

The Friendly Enemy

Workbook Summaries

Adult Workbook

This workbook contains information on the awareness and prevention of child sexual abuse and exploitation. The Friendly Enemy is a well-researched book that can help you identify those perpetrators who seek to prey on innocent children. They are often in a position to earn the child or parent's trust, only to betray them again and again. The Friendly Enemy Education will better equip you with the knowledge of who the "Friendly Enemy" truly is and it is a must read to those working in the fields of counseling, social work, education or ministry.

Adolescent Workbook

The primary purpose for this workbook is to help Adolescent Youth to recognize the DANGERS OF SEXUAL ABUSE AND EXPLOITATION. Over 300,000 youth are in danger of being forced into SEX SLAVERY in the U.S.A. alone. Worldwide there are MILLIONS of youth who are trapped in sexual slavery. This Workbook teaches Adolescents how to RECOGNIZE the dangers to them and to help them PREVENT it from happening to them and their peers.

The Adolescent Workbook is also designed to help kids make wise decisions that will help them to learn things about themselves that will help them to make wise decisions; and to realize that it is never too late to change directions and turn their life around.



Getting To Know All About Me

can be a life changing experience

Children's Workbook

The Children's Workbook teaches Children the difference between Abuse and Love.

They learn to recognize sexual abusers and they learn how to protect themselves from the abuse.

Importantly, they learn that sexual abuse is **NOT THEIR FAULT** and they **DO NOT HAVE TO KEEP SEXUAL ABUSE A SECRET.**

Children of ALL AGES (3-12) have learned important information about **AWARENESS and PREVENTION OF CHILD SEXUAL ABUSE AND TRAFFICKING.**

The Friendly Enemy

Adult Reference Book

Lorraine Fast

Content Editor: Dr. Jamie C. Lee, DNP, APRN-BC

Dr. Lee is a licensed, board-certified Child and Adolescent Psychiatric Clinical Nurse Specialist. She holds a Doctor of Nursing Practice degree, a Master of Science in Psychiatric Nursing and an Associate of Science in Nursing. She is a lecturer and teacher in the School of Nursing at Kennesaw State University.

Technical Advisor: Jessie Richards, MSW

Ms. Richards is retired, with over thirty years experience from the Department of Juvenile Justice for the State of Georgia. She holds a Masters of Social Work degree, is a Criminal Justice Specialist, a Certified Forensic counselor and a Human Services provider. Jessie contributed to the expert information in the Workbooks. She also assisted in the development of our special programs and seminar presentations.



About the Adult Workbook

Although The Friendly Enemy Adult Workbook is an excellent reference book for professionals, it is also written to inform and educate the general public.

It is lengthy and comprehensive but you do not have to read the entire book to get the full benefit of its content.

As a quick start guide, use the Table of Contents and read what interests you most, then proceed to other chapters.

Credits in the back of the book identify the expert sources for the information it contains.

These are the most informed experts on the subject of child sexual abuse and exploitation throughout the world educating and arming you with the best information to help protect children and to help ease the pain of survivors of child sexual abuse.

NOTE FROM THE AUTHOR

If I am able to help anyone who has been devastated by childhood sexual abuse and exploitation I am indeed fulfilled. I give all homage to my Lord for this calling on my life and count all the work, sweat and tears but a small sacrifice for having been able to help dry the tears of the ones affected most deeply.

I have the deepest admiration for all of those who are in the trenches of this war, fighting face to face with the enemy. And for those who are blessed to actually rescue and embrace the victims with such great compassion; offering them back their dignity, their trust and their ability to love and be loved— at least to some degree in this life.

My desire is that people worldwide will be set free with the knowledge unlocked within the content of this Adult Workbook, the Adolescent Workbook and the Children's Workbook.

Lorraine M. Fast

A Victim Writes.....

This book is uncluttered and insightful. I was relieved to find that it didn't include testimonials or grotesque details of the actual act of pedophilia, since this is unnecessary.

I was further gladdened that I did not have to relive any unbearable childhood memory in order to get to the meat of this book. At one point, it actually enlightened me about where my emotional maturity was initially crippled.

I found hope as I became more knowledgeable about this friendly enemy, exposed as a spirit that creeps through generations, hiding itself in secrets and acts of darkness.

My biggest fear is that one of my children would fall prey to this evil. In order to deal with this enemy, we must expose him.

Lord, help me to do this. I believe this book is effective and grateful that the author is compassionate and delivers a clear message from beginning to end.

Lorraine Fast defends our most treasured ones, and not without love for the enemy. In this way, she certainly heaps many coals upon his head.

The truth about our childhood is stored up in our body and although we repress it, we can never alter it. Our intellect can be deceived, our feelings manipulated, our perceptions confused, and our body tricked with medication.

But someday the body will present its bill, for it is as incorruptible as a child who, still whole in spirit, will accept no compromises or excuses, and it will not stop tormenting us until we stop evading the truth.

Miller, 1986



The chapter titles are exactly what the content reveals.

Each Chapter is self contained and you can read the book in the order of your interest.

I feel that the adults in your reentry program can glean a great deal from this book because statistically more than 50% of all females who are incarcerated were sexually abused as children or adolescents.

The percentage of men who were sexually abused as children or adolescents is at 30%. But that is conservative because boys don't TELL like girls do. Often boys never received any kind of counseling because until recently boys who had sex at a young age were considered "lucky".

There is no telling how many men and women in prison were sexually molested as children and never received treatment of any kind.

Some, I am sure never revealed the abuse to anyone.

That is why I believe that every person who is in prison or who is in your reentry program should receive this book.

Some of the younger men and women may even do better with the Adolescent Workbook.

