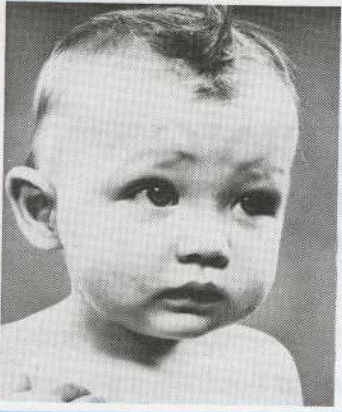


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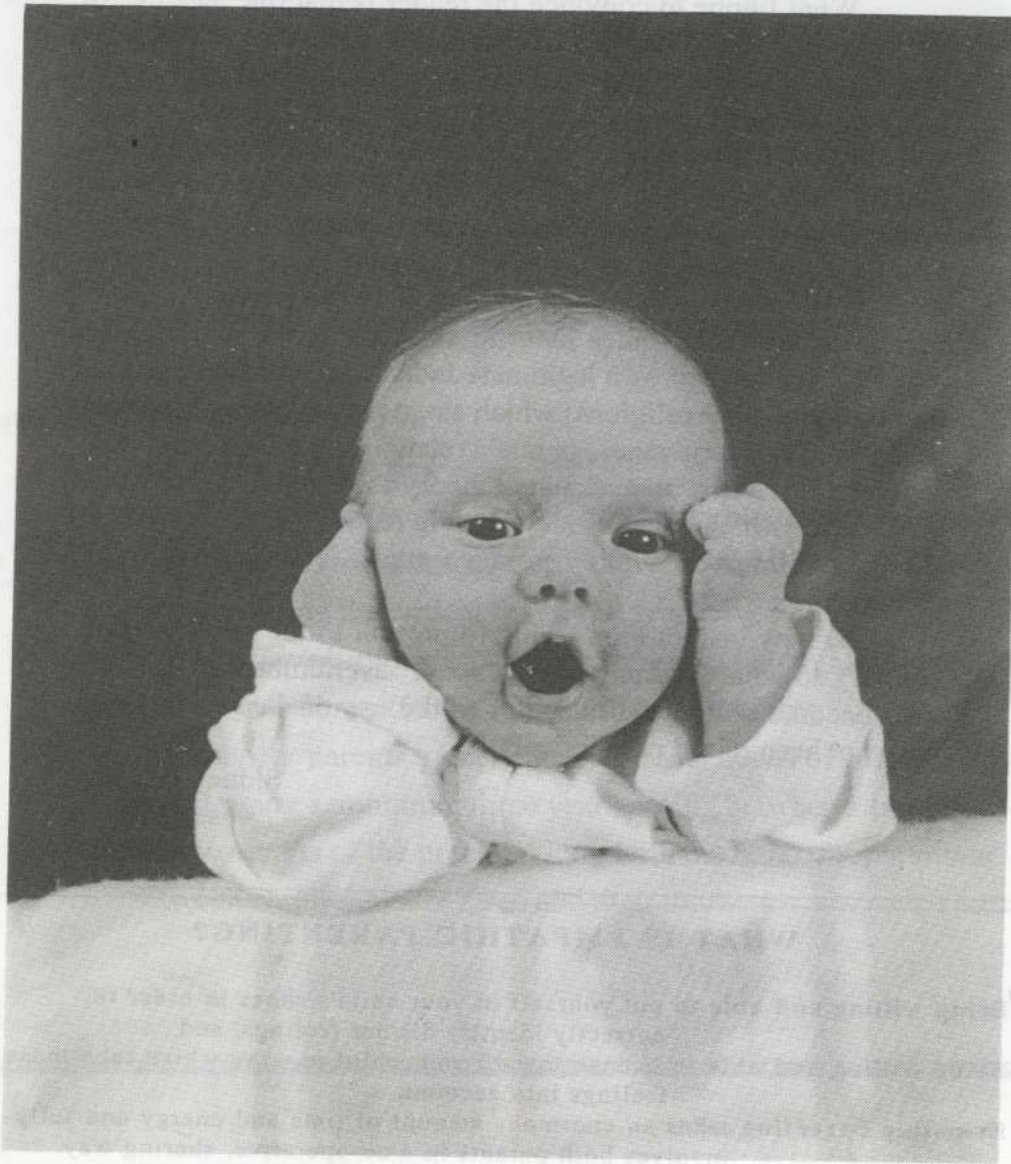
EMPATHIC PARENTING

Journal of the Canadian Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children

Volume 22

Issue 1

Winter 1999



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The Fear of Being Permissive

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The new insight I am trying to present to the reader is that, contrary to what you may now believe, vast numbers of children who become delinquent and turn to the use of dangerous drugs have not been raised permissively.

Sidney D. Craig
see page 10

WHAT IS EMPATHIC PARENTING?

Being willing and able to put yourself in your child's shoes in order to correctly identify his/her feelings, and
Being willing and able to behave toward your child in ways which take those feelings into account.
Empathic Parenting takes an enormous amount of time and energy and fully involves both parents in a co-operative, sharing way.

