

Arch

TANGAZA COLLEGE

THE CATHOLIC UNIVERSITY OF EASTERN AFRICA

INSTITUTE OF SOCIAL COMMUNICATION

MERCYLILLIAN WATETU GICHUKI

**CHILD SEXUAL ABUSE: HEALING THROUGH
TELEVISION**

MODERATOR

PHYLLIS MURAYA B.A, M.Ed

**Thesis Submitted in Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements for the Bachelor
of Arts in Social Communication**

NAIROBI 2006

*GIC
2006
I.SC*

DEDICATION

To all the survivors out there, you are a human being first, look deep inside and see that inner beauty that no matter how many times they touched you, they could never touch the inner you. There is a power within us to heal all we have to do is reach out to that scared little girl, to that scared little boy in us. And to you Moss, thanks for being the love of my life and for pulling me up when I was in the depths of inertia.

The following poem by Charles C Finn describes many of our struggles with our false self.¹

PLEASE HEAR WHAT I AM NOT SAYING

*Don't be fooled by me, don't be fooled by the face I wear
For I wear a mask, a thousand masks,
Masks that I am afraid to take off, and none of them is me
Pretending is an art that is second nature to me,
But don't be fooled
For god's sake don't be fooled! I give you the impression that I am secure
That all is sunny and unruffled with me,
Within as well as without
That confidence is my name and coolness my game
That the water is calm and I am in command,
And that I need no one.
But don't believe me
My surface may seem smooth but it is a mask
Ever-varying and convincing
Beneath lies no compliance
Beneath lies confusion and fear and aloneness
But I hide this I don't want anybody to know*

*Who am I, you wonder?
I am someone you know very well
For I am every man you meet
And I am every woman you meet.*

¹ N. Benvenga, *HEALING THE WOUNDS OF EMOTIONAL ABUSE* P.39

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Everyday is a miracle in itself; I would like to thank God for that miracle of life and the love and strength he has bestowed upon me in order to do my work. Thank you dear Lord for the person I am and for making all things possible for me. It called for hard work and a lot of sacrifice in order to see this work through and for that to happen I needed help from other people, I would like to appreciate Mrs. Phyllis Muraya my moderator for all the help she accorded me both personal and academic: thank you very much. I would also like to thank Emmanuel Likoko for proof reading my work and Br. John Carrigen for helping me with the typonographical norms, hence making my work look professional. Thanks to Eunice Wandia for printing my work and making it see the light of day.

My thanks go to my parents who have assisted me both morally and financially, God bless you Mum and Dad. It would be a shame not to thank FR. Patrick O'Sullivan who saw me through and offered me advice when interviews were too tough to handle. I would like to appreciate my siblings Lucy, Carol, Lucas, Pat and Cate. My nephews Brian, Adrian and Tony for giving me the academic space I so much needed.

I would like to thank Evalyn Kamunge for owning up my work and helping me through in all ways possible, thanks for being a true friend. To all those people who were willing to volunteer information to make this work a success. I know it is not easy to talk about such personal matters but you did and I am grateful for the way you put your faith in me. Last but not least, I appreciate all the people who took their time to go through my work, offer assistance, all the libraries and organizations that made my work possible in one way or the other. For all your unfailing support, from the depth of my heart I say; Shukrani!

Mercylilian Watetu Gichuki

ABBREVIATION

AIDS	Acquired Immuno Deficiency Syndrome
CSA	Child Sexual Abuse
HIV	Human Immunodeficiency Virus
KBC	Kenya Broadcasting Corporation
KTN	Kenya Television Network
MP	Member of Parliament
NTV	Nation Television
TV	Television
WHO	World Health Organization

CONTENTS

GENERAL INTRODUCTION.....	1
Statement of the problem.....	4
Justification of the study.....	5
Objectives.....	5
Methodology of the essay.....	6
Limitations.....	6
Challenges.....	6
Structure of the essay.....	7
CHAPTER ONE.....	8
1. Child Sexual Abuse and the Effects on Survivors.....	8
1.0 Introduction.....	8
1.1 Definition of Terms.....	8
1.1.1 <i>Child Abuse</i>	8
1.1.2 <i>Physical Abuse</i>	8
1.1.3 <i>Psychological/Emotional Abuse</i>	8
1.1.4 <i>Rape</i>	9
1.1.5 <i>Sexual Abuse</i>	9
1.1.6 <i>Sexual Coercion</i>	9
1.1.7 <i>Sexual Harassment</i>	9
1.1.8 <i>Lurid Speech/Derogatory Speech</i>	10
1.1.9 <i>Exposure to Pornography</i>	10
1.2 Different Forms of Sexual Exploitation.....	11
1.2.0 <i>Sexual Harassment</i>	11
1.3 Rape.....	12
1.3.0 <i>Acquaintance Rape</i>	13

1.3.1 <i>Date rape</i>	13
1.3.2 <i>Stalker</i>	15
1.4 Who are the perpetrators?	15
1.3.2 <i>Marital rape</i>	15
1.4.0 <i>Pedophilias and Epedophilias</i>	16
1.5 Signs of an Abused Child	17
1.6 Preparation Against C.S.A.	19
1.6.0 <i>Okey to Touch?</i>	20
1.6.1 <i>Secrets</i>	20
Conclusion	21

CHAPTER TWO

2. Results of Fieldwork, Media Theories and Effects on the Audience	22
2.0 Introduction	22
2.1 Hypothesis	22
2.2 Methodology	22
2.3 Sampling criteria	23
2.4 Data Analysis	23
2.5 In- Depth Interviews	24
2.5. 1. <i>Survivors Response on What Happened to Them</i>	24
2.5.2. <i>Survivors Response on What Made Them Give In</i>	28
2.5. 3. <i>Perpetrators Response</i>	29
2.5. 4. <i>Parents Response</i>	31
2.5. 5. <i>Experts response</i>	32
2.6 Long Term Consequences	33
2.7 In the Courts	34
2.8 Theories on the Effects of the Media	34
2.8 .0 <i>Are People's Values Shaped by the Media?</i>	35

2.8.1 <i>TV Displays Relationships</i>	36
2.8.2 <i>Is It Ethical to Broadcast Names and Faces of CSA Survivors?</i>	37
2.8.3 <i>Uses and Gratification Studies</i>	38
2.8.4 <i>Surveillance Function</i>	39
2.8.5 <i>Diversion Function</i>	39
2.8.6 <i>Agenda Setting for Individuals</i>	40
2.8.7 <i>Social Action Theory</i>	40
2.8.8 <i>Media Dependency Theory</i>	41
Conclusion.....	41
 CHAPTER THREE.....	 43
3. Application and a Way Forward.....	43
3.0 Introduction.....	43
3.1 Steps Carried Out When Making a Production.....	43
3.2 Pre-production.....	44
3.2.1 <i>Aim</i>	44
3.2.2 <i>Target Audience</i>	45
3.2.3 <i>Communication objectives</i>	45
3.2.4 <i>Reason</i>	45
3.2.5 <i>Time shown</i>	46
3.2.6 <i>Treatment (What the audience will hear and see)</i>	46
 GENERAL CONCLUSION.....	 48

GENERAL INTRODUCTION

Child Sexual Abuse (CSA) is an issue that is a real thorn in the flesh of our society today. There are various forms of CSA, but despite the differences, as Cashman affirms, it is an abuse that violates the child's deepest feelings and emotional development.¹ This act of sexual "gratification" is a greedy, selfish and cruel behaviour that leaves the child with wounds that run deeper than physical hurt. They remain secret and hidden and if they are not brought out they kill the person softly since, the pain and shame is carried on into adulthood.

"In any church congregation of a hundred people there are probably at least 10 who were subjected in childhood to sexual abuse which in some cases has had a disastrous effect on their physical and mental health. In any place of work, school assembly, there are people who are suffering or have suffered some kind of sexual abuse."²

It is our duty as a society to hear their story and attend to abuse survivors whose tears of grief, pain, and suffering are still running. Children who are being sexually abused now might not speak out for themselves because threats and coercion silence them. This might have disastrous consequences especially in their adult life; they may carry the mental scars of abuse forever. Therefore, in order to help today's survivors young or old we must look at yesterday's victims to tell us what is happening today so that we can try and create a less painful tomorrow.

The so called 'battered child syndrome' was first recognized by the medical profession in 1961. Initially the term referred to serious non accidental physical injury, but now the concept of child abuse also includes sexual and emotional abuse and neglect.³

The current statistics paint a frightening picture of the reality of child abuse today all over the world that leaves a lot to be desired. In Kenya, child molestation and

¹ H. Cashman, *Christianity And Child Sexual Abuse* P.5.

² Ibid P.9

³ N. BENVENGA, *HEALING THE WOUNDS OF EMOTIONAL ABUSE* p.13

rape cases can hardly be compared with murder or robbery with violence. According to a report issued to media houses, the statistics were as follows⁴

Fig 1

Year	Rape cases figures	Murder cases figures
2002	2,005	1,661
2003	2,308	1,395
2004	2,908	1,411

Fig 2

2005 Months	Rape cases figures
March	209
April	199
May	206
June	247
July	215

The above statistics do not represent Nairobi only but the whole country at large. For the police, the figures represent more than just statistics and show that more people

⁴ SUNDAY STANDARD NEWSPAPER 11/09/2005

are reporting the crimes and seeking justice. In relation to child sexual abuse, The World Health Organization (WHO) estimates a prevalence of 25 percent for girls and eight percent for boys, although the figures may differ with population.⁵

Below is a table showing the percentage of teenage pregnancy in five provinces in Kenya between the months of January and August 2005, the majority of them being child sexual abuse survivors.⁶

Fig 3

Province	Percentage
Nairobi	1.1
Coast	4.7
Eastern	14.7
Nyanza	2.6
Central	9.7

Case studies and the testimonies of child survivors speak of traumas so deep that survivors are often unable to return to a normal way of life. CSA through commercial

⁵ IBID

⁶ KTN, *PRIME TIME NEWS* 28/08/2005

sex does not only affect girls only but there has been a notable increase in the number of boys survivors especially in “sex tourism” and in pornography.⁷

Statement of the Problem

For the last five years, almost every day the media has aired news items on C.S.A.⁸ The sad fact is that the perpetrators are trusted members in our families: they are often our friends, neighbors and even teachers. When the television stations screen the images of the victims, some of these children have no idea of why they are on television because they are too young to recognize the enormity of the problem. Others are numb with shock that even tears of grief are foreign. But the pain edged on their mothers faces, the cries of anguish are similar to Mary’s soul being pierced by a sword, when she saw her son Jesus die on the cross.

The aim of this study is to point out that this (CSA) is happening in our society, in our neighborhoods and in our very own families. It is not happening to strangers but to our children, friends, neighbors or students. It is not being done by aliens but by people we have called family, friends, neighbors and even our church leaders. Chances are, around us we know someone or are living with someone who has been a victim and we do not know how to handle them. We may even know children who are still victims or we too could be survivors. This study aims through the power of television talk

⁷ www.childabuse ilo.com

⁸ SEE APPENDIX 1

shows to urge people to open up and that within us is the power to heal; we can face this demon known as C. S. A. That can only happen if we bring it out from our closets.

Justification of the Study

The study deals with the impact television have on its viewers. It is through the power of the visual images that will be used as a tool to reach out to people who are survivors of C.S.A. and are hurting. The findings of the research will therefore be a great contribution not only to the understanding of the problem, but also to the formulation of suggestions that might help in reaching out even to the perpetrators in order to help curb this anomaly in our society.

Objectives

To reach out to victims through television and to encourage them to speak out. Through this, they can get healing by listening to others with the same problems or to counselors.

