

Military policeman, displays restraints used for transporting detainees to Camp X-Ray. Camp X-Ray was be one of the holding facilities for Taliban and Al Qaida detainees. Guantanamo Bay, Cuba, January 10 2002. © US DoD

憲兵展示在 X-Ray 營用作運送拘留者的約束用具。X-Ray 營曾是一個用作扣留塔利班及阿爾蓋達拘留者的設施。2002年1月10日攝於古巴關塔那摩灣。



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- \* 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.

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- \* 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 above address.

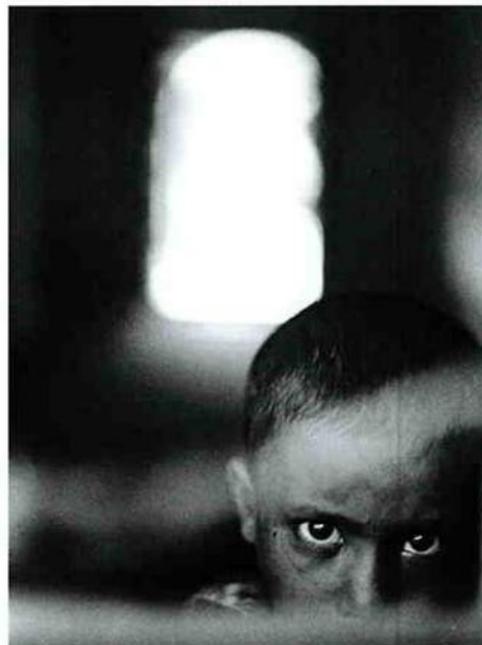
人權是國際特赦組織爭取的核心理想，我們現在以此作為香港分會的雙月通訊的名稱。我們同時希望它能夠成一個與會員及公眾溝通的有效方法。您對本刊物的內容甚至國際特赦組織的工作提出意見是無任歡迎的，請寄電子郵件致 admin-hk@amnesty.org 或致函上面的地址。



Human rights are under threat and the ban on torture and other cruel, inhuman and degrading treatment is being undermined. In the "war on terror", governments are not only using torture and ill treatment, they claim this is justifiable and necessary.

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**4-6 Feature: Stop torture and ill-treatment in the 'war on terror'**  
**專題：在「反恐戰」中停止酷刑及虐待**



**8-9 Amnesty in action: Human rights violations rise in Nepal**  
**國際特赦行動：尼泊爾的人權侵害案件在上昇中**

**13 AP issues: China: Human rights - a long way to go before the Olympics**  
**亞太事：中國人權狀況 --- 北京奧林匹克運動會前的長跑**

**14-15 Section news**  
**分會資訊**

**16 2005 ICM**  
**2005年國際議會會議**

**17 Worldwide appeal**  
**全球性聲援**



# From the Chair

## 主席話

We just came back from the 27th ICM, the highest decision-making body of Amnesty International. Although it was my first ICM, this wonderful experience reaffirmed my belief in AI. The seven days of hard work, intensive debate and fascinating discussion were like a miracle to me. Although we were dealing with contentious and challenging issues, we managed to come up with positions that delegates from different parts of the world could agree on, and to deliver the common ground needed to achieve our goals in the forthcoming years. Most importantly, it was the prisoners of conscience and survivors of human rights violations who guided us throughout our discussion. Their stories accompanied us every step of the way. They are the ones this ICM is made.

Before the ICM, we invited members to give us feedback on two resolutions - the use of military force, and sexual and reproductive rights - on which decisions were made at the ICM. Thank you to those who sent us their views. They influenced how we positioned AIHK at the ICM discussions, and also how we voted. Please turn to page 16 for a report on the ICM. If you require a detailed report, you can contact the AIHK office.

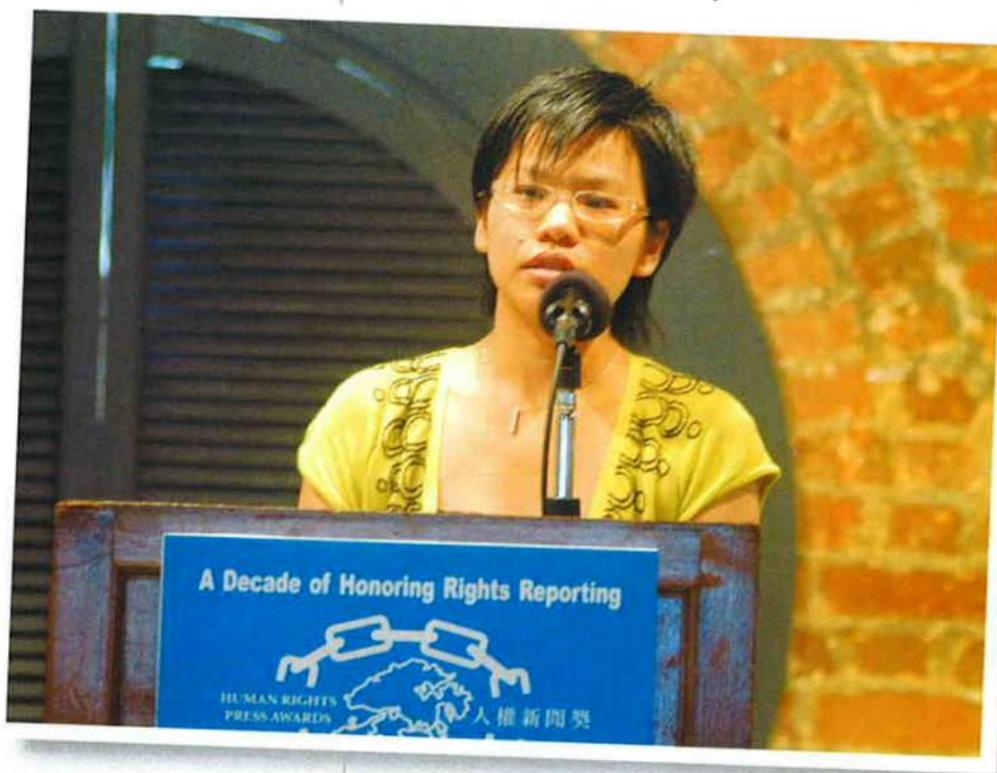
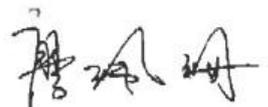
I would also like to take this opportunity to welcome our new Campaigners - Wu Ho Tong and Chow Chung Wah. Both Wu and Chow have experience in campaigning for social justice. We are glad to have them on board. In fact, this is the first time AI Hong Kong has staff members to do campaigning, and I am sure they will facilitate spreading the human rights message and mobilising people to act for human rights.

Si-si Liu

我們剛從第二十七屆的國際議會會議返來。這個國際特赦組織的最高決策架構儘管是我第一次的體驗，它帶給我的極好經驗再一次肯定我在國際特赦組織的信念。七天的勤勞工作、深入的辯論及迷人的討論對我來說像是一個奇蹟。儘管我們處理了很賦爭議性及挑戰性的議題，我們仍能達至一些各地都能夠同意的立場；及為達至未來數年的目標定下共同基礎。最重要的是，我們的討論皆由那些良心犯及人權侵犯倖存者指引著，他們的故事伴隨著我們的每一步。這國際議會會議也是這樣發生的！

在國際議會會議舉行前，我們邀請了會員就兩個決議案（採取軍事動武，及性及生殖權）作出回應。國際議會會議已就這兩個決議案有了決定。謝謝曾表達意見的會員，這些意見影響著香港分會在會議中的討論及投票意向。請於第 16 頁參閱會議的報告。如您希望取得一個詳盡的報告，請聯絡分會辦事處。

我同時想借此機會歡迎我們負責人權運動的新職員——胡浩堂、周頌華。他兩都是對爭取社會公義有經驗的朋友，我們很高興得到他們的加入。事實上，這也是第一次香港分會有職員專責處理人權運動。我肯定他們會促進人權訊息的散播及動員更多人為人權作出行動。





**CRUEL.  
INHUMAN.  
DEGRADES  
US ALL.**

**殘忍・不人道・  
有辱我們的人格**

**amnesty  
international  
國際特赦組織**

**STOP TORTURE  
AND ILL-TREATMENT  
IN THE 'WAR ON TERROR'  
在「反恐戰」中  
停止酷刑及虐待**



Muhammad Faraj Ahmed  
Bashmilah



Salah Nasser Salim 'Ali

Human rights are under threat and the ban on torture and other cruel, inhuman and degrading treatment is being undermined. In the “war on terror”, governments are not only using torture and ill treatment, they claim this is justifiable and necessary. However, by giving comfort to those who commit torture, they are undermining the very values the “war on terror” is supposed to be defending.

Those who justify torture speak of “coercive interrogation”, but when the door to torture is opened, the pressure is always upward. If one slap doesn't work, then a beating will follow. If a beating doesn't work, what comes next? We see the photographs, hear the testimonies. It is cruel and inhuman. And it degrades us all.