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EMPATHIC PARENTING
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Many articles from past issues of Empathic Parenting are now available on the Internet and may be freely downloaded by anyone. There are four sites:

Empathic Parenting: http://cnet.unb.ca/orgs/prevention_cruelty/

Crime Prevention: http://www.bconnex.net/~cspcc/crime_prevention/

Daycare is for Parents Not Infants and Toddlers: <http://www.bconnex.net/~cspcc/daycare/>

Psychopathy and Consumerism: Two Illnesses that Need and Feed Each Other: <http://www.bconnex.net/~cspcc/psychopathy/>

People Are Not for Hitting and Children Are People Too

Dr. John Valusek

Human violence takes many forms, but the vast majority of all personal violent interactions make use of painful force inflicted upon another person against his will. The most common means of exercising that force can be described as some form or variation of hitting. It is obvious that "hittings" regularly occur during rapes, riots, wife-battering, child abuse, school violence against teachers and students, and is regularly employed by violent delinquents and adults through the use of fists, knives, murder by guns, and/or other instruments.

If we could teach all people never to hit anyone under any circumstances at any time, violence and its impact on mental health would, of course, cease to be a major problem. But, in order to begin that process, we first need to eliminate all the approved methods by which we presently inflict intentional pain upon our children. If we succeed in this task, we will simultaneously destroy the major root of violence learnings in our society, for adult

violence is essentially a reflection of early childhood training and experiences.

Please note that at present we can hit any or all of our children in our homes, schools, churches and in most child care institutions any time we wish to do so, provided we call our hittings "spankings,"

perform them with good intentions, and do not break any bones or bruise the flesh to excess in the process. It is my contention that this historically approved and presently sanctioned practice of hitting children throughout our society provides the initial impetus for teaching them how to become hitters themselves. When and if that teaching is reinforced by other factors,

many of the novice hitters move on to become users of more extreme forms of violence, up to and including the killing of other persons. Extensive research data is now available to lend support to these observations.

Therefore, to cry out against the horrors of child abuse, to demand protection against rapists, wife-batterers, violent teen-

Children attacked by any method are likely to carry the seeds of revenge all their lives and plant them in unexpected places to produce strange fruit.

Karl Menninger

Since the early 1960's, John Valusek has been doing what he could to stop the dangerous but socially acceptable practice of hitting children. We hope that he will live to see the day when his simple but profound message has permeated public consciousness.

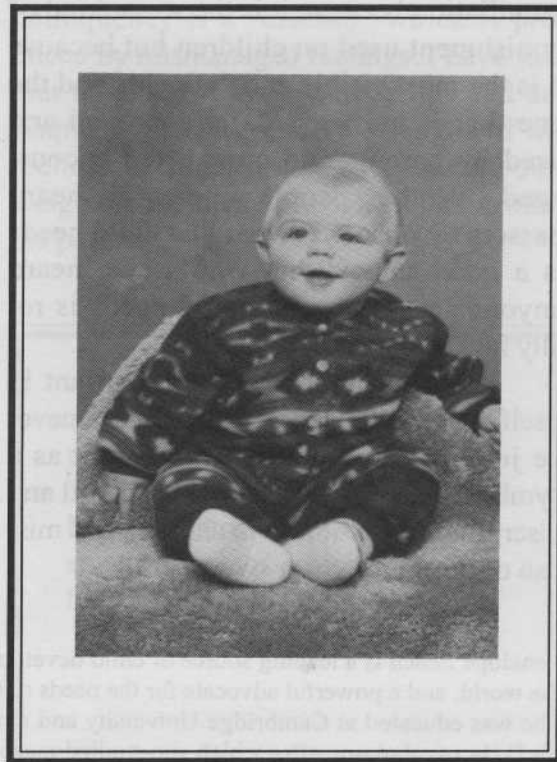
To cry out against the horrors of child abuse, to demand protection against rapists, wife-batterers, violent teenagers, and destructive adults is entirely meaningless.

agers, and destructive adults is entirely meaningless. You cannot logically expect these forms of hitting will ever disappear from a society which preaches and teaches the value and rightness of hitting children. And not only preaches and teaches such, but also smiles with approval when that preaching and teaching are converted into actual use.

We must therefore learn to stop the practice of hitting children in our homes, in our schools, and throughout society in general. To continue using this unnecessary, thoughtless, and unkind practice is inconsistent with our proclaimed concerns about human rights, human respect and human dignity. And we don't have to wait until tomorrow; we can start right now.

The means for bringing about a significant reduction in violence is already within our grasp. It can be accomplished by creating and developing a new national ethic which is simply stated as the twofold proposition: People Are Not For Hitting and Children Are People Too. But, in order to bring this ethic into national awareness, we need to mount a massive national campaign which will reach into every level of our society. Once national awareness has been achieved, all those who are able and willing to subscribe to this viewpoint will then need help to develop new

learning which can assist them in relating more effectively with children and adults without ever again resorting to hitting. All of this can come about within a relatively short period of time (a few years at most) if a host of national groups and organizations simultaneously promote the new ethic. ☺



You cannot logically expect these forms of hitting will ever disappear from a society which preaches and teaches the value and rightness of hitting children.

Banning the Physical Punishment of Children: Some Commonly Asked Questions

Penelope Leach

There are many kinds of punishment that hurt and humiliate children: why single out physical punishments, such as spanking?

Children should be protected from all punitive violence, mental and emotional as well as physical. We do not seek the abolition of spanking, spanking and associated humiliation because it is the worst kind of punishment used on children but because it is the most visible and definable and the one that is most generally approved and used by parents and most often encouraged by other people. We've all heard passers by observe "what that child needs is a good smack" but who's ever heard anyone say "what that child needs is really hurt feelings"?

