

# WORK IN PROGRESS 未竟之路

We ask lawmakers, lawyers, victims, students and social organisations to share their thoughts on sexual harassment in Hong Kong and Macao.

我們訪問了議員、律師、受害者和社會組織，聽聽他們對港澳性騷擾問題的看法。

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A victim of sexual violence in Hong Kong  
香港一名性侵受害人

## Hong Kong 香港

### ► CULTURE OF ACCEPTANCE

*Carly Pun\**, a victim of sexual assault, experienced first-hand how culture can normalise harassment:

“On a trip to Kyoto, I was entering my rental apartment one evening when a young man pushed me against the door, squeezed my breasts and ran away. I felt angry, hopeless and vulnerable, like there was nothing I could do.

“I was told that sexual assault or harassment is common in Japan and not to be too upset about it. I think that mentality is wrong, because that discourages victims from reporting their cases. But what could I do? I just let it go.

“When I returned to Hong Kong, my friends didn't react much to this incident. They just casually commented that there are many creepy guys in Japan and tried to show some sympathy, before changing the subject.

“I don't think they realise how traumatising it was. We all assume that when things like this happen in another country, you shouldn't make a big fuss about it. They think it is a 'funny story' instead of something that we should take seriously.”

### 逆來順受

性侵受害人潘嘉莉\*親身體驗到，文化如何將騷擾「正常化」：

「在京都旅行的時候，有一晚，我正準備踏入我租的公寓，一個年輕男人忽然將我推到門上，抓了我的胸部，然後跑掉了。我感到憤怒、無助和脆弱，我甚麼都做不了。」

「我被告知，性侵害或性騷擾在日本是很常見的，所以毋須太生氣。我認為這種想法是錯的，因為這會讓受害人不敢報案。但我能做甚麼呢？我只能讓這件事過去。」

「我回到香港之後，我的朋友對這件事也沒有太大反應。他們只是隨意地評論說，日本有很多令人毛骨悚然的男人，然後在轉換話題之前試圖對我表現出同情。」

「我不認為他們明白這件事對我造成多大的精神傷害。我們都假定，當這樣的事情在外國發生，你就不應該大吵大鬧。他們覺得這是『趣聞』，而不是一件必須嚴肅處理的事。」

### ► A STRESSFUL SYSTEM

*Ramon Yuen*, a member of the Sham Shui Po District Council, says we need better legislation and a more sensitive process:



“A serious issue is the legal process that victims have to go through. It's very long and can be embarrassing or traumatising. Many victims withdraw charges because they can't bear the social stress.

“A lot of private enterprises and NGOs still don't have a complete system to handle sensitive cases. We need to fix that as a society, so more victims are encouraged to come forward.

“I'd also like to see the government take a more proactive role in providing services, such as hotlines so victims can seek support from psychologists and social workers. In LegCo, we also need to have more discussions and advance legislation.”

### 高壓制度

深水埗區會議員袁海文說，我們需要更完善的法例和更細緻的處理流程：

「受害人需要經歷的法律過程，是一個需要認真對待的問題。這個過程非常長，而且可能令人難堪甚至受到精神創傷。很多受害人撤回起訴，都是因為他們無法承受社會壓力。」

「許多私人機構和NGO都沒有完善的系統來處理敏感的個案。我們整個社會要改善這一點，才可以讓更多受害人更有勇氣走出來。」

「我希望政府可以更積極主動地提供服務，比如求助熱線，這樣受害人就可以尋求心理醫生和社工的支援。在立法會，我們也需要更多的討論，以及完善立法。」

## ▶ THE BIG PICTURE

A lawyer at Daly & Associates, **Karen McClellan** says employers are increasingly adopting sexual harassment policies but that's only half the battle:

“Awareness about sexual harassment has improved. More victims are willing to come forward, and we've seen more employers in Hong Kong adopting anti-harassment policies and procedures.

“That's a good thing but may not get to the root of the problem if there has been a long-standing culture of sexism or discrimination in the workplace. Employers should support women's advancement in the workplace while simultaneously addressing inequalities, discrimination and harassment.”

