror' New York, Basic Books

Werking Poling N., (1999) Victim to Survivor: Women recovering from Clergy Sexual Abuse. United Church Press. Cleveland. Ohio.

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Chevous J (2004) From Silence to Sanctuary. SPCK

Ainscough C & Toon K 'Breaking Free'. 2000 Sheldon

Andrews P 'Survivor' The long journey back from abuse. Inspire

Kennedy M (1999) 'The Courage to tell' Published by CTBI-Churches Together in Britain and Ireland. London.

Gosney J Surviving Child Sexual Abuse (supporting adults in the Church) (2002) Grove

Glasson Barbara 'Mixed up Blessing (2006) Inspire

### **Mothers of sexual abused children**

Hooper C-A ., (1992) Mothers surviving Child sexual abuse. Tavistock/Routledge London UK

Peake A., and Fletcher M., Strong Mothers: A resource for mothers and carers of children who have been sexually assaulted. Russell House Publishing.

### **Abuse of Disabled Children**

Westcott H., and Cross M., (date) This far and no further: Towards ending the abuse of disabled children. Venture Press.

Sullivan P.M. & Knudson , J.F (1998) "The association between child maltreatment and disabilities in a hospital-based epidemiological study 'Child Abuse and Neglect 22, 271-288.

'It doesn't happen to disabled children - Child protection and disabled children – report of the National working group on child protection & disability'. Order from NSPCC London office.

### **Women who sexually abuse**

Sarajian J., (1996) Women who sexually abuse children from research to clinical practice. Wiley UK

## Clergy/Minister Abuse

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Fortune M (1989) 'Betrayal of the pastoral relationship' 81-91 in Schoener et al *'Psychotherapists' sexual involvement with clients: intervention and prevention'*. Pub.'Walk-in Counselling Centre'. Minneapolis.

Fortune M (1989) 'Is nothing Sacred' Chapter 6: 108-129 pub. United Church Press. Ohio.

Parkinson P *Child Abuse & the Churches* (date) Hodder & Stoughton

Myer-Hopkins N., Laaser M (Eds) (1995) *Restoring the soul of a Church – healing congregations Wounded by Clergy sexual misconduct*. Liturgical Press. Minnesota USA

Lebacqz K., and Barton R. (1991) *Sex in the Parish*. Westminster/John Knox Press Kentucky USA.

Fortune M (1989) *Is Nothing Sacred? When Sex invades the Pastoral Relationship*. New York: Harper and Row.

Poling JN., (1991) *The Abuse of Power: A Theological Problem* Nashville Abingdon Press.

Sipe R ( 1990) *A Secret World: Sexuality and the search for celibacy* Brunner/Mazel . New York

Sipe R., (1995) *Sex, Priests and Power – anatomy of a crises*. Cassell. London.

Benyei C., (1998) *Understanding Clergy Misconduct in Religious Systems – scapegoating, Family secrets and the abuse of power*. The Haworth Pastoral Press. New York

Pivette, Quakenbos & Bundrich (1994) in Gengler S.W. and Lee, J., (2001) *Minister's understanding of battered women: differences among Catholic **Male Priests**,*

*Protestant Female Ministers and Protestant Male Ministers/ Journal of Religion and abuse Vol 3:no3/4*. The Haworth Pastoral Press.

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### **Links to organisations**

**Resource Directories:** [www.survivorsdirectory.org](http://www.survivorsdirectory.org)

**DABS** an online service to offer a huge range of books on abuse for sale  
[www.dabsbooks.co.uk](http://www.dabsbooks.co.uk)

**NAPAC** see below has a book section on their website where you can buy books online.

### **Organisations supporting adult survivors of sexual abuse.**

**MACSAS**. – Minister & Clergy Sexual Abuse Survivors PO Box 46933, London E8 1XA [www.macsas.org.uk](http://www.macsas.org.uk) Helpline to be announced 2007  
MACSAS supports women and men sexually abused by Clergy, Ministers or Religious (Including female religious) whether as a child or as an adult. It offers training on clergy abuse and advice to anyone who needs it.

**Christian Survivors of Sexual Abuse** – CSSA C/O 38 Sydenham Villas Rd Cheltenham, Glos GL5 26DZ CSSA offers advice and support to Christian adults who were sexually abused in childhood. Letters only unfortunately, as there is no telephone helpline.

**The Churches Child Protection Advisory Service** (part of PCCA Child Care. Address: CCPAS PO Box 133, Swanley, Kent BR8 &UQ

Tel: 01322 667207/ 660011 Fax: 01322 614788.

E-mail: [CCPAS@aol.com](mailto:CCPAS@aol.com)

CCPAS offers training and advice to Churches and individuals on all aspects of Child Protection. They have recently published a Video/Training pack for Churches: Facing the Unthinkable: Protecting Children From Abuse. The Video 'A duty to Care' can be ordered separately for £25.

**NAPAC – National Association for People Abused in Childhood**

Support, Campaigning, information and information line Freephone: 0800 085 3330 [www.napac.org.uk](http://www.napac.org.uk) Has an excellent resources site for contact with organisations etc

**S:vox** an organisation for survivors of any sort of abuse as a child or an adult, offering support, education, advocacy [www.svox.org.uk](http://www.svox.org.uk)

**The Latern Trust** [www.victimsnolonger.org.uk](http://www.victimsnolonger.org.uk)

**The survivors trust** – 01788 551 150

**CIS'ters** – (Childhood incest survivors) PO Box 119 Eastleigh SO50 9ZF

[www.spiritualabuse.com](http://www.spiritualabuse.com) US based Christian group with useful articles on the issue of spiritual abuse, links to other websites and an online forum.