人權遭威脅。嚴禁使用酷刑及其他殘忍、不人道及有辱人格對待的規定都被違背了。在「反恐戰」中，政府不但使用酷刑及進行虐待，他們更聲稱這樣做是合理及有需要的。可是，在安撫著施行酷刑者的同時，他們正毀壞「反恐戰」原本要捍衛的價值。

認為施酷刑合理者指這是「迫供」，但當酷刑的門打開，情況便會惡化。如果打一巴掌不收效，隨著的便是拷打；如果拷打無效，下一步會是甚麼？我們看見了相片，聽到了證辭。這是殘忍、不人道、使我們丟臉的。

A detainee holds his praying beads while standing outside his cell in Camp Delta 4 at the Guantanamo Bay Naval Base. Camp 4 is a medium security facility for cooperative prisoners who get to wear white uniforms, are allowed to exercise each day and get to keep more items such as letters or books in their cells. ©AP/EMPICS

一位被拘留者持著他的祈禱珠串站在他於關塔那摩灣海軍基地 Camp Delta 4 的囚室外。Camp 4 是一所供合作犯人的中度設防拘留營，犯人在那裡穿白色制服；准許每天做運動及可在囚室留有書信及書籍。

## Torture and secret detention

On June 20, 2005, Amnesty International (AI) visited two Yemeni detainees said to have recently been transferred from the United States detention facility at Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. However, their accounts describe another more secretive detention regime. They had effectively “disappeared” for more than a year and a half.

Muhammad Faraj Ahmed Bashmilah and Salah Nasser Salim 'Ali, from the Yemeni city of Aden, described to AI their arrest and subsequent four-day detention in Jordan where they said they were tortured. They said they were then detained incommunicado without charge or trial in unknown locations, and interrogated by guards from the US. They were not told why they had been detained. They said they were held in solitary confinement throughout their detention with no access to family, lawyers, diplomatic representatives and no visits from the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) or other detainees.

Although no longer in solitary confinement, both men remain in detention in Yemen, even though the authorities admit they have no legal reasons to hold them. Yemeni officials told AI the men remain in detention at the request of US authorities.

AI calls upon both the US and Yemeni authorities to ensure that Muhammad Faraj Ahmed Bashmilah and Salah Nasser Salim 'Ali are

released immediately if they are not to be promptly charged with recognisable criminal offences. Both men must also be offered appropriate medical treatment and rehabilitation immediately.

The US authorities should also:

- Clarify where Muhammad Faraj Ahmed Bashmilah and Salah Nasser Salim 'Ali were held, disclose information about any other detainees being held there, and ensure that any such detainees still in custody be given access to outside bodies such as the ICRC;
- Clarify the fate and whereabouts of all detainees reported to be or to have been in US custody or under US interrogation in the custody of other countries to whom no outside body, including the ICRC, are known to have access, and provide assurances of their well-being;
- Immediately end any practices of incommunicado and secret detention, wherever they are occurring, and under whichever agency. Hold detainees only in officially recognised places of detention with access to family, lawyers and courts;
- Either charge and bring to trial any detainees in US custody in undisclosed locations for internationally recognisable offences, in full accordance with international standards of fairness and without recourse to the death penalty; or release such detainees.

## 酷刑及秘密拘留

在 2005 年 6 月 20 日，國際特赦組織探訪了兩位也門的被拘留者。他們最近在古巴的關塔那摩灣美國拘留設施被遷移。可是，他們的故事描述了另一個更秘密的拘留情況，他們「失蹤」了超過年半。

Muhammad Faraj Ahmed Bashmilah 及 Salah Nasser Salim 'Ali 是來自也門的城市亞丁。他們向國際特赦組織描述他們被捕及緊接四日在約旦的拘留，他們說在那裡被折磨。他們兩人及後在與外界隔絕的情況下，在不知名的地方被拘留，他們沒有被檢控或接受審訊，但被美國護衛盤問。兩人從未被告知為甚麼被拘留。他們說在拘留期間被單獨監禁，他們沒有接觸家人、律師及外交代表之權利，亦沒有紅十字國際委員會或其他拘留者探望他們。

雖然他們現在不再被單獨監禁，兩人仍在也門被拘留。也門當局盡管承認他們沒合理理由留住他們，也門官員告訴國際特赦組織，是應美國當局要求繼續拘留他們的。

如 Muhammad Faraj Ahmed Bashmilah 及 Salah Nasser Salim 'Ali 不是因刑事罪行合時地被控告，國際特赦組織呼籲美國及也門當局確保他們立即得到釋放，並且要為他們兩人立即提供合適的醫療及康復服務。

美國當局亦應該：

- 澄清 Muhammad Faraj Ahmed Bashmilah 及 Salah Nasser Salim 'Ali 在哪裡被拘留，透露有關其他在哪裡被拘留者的資料，確保任何現仍被拘留者有權接觸外界組織，例如紅十字國際委員會；
- 澄清所有被美國拘留者或在其他國家被美國拘留盤問者的命運及所在處。這些人都與外界隔絕，包括紅十字國際委員會也不能跟他們接觸，要求美國確保他們安好；
- 立即停止任何無論在甚麼地方及通過任何機構，與外界隔絕及秘密的拘禁。被拘留者只可拘留在認可的拘留所，且有權與家人、律師及法庭接觸；
- 在美國不公開的地點被拘留的人士，若非以國際公認的罪行，跟據國際公平標準及不採用死刑的原則，進行起訴及審判，便應釋放他們。



## Campaign launch

The campaign to stop torture and ill-treatment in the "war on terror" was launched by AI on June 26 — International Day in Support of Victims of Torture.

From Iceland to Uruguay, from the US to Morocco, the campaign has been taken to rock concerts and market places, to the Anti-Racism festival in Athens, to parliaments and to ambassadors. Street theatre and staged events have all been backed by a network of websites, e-mails and letters.

Debate is everywhere: on the urgency of defending the absolute ban on torture and other cruel, inhuman and degrading treatment; on the way in which the "war on terror" is undermining the very values it purports to defend; and on the importance of redoubling efforts to investigate and prosecute torture.

We all have to speak out — please continue to support this campaign.

## 運動開展

在6月26日國際特赦組織展開了一個在「反恐戰」中停止酷刑及虐待的運動。該日是國際反酷刑日。

從冰島到烏拉圭，由美國至摩洛哥，這運動在搖滾音樂會及市場；雅典的反種族主義活動及國會都出現。運動的街頭劇場及舞台節目都以網站網絡、電郵及信件支援起來。

周遭都是議論：議論捍衛絕對禁止酷刑及其他殘忍、不人道及有辱人格對待的迫切性；「反恐戰」如何毀壞它意圖保衛的那些價值；且還議論著用雙倍努力去調查及起訴施行酷刑的重要性。

我們要發聲——請繼續支持這運動。

## Our statement against torture and ill-treatment

**Torture or any other treatment that is cruel, inhuman or degrading is repugnant, immoral and illegal, and is always wrong.**

**All governments should publicly denounce such abuse in the strongest possible terms, and never allow it to happen at home or abroad.**

**All governments should use national and international laws to prosecute anyone who has been directly or indirectly responsible for torture or other forms of ill-treatment.**

**No one should be held in secret or incommunicado. Such conditions encourage and facilitate torture and ill-treatment.**

**No one should be sent to a country where they may be tortured or subjected to any other form of treatment that is cruel, inhuman and degrading.**

**Our security will not be best protected by subjecting prisoners to torture and ill-treatment, but by respecting everyone's human rights.**

**Torture does not stop terror. Torture is terror.**

**Torture or other ill-treatment not only harms the victim, it brutalizes the perpetrator and the societies that allow it to happen. It is cruel, inhuman and degrades us all. ■**

## 我們反酷刑及虐待的聲明

**酷刑或其他殘忍、不人道或有辱人格的對待是討厭、不道德及非法，且一定是錯的。**

**所有政府應向公眾用可能範圍內最強的措詞指責這樣的濫權情況，且永不讓它在國內或國外發生。**

**所有政府應用該國及國際法律，起訴任何直接或間接施行酷刑或進行其他形式虐待的人。**

**沒有人應被秘密拘留或隔絕與外界接觸。這情況會鼓勵和助長酷刑及虐待。**

**沒有人應被送到一個國家，而在那裡他們可能被施酷刑或會陷於殘忍、不人道及有辱人格的對待。**

**我們的安全不會因陷囚犯於酷刑及虐待而得到最佳保護；相反，尊重每個人的人權便可得到。**

**酷刑不會停止恐怖活動；酷刑本身是恐怖活動。**

**酷刑或其他虐待不單只傷害受害者，它使做此事者及讓此事發生的社會變得殘酷無情。這是殘忍、不人道及有辱我們人格的。 ■**

Amnesty Iceland action at Austurvöllur in front of the Althing (the Icelandic parliament) on the 26th of June. The action drew attention to torture in the "War on terror" and the method called sensory deprivation used at Guantanamo. People were offered to experience not seeing, hearing, smelling etc. ©AI

國際特赦組織冰島分會6月26日在國會外舉辦行動。行動的注意力是「反恐戰」中的酷刑及在關塔那摩灣使用的剝奪感知方法。行動參與者須體驗看不見、聽不到及聞不倒等的經驗。



