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BREAKING THE CONSPIRACY OF SILENCE AMONG VICTIMS OF SEXUAL HARASSMENT

DISTRUGEREA TĂCERII CONSPIRATIVE ÎN RÂNDUL VICTIMELOR HĂRȚUIRII SEXUALE

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Annotation: Unfortunately, the sexual harassment exists in many society levels and forms. The author is convinced: the more we know and talk about it, the more we can do to reduce this phenomenon.

Adnotare: Din păcate, hărțuirea sexuală există în multe nivele și forme ale societății. Autorul este convins: cu cât știm și vorbim mai mult despre aceasta, cu atât putem face mai mult pentru a reduce acest fenomen.

Keywords: *harassment, sexual harassment, victims.*

Cuvinte-cheie: *hărțuire, hărțuire sexuală, victime.*

Introduction

Sexual harassment is sexual coercion, including an inappropriate promise of reward for sexual interactions. Sexual harassment can include comments and sexual contact in a non-sexual interaction, such as verbal or physical harassment in the body context and gender identity and even dress and body decoration [11].

Sometimes a single comment will be considered sexual harassment and sometimes a pattern of two or more comments in a given period will be considered sexual harassment. It depends mainly on how much each sexual note, how it was said, and whether its purpose is to impose sexual interaction. Forceful contact with the body organs that are considered to be sexual (genitalia, gonads, buttocks, and chest), even if one-time, is generally considered sexual harassment. Despite the comprehensive laws in the context of sexual harassment, they generally do not prohibit comments and sudden teasing or small and isolated cases - that is, they do not cover "general courtesy code" in the workplace; harassment may be illegal when it is frequent or severe and creates a hostile or abusive work environment, or causes a negative decision on employment. For example: When the victim decides to resign due to harassment, or the rank is lowered or dismissed. The legal and social understanding of sexual harassment, on the other hand, varies according to culture. Sexual harassment is a form of illegal employment discrimination in many countries and is a form of sexual and psychological abuse and bullying [10].

Recognition of the severe damage to sexual vulnerability began only in the sixties and seventies with the rise of feminism in the Western world. Millions of women participated in awareness-raising groups, and there in the small groups, without a professional leader, women counted the stories of their lives, and other women believed them [10;12].

Much earlier, in 1896, Freud believed he had discovered the source of hysteria. In a 18-case report called "The Etymology of Hysteria," Freud wrote: "I therefore propose the thesis that at the basis of each hysteria is one or several events of premature sexual experience, events in the earliest

years of childhood ... I think it an important finding, in examining the sources of the Nile in the field of neuropathology". Freud based his thesis on the shocking things he heard from his patients who reported sexual assault, sexual abuse, and incest [7; 8]. According to Herman [8], this essay can still compete with clinical descriptions of the effects of childhood sexual abuse in contemporary times. Within a year, however, Freud had developed the traumatic theory of the sources of hysteria. His letters indicate that he has become troubled by the radical social implications of his theory. The hysteria was so common among women that if he assumed that his patient stories were correct. Afterwards, Freud stopped believing his patient stories, the psychological theory that he would rule for the next hundred years was based on the negation of the reality of women. Two political movements brought recognition to the traumatic theory: the movement against the Vietnam War, which established "rape groups" - (the testimony from these groups focused attention on the constant psychological damage of the fighting. And the feminist movement, through the groups to raise awareness, which made a dramatic turn in relation to sexual assault. In 1980, mental trauma syndrome became, for the first time, a real diagnosis, and was included in the DSM 3 under the title Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder [6;7].

In the mid-1970s, the body of knowledge and research on sexual assault began to expand. In the early 1980s, a wide epidemiological survey was conducted by Diana Russell involving more than 900 women. The results were severe: one in four women was raped. One out of three women was sexually abused as a child. Over the past two decades, clinical and epidemiological studies have shown that childhood sexual abuse is a major public health problem. The current assessment in the United States is that up to 27% of women and up to 16% of men, while stressing that the measurement of the phenomenon is difficult due to the stigma of abuse victims and the private nature of the abuse. A powerful predictor of psychopathology [12]. Additional estimates speak of between 3 and 25% of men, and between 11 and 62% of women in the United States experienced sexual abuse in childhood [15].

In this paper, the author tries to understand how the silence around the sexual harassment among women was broken and that the walls of their concealment were breached.