Knowledge is Power



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Why Children & Adolescents are so easy to Victimize

Reasons Children Are So Easy To Victimize:

- They are tempted by the chance to earn money and believe the stories they are told
- Many young people who fall victim to traffickers believe that they are going to get a real job in a hotel, a bar, or a private home
- Some believe that they will be getting married
- Some are unhappy in their home situation and are trying to find a better life
- Many have suffered abuse from their parents and want to escape
- Many have not succeeded at school and see no future for themselves in their own environment
- Sometimes they are members of a minority that suffers discrimination in their own country
- Some want to escape their poverty
- Sometimes they are kidnapped by the traffickers and sold **Child Prostitution, Child Pornography and Trafficking in Children for Sexual Purposes.** (190)



Common Ways Traffickers Keep Young People Submissive:

- Taking away their identification documents
- Threats of reporting them to the authorities
- Claiming that the young person owes a debt of money
- Not allowing the young person to have money
- Violence or threats of violence
- Threats of violence towards members of the young person's family
- Keeping the young person locked up or limiting their freedom in other ways (185)

The Underlying Causes Of Trafficking And The Commercial Sexual Exploitation Of Children Are Diverse And Include:

- War
- Natural disasters
- Economic injustice
- Fundamental differences between the rich and the poor and lack of harmony between them
- Large-scale migration and urbanization
- Societal and family disintegration
- Lack of protection available to children at risk
- Underfunded or failed social services

The common factor that identifies a *child victim of trafficking* is that they are being exploited or used unfairly. The child is forced to either earn money for another person or is being used to work for

no pay. Either way, someone is taking advantage of him or her. Since the wishes of the child do not matter and *the child is used for the profit of another person, the child is the victim of trafficking.* (185)

Legal systems commonly fail to prevent injustice toward children or to protect them from criminal acts, and systems of governance more often than not display indifference toward the exploitation of children. Further, discrimination, gender gaps in education, and a double standard of morality for men and women contribute to a climate of inequality and exploitation. (186)

Children Trafficked Within The United States:

Children who are U.S. citizens are trafficked within the United States. An estimated 300,000 American children are sexually exploited each year. Exploiters include criminal networks, family members, acquaintances, strangers, local pimps, other youth, pedophiles, and transient males. Commercially, sexually exploited children cut across socio-economic, race, ethnic, and gender lines. Over 75% of the children are from middle class backgrounds. (187)

Traffickers might be part of a well-organized criminal network or individuals who play a part in one or more of the various stages of the operation, such as providing false documents, transporting victims, or offering his or her home as a place to keep victims until they are transported. These criminals are very dangerous and willing to commit serious crimes of violence to avoid detection and protect their financial interests. (185)

A 2011 *TIP (Trafficking In Persons)* report reveals that, "With estimates of 1.5 million people enslaved in the United States alone, it is imperative that this nation is seen as a leader in the fight against human trafficking and in the care for the survivors." (185)

Vanishing, Forgotten Children:

Both girls and boys are trafficked for a variety of purposes, not just sexual exploitation, but very little is known about them: whom they are, where they are, or under what conditions they suffer because very few of them have been found. (185)

In much of the world, there is virtually no data about child trafficking victims. The U.S. government has begun paying attention to the problem of international trafficking in children, but does not pay as much attention to the problem of sex trafficking of children here in the United States. Many people are unaware of human trafficking, including people who should know about it, such as law enforcement and service providers. In October 2002, ECPAT-USA, in partnership with the **International Organization for Adolescents** (IOFA), launched an unprecedented, citywide outreach and educational project to address this problem. (185)

Supply And Demand:

Human traffickers operate in circumstances where there are large numbers of people who are desperate for relief from poverty, lack of real opportunities for improvement because of personal difficulties, and when there is a demand for their labor or services in other places. (185)

As with adult victims, traffickers abduct children and young people in many different ways. It is a complex crime, which is committed by clever, devious people quite good at deception. Though much of the demand is for sexual services, the victims do not always know that they will be sexually exploited; often they believe that they are going to a respectable job, only to find the true nature of the work after they arrive.

For example, a young person might answer an advertisement for what appears to be legitimate work as a food and drink server or perhaps as a cleaning and maintenance worker, but instead they become prisoners, forced into prostitution. Some are promised work as a model, but are used to make pornographic movies instead. A young girl may fall in love with a young man who promises to take her to a foreign country and marry her, but his real intention is to sell her to his friends for sex. A small boy might be offered a chance to go abroad and get an education, but find that he is put on the streets to beg and to steal for his "master."

Demand For Increasingly Younger Children:

Children can become the victims of a trafficking operation at any age, depending on the type of exploitation they will suffer. Teenagers are often trafficked for sexual exploitation. Older children sometimes know they will provide sexual services to adults; however, they are completely unaware of the level of abuse to which they will be subjected or of the physical and psychological damage. Younger children can begin as beggars and thieves and exploited in the labor market in several ways. (185)

The sex sector involves pornography, prostitution, and trafficking in children for sexual purposes and for profit. Child exploiters deliberately seek occupations that bring them into frequent contact with children and can often be found among the most highly esteemed members of a society. Pedophiles constitute a significant group of the offenders. The child victims of commercial sexual exploitation are both boys and girls, although they are primarily girls between 10 and 18 years of age. Research suggests that the age of the children involved is decreasing, and sexual exploitation of children as young as age 6 is documented. (188)

In Fayetteville NC, a woman sold her 5 year old daughter into sex slavery for drug debts. The little girl was raped, and then killed.

Since there is a demand for, and taste in young children of all ages, the exploiters will supply these children to their customers; especially on the internet.