To encourage parents to listen to their children, point out that some do not necessarily talk but they communicate in different ways that is non- verbally.

To Point out to signs that parents and caregivers should look at in order to know if their children are being abused.

To point out actions that should be taken in case you are faced with an abused child, or an adult who is a survivor.

To encourage survivors to carry on with life in spite of the abuse.

To remind the religious leadership of its call to serve and shepherd the people.

To popularize places where victims can get help.

Methodology of the Essay

The research methodology was quantitative and qualitative; the instruments were in-depth interviews, case studies and observation. The sampling was convenient sampling. Other sources included secondary data.

Limitations

The researcher encountered the following limitations:

Accessing information at Nairobi Women's Hospital the leading facility in handling sexual abuse cases was impossible. Their demands on the researcher were too high which were impossible to meet.

Some of the survivors were not cooperative.

It took a lot of time to find willing survivors to talk and open up.

As much as it was the researchers wish to hear from the perpetrators, most were hostile, hard to find and uncooperative.

Challenges

Since the researcher did her long essay on children and television violence, she found that children were willing to talk; however, on this occasion, a lot of patience,

compassion and understanding was called for. The biggest challenge was encountered in listening to the horrifying stories by both adult as well as children survivors. At some point it was almost impossible to take it all in .

This research has exposed the researcher in ways that she could never have imagined. Pain and suffering became tangible, inhuman behavior became real and as did the fact that it could happen to anyone and the perpetrator could be a person one trusts most.

Structure of the Essay

The study is divided into four parts, three chapters and a conclusion. The first part involves the general introduction, which presents the work by stating the research issue, the objective of the study, methodology, limitations and challenges.

Chapter one deals with definitions of terms like child abuse, physical abuse, psychological/emotional abuse, rape, sexual harassment and sexual abuse. It also talks of the perpetrators, pedophiles, signs of an abused child, and ways to lure children into sexual acts and threats they face.

Chapter two presents a discussion on the research methods, procedures used in collecting data hypothesis, sampling method and instruments used in the research.

It also talks of the TV and its effects; how it can be used positively as a source of healing; how TV has created awareness of the dangers facing society through CSA;

journalists and their code of ethics and also how TV creates relationships in relation to the data collected.

Chapter three deals with the application and the way forward; i.e. is steps carried out during production. Then a general conclusion that gives a general analysis of the whole research, recommendation and suggestions, way forward, bibliography and the appendices`.

CHAPTER ONE

Child Sexual Abuse and the Effects on Survivors

1.0 Introduction

This chapter is a literature review. It deals with definitions of some important terms: child abuse, physical abuse, psychological/emotional abuse, rape, Sexual harassment, sexual abuse, lurid gestures and speech and deliberate exposure to pornography. It identifies perpetrators, pedophiles, signs of an abused child and ways that are used to lure children into sexual acts and threats they face.

1.1 Definition of Terms

1.1.1 Child Abuse

Child abuse involves all the definitions given below as well as neglect and abandonment. It includes not providing for a child's basic needs such as food, security and clothing ⁹

1.1.2 Physical Abuse

These are actions that cause humiliation, physical pain or injury such as kicking, punching or slapping. ¹⁰

⁹ B.,J. BROWN, A GUIDE TO PARENTING p.50

¹⁰ IBID p.50

1.1.3 Psychological/Emotional Abuse

Actions that cause loss of self-esteem, and/or loss of self-determination, such as rejection, name calling, isolation or criticizing.¹¹

1.1.4 Rape

Unwanted sexual activity that may be oral sex, penetrative sex or any other sexual contact (use of objects) using threat or force.¹²

1.1.5 Sexual Abuse

“This means any exploitation of a child for the sexual gratification of an adult. It includes exhibitionism, fondling, intercourse or using the child to produce pornographic materials.”¹³ Child sexual abuse is also defined as any form of sexual activity with a child by an adult, or by another child where there is no consent or consent is not possible; or by another child who has power over the child. By this definition, it is possible for a child to be sexually abused by another child who is younger than they are. Sexual abuse includes, but is not limited to, showing a child pornographic materials, placing the child's hand on another person's genitals, touching a child's genitals, and/or penetration of any orifice of a child's body (mouth, vagina, anus) with a penis, finger, or an object of any sort. Penetration does not have to occur for it to be sexual abuse.¹⁴

¹¹ IBID P.50

¹² IBID P. 50

¹³ S. FARMERS, *ADULT CHILDREN OF ABUSIVE PARENTS* P.10

¹⁴ www.vansondesign.com/RecoveryCanada/SexualAbuseForums

1.1.6 Sexual Coercion

Unwanted sexual intercourse or any other sexual contact following the use of verbal pressure or misuse of power.¹⁵

1.1.7 Sexual Harassment

Unwanted sexual attention including leering, pinching and subtle suggestions of a sexual nature.¹⁶

1.1.8 Lurid Speech/Derogatory Speech

These are explicit, shocking, sensational words that are used in relation to sexual suggestions. They are often used to degrade someone.¹⁷

1.1.9 Exposure to Pornography

Fredrick Schauer in the Encyclopedia of Crime and Justice defines pornography as a “visual medium, achieving its effects by the words or pictures in books, magazines, television, video tapes and the like.”¹⁸ Pornography can be narrowed between ‘soft core’ and ‘hard core’.

“Pornography is usually more detailed in descriptions and visual portrayals of sexual organs and activities. Its most distinguishing feature however is the merging of sexual activity with violent acts. Portrayals of rape, child molestation, sadism, and bestiality are commonplace in hard core pornography.”¹⁹

¹⁵ B.,J. BROWN, A GUIDE TO PARENTING P.50

¹⁶ IBID P.50

¹⁷ ONLINE DICTIONARY

¹⁸ G.E.,MCCUEN PORNOGRAPHY AND SEXUAL VIOLENCE P.9

¹⁹ IBID P.9

During the researcher's long essay, where the topic under discussion was TV/Video violence on children, she came across exposure to violence and pornographic videos' in the estate video shops. It would not be surprising to discover that the growing problem of CSA is being fueled by the burgeoning pornography in video shows as well as some mainstream media houses, for example, when NTV airs shows like *Temptation Island* during family hours, or when adults are mixed with children in video shops while watching gory obscene images on screen. Catharine Mackinnon a feminist sees pornography as the sexuality of the male supremacy. She says, "Simply put, pornography eroticizes dominance and submission, of which rape, battery, sexual abuse of children are also forms of practices."²⁰ In reality, pornography encourages perpetrators. After exposure to erotic pictures, perpetrators go for victims they know will be submissive and that way they can exercise power and dominance.

1.2 Different Forms of Sexual Exploitation

"Sexual abuse in childhood gives rise to feelings of powerlessness, worthlessness and contamination, which persists into adulthood. The abused person may feel s/he has nothing to offer but sex, that no one could love her/him for who they are that s/he has no right over her/his own body."²¹

²⁰ C.A., MACKINNON, *PORNOGRAPHY: A FEMINIST PERSPECTIVE*, POSITION PAPER FOR THE MINNEAPOLIS CITY COUNCIL

²¹ H. CASHMAN, *CHRISTIANITY AND CHILD SEXUAL ABUSE* P. 21

The vulnerability of abuse survivors presents a challenge to their caregivers, who are families, friends' religious and medical organizations. It is such a devastating betrayal when the people one confides in and trusts most end up being his or her abusers. Sometimes while seeking help, the survivors have ended up being abused again.

1.2.0 Sexual harassment

Sexual abuse is about power and the abuse of power. "Sexually directed behaviors are used by a harasser as a means to feel powerful and in control."²² The behaviors can be verbal, non-verbal or physical. It is imposed behavior that only the assailant benefits from.

Examples include: remarks, suggestions, jokes, innuendoes or taunts of a sexual nature about a persons body, clothing or sex; insulting sexual gestures i.e. being shown the middle finger (that is a sign of having intercourse); display of pornographic pin up pictures, videos; sexual abuse, assault and rape; etc.

Sexual harassment may end up becoming rape. A harasser may become extremely hostile after rejection.

"Sexual harassment has a harmful impact on the person on the receiving end especially when the perpetrators are left to walk on the streets even after the indecent incidents."²³

When exposed to sexual harassment, the children should be taught how to find away of stopping or saying NO to the assailant. The question is who protects little children? Who

²² FAMILY CARE ASSOCIATION OF KENYA, *WOMEN ON THE MOVE* P.11
²³ *SIE APPENDIX 2*

monitors what happens to them? We should be careful with who interacts with our children. Children when harassed by grown ups get insecure and do not know who to turn to. Their insecurity is based on the fact that natural hugs and kisses for stopping where it hurts turn into sexual caresses, squeezes of their anatomy and deep kisses that confuse them.

1.3 Rape

What comes to mind when one hears the word rape? Most times the picture that comes is that of a stranger attacking from behind a bush. Surprising enough, this inhuman act is mostly not done by strangers but by people who we have called family, friends, neighbors and even people who have preached the gospel to us. Women especially of all ages, sizes and shape have fallen victims of rape. An increasingly number of boys and men have been victims too. It is sad to know that whoever has subjected one to this kind of trauma is often someone one knows. There are different kinds of rape.

1.3.0 Acquaintance Rape

This is a situation whereby the survivor knows the attacker. The attacker could be the father, uncle, grand mother, mother, neighbor, friend or someone one knows. In the learning institutes, e.g. in schools and colleges, cases have been heard where teachers (male in most cases) coerce students into having intercourse with them. Most of these young girls end up becoming pregnant and losing their only chance into a better life (i.e. through their education).

“In the Keveye Girls School ,Vihiga district, in 1996 alone, 12 girls were pregnant at the same time. Three male teachers were implicated in the pregnancies never interdicted, but two were transferred to other schools.”²⁴

Transfers adopted by the Ministry of Education in dealing with such cases are an escapism route. Parents do not help either as sometimes, they are silenced by payments. The survivors are left to deal with their physical and psychological sufferings.

Most of them go unreported. However some of them catch the eye of the nation in a shocking manner. Take for instance the incident that happened the other day where 10 girls from a school in Nyeri were raped and some had to be admitted to the hospital.²⁵

In another incident, one of the most tragic school case happened in 1991 in St. Kizito Meru.

71 girls of ages 14-18 were raped. 19 of them died and though an inquiry was made the incidents were never published. Out of the 31 boys originally aligned in court, only three were charged with rape, one with attempted rape and were sentenced to four year imprisonment.²⁶

Such is the irony of the hand of justice. To this day, the remaining girls suffer the consequences of that fateful day. Though women now, every year they hold a service as a tribute to all who suffered. Not only do they have to relive the nightmare of rape but the fact that some of their colleagues and friends died and some of the perpetrators walked Scott free while others were jailed.

In one of the most recent cases in colleges, girls have been known to sleep with their sponsors and lecturers to get school fees. Others have been known to hunt for

²⁴ S.NYAGA, GENDER AND SEXUAL VIOLENCE IN INSTITUTION OF LEARNING P.8

²⁵ See Appendix 1

²⁶ S.NYAGA, GENDER AND SEXUAL VIOLENCE IN INSTITUTION OF LEARNING P.8

potential sponsors on the streets of Nairobi as twilight sisters. Learning institutions are no longer safe havens that they ought to be. In some schools, head teachers and principals know what kind of lifestyle their students have to put up with in order to pay school fees but they take no initiative to stop the perpetrators and help the students.

1.3.1 Date rape

In this case the rape involves a boyfriend/ girlfriend. Sometimes people go out on a date only for their dates to turn against them demanding that they pay the good time with their bodies. They end up using force in order to have sexual intercourse.

