

Child Abuse Prevention Day

Lower Susquehanna Synod, ELCA

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Watch video

“HEAR THEIR CRIES”

(Faith Trust Institute)



We are all connected



CONSEQUENCES FOR VICTIMS:

- *Both short-term and long-term*
- *Over-arching diagnosis is post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD)*
- *After-effects can encompass a range of emotional and relational difficulties later in life including...*
 - *Eating disorders*
 - *Substance abuse*
 - *Depression*
 - *Profound lack of self-esteem*
 - *“negative specialness”*
 - *Self-harm & suicidality*

ABOUT OFFENDERS:

- *90% men; from all social, economic, racial backgrounds; mostly heterosexual*
- *Up to 70% were abused as children, but the converse is NOT true*
- *Most look like average upstanding citizens, married, with children*
- *Often drawn to work with children, considered “great with kids” – may relate better to kids than to adults*

ABOUT OFFENDERS

(continued):

- *Rarely use overt violence – tactics are bribery, gentle coercion, tricks, and verbal erosion of child's self-esteem, and verbal threats.*
- *Because silence is at the heart of the offender's strategy, abuse may continue for many years.*
- *On average, true pedophiles have more than 60 victims over the course of a lifetime.*

--Dr. Gene Abel, expert on offender psychology

CONDITIONS REQUIRED FOR A CHILD ABUSER TO ABUSE A CHILD:

- 1) **Desire** (internal predisposition: “I want...”; can be reinforced by pornography)
- 2) **Disinhibition** (internal permission: “It might be *OK...*”) Factors include...

Alcohol, psychosis, impulse disorder, senility, failure of the incest taboo in the family dynamic, social toleration for sexualization of children, weak criminal sanctions, ideology of “father’s right” over children, social tolerance for deviant acts while intoxicated
- 3) **Access** (external “permission” – including opportunistic circumstances, inattention of others: “It might be *possible...*”)

--Adapted from David Finkelhor, *Child Sexual Abuse: New Theory & Research*

INTERRUPTING THOSE CONDITIONS REQUIRED FOR A CHILD ABUSER TO ABUSE A CHILD:

- 1) Desire (internal predisposition: “I want ...”) ←
ROLE OF THERAPY (& SOCIETY)
- 2) Disinhibition (internal permission: “I can let
myself/ it’s OK to do it because...”) ← **ROLE
OF LAW ENFORCEMENT (& SOCIETY)**
- 3) **ACCESS** (external permission – including
opportunistic circumstances, inattention of
others: “I am *able* to do it because...”) ←
***WHERE WE CAN BEST HAVE AN
IMPACT – THE ROLE OF PREVENTION**

A young girl with blonde hair, wearing a blue shirt and a red and white striped scarf, is blowing bubbles. The bubbles are in various stages of being blown, some are large and close to her mouth, while others are smaller and further away. The background is a soft, out-of-focus green, suggesting an outdoor setting. The text is overlaid on the image in a white, serif font.

Concrete steps toward safety in our congregations

Creating a safe place for children

Prevention Practices – Educating Children



Teach & model awareness about appropriate and inappropriate touch:

- My body belongs to me
- Good, bad, confusing, and necessary touch
- It's *always* OK to say “no” (no matter who wants to do the touching!)
- It's *always* OK to walk away and to tell a trusted adult

Prevention Practices – Educating Children

WELL-KNOWN GUIDELINES REGARDING TOUCH:

‘GOOD TOUCH’



vs. ‘BAD TOUCH’ →



Prevention Practices – Educating Children

HELPFUL ADDITIONAL GUIDELINES REGARDING
TOUCH:

‘GOOD TOUCH’ AND ‘BAD TOUCH’ →

GOOD TOUCH, BAD TOUCH, & *CONFUSING TOUCH*



Prevention Practices – Educating Children

GUIDELINES REGARDING TOUCH:

GOOD TOUCH, BAD TOUCH, & CONFUSING TOUCH

WHAT DETERMINES THE NATURE OF A TOUCH?