## 整體大局

帝理律師行的律師**Karen McClellan**說，愈來愈多僱主在公司建立處理性騷擾的政策，但這只是反騷擾之戰的半場：

「對性騷擾問題的意識已經有所提升。更多受害人願意走出來，我們也看到香港有更多僱主採用了反性騷擾的政策和常規。」

「這是好事，但可能未觸及問題的根本，那就是工作環境中長期存在的性別主義或歧視文化。僱主應該支持女性在職場的發展，同時處理不平等、歧視和騷擾的問題。」



## ▶ OPEN TO INTERPRETATION

**Professor King Lau Chow**, Gender Equity Officer at the Hong Kong University of Science and Technology, says ambiguous definitions lead to subjectivity:

“There's no hard definition of sexual harassment – no clearly defined words or gestures. At the end of the day, deciding whether an incident can be pursued depends on witnesses and our own judgement.

“He-said, she-said situations are very common. In fact, a majority of cases at the university turn out to be misunderstandings. The cases that we determine to be sexual harassment – roughly two or three out of 10 cases – see perpetrators suspended from school or prohibited from joining certain classes, in order to separate them from the victim.”

## 眾說紛紜

香港科技大學教授、性別平等主任周敬流說，模糊的定義製造了憑主觀解讀的空間：

「性騷擾並無嚴格的定義。沒有甚麼言語或者動作是被清晰定義為性騷擾的。最終，決定一宗個案能否追究下去，要看目擊證人和我們自己的判斷。」

「各執一詞的情況非常普遍。實際上，大學裡面發生的個案，大部分最終只是誤會。我們認定是性騷擾的個案，大概每10宗裡面有兩三宗吧。這些案件中的騷擾者都要暫時離開校園，或者不能上某些課，以確保他們無法接觸受害人。」

## YOUNG VOICE 青年之聲

**Iris Lee**, a 17-year-old student in Hong Kong, believes that her peers don't take sexual harassment seriously enough:

“In general, a lot of students kid around about sexual harassment. If one student touches another in a joking fashion, they will say something like: ‘Oh, you are raping me! Consent!’ Then everyone laughs. They are devaluing a very real issue by making a joke out of it.

“I wish our school would place a greater emphasis on the issue of consent. Currently, they devote just one hour throughout our entire high school curriculum to this issue – it was over lunch during sophomore year. In that hour, the instructors informed us about the nuances of what constitutes consent and what doesn't. However, education isn't effective unless the students recognise the gravity of what is being taught.

“In my family, we never discuss the topic of sex directly – I just know implicitly that my mum worries about sexual harassment, because she always tells me to be careful. She only lets me go hiking with a big group; expresses concern if I go to sleepovers and my friend has an older brother; and prefers that I don't take taxis alone. If anything ever happens, she told me to scream as loud as I can.”

17歲香港學生李睿珍認為同輩不夠重視性騷擾問題：

「很多學生常常會拿性騷擾開玩笑。如果一位同學鬧著玩地摸了另一位同學，他們就會說，『噢，你要強姦我！同意！』然後大家哄堂大笑。但是這樣的玩笑掩蓋了問題的嚴肅性。」

「我希望學校能夠更重視對『性同意』的教育。目前，在整個中學過程中，學校只是在我們二年級某天的午餐時段中用一小時來講授這個問題。在這一小時中，導師告訴我們構成同意與不同意的一些細微差別。不過，除非讓學生真正意識到問題的嚴重性，否則這樣的教育無甚效用。」

「在我家裡，家人從不直接討論性，我只是隱約知道媽媽擔心我被性騷擾，因為她總是告訴我要小心。她只同意讓我和一大群人去爬山；如果我去朋友家過夜，而朋友有個哥哥的話，她會表示擔憂；她也不願意讓我單獨一人坐的士。她告訴我，如果真的發生甚麼事，要盡可能大聲地呼救。」



## Macao 澳門

## ▶ WAITING ON JUSTICE

**Kate Tang**, who says she was molested multiple times by her piano teacher in 2011, brought the #MeToo movement to Macao in 2018 when she shared her experience on Facebook. The 20-year-old explains why she waited to go public:

“When I was younger, I didn't know how to handle the situation and my parents didn't want to report the crime. They just told me to avoid him. I knew that other students had similar experiences, but none of our parents had been willing to report it.