1.3. 2 Stalker

The surpiser always seeking to catch the victim unawares. He is mostly someone not familiar to the victim. He might have stalked the victim for sometime before ambushing.

1.4 Who are the perpetrators?

The uncomfortable fact is that abusers do not stand out from the rest of us, they are your neighbors, friends, colleagues, doctor, social worker, solicitor, family or even yourself. They come from all walks in life. The court houses, the church, and even the parliament have been found guilty of sexual assault upon the children.²⁷

Perpetrators are most often someone the child knows and trusts. Usually the perpetrator has easy access to the child because s/he has sole responsibility for the child, or takes care of or visits the child, and is trusted by the child's parents. Parents also abuse their own children. These are people the child/children interact with in the day to day living, people who are well respected and even expected to take care and provide for the children. Yet they are the very same people who destroy their lives, instilling

²⁷ H. CASHMAN, *CHRISTIANITY AND CHILD SEXUAL ABUSE* p. 35

insecurity, low self- esteem, guilt, unworthiness, hatred you name it. Child sexual abuse is deliberate calculated and planned. The perpetrators fear exposure because they are people well respected in the society. It is sad that sometimes when they are exposed, the society or family members protect them and point accusingly in the victims' direction. The victim is then forced to shoulder the shame, guilt and the gloating victory of the abuser. Classic Fm radio station announced the sad fact that

A father charged with assault and infliction with H.I.V/AIDS on his two daughters aged between 12 and 13 was left to go scott free after the judge in Nakuru, said that there was little evidence brought forward by the assailed.²⁸

Again this clearly points out the misuse of power. The accused are just children who cannot fight against the law. They have to suffer the humiliation of living under the same roof with their abusive father. This is a worse form of mental torture and there is no guarantee that he will not abuse them again. Where the law has worked against them, they dare not tell anyone again for fear of more victimization. According to Hillary, "most abusers are male 90% the other 10% is left for women."²⁹ Women today have been known to abuse children and especially those in puberty.

1.4.0 Pedophilias and Epedophilias

Pedophilias abuse children under puberty while epedophilias abuse children who have entered puberty. Church ministers and tourists³⁰ are infamous for child sexual abuse especially on the boys. Some pedophiles are known to share children, others use

²⁸ CLASSIC RADIO, 7.00 AM NEWS BULLETIN 13/09/2005

²⁹ H. CASHMAN, *CHRISTIANITY AND CHILD SEXUAL ABUSE* P. 35

³⁰ SEE APPENDIX 3

them to fulfill sexual fantasies while others who are isolated prefer keeping them to themselves. Some researchers have found out that “5-6% of every male is pedophile but the majority does not act on it.”³¹

“Though there is no reason to believe that child sexual abuse is more common in some sects or denominations than others, it maybe that in more fierce and punitive sects there is a greater degree of terror involved.”³²

Tourists who practice CSA are well known pedophiles in their countries and take advantage of vulnerable countries. Most survivors are subjected to close relationships with their abusers since they are tied to them either through family or social obligations.

Abusers crave respectability and through the church they can get that respectability as well as easy access to children. They know how to manipulate people so they can gain sympathy and emerge as victims rather than villains. They also have the feel good factor about themselves, like they are really special and they have done something special.

1.5 Signs of an Abused Child

Children as young as five have been known to molest younger children sexually. At this stage, it is better ‘defined as acting out’ than as abuse, but abnormal behavior should be recognized and taken seriously and the origins of the behavior explored, not minimized as play or exploration.³³

³¹ L. HUGH, *DYNAMICS OF HUMAN DEVELOPMENT CLASS NOTES*

³² H. CASHMAN, *CHRISTIANITY AND CHILD SEXUAL ABUSE* P. 35

³³ H. CASHMAN, *CHRISTIANITY AND CHILD SEXUAL ABUSE* P. 38

Several years down the line as a result of being abused, a child may retaliate by becoming a rapist or abusing and victimizing younger children. This way, they feel they are getting back at what happened to them as children. "The harm done by abuse is almost limitless and extends across the range of physical, mental and spiritual health." Some of the signs include:³⁴ Genital and anal trauma, regression, sexualized behavior, sexually transmitted infections, failure to thrive (a striking symptom - in such circumstances of unloving behavior the child stops growing and pines however well fed), emotional anger include, despair, depression, low self-esteem, withdrawal, problems in school, shame, guilt, distrust of adults/ avoid rising attention.

With the adolescents they may display various kinds of other behaviors that children may not have like: school avoidance, running away, self mutilation (as seen in the *Oprah Winfrey* show of a child who was abused by her grandmother)³⁵ drug abuse, eating disorders (i.e. anorexia or bulimia),sexually transmitted diseases/ HIV/AIDS (children may also suffer from this) suicide among others.

Parents/caregivers should be keen and observant where their children are concerned. They should ask probing questions to know if their children have been survivors. If they come across some of the signs they should seek help in order to heal the children emotionally as well as physically to avoid carrying these traumas into their adulthood. Parental intervention is very crucial in stopping the abuse. When survivors of such abuse become adults without having ever received any help, they are scared for life and as a result may have difficulties like, severe mood swings, suicidal tendencies,

³⁴ IBID P.38

³⁵ METRO TELEVISION, *OPRAH WINFREY SHOW* 15th:11:2005

multiple personality disorders, sexual dysfunctions, relationship breakdowns, mental illness, sterility, HIV/AIDS among others.

Survivors of Child Sexual Abuse, be they children or adults, should be encouraged to speak out their feelings. The more they bottle them up, the more they are damaged and there is always a risk that bottled up emotions may one day explode and in the wrong direction, such as suicide, mental illness, drug abuse or anything else but self-destroying. The anger could be turned against others as well. One can become a perpetrator!

1.6 Preparation Against C.S.A

Children need to know the parts of their body. Not just the funny names given to their private parts like, little girl, girl friend, cherries, dudu, bimba, tushy as opposed to the real names vaginal, penis, buttocks/ass. The real names are portrayed as evil yet the children ought to know that they are part of their anatomy and God created them with a purpose just like he created their eyes and hands. They should be taught that not all parts can be touched or be seen by anybody. When they are touched it could be by their mothers and caregivers and only when they are checking for infections or washing them. being aware that child sexual abuse can happen to anybody will enable children to be responsible for their bodies. They need to be taught to say “NO” and tell someone they trust incase they are touched by anyone else in a way that makes them uncomfortable .

1.6.0 Okey to Touch?

One way of showing love is through touching. There are all ways of touching between people, friendly/brotherly hug, a hand shake, a pat on the back or head. These are supportive nurturing touches. Other touches include a squeeze, tight hugs, caresses and touching sexual organs. These are abusive especially to children and any unwilling partner. Children need to be taught that such touches are wrong even if they come from some favorite relative or neighbor. Even if one likes them it does not mean that one has to necessarily like their touch. Intimate touches are unacceptable for adults also unless both parties are willing.

A common mistake in our culture is to socialize male children to deny their need for nurturing. What they need is to be taught to differentiate between the good and the bad touches. A relative may pretend to be supportive in public only to take advantage in privacy.

1.6.1 Secrets

“Children should never keep secrets about their own victimization or that of another person... sometimes you have to tell more than one person that you are being hurt before you get help. But tell them if a person doesn't listen then you need to keep telling until someone does listen and take action.”³⁶

Secrets are dangerous when one is hurting. Many perpetrators like to use the phrase 'our little secret' so the children may not tell. This is one of the many wordy weapons they use to make their victims vulnerable. Children should be taught and encouraged to tell of any adults who ask them to keep secrets that make them uncomfortable and scared.

³⁶ J.P.,BROWN, *A GUIDE TO PARENTING* P.69

Conclusion

Although girls are the greatest targets of CSA, boys too however might be victims. CSA has always been and remains a closely guarded secret since families avoid sexual scandals. They are scared of prejudice yet they get more harmed by keeping quiet. Children exposed to sexual violence can become abusers themselves unless they receive help. This may lead to unfortunate cases like the one in which a 12-year-old boy infected his nine-year-old sister with HIV/AIDS at Buru-Buru Estate Nairobi. The boy had contacted it from the house help.³⁷

This just shows how important it is for parents to find out everything that happens in the lives of their children. Pornography is also a reason to cause worry since in most cases, after exposure to pornography people are pushed to want the real thing and what better way than to pounce on unsuspecting vulnerable children?

³⁷ N. Kiragu, Lifestyle with Daily Nation, 19/6/2002

CHAPTER TWO

Results of Fieldwork, Media Theories and Effects on the Audience

2.0 Introduction

This chapter presents a discussion on the research methods and procedures used in collecting data. It also includes the hypothesis, sampling method and instruments used in the research. The data represents an analysis and explanation of the findings. The researcher also discusses some of the theories of the effects of television. She argues that television can be used positively as a source of healing. It can also be used to create awareness of CSA. The chapter also outlines the code of ethics of journalists in relation to when to reveal the identity of survivors and when not to.

2.1 Hypothesis

CSA is considered a private affair by families; victims believe that they can do nothing to curb or diminish CSA; TV can be used as a way of healing and exposing the dangers the victims face in keeping CSA a secret; there is a risk of becoming a perpetrator after being a CSA survivor.

2.2 Methodology

The researcher used observation and in-depth interviews. This was the best way to get the needed information, which was not easily available. It was informative to listen to people tell their own stories. Listening to people gives first hand information, which can easily lose its intensity if only acquired from secondary sources.

2.3 Sampling criteria

The target group was picked randomly from different parts of Nairobi: Eastleigh, Pangani, Westlands, Hurlingham and Langata. The researcher used convenient sampling. The in-depth interviews included three children survivors, two girls one boy; nine adult survivors, six women three men; four parents of abused children, two male, one female perpetrators; a parish priest; two people a man and woman who are friends of survivors; two professional counselors from Amani counseling centre and the other one from Rescue Dada rehabilitation centre. Though the methods were convenient, they were limited since not all the affected could express themselves as most of them are afraid of stigma and hence find it difficult to open up. Also by the fact that the researcher is a stranger to them makes them cautious in revealing themselves.

2.4 Data Analysis

During the in-depth interviews with survivors, the researcher found that it was very difficult at first for them to open up. The children eventually would come out of their shyness slowly and once they started talking, their emotions became uncontrollable. Most of the victims blamed God for putting them in such situations. The

researcher also managed to discover that some survivors have tried to build lasting relationships be it in marriage, dating, relating with others or through work quite successfully.

2.5 In- Depth Interviews

This are one on one interviews with various people either who are survivors, friends, counselors, perpetrators and some parents of affected children. Depending on who is who, they talk of how they were affected, how they cope and in case of the perpetrators, WHY they do it.

2.5. 1. Survivors Response on What Happened to Them

Some people have developed an attitude that the abuse can never happen to them, or their children or friends. This attitude is very dangerous because they let their guard down making themselves so vulnerable. Sexual abuse happens to children from all walks of life; the rich, the poor, the lame and the healthy. Most of the survivors interviewed, were abused by people they know, are close to and trust. Some have managed to overcome their problems through counseling; others have never had a chance of being counseled. Most are still living with perpetrators under the same roof while others are struggling to come into terms with what happened to them so many years ago. In two cases, they claimed that total strangers raped them. For one girl it was a set up by an older friend when she was just about to join high school. In another incident, a girl was gang raped, got pregnant and had to go through an abortion. For Anyango, she could not bear the thought of giving birth to a baby whose father she

could not even identify. She had to endure the traumatic experience of gang rape and the abortion during which she almost lost her life.