“Whether a touch is ‘good,’ ‘bad,’ or ‘confusing’ is determined by how the receiver experiences it—NOT by the intentions of the person doing the touching. The ‘toucher’ may intend the touch to convey a certain kind of message (support, affection, etc.); but the message is entirely dependent upon how the receiver perceives the touch, and the toucher has no control over this. The toucher’s intentions are irrelevant.” (*--Faith Trust Institute*)

Note: This is true for children, teens, AND adults.

Why Intentions are not the Key to Good, Bad, and Confusing Touch

Toucher's Good Intentions

-
- Receiver's freedom of choice about the touching
 - Receiver's perception of toucher
 - Receiver and toucher's relationship
 - Receiver's expectations for touch
 - Receiver's history of abuse
 - Receiver's experience with touch
 - Receiver's current emotional state
 - Receiver's life situation
 - Receiver's interests at the moment
 - Receiver's feelings about touch in general
 - Receiver's physical state
 - Etc.

Receiver's Experience of the Touch



Prevention Practices – Educating Children

**GUIDELINES REGARDING TOUCH:
GOOD TOUCH, BAD TOUCH,
& CONFUSING TOUCH**

A KEY POINT:

Does the receiver of the touch have a choice??

Prevention Practices – Educating Children

GUIDELINES REGARDING TOUCH:

**GOOD TOUCH, BAD TOUCH, &
CONFUSING TOUCH**

**Touch IS important to kids, and so is control
over their own bodies.**

*Suzie, to her 5-year old Sunday school
class:*

*“Would you like a hug , a handshake, a
high five!?”*



Educating Teens

- Be great adult role models re: respectful relationships with the opposite sex
- Provide education on sexual harassment, teen dating violence, and healthy boundaries
 - 1) <http://www.faithtrustinstitute.org> and search “Teen dating violence”
 - 2) CDC’s web page: “Choose Respect” at <http://www.cdc.gov/chooserespect/>
 - 3) “Love Is Respect” web site at <http://www.loveisrespect.org>.
 - 4) Ask your local battered women’s agency for speakers and resources specific to teens

Prevention Practices – Establishing Accountability

SCREENING & ACCOUNTABILITY:

- Active screening of adults who can be in contact with children
- Never being alone with a child (or out of another adult's eyesight)
- Hiring practices – background checks
- Sign-in/sign-out sheets for parents and visitors



Prevention Practices – Screening Participants

- Screening of people participating in ministries with children & youth (*thanks to the Episcopal Diocese of Chicago for the following detailed information!*)
 - Members at least 1 year and well known
 - Background checks for all clergy; all volunteers who regularly supervise children/youth (especially other than regular Sunday education hour); and employees
 - Form for transporting children/youth in a motor vehicle
 - Copies of current license,
 - Current vehicle insurance card
 - Information whether license ever revoked, or arrested for DUI, with details and outcome.

- Interviewing – watch for...

POSITIVES	“RED FLAGS”
Genuine concern for youth	Difficult relating to adults; relates to youth more as peers
Open, honest, non-defensive	Defensive re: questions about sexual misconduct, history*
Shows self-awareness	Lack of insight into their own needs, impulses, motives
Good boundaries: Flexible and able to tolerate a certain amount of conflict and change	Either rigid and inflexible, or lacking in boundaries and judgment re: limits
Accountability and willingness to consult; good team player with other adults	A “long ranger” (may be charismatic/pied piper); not a good team player
Good physical and emotional health	Chronic emotional instability, unexplained absences
Good personal support system	Seeks emotional gratification from role with children/youth
Expresses feelings appropriately	Difficulty in expressing feelings appropriately

*Personal experience of child abuse is *not* a disqualifier per se, but should be considered along with the other data.

