

HR

人權



- 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 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 或致函右面的地址。



Cover: A woman holds her two-year-old son as she testifies at a public hearing in New Delhi, India, April 2002. She saw one of her relatives raped and burned alive in Gujarat, February 2002.

© AP/Manish Swarup

封面：2002年4月，一位婦女與她兩歲的孩子在印度新德里一個公開聆訊作供。她在2002年2月目擊一位親屬在古吉拉特被強暴及活生生地燒死。

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I have been feeling rather disturbed lately because of both natural and human-made disasters.

At the end of 2004, a devastating tsunami triggered by a mega earthquake off the coast of Indonesia destroyed a region around the Indian Ocean in the blink of an eye. Many victims struggled to survive in the rapid current, and many lives were taken effortlessly by the waves. The number of deaths had reached 220,000 at the time of writing. Many who survived, however, have lost their homes. It is sorrowful, and has caused a ripple of lasting distress in my mind.

Although natural disasters are frightening, they only happen over a limited period of time. Human-made tragedies, on the other hand, are far more threatening, since they can continue, and are often more destructive than natural disasters.

While governments and people from different nations are combining their efforts to put together resources to help those victims in need, showing the kindness of human beings, some people are revealing the evil side of it. There are rumours that children were kidnapped from hospitals and were likely to be taken by traffickers in order to make money out of them. There are also rumours about some women who survived from the disaster, but suffered acts or threats of sexual abuse.

As a human rights group, Amnesty International is monitoring the rescue programmes, and requests that all governments and organisations involved in the rescue take heed of the basic values of human rights, set no differentiation in race, colour, sex, language, religion, religious beliefs and political views, and treat victims equally and distribute the rescue supplies according to their needs. Amnesty International also urges the concerned governments and organisations to protect those victims left destitute after the tsunami and earthquake from further harm.

The death of the former Communist Party leader Zhao Ziyang has deepened the feeling of sorrow and powerlessness in my already disturbed mind. Zhao's unfinished wish – to rectify the Party's verdict of the 1989 Tiananmen democracy demonstration and hunger strike that ended with the June 4 massacre – is shared by many Hong Kong and mainland Chinese. Zhao has finally obtained a paradoxical freedom from his 16 years of house arrest through his death.

Zhao impressed me the most with his speech on May 19, 1989 to the students who were protesting for democracy in Tiananmen Square. He said, "Fellow students, we have come too late! So sorry"

His words gave me hope that the issue could be resolved. And I somehow believed that those students who were on hunger strike fighting for democracy would finally come out of the situation with grace. However, the later development proved that I was naive. At the break of day on June 4, 1989, bullets went through the bodies of those citizens of Beijing, and tanks crushed the dreams of those dreamers of democracy.

This anti-corruption campaign and demonstration for democracy took place in Beijing during the transitional period from Spring to Summer in 1989. This event might be considered as "political turbulence" by current China officialdom. I, however, would call it a turning point of political awareness. It sowed a seed in my heart to work for human rights.

Apart from mourning for the former General Secretary Zhao Ziyang, Amnesty International demands that the Chinese government follows its constitutional law which states that human rights shall be respected and safeguarded, that all political prisoners of conscience be released, and that an independent, thorough and just investigation of the June 4 massacre be instigated.

Si-si Liu

這陣子被天災與人禍弄得心緒不靈。

2004 年底在印尼發生的大地震和其所引起的南亞的大海嘯，令印度洋沿海一帶在轉眼間被巨浪摧毀，人們有些在湍急水流中爭扎求生、有些則輕易被奪去寶貴的性命。截至執筆時超過廿二萬的死亡數字、無數倖存卻痛失家園的個案，總會令人感到惋惜、心情良久未能平服。

天災雖然可怕，卻是一時的；人禍比天災更可怖，因為人禍可以連綿不絕，破壞力比天災更猛。當各國政府和民間合力救災、發揮人性善良一面的同時，人性醜惡的另一面也在張牙舞爪。有傳兒童在醫院被拐帶，恐成人口販賣者的賺錢工具；亦有傳女性在僥倖逃過天災之後，卻因為她們的性別，面對性侵犯的行為和威脅。

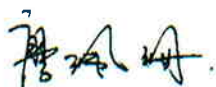
作為人權組織，國際特赦組織正監察救援的行動，要求所有有份參與救援工作的政府和團體，遵守基本的人權價值，無分種族、膚色、性別、語言、宗族、宗教信仰和政治信念，按受災人士的需要，無私地把救災物資送到災民手上。國際特赦組織同時要求政府和團體保障因地震和海嘯而流徙人士的人身安全，以避免他 / 她們受到進一步傷害。

趙紫陽的離去，也在難平的思緒中加上深沉的無奈和遺憾。他未竟的心願，同樣是多少香港人、中國人的願望，夢想著「八九民運」得到平反的一天；那吊詭的自由，卻以永別人世的方式，把趙紫陽從十六年軟禁生活中釋放出來。