As mentioned above, some have managed to overcome their traumas through counseling and support from their loved ones. They have learnt to even form lasting bonds good enough for them to get married and raise children.

Naserian developed multiple injuries when she was forced into a marriage at the tender age of nine.

“My husband was about 40 with three more wives. In the Maasai community, girls after initiation one was bound to get married. I got married off even before my wounds from the genital mutilation got healed. I got rescued at some point but to this day, when I pass stool I still experience pain and sometimes pass it with blood.”³⁸

Naserian is one of those who have managed to get married again after finding true love and in spite of the odds, has got children. She works with FAWE as an ambassador for children’s rights.

Jane, a social worker in Nairobi suffered at the hands of the people she fully trusted. This is her story:

“It all started with my father when I was about six years of age. My father, a firm catholic believer, said that I needed cleansing, exorcism from the devil and this was the only way I could receive it. I was so scared not to miss my Sunday school or religion classes in the hope that my father will see me as a good girl but he took no notice. I tried telling my mum but she just cried and told me not to repeat such things ever again or she would go away and leave us with our father. Therefore, I never said anything to anyone else... when I was 15 and in high school, I was staying with my uncle during the holidays and he took advantage of me sexually once. I never went back there. To me only the school was safe. I eventually got married to escape home. I told my husband about it and he was very sympathetic and loving. Little did I know what was in store for me! Once I gave birth, my husband insisted on having his conjugal rights two days after I left the hospital. I was so damaged both physically and emotionally.

³⁸ S.,NASERIAN PERSONAL INTERVIEW 16th/09/2005

I conceived again and I went to talk to a priest. Unfortunately he too almost had his way with me! God! I was now left without even the spiritual hope. I felt guilty and terrible like it was really my fault. What was wrong with me that every male wanted a piece of me? After the birth of my second child, I cleared out of the hospital before my husband came and I moved in with my sister. I told her about everything and we cried together. She has helped me get on my feet and I want to help someone too. I wanted to shake them all and yell at them. I am not sure I really believe in God for where was he when I needed Him?³⁹

Jane's feelings are common with most abuse victims; self blame, guilt, low self-esteem, pain, despair, rage and feelings of obligation towards their abusers. Someone who has been abused should be given a chance to talk without fear of their trust being betrayed or of being rejected.

The sexual abuse of minors is rightly considered a crime by society and is an appalling sin in the eyes of God, especially when it is perpetrated by priests and religious people whose vocation is to help persons to lead better lives before God and men.⁴⁰

In the name of helping children in need of scholarships, altar boys or those coming from poor homes, some priests and the religious take advantage of them. It is very sad when the people who represent God take advantage of the children's vulnerability and naivety. They deny the role of Christ who said, "If any of you put a stumbling block before one of these little ones who believe in me, it would be better if a millstone was put around your neck and you were drowned in the depth of the sea."⁴¹ Jesus saw the innocence of the children and sought to protect them at all cost.

Two altar boys, Kamau and Mwanzia, were close friends of Fr. Micah who used to give them religious books and other gifts. This went on until one day he started

³⁹ J. WAIRIOKO, CASE STUDY 20th/10/2005

⁴⁰ A., BISHOPS, A CATHOLIC REFLECTION ON THE AMERICAN SEXUAL SCANDAL p.2

⁴¹ MATHEW 18-16: KING JAMES VERSION OF THE BIBLE

showing them ponographic movies and asking them to perform on each other and on him what they saw. Mwanzia tried telling his parents but they punished him for linking 'Father' with such scandals. As for Kamau he says:

“He threatened me that he would stop funding our family since we lived in a shack and my single mother was dying of cancer. Eventually Mwanzia committed suicide when he was 15 and I had to go on since my mother had died. Fr. Micah got a transfer but to date he still sponsors us financially. I have no choice but to take the funds until I am financially independent. I like to think that he feels guilty for letting Mwanzia die.”⁴²

These cases just show the extremes people can go to when no one listens and does nothing to help them. Some survivors like Kamau look beyond the trauma and find a reason to live. But this study should provoke us to ask questions and find solutions to them: How can we help and protect youngsters like Kamau? How can we get people like Fr. Micah punished?

Some children fall victim when searching for education to improve their own condition of life and that of their families. The parents believe that the local priest is doing a godly deed while in reality and unknown to them he is destroying their child's life. When Sankeita was only 13, she had to go to her local parish to get money to take her to High school. On reaching form two, the priest who was paying her fee started asking for payment in terms of sexual favors. She thought this would stop when she went to college but it got worse since now she rented her own place and the priest could have access to her as freely as he liked.⁴³

⁴² H. KAMAU: PERSONAL INTERVIEW 10TH 10/2005

⁴³ A., SANKEITA, PERSONAL INTERVIEW 29TH/09/2005

The researcher found that the faith of most survivors whom a cleric or a firm Christian had abused, is tried beyond limit, which makes it very difficult to believe in God again.

2.5.2. Survivors Response on What Made Them Give In.

It is important to remember that an abuser can be anyone and especially trusted people, the people least suspected from that is; teachers, parents, uncles, aunts, grandparents, neighbors and family friends. These people would do anything to put one in a vulnerable position from harassing, bullying, coaxing, coercing and even threats. The perpetrators are always stronger than the victims.

It was not surprising for Peter who was always left under his aunt's care whenever his parents traveled. Unknown to them, she was abusing their son but he thought that she loved him more than his parents did. The aunty was good all right and gave him anything he wanted but then when he was about six, after supper she would always hold him on her lap and ask him to squeeze her breasts. Later when he was about 14 years, she initiated him into his first experience of sexual intercourse. At this time, he knew what was wrong and he tried telling his mom that he did not want to stay with her but she would not hear of that. Today he avoids all family gatherings for fear of running into that particular aunt.⁴⁴

Peter, like most survivors, wanted some love and comfort and ended up in the wrong hands.

⁴⁴ P. CHOME, CASE STUDY 29TH 09/2005

Victims yearn for acceptance. Instead they receive a kind of attention that is often called 'love' by the perpetrator that inevitably causes confusion, shame and disillusionment⁴⁵

Parents more often than not choose not to listen to their children opting instead to listen to adults who they believe know it all. Little do they know that they are driving the knife deeper into their children's wounds.

For Jane, it was gang rape that included a lot of threats and physical force.

When I was gang raped, the ringleader had tried to seduce me into being his girlfriend. When gifts and sweet words gave him nothing, he used force and threatened me with a knife on my throat. The threats included murdering and raping my mother while my father watched. I could not let that happen. Coming from my kind of background, you don't assume such threats to be idle."⁴⁶

Jane, who comes from Mathare slums near Eastleigh has tried to overcome what happened to her when she was 14 years by becoming a social worker and helping others cope with their traumas. To her that is one way of healing. For Alice and Catharine, the perpetrators tried gifts and then force. For Kamau, the priest threatened to stop his financial support. Threats seem to work very well for perpetrators. They penetrate into someone and strike where most vulnerable. This forces the victim into silent suffering.

2.5. 3. Perpetrator's Response

Some perpetrators believe that when one has intercourse with a virgin, then one can be cured of venereal diseases and HIV/AIDS. In fact, the younger the person is the

⁴⁶ J.ATIENO, *PERSONAL INTERVIEW* 30TH/09/2005

better because of their innocence. Wanjala has only disappointment and bitterness to report after he failed to get cured of gonorrhoea when he slept with a virgin.

“My girlfriend infected me with gonorrhoea and I was so angry and ashamed... after asking around a friend advised me that I needed to be purified by sleeping with a virgin. Today the only virgins left are children so I ended up with a neighbor’s daughter who was eight. Sadly I did not get cured but landed in jail for five years. I would not like my daughter to receive the same treatment I gave this little girl. I wish I can make it up to her”⁴⁷

Micah on the other hand has a different story entirely. In his case, it was a matter of winning a gamble. The bet was to see who would sleep first with a particular girl (she was only 15 years old). He used force and threats to have her in his bed but unfortunately he landed in jail and served 7 years. He was set free during the presidential pardon for good conduct. “I have spent the last 7 years regretting my stupidity and the last one year trying to improve my life. Given a chance I would like to apologize to the girl and tell her how sorry I am. If only I had thought twice.”⁴⁸

For a woman perpetrator, her drive was to get a means of exorcism. When Angela was a child, she was often abused by her dad and when in high school, by a male teacher.

“When I got the chance of being the hunter instead of the hunted, I started abusing younger boys. I don’t mind girls but I prefer the boys. I feel good about myself and I feel like I am teaching them a very important lesson. Today I like it when my six year old son sits on my lap and just holds my breast. I know he will be privileged to learn his first sexual intercourse from his mum...”⁴⁹

⁴⁷ S. WANJALA, *PERSONAL INTERVIEW* 28TH/12/2005

⁴⁸ M. MWAURA, *PERSONAL INTERVIEW* 6TH/12/2006

⁴⁹ A. MOHAMMED, *PERSONAL INTERVIEW* 17TH/01/2006 COURTESY OF NAIROBI YOUTH CENTRE

It is very sad when one hears of perpetrators who are not ashamed of doing what they are doing to young children and even their own. In some cases, like that of Angela, the abused ends up becoming the abuser. She is not sorry for what she has done and feels that, that is the only way she can get healing herself.

2.5. 4. Parents Response

Just thinking about what happened to their little darlings, some parents shudder with fright. Others are still in denial and would rather pretend that it never happened to them, while others want to murder the person who did it with their bare hands.

Salma blames herself for what happened to her daughter. She even hates herself when she remembers that at first she refused to believe her.

“I had this new boyfriend since my two children’s father had died several years ago. My seven year old daughter kept on telling me that her uncle (that is what they called my boyfriend) touched her private parts whenever he had a chance. After he moved in with us, my daughter started growing distant and I assumed that she was just being jealous for having to share her mom... It was only when he started abusing me that I asked my girl what was happening to her. It was only then that I realized that he used to punish my daughter sexually whenever we had disagreements.”⁵⁰

For the Mbuthia’s it was a different case. Their trusted friend took advantage of their teenage daughter. He pretended to give her a lift only for her to realize that he had his own interests. Fortunately when she came home, she talked to her mother and they had the man arrested. Unfortunately he paid his way out. They took their daughter for counseling and the friend moved to unknown parts. It is such a shame for the justice system to let go of criminals. The *Sexual Offences Bill* is coming again to parliament

⁵⁰ S.ALI, PERSONAL INTERVIEW 13TH/01/2006

after a few amendments. One can only hope that it is passed and that the stiff sentence will be a determinant to would be offenders.⁵¹

2.5. 5. Experts response

Ann Macharia a counselor at Rescue Dada Rehabilitation Center has this to say.

“When most of our girls come from the streets (most of the cases) they are so intimidated from the kind of life they have been living, if they run away from home to the streets; and also from the streets themselves. Some come when they are so damaged that as a counselor, I just want to murder the perpetrator (s).”⁵²

By just listening to these girls, the counselor provides some healing. It shows that someone loves and cares for them and is ready to listen to their problems. Sometimes it is difficult for the counselor to isolate his /her emotions from the traumas faced by her/ his clients; after all they are human beings. The humanitarian aspect is hard to deny. Ann says

“We are humans after all. Sometimes you want to cry right along with the client though you can not because it is not professional. I once had a case where a 12 year old was infected with the HIV virus by her uncle. After a lot of counseling, she tried to accept it but it was not possible. Imagine a 12-year-old who knows she has no future and even if it is there, she will suffer everyday. She died after sometime. Her will to live died before her body. It broke my heart to see such youth wasted.”⁵³

Counselors have to try and find ways of coping with their kind of work. Unlike an office job where after 6.00pm you leave your work behind, for some counselors, some cases are too hard to just let go. They need to look for ways to cope. For Ann she goes to a support group of other counselors at least once per month. When things are very bad, she goes to her supervisor. For Florence, counselors try as best as they can to

⁵¹ SEE APPENDIX 5

⁵² A., MACHARIA, PERSONAL INTERVIEW 30th/09/2005

⁵³ IBID

help the survivor not only to recover from the trauma but also to try and cooperate with the police to put the perpetrators behind bars. This gives the survivor some kind of peace when they know that they are safe at least from the physical presence of their abuser. For children, with a lot of love and support, they are able to start leading normal lives again. The biggest challenge for counselors is to try and make the children have some trust in them. When dealing with adult survivors, Florence says that it is not easy since most of them are in denial. They should learn to let go by not living in the past or future just the present.