# Workshop helps activists care for rape survivors

## 照顧強暴倖存者的 人權份子工作坊

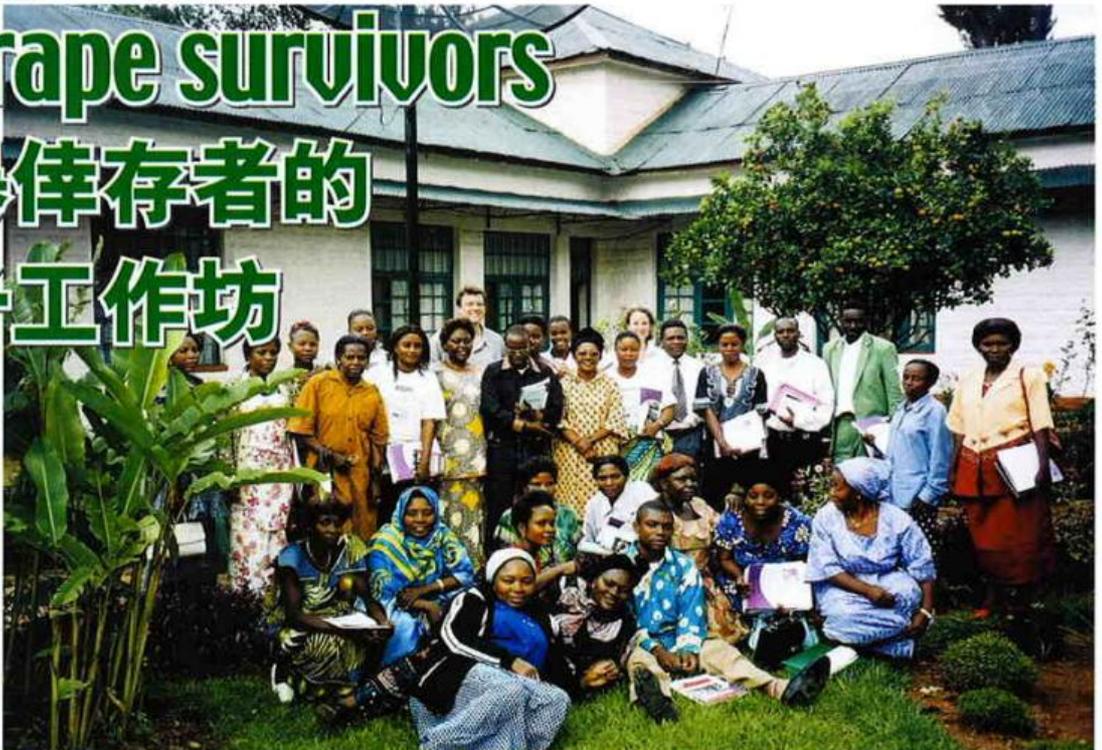
Congolese human rights activists caring for rape survivors in eastern Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) came together for a “listening skills” workshop in March, organized by AI.

Most of the activists, mainly women, are grassroots workers from remote rural districts which have suffered alarming levels of rape in the course of the DRC conflict. With scant resources and no formal training, these activists have been attempting to deal with the distressing social, economic, medical and psychological aftermath of rape. Collectively they are supporting thousands of rape survivors.

The five-day workshop, which took place in the city of Bukavu, was a direct outcome of AI's 2004 research visits to eastern DRC to investigate mass sexual violence committed during the DRC conflict. Many activists asked AI to arrange training that would equip them to be more effective in their response to victims. One young participant spoke of her own sense of being deeply scarred by her work: “Sometimes it is all too much, when the woman speaks of how she was raped, how her family have rejected her, pouring out her problems, her needs... Then, me too, I feel like crying.”

### Coping with stress

The training focused on communicating with rape survivors, including appropriate and sensitive interviewing techniques, how to give verbal and physical encouragement and support. There was an emphasis on practice as well as theory, with each session punctuated by role-plays, case studies and group feedback. One session dealt specifically with



Activists who care for rape survivors attending a workshop in Bukavu, Democratic Republic of Congo, March 2005 © AI

參加在剛果民主共和國 Bukavu 舉辦的工作坊的照顧強暴倖存者人權份子，2005年3月。

“coping mechanisms” and ways to identify and reduce the levels of stress and trauma experienced by the activists themselves.

The event was a result of close collaboration between AI Netherlands, AI's research team and two Congolese women trainers from the US-Congolese non-governmental organization, Doctors On Call for Service, which runs one of only two centres in the country providing comprehensive and free medical and psychosocial care for rape survivors.

The workshop was pronounced a great success by all the participants. They encouraged AI to replicate the training in other areas of eastern DRC devastated by rape, which it intends to do if funding is available. In the meantime, follow-up visits are being organized to evaluate the impact of the training locally and to reinforce specific learning points. The participants have also formed their own network to remain in touch and share experience and advice.

在剛果民主共和國東部照顧強暴倖存者的剛果人權份子，3月時群聚參加了國際特赦組織舉辦的「聆聽技巧」工作坊。

這些人權份子主要是婦女，她們都是為偏遠農村草根階層服務的工作者，那些地方的婦女在剛果民主共和國戰爭衝突中遭到了嚴重程度的強暴。在缺乏資源與正式的訓練下，這些人權份子嘗試過處理遭強暴者後續的複雜社會、經濟、醫療與心理問題。他們共同支援了數千名的強暴倖存者。

這個為期五天的工作坊是國際特赦組織2004年在剛果民主共和國東部研究訪視戰爭衝突中大規模的性暴力事件後的直接結果。工作坊在布卡夫市舉行。許多人要求國際特赦組織能安排相關的訓練，讓他們能更有效地回應這些暴力受害者。有一名年輕的參加者在工作裡深深感受到傷痛道：「有時候真的是難以承受，當這些婦女說到她們是如何遭到強暴、她們的家人是如何拒絕她們、她們傾訴問題、她們的需要...然後，我也覺得想要哭。」

### 應付壓力

這訓練聚焦在與強暴倖存者的

溝通，包括適當與具敏感度的面談技巧，以及如何給予言語及身體上的鼓勵與支持。這項訓練理論與實務並重，每個階段都有一些角色扮演、個案研討以及小組回饋。課程其中一部分是特別處理人權份子自身的，包括如何認定心理壓力及創傷並減低它們的程度。

這次活動是由許多團體合作促成的，包括國際特赦組織荷蘭分會、國際特赦組織研究調查團隊，以及來自美國在剛果的非政府組織Doctors On Call for Service的兩名剛果婦女訓練者，該組織是該國境內僅有的兩處，提供強暴倖存者完整與免費醫療與心理社會照顧中心的其中之一。

工作坊的參加者說這是一次成功的經驗。這鼓舞了國際特赦組織要在剛果民主共和國東部其他飽受強暴倖存者摧殘的地區，在經費與許可的情況下，繼續舉辦類似的訓練。在此同時，國際特赦組織也開始組織跟進探訪，以評估這個訓練對的效果，以及加強特定的訓練要點。參與者也建立起她們自己的網絡，並保持聯繫以分享經驗與建議。

Although a number of campaigners were released on the lifting of the state of emergency on April 29, the conflict has continued to undermine stability throughout the country. Excessive restrictions on information and freedom of movement remain in place. Even the use of mobile phones is restricted.

Amnesty International sent a team to Nepal to report on the situation. Its findings were recently published, and although they offer only a snapshot of the current troubles, there was considerable evidence of an increasing disregard for human rights. It is clear there are perpetrators on both sides of the conflict. The result is more killings of civilians, widespread displacement of an already vulnerable population, and almost complete impunity for the human rights violations that are taking place daily.

The CPN and the Royal Nepali Army (RNA) are engaged in daily tit-for-tat violence in the countryside that routinely involves innocent civilians. Reports of illegal detentions and torture of suspected CPN members are rife. The CPN has abducted and recruited members forcibly from vulnerable villagers.

Alarming cases of children being dragged into the conflict despite denials from both sides have been reported. While the CPN has marched into schools and abducted children for "political education", there is mounting evidence of its forcible recruitment of children.

Meanwhile the RNA is allegedly imprisoning and torturing children on a regular basis. In one case, a woman from Surkhet district told how government security forces took away her 10-year-old son days after his father's death at the hands of the army. The boy was held and beaten for six days. Following his release, the security forces made further visits to his family, threatening to rape his 12-year-old sister.

Reports of sexual violence against women are also common. The violence and instability have led to a breakdown of normal economic and social conditions exacerbating poverty and disease. Villagers have increasingly tried to flee their homes, making them increasingly vulnerable. Estimates are unreliable, but the numbers of displaced people since 1996 have been conservatively put as high as 200,000.

Amnesty International noted with considerable concern the recent development of Village Defence Forces. Ostensibly established to protect villagers, in reality these groups have simply added to the violence in the countryside, clearly with government approval but with no legitimacy. Reports of human rights abuses by these

groups confirm that their existence represents a dangerous addition to an already highly volatile situation.

A swift solution to the troubles in Nepal is unlikely. However a good start must involve the government taking the initiative to respect its obligations to the international treaties it has signed.

It is the government of Nepal's responsibility to re-establish confidence in its authority to tackle political opposition according to international law. It needs to further restore such confidence by bringing the perpetrators of human rights violations to justice.