Materials and methods of research

Towards the end of 2017, a significant process of change began in which women began to share the experiences of sexual harassment that they undergo as part of the "Me Too". The campaign that started following Hollywood producer Harvey Weinstein when Ashley Judd revealed that he sexually harassed her and was joined by about 30 other women. The "Me Too" opposite to a real testimony to the phenomenon of sexual harassment that is widespread and often frequent in human society in general, as well as in Israeli society in particular. This campaign is also flooding the surface with one of the mechanisms of power and silence and discrimination and oppression, which are covertly or openly applied to women in order to prevent any abuse. Many in Israel testified that this was a dam that was breached, despite the professional, emotional and psychological risks (sometimes even legal) that are caused by such an exposure.

Results and considerations

Sexual harassment is known as a social phenomenon that has existed since the dawn of history. Bible you can find many examples of this. Joseph was harassed by his employer's wife Potiphar is always "Btrotih and then gave up" and "TTFSHO clothes" to strip him (Genesis verse UAV1). Even Amnon, who desperately loved his sister Tamar, could not overcome his lust, and he tried to seduce her sweetly: "Lie with me, my sister" (II Samuel 11:11).

As awareness was raised, it was necessary to limit the phenomenon, and therefore many definitions of the term "sexual harassment" were accumulated without scientific or social consent for a representative definition. There is a great deal of ambiguity in the field and the question of whether there was harassment in any case or no longer subject to subjective interpretation than to

objective interpretation. In the Kaplan study [9], a group of academic women was interviewed by MBA students. The results showed that some women thought that street readings such as "good morning, doll" were not sexual harassment and some said they enjoyed attention and compliment. The rest treated the comments as humiliating and embarrassing harassment. If so, subjective interpretation is influenced by personal character, personal outlook, and self-confidence.

In the first Hebrew feminist lexicon, sexual harassment is defined as "an experience that every woman is expected to undergo in her life by virtue of being a weak, provocative and provocative creature the preoccupation with the externalities that so important women finally take revenge on - every morning they stare at male eyes. The sensitivity of most women in Israel to sexual harassment has been eroded by the abundance of opportunities to experience a variety of sophisticated harassment during two years of military service [1;8]. With regard to the definition of the author, the interpretation was written from the point of view of a woman in an amusing and humorous way, but in the depths of things there is a challenge to the chauvinists that discriminate against women because they are women [1].

Another definition refers to sexual harassment as sexual behavior of a person who intends to harm another. It can manifest itself verbally or in a physical form intended to receive sexual favors. The purpose of the behaviors is to humiliate, threaten, and empower the offender's control and hierarchy [13]. The harassment can be expressed in looks, comments, and rape. There may be comments about the person being harassed, rubbing, physical contact, pressure to have sex and sexual contact with threats about the place of work, promotion of the job, both sexes can be hurt, but in most cases women are the victims and the men are mostly the offenders [1].

In the legal aspect, the legislator unequivocally defined sexual harassment as one of the following five actions: a) "Extortion by threats of sexual act" For example: a supervisor threatens to fire a worker if she refuses to live with him Sex or intimate relationship". The commission of indecent acts," for example: an employee or supervisor concerns sexual arousal or exposes himself to her without her consent third". Repeated suggestions of a sexual nature directed at a person who has shown the harasser that he is not interested in the said proposals." For example, an employee or supervisor repeatedly invites an employee to an intimate meal in a restaurant, even though she has expressed her disapproval. D) "Repeated references directed at a person who focuses on his sexuality when the person showed the harasser that he is not interested in these references." For example, an employee or supervisor gives his opinion every morning on the size of a worker's chest, even though she expressed her discomfort God". Degrading or degrading treatment directed at a person in relation to his sex or sexuality, including sexual orientation," for example: the term "gay" or lesbian [10].

The innovation of the law is that it is the first Israeli law enacted by women and from a feminine point of view that reflects women's life experiences. The law is intended to change a social reality in which existing norms are based on gender inequality and women's inferiority. Sexual harassment is therefore defined in the law as unlawful behavior, which violates human dignity, liberty, privacy and equality between the sexes [9].

Since the 1980s, a number of models have been designed to place incidents of sexual harassment on a behavioral continuum from the mild to the severe [4; 5; 16]. Here are three key models.

The first and best known way is to classify sexual harassment based on the experiences of female college students. There are five categories: sexist hostility and behavior that includes humiliation and attacking women without expecting sexual cooperation. Sexual acts of aggression not accompanied by sanctions. Encourage sexual activity for the purpose of reward or profit. Sexual acts committed by threats of punishment and sanctions. Sexual offenses at the level of crime, such as rape, sodomy, The researcher emphasizes that sometimes there is no clear distinction between categories and behaviors from several categories that can occur simultaneously and in the same sexual harassment event [16].