2.6 Long Term Consequences

The long-term consequences are the effects that survivors of sexual abuse carry on into their daily lives. Most survivors anaesthetize themselves against their feelings. This is done in order to block the traumatic events that took place. Some prefer to pretend that it happened to someone else and not them. Many people have done studies and in some of them it has been found that child sexual abuse carries a legacy of serious long term psychological harm to survivors.⁵⁴

The most serious long term effects of child sexual abuse result from incest, especially if the abuse was violent, involved penetration and took place over long periods of time. Researchers have found out that sexual abuse by a parent or step-parent involves the greatest betrayal and trust. Incest survivors have significantly low self-

⁵⁴ T. LANGLOIS, *FAULT LINES; INCEST, SEXUALITY AND CATHOLIC FAMILY CULTURE* p.75

esteem, more sexualized attitudes and behaviors than women and men who were not abused in their childhood.⁵⁵

All the survivors interviewed in this research disclosed serious long term harm resulting from their abuse. Naserian, for instance up to date still has physical discomforts many years after the abuse. She also had to undergo a cesarean section when giving birth to her two children as a result of the damage she suffered.

Integration patterns of sexual abuse occurring from generation to generation⁵⁶ show that some survivors become perpetrators as adults, for example, Angela who thinks that her healing can only be obtained through abusing others.

2.7 In the Courts.

The researcher managed to attend several cases of CSA in the Kibera and Makadara law courts where such cases are common. For the sake of the minor, the cases are held in 'camera' that is in private, where only the accused, victim, witnesses, parents, counselor and doctor are allowed to be present. The general public is out of such proceedings. By doing this, the judiciary protects the right to privacy of the minor and spares him/her stigmatization.

2.8 Theories on the effects of the media

Theories are the supposed effects media have on its audience. Watson and Hill say that effects are, "any change induced directly or indirectly by the recording, reporting or filming of events."⁵⁷ They help in observing media and its effects on the

⁵⁵ IBID P. 76

⁵⁶ IBID P. 76

⁵⁷ WATSON, AND HILL, *DICTIONARY OF MEDIA STUDIES AND COMMUNICATION* P.58

viewers. They help us understand what is going on in the society, how a medium fit in the day to day living how its contents is intended to be read, listened to or viewed.⁵⁸

2.8 Are People's Values Shaped by the Media?

For Marshal McLuhan, "TV is a cool medium where the viewer continually fills in vague and blurry images bringing him into in depth involvement with the screen and acting out a constant creative dialogue with the iconoscope."⁵⁹

Neil Postman argues that TV has caused the disappearance of childhood. In a print culture, he says "many adult 'secrets' were kept hidden from innocent children, but TV has disclosed those secrets to all, hence the "disappearance" of childhood."⁶⁰

Thanks to TV opening up the secret world of CSA today, some people can openly say that they were abused or are being abused and they can cry out for help. Long before TV became bold enough to televise cases of CSA and rape, this anomaly existed yet very few people talked about it. It was difficult for a survivor to seek help for fear of stigmatization. TV has made it more comfortable and acceptable to talk about abuse. Though people are still confined, there is a little openness. When people open up on the screen, those watching at home can come more readily to terms with their traumas. TV acts in this case like therapy.

When CSA cases are screened on TV, the primary effect the images have is to call out to the audience for their involvement and participation. People's behaviors are affected and this may prompt lobby groups and activists like nominated MP Njoki

⁵⁸ D.McQuail, *Mass Communication Theory*, P. 75

⁵⁹ A. ALEXANDER, *TAKING SIDES: CHANGING VIEWS ON CONTROVERSIAL ISSUES IN MASS MEDIA AND SOCIETY* p.11

⁶⁰ A. ALEXANDER, *TAKING SIDES: CHANGING VIEWS ON CONTROVERSIAL ISSUES IN MASS MEDIA AND SOCIETY* P. 12

Ndu'gu.⁶¹ Through the creation of such awareness by TV, activists like nominated MP Njoki Ndun'gu was able to come up with a sexual offence bill that is yet to be passed on in parliament.⁶²

2.8.1 TV Displays Relationships

Television creates relationships. It builds character. For example when one reads⁶³ a printed story, it is not the same as watching it on TV since TV communicates analogically. (This involves body language)

From the way the reporter talks about an incident, their tone of voice, the visual effects of the survivors' testimony that is the rage, pain, shock and tears the audience can identify with the emotions. Television provokes feelings more than thoughts.

“Television therefore induces moral criticism and that criticism focuses primarily on relationships among people and relationships between people and nature...it makes people more sensitive to their culture –more conscious to the evils it contains or causes. And when these criticism leads as it has to the removal or reduction of these evils, the culture gets better.”⁶⁴

In traditional African, cases of CSA were very few. In many cultural settings, for example the Agikuyu, Maragoli and Kamba of Central, Western and Eastern parts of Kenya, the punishment was very severe. CSA was a taboo and those who were caught became outcasts and incase a baby was conceived, it was killed. CSA was associated with uncleanness. With time, modernity and the erosion of traditional values has

⁶¹ See APPENDIX 5

⁶² SEE APPENDIX 5

⁶³ SEE APPENDIX 6

⁶⁴ A. ALEXANDER, TAKING SIDES: *CHANGING VIEWS ON CONTROVERSIAL ISSUES IN MASS MEDIA AND SOCIETY* P.15

witnessed the tremendous increase of CSA and has removed the taboo of silence. It just shows that man has been sick for a long time.

By punishing the perpetrators and at least giving justice to the survivors, is also one baby step towards healing is made. Media is considered as the fourth estate and one of its roles is watch dogging society, that way it is giving back to the society by highlighting what the police are doing to pursue and prosecute the perpetrators to ensure that they are punished. Another way in which TV plays a role in creating relationships is by highlighting the free counseling services offered by organizations such as the Nairobi Women's Hospital to CSA survivors.

2.8.2 Is It Ethical to Broadcast Names and Faces of CSA Survivors?

When it comes to cases of CSA and other sexual related crimes, ethical issues come in. The journalists are called upon to make specific choices as they balance freedom and responsibility in their reporting. Should they expose their parents, guardians and relatives? The TV should be more conscious of people's emotions and how well they can handle traumas. They should not be exposed without their consent unless they believe that by exposing themselves they will be helping others, otherwise extreme care should be taken. For example the children who were abused in Shauri Moyo the papers and TV stations did not expose their faces but they exposed those of their parents.⁶⁵ For utilitarianistic purposes the security of the other children in the area, it was o.k. to expose the parents but on the other hand, they might be stigmatized in their home environments. "In making decisions, journalists are most often guided by the

⁶⁵ SEE APPENDIX 6

practices of the profession, their education, their on job socialization and the written codes of the organizations for which they work for.”⁶⁶ In as much as much as they make a good story, journalists should also strive to protect the victim first. They should have their best interests at heart though sometimes, they have to sacrifice a few in the process to save more people who are faced with the same threat.

2.8.3 Uses and Gratification Studies

“Uses and gratification explored how individuals choose certain media effects. One vein of research said people seek certain media to gratify certain needs.”⁶⁷ These scholars worked with social science theories about people being motivated to do certain things by human needs and wants such as seeking water, food and shelter as necessity and wanting to be socially accepted and loved.” For those who are survivors of C.S.A, for perpetrators and relatives of survivors who have been affected in one way or the other, the TV can be used to gratify the needs of acceptance. For instance when they watch talk shows such as Oprah Winfrey, Ricki Lake, She, they can identify their needs with those on the shows and acknowledge them.

2.8.4 Surveillance Function

In modern human society, surveillance is provided for individuals by mass media which scan local and global environments for information that helps individuals make decisions to live better even survive.⁶⁸

⁶⁶ IBID P.130

⁶⁷ J., VIVIAN, THE MEDIA OF MASS COMMUNICATION P.390

⁶⁸ IBID P.390

By highlighting CSA cases, TV has enlightened people on what is not only happening locally but globally. This in turn has encouraged victims of past events to open up thus helping others who are still in their cocoons. By introducing counselors and human rights activist, to talk to people through the TV, victims have been able to come in touch with their feelings and have even tried to build up more secure relationships. By the news media highlighting this cases they play their surveillance role.

2.8.5 Diversion Function

“Through the mass media, people can escape their everyday drudgery.”⁶⁹ People use the TV to blow off steam for example through watching the Oprah’s show, they discover that they are not the only ones who have gone through such traumas and some are even worse than their cases. Sometimes people cry together with the people on the screen and they find some kind of healing. Others have been by such talk shows to open up and talk about their experiences. Even though the TV can be used as a healthy escapism, overdoing it can be dangerous.

2.8.6 Agenda Setting for Individuals

Media coverage helps define the things people think about and worry about. Agenda setting occurs as the media create awareness of issues through coverage, which leads importance to those issues. The media does not set agendas unilaterally, but they look at the audiences in deciding their priorities for coverage.⁷⁰

⁶⁹ IBID P.392

⁷⁰ IBID P.407

By acting as a lenses, the TV selects what it thinks is important for the society. By exposing the frightening cases related to CSA, it gives people food for thought. Through this, people talk about the issues and look for solutions. The church, government and lobby groups all chip in to try and curb the crimes. The media seems particularly effective in creating public interests in political candidates and campaign strategy. The same effort can be redirected to creating more public awareness in relation to CSA and come up with campaign strategies to curb this disease.

2.8.7 Social Action Theory

The social Action theory was developed by Anderson and Meyer. They say that “Audiences are not passive nor hapless, social action theory sees communication interaction in terms of actors, intent receivers, interpretations and messages content.”⁷¹

This shows that media audiences participate actively in mediated communication; they construct meaning from the content they perceive. By watching talk shows that portray victims of CSA as survivors, those affected in one way or the other can identify with what they see and comprehend the fact that they are not alone and can receive help. Meaning is not delivered in the communication process, rather it is constructed within it and how the receiver interprets the message.

2.8.8 Media Dependency Theory

This theory was developed by Ball-Rokeach and DeFluer.

“The key idea is that audiences depend on media information to meet needs and reach goals on the other hand social institutions and media

⁷¹ <http://oregonstate.edu/instruct/comm321/gwalker/effectsmedia.htm> P.4

systems interact with audiences to create needs, interests, and motives in the person⁷²

Through the use of this theory, the media through the use of talk shows would be helping the survivors to meet their needs and for the perpetrators to seek help through the help of counselors and counseling centers. This theory is applied when social change and conflict are high and people need somewhere to turn to they use the media.