Pressure from the international community will push the government towards such moves. More than this, Amnesty International in Hong Kong would like to show its support for the people of Nepal. Cases are surfacing of torture and illegal detentions that require our help. For more information on recent reports and cases, please go to <http://web.amnesty.org/library/eng-npl/index>

# Human rights violations rise in Nepal

A child at The Sahara Children's rehabilitation home for child victims of conflict. © Usha Titikshu  
一位在錫拉哈兒童康復院的兒童，該院是為衝突中的兒童受害者而設的。

The conflict that has raged in Nepal since 1996 deteriorated to new lows this year. The failure of the government to reach a compromise with the Communist Party of Nepal (CPN) led to the introduction of a national state of emergency on February 1. This move led to draconian restrictions on freedoms that saw human rights activists, opposition politicians and journalists under threat and many imprisoned.

自1996年起肆虐尼泊爾的內戰，在今年更加地惡化。由於政府遲遲無法與尼泊爾共產黨達成協議，自今年2月1日開始，國家宣布進入緊急狀態。這個舉動使很多人權份子、反對黨政治人物及新聞工作者的自由受到嚴峻的限制與威脅，很多甚至被拘禁。

# 尼泊爾的人權侵害案件 在上昇中

雖然在4月29日解除國家緊急狀態後，有部分社會運動者已獲得釋放。但是內戰持續地危害了整個國家的安定。過度的資訊及行動自由限制仍然存在。甚至無線電話的使用也受到限制。

國際特赦組織派遣了一個小組至尼泊爾了解狀況。在最近出版的調查報告裡，雖然只提供了目前整個危機中簡單的寫照，但是已經有大量輕視人權的證據。很清楚地，衝突中的雙方都是加害者。每日都有無辜平民的被殺；脆弱的人口被迫流徙，而人權侵犯者卻一點都沒有受到應有的懲罰。

尼泊爾共產黨和皇家軍隊每天在鄉村地區進行以牙還牙的暴力對抗，而無辜平民卻往往是受害者。有大量的報導指，尼泊爾共產黨嫌疑犯遭到非法拘禁和酷刑。而尼泊爾共產黨也曾綁架手無寸鐵的村民加入他們的組織。

雖然內戰雙方都強烈否認，但是兒童被捲入衝突的個案已令人警覺事態之嚴重。尼泊爾共產黨曾經進入學校帶走兒童接受他們所謂的「政治教育」，他們強行招募童兵的證據正在不斷增加。

同時，皇家軍隊也被指稱有規律地拘禁和虐待兒童。在一個案裡，一位來自蘇格區的婦女訴說政府安全部隊如何在孩童父親被政府軍殺死後數天，帶走她的十歲兒子。這個男孩被拘禁和毆打六日。在男孩被釋放後，安全部隊再度來到她家裡，並威脅強暴男孩12歲的姊姊。

婦女遭受性暴力的事件也時常出現。暴力與社會的不安定導致了正常的經濟及社會環境崩壞，因而使得貧困及疾病問題更加嚴重。越來越多的村民嘗試離開他們的家園，但是卻造成了他們更加容易受到各種傷害。雖然估計可能不是很準確，但是保守的數字顯示，自1996年起，已有約20萬人流離失所。

國際特赦組織特別關切最近所發展的村莊保衛部隊。這些團體表面上是要保護村民，但實際上卻使得在鄉村地區的暴力問題更加嚴峻。這些部隊有著政府的核准但卻不正當。而有關這些團體侵害人權報告更確認了，這些團體反而為原本已經高度不安定的狀況帶來了更多的危險。

內戰的立即解決方案可能暫時不會出現，但是是一個好的開始必須要有政府主動尊重國家曾簽署的國際合約中須履行的責任。

按國際法重新建立政府應付政治反對力量權威的信心是尼泊爾政府的責任。尼泊爾政府同時也需要將人權侵犯加害者繩之以法，讓國際社會重拾對其的信心。

來自國際社會的壓力將會推動尼泊爾政府朝這個方向前進。更進一步地，國際特赦組織香港分會希望展現他們對於尼泊爾人民的支持。逐漸浮現的虐待及非法拘留個案正需要我們的幫助，有關詳情及近期報告和個案，請瀏覽我們的網頁：<http://web.amnesty.org/library/eng-npl/index>



Over 6,000 people listen intently as Aung San Suu Kyi speaks from the gates of her compound in Rangoon, Myanmar, 1996. © EMPICS  
1996年在緬甸仰光昂山素姬寓所大圍外，超過六千人專心地聆聽昂山素姬講話

# Burmese people waiting for justice and freedom

## 緬甸人民正在等待公義與自由

“

*‘Please use your liberty to promote ours’ Daw Aung San Suu Kyi in 1997 (in a speech delivered on her behalf in the USA)*

「請用你們的自由來推廣我們」昂山素姬於1997年說（在美國替她說出的演詞）

”

Nobel Prize winner Daw Aung San Suu Kyi, the best known political prisoner in Myanmar (widely known as Burma), marks another milestone in her long wait for justice on 19 June when she celebrates her 60<sup>th</sup> birthday under house arrest. She has been detained for 60 per cent of the time since 1989. She has never been brought to court, never charged or tried for any offence, and the sole basis for her imprisonment has been her peaceful political opposition to the authorities.

The justice system in Myanmar is being widely abused to torture, arbitrarily arrest and penalize people from all walks of life. The victims include students, housewives, professionals, businessmen and others being given unfair trials for peacefully exercising their basic rights.

Many political prisoners are elderly and some are suffering from serious illness, after years of imprisonment and ill-treatment. Their problems are compounded by poor prison conditions, inadequate food and lack of medical treatment. A number of political prisoners have mental health problems, and have even attempted suicide. Prisoners are denied writing materials and do not always have access to reading materials. At least five prisoners died during 2004 - in prison or soon after being released. The consequences of

Myanmar's systematic harassment of political activists and restrictions on political freedoms have become too great to be ignored.

U Win Tin, a former editor, has been in prison since 1989 for sending information to the UN about human rights violations. He marked his 75th birthday in prison in March. He testified during a trial that he had been tortured. Myat San was imprisoned in 1991 for taking part in student demonstrations to celebrate Daw Aung San Suu Kyi winning the Nobel Peace Prize. Although he has served his prison term he is still imprisoned without charge or trial and he has had serious health problems for years. Thet Win Aung is serving a 59-year prison term for organizing demonstrations calling for student rights in 1998.

The National League for Democracy (NLD), headed by Daw Aung San Suu Kyi, won the majority of votes in elections in 1990 but the military authorities refuse to recognize the result. For more than 15 years members of the NLD and other opposition parties and student activists have been systematically harassed and sentenced to long prison terms. In May 2003, NLD members and supporters were attacked by a mob that killed at least three people and seriously injured scores of others. The authorities have not instigated any independent investigation into the attack. Daw Aung San Suu Kyi and party deputy U Tin Oo have been detained since then, and others who had distributed information about the attack have been imprisoned. Harassment and arrests of political activists have increased over the last six months. At least five people who were elected as Members of Parliament in the 1990 elections have been arrested since February 2005, held incommunicado and face lengthy prison sentences.

AI is launching a web petition on 16 June, to coincide with Daw Aung San Suu Kyi's 60th birthday, calling on the Myanmar authorities to immediately and unconditionally release her as well as the more than 1,350 political prisoners imprisoned solely for peaceful acts of dissent. These acts of dissent range from writing poems, possessing political posters, holding peaceful demonstrations and calling on the authorities to lift political restrictions. AI is also calling on the authorities to end the continuing abuse of the justice system to imprison political activists and to stop using laws that put a stranglehold on freedom of expression and association in the country.

For more than a decade the Myanmar authorities have given assurances that Daw Aung San Suu Kyi and other political leaders will be released "when the time is right".



Four of Myanmar's prisoners of conscience, from top down: Daw Aung San Suu Kyi, U Win Tin, Thet Win Aung, U Tin Oo. © Private

四位緬甸良心犯，由上至下：Daw Aung San Suu Kyi, U Win Tin, Thet Win Aung, U Tin Oo。

**諾**貝爾獎得主昂山素姬，是緬甸最為人熟知的政治犯，她於6月19日，在軟禁下慶祝60歲的生日，也標舉著她長期等待公義的另一個重大里程碑。自從1989年起，她有百分之六十的時間是被監禁的。她從沒上過法庭，也從未以任何罪名起訴或審訊，而她遭到監禁的理由，也僅只是她對當局的和平政治對抗活動。

緬甸的司法系統被廣泛地濫用來對各階層的人進行酷刑、任意逮捕以及將其定罪。受害者包括學生、家庭主婦、專業人士、商人，以及其他因為和平行使其基本權利而遭不公平審訊的人士。

許多政治犯的年紀已很大，而有些經多年監禁與虐待之後，患有嚴重的疾病。他們的問題，加上惡劣的監獄環境、不足的食物，以及缺乏醫療而惡化。許多政治犯都有精神健康的問題，有的甚至企圖自殺。他們不被發給書寫用的物品，而且不是經常有讀物。在2004年，至少有5名政治犯死亡，其中包括在獄中或者獲釋後不久死去的。緬甸有系統的對政治活躍份子進行騷擾，以及對政治自由限制的後果，已經嚴重到無法漠視的地步。