Prevention Practices – Children/Youth

- OFF-PREMISES ACTIVITIES:
 - Two or more adults should accompany, preferably both men & women
 - Permission slips with details (including adults who are going along) – not just a “generic” permission for the year, but specific to each event
 - Parents should indicate who will pick the child up; never leave a child/youth unattended waiting for a ride home – stay until all are picked up
 - Have “transporting children/youth” form on file for all adult drivers



Prevention Practices – Children & Youth

- **CLASSROOMS/FACILITIES**
 - Meet only in regularly scheduled rooms
 - Have half-doors or put plexiglass in doors so someone can see into classrooms at all times
 - Have an “open door policy” – parents, clergy, and church staff always have the right to visit and observe a class or program any time unannounced
 - Confidential counseling appointments should be regularly scheduled; in emergencies someone else (a co-worker, a secretary) should know the meeting is taking place or be informed as soon as possible. (i.e., no *clandestine* meetings)



Prevention Practices – “Necessary Touch”



TRICKY MOMENTS REGARDING TOUCH:

- If a child needs to undress (get into a costume; first aid) DO call another adult to at least hover nearby. (Another reason for working in teams)

“NECESSARY TOUCH” (basically medical)

- Work out policies for trips to the bathroom for those who need adult assistance
- Administer first aid with 2 adults present
- Even playfully, even if a child/youth asks, never touch any part of the body that would be covered by a modest swimsuit, nor on the clothing that covers those parts.

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Prevention Practices – Children & Youth

A GOOD GUIDELINE FOR *MEETING* WITH CHILDREN or YOUTH: “**C. I. D.**”

- **CONSULT** as soon as possible with a supervisor or appropriate colleague/co-worker
- **INFORM** the child’s parent(s)/guardian(s) that there was a meeting (while respecting the child’s confidentiality, as appropriate); &/OR in the case of an abuse allegation, inform the appropriate authorities (file a child abuse report form); in an emergency call 911 as needed
- **DOCUMENT** the encounter for future reference

Prevention Practices – Children & Youth

A *NEVER*, AN *ALWAYS*, AND AN *IF*...



- *Never* meet a child or youth in secret or in an unplanned way
- *Always* clear meetings with a child/youth with a parent and/or appropriate supervising people
- *If* a child or youth should seek you out unexpectedly in an unexpected time or place, document, consult, and inform parent(s)/colleague(s) as soon as possible.

Prevention Practices – Children & Youth

If you have an encounter with a child or teen where you think there might be a possibility of misunderstanding or misinterpreting your behavior, consult: de-brief the encounter with a consultant, church school director, or clergy colleague/supervisor. Inform parent(s)/guardian(s) as appropriate. Document with dated memo. = “**C.I.D.**”

Prevention Practices – Children & Youth

- Being alone with a child or youth: “It is unwise to be alone (and out of sight of anyone else) with a child. If that seems necessary, ask another adult to stand by. Or, file a short memo with the church school coordinator or other designated person, noting that the private conference took place. Should a question ever arise, a dated memo would be more useful than your memory of the incident. Of course, such a memo should not betray the privacy of the conversation itself.” *(Diocese of Chicago)*

The background image shows a group of people, including children and adults, gathered outdoors. A large, simple wooden cross stands in the center. The scene is set in a grassy area with trees and a body of water in the background. The lighting is bright, suggesting a sunny day.

Prevention Practices – Children & Youth

OVERNIGHTS (“LOCK-IN’S,” CAMP, YOUTH EVENT, RETREAT, ETC.) – BOTH ON- & OFF- PREMISES:

- Always have at least two adults present (both genders); more as needed for size of group.**
- Make parents/guardians aware of the ground rules/covenant governing the event and have participants sign an agreement to abide by those rules (e.g., no alcohol or drugs, no going “AWOL,” expectations for respect, participation, clear consequences for violations, etc.) Engage the kids in creating the covenant themselves, as age appropriate.**
- Provide separate sleeping areas for boys and girls, and privacy for bathrooms and changing clothes**

Prevention Practices



MOVIES:

- Use caution showing any movies or videotapes that might raise concerns.
- Think about showing them to parents first (even if parents do not take up your offer, it is important to have made the offer)
- Many congregations have a policy that “R” rated movies are never shown even to older youth/teens without parental permission.
- Help ensure that children/youth have a choice about viewing movies, and are not “shamed” for choosing not to view a particular movie; when possible, offer alternative activities (especially if this is part of an overnight)

Prevention Practices – Children & Youth

USE OF IMAGES

- Never show youth any material that displays nudity or could by any standard be called pornographic.
- If such material is brought by youth, confiscate it at once and consult with clergy/supervisor/trusted adult to establish the fact that it was brought to the event by a participant (and not by an adult leader/teacher)
- Do not show media images that are degrading either to an individual or to a group or class of people (women, persons of color, gays/lesbians, persons from other cultures or religions); if youth bring such materials, confront (without shaming) = a teaching moment about respecting others