Those Who Are Supposed To Protect Children Are Often The “Worst Enemy”

The unlawful recruitment and sale of children across international borders, is an organized industry ranging from small businesses to large enterprises. The business involves deception, kidnapping and enslavement, smuggling, false passports, bribery, and corruption. (188)

For instance, Nepal, located between India and China, has powerful interests that control and maintain the structures within the sex sector (area of sexual operation). National case studies indicate sexual exploitation of children continues to flourish there, partly because it is protected and supported by corrupt politicians, police, armed forces, and civil servants who receive bribes, demand sexual favors, and are themselves customers or owners of brothels. (189)

The commercial sexual exploitation of children is an atrocity. It has rightly been called “the ultimate evil.” It denies children their fundamental rights. It has devastating psychological and physical consequences for them. It is a perversion of the natural order—adults should be there to protect and nurture children, not take advantage of their emotionally and physically vulnerable state. (190)

By the very nature of the practice of human trafficking, all victims are in horrible, life threatening conditions, but children are arguably the most vulnerable. Children lack the strength and maturity to escape from traffickers or to cope with the harmful effects of trafficking. (184)



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Chapter Fourteen

INTERPERSONAL COMMUNICATION SKILLS (IPC) AND REPORTING SUSPICION OF CHILD SEXUAL ABUSE

IPC SKILLS ARE USED TO “LISTEN AND REACT”

When a child is trying to open up about something as personal and as serious as sexual abuse, how you listen and react to what they are saying can make a difference in how well the child will be able to express what actually happened, and how well they will begin their journey to recovery (164)

Anyone who has been sexually abused will face enormous difficulties in attempting to cope, let alone being healed. With IPC skills, you will be able to more effectively guide children through the stages of grief and other emotions and reactions such as denial, anger, depression, acceptance, forgiveness, and healing. Ways in which we can respond to the problem of sexual abuse are as follows:

Trust, Prepare, And Listen:

Children need someone they can trust to feel safe enough to confide in. You, a caring parent, or other caretaker can serve as the confidant for the child.

- Remove all obstacles when talking with the child
- Keep interruptions and distractions to a minimum
- Pay close attention to what is being said
- Observe body language
- Maintain eye contact
- Reflect on what is being said and let the child know that you honestly care
- Don't rush things. Wait patiently through the silence, the anger and the tears
- Be slow to speak and quick to listen.
- When the child is finished talking, don't feel as if you need to make them say more
- Wait until they are ready to talk
- Be a patient listener (164)

Drawings:

A good way to bring out the inner feelings of a child is to ask them to draw pictures of the experience. If the drawings include people with genitals, this is a strong indication of a sexual encounter. Under normal circumstances, young children give little or no thought to the genital area.

Self-Control:

Children don't like to upset the people they love. A panicky reaction to what they are telling you can cause more harm than good. If your child, or a child you know, tells you that he or she has been approached or actually molested, be careful to act calm and keep your emotions under control... even though you may be shocked or feeling panic inside. Your reaction is important. It can encourage the child to continue talking about the sexual abuse or cause them to withdraw from the conversation. (164)

Reassure:

When a child reports they have been sexually molested, reassure them that they were right to tell, and that what happened to them was not their fault!

Believe:

Abused children are confused and filled with emotional pain. Always let the child know that you believe them. Young Children do not lie about sexual abuse because they do not have knowledge of sexual matters. Occasionally, an older youth may give false statements about having been molested, but very seldom do children lie about sexual abuse.

Empathize:

Be alert to the effects of sexual abuse such as the undeserved guilt and shame the victim carries. Be especially sensitive to ways you can communicate your *empathy and understanding. *empathy: the action of understanding, being aware of, being sensitive to, and vicariously experiencing the feelings, thoughts, and experiences of another.

Reassure:

The victim of sexual abuse needs frequent and sincere reassurance. Continue to use your IPC skills to reflect on their strengths and concentrate on their good qualities; for instance... "I think your feelings are natural," or "I'm glad you said that" are affirming. Reassurance reinforces self-esteem. Constantly reassure the child that they are somebody special and should never let anyone try to convince them otherwise. Let them know you are aware they have undergone a traumatic experience. Remind them they survived the actual abuse and explain that with proper counseling, they will move past these feelings and be able to go on with life. (164)

Protect:

Protect the child by encouraging their participation in programs that offer help and support. Reiterate that they never have to allow any kind of abuse.

Intervention:

Professional intervention is very urgent in the event of sexual abuse. Be aware that severe personality disorders can result from child sexual abuse. Healing from any type of abuse is possible, but sexual abuse in particular requires expert attention. Therefore, seek professional psychiatric care immediately, taking into consideration that some counselors have little knowledge in this area. Inquire as to the number of molestation victims they have counseled with, what type of treatment they use, what kinds of medication they prescribe and any other concerns you may have. If a child has been sexually molested and the therapist says he or she is all right after only a few sessions, find another counselor. Seek medical attention and be present in the room during examinations to calm the child's fears. It is important that you explain to the child the difference between sexual abuse and being examined by a medical doctor.

Support:

It is very important that the people who are closest to the abused child know how to cope with the emotional turmoil caused by the invasive sexual abuse. Healing is best accomplished with professional help from a therapist who can provide intense individual and group therapy with the victim and their entire family. Let the youth know that healing is a long and deliberate process and not instantaneous, so never give up hope.

According to the **American Psychological Association**, children, and adults sexually abused as children, have indicated that family support, good self-esteem, and spirituality were helpful in their recovery from the abuse.

Using Inter Personal Communication Skills, you will be equipped to guide the child into acknowledging the abuse did happen and help them to identify the responsible person and others who may be involved. Very young children will probably not be able to identify their experience as sexual abuse. (164)

Use These Skills:

- To ease a child into conversation ask them questions such as, "Do you want to tell me about something that has happened to you that makes you feel frightened, uncomfortable, and unhappy?" and/or "Has someone done something to you that you do not like"?
- Ask a few questions at a time. Under no circumstances should you add to the child's story. Instead, give the youngster the opportunity to explain the details about his or her own experience as it actually happened. Always write the details down so that they are available when filing a report with the authorities, so the child won't have to endure more questioning than is necessary.
- How you react is very important. Don't add to the pain the child is going through by saying things such as, "Mr. Friendly is so nice; you must be mistaken."

- Never question why the child did not tell you what was happening sooner. The important thing is that they are telling you now. You have learned about the controlling, manipulative nature of pedophiles. Understand that innocent, naive children are helpless to protect and defend themselves against these clever deviants. Do not make the child feel that you are blaming them by saying things like, "Why did you let him do that?" or, "What were you doing there anyway?"
- Don't cause the child to lose hope by saying things such as, "Oh, my poor baby; you're ruined for life. You'll never be the same." Instead, reassure the child that you will work everything out together and with a lot of love and the right kind of help everything will be all right.