Physical punishment is important in itself because violence to children can never be justified. but it is also important as a symbol of adult society's disrespectful and discriminatory attitudes to children and misuse of punitive power over them.

Bringing up children is a demanding job that's especially difficult now, with so much unemployment and so many mothers on their own. Is it fair to expect parents to give up spanking while things are so bad?

The suggestion that it is unfair is based on three false assumptions:

Firstly: Underprivileged parents smack more than other parents. Research suggests otherwise. A lot of parents hit out at their children when they are feeling particularly stressed, but that is just as likely to be the stress of a high-powered job, a marriage that is crumbling or a step-relationship, as the stress of having no job or being a lone parent.

Secondly: Giving up spanking makes looking after children more difficult. Again, the evidence is that it does not. Spanking does not make it easy to produce well-disciplined children; on the contrary: treating children with respect tends to make them more respectful; using reason instead of violence makes them more reasonable

Penelope Leach is a leading source of child development information and child care advice for parents all over the world, and a powerful advocate for the needs of families.

She was educated at Cambridge University and at the London School of Economics, where she received her Ph.D. in psychology, after which she studied many aspects of child development and child rearing under the auspices of Britain's Medical Research Council.

A Fellow of the British Psychological Society and a founding member of the UK branch of the World Association for Infant Mental Health, she works on both sides of the Atlantic and in various capacities for parents' and children's organizations concerned with prenatal care and birth, family-friendly working practices, day care and early years education. She currently co-directs a major program of research in the UK into the effects of various forms and combinations of care on children's development from birth to school age.

Penelope Leach's books include *Babyhood, Your Growing Child: From Babyhood Through Adolescence, The First Six Months, Children First: What Our Society Must Do — And Is Not Doing for Our Children Today* and *Your Baby & Child*, which has been translated into 29 languages and is the basis for an award-winning cable TV series shown on all five continents.

and less violent, and reducing the disrespect and violence in a family makes it more comfortable for everybody.

Thirdly: A decent life for parents comes before decent treatment for children. The ideal is a decent life for everybody, but to suggest that nothing should be done to ensure respectful treatment for children until all adults live lives of dignity, is like suggesting that equal pay for women should wait on full employment for men.

Surely it is legitimate to use physical punishment to teach children about everyday dangers like fires and roads?

If a child is crawling towards a hot oven or running into a dangerous road, of course it is essential to use physical means to protect him or her fast. Under any circumstances in which a child is in danger or endangering another child, it is legitimate to grab him even if you inadvertently cause pain; to pick her up even if she protests at being imprisoned.

But even under those circumstances it cannot be legitimate to hit a child because even as the adult hand is raised to deliver a blow, crucial seconds are being wasted and, when the hand lands, the hurt it delivers will distract the child from the lesson the adult means to teach about danger. And anyway, the hurt that hitting causes is not inadvertent....

The physical punishment of children is part of the culture and child-rearing tradition of large minority groups. What right does the white majority have to impose abolition on them?

The question reflects ethnic stereotypes rather than reality-based concerns.

“Minority groups” do not share a childrearing ethos, any more than different groups of parents within the “ethnic majority” do. Some fundamentalist Christian groups, for example believe as strongly that it is right to whip children as Quakers believe it is wrong. Historically, hitting children seems to be a white tradition, exported to many parts of the world with slavery and colonialism, both of which used corporal punishment as a means of control. No culture “owns” physical punishment: all cultures have a responsibility to disown it, as they have disowned other breaches of human rights which formed part of their traditions. This is not a UK issue but a worldwide one. This is why the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child specifies that all its articles (including those that give children the right to protection from all forms of violence must apply to all children irrespective of culture, tradition, race or religion.

Parents have always smacked children. How can it suddenly have become wrong?

Societies change. What is right – or acceptable or ignored – at a given time, does not necessarily remain so. Using physical force to assert the authority of one person over another is a clear example of that process of change. Little more than a century ago physical punishment was still part of many power relationships. Courts could order floggings and so could officers in the armed forces; policemen could use violence towards suspects; men could hit not only apprentices and servants, but also wives. And almost any adult could hit almost any child. All that has changed, but not without protest. People objected to the first law against wife-beat-

ing in much the same terms that are now used against the idea of abolishing child-beating. They said it was an interference in the sacred privacy of the family. They said that no man would ever again be able to keep order in his household. They said that once wives knew that hitting was forbidden, they would no longer respect their husbands.

In the UK (and many other countries) today, no adult has the right to hit another adult but many adults have the right to hit children. So the physical punishment of children has not "suddenly become wrong" but is a left-over from a whole batch of wrongs the rest of which have been put right; an anachronism.

I'd have a lot of sympathy with a campaign to persuade parents not to hit or humiliate children, but why bring the law into it?

Although replies to questions concerning the law must be specific to the country in which they are asked, it will always be important to show that although educational campaigns to persuade parents to abandon punishments that hurt and humiliate are important, they cannot be fully effective until any special legal rights adults have to punish children are withdrawn so that "assault" is defined in the same way whoever is its victim and children share in the protection from physical violence that adults take for granted.

