



AMNESTY INTERNATIONAL HONG KONG 國際特赦組織香港分會

**STOP
VIOLENCE
AGAINST
WOMEN**



In March, the 6-year long campaign to combat violence against women was launched both locally and internationally. Launch activities included a press conference, performances, petitioning and demonstrations. All

在三月，一個長達六年以對抗暴力對待婦女為題的運動在國際間及香港開展了。開展活動由新聞發佈會、表演、收集請願書以至示威在世界各地舉行，它們的目標同為提升公眾對事件的醒覺及對曾向婦女施暴者施壓。

香港分會 3 月 6 日於尖沙咀柏麗大道為此運動揭開序幕，當日活動包括了展覽（香港分會製作了 10 張新的展板）、為申訴個案收集簽名及街頭劇場表演。活動吸引了甚佳的公眾注意，在三小時內，我們收集了 587 個簽名。兩份主要本地報紙：星島日報及明報皆有報導此活動。

aimed to raise public awareness of the issue and exert pressure on those who have committed violence against women.

In Hong Kong on 6 March, we launched the campaign by holding a collection of activities on TST Parklane Shopper's Boulevard. We had 10 new exhibition panels, petitioning for appeal cases and street theatre performances. The launch event attracted quite good public attention. Within 3 hours, 587 signatures were collected. The event was also reported by two major local newspapers, namely Sing Tao and Ming Pao.



香港分會另一開展活動乃 3 月 12 日的嘉賓講座，香港婦女中心協會麗閣中心主任羅櫻子女士以一個性別角度來分析暴力對待婦女這問題，原來基於性別的暴力對待婦女行為源於男女權力之不平衡。她也分享了作為一婦女為本服務中心的輔導員之前線經驗。

Ms Clara Law, Centre-in-charge of the Lai Kok Centre of the Hong Kong Federation of Women's Centres came to talk to us on 12 March as one of the launch activities. She explained VAW with reference to a gender perspective, ie that gender-based violence against women originates from the imbalance of power between men and women. She also shared her frontline experience as a counselor in a women-friendly service centre.



我們為此運動製作了很好的中英文材料，當中包括一系列十塊展覽板、五個不同國家之申訴個案及開展報告 - 全繫於你：停止暴力對待婦女，這些材料同時達到公眾教育的目的。如你對它們感興趣及想索取單張，請聯絡香港分會辦事處。

We produced very good bilingual materials for this campaign. They included a series of 10 exhibition panels, 5 appeal case leaflets for different countries and the launch report, *It's in our hands*. These materials also serve a public education purpose. If you are interested in them and would like copies of the leaflets, please contact the AIHK office.

To learn more about this campaign, please visit <http://web.amnesty.org/actforwomen/index-eng>

如欲進一步了解此運動，可瀏覽以下之英文網頁：<http://web.amnesty.org/actforwomen/index-org>

**停止
暴力對待
婦女**



Message from the Chair

The tragic deaths of Tin Shui Wai mother, Kam Shuk-ying, and her two daughters have reinitiated the discussion on the need to protect women against domestic violence.

Violence against women, rooted in and reinforcing the discrimination which denies women's equality with men in all areas of life, is a human rights catastrophe. It is a violation against women's human rights, though it has taken a long time to overcome the false division between violations in the public arena and in the private sphere. The Universal Declaration of Human Rights sets out this agenda by proclaiming that all human beings are equally entitled to civil, political, social, economic and cultural rights. Women are no exception. Until violence against women is eradicated, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights will remain unfulfilled.

The Hong Kong government is a signatory to various international human rights treaties. We therefore urge the Hong Kong government to fulfill its obligations in combating violence against women as a form of discrimination against women. The Convention on the Elimination of all Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW) has been applicable to Hong Kong since 1996. General Recommendation No. 19 stresses that "state parties should take appropriate and effective measures to overcome all forms of gender-based violence, whether by public or private act". The Hong Kong government is therefore required to exercise due diligence and be accountable for acts of violence against women of both state agents and private individuals and groups. It must take effective steps to prevent and punish such acts.

Article 3 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR) emphasizes that state parties must ensure the equal right of men and women in the enjoyment of all the rights set forth in the ICCPR, such as the right to life (Article 6) and the right not to be subjected to torture or cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment (Article 7). Human rights experts have pointed out that all the elements of torture can be present in domestic violence. If the Hong Kong Government fails to ensure equal protection of human rights on the ground of sex and tacitly condones domestic violence by not exercising due diligence, then it violates the principle of equality, the right to be free from discrimination and bears responsibility for the abuses.