Prevention Practices – Children/Youth

ALCOHOL & DRUGS

- Never allow alcoholic beverages or illegal drugs to be brought to, or consumed during any church-related activity for children &/or youth.
- If a child or teen (or adult!) comes to any church program intoxicated, send him/her home if at all possible (keeping safety in mind); inform parent(s)/guardian(s); consult with appropriate colleague/supervisor as to further intervention; and document the incident - “C.I.D.”

Prevention Practices – Children/Youth

CARDS, NOTES, EMAILS, GIFTS:

- Avoid singling out any individual for gift-giving.
- Avoid any implication of a special, private, or intimate relationship in a card (such as a get-well, sympathy, or “we missed you in church today” card); avoid sending special cards, notes or emails to select individuals
- Make gift-giving a group activity
- Be consistent in sending cards, notes, emails, or giving gifts – **everyone should receive equal treatment**
- Make cards, gifts “from the church,” or “from your class”



Prevention Practices – BEING COMPUTER SAVVY:

Children and youth live in the realm of email, Instant Messenger, and social networking web sites such as facebook, twitter, and blog sites.

USE CAUTION in entering into this realm with children and youth.

- DON'T (EVER!!) carry on an ongoing personal email or IM relationship with any individual child/youth, or submit a request to Friend him or her. (Because of power imbalance, youth may not feel free to refuse.)
 - DON'T do pastoral care by email (with adults either) – email is NOT a confidential medium; communications that are not face-to-face can be easily misinterpreted. Remember: emails NEVER disappear from cyberspace!
 - Create a GROUP blog or web site for the youth as a group, with *parental permission* and appropriate computer use *safety guidelines* always *including password protection*
 - DON'T include any identifying information about children or youth (full name, address, school, phone, etc.) on *any* web site—predators abound in cyberspace! (27% of online teens said they had talked online about sex with someone they never met in person; 19% knew of a friend being harassed or being asked about sex online by a stranger.*)
 - DO engage kids in a discussion of safety and respect in using the computer.
- ****For more info, see the U.C.C. and Episcopal Diocese of Connecticut's policy at <http://www.ctepiscopal.org/images/customer-files/SocialMediaGuidelines.pdf>***

Prevention Practices – Computer Savvy

Some additional hints adapted from a cutting edge policy, Conn. Conf. UCC & Episcopal Dio of CT:

- If you agree to accept friend requests from minors, make sure other adults have access to all aspects of your profile, wall, messages, etc.
- PREFERABLY, create a closed group that youth may join. Youth requesting to Friend an adult can then be invited to join this group. Parents of current members may also be allowed access. The group should be “closed” but not “hidden” or “secret.” The church should know it exists.
- Keep your personal facebook account separate from one that you use with parishioners, including youth.
- Any material posted to any church-related web site that raises suspicion of child abuse should be reported to the Senior Pastor, and reported to Child Protective Services. Document and then remove this material ASAP in consultation with the state.
- Any inappropriate material posted to any church-related sight that is not specifically child-abuse related should be promptly removed.
- Have at least two unrelated adult “administrators” to all church-related web sites, facebook accounts, twitter accounts, etc. at all times, and monitor the content regularly. Remove members no longer in the group.
- ****For more info, see the U.C.C. and Episcopal Diocese of Connecticut’s policy at <http://www.ctepiscopal.org/images/customer-files/SocialMediaGuidelines.pdf>***

Prevention Practices – Computer Savvy

“Because we cannot control the content of the information found on other computer systems accessed via the Internet, it is crucial that we use our Internet connections and our computers in ways that are responsible, efficient, ethical, legal, and in support of our shared mission and ministry.”
(--Diocese of Chicago, 2005)

SOME INAPPROPRIATE USES OF COMPUTER:

- Intentionally accessing, viewing, storing, or displaying any site or material that is pornographic, racist, sexist, homophobic, or otherwise offensive, including verbal descriptions, audio or video (e.g., YouTube) files, photography, drawings or paintings, and cartoons;
- Soliciting sex or purchasing pornographic materials;
- Creating, transmitting, or reproducing language inappropriate to the Christian context, including language which is: profane, abusive, defamatory, degrading, harassing, threatening, or which breaches obligations of confidentiality...