The second way, sexual harassment is classified based on an analysis of cases that came to court and is divided into three categories. Verbal requests, including attempts and initiatives to obtain sexual cooperation, including sexual bribery and sexual acts through persuasion. Verbal comments, refers to personal, embarrassing and aggressive comments, coarse jokes and a deliberate provocation to a woman as if she were a sexual object. Nonverbal actions that include physical behavior of sexual assault and / or sexual contact using body language and vulgar gestures, as well as the use of sexual materials such as graffiti and pornography that harm the sexuality of women [5].

The third way to classify sexual harassment consists of three categories [4]. Gender harassment corresponding to the first category of Till. This category refers to a wide range of verbal behaviors, physical actions, and symbolic gestures that are aggressive, hostile, and degrading in relation to women without the need for sexual cooperation. Sexual attention and verbal and non-verbal behavior are undesirable. The latter category refers to the extortion of sexual favors in exchange for employment benefits. In fact, also Till [16] and Fitzgerald And her colleagues [4] maintain that most cases of harassment involve more than one form of disturbing behavior.

Alongside the documentation of sexual violence both in terms of scope and severity of damage to victims, a new understanding of the social significance of sexual violence towards women has begun. According to Susan Brownmiller [1] a journalist who wrote the book "Against Our Will: Men, Women and Rape" [1], rape is a key tool in preserving the supremacy of men over women in patriarchal society " : From the prehistoric days to the present, But a conscious process of terrorization, literally, by which all men keep all women in a state of fear ". This led to the realization that all women were victims of rape even if they were not affected in a timely fashion, since all women are educated from the earliest days of their childhood to recognize their vulnerability and to live in constant fear of rape. Which of course causes a sense of inferiority, and immediately affects the self-image and the sense of well-being. Which is essential for the definition of mental health. In other words, according to this line of thinking, women are generally vulnerable to mental disorders due to their widespread vulnerability to acts of sexual and physical violence.

Research on the effects of rape by Burgess & Holmstrom [2] showed that this was a request for psychological responses called "Trauma Syndrome" and showed that the women experienced the rape as an event that endangers their lives, and were usually afraid during the attack from sabotage and death. After the rape, the women suffered from insomnia, nausea, panic reactions, and nightmares. Symptoms of dissociation and numbness. Recognition began that this spectrum of symptoms is very similar to the symptoms diagnosed in war victims, and that this is a post-traumatic disorder. Psychological studies on domestic violence and sexual abuse of children, for example [2;3], which described women who fled to a shelter for battered women, defined the "battered woman syndrome ". Judith Herman [7; 8] who described the psychology of incest victims, found that the syndrome found in rape, beatings and incest victims is essentially the same as that diagnosed in war victims.

Sexual assault is on a continuum of severity, ranging from sexual abuse in childhood, by a relative or by a stranger, continued through rape by an acquaintance or by a stranger, and the continuation of a wide range of sexual harassment in public places and more. It is clear that every sexual assault has its unique characteristics, and the severity of the damage is determined by the degree of severity of the injury, the level of violence and the nature of the injury, whether the person was close or foreign, the situation of the victim and more. At the same time, many clinical and empirical studies document the severity of the injuries and the short-term and long-term damage to the victims. Including in relation to injuries that were not considered as serious as verbal sexual harassment and more. This new understanding influenced the legislation and the methods of treatment [11; 12].

Despite the progress, there are still groups in Israeli society that have not yet experienced the "breaking of the silence: " Arab women, Ultra-Orthodox sector women, women who are still unable to overcome their fears and go out openly. The campaign once again awakened women's solidarity .Women go out and join the exposure to tell everyone who preceded them, you are not alone, we are with you.

One of the complaints about the campaign and the increased exposure to the subject was that it was accompanied by a feeling that "all the men are disturbing ". So there is no dispute that not all men harass, but this does not reduce the phenomenon. It is indeed a social phenomenon directed primarily at women to weaken ,to embarrass, to paralyze the victim, who is mostly a woman.

One of the phenomena associated with the campaign and the increased exposure is the raising of issues such as the struggle between public norms and legal norms. The public norms are communicated through the media, with the media. The way of the media actually frustrates the events and also frustrates the men who are involved in a matter that was not in the past in the State of Israel .In the past, it was used to "let the law enforcement agencies do their work ".It is not working anymore . The great change that happened here. And it comes from two reasons, as the author thinks. The various legal authorities failed in their handling of the matter .Women found that a complaint to the police exposes them, turns them into public figures which they do not want to be, disqualifies them for work and perhaps personal connections. No one wants to get close to this troubled girl it is not her fault.

