

Crisis Information Booklet

Information and Resources
for Parents and Carers



Acknowledgements:

In producing this booklet Bravehearts would like to acknowledge the awesome work of the many staff, volunteers and supporters who have contributed to the growth of our organisation over the years.

Bravehearts would also like to dedicate this booklet to all of the children and young people who are survivors of child sexual assault, and the supporting families, carers and friends around them.

This Booklet has been produced by Bravehearts Inc - a therapeutic, support and advocacy service for survivors of child sexual assault. Bravehearts is actively involved in education, prevention, early intervention and research programs relating to child sexual assault.

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Bravehearts
PO Box 575
Arundel BC
Qld, 4214

BRAVE HEARTS



"Protecting children against sexual assault"

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Bravehearts Branch Contacts



Queensland (Head Office)

☎ 1800 114 474 (free call)
✉ PO Box 575, Arundel BC, Qld 4215
✉ admin@bravehearts.org.au

Queensland (Springwood Counselling Office)

☎ 1800 114 474 (free call)

New South Wales

☎ 02 8216 6360
☎ 02 8216 6213
✉ PO Box R994, Royal Exchange, NSW 1225
✉ Bravehearts_nsw@yahoo.com.au

Western Australia

☎ 08 9757 9999
✉ PO Box 1829, Margaret River, WA 6285
✉ westaustbravehearts@westnet.com.au

Also check out our websites:

www.bravehearts.org.au

www.ditto.com.au

www.whiteballoon.com.au

www.myspace.com/braveheartsaustralia

Who is Bravehearts?

Hetty Johnston founded Bravehearts Inc with the inaugural *White Balloon Day* in Child Protection Week in September 1997. *White Balloon Day* was created in response to the revelation that a family member was a paedophile. A brave disclosure by a 7 year old led to the realisation that this much loved family elder had preyed on innocent children and their trusting parents for over 40 years. Compounding this tragedy was the fact that this 40 year reign of terror had never been disclosed, let alone reported.



Bravehearts Inc. has evolved into an organisation whose purpose is to provide therapeutic, support and advocacy services to survivors of child sexual assault. We are also actively involved in education, prevention, early intervention and research programs relating to child sexual assault.

Bravehearts *makes a difference in child protection* and is forging a movement for change in how child sexual assault is dealt with by the criminal justice sector, government, institutions, churches and the community at large.

As well as supporting survivors of child sexual assault, Bravehearts is uniquely positioned to deal with the effects of this crime because:

- We deal exclusively with the issue of childhood sexual assault in Australia;
- We provide services for children affected by sexual assault as well as their non-offending siblings, parents and caregivers;
- We are focused on prevention and early intervention as well as healing and activism; and
- We have no religious affiliation and take no position on age, gender, sexuality, culture or economic status.

Because we specialise in the provision of therapeutic and support services to all survivors of child sexual assault, our staff are experienced and have knowledge of the unique context and effects of this form of abuse/assault. Our holistic approach allows us to provide for the wide range of survivors' needs.

No Excuses for Child Sexual Assault
Never Ever

Bravehearts is continually expanding the programs we offer. The many programs we offer include:

Counselling Services: We provide counselling and support to children and adolescents who have experienced, or are at risk of, child sexual assault. The program also provides support services for client's non-offending family members.



Advocacy and Support: This program provides specialised and accurate advice and assists survivors, families and community members in the resolution of their concerns through appropriate channels.

Ditto's Keep Safe Adventure - CD-Rom: The first of its kind in addressing the issue of protective behaviours for children and young people, DKSA has become an invaluable tool in teaching children and young people about personal safety. (See page 25)

Ditto's Keep Safe Adventure - Education Program: A fun, live, interactive personal safety education program based on DKSA CD-Rom, sees Ditto travelling to schools and child care centres.

Respect MySpace: Our partnership with MySpace aims to provide information to those young people, utilising MySpace, who are at risk of sexual assault and enabling them to access help and support.

Adult Education: These programs provide training and awareness workshops on risk management for staff and volunteers in organisations that have contact with children. The workshops are also available to other interested parties such as parent groups.

White Balloon Awareness Campaign: Held annually since 1997, the campaign was labelled a 'phenomenon' by Senior Police when the 1999 campaign resulted in a staggering 514% increase in disclosures.