It is also always crucial to point out that any legal control of physical punishment that falls short of total abolition must try to draw lines between degrees of violence. While of course the banning of instruments - canes and straps and so forth - is desirable in itself a law that asks "is this amount of violence on the legal or illegal side?" suggests that any violence that

is not illegal is acceptable, even ordinary.

How could a law against physical punishment be enforced? And wouldn't attempts at enforcement interfere with the privacy of the family?

It is important to stress that the purpose of the legislation is not punishment but prevention.

People who suggest that legal provision against spanking children could not be enforced usually mean that it could not be policed in the sense of officers on the beat going around looking out for spanking parents as they do for burglars. That is wholly different from enforcement and certainly undesirable. Nobody wants to search out and criminalise parents who smack. That is the last thing children want, after all.

Every society has laws that effectively regulate private behaviour and are not energetically policed. Examples that audiences are familiar with are a help. In the UK, marital rape is an easily-recognised instance of a law whose purpose is also prevention rather than punishment. Its existence makes an important statement about modern attitudes to marriage, and strengthens the position of certain abused wives. In exactly the same way the legal changes proposed by EPOCH [see page 7] would make an important statement about modern attitudes to parenting, and strengthen the position of certain abused children.

Would banning spanking end physical abuse?

Whatever the effect of a ban on the spectrum of child abuse - sexual as well as physical - making it unacceptable for adults to hit and humiliate children would be a social good in itself.

continued on next page

An Issue Beyond Logical Argument

Whether they are addressed to parents or to educators and childcare professionals, these sensible, reasonable answers beg the real questions which are deeply personal and to do with power and control.

Parents say that the main reason they hit their children is to teach them about danger, but at a deeper level it is to remind those children that the parent is boss and to protect themselves from the danger of losing control.

Physical punishment is symbolic of the power imbalance between adults and children and it is that, far more than "good discipline", which is at stake when it is ended.

That is why the physical punishment of children remains, and should remain an issue of children's rights rather than childcare; of principle rather than pragmatics.

Progress depends on marrying those two. Showing people that the opposite of punishing children who do wrong so that they feel bad is rewarding children who do right so that they feel good, brings them very close together. But a marriage between principle and pragmatism will only be consummated if people actually prefer their children to feel good and not to feel bad. And if nobody built up their self-image and protected their self-respect when they were children they may not. ☹

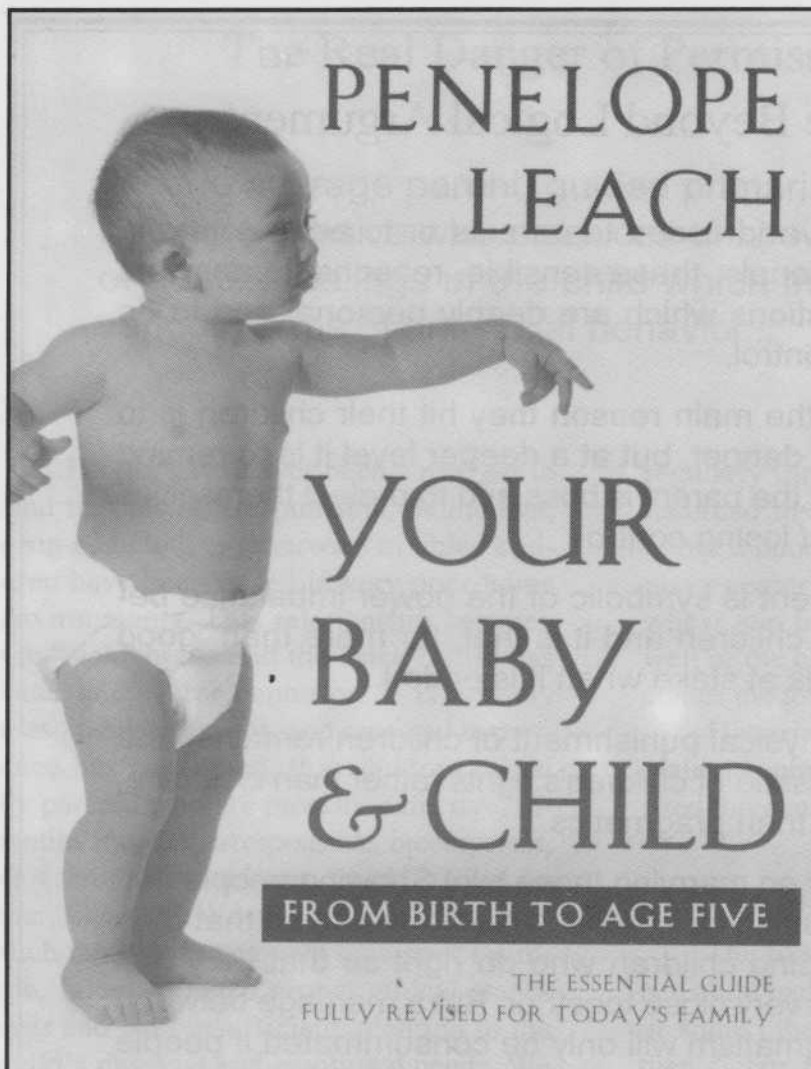
End Physical Punishment of Children (EPOCH)

EPOCH Worldwide, 77 Holloway Road, London, England N7 8JZ Tel: 0171 700 0627 Fax: 0171 700 1105 E-mail: epoch-worldwide@mcr1.poptel.org.uk

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In British Columbia: EPOCH B.C. c/o Langley Family Services, 5339 207th St., Langley B.C. Tel: (604) 534-7921 Fax: (604) 534-9884

In USA: EPOCH USA, 155 W. Main Street, Suite 100-B, Columbus, Ohio Tel: (614) 221-8829 Fax: (614) 228-5058 <http://www.stophitting.com/EPOCH.html>



Your Baby & Child has recently been selected by the British Medical Association as "best medical book for a general audience". That means that they've picked child care as an important topic and selected by far the most "attachment parenting" book on the market; and since their recommendation lends support to the professionals who recommend books to new parents - midwives etc - that has to be encouraging.

