



Civil Air Patrol

# Cadet Protection

May 07 Version





# Do This First

1. Print out the Cadet Protection pretest.
  - 20 questions
  - Sexual Abuse, Drug Abuse, CAP's Policies
2. Answer the pretest questions.
  - Self-guided test
  - Answer honestly even if you don't know the correct answers.
3. Study the materials and then review these slides.
  - Self-correct the pretest by reviewing the following slides.



# Cadet Protection Overview



Cadets deserve a safe environment.

You are responsible.

Reporting is mandatory.



# Cadet Protection Objectives



Know the definitions and signs of abuse.

Know CAP's policies.



# Definition of Child Abuse

Defined by state and federal laws

Usually

- Someone in position of control over a child
- Contact or interaction
- Sexual, physical, or mental maltreatment

Ask your leaders

- **How is child abuse defined in our state?**



# Signs of Child Abuse

Children try to cope.

- May or may not exhibit “signs”
- Usual behaviors may or may not change
- May or may not have physical changes



# Signs of Child Abuse

Abuse inflicts stress on the child.

Non-specific, general stress reactions may or may not be a sign of abuse.

- Don't automatically assume that abuse is the cause.
- Inquire to determine root problem.



# General Reactions of Childhood Stress

- Bed wetting
- Immature or regressive behavior
- Aggressive behavior
- Substance abuse
- Unexplained aches and pains
- Depression
- Sleep disturbances or nightmares
- Crying for no apparent reason
- Clinging behavior
- Withdrawal
- Inability to concentrate
- Running away
- Talk of, or attempts at, suicide
- Frequent illnesses



# Signs of Sexual Abuse

## Physical Signs

- Difficulty walking or sitting
- Torn, stained, or bloody underwear
- Pain or itching in the genital area
- Bruised or bleeding external genitalia
- Sexually transmitted diseases
- Pregnancy



# Signs of Sexual Abuse

## Behaviors Indicating Possibility of Abuse

- Inappropriate understanding of sex
- Inappropriate sex play with peers or toys
- Wearing lots of clothing, especially to bed
- Fear of touch
- Masturbation in public
- Attempts at suicide
- Reluctance to be left alone with another person
- Prostitution
- Drawings with genitals
- Abuse of animals
- Nightmares or night terrors
- Cross dressing



# Physical Effects of Drug or Alcohol Abuse

## Physical Effects

- Heart damage
- Lung damage
- Kidney damage
- Brain damage
- Death



# Possible Signs of Drug or Alcohol Abuse

## Behaviors

- Memory loss
- Inability to concentrate
- Depression
- Poor school performance
- Absenteeism
- Exaggerated emotional responses
- Suicidal behavior
- Theft



# Responding to Disclosures

- Accept what the child is telling you.
- Do not promise to keep secrets.
- Listen to and reassure the child.
- Maintain your own self-control.
- Report the abuse allegation.



# The Child Molester

## Definitions

- *Pedophilia*: A psychological condition in which affected persons exhibit a sexual preference for children.
- *Pedophile*: An individual who receives sexual gratification through sexual contact with children.
- *Child Molester*: A term used to identify those who have crossed the line and actually engaged in sexual activity with a child.



# The Child Molester

## MYTHS about child molesters:

- “Dirty old man”
- Stranger to the victim
- Low intelligence or insane
- Substance abuser
- Are stereotypical or easily identified



# The Child Molester

Some studies suggest that child molesters may share certain commonalities which may or may not be indicators. These can include:

- Criminal record for child-related sexual offenses
- Frequent, unexplained moves
- Skilled at manipulation
- Over involvement in child-related activities without having parental responsibility
- Relating to child as a peer rather than maintaining an adult role
- Lacking social relationships with adult peers
- Hanging out in areas where children gather
- Seducing children with attention, affection, or gifts



# CAP's Policies

CAPR 52-10 defines abuse in three categories:

- **Sexual abuse** is defined as sexual molestation, touching, contact, exposure, suggestions, or other incidents of a sexually oriented nature.
- **Physical abuse** is defined as any conduct whereby someone physically strikes or assaults another in any way.
- **Hazing** is defined as any conduct whereby someone causes another to suffer or to be exposed to any activity that is cruel, abusive, humiliating, oppressive, demeaning, or harmful.