對這位前總書記最深刻的印象，就是在 1989 年 5 月 19 日，從電視機傳來他探訪天安門廣場上學生的一幕。那幾句「同學們，我們來得晚了！對不起同學們了...」弄得當年仍是黃毛丫頭的我，還以為事情有了轉機，讓那些絕食了多天、有些已經不支倒下的大哥大姐們找到停止絕食的下台階。事情後來的發展證明了我的天真。六月四日清晨的一場人禍中，子彈射穿了京城百姓的軀體，坦克也輾碎了尋夢者的夢。

1989 年春末夏初發生在京城的那場反貧污、爭民主的運動在現時中國的官場來說也許是一場「政治風波」，對於我來說可謂政治醒覺的轉捩點，亦是現時投身於追求人權工作的種子。

除了對這位前總書記悼念外，國際特赦組織要求中國政府遵守其憲法中尊重和保障人權的條文，釋放所有政治良心犯，以及公正、獨立和全面地調查「六四」事件。





Women patients at Panzi Hospital, Bukavu, eastern DRC. The hospital treats up to 200 rape survivors a month, many of whom require reconstructive surgery. Only two hospitals in eastern DRC are able to provide this treatment. © AI

這是剛果民主共和國東部 Bukavu 的 Panzi 醫院裡的婦女病人。這醫院每月醫治超過 200 位強暴生還者，當中很多還需要接受矯形手術。剛果民主共和國東部只得兩間醫院提供此等治療。

“Civilians, particularly women and children, account for the vast majority of those adversely affected by armed conflict [...] and increasingly are targeted by combatants and armed elements.”
UN Security Council Resolution 1325.

「受武裝衝突不良影響的大多數是平民，當中尤以婦女及兒童為甚[……]而平民也愈來愈成為戰鬥分子及武裝分子襲擊的目標。」 - 聯合國安理會 1325 號決議

Lives Blown Apart, a new Amnesty International report, reveals a systematic pattern of abuse occurring in conflicts worldwide. Despite promises, treaties and legal mechanisms, governments are failing to protect women and girls from violence.

國際特赦組織最近發表的報告 *Lives Blown Apart* 揭露了全球的衝突有系統地侵犯人權的模式，同時也指出，儘管承諾、條約及法律機制都存在，各國政府卻未能保障婦女及兒童免受暴力對待。

Rape

Rape, often accompanied by extreme brutality, is used in war to intimidate, control, and torture. Even those mandated to protect civilians – aid workers and UN peacekeepers – have sexually abused women and girls under their care.

In the Indian state of Jammu and Kashmir, widespread rapes by the Indian and Pakistani army have been reported. After 20-year-old Gulsham Bano and her mother, Raja Begum, were gang-raped by members of the Indian security forces in 1999, they filed a complaint. They were told that unless they withdrew their complaint, members of their family would be killed.

Many rape victims, particularly the very young, do not survive. Those who do may be infected with HIV and suffer serious reproductive problems. They also suffer from the strong cultural stigma attached to rape.

Cherifa Bouteiba, a young Algerian woman, was abducted by seven armed men and repeatedly raped before she managed to escape. She fell pregnant as a result and then had a miscarriage. Her husband divorced her because she had “soiled his honour”, and she subsequently became homeless as her relatives feared that her presence would put them in danger.

Attacks on women sometimes focus on their role as mothers of the next generation. During the 30-year conflict in Guatemala, soldiers told AI that they had destroyed foetuses and mutilated women’s sexual organs to “eliminate guerrilla spawn”.

強暴

戰爭時期，強暴與經常伴隨的極端殘酷對待往往被用作恐嚇、操控及虐待的工具。甚至那些受委託去保護平民的人士 - 如救援人員及聯合國維持和平部隊人員也曾性侵犯該受其保護的婦女及兒童。

在印度喀什米爾，有舉報指出印度及巴基斯坦軍方均廣泛犯下強暴罪行。20 歲的 Gulsham Bano 及她的母親 Raja Begum 於 1999 年被印度保安部隊人員集體強暴後，曾作出舉報。她們之後被恐嚇，對方聲稱她們若不撤回投訴，家人便會遭殺害。

很多被強暴的受害者，尤其最年輕的一群都難以生還，即使生還的也感染愛滋病毒或生育方面出現嚴重問題。在文化方面，她們往往也因曾遭強暴而蒙受極大恥辱。

年輕的阿爾及利亞婦女 Cherifa Bouteiba 被七名武裝男子綁架並遭多次強暴，她其後逃脫。她因被強暴而懷孕，後來流產。她的丈夫指她「敗壞他的榮譽」跟她離婚，她的親戚又不肯收留她，害怕她成為禍患。她最終無家可歸。

婦女受到的攻擊，有時候主要因為她們擔任繁殖下一代的母親角色。危地馬拉的士兵曾對國際特赦組織表示，他們在過去 30 年衝突中曾毀滅胎兒及割除婦女的性器官以「消滅游擊隊的苗」。

Bearing the brunt

The destruction of war weighs particularly heavily on women because of their role as carers, combined with higher levels of