Be careful not to betray a confidence between yourself and a child; respect their privacy. They do not want everyone to find out what happened. Let them know that the proper authorities must be involved in order to give them protection; but if too many others are told it will only add to the child's feelings of confusion, humiliation, and shame. If the word gets out that the child has told, the perpetrator will have the opportunity to flee or prepare a defense or in some extreme cases, cause additional harm to the child. ⁽¹⁶⁴⁾

Do And Don't Do—Guidelines:

DO use the child's language or vocabulary.

DO acknowledge that it is difficult to talk about such things.

DO tell the child that this has happened to other children and that they are not the only one.

DO tell them that they are not responsible for what happened and did not deserve it.

DO tell them that sometimes adults do things that are not okay.

DO make certain that the child feels safe following the disclosure. You might need to stay physically close to give an extra sense of security. Remember, the offender has likely used threats.

DO be careful about touching, such as hugging or cuddling the child if they have not initiated the contact. Some children may be upset for a while by physical contact.

DON'T make promises you cannot keep, especially if the child asks you to keep it a secret.

DON'T ask invasive questions. Listen, but don't pry. Respect the child's need for privacy. The details of the abuse need to be worked through with the help of a

professional. Be aware that it takes time to reveal the full extent of their experiences.
(164)

DON'T be overly protective. (165)

Reasons Children Are Often Fearful Of Telling:

- They blame themselves for the abuse and feel guilty for telling
- They are ashamed and embarrassed about the abuse
- They feel confused about their feelings for the perpetrator
- They may be afraid of the perpetrator and afraid that the abuse may reoccur (165)

CAUTION! In anger and desperation, you may want to seek revenge on the person who hurt a child you love. Exercise self-control, do not make threats, or attempt to approach the alleged perpetrator. If you take the law into your own hands, it will only complicate the matter for everyone, including the traumatized victim. Let the child know you are sorry about what happened to them and that you will do everything in your power to keep it from ever happening again. Show love and concern. Again, please do not try taking the law into your own hands, or it may be you who ends up in jail. The child will feel responsible for your fate as well as having to cope with the trauma of the sexual assault. Keep the child's best interests in mind and make cool-headed, wise decisions.
(164)

Facts About Sexual Abuse Disclosures:

Most disclosures are delayed. Of those children and youth who do disclose, between 8 and 22% withhold some of the facts of the sexual abuse. (166)

Within a year of the first sexual molestation, 75% of child sexual abuse victims do not tell, and 18% waited more than five years to reveal the sexual abuse. (166)

Almost 3/4 of children in all studies did not reveal abuse had occurred when first questioned. (167)

First time sexual abuse disclosures may sound unconvincing and be full of inconsistencies. Often they are compounded by feelings of anxiety. The coping skills that helped the child survive may be the very thing that now alters an accurate memory and perception of the abuse. In addition, other destructive and delinquent behaviors that child sexual abuse victims often display, leads some adults to invalidate the disclosure, which intensifies the anxiety, guilt, fear, and confusion of the abused child. (168)

Even if adults do believe the disclosure, often the threats that were made upon the child by the offender, in order to keep the abuse a "secret," actually come true. The family becomes divided, and when the perpetrator is a family member, he or she should be removed from the home, splitting the family unit further. The youth's world begins to fall apart and if there are no supports and effective intervention for the sexual abuse, the youth will retract the sexual abuse disclosure. (162)

Fabricated sexual abuse reports make up only 1 to 4% of all reported cases. Of these reports, 75% are reported by adults and 25% by children. Children only fabricate 0.5% of the time. (168)

If you suspect that someone is a sexual predator, but you are not acting upon a disclosure, before you make an official report, you should ask yourself this question; “On what evidence am I basing my suspicions?” For instance, if a person loves children and works well with them, this is not necessarily an indication that they are a pedophile. Count the cost to the person you suspect if he or she is innocent—without delaying your decision to report the suspicion in the event that there is a possibility that other children are being sexually molested by an alleged perpetrator. (164)

Even if the abuser is a relative or a close family friend, always report your knowledge or suspicion of child sexual abuse, as no one benefits from keeping these horrible secrets. If the perpetrator keeps getting away with this crime, it is usually the case that he or she has assaulted more than one child and will continue this pattern of sexual abuse. (164)

It is vital that you are discrete about your suspicions. Keep them confidential, except to report to the proper authorities. Do not take a chance of either ruining the reputation of a person who may be innocent or giving a guilty person an opportunity to flee or prepare a defense. (164)

When the evidence of child sexual abuse is obvious, so is the responsibility to report it immediately. (164)

In all 50 states, it is mandatory that medical staff, schoolteachers, and childcare workers report any knowledge or suspicion of child sexual abuse. If anyone refuses or neglects to report any kind of child abuse, they become an accessory to the crime and can be fined and imprisoned.

Who To Call To File A Report Of Child Sexual Abuse:

- The local police department
- The local sheriff’s department
- The local child protection agency

The designated agency for reporting child sexual abuse varies in most counties. The best place to call first is your local police department.

NOTE: According to law, your call will remain confidential and anonymous and no one needs to know who reported the incident. (168)

For more information, see Chapter Twenty-Two--The Law.

Chapter Sixteen

SEX TRAFFICKING INVOLVING CHILDREN

Trafficking Sex Rings:

Buying sex with a 12-year-old girl in Cambodia takes less time and effort than changing money in a bank or paying a telephone bill.

Svay Pak is a brothel village where immigrant child prostitutes from Viet Nam offer “boom-boom” (intercourse) and “yum-yum” (oral sex) for \$5 in cramped, clammy rooms and makeshift plywood cubicles.