ETB

Dear Dr. Leach

Yesterday morning Dr. Barker brought your book, Your Baby & Child, in to the office for me to photocopy some pages. I began leafing through the book and suddenly found I couldn't put it down.

At the end of the day, I took your book home and by this morning had read most of the entire book. In a word - its awesome!!! The pictures are beautiful, and the layout is superb. It makes the reading enjoyable and the easy-to-read style is wonderful.

When my own children were babies, I remember scanning Dr. Spock in search of answers, and was always relieved to find his suggestions helpful. But the reading was difficult. This book is the opposite. Thank you for taking me back for a few hours into that wonderful time of my life.

If I ever become a grandmother (my children are age 24 and 28), I will definitely have your book on the list of the most important items to have in their nursery.

*Sincerely,
June*

Published in Canada by Random House and in the United States by Alfred A. Knopf. ISBN 0-375-70000-5

Corporal Punishment as Failure, Not Method

Swami Bhavaharananda and Swami Shivapremananda

I personally feel that punishment and fear are natural outcomes of the insufficiency and failures on the side of both parents and their wards. There should not be any kind of oppressing domination, physical or otherwise, by either parents or children...

...All that is cruel, ugly and revengeful is best avoided while dealing with human relationships...

Any kind of physical violence has a brutalizing influence on the perpetrator and the perpetrated against. A widespread occurrence upon defenseless children in most societies, it speaks of a highly uncivilized form of behavior. It is an expression of the brutish instinct of physical

might. Provoked by a weaker person, sheer bodily strength gives vent to intolerance in the form of violence, such as in wife-beating, which is also widespread nearly everywhere...



...Nowhere in any Hindu scripture is violence against children enjoined. *Ahimsa pararno dharmah*, (nonviolence is a supreme religious injunction) is a basic teaching of Hinduism. Nonviolence is the first restraint (the first *yama*) in raja yoga. In the Hindu tradition, the mother sings to her child the lullaby: *shuddosi, buddhosi, nfranjanosi* (You are a pure one, intelligent one, innocent are you.)... ☺

Awesome is the power of the parents over their children who are totally dependent on them and totally defenseless...

Brief excerpts from HINDUISM TODAY an award-winning, Macintosh-generated, full color monthly news magazine articulating Indian spirituality for 135,000 readers around the world.

See <http://www.hinduismtoday.kauai.hi.us/ashram/htoday.html> for more detail.

SWAMI BHAVAHARANANDA, 69, is head of the Ramakrishna Mission in Mumbai and author (under the pen name Ananda) of spiritual works, most recently *Myth, Symbol and Language*.

SWAMI SHIVAPREMANANDA, 72, former private secretary to Swami Sivananda, taught Yoga-Vedanta in Rishikesh and now directs large centers in South America in Argentina, Uruguay and Chile.

Special thanks to Barbara Nicholson of Attachment Parenting International for passing on information about this website and the articles opposing corporal punishment of children.

The Real Danger of Permissiveness

Sidney Craig, Ph.D.

It is the average parent, guided primarily by the fear of being permissive who produces unknowingly a degree of hostile feelings in the child which in turn produces various forms of antisocial behavior...

People have never been surprised to find that many irresponsible, delinquent, drug-addicted, or otherwise troubled children have been raised in very poor home environments. This relationship between the "sick" home and the "sick" child has been known for centuries. It is entirely reasonable to expect, and repeated experience has confirmed, that children raised by parents who are morally defective, infantile, indolent, irresponsible, incompetent, or criminal should turn "bad." (Like father, like son.) We may infer safely that in such families the parents set a poor example, failed to teach proper ethical standards and paid insufficient attention to the child's physical and emotional needs. We may even suspect that such parents did not really want or love their children. Common sense tells us that problem children should arise within such a family context.

However, what has been extremely puzzling to parents for centuries is the problem of how to explain those "wild," irresponsible, delinquent children who were reared by parents believed to be honest, responsible, and hard-working citizens. This opposition between the parents' morality and that of the child has occurred so

regularly throughout the period of man's recorded history that it has become part of our folklore. Numerous novels and stage plays center around a prominent person whose son becomes the town's ne'er-do-well or the clergyman's daughter who becomes the town harlot.

Historically, in their attempts to explain this phenomenon, the public has utilized three major theories.

ONE

The oldest of the three held that the bad child had been **possessed by the devil** or some other evil spirit. Common sense then dictated that the proper course of action to cure the condition was to "beat the devil" out of the child. As mankind turned away from this primitive demonology, a new idea more compatible with modern, scientific thinking developed.