Women's groups have reacted very quickly and organized a blue ribbon campaign. Blue ribbons represent the violence-free blue sky that everybody should be living under. On Mother's Day (9 May), 10:30am – 12nn, a rally will be held outside the Cultural Centre in Tsimshatsui. We will be there joining the other groups involved and hope to see you as well. If you can't make it, you could still tie up a blue ribbon outside your window to show your wish for a violence-free Hong Kong.

Amnesty International Hong Kong Section is setting up a group to work on the Stop Violence Against Women (SVAW) campaign. If you or your friends are interested in the issue, please come along to the first meeting. It will be held at 7:00 pm 14 May 2004 at the AIHK office. Please note that this meeting will be conducted in Cantonese. If you are English-speaking and would like to work on SVAW, please contact the office at 2300 1250. We hope to start up an English-speaking group on SVAW in the future.

The solidarity of men is an essential component for achieving the eradication of violence against women. Regardless of our gender, it's in all of our hands to create a violence-free world.

Si-si Liu

主席的話

近日天水圍一名婦女及其兩名女兒遇害事件令人震驚，該案件同時提醒我們現時保護婦女免受家庭暴力侵害的需要。

暴力對待婦女源自對女性的歧視，否定了女性與男性享有相同的權利，亦令到歧視得以延續。暴力對待婦女是對女性人權的侵害。《世界人權宣言》指人人有權享受公民、政治、社會及文化權利，女性亦不例外。當暴力對待婦女這情況仍存在於世上，《世界人權宣言》仍未得到落實。

香港政府是一些國際人權公約的締約地區，我們敦促香港政府落實其於國際人權公約的責任，制止一切對婦女的暴力行為及一切形式的歧視。《消除對婦女一切形式歧視公約》自1996年起已適用於香港，第十九號建議強調「締約各國應採取適當及有效措施，消除個人或政府一切形式針對性別的暴力行為」，故此，香港政府有責任履行「盡職調查」(due diligence)，為政府機關及個人或非政府群體對婦女的暴力行為負起責任，並必須採取有效措施防止及懲治對婦女的暴力行為。

《公民權利和政治權利國際公約》第三條註明締約各國承允確保該公約所載的一切公民及政治權利，不論男女，一律平等，這些權利包括：生存權（第六條）；任何人不得施以酷刑，或予以殘忍、不人道或侮辱之處遇或懲罰（第七條）等。人權專家已指出家庭暴力是酷刑的一種，假如香港政府基於性別差異，而不能平等地保護不同性別人士應享有的人權，或透過不履行「盡職調查」而默許暴力繼續，香港政府則違返了人人平等原則、免受歧視的權利，並應對侵犯人權的行為負責。

婦女團體發起了「無暴力空間 - 藍天大行動」，以藍色絲帶代表讓每個人頭上都能有一片無暴力、蔚藍的天空。在母親節(5月9日)，早上十時半至中午十二時，在香港文化中心鐘樓廣場將會舉行集會，我們將會出席，亦期望見到你們。你亦可以選擇將藍絲帶綁在窗外，示意反暴力的希望。

國際特赦組織香港分會將於成立「停止暴力對待婦女」組，如果你或你的朋友有興趣，請出席這組別的首個會議：

日期：2004年5月14日

時間：晚間7時至9時

地點：國際特赦組織香港分會辦事處

* 請注意，這小組將以粵語進行。

在「停止暴力對待婦女」的過程中，男士的參與同樣重要，讓我們共同努力，共建立無暴力的天空！

廖珮珊

Death Penalty

Over the last few months Amnesty International has issued two important death penalty reports: on China, the biggest executor in absolute numbers, and Singapore, the biggest executor per capita. Both these reports can be accessed via the AIHK website.

The report on China, **Executed according to the law**, details how the Chinese government routinely abuses national laws and international standards in the course of executing thousands of people each year. In past years, the Chinese authorities have taken the perverse decision to mark the International Day against Drug Abuse and Trafficking, 26 June, by mass executions. AIHK are planning an anti-execution rally to mark the day. Please join in. See the website for details.

The Singapore report, **The death penalty, a hidden toll of executions**, states there is virtually no public debate about the death penalty in Singapore. The Singapore government has consistently maintained that capital punishment is not a human rights issue, and that it has been effective in deterring crime. Controls imposed by the government on the press and civil society organizations curb freedom of expression and are an obstacle to the independent monitoring of human rights, including the death penalty. Despite this, the Singapore government was sufficiently concerned to issue a six-page rebuttal within days of the report coming out.