U Win Tin 是一名前報社主編，他因為將人權侵犯的資料交給聯合國，自1989年被監禁至今。今年3月，他在獄中度過75歲的生日。他在審訊中證實他遭到酷刑。Myat San 因為參與慶祝昂山素姬獲得諾貝爾和平獎的學生遊行活動，於1991年遭到監禁。雖然他現在仍在服刑；但是這監禁是未經任何起訴或審訊的，他多年來一直有嚴重的健康問題。Thet Win Aung 因為在1998年組織示威遊行，爭取學生權利，他被判處59年監禁，仍在服刑中。

昂山素姬所領導的全國民主聯盟，於1990年的選舉獲得過半數選票的支持，但軍事政府拒絕承認選舉結果。過去這超過15年以來，全國民主聯盟或其他反對黨的成員，以及學運份子，遭到有系統的騷擾，並被判處長期的監禁。2003年5月，全國民主聯盟成員及支持者遭到一群暴民攻擊，造成了至少三人死亡，且有數十人受重傷。當局並未對此攻擊事件進行任何的獨立調查。昂山素姬以及該黨副主席U Tin Oo，都是自那時起遭監禁，而其他有發放這次攻擊事件消息的人士也遭到監禁。對於政治活躍份子的騷擾與逮捕明顯增加了。自從2005年2月起，至少有5位國會議員當選人遭逮捕，並且被隔離監禁。

國際特赦組織於6月16日，也就是昂山素姬60歲生日時，進行網上簽名行動，呼籲緬甸政府，將昂山素姬以及其他超過1350名只因和平異見活動遭監禁的政治犯，立即無條件釋放。這些表達異見的行動包括寫詩、擁有政治海報、舉行和平示威，以及呼籲當局解除政治限制。國際特赦組織同時呼籲當局，停止濫用司法系統監禁政治活躍份子，以及用法律壓制該國的表達及結社自由。

過去這十多年，緬甸當局都保證在「適當的時間」，就會釋放昂山素姬以及其他政治領袖。

# Asylum-seekers in Australia remain in long-term limbo

## 澳洲的尋求庇護者仍處長期的中間狀態

*Ahmed was not quite 11 years old when his family arrived in Australia seeking asylum. Placed in immigration detention, his mental health deteriorated alarmingly. Ahmed tried to hang himself twice in seven months and committed many acts of self-harm. After three long years Ahmed and his family were finally recognized as refugees and released.*

Ahmed 跟著家人到澳洲尋求庇護的時候，還未滿 11 歲。因為移民條件被拘留，他的心理健康狀況急劇惡化。Ahmed 在 7 個月當中，企圖上吊自殺兩次，並且多次自殘。在經過三年之後，Ahmed 與他的家人終於被確認為難民，並獲得釋放。

This is just one of the stories contained in AI's June 2005 report, *The impact of indefinite detention: The case to change Australia's mandatory detention regime* (ASA 12/001/2005). There are hundreds more stories which could be told of lives blighted, sometimes irredeemably, by Australia's mandatory detention regime.

AI estimates that as at 29 May 2005, 210 people detained in Australian immigration facilities (including the offshore centre on the South Pacific island of Nauru) had been there for over 18 months. The longest serving detainee at that time was Peter Qasim, a rejected Kashmiri asylum-seeker who had been held since September 1998. Australian law requires that a non-national in Australia without a valid visa must be detained until he or she is either granted a temporary protection visa or leaves the country. Rejected asylum-seekers such as Peter Qasim, who cannot leave Australia because no country will accept him as a national or allow him entry, face being detained indefinitely.

Since the report was finalized, Peter Qasim's situation has improved slightly. He has been granted a Removal Pending Bridging Visa which allows a non-national in immigration detention to be released when it is not possible to remove them from Australia. To be eligible for this visa the visa holder must agree to leave the country when the Australian government requires them to do so.

Peter Qasim is now being treated for mental illness caused by his prolonged detention, but the uncertainty of his present situation only adds to his stress and does little to aid his recovery.

Australia's mandatory detention regime places it in breach of several of the inter-national human rights treaties which it has signed up to, including the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and the Convention on the Rights of the Child. In June the Australian Prime Minister announced several changes to the detention regime, intended to soften its edges without altering the fundamental policy.

While the changes are a step in the right direction, they have not adequately addressed the key recommendations made in AI's report. Unless further changes are made asylum-seekers who arrive without a valid visa will continue to be automatically detained in contravention of Australia's obligations under international human rights and refugee law. They will continue to be held without an assessment of whether their detention is necessary and proportionate, and without access to review by an independent body able to order a release.

The only safeguard against indefinite detention will be the Minister for Immigration's discretion - which she cannot be forced to use. And any alternative to indefinite detention for rejected asylum-seekers who cannot be returned will also be at the Minister's discretion.

Kept in limbo and unable ever to apply for permanent residence, Peter Qasim faces a lifetime of being in Australia but never being part of its community.

這只是國際特赦組織在 2005 年 6 月發表的報告「無限期拘留的影響：改變澳洲強制拘留政策的個案(ASA 12/001/2005)」，其中的一個故事。還有數百個這樣受澳洲強制拘留政策摧殘未講的故事，有時候更加是已經無可挽回的了。

國際特赦組織於 2005 年 5 月 29 日估計，約有 210 人被拘留在澳洲移民收容中心（包括在南太平洋諾魯島上的離岸收容中心）已經超過 18 個月。那時被拘留時間最長的是 Peter Qasim，他是一名喀什米爾籍尋求庇護被拒者，從 1998 年 9 月起被拘留至今。澳洲的法令要求對境內沒有合法簽證的非本國人士，必須加以拘留，直到他能得到暫時的保護簽證，或者離開該國。像 Peter Qasim 這樣的尋求庇護者，因為沒有國家會接受他成為國民或讓他入境而無法離開，他便面臨無限期的拘留。

自從這份報告完成之時，Peter Qasim 的狀況有稍微的改善。他獲發一個過渡的簽證，這是當無法讓非本國人士離境時，允許他們可以從移民拘留中獲釋。為了要取得這簽證，當事人必須同意，當澳洲政府要求他們離境時，他們便會照辦。

Peter Qasim 現在正因為長期拘留造成的精神疾病而接受治療，但是他現況的不肯定性，只會增加他的壓力，對他的復原沒有幫助。

澳洲的強制拘留政策規違反了該國簽署的許多國際人權條約，包括公民與政治權利國際公約，以及兒童權利公約。在 6 月時，澳洲首相公布對此政策的多項改變，希望在不變更基本政策下稍微放鬆。

雖然這些改變方向正確，但卻未採納國際特赦組織在報告中幾項重要建議。除非有進一步的改變，否則到達該國卻沒有合法簽證的尋求庇護者，將繼續在澳洲違反國際人權與難民法的義務下遭到拘留。在沒有對這樣的拘留是否必要及適量進行評估下，他們將繼續被拘留；亦沒有機會接觸覆檢他們拘留的獨立機制，該機制是有能力將釋放他們的。

對這樣無限期拘留的唯一出路，就是移民部長的斟酌處理，但這也不是能強迫她使用的。至於尋求庇護遭拒絕，而不能返國者，移民部長的斟酌處理亦可決定無限期拘留以外的其他方案。

持續在這樣的中間狀態，又不能申請永久居留，Peter Qasim 面臨的將是一生都住在澳洲，但永遠不能成為這個社會的一份子。



AI Australia presents a photographic petition, supported by more than 10,000 people, to the government calling for an end to the indefinite detention of asylum-seekers. © AI

國際特赦組織澳洲分會將一幅印有超過一萬人相片的請願書交予政府，呼籲停止無限期拘留尋求庇護者。

Protesters unite against the construction of a water sports venue for the 2008 Olympics on the outskirts of Beijing, June 2005  
© EMPICS

示威人士反對在北京市郊興建2008年奧運之水上項目場地，2005年6月



## China: Human rights — a long way to go before the Olympics

# 中國人權狀況——北京奧林匹克運動會前的長跑

**Amnesty International is calling on the Chinese authorities to:**

- Abolish the death penalty;
- Reform urgently the judicial system;
- Allow citizens full freedom of expression and association;
- Release all prisoners of conscience and those imprisoned for exercising their right to free expression, whether on the internet or other media;
- Provide justice for the victims of the 1989 Tiananmen crackdown;
- End forced evictions.

AI continues to have broader human rights concerns in China but will be monitoring China's progress closely in the particular areas directly connected with its hosting of the Olympics.

AI will be urging the International Olympic Committee and the wider Olympic movement to work together with our worldwide membership and in solidarity with human rights activists within China, to press for concrete and positive human rights reform in China before August 2008.