The second point: The media and the public have also become stronger and they do not wait until the matter has exhausted itself, if at all, in the legal proceedings, but they are serving their sentences .There is a possibility (albeit slight) that this is a false complaint and then the blow that a man has been subjected to or those men is enormous, they are thrown to the sidelines and sometimes also when it turns out that maybe things never happened or not as they have been described they no longer have a way back.

There is no dispute that the phenomenon has an educational value that women in all diversity, of all ages, attitudes, places, religions should learn from and embrace definitely a pattern of resistance and if there is no objection or failure, it is possible to resist or report, not to wait.

In October the 16-th, 2017, the highest use of social networking in the United States was recorded, and it was mentioned 500,000 times on Twitter .That same day, some 4.7 million people on Facebook used it , and it was cited in 12 million messages .Among the women who shared" with Me Too" the cases in which were harassed or attacked many famous persons. There were also a number of men who shared in the social networks cases in which women and Egyptians had harassed the past .The many cases of sexual harassment that have been exposed have sparked debate about harassment and sexual assault not only in Hollywood, but also in the music industry, academia and politics .Among other things, these issues were discussed in a number of lawmakers in the United States and the Yiddish statewide Heitcam, Mazzi Hirono, Clare MacKill and Elizabeth Warren initiated discussions on these issues and publicly shared cases of sexual harassment or assault .[17] At the end of 2017, "Time" magazine announced the "Breaking the Silence" - those women who took part in the campaign of testimonies about sexual harassment - as the 2017 Man of the Year .The magazine cited the unconventional choice of the campaign as an "umbrella of solidarity for millions of people to go out with their sexual harassment stories," in addition to the important role of the campaign in raising awareness of the issue, as well as the "power" Which were at the center of the campaign at the beginning.

The campaign also reached Israel .On October 18, 2017, Yedioth Ahronoth published an extensive cover story on the subject of sexual harassment and sexual violence accompanied by the Hattag" we too ."In the article, several women described cases of sexual harassment or assault, including Gaya Koren, Shiri Maimon, Noam Perthom , Bat Chen Sabag, Meital Dohan and Yael Abecassis.

The next day the newspaper published a follow-up article, with personal columns by Titty Aineu, Orna Banai and Daniela London. In the article Orna Banai testified that she was raped several times "not by a stranger who attacked me in a dark alley, but by men I knew and had to sleep with because they wanted, because they demanded that it was necessary to satisfy them and their hunger".

Subsequently, many women in the social networks shared cases of sexual harassment or sexual assault. Among the women who participated in these cases were Limor Livnat, Rachel Azariah and Maayan Keret. Sylvie Keshet published that in 1963 she was attacked by Yosef Lapid, who tried to rape her. Oshrat Kotler published a case in which she previously received an indecent proposal from Alex Giladi and afterward Neri Livneh issued a more serious charge against him. Other women claimed that Giladi raped them. Following this, Giladi suspended his post as president of Keshet, and later filed a libel suit against Kotler and Livneh. Dana Weiss published that her colleague Gabi Gazit used to kiss her on the lips at work. Gazit denied this, but after the release of additional complaints, he stopped broadcasting on the FM 103 radio station. Other women, who did not identify themselves, complained about journalist Haim Yavin. Following complaints by women who did not identify themselves against the broadcaster, Natan Zehavi, his colleagues Yigal Sarna and Ron Kaufman came to his defense. As a result, one of the complainants identified herself by name Zahavi denied the acts attributed to him.

January 2018 published allegations of sexual assault against the winner Menachem Nbnhoiz, referring to the period when he taught at the high school "Thelma Yellin". Following these reports was suspended Nbnhoiz work at the Technion in February 2018 an article was published that the artist Boaz Arad conducted a sexual relationship with several of his students at the school "Thelma Yellin" including minors. Arad confirmed that there were romantic and sexual ties with a small number of students, but claimed that these ties existed only after the girls who had completed their studies threatened to commit suicide if the article was published.

Conclusions

Sexual harassment is a criminal phenomenon that has existed since the dawn of recorded human history. In recent years there has been a movement to expose events to "sunlight". Campaign METOO # Accompanied by many stories, some of them do not "cross" the criminal threshold, but certainly called a "normative threshold" new.

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