“In 2018, I read in the newspaper that the same piano teacher was arrested for sexual abuse of children, so that's when I decided to share my experience on Facebook. Soon after, I reached out to the judiciary police who took my statement.

“However, I think I can only serve as a witness and provide character evidence because my case happened too long ago. So far, the response has been generally positive. But, of course, some people still question why I came forward after so many years.”

## 等待正義

**Kate Tang**說2011年期間，她的鋼琴老師多次猥褻她。她在2018年在臉書上公開這段經歷，並將#MeToo運動帶到澳門。這名20歲的女孩向我們解釋她為何在當時沒有立即公開受害經歷：

「在我年輕時，我不知道應如何處理這種情況，而父母亦不打算報警，只叫我迴避他。我知道其他同學也有類似的遭遇，可是沒有一個家長願意舉報。」

「直到2018年，我從報紙上得知這個鋼琴教師因性侵犯兒童被捕了，於是，我決定在臉書公開自己的經歷。不久後，我向司警報了案，並落了口供。」

「然而，我想我只可以成為案件的證人，去提供品格證明，因為我的案件發生在太久之前了。目前坊間的反應普遍正面，但總有人會質疑，我過了這樣多年才說出來，都不知道是為了甚麼。」

## ON SPEAKING UP

**Ada Wong\***, who was allegedly molested by a family friend for years as a teenager, says a lack of awareness in Macao discourages victims from coming forward:

“I was unable to fully comprehend what was happening to me when I was young. When I grew older, I started talking about it with friends. Even though most people in Macao are well educated, they still don't understand sexual harassment or assault, and very few realise it can happen between friends and relatives. Some of them might even ask questions that unintentionally hurt my feelings, for instance: Why didn't you run away?”

“The low level of awareness, combined with Macao being such a close-knit society, makes it very difficult for victims to come forward. Still today, I cannot gather the courage to report the assaults. I don't want to go through the complicated legal procedures. More importantly, I am worried about how my relatives would react as well as how my actions could destroy the man's family. I am not sure I can bear the consequences.”

### 關於發聲

黃嘉韻\*稱，她在少年時代曾被一名家庭好友猥褻多年。她說，澳門對性騷擾缺乏認知，讓受害人不敢走出來：

「我在年輕時未能充分理解自己的遭遇。到我長大後，我才開始跟身邊的朋友談起這段經歷。儘管澳門大部分人都接受過高等教育，但他們對性騷擾和性侵犯都不是很了解，極少人明白這是在親朋好友間發生的。有些人更會無意地問一些令我受傷的問題，例如，你為甚麼不逃跑？」

「澳門人意識不足，加上澳門是一個關係緊密的社會，這令受害者更難站出來。到了今時今日，我仍然無法鼓起勇氣舉報侵犯我的人，除了因為不想經歷繁複的法律程序，更重要的是，我會擔心一旦把事情公開，自己的親友會怎樣反應，而我的行動又會否破壞到那個男人的家庭？我不肯定我是否能夠承擔這個後果。」

## INVISIBLE TRAUMA

**Icy Kam** is a member of the Concern Group of Sex Crimes, a social group that pushes for reforms in Macao. She shares her observations on the gaming industry:



“The growing gaming industry has given rise to prostitution, gambling, drug abuse and, in some cases, a twisted sense of morality. We have been told by many gaming employees that verbal sexual harassment by guests or colleagues is very common. But they all believe that, since they work in a casino, this behaviour is to be expected.

“And because the casino industry is so dominant in Macao, this gradually fosters a perception in society that making dirty jokes or even being touched inappropriately is not a big deal because it doesn't cause physical injury. Such a perception neglects the mental trauma caused by sexual harassment. Although a victim's trauma is invisible on the surface, the psychological impact can be long-lasting.”