「奧林匹克主義謀求把體育運動與文化和教育融合起來，創造一種在努力中尋求歡樂、發揮良好榜樣的教育價值並尊重基本公德原則為基礎的生活方式。」《奧林匹克憲章》基本原則第二節。

還有三年時間，便是2008年8月北京奧林匹克運動會舉行的日子，國際特赦組織藉此提醒中國政府別忘記為申辦此次北京奧運會所作出的改善中國國內人權狀況的承諾。

國際特赦組織發言人表示：「目前是中國政府向世界展示對其關注人權的最佳時機。可惜，儘管中國對國際奧委會作出了懇切承諾，中國國內人權侵犯仍持續發生。」

國際奧委會尤其關注中國為籌辦奧運會而衍生的人權侵犯事件。當中包括中國公民因就國內人權侵犯問題向國際奧委會發出公開信而遭受監禁；成千上萬的北京居民，因為北京舉辦奧運會拆遷重建而被迫遷徙或失去家園，當中不少拆遷的手法及過程並不符合法律程式；以及當局為防止可能令政府尷尬的事件而刻意打擊的民間壓力團體。

為協助中國政府更實際有效地改善人權，並且令奧運會籌辦工作更加接近國際人權標準及更符合《奧林匹克憲章》的理念，國際特赦組織今日特別提出一系列關於改善中國人權記錄的實際可行，按部就班的建議，希望中國政府採納並

確切執行。國際特赦組織相信，在未來三年奧運會舉辦前，中國政府開始實踐有關建議是有可能的。

國際特赦組織將就這些人權議題，在未來三年密切監察中國政府的人權進展並發表報告。

### 國際特赦組呼籲中國政府：

- 取消死刑；
- 馬上改革司法制度；
- 容許公民有全面的結社及集會權利；
- 釋放所有良心犯及因透過互聯網及媒體實踐表達自由而入獄的人；
- 為一九八九年北京鎮壓民主運動受害者提供尋求公義的途徑；
- 停止強迫遷徙。

國際特赦組織不斷擴展對中國人權的關注範圍，但將會主要就上述各項直接與北京奧運會相連的議題，密切監察中國政府的進展。

國際特赦組織將會敦促國際奧委會，以至更廣泛的奧運會運動，與我們世界各地的會員及中國國內關注人權的人士一起，共同推動中國政府在北京舉行奧運會前進行積極具體的人權改革。

"Olympism seeks to create a way of life based on the joy found in effort, the educational value of good example and respect for universal fundamental ethical principles."

Olympic Charter, Fundamental principles, paragraph 2.

Amnesty International calls on the Chinese authorities to make good on their promise to improve the human rights situation in their country before the Olympic Games of 2008.

"This is the perfect opportunity for China to show the world that it cares about human rights," said Amnesty International. "Unfortunately, despite the promises given to the International Olympic Committee, serious violations of human rights continue in China."

The International Olympic Committee (IOC) should be particularly concerned by the abuses experienced by Chinese citizens that are linked to China's preparation for the Games. These include the imprisonment of individuals who have sent open letters to the IOC calling for improvements in China's human rights, the thousands of Beijing residents forcibly evicted from their homes, many illegally, in the city's preparation for the Games, and intensified suppression of groups that the authorities fear may embarrass the nation during the Games.

AI released a list of concerns relating to China's human rights record and a set of realistic, practical, steps that now need to be taken. The measures proposed would bring government practice closer in line with international human rights standards and the ideals of the Olympic Charter. These measures can realistically be implemented in the three years leading up to the start of Games.

AI will be monitoring and reporting on China's progress in these areas during these three years.



## Hong Kong Human Rights Press Awards: 10 years of promoting rights reporting 香港人權新聞獎： 十年的人權報導宣揚

This year saw the 10th anniversary of the Hong Kong Human Rights Press Awards. The event was initiated by Robyn Kilpatrick, former Chair of AIHK, in 1996, out of a concern that self-censorship by the media was increasing in the lead-up to Hong Kong's return to Chinese sovereignty.

Ms Kilpatrick persuaded the Foreign Correspondents' Club (FCC) and the Hong Kong Journalists Association (HKJA) to get involved, and from those early beginnings, the awards have become established as an annual event that celebrates the achievements of our dynamic Hong Kong media and encourages them to continue reporting on human rights issues in China and the region.

Entries to the awards are judged by independent panels composed of journalists, professionals, academics and human rights experts.

This year saw a record number of entries - 305. This marks an impressive 55 per cent jump from last year. It is also the third straight year that the total number of entries has increased, highlighting the importance being placed on reporting on human rights issues.

The three organisations involved in the event were delighted with the strong response. "The protection of basic human rights is a community affair, not the singular responsibility of activists," said AIHK Chair, Si-si Liu Pui-shan. "It is through freedom of speech and press that our human rights can be further protected."

Ms Liu said the good response to the awards showed that the human rights agenda was spreading farther and wider in Hong Kong.

Winners were announced at a luncheon ceremony held on June 18 at the Foreign Correspondents' Club. For a complete list of the winners, go to [http://www.amnesty.org.hk/materials/pressawards05\\_wlnl.htm](http://www.amnesty.org.hk/materials/pressawards05_wlnl.htm).

Guest speaker at the event, Steven Gan, encouraged local journalists to continue to raise awareness of human rights issues in Hong Kong.

Mr Gan is a former prisoner of conscience and publisher of the award-winning Malaysiakini (Malaysia Now), an independent online newspaper that tests the government's tight limits on press freedom, and regularly carries human rights stories.

"It doesn't really matter whether you win an award today," he said. "What matters is that the victims of human rights abuses are the ultimate winners."

Mr Gan said not enough people in Hong Kong took an active interest in human rights issues, and if they did, it was generally confined to the situation in Greater China.

He thanked AI for naming him a prisoner of conscience when he was detained in 1996 while reporting at the Asia-Pacific Conference on East Timor.

To read Mr Gan's full speech, go to [http://www.amnesty.org.hk/materials/hrpa05\\_gan\\_spch.htm](http://www.amnesty.org.hk/materials/hrpa05_gan_spch.htm).

AIHK would like to thank our two partners in the Human Rights Press Awards, the FCC and the HKJA, for staying involved in the awards for the past decade. We would also like to express our warmest gratitude to Anne Marden for her generous support of the event.

One of the winners receives the prize from the judges. © AIHK

其中一位得獎者從評判手中領取過獎項



今年為第十週年的人權新聞獎。這個活動原由國際特赦組織香港分會前主席喬洛冰女士在1996年所發起的。目的在關切於九七回歸前傳媒自我審查現象的增加。喬洛冰女士更說服了香港外國記者會和香港記者協會參與。從那時開始這個獎項便成為了一個固定的年度盛事，慶祝我們有動力的香港傳媒的成就，同時也鼓勵它們持續報導中國及亞太地區有關人權的議題。

所有參賽新聞作品皆由記者、專業人士、學者以及人權專家所組成的獨立評審委員會來評審。

今年的參賽作品一共有305件，是人權新聞獎舉辦十年來最多的一次。令人印象深刻的是，參賽作品數目比去年更多出了55%。這是連續第三年的增長，顯示了人權議題報導的重要性。

三個合辦單位對於這個獎項得到熱烈回應表示相當欣慰。國際特赦組織香港分會主席廖琳珊說：「基本人權的維護是一樣群體的事務，而不是個別活躍份子的責任。唯有透過言論及新聞自由，我們的人權才能夠被進一步保護。傳媒朋友的熱烈反應顯示了人權議題在香港已經傳開得更遠更闊。」

所有得獎者均在6月18日星期六於香港外國記者會所舉行的一個午餐會中宣布。完整得獎名單請參閱此網頁：[http://www.amnesty.org.hk/materials/pressawards05\\_wlnl.htm](http://www.amnesty.org.hk/materials/pressawards05_wlnl.htm)

今次活動的嘉賓講者顏重慶先生鼓勵本地記者們繼續提升香港對於人權議題的意識。

顏先生是前良心犯及現任獲獎的「當今馬來西亞」網上新聞的出版人。該媒體試探馬來西亞政府嚴厲的言論自由界限，並且固定地報導有關人權的故事。

他說：「今天並不在乎你是否得獎，最重要的是人權侵犯受害者成為最終的勝利者。」

他指沒有足夠的港人在人權議題上積極地參與，假使有的話也多數規限在大中華地區的情況。

他感謝國際特赦組織在1996年在他因報導亞太東帝汶會議被拘禁後，把他視為良心犯。

顏先生的演說全文刊載在 [http://www.amnesty.org.hk/materials/hrpa05\\_gan\\_spch.htm](http://www.amnesty.org.hk/materials/hrpa05_gan_spch.htm) 網頁裡。

國際特赦組織香港分會希望感謝過去十年來持續支持人權新聞獎的兩個合辦伙伴——外國記者會和香港記者協會。我們同時希望表達對馬登女士大力支持本活動最誠摯的謝意。■

## Death Penalty Group 死刑關注組

The DP Group has been working with the HK Joint Committee Against the Death Penalty which includes a number of local organisations also working on the issue.

Together we presented petitions to the UNHCR, the China Liaison Office and the Hong Kong Government expressing our concerns at the recent executions of Hong Kong citizens in Mainland China.

We also called for a clarification of the aims of the UN Anti-Drugs Day. While this day was originally conceived with a largely positive message, it is being misrepresented by some countries that are using it as an excuse to execute drug offenders.

The SAR government has responded to our concerns, but we were given very unfriendly receptions by the UNHCR and the China Liaison Office, neither of which have acknowledged our petitions so far.

We are also seeking ways to help a Hong Kong resident who is currently on death row in Shenzhen. He became involved with a criminal gang there after they kidnapped him. He has been given the death penalty for his part in other kidnappings.



The action on 14 July outside the central government offices. © AIHK

7月14日在政府總部外的行動

We were pleased to host and facilitate a visit from Italian journalists making a TV documentary on the death penalty. As well as giving them interviews, we arranged meetings with local experts on the issue.