Sex with a girl aged 10 to 13 costs about \$30. Younger girls cost more. A virgin costs a few hundred dollars. (182)

Child Prostitutes Have As Many As 40 Customers Per Day:

Child Prostitutes are subjected to as many as 40 customers per day in red-light districts often leaving them with untreated injuries and illnesses. (181)

Additional Forms of Sex Trafficking:

- Child Pornography (child engaged in sexually explicit conduct)
- Child Sex Tourism (organized networks effect a commercial sexual relationship by the tourist with residents at the destination.)
- Sexually Explicit performance (live or public acts or shows)
- Forced Marriage (by payment and/or the husband transfers her to another person)
- Mail-Order Bride (exploited by illicit agencies to traffic women into sexual exploitation) (114)

The Initiative Against Sexual Trafficking, accessed October 31, 2007 states that, each year sexual traffickers lure, coerce, trick, drug, kidnap, and sell millions of vulnerable women and children into the multi-billion dollar sex trade. In their daily lives victims of sexual trafficking endure unspeakable acts of physical brutality, violence and degradation including rape by “customers and pimps”, undergo forced abortions, acquire drug and alcohol dependencies, live in fear of their lives and in fear for the lives of their family and friends. They suffer acute psychological reactions as a result of their extreme physical and emotional trauma, and contract sexually transmitted diseases which all too often bring life-long illness or hasten death. If they survive, the physical, psychological and spiritual impacts of these experiences on victims are devastating and enduring.

Big Money Generated At The Expense Of Children:

Billions of dollars are generated annually on the street from human trafficking. (183)

The United Nations estimates the total market value of illicit human trafficking to be in excess of \$32 billion.

Trafficking Statistics Worldwide:

- According to **UNICEF**, more than 1.2 million children are trafficked every year.
- Approximately 30 million children have lost their childhood through sexual exploitation over the past 30 years
- **The Department of Justice** reports, the average age of a trafficked victim is 12-14 years old.

In the U.S.

- **The U.S. Dept of State** reports that, almost 300,000 American children are at risk for trafficking into the sex industry
- There are girls as young as 5 and 6 years old in the U.S. that are forced to do sexual acts for economic gain by their pimp
- Statistics from **The Department of Justice, Child Exploitation and Obscenity Section, accessed October 31, 2007**, state that younger children, many below the age of 10, have been increasingly drawn into serving tourists

In The U.S. A Child Is Reported Missing Every 40 Seconds:

- That is over 2,000 per day
- Over 800,000 per year
- 500,000 missing children are never reported
- **The National Incidence Studies of Missing, Abducted, Runaway, and Thrown-away Children** report that 450,000 children run away from home each year. (184)

One out of three teens of the street will be lured into survival sex within 48 hours of leaving home. [Catholic Charities USA](#) has been a leader in developing services and advocacy for U.S. citizen children and youth who have been caught up in the sex trafficking trade. (184)

Trafficking In Persons—Legal Definition:

The federal **Trafficking Victims Protection Act** of 2000 defines severe forms of trafficking in persons as sex trafficking in which a commercial sex act is induced by force, fraud, or coercion, or in which the person induced to perform such act has not attained 18 years of age; or the recruitment, harboring, transportation, provision, or obtaining of a person for labor or services, through the use of force, fraud, or coercion for the purpose of subjection to involuntary servitude, convict labor, debt bondage, or slavery. (184)

There Are Three Phases In The Trafficking Process:

- The recruitment phase—luring or kidnapping the victim
- The transit phase—transporting the victim
- The destination phase—assigning the victim to their fate

Reasons Children Are So Easy To Victimize:

- They are tempted by the chance to earn money and believe the stories they are told
- Many young people who fall victim to traffickers believe that they are going to get a real job in a hotel, a bar, or a private home
- Some believe that they will be getting married
- Some are unhappy in their home situation and are trying to find a better life
- Many have suffered abuse from their parents and want to escape
- Many have not succeeded at school and see no future for themselves in their own environment
- Sometimes they are members of a minority that suffers discrimination in their own country
- Some want to escape their poverty
- Sometimes they are kidnapped by the traffickers and sold **Child Prostitution, Child Pornography and Trafficking in Children for Sexual Purposes.** (190)

Common Ways Traffickers Keep Young People Submissive:

- Taking away their identification documents
- Threats of reporting them to the authorities
- Claiming that the young person owes a debt of money
- Not allowing the young person to have money
- Violence or threats of violence
- Threats of violence towards members of the young person's family
- Keeping the young person locked up or limiting their freedom in other ways (185)

The Underlying Causes Of Trafficking And The Commercial Sexual Exploitation Of Children Are Diverse And Include:

- War
- Natural disasters
- Economic injustice
- Fundamental differences between the rich and the poor and lack of harmony between them
- Large-scale migration and urbanization
- Societal and family disintegration
- Lack of protection available to children at risk
- Underfunded or failed social services

The common factor that identifies a *child victim of trafficking* is that they are being exploited or used unfairly. The child is forced to either earn money for another person or is being used to work for no pay. Either way, someone is taking advantage of him or her. Since the wishes of the child do not matter and *the child is used for the profit of another person, the child is the victim of trafficking.* (185)

Legal systems commonly fail to prevent injustice toward children or to protect them from criminal acts, and systems of governance more often than not display indifference toward the exploitation of children. Further, discrimination, gender gaps in education, and a double standard of morality for men and women contribute to a climate of inequality and exploitation. (186)

Children Trafficked Within The United States:

Children who are U.S. citizens are trafficked within the United States. An estimated 300,000 American children are sexually exploited each year. Exploiters include criminal networks, family members, acquaintances, strangers, local pimps, other youth, pedophiles, and transient males. Commercially, sexually exploited children cut across socio-economic, race, ethnic, and gender lines. Over 75% of the children are from middle class backgrounds. (187)

Traffickers might be part of a well-organized criminal network or individuals who play a part in one or more of the various stages of the operation, such as providing false documents, transporting victims, or offering his or her home as a place to keep victims until they are transported. These criminals are very dangerous and willing to commit serious crimes of violence to avoid detection and protect their financial interests. (185)

A 2011 *TIP (Trafficking In Persons)* report reveals that, "With estimates of 1.5 million people enslaved in the United States alone, it is imperative that this nation is seen as a leader in the fight against human trafficking and in the care for the survivors." (185)