Prevention Practices – Computer Savvy

SOME INAPPROPRIATE USES OF COMPUTER (continued):

- Gaining unauthorized access to other computers (“hacking”)
- Disguising one’s identity (including “avatars”), impersonating other users, or sending anonymous emails
- Copying or distributing copyrighted material
- Copying, deleting, modifying others’ files without permission
- Intentionally accessing, distributing [**including forwarding**], copying, deleting or modifying emails without permission
- Intentionally damaging computer equipment, files, data, or networks; transmitting viruses or other harmful files
- Distributing photos of another person without their permission
- Posting photos of minor children with identifying information

Beyond the Walls of the Church

Become aware of Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children in your community

- Between 700,000 and 2 million women and children (mostly girls) are trafficked in the U.S. for prostitution. The average age is 14.
- The average “consumer” is a “typical family man” in the suburbs.
- See WELCA’s “A Day Full of Light” for more information: Go to <http://www.elca.org> and search “A Day Full of Light” – download the free .pdf file.

If you suspect abuse of a child or youth...

1st priority: Protect the child

- reporting

2nd priority: Stop the abuser

- reporting (→ possible prosecution; treatment)
- treatment for the victim & family

3rd priority: Healing/mourning

- issue of forgiveness
- issue of family reunification

(These come *after* 1 & 2, not before – a
circumstances, are never appropriate for us to press as an
agenda!!)



Child Abuse Reporting in PA

PA CHILD ABUSE HOTLINE:

800-932-0313 (TDD: 866-872-1677)

(Caution: DO NOT use e-mail to report child abuse or neglect. It causes delays and confidentiality may not be ensured.)

For more info see the DPW web site
[http://www.dpw.state.pa.us/forchildren/childwelfareservices/
calltoportchildabuse!/index.htm](http://www.dpw.state.pa.us/forchildren/childwelfareservices/calltoportchildabuse!/index.htm)

**Guidelines for reporting are available at
[http://www.dpw.state.pa.us/ucmprd/groups/webcontent/d
ocuments/communication/p_011835.pdf](http://www.dpw.state.pa.us/ucmprd/groups/webcontent/documents/communication/p_011835.pdf)**

Child Abuse Reporting in PA

Is a written report also required?

- **YES.** *“Mandated reporters must also complete a report of suspected child abuse (CY 47). This form can be obtained from the children and youth agency in your county and must be submitted within 48 hours to the county agency. However, it is acceptable to submit the information in letter form.”*

*This form is available online at
<http://childap.penhm.qa.jp hosting.net/>.*

Child Abuse Reporting in PA

SHOULD I CALL THE POLICE?

Always call the child abuse hotline.

However, you should also consider calling the police -- especially in emergencies or when the child has been injured.



Child Abuse Reporting in PA

“Child abuse” [section 6303(b)] is defined as any of the following against children under age 18:

- Recent act(s) causing nonaccidental serious physical or mental injury, or sexual abuse/exploitation
- Recent act(s) creating imminent *risk* of serious physical injury or sexual abuse/exploitation
- Serious physical neglect
- “Recent” = within 2 years from the date of the alleged abuse;
- Note: Sexual abuse has no time limit.

Child Abuse Reporting in PA

WHO IS MANDATED?

- *The Statute (23 Pa. Cons. Stat. § 6311) specifies "MEMBERS OF THE CLERGY."*
- The statutes also applies to any church-related person working with children/youth, e.g., "school administrator, school teacher, school nurse, social services worker, day-care center worker, child-care or foster-care worker, mental health professional..."
- Members of the general public *may* report suspected child abuse at any time.

Child Abuse Reporting in PA

HOW STAFF & VOLUNTEERS SHOULD REPORT:

- In PA, workers are required to report to their superior, and only one report from an institution is required- within 48 hours. Normally this would be the Senior Pastor.
- The Senior Pastor should keep the Church Council President informed that a child abuse report has made (without breaking anonymity/confidentiality).
- Especially in the wake of Penn State, this law may be changing, and all may soon be required to report directly.
- In any case, if *you* suspect a child abuse report is not made within the legally required 48 hours, *you should also* report to the child abuse hotline directly.