**Irish Survivors** [www.irishsurvivors.com](http://www.irishsurvivors.com) email: [contact@irishsurvivors.com](mailto:contact@irishsurvivors.com)

**ACAL – association of Child Abuse Lawyers** represents survivors in civil litigation. Has very good Links page to other organisations.

[www.childabuselawyers.com/links](http://www.childabuselawyers.com/links)

**Supporting non-abusing parents & carers of Sexually Abused Children**

**MOSAC** 141 Greenwich High Rd, Greenwich London SE10 8JA

[www.mosac.org.uk](http://www.mosac.org.uk) Tel: 0800 980 1958

**Self-Harm**

[www.siari.co.uk](http://www.siari.co.uk)

<http://selfharm.uk.tripod.com>

**Lifesigns** [www.selfharm.org](http://www.selfharm.org)

<http://survive.org.uk/selfharm.html> Links to other organisations

## **Help for Male Survivors**

**Survivors UK** 2 Leathermarket Street, London SE1 3HN  
[www.survivors.org.uk](http://www.survivors.org.uk) Tel: 0845 122 1201 National register of Male Sexual Assault Counsellors (males only)

**Survivors Swindon** [www.survivorsswindon.com](http://www.survivorsswindon.com) 0845 430 9371

Mankind UK (Males only) PO Box 124 Newhaven, East Sussex.

## **Children at risk: Call**

**NSPCC Helpline:** A 24hr helpline to ring if you are concerned about a child at risk or wish to discuss Child Protection . The helpline will take referrals of children at risk and pass to the relevant Social Services Department. **Tel: 0800 800 500**

Your local social services child protection team

Your police station, ask for the child protection team

*For an alleged case of clergy abuse of children report directly to police.*

## **Need help concerning your own risk to abusing children contact**

**Stop it Now** [www.stopitnow.org.uk](http://www.stopitnow.org.uk) Tel: 0808 1000 900

## **Other child help organisations**

**Kidscape** helps parent's to keep their children safe Address:  
2 Grosvenor Gardens, London SW1W 0DH Tel: 0207 730 3300  
[www.kidscape.org.uk](http://www.kidscape.org.uk)

**Childline:** A helpline for children and offers literature for your Community to help keep children safe. Address: Freepost 1111, London N1 0BR (Children can also write) Tel: (for children) 08001111

**NSPCC** Western House London (There are regional offices throughout the country) Helpline above.

## **Disabled Children**

**Respond** - a Therapeutic service for learning disabled adults. 3<sup>rd</sup> Floor  
Stephenson Way, London NW1 2HD

### **Specialist Research Unit**

**Child & woman abuse studies unit (CWASU)** A wealth of experience in researching child and woman abuse. [www.cwasu.org](http://www.cwasu.org) email: [cwasu@londonmet.ac.uk](mailto:cwasu@londonmet.ac.uk)

### **Church Child Protection Agencies/head offices**

It is important to make yourself aware of your local Child Protection contact person in your Church. The following are 'head offices' where you might obtain information about your local region. You should also be able to find policies and procedures concerning abuse in respective Church/Group on their website. If you cannot access website and/or documents you need, contact MACSAS.

#### ***COPCA – The Catholic Office for the protection of children and vulnerable adults***

12, St Paul's Square, Birmingham B3 1RB Tel: 0121 233 1963  
[www.copca.org.uk](http://www.copca.org.uk)

Has a full range of all the documents and policy documents so far published. Nothing on adult protection.

**Baptist Union** PO Box 44, 129 Broadway, Didcot. Oxfordshire, OX11 8RT  
[www.baptist.org.uk](http://www.baptist.org.uk) Tel: 01235 517700 Fax 01235 517715 Has all the documentation on child protection to download and advice on obtaining 'Safe To Grow'. Nothing on adult protection.

**United Reformed Church** Church House, 86 Tavistock Place, London WC1H 9RT Tel: 027916 2020 Fax 0207 916 2021 Put 'child protection' in search window. Range of issues accessible. They sell an 'Adult protection training pack' but likely to be about vulnerable adults not all adults.

**Society of Friends (Quakers)** 173-177 Euston rd (opp Euston Station)  
London, NW1 2BJ Tel: 0207 387 3601 Fax: 0207 388 1977  
[www.quaker.org.uk](http://www.quaker.org.uk) To find child protection click on 'working with children & young people' and then on 'Meeting Safety'.

**Evangelical alliance** 186 Kennington Park Rd, London SE11 4BT Tel: 0207 207 2100 [www.eauk.org](http://www.eauk.org) No policies or procedures but a resource page on organisations and relevant books.

**Congregational Federation** 8 Castle Gate, Nottingham NG1 7AS Tel: 0115 911 1460 Fax 0115 911 1462 email: [admin@congregational.org.uk](mailto:admin@congregational.org.uk)  
[www.congregational.org.uk](http://www.congregational.org.uk) Found youth workers but no reference to child or adult protection.

**Anglican & Methodist** There is a worker Revd Pearl Luxon who is responsible for advising on child protection in both churches. Write or call her, Safeguarding advisor (children and adult protection), Methodist Church House, 25 Marylebone Rd, London NW1 5JR Tel: 0207 467 5189 email: [luxon@methodistchurch.org.uk](mailto:luxon@methodistchurch.org.uk)