The DP group is looking forward to more activities after the summer. In particular, we plan to host an informal evening where AI members can meet us and find out more about the issues surrounding the death penalty, and ways in which we can campaign more effectively against it.

We plan to show a movie on the topic and exchange ideas and opinions. Any suggestions from AI members on alternative ways to organise the event will be welcome. Please feel free to get in touch with Hugh at [elhugh@cityu.edu.hk](mailto:elhugh@cityu.edu.hk) or on 9836-4163. ■

死刑關注組一直與幾個由本地組織集合而成的「香港反對死刑聯合委員會」在這個議題上共同努力。

我們向聯合國難民事務公署、中聯辦以及香港政府遞交了請願書，表達我們對於最近在內地被處決的香港居民的關切。

我們同時呼籲清楚闡釋聯合國禁毒日的目的。雖然這個紀念日原本有著正面的意義，但是很不幸地被許多國家錯誤表現為處決毒販的藉口。

雖然香港政府已對我們的關切作出了回應，但是我們卻受到中聯辦以及聯合國難民事務公署不太友善的接待。這兩個機構目前並未有正式接收我們的請願書。

我們正在尋找方法協助目前在深圳等候處決的一位香港居民。他在被一個犯罪幫派綁架後參與了他們的組織。他因為參與了幾個綁架案件而被判處死刑。

另一方面，我們很榮幸地能夠協助到訪的義大利新聞記者拍攝有關死刑的紀錄片。除接受訪問外，我們更安排了他們跟本地專家討論這個議題。

死刑關注組期待在夏季後舉辦更多的活動。特別是我們計畫主辦一個非正式的晚會活動，讓國際特赦組織會員能夠與組別成員見面，了解更多有關死刑的議題，並討論如何使我們的運動辦得更有成效。

我們計畫放映一部有關這個議題的電影並交換意見。倘有其他舉辦這個活動方式的建議，歡迎會員提出，並隨時跟 Hugh 聯絡。電郵：[elhugh@cityu.edu.hk](mailto:elhugh@cityu.edu.hk) 或致電 9836-4163。 ■



Malaysian publisher and former Amnesty International prisoner of conscience Steven Gan addresses Amnesty members and supporters about press freedom in Malaysia at the Asia-Pacific regional office on June 18, after appearing as guest speaker at the Hong Kong Human Rights Press Awards. © AIHK

馬來西亞出版人及國際特赦組織爭取釋放的前良心犯顏重慶於6月18日在國際特赦組織的亞太區辦事處跟香港分會的會員及支持者談論馬來西亞的出版自由。較早前他出席了人權新聞獎頒獎禮作嘉賓講者。

AIHK once again joined the July 1st march for ending discrimination, stopping violence against women and protecting freedom of speech. © AIHK

國際特赦組織香港分會今年繼續參加七一遊行，我們呼籲的是終止歧視、停止暴力對待婦女及保障言論自由。



# 27<sup>th</sup> International Council Meeting (ICM)

## 第27屆國際議會會議

2005 ICM participants © AI  
2005年國際議會會議參加者

The 27th ICM was held in Morelos, Mexico from August 13 to 20. More than 370 participants including representatives from Amnesty International (AI) worldwide, volunteers, and staff from the International Secretariat discussed and made decisions on more than 30 resolutions. Below is a report from the delegates of AI Hong Kong on the important decisions adopted at this ICM.

### What is the ICM?

The ICM is the supreme governing body of Amnesty International. It decides on AI strategies, political, financial and organisational issues. It also elects the International Executive Committee (IEC), to act as the decision-making body of the movement between Council meetings, as well as other committees.

### Contentious issues at this ICM

The use of military force and sexual and reproductive rights were among the contentious issues debated. Representatives of AI from around the world expressed particular concerns from their sections and tried hard to come up with a position that AI, as a cohesive international human rights movement, could embrace.

The use of military force resolution has been renamed as "The protection of human rights through conflict prevention, intervention and condemnation of force" to stress the importance of conflict prevention. The final resolution recognises that the peaceful resolution of conflicts is a prerequisite for the realisation of human rights, that armed conflicts inevitably result in human rights abuses, and that research and action can contribute to conflict prevention and resolution. It further decides that:

- AI generally takes no position on the desirability of military interventions, but demands that all participants respect international human rights and humanitarian law.
- In exceptional circumstances, AI may:
  - oppose the use or threat of use of military intervention which is likely to lead to an increase in human rights abuses;

- call for or endorse ceasefires;
- call for the use of armed force to alleviate, prevent or end imminent or ongoing widespread and grave abuses of international human rights or humanitarian law (such as genocide, crimes against humanity and war crimes), provided that the force is in conformity with international law and is limited to the deployment or strengthening of United Nations peacekeeping or similar operations.

Guidelines and procedures on making such calls will be further consulted with the movement.

The resolution on Sexual and reproductive rights affirms that a policy supporting the rights of access to information about sexual and reproductive health and access to sexual and reproductive health services will be developed with consultation within the movement. The resolution further states that a consultation, education, and awareness-raising process on the issue of abortion should be undertaken to enable AI to make an informed decision on the question of whether a woman's right to physical and mental integrity includes her right to terminate her pregnancy, subject to reasonable limitations, and of whether abortion should therefore be legal, safe and accessible to all women.

By the end of 2006, AI should be able to decide whether to adopt a position on the decriminalisation of abortion, access to quality services for the management of complications arising from abortion, and legal, safe and accessible abortion in cases of rape, sexual assault, incest, and risk to a woman's life.

### Make Amnesty International

In 2003, AI adopted its strategic plan "Globalising Justice" that runs until 2010. In reviewing the first two-year implementation of the plan, there were calls to utilise the strength of AI to improve information sharing, and encourage regional and cross-regional collaboration. Meanwhile, AI is also developing strategies to grow diversity and activism to make the organisation a truly international human rights movement.



第27屆國際議會會議於2005年8月13日至20日在墨西哥的瑞摩羅斯省舉行。來自全球超過370位的國際特赦組織代表、義工及秘書處職員出席了會議並就超過30個決議案作了決定。以下是香港分會代表團的報告，當中包括了在會議採納的重要決定。

### 國際議會會議是甚麼？

國際議會會議是國際特赦組織的最高管治架構，它會決定組織及後數年的策略、政治性、財務及組織性事務。議會亦選舉國際執行委員會及其他委員會，它們在兩次議會會議期間擔當組織的決策架構。

### 國際議會會議賦爭議性的事件

在眾多的決議案中，會議中經過多番討論及辯論的有兩個賦爭議性事件：採取軍事動武；性及生殖權。各地的代表表達了他們分會獨特的關注，努力嘗試達致一個立場，讓國際特赦組織這個有凝聚性的國際人權運動可以依從。

採取軍事動武決議案已被重新命名為「透過防止衝突、介入及譴責動武」，重點是防止衝突的重要性。最終的決議案確認衝突的和平解決方案是實現人權的先決條件，武裝衝突無可避免地產生人權侵犯；有充足資源的研究配合行動足以防止衝突及解決衝突。會議進一步決定：

- 國際特赦組織對軍事介入的可取性不採取立場，但要求所有軍事行動參與者尊重國際人權及人道法。
- 在例外情況下，國際特赦組織會：
  - 反對使用或威脅使用軍事介入，此等介入會導致人權侵犯

增加；

- 呼籲或贊同停火協議；
- 呼籲使用武裝部隊緩和、防止或終止即時或持續廣泛及嚴重的人權侵犯，例如：種族滅絕、違反人性及戰爭罪行，這些都是有違國際人權及人道法的。但大前提是部隊必須依從國際法；並只限於加入或增強聯合國維持和平部隊或類似的行動。

作出此等呼籲的指引及程序將向組織的各人作進一步的諮詢。

性及生殖權決議案申明一個支持得到性及生殖衛生資訊、服務的權利的政策將會在經過組織內的諮詢後才發展出來。會議進一步決定一個就墮胎事件的諮詢、教育及意識提升過程應該展開，因為它可以讓國際特赦組織，在婦女身體及精神的整全權利上應否包括在合理的限制下有權終止懷孕，及因此墮胎應該是合法、安全及所有婦女都可得到的問題上，作一個明智的決定。

至2006年底，國際特赦組織能夠決定是否就墮胎非刑事化；得到有質素服務以處理墮胎引起的併發症；及在強暴、性侵犯、亂倫及危害婦女的生命下得到合法及安全的墮胎服務，採取一個立場。

### 使國際特赦組織 — 國際

2003年，國際特赦組織採納了至2010年的策略性計劃。《公義全球化》。在檢視計劃推行的首兩年中，有聲音要求好好利用國際特赦組織作為一個國際組織；改善共享資訊的機制及鼓勵區域和跨區域的合作。與此同時，國際特赦組織正在發展策略作多元化的成長及培育積極參與，使國際特赦組織成為一個真正的國際人權運動。

# UZBEKISTAN: Woman convicted after unfair trial

## 烏茲別克斯坦： 婦女在不公審訊後被定罪



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*Nilufar Khaidarova, a 26-year-old street vendor, was sentenced in October 2004 to six years' imprisonment on charges of "attempting to overthrow the constitutional order" and membership of a "banned religious group". She is currently held in the women's prison colony No. 64/7 in the capital, Tashkent. Following an appeal submitted to Tashkent City Court by her legal representatives, the sentence was reduced to four years.*

現年26歲的街上小販 Nilufar Khaidarova，因為「企圖推翻憲政秩序」，以及身為「被禁宗教團體」成員的罪名，於2004年10月被判處6年的監禁。她現在被監禁在首都塔什干的第64/7號女子監獄。在她的法律代表向塔什干市立法院提出上訴之後，判刑減為四年。

Nilufar Khaidarova was reportedly detained without charge in April 2004 at her home and held incommunicado for several days. Her detention was part of a wave of arrests of devout Muslims or their relatives following a series of explosions and attacks on police checkpoints in Tashkent and the city of Bukhara that took place between 28 March and 1 April 2004. In the wake of these events, dozens of men and women were convicted after unfair trials. Relatives and human rights activists are concerned that Nilufar Khaidarova was detained solely because her husband and two brothers, all devout Muslims, are currently serving long prison sentences for involvement in "anti-state activities" and "membership of banned religious organizations".