Sexual Assault Disclosure Scheme: SADS was developed with the assistance of an interagency working party. It encourages survivors to disclose and as such stands to protect thousands of children from known predators.

Loud & Clear: Produced in conjunction with Qld Police & the Qld Law Society, this free educative booklet provides adult survivors with vital information about the process of the criminal justice system.

Crisis Information Pack: This publication was produced to provide information to parents and family members where there are concerns about child sexual assault. It also includes information for adult survivors and an extensive list of contacts.

Research and Lobbying Program: We are actively involved in research, policy development and lobbying that aims to prevent, respond to, and ultimately reduce the incidence of child sexual assault in our communities.

For more information on our programs and products, please visit our websites listed on Page 1

Facts and stats about child sexual assault

What is child sexual assault?

Child sexual assault is any form of sexual behaviour that involves and/or is imposed upon a child.



Prevalence

- It is estimated that 1 in 3 girls and 1 in 6 boys are victims of sexual assault.
- Girls and boys of all ages are sexually assaulted and victims are sometimes toddlers, young children and even babies.
- Child sexual assault spans all races, economic classes and ethnic groups.
- It is estimated that more than 150,000 children under the age of 17 years in Queensland have been sexually assaulted and an estimated 420,000 Queenslanders over the age of 18 are survivors of sexual assault.
- In 2000-01 the Queensland Police recorded 2,635 sexual offences against victims aged 0-19 years. They involved 208 children aged 0-4, 541 aged 5-9, 1,000 aged 10-14, and 886 aged 15-19.

The Offenders

- One in three child sexual offenders are adolescents.
- Around 80 per cent of the time, the offender is known to the child.
- Only about 17% of reported sexual offences result in a conviction, a figure consistent with data from other States and overseas.
- Females do sexually assault in a small proportion of cases, approximately 5% of female victims and 20% of male victims experience sexual assault perpetrated by a female.

The Effects

- Some 70% of psychiatric patients are known to have been sexually assaulted as children.
- 80 to 85% of women in Australian prisons have been victims of incest or other forms of abuse.
- 70% of all prisoners were abused as children.
- Effects may include extreme distrust of others, self-blame, stigma, self-hatred and self-harming behaviours such as substance abuse, eating disorders, suicide and a subconscious attraction to and re-victimisation by abusive partners.

The Economic Costs

- A recent Australian study funded by a Criminology Research Council Grant, conservatively estimates the (tangibles) cost to society of child sexual assault to be in excess of \$180,000 per child.
- At a national level, the Australian Bureau of Criminal Intelligence conservatively estimates 40,000 Australian children will be sexually assaulted each year. That equates to \$7.2 billion dollars annually.

Disclosing

- 169 child sex offenders who admitted having committed at least one sexual offence against a child later disclosed offences concerning 1,010 children.
- One in five parents, who were aware that their child had been sexually assaulted, did not report the sexual assault.
- Project Axis sought information from 66 non-government schools about their policies for dealing with suspected child sexual assault - only six had a specific policy in place. Of the 51 community groups contacted only three had established any policy for handling suspicions or disclosures of child sexual assault.

For more statistics check out our Facts and Stats paper:
<http://www.bravehearts.org.au/positionstatement.ews>

Spotting the First Signs:

Children often lack the words to describe sexual assault, therefore finding it exceptionally difficult to disclose. The fear of a negative reaction and possible punishment can also stop them from speaking out.

Children may try to subtly open the conversation by asking, "Do you like so and so?.....I don't". Or "I've got a secret". Unfortunately, the more severe the degree of sexual assault the less likely it is that the child/young person will disclose. This is why it is important for parents/carers to be vigilant for symptoms of assault. Some may be:

- * Vaginal, penile or anal soreness, discharge or bleeding
- * Fear of being hurt during nappy-changing or dressing
- * Loss of concentration
- * Development of an eating disorder
- * Fear of being alone with a particular person
- * Showing a knowledge of sexual behaviour beyond their years
- * Sexual themes in artwork, stories or play
- * Bedwetting or soiling after being toilet trained
- * Acting Out behaviours: for example, *aggression, destructive behaviours, truanting behaviour*
- * Acting In behaviours: for example, *withdrawal from friends, depression*
- * Problems with friends and school work
- * Vague symptoms of illness such as headache or tummy ache



These indicators should be viewed as 'red flags' - a sign that something may be worrying the child. It should not be automatically assumed that sexual assault is occurring. Talking to the child may reveal something quite innocent. It is important, however, not to dismiss significant changes in behaviour, fears or physical symptoms

How to Respond...

