## FINAL REPORT

Advocacy, support and therapeutic treatment services



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Volume 9
Advocacy, support and
therapeutic treatment services

Content warning
his volume contains information about child sexual abuse that may be distressing. We also vish to advise Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander readers that information in this volume may
ave been provided by or refer to Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people who have died.

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Shame can have a particularly debilitating impact in small communities such as regional or remote areas, where it can be difficult for victims and survivors to seek support anonymously. 

In Case Study 39: The response of certain football (soccer), cricket and tennis organisations to allegations of child sexual abuse, Mr Troy Quagliata talked about his experience of being sexually abused as a young boy by the local cricket club coach in rural Queensland. 

Mr Quagliata described the difficulties he faced living in a small town, trying to overcome his fear of judgment or ridicule and finding support he could trust:

The shame and thoughts of the abuse are with you all the time. You don't know where to look for help. In town, all the schoolteachers live in the community. I didn't feel comfortable talking to them. 18

### 4.2.2 Fear or experience of a negative response

Many survivors told us they feared that disclosing the sexual abuse and seeking support would have negative consequences. In many instances, this expectation was founded on experiences of harassment, discrimination and ongoing verbal, physical and sexual abuse following earlier disclosures, often by representatives of the institution in which they were sexually abused.

Survivors told us they feared being disbelieved, being labelled with negative stereotypes or being targeted for retribution by perpetrators. In *Case Study 5: Response of The Salvation Army to child sexual abuse at its boys' homes in New South Wales and Queensland,* Mr Wallace McLeod told us that after he had suffered a nervous breakdown, he did not tell psychologists about the sexual abuse as he feared they would not believe him.<sup>19</sup>

Stigmatising attitudes about the issue of child sexual abuse made many survivors reluctant to speak openly about their experiences.<sup>20</sup> During a private session, 'Julianne' told us that she was unwilling to report the person who abused her even though he had died as she was worried about possible negative reactions.<sup>21</sup> 'I feel scared of being judged, I know that they would just say, "well you were just a slut, you brought it on" … I know they would.'<sup>22</sup>

Similarly, 'Candice' told us during a private session that after she had been sexually abused by a ministerial servant in her local Jehovah's Witnesses congregation, she was told by the congregation's committee of elders that she was responsible for the abuse.<sup>23</sup> She said that the congregation's attitude towards sexual abuse was generally to conclude that the victim was either mistaken or somehow responsible. Because of this, 'Candice' did not speak about the abuse again for a number of decades until she contacted the Royal Commission.<sup>24</sup>

### **Endnotes**

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