- **Is there an exception for penitential communications? Yes.** (42 Pa.C.S. § 5943)
- This applies to clergy of “any regularly established church or religious organization”; the statute seeks to exclude others.
- The privilege only applies if the clergyman was acting “in the course of his duties.” (Casual conversation does not apply!)
- Information must be received “secretly and in confidence” and courts have required it be of a “**penitential nature,**” such as seeking spiritual advice or absolution.
- Clergy cannot be **compelled** to disclose privileged information in any legal proceeding or investigation.
- Nor is clergy **permitted** to disclose such information.
- The communicant who provided the information can waive the privilege and consent to disclosure of information.
- Within the privilege for penitential communications, there is no “duty to warn” potential victims under PA case law.

DISCUSS! – HOW TO HANDLE THE ETHICS INVOLVED?

Child Abuse Reporting in PA

Will my name be released? Not without your written consent. *However*, you may be required to testify in court, either to provide information in a civil proceeding., or if criminal charges are filed against the perpetrator, you may be subpoenaed to testify at a criminal proceeding.

What could happen to me if I don't report?

Willful failure to report is a 3rd degree misdemeanor; on 1st offense penalty is up to \$2500 + 1 year in jail; after the first offense, it is a 2nd degree misdemeanor up to \$5,000 and/or 2 years in jail.

Child Abuse Reporting in PA

Can I be sued for making a report?

Section 6318 of the PA Statute states that a person making a child abuse report “in good faith” (whether or not as a mandated reporter) has “immunity from civil and criminal liability.”

Further, section 6311(d) states that a person making a report cannot be discriminated against “with respect to compensation, hire, tenure, terms, conditions or privileges of employment.”

Child Abuse Reporting in PA

WHEN SHOULD I CALL THE HOTLINE?

You should call the child abuse hotline whenever you believe that a person who is caring for the child, who lives with the child, or who works with or around children has caused injury or harm or put the child at risk of physical injury as defined in the PA Statute. Some examples include:

- If you see someone hitting a child with an object.**
- If you see marks on a child's body that do not appear to have been caused by accident.**
- If a child tells you that he or she has been harmed by someone.**
- If a child appears to be undernourished, is dressed inappropriately for the weather, or is young and has been left alone.**

Child Abuse Reporting in PA

WHAT SHOULD I REPORT?

Hotline staff are social workers with special training in determining what constitutes child abuse and neglect under the law. Details are important.

Ideally, you should be able to report...

- **Name and address of child and parent/guardian**
- **Name and address of perpetrator**
- **Actions taken**
- **Risk factors re: child and re: family**
- **Any cultural factors/language factors that might be relevant in assessment and follow-up care for child/family** (← from my own experience)
- **Description of the abuse incl. physical details**
- **Contact information for yourself**

Child Abuse Reporting in PA

WHAT HAPPENS WHEN I CALL THE HOTLINE?

The County children and youth agency must begin an investigation within 24 hours. A thorough inquiry is conducted to determine if the child was abused and what services are appropriate for the child and family. This must be completed within 30 days unless the agency provides justification as to why the investigation cannot be completed, including attempts being made to obtain medical records or interview subjects of the report.

Child Abuse Reporting in PA

What will be done for the abused child/teen?

“It is the mission of the county children and youth agency to preserve the family whenever possible. Should the child be found to be in danger of continued harm, the child may be removed from the home. Through counseling, training and other support services, families learn to end the cycle of abuse and establish a parent/child relationship that will be free of physical and mental violence.”

Child Abuse Reporting in PA

What can I do if a child is not being cared for properly, but may not be an abused child?

Reports about the safety of children including, but not limited to, inadequate housing, clothing and supervision, should be referred to the county children and youth agencies for assessment as general protective service cases.

Creating a Climate of Safety

- Modeling **good boundaries** in all our own relationships.
- Modeling non-sexist and non-demeaning language – including in worship!
- Making information on child abuse, sexual harassment, and domestic violence visible & available in the church building, its publications, and online.
- Making reference to abuse in sermons.
- Providing educational forums with community service providers.

