

# HR

# 人權

**control arms**



ONE PERSON  
EVERY MINUTE

**KILLED  
BY ARMS**

- The largest human rights organisation in the world, with around 1 million members and supporters in 140 countries and territories.

- A democratic, membership-based organisation that has been promoting human rights, as enshrined in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and other international standards, for the past 40 years.

- A campaigning organisation which works to fight discrimination; free prisoners of conscience; ensure fair and prompt trials for political prisoners; abolish the death penalty, torture and other cruel treatment of prisoners; end political killings and "disappearances"; and oppose human rights abuses by opposition groups.

- 全球最大的人權組織，現時共有超過一百萬名會員及支持者，分會遍佈一百四十個國家和地區。

- 一個民主及以會員為基礎的人權組織，過去四十年來，一直致力推廣《世界人權宣言》中的所有條款及其他人權標準。

- 一個運動組織，目標是對抗歧視；爭取釋放良心犯；確保政治犯迅速得到公平的審判；廢除死刑、酷刑和不人道的懲罰；終止司法外處決和「失蹤」，以及反對任何剝削人權的行為。

Amnesty International Hong Kong Section was founded in 1976. The Human Rights Education Charitable Trust was established with the Hong Kong Section and registered as a charity in Hong Kong in 1993. Our activities include:

Human Rights Education  
Lobbying Governments  
Campaigning  
Fundraising

國際特赦組織香港分會於一九七六年成立，而分會屬下的人權教育慈善基金於一九九三年成立並在香港註冊為慈善團體。活動包括：

人權教育、遊說政府、人權運動、籌款

**HR** stands for human rights, the protection of which is the core ideal that Amnesty International fights for. We have therefore decided to use it as the name of this bi-monthly newsletter of the Hong Kong Section. We hope the newsletter will be an effective means to communicate with our members and the public. You are most welcome to send any comments to us on its content or the work of Amnesty International at any time. Please email [admin-hk@amnesty.org](mailto:admin-hk@amnesty.org) or write to us at the address on the right.

**人權**是國際特赦組織爭取的核心理想，我們現在以此作為香港分會的雙月通訊的名稱。我們同時期望它能夠成為一個與會員及公眾溝通的有效方法。您對此刊物的內容甚至國際特赦組織的工作提出意見是無任歡迎的，請寄電子郵件致 [admin-hk@amnesty.org](mailto:admin-hk@amnesty.org) 或致函右面的地址。



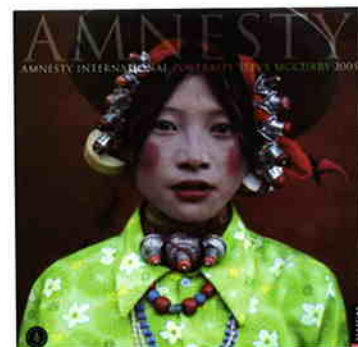
Kalma IDP camp near Nyala, Darfur  
就近達富爾Nyala的Kalma難民營  
© Evelyn Hockstein/ Polaris



Cover: The international launch of the Control Arms campaign took place in Trafalgar Square, London on Thursday 9 October 2003, with national launches in around 50 countries worldwide.

封面：2003年10月9日，軍火監控運動的國際開展活動於倫敦特拉法加廣場舉行，與此同時，全球50個國家亦展開這運動。© AI

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A record high number of voters have taken a step to decide who should be representing them in the legislature in the coming four years in the September 12 election. The right to universal suffrage and equal access to public service is outlined in Article 21 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. While Amnesty International believes the composition of Legco has yet to be reformed to achieve this principle, it is important for the people to create opportunities to push forward this agenda. Power's people is not an alien idea to the people in Hong Kong, especially after July 1, 2003.

Steps should also be taken to stamp out massive involuntary and enforced disappearances worldwide. This is a crime committed by the state that places hundreds of thousands of individuals outside of the protection of law, and denies their rights as human beings.

Family members of those who have disappeared suffer enduring grief and helplessness when truth, justice and redress cannot not be sought through institutionalised legal procedures. This issue's feature (p.4) provides more information on the situations of enforced disappearances in some countries in Asia, and the recent development of a drafted convention.

Steps also need to be taken to stop using rape as a weapon of war. In Darfur, Sudan, women and girls have been systematically raped, abducted for sexual slavery, or even killed. Their suffering goes far beyond this, as rape has a devastating and ongoing impact on the health of women and girls. Survivors face a lifetime stigma and marginalisation from their own families and communities. Women and girls are being attacked simply because they are women, and they are being used to humiliate, punish, control and inflict fear on the community to which they belong. The Amnesty International High Level Mission in Sudan reveals the bigger picture. (p.7)

Steps should also be taken to break the silence of violence against women. The Hong Kong section has joined the six-year global campaign that was launched in March this year. Running between November 25 (International Stop Violence Against Women's Day) to December 10 (International Human Rights Day), a series of campaigns and educational activities will be organised to highlight violence against women as human rights violations, and to push the government responsible to exercise due diligence. If you are interested in participating, please contact the office for information on how you can help.

Si-si Liu

今年9月12日，前所未有那麼多選民決定出來，選出能夠在往後四年在立法會代表他們聲音的議員。《世界人權宣言》第二十一條保障了人人有普遍和平等的投票權及參加公務的權利。當我們認為立法會的組成方法仍有待改革，以達至上述原則之際，最重要是人們能開創機會，推動這項議題。對於香港人來說，人民力量已經不再陌生，尤其是2003年7月1日之後。

要消除全球大規模非自願及強迫失蹤事件，便必須採取一些措施。國家將數以十萬計的個別人士排除於法律的保障之外，並否定其作為人的權利，這是國家所犯的罪行。當未能循制度中的法律程序尋求真相、公義及糾正錯誤之時，失蹤者的家庭仍需承受長久的悲傷及感到無助。在這一期通訊裏（第4頁）將講述更多有關亞洲一些國家強迫失蹤問題的情況，以及關於這個問題的草擬條約的最新發展。

要終止大規模強暴被用作戰爭武器的情况，便必須採取一些措施。在蘇丹達爾富爾，婦女及女童遭到有系統的強暴、綁架作性奴或甚至殺害。所造成的傷害遠超強暴本身，並對那些婦女及女童的健康帶來持續及巨大的影響。倖存者將面對一生的恥辱，以及遭家人及社區所排斥，被邊緣化。婦女及女童只因身為女性而受到攻擊，並且被用作使所屬社區感到羞辱、被懲罰及控制，製造恐懼的工具。國際特赦組織派出的代表團曾前往蘇丹訪問，從照片中可揭露當中的境況（見第7頁）。

面對婦女被使用暴力，要停止保持緘默，便必須採取一些措施。國際特赦組織香港分會已於今年三月加入持續六年的全球運動。自11月25日開始（國際停止對婦女使用暴力日）至12月10日（國際人權日）期間，將舉辦連串社會運動及教育活動，指出對婦女使用暴力這種人權侵犯的行為，並推動政府為作出適當努力負責。假如你有興趣參與，請與我們辦事處聯絡，了解如何可以幫上忙。

廖珮珊