⁷² IBID P.8

Conclusion

From the research findings, the researcher discovered how the general population was affected by CSA. Though counseling is a long process, it has brought solace to the survivors who have opted to go for it. It also shows that healing does not happen overnight but is a gradual process that should be taken one step at a time. If only more people who have suffered in the past could talk of their experiences, more people would come forward and these would help the arm of justice to find and punish the perpetrators at the same time give survivors a chance to experience the healing therapy of opening up to someone. Most people also find it hard to have normal relationships. Counselors on the other hand, if they also don't seek professional help can break down from listening to all these traumatic incidents. Listening in itself is a great therapy and can help a suffering person. It has also talked of how the church and learning institutes avoid CSA to avoid associating themselves with scandal.

By the TV acting as a lens glass, it has brought to attention that CSA is an anomaly within our society. As much as perpetrators go unpunished, their victims suffer long term setbacks. The TV has played its role as a society watchdog and has set out to look for a solution for victims. Most of the times TV is regarded in a negative way, but in this research TV has proved to have positive effects on people. In this research it shows that people suffer long term traumas and can use TV as a way of escapism on the way of healing Through watching shows like Oprah or Turning Point, they can begin to heal and let go of their past.

CHAPTER THREE

Application and a Way Forward

3.0 Introduction

CSA is a social menace that needs to be curbed. Although many people know that the cases are increasing tremendously. The researcher proposes a talk show that will be a friendly tool to arouse the dormant feelings of survivors which, they prefer to leave hidden even though they are hurting from them. It will hopefully give survivors a chance to get in touch with their feelings and for perpetrators to realize that they are sick and they all need help. By the end of the show, it is hoped that somebody will want to rise up and in one way or the other, make a difference. The difference could be in their lives, in the life of someone who is hurting or better still, it will be an effort to stop someone from abusing a child.

3.1 Steps Carried Out When Making a Production

The media is known for its role as a socializing agent. Television is part of the media and has an added advantage since it is both audio and visual and thus involves all the five senses of a human being.

For a video production to be a success, several steps should be followed. They are: The researcher has to have an idea, not just any idea but a creative one that will draw the intended target audience to the screen. With the idea, the researcher needs to come up with a suitable target audience. The target audience will later help her to evaluate if she communicated the intended objective. Then there is the treatment that is a summary of the whole content of the Talk Show Proposal

Once the treatment is finalized, there is a need for a story board which is a pictorial outline for the whole sequence of the video. It will summarize the show in pictures and give an idea of the finished project. It is a guide to the director/ producer during shooting. Then there is the shooting script that acts as a guide to the actual shooting. This script indicates durations of shots (time), type of shot (visual), the audio and the camera positions.

Finally there is the location sheet. It guides the director/producer on the exact locations and what shots should be taken on that location.

The above mentioned steps are summarized into three sub topics which are: Pre- production, production and post- production.

3.2 Pre-production

3.2.1 Aim

The aim of this talk show is to remind people who have been victims of CSA that they are not victims but survivors, better still, they can do without labels.

...As long as I refuse to accept responsibility for my actions, I remain a victim. Better than them, but still a victim...I no longer want to be known as a victim, neither do I wish to be known as a survivor. I simply want to be a man who defines himself as human being, free of the seductive tyranny of labels and names... but an abused child is only a part of what I am, and as I accept the eternal repercussions, I refuse to accept that I cannot transcend that experience.⁷³

3.2.2 Target Audience

The target audiences are survivors of CSA and perpetrators.

⁷³ <http://www.merjweb.org-scottsur.htm> 1.31.2006

3.2.3 Communication objectives

With the help of visuals, my strategy would be based on a psychological manipulation on the feelings of viewers since I believe that visuals have a great imprint on the human mind. The visual would be used to trigger a need to participate to open up and to leave the audience with a question;

For the survivors: If I open up to someone who will help me face my demons of the past, will I get the needed healing? Will I be able to go on without feeling the pain and bitterness still in me?

For the perpetrators: when I hurt children, people who are not ready to be initiated sexually, am I being fair to them? Do I feel good when I steal their innocence? What about me, am I being fair to myself?

3.2.4 Reason

There are various reasons why the researcher decided to choose a talk show as opposed to a documentary.

A talk show will give audiences a chance of being active participants and not merely passive. They can achieve this by taking an initiative of visiting suggested counseling areas in order to seek help. Through listening to others they can gain courage to talk about themselves to people they are comfortable with. The perpetrators also get a chance to know that they can also get some help.

With a talk show being an active, all-inclusive program, that is with participations from both the guests and audience in the studio, not to mention file images, it is more real and gives one a sense of belonging and also appeals to the five human senses.

At the end of the talk show, a counselor would be invited to comment and give her/his views, and then recommend places where one can get help.

3.2.5 Time shown

The talk show will take the duration of 30 minutes. It would be shown at 8.00pm since this is a family hour when most people are already at home and relaxing after a long day. Another time would be 6.00 pm when people are just settling for the evening from their daily activities. This way everybody would have a chance of viewing, hence reaching out to the target audience.

3.2.6 Treatment (What the audience will hear and see)

First the viewers will see a presenter and her audience on stage. She will introduce the show and topic of the day and then will proceed to say who the guests and counselors are. Then the viewers will be shown clips of children with various backgrounds to portray their innocence. They will listen to the presenter as she comments and at the background there will be a song softly playing. (Heal the world by Michael Jackson)

The viewers will then be brought back to the studio and will be shown the expressions of the audiences on the show. The presenter will comment and then introduce the 1st guest. They will have a live interview with the second guest as well. There will be a commercial break (one of the commercial will be showing the centers where people can get further help.)

There will be a series of questions asked by guests' audiences to the survivors. Create emphasis on the show.

The presenter will then introduce a series of clips showing their innocence being threatened or robbed away. After the clips, she will comment on them then introduce the counselor to the show. After the rapport between the guests and the counselors, the presenter will recommend suitable places for counseling. The show will end with people sharing with each other, the only audio as the credits roll will be the song by Whitney *Houston Count on Me*.

GENERAL CONCLUSION

The effects of child sexual abuse are wide ranging, and vary from survivor to survivor, depending on a number of different factors such as the age of the victim, the duration of the abuse, the number of perpetrators, the nature of the relationship with the perpetrator, and the severity of the assault.

From data analysis in general, it is evident that people are afraid of talking about their feelings. Some are still haunted by their pasts while others, through counseling, have managed to come out of their cocoon. Some people find it so hard to go on with life that some have committed suicide while others have resorted to drugs. Life after rape, incest, and harassment is hard to bear. Children at first, find it extremely difficult to talk about it, but after some time, through a lot of counseling, they can start coming to terms with their trauma. Most people who were abused when they were children find it hard to form new relationships. All children are vulnerable to sexual abuse. Sexual abuse and incest occur in every race, class, religion, culture, and country.

Once a child has been sexually abused and has not received appropriate help, support, and understanding for what has happened, s/he can be particularly vulnerable to being sexually abused again by another perpetrator. This is not the fault of the child. It may be due to the fact that s/he has learned that sexual abuse is something that people will and can do to her/him. In one of the interviews, a survivor was abused severally even after marriage by her own husband.

Children whose emotional needs are not met--who are emotionally deprived, or otherwise abused--can also be more vulnerable because they seek attention and some perpetrators exploit that need. Again, this is not the child's fault. The child did not create the fact that her /his needs were not met, or the fact that someone exploited that need.

As a form of self-protection, minimizing the pain may help slow the process down this may be what the survivor needs from time to time. As a constant way of coping however, minimization leads to self-blame and self-hatred which is not helpful and hurts a great deal.⁷⁴

Survivors are confronted with overwhelming pain. In order to cope with these extreme and intense emotions, the details of what happened, and who hurt them, they may try to convince themselves "it wasn't so bad, it didn't really hurt them, and others have been hurt much more" etc. This is a form of self-protection. It did hurt, it still hurts but it may be too hard or scary right now to face it all.

There is no name, no label, other than the simple mantle of my humanity that I wish to don today. I shall call myself a survivor so that others may know my reality, but in my own heart, I search for something else to call myself, something that does not connote victimization or suggest that I have been deprived, by the abuse, of the potential to live a fully authentic life. I struggle to accept the dichotomy that though I shall fail in my goal, I still succeed.⁷⁵

Survivors should borrow a leaf from the above statement and strive to live their life to please themselves and not others. They should see themselves as human beings not as victims.

⁷⁴ www.menweb.org/sexabupg.htm

⁷⁵ Ibid

BIBLIOGRAPHY

Books

- ALEXANDER, A., *Taking Sides: Clashing on Controversial Issues in Mass Media and Society*, Connecticut Dushkin Publishing 1997
- AYODELE. B., *Rape: You can Beat it*, Vantage Pass – New York 1995
- BENVENGA, N., *Healing the Wounds of Emotional Abuse*, Minneola - New York 1996
- BIAGI, S., *Media Impact 4th Ed*, California- Wadsworth 1999
- BLACK. G. – STEPHEN, D., *Broken Boys Mending Men: Recovery from Childhood Sexual Abuse*, Bradenton- Florida 1990
- BROWN, J.- BROWN P., *A Guide to Parenting*, Grantham - England 2003
- FARMER, S., *Adult Children of Abusive Parents*, Lowell Hs -- LA 1995
- HANSEN, T., *A Secret that's Never Been Told: Healing the wounds of Childhood*, Connecticut Twenty- Third publications 1992
- HERMANN, I., *Born into Violence*, Calwer Verlag – Stuttgart Germany 1999
- HILARY, C., *Christianity and Child Sexual Abuse*, London SPCK 1993
- LANDRY, R., *A Catholic reflection on the American Sexual Scandal* Canada 2004
- MAcCUEN, G.E., *Pornography and Sexual Violence* Massachusetts 1983
- MAKINNON,C.A., *Pornography: A Feminist Perspective*, Position Paper for the Minneapolis City Council 1983
- NYAGA, S., *Gender and sexual violence in institution of learning*, Paulines Publications 2003
- O'GRANDY, R., *The Hidden Shame of the Church*, Geneva - WCC Publications 2001
- RAQUEL., S., *Child Sexual Abuse*, Nairobi 2002
- ROSSETTI, S. J., *Slayer of the Soul: Child Sexual Abuse and the Catholic Church*, Connecticut Twenty- third Publications 1990
- VIVIAN, J., *The Media of Mass Communication 4th Ed*, Winona state University 1995

Church Documents

- AMERICAN, BISHOPS, *A Catholic reflection on the American Sexual Scandal*, 2004
- CATHOLIC BISHOPS, *From Pain to Hope*, Ottawa Canadian Conference, 1992

Electronic Sources

CLASSIC RADIO, *7.00 am news bulletin* 13/09/2005

K.B.C CHANNEL 1, *Oprah Winfrey Show* 25/08/2005

KTN, *Prime Time News* 28/08/200

<http://oregonstate.edu/instruct/comm321/gwalker/effectsmedia.htm>

www.menweb.org/sexabupg.htm

www.vansondesign.com/RecoveryCanada/SexualAbuse/Forums

Other Sources

Family care Association of Kenya., *Women on the Move*, Nairobi 2001

Ikonya, P., *Wed Magazine Daily Nation* 29/11/2001

Kiragu, N., *Lifestyle with Daily Nation*, 19/6/2002

Standard Correspondent, *Sunday standard Newspaper* 11/09/2005

Unpublished Sources

Abdul, A., *Case Study*

Anyango, S., *Case Study*

Atieno, J., *Personal Interview* 30th/09/2005

.Kamau, H., *Personal Interview*, 10/10/2005

LAGAN, H., *Dynamics of Human Development Class notes*, 2002

Macharia, A., *Personal Interview* 30th/09/2005

Mwadime, F., *Personal Interview* 4th/09/2005

Naserian, S., *Personal interview* 16th/09/2005

Sankeita, A., *Personal interview* 29th/09/2005

Wairioko, J., *Case study*

Media creates awareness of CSA and its horrors.