The AIHK DP group, in common with student groups and DP groups internationally, is taking part in a campaign to halt the execution of juvenile offenders, using activities such as petitioning, debates and school talks. The first stage of this campaign concentrates on the USA, the only state that admits to executing juvenile offenders (anyone under 18 years of age at the time of the offence). In the first half of this year 6 juvenile offenders were given execution dates, though thankfully there was a stay of execution in all cases.

On 4 July AIHK students groups are hoping to mark America's Independence Day with some activities calling for an end to the execution of juvenile offenders in the USA.

The student groups are particularly well placed to work on this campaign as they are well aware that, as there are numerous activities they are not allowed to engage in before the age of 18, eg drinking alcohol, voting, getting married and driving, it is therefore inconsistent to punish them as adults for crimes committed before the age of 18. It is doubly sad that a 16 or 17 year old can be considered beyond rehabilitation before they have even grown up.

In the second stage of the campaign we will be concentrating on countries in the region, ie the Philippines

死刑

國際特赦組織於早前數個月發表了兩個重要的死刑報告，一個是中國：數目上最大的處決者；一個是新加坡：在人均上最大的處決者，兩個報告均可於香港分會的網頁瀏覽得到。

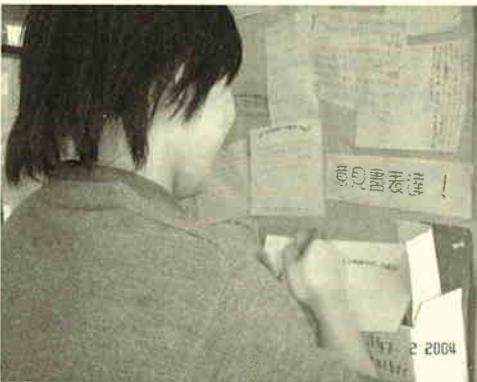
中國報告 - 依法處決，詳述了中國政府如何慣常地濫用國家法律及違反國際標準，致令每年有數以千計的人遭到處決。中國當局過往採取了錯誤的決定，於每年的6月26日大規模處決毒犯，以突顯對國際禁毒日的重視。香港分會正策劃於今年6月26日舉行集會反對死刑，歡迎參加，詳情請留意網頁。

新加坡報告 - 死刑：喪鐘聲的背後，指出新加坡可以說是完全沒有關於死刑的公開討論。政府一直將死刑視為國家的刑法，與人權無關，並認為這種懲罰方法能有效遏止罪行。同時，新加坡政府對新聞及社會組織的限制，影響發表意見的自由，亦防礙了獨立監察人權，包括監察死刑。儘管這樣，新加坡政府對此報告不無關切，於報告刊載數天後即發表六頁紙的反駁。

香港分會死刑關注組跟其他國家的學生組及死刑關注組一樣，參與了停止處決兒童罪犯運動，舉行之活動包括收集請願書、辯論會及學校講座。此運動的第一階段集中於美國，它是唯一一個承認處決兒童罪犯的國家，兒童罪犯實指犯罪時年齡低於十八歲。在今年首半年，已有六名兒童犯被下達行刑日期，但可幸的是，他們都獲得延期處決。

香港分會的學生組希望於7月4日美國獨立日舉行活動，呼籲美國停止處決兒童罪犯。

其實學生組最適宜參與這運動，因為他們完全體會到有很多事在十八歲前是不允許進行的，諸如喝酒、投票、結婚及駕車等，所以，當他們在這年齡犯罪，卻得到像成人般懲罰，這便顯得不一致。更傷心的是，一個十六七歲的人可被視為未達更生計劃的年齡範圍。



A local secondary school joins the Stop Child Execution campaign. They held a film screening in school and the students expressed their opinions on the issue.

一本地中學參加了『停止處決兒童』，他們在學校舉行電影欣賞，學生則表達對事件的意見。

在運動的第二個階段，我們將集中於亞洲區的國家，尤其是菲律賓及巴基斯坦，它們儘管有法例免卻青少年接受死刑，這些事偏偏因為在不準確的文件證明及缺乏程序下容許發生。

就菲律賓臨近大選，總統阿羅約威脅要終止暫停了的死刑，香港分會聯同天主教正義和平委員會等伙伴在二月的一個星期日，趁菲籍人士放假，在遮打道收集了800個簽名，並於稍後遞交予菲律賓領事館。