Vanishing, Forgotten Children:

Both girls and boys are trafficked for a variety of purposes, not just sexual exploitation, but very little is known about them: whom they are, where they are, or under what conditions they suffer because very few of them have been found. (185)

In much of the world, there is virtually no data about child trafficking victims. The U.S. government has begun paying attention to the problem of international trafficking in children, but does not pay as much attention to the problem of sex trafficking of children here in the United States. Many people are unaware of human trafficking, including people who should know about it, such as law enforcement and service providers. In October 2002, ECPAT-USA, in partnership with the **International Organization for Adolescents** (IOFA), launched an unprecedented, citywide outreach and educational project to address this problem. (185)

Supply And Demand:

Human traffickers operate in circumstances where there are large numbers of people who are desperate for relief from poverty, lack of real opportunities for improvement

because of personal difficulties, and when there is a demand for their labor or services in other places. (185)

As with adult victims, traffickers abduct children and young people in many different ways. It is a complex crime, which is committed by clever, devious people quite good at deception. Though much of the demand is for sexual services, the victims do not always know that they will be sexually exploited; often they believe that they are going to a respectable job, only to find the true nature of the work after they arrive.

For example, a young person might answer an advertisement for what appears to be legitimate work as a food and drink server or perhaps as a cleaning and maintenance worker, but instead they become prisoners, forced into prostitution. Some are promised work as a model, but are used to make pornographic movies instead. A young girl may fall in love with a young man who promises to take her to a foreign country and marry her, but his real intention is to sell her to his friends for sex. A small boy might be offered a chance to go abroad and get an education, but find that he is put on the streets to beg and to steal for his "master."

Demand For Increasingly Younger Children:

Children can become the victims of a trafficking operation at any age, depending on the type of exploitation they will suffer. Teenagers are often trafficked for sexual exploitation. Older children sometimes know they will provide sexual services to adults; however, they are completely unaware of the level of abuse to which they will be subjected or of the physical and psychological damage. Younger children can begin as beggars and thieves and exploited in the labor market in several ways. (185)

The sex sector involves pornography, prostitution, and trafficking in children for sexual purposes and for profit. Child exploiters deliberately seek occupations that bring them into frequent contact with children and can often be found among the most highly esteemed members of a society. Pedophiles constitute a significant group of the offenders. The child victims of commercial sexual exploitation are both boys and girls, although they are primarily girls between 10 and 18 years of age. Research suggests that the age of the children involved is decreasing, and sexual exploitation of children as young as age 6 is documented. (188)

In Fayetteville NC, a woman sold her 5 year old daughter into sex slavery for drug debts. The little girl was raped, and then killed.

Since there is a demand for, and taste in young children of all ages, the exploiters will supply these children to their customers; especially on the internet.

Those Who Are Supposed To Protect Children Are Often The "Worst Enemy":

The unlawful recruitment and sale of children across international borders, is an organized industry ranging from small businesses to large enterprises. The business involves deception, kidnapping and enslavement, smuggling, false passports, bribery, and corruption. (188)

For instance, Nepal, located between India and China, has powerful interests that control and maintain the structures within the sex sector (area of sexual operation). National case studies indicate sexual exploitation of children continues to flourish there, partly because it is protected and supported by corrupt politicians, police, armed forces, and civil servants who receive bribes, demand sexual favors, and are themselves customers or owners of brothels. (189)

The commercial sexual exploitation of children is an atrocity. It has rightly been called “the ultimate evil.” It denies children their fundamental rights. It has devastating psychological and physical consequences for them. It is a perversion of the natural order—adults should be there to protect and nurture children, not take advantage of their emotionally and physically vulnerable state. (190)

By the very nature of the practice of human trafficking, all victims are in horrible, life threatening conditions, but children are arguably the most vulnerable. Children lack the strength and maturity to escape from traffickers or to cope with the harmful effects of trafficking. (184)

The Friendly Enemy Workbooks

Adolescent Workbook

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WHY I'M GIVING AWAY THIS VITAL INFORMATION

If I am able to help anyone who has been devastated by childhood sexual abuse and exploitation, I am indeed fulfilled. I give all homage to my Lord for this calling on my life and count all the work, sweat and tears but a small sacrifice for having been able to help dry the tears of the ones affected most deeply.

I have the deepest admiration for all of those who are in the trenches of this war, fighting face to face with the enemy and for those who are blessed to actually rescue and embrace the victims with such great compassion- offering them back their dignity, their trust and their ability to love and be loved, at least to some degree in this life.

My desire is that people worldwide will be set free with the knowledge unlocked within the content of this Adult Workbook, the Adolescent Workbook and the Children's Workbook. By providing this education on the Awareness and Prevention of Child Sexual Abuse and Exploitation to you free of charge, it is my hope that you will pass it along to as many others as you possibly can.

Thank you for joining me on the battlefield.

Sincerely, Lorraine

We all agree that.....



The Friendly Enemy Children's Workbook

The Children's Workbook supports an interactive, activity-based lesson that introduces children to the suspicious behavior of pedophiles as they work to coax a child into submitting to their demands.

While many contemporary programs focus on teaching the child to yell, fight and tell if they are touched in the wrong way, **The Friendly Enemy Children's Workbook** also offers children ways to recognize the characteristics of abuse and ways to avoid or prevent situations from which sexual abuse can arise.

Facilitated by a parent or other trusted adult, this book can give children the tools they need to stop abuse before it hurts them.

“...someone who loves you will not play bad touching games with you and make you feel unhappy, uncomfortable and afraid.”





This is Sydney. In February of 2014 she did a Girl Scout project that took her to Costa Rica with her mother and sister

Her Project was to teach the children there about...

The Friendly Enemy

WHAT A BLESSING!

These are public school children in Costa Rica learning to recognize "The Friendly Enemy"

One of the children said...