# State Laws and CAP's Policies

When you have a reasonable suspicion that a cadet has been abused based upon your observations or a disclosure made by a cadet, you must act in accordance with your state laws and CAP's policies.

- Ask your leaders
  - **What are the state laws for reporting?**



# CAP's Policies

## Prohibited

- Any use of corporal punishment
- Any discipline that is hazing
- Any contact or incident of a sexual nature
- Any use of illegal drugs

## Required

- Report in accordance with your state's laws and CAP's policies



# CAP's Policies

CAP takes cadet protection seriously.

- Severe disciplinary action
- May include membership termination

CAP will fulfill its statutory obligation.

- Will contact appropriate child protection and law enforcement agencies for investigation and prosecution



# Review

	Cadet Protection	Child Abuse
Scope	Broad	Narrow
Focus	Restrict member conduct	Observe member conduct
Why	To protect members	To aid in awareness of detecting potential harm to members
Purpose	Sensitize for prevention	Enhance awareness of potential harm

*Some Cadet Protection matters may not involve child abuse.*



# Cadet Protection Pretest

The following slides are the correct answers.

Self-correct your test to 100%.

Take your corrected pretest back to your unit.



# Pretest: Sexual Abuse

True or False?

1. Child sexual abuse occurs only to girls younger than 10 years of age.

1. *FALSE. Child sexual abuse occurs at all ages. Boys 12 – 14 years of age are at the greatest danger of being sexually abused by non-family members.*



# Pretest: Sexual Abuse

True or False?

2. The single most reliable indicator of sexual abuse is the child's report of abuse.

2. *TRUE. When a child discloses sexual abuse, he or she must overcome feelings of fear or guilt about the assault. Because these feelings are nearly always present, it makes the child's disclosure a very reliable indicator. Very few disclosures of sexual abuse are false or intended to cause trouble for the alleged abuser.*



# Pretest: Sexual Abuse

True or False?

3. Physical symptoms of child sexual abuse are temporary and may not be present at all.

3. *TRUE. Some kinds of sexual abuse do not involve contact with the victim and some forms of sexual abuse that do involve contact do not involve physical trauma. Physical symptoms are most common in forms of child sexual abuse that involve forced penetration and the physical trauma caused will heal over time.*



# Pretest: Sexual Abuse

True or False?

4. Most child molesters are unknown to their victims.

4. *FALSE. Contrary to popular stereotypes, child molesters may begin their molestation "career" at a very young age and continue throughout their lives. Although a considerable amount of child safety materials center on "stranger danger," most often children who are molested are molested by someone they know. Very little sexual molestation is perpetrated by strangers.*



# Pretest: Sexual Abuse

True or False?

5. Behavior changes may indicate that a child was sexually abused, but are inconclusive as a precise indicator of sexual abuse.

5. *TRUE. Some of the behavior changes associated with sexual abuse are caused by the stress that accompanies the abuse. The stress related behaviors may be caused by many other events in the young person's life such as death of a relative, family problems, or even problems at school. A child who displays these kinds of behavior changes for more than a week or two may need help coping with the underlying problems, one of which may be sexual abuse.*



# Pretest: Sexual Abuse

True or False?

6. Most children are very reluctant to disclose sexual abuse for many reasons.

6. *TRUE. A tremendous amount of pressure is exerted upon molested children to keep their abuse a secret. Common reasons for not disclosing sexual abuse include: fear of being blamed, stigmatization associated with homosexuality when both the molester and victim are the same sex, shame, and genuine affection for the abuser.*



# Pretest: Sexual Abuse

True or False?

7. Child molesters are easy to spot.

7. *FALSE. Most child molesters are indistinguishable from the general population with one notable exception – they sexually abuse children.*



# Pretest: Sexual Abuse

True or False?

8. If a child discloses that he or she was sexually abused, you should agree to keep the child's abuse secret.

8. *FALSE. When a child discloses sexual abuse to you, you must comply with applicable reporting laws.*



# Pretest: Drug Abuse

True or False?