Good boundaries also = good
self-care!

SELF-SACRIFICE TO
THE POINT OF
EXHAUSTION, &
LOSING YOUR
BOUNDARIES,
doesn't help anybody!



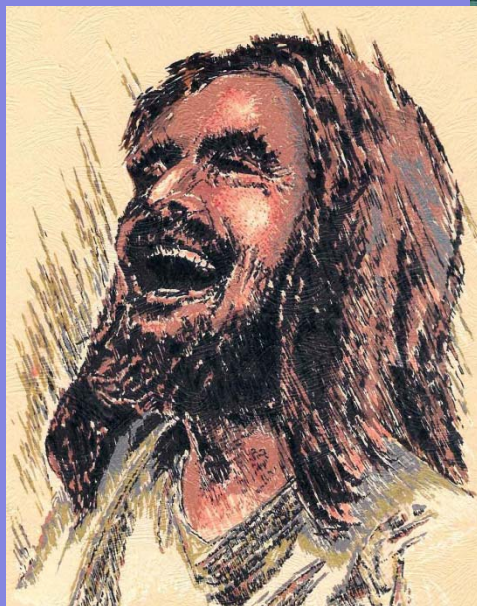
Love your neighbor *as yourself*...

Care for
SELF as
well as
OTHERS



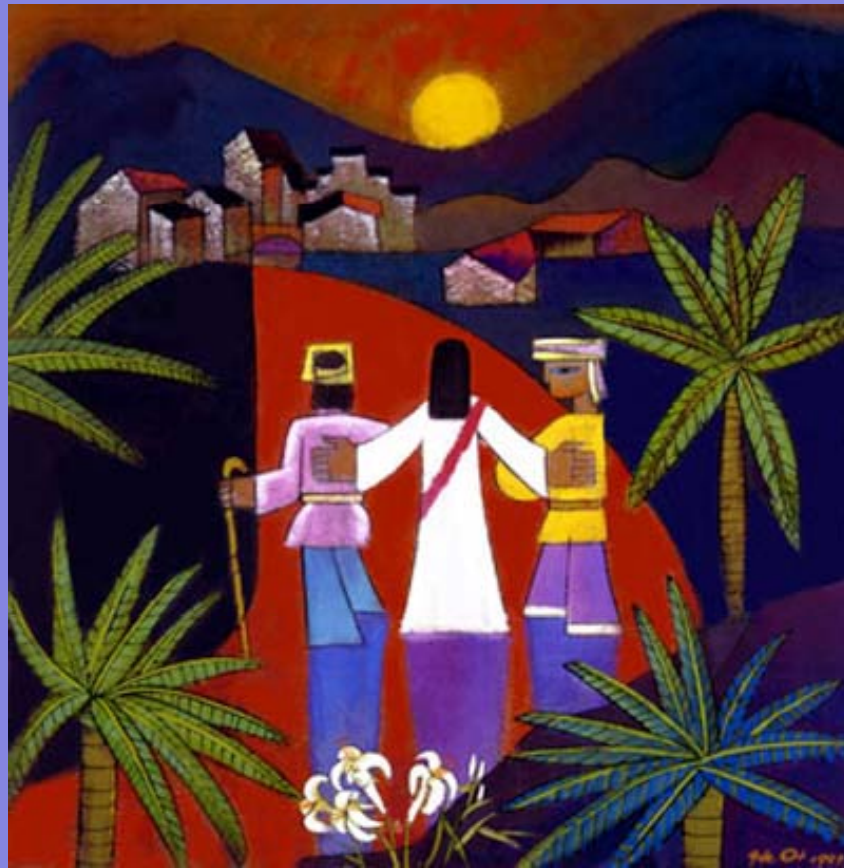
Refuel!

- Prayer
- Rest
- Personal self-nurturing activities
- Have FUN!



Smithsonian Photo #96-25356-9a by Mike Bryant

Sent out two by two...



The Road to Emmaus, by He Qi, China



John 10: 9-10

“The thief comes only to steal and kill and destroy. I came that they might have life, and have it abundantly.”