### 無形之傷

甘雪玲是性犯罪關注組的成員。這個關注組正試圖推動澳門在防止性罪行方面的改革。她與我們分享對博彩行業的觀察：

「澳門賭場娛樂事業發展蓬勃，令黃賭毒事業興起，甚至在某些情況下，令扭曲的價值觀大行其道。不少博企員工向我們反映，客人或同事對他們的語言性騷擾都是非常普遍的，但他們都會認為，做得這一行，這種行為都是可以預期的。」

「由於博彩業在澳門佔有主導地位，久而久之，社會便生出一種觀念，認為說黃色笑話，甚至被人亂摸都是很小的事，因為這些行為又不會令你受皮肉之傷。這種觀念忽略了性騷擾帶來的精神傷害，而這種傷害可能在表面上無法看得出來，但對受害人心靈上的影響可以是很深遠的。」

## #METOO IN MACAO

A Facebook group run by anonymous commentators, **Abbot Macau** explains why Macao hasn't seen a more widespread #MeToo movement:

“The #MeToo movement has become distorted – now it's become a means to destroy someone on a social level or used by feminist organisations to create hype for their agenda. It is creating a false notion that men only see women as sexual objects.

“In the context of Macao, specifically, #MeToo has not seen momentum for a few reasons: First, women here have higher social status because of good career opportunities in the service industry. In addition, Macao people are often passive when it comes to standing up for their rights – they worry about the impact on their lives.

“On the other hand, many social leaders and lawmakers who claim to represent these victims don't actually push for social justice issues in general, let alone the problem of sexual assault, because they are controlled by the government.”

### 澳門#METOO

「澳門方丈聯盟」是一個由匿名評論員經營的臉書群組，其管理者解釋了為何澳門還未發生更大規模的#MeToo運動：

「#MeToo運動已經變了樣，變成一些人藉此對人作出社會式抹殺的手段，也被女性主義者組織拿來當人血饅頭食。它帶出的錯誤訊息是，男生對女生只有性幻想，甚至只想跟你們上床。」

「在澳門，#MeToo運動發酵不起來的原因有幾個：第一，澳門女性的社會地位其實並不低，因為她們在服務業往往有好的發展機會。此外，澳門人一般都很被動，遇到需要主動爭取權益的事情時，都會因為害怕影響日常生活而退避三舍；而那些聲稱代表這些受害者的社會領袖及議員，大都被政府牽著鼻子走，為公義發聲也甚為避忌，更不要說是性侵。」

\*Names have been changed at the request of the victims.

\*已按受訪者要求更改名字。

## YOUNG VOICE 青年之聲

Sixteen-year-old student **Alexis Tagliabue** believes that Macao should hold educational campaigns to shed light on sexual harassment:

“I heard about the #MeToo Movement from close friends and schoolmates, but in general, most of my peers aren't too knowledgeable about sexual harassment. I'd like to see more education through campaigns and advertisements – TV commercials, public buses, taxis... It would help to feature actors and notable celebrities so the message will reach more people.

“I'd also like to see multilingual commercials – in English, Portuguese, and Chinese – that empower victims. Sometimes victims are too scared to stand up and ask for help, so I hope with more support, they will feel more empowered to come forward.”

16歲學生**Alexis Tagliabue**認為，澳門應該舉辦教育活動，以提高人們對性騷擾的認知：

「我從好友和同學那裡聽說了#MeToo運動，但總體來說，大多數同輩對性騷擾仍然所知甚少。我希望能透過活動和廣告進行更多教育，例如電視廣告、巴士和的士廣告……邀請演員和名人做廣告主角有助於把資訊傳遞給更多人。」

「我還希望看到多種語言的廣告，如英文、葡文和中文等，這樣能給予受害者更大的力量。有時候受害者不敢站出來求助，所以我希望他們在得到更多支持後會更有勇氣走出來。」