NATION: THURSDAY 30, 06

Five more boys held over rape of schoolgirls

Police arrest men over girl's rape

STANDARD REPORTER

POLICE in Nairobi have arrested two men accused of raping a 14-year-old girl in the city's Mukuru slums at the weekend.

Embaka police boss Gideon Aluola said the men, aged 20, were taken into custody after the girl was raped in their house about 5pm.

He said one of the suspects went to the girl's home and lured her to their place about 50m away under the pretext that he wanted to watch a TV programme.

Meanwhile, police in Nairobi are looking for a gang that shot dead a policeman, injured his colleague and a bystander before grabbing two guns on Sunday.

Police said a special squad was pursuing the gang that is believed to be hiding in Kiambu's Wangige area.

Police said they have recovered a car the gang used to escape. The five thugs, including a woman, grabbed Sh400,000 from a supermarket in Highridge Shopping Centre.

By MWANGI NDIRANGU

Five more students of a secondary school in Nyeri District have been arrested in connection with the rape of three girls in the area.

Acting Central provincial CID boss Joseph Ngesa said yesterday that the four boys were rounded up on Tuesday night after they were named by an alleged accomplice already in police custody.

Mr Ngesa told the Press in his office that the Kangubiri Girls' High School's principal and the watchman who was on duty on that night

CID summons principal and duty watchman

"Some of the school's teachers re within its compound and it is not clear why they failed to inform the police about the riot, including the one on that fateful night," he added.

At the same time, the Catholic Church and the Kenya National Commission on Human Rights, said at Ouspan Hotel in Nyeri yesterday that the school's management and the local education office were to blame for the incident.

"The principal should be suspended immediately and the school board of governors disbanded," said Mr Peter Kiama, a senior programme officer in the education ministry.

THE STANDARD AUG 6, 2005

Two children

Man accused of raping girl, 16

A 16-year-old girl was yesterday charged with rape. The girl, who is 16 years old, was charged with raping a 16-year-old girl in the area of M... District. The girl was charged with rape on August 24, 2005, at the Mukuru slums.

for several years

TWO men were yesterday jailed for seven years for hard labour for defiling a minor. Nairuri Resident Magistrate Alice M... found John Karuki and Olke... guilty of defiling a girl, aged eight, on multiple occasions between April 2002 and April 2004.

The Standard

APPENDIX 2

The impact of sexual harassments.

The Standard August 6, 2003

Man denies rape charge

A MIDDLE-AGED man was yesterday charged with attempting to rape a Form Two student in Kitui District Central Division. The man, identified as Mwangi, was charged with attempting to rape the girl by searching her private parts without consent. He denied the charges and was released on Sh500,000 bond with a surety in a similar amount.

SUNDAY STANDARD 11/9/06

For instance, those found guilty of gang rape will now face life sentence while attempted rape and sexual assault could land one in jail for 25 years.

Inducing one to engage in an indecent act will carry not less than five years while conviction of defilement or attempted defilement of a minor could see one jailed for life. Anne Ngugi, director of the Women's Rights Awareness Programme, confesses to keeping a "what-to-do" list, which she goes through daily.

"It's important to sensitise female gender on what to do in case they are attacked since anyone can be a victim," she says.

When raped, she says, many victims instinctively want to wash but it's advisable not to do so as this is crucial for evidence.

It also helps to get to hospital as soon as possible for medical examination, which include tests for Hepatitis B, gonorrhoea and syphilis checks to be carried out.

Since majority of violent robberies are accompanied by rape attacks, there is need to be extra cautious while at home and seek proper identification from people purporting to be telephone technicians, water or electricity meter readers before letting them into the house.

If confronted, it is important to remain calm

APPENDIX 3 A

Individual Interview

For the thesis/ show

- 1) Please describe the circumstances surrounding your history of C.S.A with as much details as you are comfortable with. That is who did it, when and where did it happen, and if you can picture the atmosphere and circumstances that surrounded the event please describe them.
- 2) (Depending on the answers received)
- 3) Did you ever tell anyone and how did they receive the information?
- 4) What gave you the courage to open up and speak out considering that abuse is associated with shame and stigma?
- 5) Given a chance today to confront your perpetrators, what would you say to them?

APPENDIX 3 B

Perpetrator Interview Guide

- 1) Please tell me the circumstances that led you into abusing a minor and what form of abuse did you use
- 2) How often did you abuse your victim and how did you feel when doing it and after doing it
- 3) If you could go back in time would you do it? (depending on the answer) Why?
- 4) Given a chance to meet your victim, what would you say to them?

APPENDIX 3 C

Counselors Interview Guide

A) For the thesis

- 1) What was your worst case ever?
- 2) Do you think counselling is important?
- 3) How did you find it at the beginning
- 4) When talking to both children and adults, who easily open up and who easily forgives
- 5) How do you see your line of profession, as a career or a vocation?
- 6) What are the challenges you face in your work
- 7) Can you draw a line between your personal and professional life?

B) For the show

- 1) From what you have gathered do you think counselling is important?
- 2) What can you say to these people to convince them that by opening up, they will be letting go of years of pent up frustrations?
- 3) What are the chances of survivors becoming perpetrators? And what can they do to avoid being one?
- 4) Is there a chance for a health relationship?

APPENDIX 3 D

Parents Interview Guide

- 1) When you discovered that your child was abused, what were your feelings and reaction
- 2) After the incident, have you ever talked about it as a family or with that particular child
- 3) What would you tell other parents so as to avoid going through the same hell you went through
- 4) As a member of the society, are you doing anything to make a difference?

APPENDIX 3 E

Oath of Confidentiality

To be signed by the researcher and research participants

I _____ understand that information shared during the research including the actual names of participants shall be kept in confidence and ONLY pseudonyms will be used, I consent that the information I give would only be used for scholarly purposes.

THE STANDARD WED MARCH 29, 2006

Four-year-old girl i raped and strangled

STANDARD TEAM

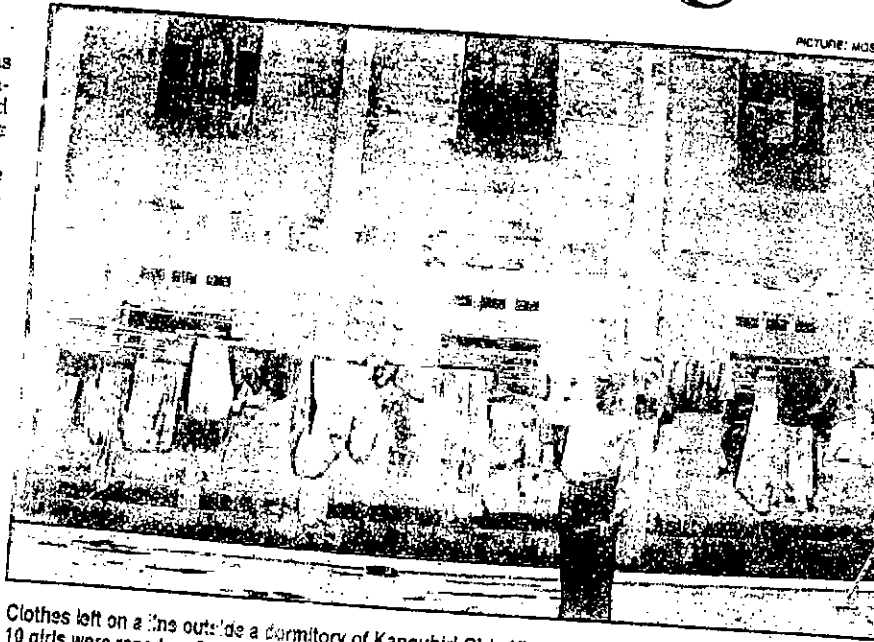
A FOUR-year-old girl was yesterday raped and strangled and her body dumped in a coffee farm in Machakos district.

Gloom enveloped Mavivye village, some six kilometres from Machakos town, as villagers tried to come to terms with the shocking 10.30 am incident.

The minor had gone missing from her home at around 8 am, only for her body to be found dumped at the coffee farm two hours later. The body had strangulation marks, with her clothes having been ripped by the assailants.

Yesterday, Machakos police boss Walter Aliwa told *The Standard* at the scene that police were investigating the matter and were recording statements from family members.

And in Magumu, Kinangop, police have arrested a teenager who lured his 12-year-old sister into a house where she was allegedly



Clothes left on a line outside a dormitory of Kangubiri Girls High School in Nyeri, which was closed after 10 girls were raped on Sunday night. See story on page 3.

not release the suspects even after the minor's father 'forgave' them on religious grounds.

acute the rape suspects had been hindered by relatives of the raped girls.

The officer was addressing

in the company of two officers.

He was ushered into the doctor's room by a nurse.

schoolgirls raped during night protest

OGUTU

ENT protest march turned when ten girls were raped by that accosted them as they left the school on Sunday

of the girls from Kangubiri school in Nyeri are admitted at a general hospital while

the other seven are yet to seek help. Of the three, two are in Form One and the third in Form four.

The ordeal began at 1.30am when all the 700 students broke the school gate and stormed out to protest against the administration.

But they were first attacked by the gang right outside the gate where some of them were raped as the oth-

ers scattered in fright. "Unfortunately their screams could have been confused with the excited shouts of the protestors," said a Form Three student

The others fell prey to rapists when they stampeded to the nearby Muthinga Trading Centre and tried to hide, only to fall into the waiting hands of the attackers.

The three girls, who were injured and traumatised, were taken to a private hospital and turned away because they had no P3 forms from the police.

Yesterday, the school's headmistress, Mrs Monica Kagame, discussed both the rape and the

MPS root for sex B

■ MARTIN MUTUA

WOMEN MPs want the Sexual Offences Bill to be debated in Parliament as soon as possible.

Yesterday, the Kenya Women Parliamentary Association (Kewopa) appealed to the House Business Committee to prioritise the Bill so that critical deficiencies in the current law could be addressed.

The MPs thanked the public for its support, but added that the rise of sexual violence was a reflection of how the society had morally degenerated.

"We are fast becoming a nation of dangerous criminals. We are too casual in our response even in terms of protecting our children and this trend must change now by combing our efforts to fight this vice," they said.

"The Bill will allow for stiff sentences to culprits and act as a deterrence that will en-



PICTURE: JENI

Kenya Women Parliamentary Association members discuss with their chairperson, Be (centre), after a Press conference at Parliament Buildings yesterday. They condemned the increase of rape in the country and urged for speedy debate of the Sexual Offences Bill.

PHOTO: JAMES M. KARIUKI

Manual on treatment of rape victims is launched

■ JUDITH OCHIENG
Patrick Munira

THE Health Ministry yesterday launched new guidelines for the medical management of rape and sexual violence victims.

The treatment includes pregnancy and HIV prevention, which stakeholders say should be given priority.

During the launch of the guidelines, Director of Medical Services Ochieng said one out of every three young women in Kenya

said. The medical boss said counselling was of utmost importance to reduce immediate physical and psychological trauma and long-term stress among the survivors.

Nyirah said rape cases were reported to the police monthly but the magnitude of the problem was bigger.

"Four per cent of HIV transmission among adolescents is caused by rape," she said.

said Nyirah: "Until now, there have been no guidelines for health workers on the medical management of victims of sexual violence. These will set standards for the comprehensive care of rape survivors."

They will also improve the quality of treatment and support provided to victims of sexual violence at health centers, he said. The guidelines are to be effected immediately.

The guidelines were drafted in collaboration with the Divi-

committee has vowed to lobby the Government to hire more nurses and doctors to curb an acute shortage in public health facilities.