"God sent you here to save our lives"



Several Books were brought to Haiti by a Missionary in 2012

The Adolescent Workbook was also Translated into Spanish

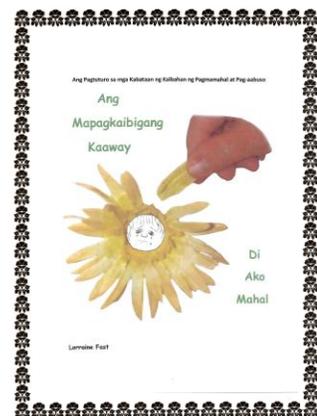
Creole



Spanish



Tagalog



From Costa Rica Misionaries took the Books to other South American Countries

Why we Teach Children the Proper Names for Body Parts

The Case for Teaching Kids 'Vagina,' 'Penis,' and 'Vulva' - The Atlantic

<https://www.theatlantic.com/health/archive/2013/04/the-case-for...kids.../274969/>

1.

Apr 15, 2013 - Teaching **children** anatomically **correct** terms, age-appropriately, says ... to report, especially **should** they need to report to **law** enforcement or the ... "Babies have some **body parts** that are the same and some that are different," she said. ... **parts** are different--unless we **know** which private **part** the baby has.

Why you should teach your kids correct names for genitals - The Globe ...

<https://www.theglobeandmail.com/life/...of...kids-correct-names.../article23313079/>

1.

Mar 5, 2015 - **Kids** who **know the correct** terminology for genitalia are more equipped ... "Parents who can openly discuss and **name body parts**, what they do and ... In this **case**, it's important for parents to get over their own reticence, early.

Call Children's Private Body Parts What They Are | Psychology Today

<https://www.psychologytoday.com/.../call-children-s-private-body-parts-what-they-ar...>

1.

Mar 6, 2017 - **Children** who **know the correct names** for their genitals feel better ... **Children should** be taught the standard terms for all of their **body parts**, ...

Teaching Children the Real Names for Body Parts - The New York Times

<https://www.nytimes.com/2016/.../teaching-children-the-real-names-for-body-parts.html>

Nov 1, 2016 - Teaching **Children** the **Real Names** for **Body Parts** ... Ideally, parents **should** start teaching those terms even before their **children** can talk, ... "Once they **learn the correct** terms they're going to use them," Dr. Wurtele said.
Missing: court cases

Why Are We Afraid to Teach Kids to Say Vagina?

www.huffingtonpost.ca/sandra.../teaching-kids-body-part-names_b_2697742.html

1.

2.

Feb 18, 2013 - These people can't really believe that the word areola **should** not be spoken by **children**. ... Giving **proper names** to private **body parts** revokes the mystique behind ... because I didn't even **know the proper name** for a sanitary napkin. ... This is not the **case** with my daughter, as she tells of this one and that ...

Children's Rights: International Laws | Law Library of Congress

<https://www.loc.gov/law/help/child-rights/international-law.php>

Jul 2, 2015 - Among other DRC principles, a **child** is entitled to a **name** and nationality; ... States Parties **must** specify a minimum age for admission to employment or ... found in **case law** under regional human rights treaties (e.g., **children's** right to be ... safeguards adopted to ensure voluntariness (article 3(1-3), in **part**).

Common Legal Words - CT Judicial Branch

<https://www.jud.ct.gov/legalterms.htm>

1.

Alternate Juror: A juror selected as a substitute in **case** another juror **must** leave the jury ... Answer: **A court** document, or pleading, in a civil **case**, by which the ... facts about a **child** involved in a **case**, including full **name** of the **child**, date of birth, Filing: Giving the **court** clerk legal papers which become **part** of the **case** file.

Psychology and Law: A Critical Introduction

<https://books.google.com/books?isbn=1139484893>

Andreas Kapardis - 2009 - Psychology

body maps do not facilitate **children's** reports, and advise against the use of ... data in trial **court** transcripts, Mason (1991) examined 122 appellate **court decisions** in ... well advised not to give **children** the **names of body parts** or to suggest functions ... Some authors **must** be trained in the **proper** use of AD dolls as an aid to ...

When Should a Child Be Taken from His Parents? | The New Yorker

<https://www.newyorker.com/.../2017/.../when-should-a-child-be-taken-from-his-paren...>

1.

Aug 7, 2017 - In family **court**, judges **must** decide whether the risks at home ... Sherman: How do you **know** the **child** was left alone for thirty minutes?

Child Abuse: Guide to Investigating Child Abuse

<https://books.google.com/books?isbn=0788176331>

Shay Bilchik - 1997 - Political Science

Members of the **child** protection team **must** be familiar with highly specialized technical ... How the **law** determines consent is often confusing, even in the **case** of a ... **must** be equally familiar with various family or slang terms for **body parts** and ...

Investigators **must know** not only both the slang and professional terms, but ...

Searches related to children must know the correct name of body parts in court cases

anatomically correct names for body parts

child friendly names for private parts

how to talk to toddlers about private parts

kid friendly words for private parts

kid names for private parts

what to call toddlers private parts

body parts for toddlers worksheets

names of body parts and organs



Why I wrote The Friendly Enemy Books

I have always loved teaching children and communicate easily with them.

Because of my ability to help kids understand even difficult subjects I had many parents ask me to talk to their kids about the S word. Of course they meant sexual matters. In the 80s that word was taboo and something most parents dreaded talking to their children about.

In 1982 I set out to write a little "Help Book" on the subject to give to parents to read to their kids.

As I began my research I came upon the word Pedophile.

I prayed for guidance because just thinking about learning more on this subject was unimaginable to me.

Never the less, I began to feel a tugging in my spirit to learn more about this issue for the sake of warning others. But the more I learned, the more I argued with God. "No; please don't require this of me, Lord."

It was almost too horrid to read about and I couldn't get myself prepared to write a book about it. I wanted to just forget the whole idea.

After three days of stubbornly making excuses why I couldn't pursue this task; I began to think about another person who argued with God about doing what he was told to do. His name was Jonah. He ended up being thrown off of a ship, swallowed by a big fish and then spit out of the fish's mouth, up onto a beach.

So, after giving in to my conscience I decided it was best instead to pray for the courage to do what I knew was right. I would follow through with this daunting task.