TWO

This was the theory of the **hereditary transmission of behavioral or personality traits**. According to this theory, if a "bad" child suddenly showed up in

Edited excerpts from Chapter Three of the book *Raising Your Child, Not by Force but by Love*, by Sidney D. Craig, Ph.D. Copyright © MCMLXXIII The Westminster Press, Philadelphia (Now out of print) Originally reprinted by permission in *Empathic Parenting* Vol. 2, Iss 1, 1979.

the middle of a "good" family, it was suspected that one of his ancestors had possessed a defective gene. Presumably then, this gene suddenly manifested itself in the child who was the carrier of the "bad seed." Gradually this idea, too, came to be discredited by twentieth-century geneticists, biologists, and psychologists. There remained, then, but one widely accepted explanation for this phenomenon which has not been refuted by more advanced thinking.

THREE

This third explanation places the blame for delinquent children on **permissive treatment by the parents**. This theory has always coexisted with the other two. But now, since the other two theories have passed from the scene, this one has emerged as the overwhelming favorite.

Specifically, according to this explanation, the parents of delinquent children have been either too ignorant or too irresponsible to have punished their children for various of the child's minor and major transgressions. Accordingly, it is the parents' failure or refusal to have used firm, fair, consistent, and even harsh punishment that permitted the child to develop a wild, irresponsible, or antisocial pattern of behavior. Since, according to this theory, the parents' aversion to using punishment as a restraining force permitted the child to develop his delinquent pattern, this par-

ticular form of parental failure is known today as permissiveness...

Currently, then, warnings against parental permissiveness represent the major theoretical guideline available to parents and responsible authorities in their efforts to understand, prevent, and treat behavioral disorders, including prominently, today, the excessive use of dangerous drugs...

Yet, what I hope to convince the reader is that the "enemy" of the child is not permissiveness, but rather the fear of being permissive. It is this fear which drives good, middle-class American parents to behave toward their children in those callous, unsympathetic, insensitive ways which ultimately result in youthful delinquency. It is this fear of permissiveness which frightens parents away from demonstrating those humane, constructive, conciliatory forms of behavior which would enhance rather than destroy their relationship with their children. It is the parents' fear of permissiveness that forces them to abandon as the major child-rearing resource their own legitimate Judeo-Christian heritage [and that of many other religions] which stresses gentleness, kindness, trust, faith, and forgiveness in one's relationship with others. Having been forced by an antiquated theory to abandon those forms of behavior which could produce loving feelings in their children, the parents must inevitably produce angry feelings with tragic

Having been forced by an antiquated theory to abandon those forms of behavior which could produce loving feelings in their children, the parents must inevitably produce angry feelings with tragic consequences.

consequences.

The new insight I am trying to present to the reader is that, contrary to what you may now believe, vast numbers of children who become delinquent and turn to the use of dangerous drugs have not been raised permissively. Nor do they come from homes in which the parents have been irresponsible, incompetent, or otherwise derelict in meeting their responsibilities to their children. Rather, these drug-using children have been reared by parents who are the most well-organized, highly informed, sincere, intelligent, dedicated, and responsible members of the community. It is the average, middle-class parent, being guided primarily by the fear of being permissive, who, during the normal process of responsible child-rearing, produces unknowingly a degree of hostile feelings in the child which in turn produces various forms of antisocial behavior...

Punishment Works!
(in the short run)

The primary reason for the persistence of public confidence in the effectiveness of punishment is that punishment does affect behavior and the results are almost immediate. Particularly when the child is young, punishment produces the immediately observable changes in behavior the parent desires. As any parent knows, if a young child's hand is slapped often enough

and hard enough, the child will stop doing with that hand what the parent does not want him to do with it. This immediately observable cause-and-effect sequence gives the use of punishment the appearance of indisputable validity. The common sense of the parent inclines him to accept the evidence of his own senses. Thus, logic and common sense backed up by widespread social approval dictate that parents continue to depend on the theory that demands punishment for misbehavior rather than gamble on some more abstract theory which promises good behavior later but provides less immediately observable results in controlling the child's behavior here and now.

Let us look at a case history and see how the parents become increasingly confident that their technique of child-rearing is the correct one.

The parents were able to eliminate their child's tendency at age two and one half, to open certain cabinet doors by slapping his hands. (Punishment worked.) When he was three and one half, they were able to put a stop to his temper tantrums by spanking him. Occasionally, they used a long stick if the bare hand alone was insufficient. (Punishment worked.) When he was five years old, they put a stop to his using "dirty" words by washing his mouth with soap. (Punishment worked.) He presented no problem at the dinner table because he was punished if he showed poor manners. If he "ate like a

The child turns toward drugs and delinquency as the relative strength of his feelings of anger gradually comes to outweigh the feelings of love he holds toward his parents.

The real "enemy" is the theory and approach to child-rearing prevalent in this country which forces parents to interact with their children in ways that inevitably accentuate angry rather than loving feelings and thereby produces youthful delinquency.

pig" or refused to try new foods, or if he didn't finish all the food on his plate, he was sent to his room. (Again punishment worked.) At age nine the parents stopped his tendency to come home late for dinner by "grounding" him for one week each time he was late. Thus, all the child's behavior problems were "solved" by the consistent use of mild to moderate degrees of punishment...

As you can see, the fact that punishment appeared to work successfully every time it was used makes it impossible for the parent to conceive of using any other technique. Thus, the immediately demonstrable effect of punishment has seduced generations of sensible adults into embracing it as the technique of choice in raising children...