While in pre-trial detention, Nilufar Khaidarova was allegedly subjected to beating and psychological pressure by police officers. Her mother reportedly did not gain access to her daughter until the beginning of her trial. According to local observers, her trial and that of 14 other people was grossly unfair. None of the defendants reportedly confessed to the charges and most alleged that they had been ill-treated while held in pre-trial detention.

Nilufar Khaidarova was diagnosed with cancer four years ago and was still recovering from major surgery and chemotherapy when she was arrested. AI is concerned that she is not receiving adequate medical treatment. She is reported to have developed high blood pressure since her transfer to the women's colony.

Please write, expressing concern that Nilufar Khaidarova was sentenced after an unfair trial. Ask that allegations of ill-treatment be investigated fully, and that she be given any necessary medical treatment immediately. ■

據報導 Nilufar Khaidarova 於2004年4月，未經起訴下在她家遭禁錮，並且與外界隔絕數日之久。在2004年3月28日至4月1日之間，於塔什干與布哈拉市多處警方檢查哨，發生一連串爆炸及襲擊事件，之後便是一波對虔誠伊斯蘭教徒或其家人的逮捕行動，她的被捕是其中的一環。在這些事件之後，有數十名男女在不公審訊後被定罪。親友及人權份子均憂慮，Nilufar Khaidarova 遭監禁只因為她的丈夫與兩名兒子都是虔誠的伊斯蘭教徒，他們因為涉及「反國家活動」與「被禁宗教團體成員」罪名，正在服長期的徒刑當中。

在審訊前的拘留中，據稱 Nilufar Khaidarova 遭到員警的毆打及施加心理壓力。據報導她母親直到開審前，都無法與她會面。根據當地觀察員指出，她與其他14人的審訊極度不公平。據報沒有任何一名被告承認控罪，並且多數指稱他們在審訊前的拘留遭到虐待。

Nilufar Khaidarova 在四年前被診斷出患有癌症，而當她被捕之時，她仍在手術與化療的復原當中。國際特赦組織關注到她現在沒有得到適當的醫治。據報她在被送到女子監獄後，就逐漸產生高血壓病。

請寫信，表達對 Nilufar Khaidarova 遭不公平審訊後判刑的關切。要求對她遭虐待的指稱，進行徹底的調查，並讓她立即接受適當的醫治。■

### 申訴書請寄 Send appeals to:

Prosecutor General R. Kodirov  
Prokuratura Respubliki Uzbekistan  
ul. Gulyamova 66  
700047 g. Tashkent  
Uzbekistan.

Fax: +998 711 33 39 17/ 33 73 68  
Email: prokuratura@lawyer.com

# Journalist attacked in Bangladesh

## 孟加拉的記者遭到攻擊

In August 2003 Hiromon Mondol (right) wrote an article that changed his life. "I saw army men... snatching fish from hardworking fishermen in the area," he said. "The fishermen who refused to give their fish were beaten. This had gone on for days." Hiromon, a journalist from Khulna, southwestern Bangladesh, reported the incident in his newspaper. Within days, army soldiers — including the army captain whose name had appeared in his article — ransacked his home, threatened his family and took him away.

Journalists, alongside other human rights defenders, in Bangladesh have come under increasing attack for exposing abuses perpetrated by police, military and government authorities, as well as criminal gangs. Hundreds of journalists have received death threats or been assaulted. At least three have been killed since January 2004.

Hiromon Mondol only narrowly escaped death himself. After being taken to an army camp detention centre, he was beaten severely and thrown into a cell. "The captain then came to the cell," said Hiromon, "and told his soldiers: 'teach this son of a bitch about journalism; how dare he talk about the joint army operation in this way?'"

Five soldiers attacked Hiromon, blindfolding him, stripping off his clothes and forcing him to lie on the floor while they stood on his back. He was then handcuffed, tied up and beaten with cables. The captain told the soldiers to smash his fingers, shouting, "I could even cut off your hands."

"The beating lasted for hours non-stop," said Hiromon. "Then I saw blood oozing from my legs, but they kept beating me." He was eventually taken to hospital with injuries so severe that he was bleeding from his nose, mouth and rectum. After receiving treatment for three days, he was taken to the police who, apparently at the instigation of the army captain, filed a case against him. He was detained until his hearing in



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September 2003 where the charges against him were dropped for lack of evidence.

Hiromon still has not recovered fully from his injuries and requires further medical treatment. Fearing retaliation, he did not file a criminal case against his torturers. Despite continued reports of his assault in the local press, the authorities took no action against the perpetrators. Though Hiromon has since filed a civil suit for compensation, two key witnesses to his torture have failed to testify in court after being threatened.

Like Hiromon, many activists have had little or no legal redress after suffering violent attacks. Years later they are still waiting for their cases to be brought to justice. Impunity for abuses against human rights defenders will persist unless allegations of violence are promptly investigated and those responsible brought to justice without delay.

### Act Now!

Please write, calling for a full and prompt investigation into the torture of Hiromon Mondol and for the perpetrators to be brought to justice. Urge the authorities to ensure that no human rights defenders are arrested or ill-treated for the peaceful exercise of their rights to freedom of expression and freedom to protect and promote human rights. ■

2003年8月時，Hiromon Mondol (上圖)寫了一篇改變他一生的文章。「我看到武裝男子...將這個地區漁民辛苦捕獲的魚搶走，」他說。「拒絕把魚給他們的漁民就遭到毆打。這事情持續了好幾天。」Hiromon是一位來自孟加拉西南部 Khulna 的記者，他在報紙上報導了這事件。幾天後，包括一位在他文章內被點名的陸軍上尉在內的武裝士兵，搜索他的住所，並威脅他的家人，隨後把他帶走。

因為揭露由警方、軍方政府當局與犯罪幫派所犯下的濫權事件，孟加拉的許多新聞記者與人權捍衛者，遭到日益嚴重的攻擊。有數百名記者收到死亡威脅，或者遭到毆打。自從2004年1月起，至少有三名記者遭到殺害。

Hiromon Mondol 算是死裡逃生。在被帶往一處營區的拘留中心後，他遭到嚴重毆打並送到牢房裡。「那上尉隨後到牢房來，」Hiromon 說，「並且告訴士兵說：『告訴這個狗娘養的什麼是新聞工作，他竟然膽敢這樣談論聯合軍事行

動?』」。

Hiromon 被有五名士兵襲擊，他們把他的眼睛矇住，脫掉他的衣服，把他壓到地板上，然後站到他的背上去。他們將他扣上手銬，用電線綁住並毆打他。那上尉告訴士兵，要打斷他的手指，並叫嚷著「我可砍下你雙手。」

「毆打持續了好幾個小時沒停止，」Hiromon 說。「然後我看到我的腿開始流血，但他們繼續毆打我。」他最後因為傷重至鼻子、嘴巴以及腸也流血，才被送到醫院。在接受三天的治療後，他被帶給警方，對他提出指控，這明顯是受到那名上尉教唆的。他被拘留至2003年9月出庭聆訊，而對他的指控則因為證據不足而遭駁回。

Hiromon 的傷勢仍未完全恢復，需要更進一步的治療。因為害怕受到報復，他不敢對施以酷刑者提出控訴。雖然地方媒體不斷報導他遭到騷擾，當局對加害者卻沒有採取任何行動。雖然 Hiromon 自那時起就提出民事訴訟要求賠償，但兩名目擊他遭酷刑的關鍵證人，卻因受到威脅而沒有出庭作證。

就像 Hiromon 一樣，許多人權份子在遭受暴力攻擊後，很少或者沒有得到法律的補償。經過多年，他們仍在等待案件獲得司法判決。但除非遭暴力攻擊的指稱能立即加以調查，並將加害者繩之以法，否則對於人權捍衛者迫害而逃責的狀況將持續不斷。

### 請立即行動！

請寫信，呼籲對於 Hiromon Mondol 遭酷刑的案件，進行徹底及合時的調查，並將加害者繩之以法。敦促當局要確保，人權捍衛者不會因為和平行使表達自由權利，與保護及提升人權的自由，遭到逮捕或虐待。 ■

Send letters to 信件請寄：

Md. Lutfuzzaman Babar  
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Ministry of Home Affairs  
Bangladesh Secretariat  
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Dhaka  
Bangladesh

Fax: + 880 2 8619667