That year my husband Joel and I set out to researching the subject of child sexual abuse.

That research brought us into contact with parents and other family members of children who were victims of sexual abuse; and with adult victims who continued to live with the debilitating results of their abuse. Their stories were heart wrenching, which only made us more determined to do all we could to help fight this battle.

It still goes on today worldwide and the statistics are staggering.

Our prayer is that many, many people in every nation will be reached with our Free Education on the Awareness and Prevention of Child Sexual Abuse and Trafficking.

We have already begun to have it translated into other languages. You can help by viewing our website and spreading the word to everyone you know to learn how to protect children from this vile crime.

Please don't hesitate. Go to our website at

www.thefriendlyenemy.org





The Friendly Enemy
Training The Trainer Contract

The purpose of this training module is to teach adults and child/adolescent care takers how to look for signs and symptoms of child sexual abuse and how to react when it occurs; and to train them how to teach children to recognize sexual abuse as such, how to recognize the sex offender and how to react if it should occur. The goal of this training module is Awareness and Prevention of Child Sexual Abuse and Exploitation.

Program Information:

Name of Organization receiving training: _____

Address:

Phone Number: _____ Cell: _____

E-Mail Address: _____

Aforementioned organization shall receive training on The Friendly Enemy, Child Sexual Abuse Education, on the _____ day of _____ 20____.

Beginning at _____ (AM) _____ (PM) and ending at _____ (AM) _____ (PM)

The Training the Trainer course can be compensated with donations from the recipients.

As recipients of this service, the organization and its members and employees shall:

1. Do no seminars for outside agencies other than the aforementioned organization.
2. Not reproduce any training manuals, workbooks or soft ware for outside use for the purpose of being paid for this material.

* Note: This is copyrighted material and any violations such as reproducing materials for any other purpose than to educate the general public free of charge is punishable by law.

If you wish to revise this information in any way it must be with the written permission of the author, Lorraine M. Fast.

Signature: _____ Date: _____

Signature

Training Coordinator: _____ Date: _____

IN THE UNITED STATES, MORE THAN 300,000 CHILDREN, AGES 12 TO 14, ARE TARGETED FOR SEXUAL BONDAGE. VICTIMS WHO RESIST THE DEMANDS OF THEIR PIMPS ARE CAGED AND STARVED UNTIL THEY SUBMIT.

THE AVERAGE LENGTH OF TIME A VICTIM SURVIVES THIS TYPE OF ENSLAVEMENT IS 7 YEARS.

THE DEMAND IS INCREASING AND NOW THE AGE OF THE CHILDREN IS GETTING YOUNGER AND YOUNGER. EVEN INFANTS ARE BEING VICTIMIZED FOR PROFIT.

TRAFFICKING OF CHILDREN FOR SEX IS BRINGING IN HUNDREDS OF BILLIONS OF DOLLARS A YEAR....AND IT IS IN YOUR BACK YARD.....IN YOUR TOWNS AND YOUR CITIES.

WITH THIS IS THE DEVASTATING FACT THAT 1 IN 4 GIRLS AND 1 IN 6 BOYS ARE SEXUALLY MOLESTED BY SOMEONE THEY KNOW, LOVE AND TRUST.

“THE FRIENDLY ENEMY”



WITH THE RIGHT KIND OF EDUCATION WE CAN ALL FIGHT THIS WAR AGAINST CHILDREN.

For your Free Education on the Awareness and Prevention of Child Sexual Abuse and Trafficking go to:

www.thefriendlyenemy.org

Our Mission

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Thank you for joining me on the battlefield.

Sincerely,

Lorraine



Office of the Child Advocate

Mandated Reporting

(D) Sexual abuse of a child; or

(E) Sexual exploitation of a child.

(10) "Sexual abuse" means a person's employing, using, persuading, inducing, enticing, or coercing any minor who is not such person's spouse to engage in any act which involves:

A long list is given along with all of the necessary information on Mandated Reporting.

This Web Site is an excellent reference for all related information.

<https://oca.georgia.gov/>



Office of the Child Advocate

Ashley Willcott, J.D., C.W.L.S.
Director

Child Abuse and Neglect Reporting

If you suspect that a child is being abused or neglected, the Office of the Child Advocate (OCA) encourages you to make a report to the Division of Family and Children Services (DFCS). In order to make a report to DFCS, you may:

1. Call Centralized Intake at 1-855-422-4453. A report can be made 24 hours a day and 7 days a week.
2. E-mail the **Mandated Reporter** attached to cpsintake@dhr.state.ga.us. You will receive an auto-reply stating that the CPS report has been received.
or
3. Fax the **Mandated Report** to 229-317-9663. Faxed reports convert to a PDF (Adobe) format and are automatically forwarded to the cpsintake@dhr.state.ga.us **e-mail box**.
For more information on Mandated Reporting, go to the Mandated Reporter tab under Training.

You can find all of the information about
Mandatory Reporting of Child Abuse

Including Child Sexual Abuse at the following Web Site

<https://oca.georgia.gov/mandated-reporter>

If You've Been Assaulted:

- **Call the Police and report the crime.** You owe it to yourself and the abuser's "next victim."

! Call 911

- **Get medical and mental health attention immediately.**
- **Get Support From Other People - like family, friends and professionals**

It's hard to know what to do, how to feel, or what your options are after a sexual assault. Please know that you're not alone. Below are some things to keep in mind. If you are in immediate danger or seriously injured.

1. **Your safety is important.** Are you in a safe place? If you're not feeling safe, consider reaching out to someone you trust for support. You don't have to go through this alone.
2. **What happened was not your fault.** Something happened to you that you didn't want to happen—and that's not OK.
3. **Call the National Sexual Assault Hotline at 800.656.HOPE (4673).**
4. You'll be connected to a trained staff member from a [local sexual assault service provider](#) in your area. They will direct you to the appropriate local health facility that can care for survivors of sexual assault. Some service providers may be able to send a trained advocate to accompany you.

When you call the National Sexual Assault Hotline, a staff member will walk you through the process of getting help at your own pace.