When a child or young person discloses child sexual assault they will more than likely be experiencing many negative feelings. They may feel:

- 🌀 Scared
- 🌀 Guilty
- 🌀 Ashamed
- 🌀 Angry
- 🌀 Confused
- 🌀 Powerless



You in turn may be feeling:

- 🌀 Shock
- 🌀 Guilt
- 🌀 Shame
- 🌀 Confusion
- 🌀 Outrage
- 🌀 Disgust
- 🌀 Sadness
- 🌀 Anger
- 🌀 Disbelief

Although all of your feelings DO matter it is essential for you to remain calm and in control of your feelings so the young person is reassured that they have done the right thing by disclosing and that something WILL be done to keep them safe.

Show your care and concern by:

- 🌀 Listening carefully to all they say
- 🌀 Telling them you believe them
- 🌀 Telling them it is NOT their fault
- 🌀 Telling them they are NOT responsible for the assault and that you are very proud they told you
- 🌀 Letting them know you will do everything in your power to ensure everything that can be done, will be done

Your response to any disclosure of an assault can be the first important step in stopping the assault and protecting the child/young person from further harm. It is the first step to guarantee the child/young person's safety and well-being as well as meeting the immediate and future needs of the child/young person.

This initial response can vary depending on circumstances and needs. Responses may consist of implementing protective strategies, engaging appropriate services or making reports to relevant authorities. No matter the initial response, it is important that the child/young person's well-being and safety be assured at each and every action taken in relation to the assault.

Due to the stressful situation disclosure often brings, feelings of confusion and powerlessness are natural for parents and carers. The following are suggestions of possible actions to take after disclosure:

- ✓ Say they did well to tell you and that you are VERY proud of them, as you understand it must have been very hard to do.
- ✓ Tell them that you love them and NOTHING will change that.
- ✓ Write everything down so you don't forget in the crisis of the moment. Use short sentences using the child's exact words as best you can.
- ✓ Don't force them to talk about it (be aware of asking direct questions as this may impede any ensuing investigations).
- ✓ Try not to 'freak out' or panic in front of the child/young person. Do what you need to do to stay as calm and as normal as possible in front of them.
- ✓ Ring a friend or family member to come over for support.
- ✓ After disclosure, write down behaviours and any things they may have said hinting at the assault previously that didn't make sense then, but does now.



- ✓ DO NOT blame yourself; the **only** person responsible is the perpetrator.
- ✓ Do what you need to do to make the child feel safe.
- ✓ Do not let many people know until police have charged or questioned the offender. Only tell those who need to know and those you are positive you can trust.

You will not be helping if you:

- Make promises you cannot keep, such as promising not to tell anyone.
- Interrogate the child/young person by pushing for details. You are there to listen to what they want to tell you (Beware of asking direct questions as this may impede any ensuing official investigations).
- Indiscriminately discuss details with those not directly involved with helping and supporting the child/young person.

If you suspect child sexual assault, but no disclosure has been made, always remain aware of the emotional distress the child/young person may be experiencing. Approach the child in a caring and sensitive manner by assuring them that you are there to listen, and that you will help if there is a problem.

Listening 100% means:

- **Having eye contact at the child or young person's level**
- **Listening and responding to the child or young person's perspective**
- **Checking that you have understood what they wanted to say**
- **Putting your adult thoughts aside**

Survival Hints for Parents/Carers

- * Let your child know that you are **willing to talk** about what has happened. Give the child/young person the choice of when they want to talk, who they want to talk to, and what they want to talk about.
- * You also need the opportunity to **talk about how you are feeling**. It is important to find people who will listen and not judge you.
- * Often there is a tendency to 'walk on egg shells' in dealing with a child who has been sexually assaulted. Children still need the security of **sensible, firm limits**.
- * **Respect your child's feelings** but don't be frightened of doing what you think is right for them.
- * Your child has considerable resources, despite the sexual assault. **Telling someone about the assault is a courageous first step** in her/his recovery.
- * **Sometimes, things have to get a bit worse before they get better**. Some children seem to get more difficult after the assault is out in the open and stopped. Often this is because, for the first time, they feel safe to express their fear, anger and distress. The tantrums, nightmares and moods won't last forever.
- * **Talk to other parents** who are going through the same thing. You will probably find you have a lot in common.
- * **Don't expect too much of yourself**. You have had an enormous shock and tremendous demands have been placed on you. Give yourself time and recognition for surviving such a crisis.