Members of the committee on Health, Land, Labour, Housing and Social Services led by Dr Enoch Ngunjiri spoke on Tuesday evening after inspecting the Meru General Hospital.

"They accused the Government of neglecting its health institutions, adding that was a shame that most

The impact the stories leave on people.



Top: Some of the girls allegedly raped by a 33-year-old man and below parents examine the medical results of the girls (left to right) Evelyn Awuor, Grace Wachuka, Robert Murungu, and Wamaliwa. And on the right the cases of rape are very high in the slums - COLLINS KWEYU

Scarred for life

Nation/ Friday, October 14, 2005

/ NATIONAL /

Monitor sex pests, says ILO

migration told to instal database at entry points to bar paed

By ALLAN BULUKU

Immigration authorities should keep a record of people convicted of molesting children abroad to ensure they do not enter Kenya as tourists, a workshop said yesterday.

African countries, such as Kenya, because of tight laws in their home countries and tougher extra-territorial laws within Europe," she said.

The meeting was called to discuss a global code of conduct to fight comm-

who reported sex crimes were "tossed from one office to another" because of lack of clear procedures on the arrest and prosecution of suspects in such crimes.

Hotels told to

"There should be emergency lines in State offices

"All tourism service providers should keep records of all their clients. Registers should be made available on request to ensure the safety of children and keep a check on visitors on minors," she said here. More than 1.4 million

APPENDIX 6

Shooting Script

Time	Type of shot	Visual	Audio	Comments	Cam posit
"6"	Establishing shot	Audiences in studio clapping	Hands clapping Music	cut	Eye l
"3"	Long shot	Studio aisle presenter walking in towards the camera	V. O put your hands together for Lynn Kamunge (hands clapping)	cut	
"7"	M. S slow zoom out	Presenter talking to the camera- audience listening	Ladies and gentlemen welcome to " After Silence Show. " Today we are going to talk about the effects of child sexual abuse on the adult survivor we are going to talk to people who have been victims of the abuse and are surviving it today.	cut	
"4"	M. S	Audience clapping	Hands clapping	cut	" "
"30"	L.S slow zoom to C. U	Presenter on stage	Before I invite our guests today we are going to watch a few clips portraying the innocence of child hood and then later in the show watch more clips that show children whose innocence in life has been taken away from them.		
"5"	M.S	Audience viewing a screen	silence	Wipe out	
'1'	E.S	A public play ground	Music (Count on Me	Dissolve	Came

		children playing on swings, slides running around	Whitney Houston)Natural (laughter and merry making)		looki
'1' "35"	M.S Pan right	Two children pushing each other on a swing with joyous expressions on their faces.	Natural sound V.O Children have a free and infectious spirit. Nature wants children to be children before they are adults	dissolve	Cam looki
'1'	L.S	Children playing on a sea saw	So it is only fair to leave them alone until the appropriate time when they discover their own sexuality and that of others.		
"15"	M.S zoom to a C.U	Child smiling	It is cruel when they are suddenly thrust into a world of sexual immorality without their knowledge and consent.		
'1'	L.S	A child on a cycle	V.O Every body yearns for freedom but sometimes it is cut shot by a greedy human being. A man or a woman who is set on preying on little children	Dissolve	Norm
"30"	D.S	Wheels of the cycle	Life comes full cycle when abused children end up becoming abusers in their adult life.	Dissolve	Norm
'2' "30"	E.S	Children in a classroom reading and a male teacher with his back to the class writing on the board	It is far more comfortable to assume that there are few child molesters and that they can be easily spotted.	Cut	Norm

'1'	M.S	Two boys making paper planes	Like that man in shauri Moyo estate who abused several children. hanging around and grabbing kids on their way to the shops or school or just out to play with their friends,	Cut	Norm
"15"	D.S	A paper plane flying in the class room	Defences could be easily erected and safety assured.	Cut	Norm
"10"	O.S	The teacher is hovering over the boys head as if explaining something to them his body is pressed on the boys back	But when molesters are teachers, coaches, nurses, parents, house help, aunts, uncles, grandparents and friends. No one can be trusted.	Cut	Norm
"5"	C.U	A confused look on the boys faces as they cast each other nervous glances	People want to believe that they can perceive impending danger and protect their children.	Cut	Norm
"3"	D.S	Hand of the teacher squeezing one of the boy's shoulder	Unable to cope with reality that most child molesters fit readily into the society and bear no common distinguishing characteristics.	Dissolve	Norm
"2"	C.U Zoom in to D.S of the eye	The teacher smiling in a suggestive way, then a wink	I think that most people find it easier to deny Child sexual abuse than to acknowledge that it is their and we need to fight it	Wipe in	Norm

"5"	L.S slow zoom in to C.U	Audiences reacting to what they have seen	silence	cut	Norm
"10"	C.U	Presenter looking towards the camera	Like you have just seen, it doesn't take a stranger to abuse your child, but someone whom you fully trust. We will get back to the screen before the show ends but right now, let's meet our guests of the day after the commercial break	Cut	Norm
"3"	C.U	Audiences facial expressions	Music		
"15"	L.S zoom in M.S	Presenter on stage	Welcome Back. Can a man/woman lead a healthy, full and creative life after surviving child sexual abuse? Lets find out from our guest. Ladies and gentlemen put your hands together for Mr...	Cut	Norm
"2"	C.U Slow zoom out to L.S	Audiences clapping	Hands clapping Music	Cut	Norm
"10"	L.S	Survivor one Mr... walking towards the presenter from back stage Presenter gives him a hug	Hands clapping	Cut	Norm
"5"	C.U	Guest and presenter hug	" " "	Cut	Norm
"20"	M.S	Presenter and guest sited and the presenter is conducting an	Natural	cut	Norm

		interview			
"30"	M.S Slow zoom in C.U	Survivor responding	Natural	Cut	Norm
"10"	O.V	Presenter talking	Natural	Cut	Norm
"5"	C.U	Audience cut away	Natural	Cut	Norm
"20"	M.S	Guest responding	Natural	Cut	Norm
'1'	L.S	Guest and survivor talking	Natural	Cut	Norm
"20"	M.S	Presenter invites audiences to respond	Natural	Cut	Norm
"30"	L.S zoom in to C.U	Guest responding	Natural	Cut	Norm
'1' "15"	C.U	Presenter talking to the camera	Depending on the interview (male incidences are on the increase, young boys are being abused for a while there only girls' cases have been reported but there are men out there who are suffering too. They are survivors of both male and female perpetrators, the assumption that only women are victims and men abusers is not true but just that an assumption. Women too are abusers) we will be right back and we will be talking to Miss... (commercial break)		Norm
"10"	C.U zoom out to L.S	Presenter talking to camera	Welcome back ladies and gentlemen we just talked to Mr... and now we are going to welcome Miss.. Who is going to tell us about her ordeal. Put your hands together for miss...	Cut	Norm

"5"	M.S pan right	Audience clapping	Hands clapping music	Cut	Norm
"15"	L.S	Guest two Miss... walking towards the presenter from back stage Presenter gives her a hug	Hands clapping	Cut	Norm
"5"	C.U	Guest and presenter hug	" " "	Cut	Norm
'1'	M.S	Presenter and guest sited and the presenter is conducting an interview	natural	Cut	Norm
'1' "10"	M.S Slow zoom in C.U	Guest responding	Natural	Cut	Norm
"40"	O.V	Presenter talking	Natural	Cut	Norm
"10"	C.U	Audience cut away	Natural	Cut	Norm
'1'	M.S	Guest responding	Natural	Cut	Norm
"30"	L.S	Guest and Presenter talking	Natural	Cut	Norm
'1'	M.S	Presenter invites audiences to participate	Natural	Cut	Norm
"15"	L.S	Audience asks a question/ comment	Natural	Cut	Norm
"30"	L.S zoom in to C.U	Guest responding	Natural	Cut	Norm
"10"	M.S	Another participant	Natural	Cut	Norm
"30"	C.U	Guest responding	Natural	Cut	Norm
"40"	L.S slow zoom in C.U	Presenter talking to the audience then to the camera	We will have a time for more questions after our counsellor for today says something. But just before we have the counsellor, I promised you that we are going to view more images of shattered child hood. Lets have a look	Cut	Norm
"15"	E.S (camera in	People walking on the streets towards the	Survivors of Child Sexual abuse are people	Cut	Norm

	lock position)	camera	from all walks in life children you know your sisters, brothers' nieces, and nephews.		
"5"	D.S	Peoples feet walking	So are abusers. Your regular guys. Men and women you work with friends and relatives	Cut	Norm
"30"	L.S	A seven year old girl sitting in a corner hiding her face her legs drawn towards her chest	Like hundreds of thousands of others, abused children feel like they are alone in this world. A world that is full of evil intentions towards them	Dissolve	Came looking down
"30"	L.S, D.S	A six year old boy gripping his mother's hand tightly and trying to nudge her, while a hand is trying to pull him from the grip.	Sometimes parents and care givers don't take time to acknowledge their children's fear. Our children cry out for our help but we turn on deaf ears to them.	Dissolve	Came looking down
"40"	M.S	A child looking up to be picked with her hands lifted up but the mothers back is turned away. Then puts the hands down with a resigned look on the face.	Victims often protect their perpetrators because they are either scared or just because they bounded somehow. The adult survivors has been hurt and betrayed by someone they trusted and in later life they try to come into terms with their abuse	Dissolve	Norm
'1'	C.U	A child sleeping	Such innocence destroyed, they hide their own abused feelings and put on a brave face for the sake of the adults approval, yet deep down they are hurting. silence	Cut	Norm
'3'	L.S slow zoom in to C.U	Presenter talking to audience then to camera	Now that there are adult survivors, they may now recognize how the lines and boundaries between child and offender have been moved, stretched	Cut	Norm

			and even erased. They were children whose rights were denied. They were required to meet someone else's definition of them. Unable to escape the dream that was not of their making or choice where companionship and guidance was needed. It was met with sexual initiation. It is sad but it is reality we are now going to talk to our counsellor Mrs...after this short break.		
"25"	M.S	Presenter talking	Welcome back ladies and gentlemen put your hands together for Mrs...	Cut	Norm
"3"	L.S	Audience clapping	Hands clapping, music	Cut	Norm
"20"	L.S zoom in M.S	Presenter talking	Natural	Cut	Norm
"1"	M.S	Guest responding	Natural	Cut	Norm
"40"	C.U	Guest responding	Natural	Cut	Norm
"30"	M. S	Presenter talking	Natural	Cut	Norm
"5"	C.U	Audience	Natural	Cut	Norm
"20"	M.S	Guest responding	Natural	Cut	Norm
"5"	C.U	Survivors	Natural	Cut	Norm
"30"	L.S	Guest, presenter, survivors	Natural	Cut	Norm
"3"	C.U	Presenter talking to the camera	I believe that we all agree that survivors of Child Sexual Abuse need to be recognized, supported, helped and accepted. To tell someone or to listen to someone might connote healing and wellness, yet the freedom		

			<p>and sharing might represent the threat of stigmatization. Our minds serve us well by holding back ugly thoughts and feelings but we must be ready if our minds slowly starts opening up. Being sexually abused is only a part of what you are but not who you are. You are a human being, a survivor yes a victim no longer. We can only become survivors if we see ourselves as one and not as victims.</p>	
'2'	C.U Zoom out to L.S	Presenter thanking everyone	<p>Thank you very much for availing yourselves Mr, Miss, Mrs, and all our audience in the studio and viewers at home. We leave you with possible places where you can gain help or you can recommend to someone who is a survivor. On our next show we will be talking with perpetrators. Good evening everyone.</p>	