...We should all graciously, generously, and compassionately accept the idea that the majority of those parents whose children turn away from parental values or toward the use of dangerous drugs are just as intelligent, informed, sincere, conscientious, moral, and responsible as we ourselves. If we could grant them these virtues instead of attempting to assign blame, we could focus our attention on the real "enemy": the theory and approach to child-rearing prevalent in this country which forces parents to interact with their children in ways that inevitably accentuate angry rather than loving feelings and thereby produce youthful delinquency. Moreover, we could more readily com-

prehend the apparent paradox that has been a source of perplexity for centuries: why it is that the most conscientious parents would be so highly prone to producing rebellious, delinquent children...

In various discussions in this book I have attempted to persuade the reader that delinquency is a "disease" which is produced by mismanaged feelings. I have said that the child turns toward drugs and delinquency as the relative strength of his feelings of anger gradually comes to outweigh the feelings of love he holds toward his parents... ☺

It is not sufficient for the parent merely to love the child "inwardly" but that love has to be demonstrated overtly through specific actions which reveal the love.

Sidney Craig

In a day when we are all obsessed with promoting self-esteem in our children, does our behaviour leave them feeling that our ambitions and comforts always come ahead of their needs?

Deborah Maes

AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Directors of Canadian Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children

We have audited the balance sheet of Canadian Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children as at April 30, 1998, and the statement of financial activities and statement of changes in financial position for the year then ended. These financial statements are the responsibility of the company's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audit.

We conducted our audit in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards. Those standards require that we plan and perform an audit to obtain reasonable assurance whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement. An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. An audit also includes assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall financial statement presentation.

In our opinion, these financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the company as at April 30, 1998 and the results of operations and the changes in financial position for the year then ended, in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles.

Midland, Ontario

July 6, 1998

McCreedy & White

CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

CANADIAN SOCIETY FOR THE PREVENTION OF CRUELTY TO CHILDREN

(Incorporated under the laws of Canada)

BALANCE SHEET AS AT APRIL 30, 1998

	1998	1997
ASSETS		
CURRENT		
Bank	\$ 682	\$ 445
Accounts receivable	1,235	802
Prepaid expenses	<u>250</u>	<u>250</u>
	<u>2,167</u>	<u>1,497</u>
CAPITAL ASSETS, at cost (Note 2(b))	31,851	31,613
Less - accumulated amortization	<u>(29,213)</u>	<u>(28,565)</u>
	<u>2,638</u>	<u>3,048</u>
	<u>\$ 4,805</u>	<u>\$ 4,545</u>
LIABILITIES AND EQUITY		
OPERATING SECTION		
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	\$ 1,732	\$ 3,567
Surplus (Deficit), operating section	<u>435</u>	<u>(2,070)</u>
	<u>2,167</u>	<u>1,497</u>
EQUITY IN CAPITAL ASSETS (Note 2(b))		
Balance, beginning of year	3,048	3,810
Plus - addition	238	-
Less - amortization	<u>(648)</u>	<u>(762)</u>
	<u>2,638</u>	<u>3,048</u>
	<u>\$ 4,805</u>	<u>\$ 4,545</u>

APPROVED ON BEHALF OF THE BOARD:

Jane Jenkinson Director
E. T. Barker Director

**STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES
OPERATING SECTION
FOR THE YEAR ENDED APRIL 30, 1998**

	1997	1996
SUPPORT		
Membership fees and donations	\$ 35,833	\$ 24,516
Sale of publications and tapes	1,338	1,711
Interest and foreign exchange income	<u>1,078</u>	<u>671</u>
	<u>38,249</u>	<u>26,898</u>
EXPENSES		
Equipment operating costs	660	838
Conference	-	471
GST expense	892	605
Legal and audit	1,350	1,350
Office rent	3,000	5,970
Office and genera	12,214	12,214*
Postage	1,200	1,607
Public information - brochures and tapes	803	1,453
Publication costs - journal	19,775	10,258
Publication costs - internet	514	680
Salaries	4,321	4,321
Telephone	<u>1,547</u>	<u>1,842</u>
	<u>35,744</u>	<u>31,609</u>
NET REVENUE (LOSS)	2,505	(4,711)
SURPLUS, beginning of year	<u>(2,070)</u>	<u>2,641</u>
SURPLUS (DEFICIT), end of year	\$ <u><u>435</u></u>	\$ <u><u>(2,070)</u></u>

**STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN FINANCIAL POSITION
FOR THE YEAR ENDED APRIL 30, 1998**

	1998	1997
OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
Cash provided by (used for)		
Net income (loss)	\$ 2,505	\$ (4,711)
Changes in non-cash working capital components		
Accounts receivable	(433)	(76)
Prepaid expenses		270
Increase (decrease) in current liabilities	<u>(1,835)</u>	<u>2,006</u>
INCREASE (DECREASE) IN CASH	237	(2,511)
CASH, beginning of year	<u>445</u>	<u>2,956</u>
CASH, end of year	\$ <u><u>682</u></u>	\$ <u><u>445</u></u>

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
AS AT APRIL 30, 1998**

1. PURPOSE OF THE ORGANIZATION

CSPCC is a national organization whose primary purpose is to increase public awareness of the long term consequences of child abuse and neglect (emotional abuse and neglect) and encourage primary prevention programs. It was incorporated under the Canada Corporations Act in 1975 as a not-for-profit organization and is a registered charity under the Income Tax Act.