Why didn't I know?

Why didn't my child tell me?

It is so hard for anyone to disclose sexual assault. For children who do not have the language or the understanding of what has happened, it can be even more difficult.

Some of the reasons children don't tell are:

- * They often feel it is their fault because they let it happen.
- * They feel guilty about their body's natural reaction to sexual activity (even though this is beyond their control).
- * They feel disclosure may cause family problems or breakdowns.
- * The offender may be someone the child/ young person heavily relies on.
- * They fear they will be blamed, punished or not believed.
- * They fear they will be taken away from their homes and their families if they speak out.
- * They fear disclosure will cause harm to someone or something they love and care for, such as family members or



Offenders usually put a great deal of effort into ensuring that a child remains silent. Apart from promises, threats and bribes, offenders also take advantage of the child's powerlessness by presenting a distorted or false view of what is happening. Some of the ways offenders 'trick' children into secrecy include convincing the child that:

- ✗ They are somehow responsible for the sexual assault.
- ✗ No one will believe them if they tell.
- ✗ Others will blame them for the assault.
- ✗ They will be punished and not the abuser.
- ✗ They will be to blame if the offender goes to jail.
- ✗ They will be to blame if the family breaks up.
- ✗ They will be to blame if others in the family are upset.
- ✗ They are bad in some way and this is why the assault happened in the first place.
- ✗ They will not be 'special' anymore.
- ✗ No one would believe them if they told.

This puts the child/young person in the role of family protector where they feel responsible for the welfare of the entire family. These lies and bribes invariably ensure the silence of the child/young person.

**Now I know...
but why isn't everything better?**

Parents and children often face problems within their relationship after disclosure. This can be quite disconcerting for parents who are doing their best to protect and support their children. Self-blame for parents is a common occurrence during this time, as mothers often feel responsible for the pain their children are feeling.



IT IS NOT YOUR FAULT!

The **only** person responsible is the offender.

Recognising how offenders operate may assist with making sense of the problems parents and children deal with after disclosure. Offenders create and promote difficulty in the relationship by using lies and tricks to keep the assault a secret. This in turn causes serious issues within the relationship of the parent and child.



There are many effects of an offender's tricks and lies:

- ✎ The main issue is that of keeping secrets. Consequently, it becomes difficult for parents and children to discuss what has happened, and the feelings involved. Time is the only solution in the rebuilding of the parent/child relationship. It will take time and patience to develop new behaviours and ways to again talk about difficult things.
- ✎ The offender has encouraged the parent and child to blame each other for the assault when the **ONLY** blame is that of the offender. Your child/young person may have been told lies about you for a long time and it will take time to re-establish trust within the relationship.
- ✎ Your child has more than likely been tricked into believing you are too weak to cope with the truth or be able to help. This in turn may have set in motion behaviours that have forced the child/young person to protect you by not disclosing upsetting things. It will take time to reconnect and reopen the channels of communication.

Although the assault may have ended with disclosure, your relationship with your child may still face some difficult challenges in releasing the influence of the offender's tricks, lies and bribes from the child's life.

What steps do I take now?

What to say:



If a child even hints in a vague way that sexual assault has occurred, encourage him or her to talk freely. Don't make judgmental comments.

- Show that you understand and take seriously what the child is saying. Child and adolescent psychiatrists have found that children who are listened to and understood do much better than those who are not. The response to the disclosure of sexual assault is critical to the child's ability to resolve and heal the trauma of sexual assault.
- Assure the child that they did the right thing in telling. A child who is close to the abuser may feel guilty about revealing the secret. The child may feel frightened if the abuser has threatened to harm the child or other family members as punishment for telling the secret.
- Tell the child that he or she is not to blame for the sexual assault. Most children in attempting to make sense out of the sexual assault will believe that somehow they caused it or may even view it as a form of punishment for imagined or real wrongdoings.
- Finally, offer the child protection, and promise that you will promptly take steps to see that the sexual assault stops.



