

Respecting Accuracy in Domestic Abuse Reporting

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April 13, 2007

Senator Joseph R. Biden, Jr. 201 Russell Building Washington, DC 20510

Senator Richard G. Lugar 306 Hart Building Washington, DC 20510

Dear Senators Biden and Lugar:

Domestic violence is an important social problem. Around the world, research conclusively shows that women are at least as likely as men to engage in partner abuse.¹

In recent years, several countries have passed laws designed to stop partner abuse. One of the reasons why these laws have failed to stop domestic violence is because they have not provided needed services to female abusers. In addition, these laws have resulted in widespread civil rights violations of persons falsely accused of abuse.

These are some examples:

- In **Australia** the federal government has run advertising campaigns that falsely portray only men as perpetrators. Refuge (shelter) services are provided exclusively for women. Anger management services are available for men, yet there are none for violent women. One Auditor General report found that only 9% of restraining orders that are granted based solely on the assertions of the "victim" are found to be continued when the alleged perpetrator is able to give their side of the story. In **Tasmania**, the Family Violence Act of 2004 defines both economic and emotional abuse as *criminal* offenses.
- In Canada, the domestic violence laws are systemically applied on a gender discriminatory basis, as a result of federal and local legislation, regulation, and enforcement policies. "This is contrary not only to Section 15 of the Canada's Charter of Rights and Freedoms but to international conventions such as Article 7 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and Articles 2 and 26 of the International Convention on Civil and Political Rights."
- In **Germany**, the Force Law ("Gewaltschutzgesetz") allows alleged aggressors to be expelled from their residence for up to 14 days while ignoring the presumption of innocence. Michael Bock, professor of criminology at the University of Mainz, commented that the Gewaltschutzgesetz "gives an effective tool to the hands of mothers who want to separate children from their fathers. ... It is not meant to start a constructive dialog between the parties, but to expropriate, disempower, lock out, and punish men."
- India enacted its Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act in 2005, which defines domestic "violence" broadly to include any form of physical, emotional, or economic abuse. False allegations of abuse have now become common, resulting in many husbands taking their own lives.³ The Cruelty Against Women Law "Section 498a" has been widely abused leading to arrests of innocent elders and women. The Indian Supreme Court has termed this as "legal terrorism."⁴

- In **Mexico**, the domestic violence law came into effect in February of this year. Under the law, men found guilty of being jealous or even sexual indifferent to their wives could face up to five years in prison.⁵
- New Zealand passed its Domestic Violence Act in 1996. As a result, according to Casandra Hewitt-Reid, "it is possible for a perfectly innocent man, who has done nothing outside the law, to be sent to prison on one person's unsubstantiated word." Recently, two researchers accused the New Zealand Families Commission of "ideologically driven" bias in its one-sided portrayal of domestic violence.⁷
- Spain passed its Integral Law on Gender Violence in 2004. Recently the Dean Judge of Barcelona Maria Sanahuja criticized the Law, saying it has brought about the "massive detention of men for scarcely any reason" which she condemns as "a repugnant violation of fundamental rights." Following implementation of the law, the number of intimate partner homicides of both men and women increased.

It has come to our attention that consideration is being given to an "International Violence Against Women Act." This bill is based on a flawed World Health Organization survey that neglected to survey men and therefore failed to reveal the extent of female violence. Based on initial descriptions of I-VAWA, we believe that passage of this bill would not only fail to stop partner abuse, it would also inflict serious and lasting harm to families and children around the world.

We, the undersigned 37 organizations around the world, strongly urge you to speak out against the International Violence Against Women Act.

Signed,

Australia:	Canada:	Lise Bilodeau
Tony Miller	Georges Dupuy	L'Action des Nouvelles
Dads in Distress, Inc.	Coalition pour la	Conjointes du Québec
	Défense des Droits des	•
James Adams	Hommes du Québec	Jean-Claude Boucher
Fathers-4-Equality-		L'après-Rupture, Inc.
Australia	Earl Silverman	
	Family of Men	Brian Johnson
Brett Kessner		Regina Shared
Men's Confraternity	Kris Titus	Parenting Network
	Fathers-4-Justice	
Sue Price	Canada	John F. Smith
Men's Rights Agency		World Father's Union
	Daniel Laforest	
Edward Dabrowski	Fathers-4-Justice	Czech Republic:
Shared Parenting	Québec	Eduard Bakalar
Council of Australia		Consultancy for
	Brian Jenkins	Divorcing Parents with
	Fathers Are Capable	Children
	Too: Parenting	
	Association	Jiri Vodicka
		PVVP - Real Equality

Jiri Solc

Cesky Svaz Muzu

Lubos Patera

Spravedlnost Detem

Germany:

Dietmar Albers

DAS Familienrecht

Dr. Eugen Maus *MANNdat e.V.*

India:

B.S. Saraswathi *Asha Kiran*

P.R.Gokul

Protect Indian Family

Foundation

Uma Challa

Save Indian Family

Foundation

Ireland:

Mary T. Cleary

AMEN – Abused Men

Nora Bennis

Mothers At Home

Roger Eldridge

National Men's Council

of Ireland

Netherlands:

Ad Verdiesen

Divorced Dads/Family 4

Justice-Netherlands

Th. M. Nieuwenhuizen

Netherlands Foundation

for Parents without Access

New Zealand:

Jim Bailey

Hands on Equal Parents

John Potter

Masculinist Evolution

New Zealand

Spain:

Antonio Luengo

Asociacion para el

Estudio del Maltrato y el

Abuso

Antonio Javier Morcillo

y Martínez

Grupo de Estudios -Padres e Hijos

United Kingdom:

Erin Pizzey

International Founder of

Refuges (Shelters) for

Victims of Domestic

Violence

John Bannon

Familieslink

Artur J. N. Oborski

Families Against Rough

Treatment

David Hughes

ManKind Initiative

Anne Harris

St. Neots Abuse Project

(SNAP)

 $^{1\ \}underline{\text{http://www.mediaradar.org/international_dating_violence_study_results.php}$

² http://www.audit.wa.gov.au/reports/report2002_05.html

³ http://suicidenoteofhusband.blogspot.com/

⁴ http://www.498a.org/contents/judgements/SupremeCourtJudgement LegalTerrorism.pdf

⁵ http://www.wnd.com/news/article.asp?ARTICLE_ID=54439

⁶ http://nzmera.orcon.net.nz/femfasci.html

⁷ http://subs.nzherald.co.nz/section/1/story.cfm?c_id=1&objectid=10410452

⁸ http://www.mediaradar.org/barcelonaJudgeCriticizesGenderViolenceLaw.php

⁹ http://www.mir.es/MIR/Publicaciones/catalogo/anuarios/anuarios05/anuario2005.pdf

¹⁰ http://www.endabuse.org/programs/printable/display.php3?NewsFlashID=771