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The Society follows generally accepted accounting principles as applied to non-profit organizations which include the following:

- a) Membership fees and donations are taken into revenue in the fiscal year received.
- b) Capital assets are charged to operations in the year acquired. However, to recognize the value of equipment on hand, the equipment is capitalized and amortized on a 20% diminishing balance basis with an offset to "Equity in capital assets".
- c) Volunteers contribute services during the year to assist the CSPCC in carrying out its service delivery activities. Because of the difficulty in determining their fair value, contributed services are not recognized in the financial statements.

President's Report to the Directors 1998

1. The CSPCC has received a \$59,900 dollar grant from the federal government to produce and evaluate a parenting education program for the Internet – a most exciting project involving an enormous amount of work. All the money goes to computer and research experts. Our hope is to reproduce the program on CD-ROM and distribute it for use in schools.

2. We have been most fortunate to receive a large donation from the money raised at the 11th annual **Swing for Kids** Golf Classic. Since all the federal grant money must go for computer programming and independent research evaluation, the **Swing for Kids** donation enables us to pay for all the expenses incurred by the CSPCC in the production of the Internet parenting education program.

3. It was a great compliment to be asked to moderate a meeting in New York city organized by Alice Miller and Attachment Parenting International on the occasion of the release of Alice's most recent book "Paths of Life: Seven Scenarios". The focus of the meeting was the co-ordination of efforts to abolish corporal punishment in North America.

4. Thanks entirely to the efforts of the Cambridge Bowlby Group in England, I have been invited to give the Halliday Lecture – Early Child-Rearing and the Future of Society, at the conclusion of a symposium entitled Early Child Rearing: The Fabric of Society – a symposium forming part of the celebration of the 400th anniversary of the Royal College of Physicians and Surgeons of Glasgow.

5. 1998 marks the 20th year of publication of our journal **Empathic Parenting** – and for those who know her, the 22nd year that June has worked with me. As many of you know, she is the backbone of the CSPCC.

6. The CSPCC has recently acquired its own domain name: <http://www.empathicparenting.org> and soon all four of our websites will be accessible from this one home page.

7. As has been the case since its founding in 1975, the CSPCC owes its existence to voluntary assistance, individual memberships and donations and, in 1998, from the following corporations and organizations. Without you, we would not be.

Bank of Nova Scotia
Border Paving
Castrol North America
Chauvco Resources Ltd.
deHavilland Inc.
Gendis Inc.
George Weston Limited
Hewlett Packard
Horne & Pitfield Foods
Imasco Limited
John Deere Foundation
Leons Furniture
Loeb Inc.
McDonalds
Moss, Lawson & Co. Ltd

Novopharm
National Silicates Ltd.
Power Corporation
Red Star Bioproducts
Rigel Oil and Gas Company
Royal Bank of Canada
Royal Canadian Legion, Bancroft
Royal Canadian Legion, Madeira Park
Sayers & Associates
Sandvik Canada
Swing for Kids
Toronto Dominion Bank
Union Gas
United Farmers of Alberta

The Canadian Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children

The CSPCC is working to change those things in Canadian society that are making it difficult for parents to give their children the care they need to grow into healthy, confident, non-violent, loving adults.

In general we are working for:

- ◆ a shift from arbitrary male dominance to no-one's arbitrary dominance
- ◆ a shift from the essential beliefs of our society's consumer religion -- , envy, selfishness and greed -- to trust, empathy and affection in a community-centred, sustainable society
- ◆ a shift from violence and sexism as the warp and woof of entertainment
- ◆ a shift from treating children as sinful or stupid to empathizing with them and fulfilling their expanding and particular needs

In particular we are working to:

- ◆ raise the status of parenting
- ◆ implement universal parenting education from kindergarten to grade eight
- ◆ encourage parents to make their children's emotional needs their highest priority during the critical first three years
- ◆ facilitate a positive birthing experience for every father, mother and baby
- ◆ promote extended breastfeeding with child-led weaning
- ◆ make it easier for parents to meet the emotional needs of each child by encouraging a minimum three year spacing between siblings
- ◆ increase awareness of the potential long term hazards of separations between children under three and their mothers



Recognizing that the capacity to give and receive trust, affection and empathy is fundamental to being human.

Knowing that all of us suffer the consequences when children are raised in a way that makes them affectionless and violent, and;

Realizing that for the first time in History we have definite knowledge that these qualities are determined by the way a child is cared for in the very early years.

CREDO



WE BELIEVE THAT:

- The necessity that every new human being develop the capacity for trust, affection and empathy dictates that potential parents re-order their priorities with this in mind.
- Most parents are willing and able to provide their children with the necessary loving empathic care, given support from others, appropriate understanding of the task and the conviction of its absolute importance.
- It is unutterably cruel to permanently maim a human being by failing to provide this quality of care during the first three years of life.

THERE IS AN URGENCY THEREFORE TO:

- Re-evaluate all our institutions, traditions and beliefs from this perspective.
- Oppose and weaken all forces which undermine the desire or ability of parents to successfully carry out a task which ultimately affects us all.
- Support and strengthen all aspects of family and community life which assist parents to meet their obligation to each new member of the human race.