***Remember: adults are responsible
for protecting children***

Report any suspicion of child sexual assault

-  If the sexual assault is within the family, report it to your State's child protection authority (See pages 21-22).
-  If the sexual assault is outside of the family, report it to your local police station.

While each State and Territory has its own legislation, the child protection department and the Police will work together in most cases.

The department's main role is to assess the report of harm to the child, assess the risk of further harm and provide appropriate responses.

The Police role is to investigate the report to assess if a crime has been committed, and to provide the appropriate response.

If you are unsure who to contact or what to do next, contact an advocacy or support service such as Bravehearts. A number of services in each State and Territory is listed on pages 23-24. If you do not know who to contact in your area, please call Bravehearts toll free number: 1800 114 474



If you want to talk to someone about what to do with your concerns, you can speak to the Police or the Child Protection authority in your State or Territory. Alternatively, you can contact Bravehearts.

What happens after a report is made?

Once you have made a report, the child protection service can:

- Provide further advice to you
- Investigate your concerns
- Ensure that the child or young person is safe

The police will be able to:

- Investigate your concerns
- Pursue avenues for criminal matters
- Work with the child protection service

Support

- ✎ It is important that a child has an opportunity to work through the traumatic event and the trauma symptoms that have resulted as a consequence of the sexual assault perpetrated against them.
- ✎ Therapists that are experienced in child sexual assault are able to work with children in a safe and supportive environment.
- ✎ If the case is under investigation or going through court, make the therapist aware of this to avoid jeopardising the outcome.

Teaching children to stay safe

Teaching children personal safety helps young people learn the skills to identify their vulnerabilities, while devising strategies to both protect themselves and get help if unable to cope alone.

While talking to children about sexual assault may prompt parental discomfort, personal safety can and should be taught to all children - even preschoolers.

Thankfully, very young children can be taught personal safety without ever hearing frightening terms like "sexual assault".

It is never too early to sow the seeds of personal safety. Unlike the old "Stranger Danger" messages, personal safety messages do not prescribe action to be taken by children. Instead, the emphasis is on learning communication skills, assertiveness and problem solving.

These are life skills and can be used in day to day situations as well as any threatening situations, from being unable to put on a kindergarten smock to bullying or being offered a lift.



Basic Principles for Personal Safety:

1. Teach children about touch
2. Teach children to trust their feelings & to trust your support for them
3. Teach children that it is okay to say 'no' if they feel unsafe or unsure
4. Teach children that they own their own bodies
5. Teach children about support people

*For more information on personal safety for kids, go to:
www.bravehearts.org.au or www.ditto.com.au*

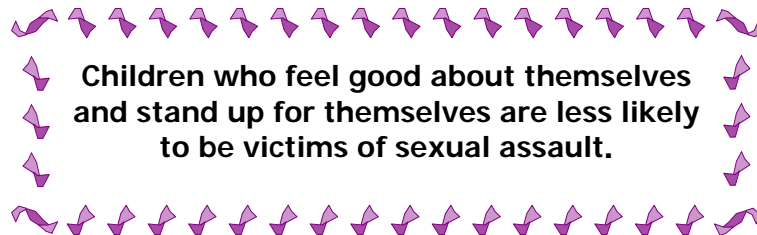
Guidelines for Touching Safety:

By teaching "touching safety", you will not scare a child or make them afraid of good, healthy touching. You will be giving the child skills to stop bad or confusing touching. Children feel good knowing they can help themselves.

1. It is **never okay** for grown ups or older kids to touch your private body parts (explain there maybe times when it is necessary, give an example you are comfortable with)
2. If someone touches your private body parts, or asks you to touch theirs, and asks you to keep it a **secret**, tell an adult about it **right away**.
3. If the first person does not believe you, **tell someone else. Keep on telling until someone believes you.**
4. Anytime you feel mixed up about a touch... Tell the person to **Stop** and then **Talk** to a grown-up you can trust.

Touching safety rules can be taught with all the other family safety rules so everyone feels safe, comfortable and happy.