9. Drug and alcohol abuse can lead to long-term behavior changes.

9. *TRUE. Drug and alcohol abuse can lead to poor school performance, exaggerated emotional responses to normal situations, stealing, depression, and suicidal behavior.*



# Pretest: Drug Abuse

True or False?

10. Some recent studies have shown a decline in drug use since 2002 for 12 to 17 year olds.

10. *TRUE. Unfortunately, overall drug use among adolescents continues to be a serious problem for our nation's youth.*

*Source: [oas.samhsa.gov/nsduh/2k5nsduh/2k5Results.htm](http://oas.samhsa.gov/nsduh/2k5nsduh/2k5Results.htm)*



# Pretest: Drug Abuse

True or False?

11. Before age 13, 11% of the boys and 6% of the girls nationwide first experiment with marijuana.

11. *TRUE.*

Source: [www.cdc.gov/healthyyouth/yrbs/index.htm](http://www.cdc.gov/healthyyouth/yrbs/index.htm)



# Pretest: Drug Abuse

True or False?

12. Most often, children are introduced to drugs by adults.

12. *FALSE. Children are most often induced to experiment with drugs by their peers. In addition to peer group pressure, media depictions of drug use without serious consequences impart the notion that drugs are less dangerous than they are.*



# Pretest: Drug Abuse

True or False?

13. CAP can discourage drug abuse by providing teens with a positive alternative.

13. *TRUE. CAP provides teens with protective factors like positive peer influence, excellent adult role models, and a sense of purpose.*



# Pretest: Drug Abuse

True or False?

14. CAP does not permit the use of illegal drugs, tobacco, or alcohol by cadets during cadet activities.

14. *TRUE. Illegal drug used is banned for all CAP members. CAP cadets will not possess or consume alcoholic beverages or use tobacco products at CAP activities. Adult members should exercise discretion when drinking alcoholic beverages or using tobacco products at CAP activities when cadets are present.*



# Pretest: CAP's Policies

True or False?

15. Parents are an essential component of CAP's cadet protection strategies.

15. *TRUE. Parents are entrusting their child's safety to CAP, so members have a responsibility to communicate with the parents about CAP's cadet protection strategies.*



# Pretest: CAP's Policies

True or False?

16. Cadet protection policies are also intended to protect the adult member from false allegations of inappropriate conduct.

16. *TRUE. In addition to providing adequate supervision to cadets, requiring two adult members during overnight activities, for example, provides witnesses who can document what really happened if an allegation is made.*



# Pretest: CAP's Policies

True or False?

17. CAP conducts background screening of all senior members.

17. *TRUE. When an adult joins CAP as a senior member, his or her fingerprints are taken and reviewed by the FBI to conduct a criminal history record check.*



# Pretest: CAP's Policies

True or False?

18. National headquarters should only be notified if alleged abuse might lead to a lawsuit against CAP.

18. *FALSE. Reporting requirements are spelled out in CAPR 52-10. Your commander must report alleged sexual or physical abuse, to include the General Counsel at national headquarters, regardless of potential lawsuits.*



# Pretest: CAP's Policies

True or False?

19. When an allegation of abuse is lodged against a member, the commander will immediately suspend the member and follow the rules established in CAP regulation 52-10, *CAP Cadet Protection Policy*.

19. *TRUE. CAP's priority to protect the cadets must be balanced against the due process rights of the accused volunteer. CAP's General Counsel will guide the commanders in meeting both requirements.*



# Pretest: CAP's Policies

True or False?

20. You have a responsibility to report alleged abuse.

20. *TRUE. This cadet protection training helps you to better understand your role in providing a healthy environment for our cadets.*



# Cadet Protection Review

CAP takes cadet protection seriously.

Do not abuse cadets.

You must report.





# What's Next?

## 1. Visit your unit.

- Show your pretest results to your commander or mentor.
- A member will ask you some additional questions.
- You will have a case study to consider.
- Your leaders will certify your training.

## 2. Senior members complete Level One.

- Level One = Foundations Course + CPPT + OPSEC
- See [www.cap.gov/one](http://www.cap.gov/one)