Building Stronger Kids:



Children who feel good about themselves and stand up for themselves are less likely to be victims of sexual assault.

Choices: When children make decisions, children develop an “I can do it!” feeling and learn skills they can use their whole lives.

Compliment: Tell a child how special they are and compliment them often. Tell them how well they are doing.

Listen and Respect: Take time to really listen and respect what a child is saying.

Saying No: Encourage a child to set limits about personal safety and uncomfortable touches.

Expressing feelings: Teach a child about “feelings” - so that they can talk openly about feelings, share your feelings appropriately with them.

Trusting your instincts: Encourage a child to be aware of internal bodily reactions and ‘gut feelings’ that indicate they are not safe.

Contact numbers

Child Protection Services



The following is a list of contact details for the child protection services in your State or Territory. Some of these contacts may give you a local number to call.

To call the police, it is best to contact your local Police Station. Take a moment to locate their number and just add it to the bottom of the next page.

If you have any problems, please feel free to contact **Bravehearts** on **1800 114 474** or **admin@bravehearts.org.au**

Australian Capital Territory

Office for Children, Youth and Family (Department of Disability, Housing and Community Services)

☎ 1300 556 729 or 1300 556 728 (mandated reporters)

✉ GPO Box 158, Canberra City, ACT 2601

🌐 www.dhcs.act.gov.au/ocyfs

New South Wales

Department of Community Services

☎ 132 111

✉ Locked Bag 4028, Ashfield, NSW 2131

🌐 www.community.nsw.gov.au

Northern Territory

Department of Health and Community Services

☎ 1800 700 250

✉ PO Box 40596, Casuarina, NT 0811

🌐 www.nt.gov.au/health

Queensland

Department of Child Safety

☎ 1800 811 810 (b/h) or 1800 177 135 (a/h)

✉ GPO Box 806, Brisbane, Qld 4001

🌐 www.childsafety.qld.gov.au

South Australia

Families SA (Department for Families and Communities)

☎ 131 478

✉ GPO Box 292, Adelaide, SA 5001

🌐 www.familiesandcommunities.sa.gov.au

Tasmania

Child Protection Services (Department of Health and Human Services)

☎ 1300 737 639

✉ GPO Box 125, Hobart, Tas 7001

🌐 www.dhhs.tas.gov.au

Victoria

Child Protection and Family Services (Office for Children)

☎ 131 278

✉ 9/50 Lonsdale St, Melbourne, Vic 3000

🌐 www.office-for-children.vic.gov.au/child-protection-family-services

Western Australia

Department for Child Protection

☎ 08 9222 2555 (b/h) or 1800 199 008 (a/h)

✉ PO Box 6334, East Perth, WA 6892

🌐 www.community.wa.gov.au/dcp



Put any additional numbers you have here:

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Counselling & Support Services

While we can not list all the counselling and support services across the country, we have listed some in each State and Territory. If you need a referral to somewhere in your area, these services will know what is available.

If you have any problems, locating a service near you, please feel free to contact **Bravehearts** on **1800 114 474** or **admin@bravehearts.org.au**

Australian Capital Territory

Annodora (Incest Survivors) 02 6249 6070
Canberra Rape Crisis Centre 02 6247 2525
Legal Aid 1300 654 314

New South Wales

Bravehearts Inc 02 8216 6360
Advocates for Survivors of Child Abuse 02 8920 3611
Centacare (Statewide) 02 9660 2044
Dympna House 1800 654 119
Lismore Child/Adolescent Sexual Assault Service... 02 6621 9861
Legal Aid 1300 888 529

Northern Territory

Ruby Gaea House 08 8945 0155
Sexual Assault Referral Centre 08 8951 5884
Legal Aid 1800 019 343

Queensland

Bravehearts Inc 1800 114 474
Brisbane Rape & Incest Survivors Support Centre.. 07 3391 0004
Centre Against Sexual Violence 07 3808 3299
Protect All Children Today 07 3290 0111
Phoenix House 07 4153 4299
Statewide Sexual Assault Helpline 1800 010 120
Legal Aid 1300 65 11 88

South Australia

Advocates for Survivors of Child Abuse 08 8388 5661
Sexual Assault Service 08 8226 8777
Yarrow Place..... 1800 817 421
Legal Aid 1300 366 424

Tasmania

Sexual Assault Support Service (Hobart) 03 6231 1811
Laurel House (Launceston)..... 03 6334 2740
Sexual Assault Support Service (Nth West) 03 6431 9711
Legal Aid 1300 366 611

Victoria

Advocates for Survivors of Child Abuse 03 9880 7070
Centre Against Sexual Assault 1800 806 292
Mallee Sexual Assault Service 03 5025 5400
Victims Assistance and Referral Services 1800 819 817
Legal Aid 1800 677 402

Western Australia

Bravehearts Inc..... 08 9757 9999
Advocates for Survivors of Child Abuse 08 9355 5368
Incest Survivors Association 08 9227 8745
Sexual Assault Resource Centre..... 08 9340 1899
Legal Aid 1300 650 579

National Help Lines

Family Law Hotline 1800 352 000
Kids Help Line 1800 55 1800
Lifeline 13 11 14
Men's Line 1300 78 99 78
Violence Against Women—Australia Says No 1800 200 526

**Remember:
Child Abuse Ignored
is Child Abuse**

DITTO'S KEEP SAFE PRODUCTS

There are currently four products in the Ditto 'keep safe' range:



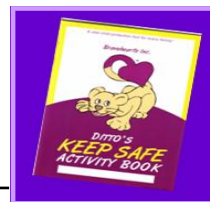
'Ditto's Keep Safe Adventure' interactive CD-Rom is educational and fun. Children learn through interacting with the animated lion cub, Ditto. The CD-Rom comes complete with Parent's Guide.

The Ditto large soft toy measures 30cms and has a 'belly pouch' to hold Children's list of people they feel safe with.



The Ditto Blister Pack includes the CD-Rom and a small soft toy.

The activities in the 'Ditto Keep Safe Adventure' Activity Book are a fun reinforcement of the messages in the CD-Rom.



'Making a difference in child protection'



DITTO'S PRODUCT ORDER FORM

To order, please complete the information below, place in an envelope and mail to:
Bravehearts Inc.

PO Box 575, Arundel BC, Qld 4214

Or call us on 1800 114 474

Or order securely on-line at www.ditto.com.au

Indicate which product you would like by placing a quantity in the space provided and adding up the total.

| Product | Qty | Price Per | Postage Per | Sub-total |
|---------------|-----|-----------|-------------|-----------|
| CD-Rom | | \$ 19.95 | \$ 5.80 | \$ |
| Blister Pack | | \$ 24.95 | \$ 6.80 | \$ |
| Soft Toy | | \$ 14.95 | \$ 6.80 | \$ |
| Activity Book | | \$ 12.95 | \$ 3.50 | \$ |

All prices include GST

Order total: \$ _____

First Name

Last Name

Address

Postcode

Phone

Email Address

Method of Payment:

Cheque Enclosed

Money Order Enclosed

Visa

MasterCard

Credit Card Number

Exp. date

Name on Card

Signature

Thank you. Your products will be delivered within 14 days.

Become a Braveheart

If you believe that child sexual assault must stop, then here is your opportunity to do something about it. By becoming a member of Bravehearts, you will be helping us continue to make a difference in child protection.

Your money will be spent on protecting children. Not one cent will be wasted. This is our promise to you and to the children of Australia. At no time will any more than 10% of monies raised be swallowed up by administrative costs.

Bravehearts Inc. does important work to prevent the sexual assault of children and to aid in the recovery of children who have already fallen victim.

Government funding only pays for a portion of our work. We need to raise the additional funds necessary to achieve our goals, including: research and legislative reform, education and community awareness. In addition, we aim to expand our services across the nation and internationally.

Bravehearts Inc. is determined to maintain our independence, where we can speak openly, honestly and forthrightly without fear, favour or compromise in defence of children - every time, without fail, no excuses - never ever.

All members will receive our quarterly newsletter, as well as invitations to all our events.

B means to be **B**rave

R is to **R**egain confidence

A to **A**chieve our aim

V to feel **V**alued at all times

E to be **E**ncouraged

H the **H**eart, centre of emotions

E for **E**thics, morals and values

A to **A**spire to do, to be

R to be **R**ight and just

T to **T**ranscend, to rise above

S **S**incere, no deceit